



# THE 12TH WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS CITIES FORUM

CLIMATE CRISIS AND HUMAN RIGHTS





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# Schedule



	Oct. 10 (Mon.)					Oct. 11 (Tue.)					Online	
	4F	2F		3F		2F			3F			
	Convention Hall	209-210	214	306		209-210	212-213	214	302-303	305-306		
8:00												
9:00												
10:00	Human Rights Tour I											
11:00												
12:00												Indonesian Human Rights Cities Session
13:00												
14:00		UNESCO Master Class Gwangju Series										
15:00												
16:00												
17:00	Opening Ceremony & Round Table											
18:00	Plenary Session I											
19:00												
20:00												
21:00												



# Schedule



	Oct. 12 (Wed.)						Oct. 13 (Thu.)		
		2F		3F		Online	2F		
		210	212-213	214	302-303	305-306		212-213	214
8:00									
9:00									
10:00			UNESCO APCAD Annual Meeting		Training for Local Actors I	Right to the City	Human Rights Paper Session I		
11:00									
12:00	Culture & Arts Tour		Social Economy	Youth Talk 2.0	Climate Crisis and National Responsibility	Climate Crisis and Biodiversity		Korean Local Government Human Rights Commission Workshop	
13:00									
14:00									
15:00									
16:00	Human Rights Tour II	Training for Local Actors II	Human Rights Activists Workshop	Human Rights Paper Session II	UN SDGs and Human Rights	International Human Rights Policy Session	Closing Ceremony		
17:00									
18:00	Asia Culture Center Tour								
19:00							UNESCO ICCAR Panel		
20:00									
21:00									





## 02 \_ Greetings





## Greetings



**KANG Gi-jung**

Mayor, Gwangju Metropolitan City

Nice to meet you all.

I am KANG Gi-jung, Mayor, Gwangju Metropolitan city.

Distinguished human rights activists from home and abroad.

I would like to pay tribute to your dedication and hard works that you have made to protect lives and safety of citizens in the face of natural disasters and conflicts occurring around the world.

Under these difficult circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all officials from UN OHCHR, UNESCO, and UCLG who have been working together to organize the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum.

I hope the WHRCF could reinvent itself as a leading international venue for human rights exchange and solidarity that unite the world human rights cities efforts in substantially protecting and institutionalizing human rights in the workplace of everyday life.

I believe that Gwangju was able to inherit the spirit of the May 18th Democratization





Movement as a universal human rights value along with global citizens thanks to the power of the Forum.

This year, the Forum is being held under the theme of 'Climate Crisis and Human Rights'.

Climate crisis has widely affected human life especially on drinking water, food, health, urbans, and residential areas. Food shortage, contagious diseases, unemployment, and refugees that pose a threat to a stable foundation of humanity have been derived from the very climate crisis.

Overcoming climate crisis would not be possible by only one nation or one city's efforts. It requires a solidarity to build a sustainable and resilient society.

It is a great pleasure that the Forum is planning to find out solutions and discuss what are the human rights issues existing in climate crisis, who are the vulnerable, what are the code of practices to respond to the crisis, and how to promote a global solidarity.

Gwangju City would also take the lead in actively collaborating with domestic and global human rights cities and organizations including UN human rights agencies to further glare up as a human rights city around the world.

Once again, I would like to congratulate the opening of the World Human Right Cities Forum. I would like to ask for your continued engagement and support. Thank you very much.



## Congratulatory Remarks



**LEE Jeong-seon**

Superintendent, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education

Humanity is now faced with a number of challenges. The world has experienced physical pain, psychological anxiety, and socio-cultural shock as it goes through the unexpected pandemic of COVID-19. The war in Ukraine has caused pain associated with food, energy, and etc. not only to the states involved, but also to neighboring countries. In particular, the climate issue has gone beyond a mere change and emerged as a 'crisis', the biggest challenge that the whole human society must work together to address.

It is such an honor to be able to host the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum together with Gwangju Metropolitan City, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea, UN Human Rights, UNESCO, and KOICA despite the hard times. I welcome human rights leaders from Korea and abroad, human rights activists who make human rights activities in the field, human rights officials of public institutions, and citizens from Gwangju and other cities.

I would like to give a round of applause to Mr. Kang Gi-jung, Mayor of Gwangju Metropolitan City, who spared no effort to successfully organize the forum. I warmly greet Mr. Jeung Mu Chang, Chairperson of the Gwangju Metropolitan City Council, Mr. Ian Fry, Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change, Mr. Kim Jung-seup, Chairperson of World Human Rights Cities Forum Planning Committee, as well as presenters, discussants and all participants.



Through this year's World Human Rights City Forum, we would like to look at the problem of the 'climate crisis' in the 'perspective of human rights'. It is said that the climate crisis is not equal to everyone. In fact, the pain of the First World, which is the most responsible for the climate crisis, cannot be compared to what developing countries face. We can also easily see that there is a difference struggles between mainstream and non-mainstream groups in our society. Furthermore, it is expected that an unimaginably huge burden will be placed on the present and future generations. Now we ask ourselves a fundamental question: "Is humanity sustainable?"

Today, we must consider the climate crisis as a matter of urgency. In the face of enormous disaster that threatens human dignity itself, humanity must share information and find solutions together. The climate crisis is not something that we can turn a blind eye or put blame on others just because the volume of responsibility and the magnitude of pain are different. We, humans, have always overcome disasters big and small based on solidarity. Likewise, the climate crisis has to be overcome through the power of solidarity. I hope this forum will serve as a venue for solidarity and cooperation between different stakeholders, generations and human rights cities to overcome the climate crisis.

The Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education will also do its part to seek new ways to deal with the climate crisis. It is not just because we hold a responsibility to prepare for the future of human rights city as educational administrators, but also because educational transformation to cope with the climate crisis is a pressing matter.

The Office of Education supports the growth of future generations, who are the biggest stakeholders of the climate crisis. To open a new Gwangju education with innovative and inclusive education is the basic direction of our work and we will continue to put efforts in providing opportunities to learn and practice with respect to the climate crisis for future generations.

Once again, I welcome you all to the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum and greet you in solidarity. Thank you.



## Congratulatory Remarks



**JEUNG Muchang**

Chairperson, Gwangju Metropolitan Council

It is my great honor that The 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum is being held under the theme of 'Climate Crisis and Human Rights' in Gwangju, a city of democracy, human rights, and peace.

I would like to thank all officials of the Gwangju Metropolitan City, the UN OHCHR, the National Human Rights Committee of Korea, the Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, and KOICA that have organized the Forum in teaming up with domestic and international human rights experts who have dedicated themselves to the human rights improvement.

Unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and the current Russia-Ukraine war has put the world in diverse challenges. Among them, a rapid climate change has led to food shortage, poverty, and inequality that pose a threat to the lives of the entire humanity.

In particular, in this January, the World Economic Forum published 'Global Risks Report' and sent a warning message that the number one risk among the top 10 threats that could threaten the world over the next 10 years was 'failure to respond to the climate crisis'.

Therefore, I strongly feel the responsibility as part of local government to protect our



citizens from the pressing emergency.

I hope the Forum could provide us with a momentum to share insights and wisdoms to save our citizens from climate crisis as we have brought local and international human rights experts together.

The solution to address the most pressing issue of humanity, climate crisis, is truly crystal-clear. That is to act together. For myself and the earth, for the happiness of future generations, and for a sustainable future, let me act first, now.

The City Council of Gwangju that exercises the spirits of Gwangju, sharing and solidarity, would be committed to doing our best to enhance the status of Gwangju, as a city of human rights.

I hope the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum could provide us with an opportunity to enhance the peace and human rights around the world. Also, I wish you all the happiness and pleasure in your lives all the time.

Thank you very much.





## 03 \_ Concept Note





## The 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum 'Climate Crisis and Human Rights'

### Background

Humanity has recently found itself amidst crisis, from the COVID-19 pandemic to the war in Ukraine, in addition to numerous other human rights issues such as socioeconomic polarization and inequality, as well as the digital divide caused by advanced technologies. The crisis caused by climate change, however, is becoming the most widespread universal human rights violation, endangering the very existence of humanity. The international community has long approached the issue of climate change from a human rights perspective, including the Local Governments Climate Roadmap by UCLG in 2007 and the Paris Agreement (COP 21) in 2015. More specifically, the UN Human Rights Council began to express concern in its 2008 Resolution, stating that climate change “poses an immediate and far-reaching threat to people and communities around the world.” In October 2021, the Human Rights Council recognized for the first time the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The 2022 IPCC Sixth Assessment Report assessed that climate change has already brought diverse impacts on human systems, including impacts on water security and food production, health and wellbeing, and cities, settlements and infrastructure. Climate change poses a grave threat to the stable foundation of all areas of life, with people’s rights worsening through food shortage, poverty, infectious diseases, job insecurity, displacement, and diverse forms of inequality. In this regard, the actions or inactions by decision-makers at the local level exert significant consequences on the human rights of people, and thus we need to devise measures for the protection of human rights at the local level with global level solidarity.





## Theme and Approaches

The theme of the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum is “Climate Change and Human Rights,” recognizing climate change as one of the biggest threats to human rights and a sustainable future. We are aware that, just as climate change is a problem requiring a global solution, so the human rights issues caused by climate change also call on the whole of humanity to work together in solidarity. In the process of finding implementations of the goal, a human rights-based approach will be at the heart of the forum, while sharing a variety of information and best practices on climate change responses and mobilizing the participation of youth and various stakeholders.

## Main Agendas

The 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum will comprehensively discuss climate change and human rights at both local and global levels, considering the following four points.

1. What are the major human rights issues linked to climate change?  
We will identify the correlation between climate change and human rights, and diagnose human rights issues in various areas such as the environment, economy, education, culture, and housing, both for current and future generations.
2. Who are more vulnerable to climate change?  
We will explore ways to locate vulnerable groups suffering more severely than others from climate change and seek ways to address diverse forms of discrimination and inequalities occurring in various areas.
3. What are innovative actions to take to counter climate change?  
In order to achieve a human rights-based transition in the context of climate change, we will interpret climate justice from the perspective of human rights and discuss values and practices to realize it.
4. How can we promote international solidarity to cope with climate change?  
We will find useful ways to share information and practical experience to protect human rights and seek principles and guidelines for cooperation and joint practices at local and global levels.





## 04 \_ Program

Day 1 (Oct. 10) .....	19
Day 2 (Oct. 11) .....	26
Day 3 (Oct. 12) .....	60
Day 4 (Oct. 13) .....	106



## Day 1 : October 10th

<b>9:00–16:00</b>	<b>Training for Korean Human Rights Education Teachers</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean	
<b>Contents</b>	Sharing the current status of human rights education, Special lectures on human rights, Workshops, and History tour	
<b>Organizer</b>	National Human Rights Education Teacher Network, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, Gwangju International Center	
<b>13:00–15:30</b>	<b>UNESCO Master Class Gwangju Series</b>	<b>21p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Youth Actions in Response to Online Discriminations	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju International Center, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, UNESCO	
<b>14:00–16:00</b>	<b>Gwangju Citizen Action Group for Human Rights Workshop</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean	
<b>Theme</b>	Joint Workshop of the 3rd Civil Human Rights Activists Group for Capability Enhancement	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju in kkot ji gi	
<b>16:00–17:30</b>	<b>Opening Ceremony &amp; Round Table</b>	<b>23p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English, Spanish, French, Korean Sign Language	
<b>Performance</b>	Unique Cello Quartet Performance ‘Heal the World’ ‘Don’t worry, My Dear’	
<b>Theme</b>	Climate Crisis and Human Rights	
<b>17:30–19:30</b>	<b>Plenary Session I</b>	<b>24p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English, Spanish, French, Korean Sign Language	
<b>Theme</b>	A Human Rights–Based Approach to Mitigating and Countering Climate Change – Local Solutions to a Global Problem	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju International Center, UN Human Rights, UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights	



Materials

# UNESCO Master Class Gwangju Series

## Youth Actions in Response to Online Discriminations

Oct. 10 (Mon.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 209–210

Gwangju International Center, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, UNESCO

Opening Remarks	SHIN Gyonggu [Korea] Executive Director, Gwangju International Center
Welcoming Remarks	Linda Tinio-Le Douarin Programme Specialist, Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO CHOI Youngsun [Korea] Director of Policy Planning Bureau, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education
Special Lecture	Michal Balcerzak, Vice-Chairperson, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, United Nation
Team Activity Report	<p><b>Team Sal-gu-ssi</b>  LEE Hamin [Korea] Student, Sangmu High school  KIM Kanghun [Korea] Student, Sangmu High school  PYO Chaeyun [Korea] Student, Sangmu High school  LIM Jinsu [Korea] Student, Sangmu High school</p> <p><b>Team Pari-ro-ga-kkang</b>  KIM Jimin [Korea] Student, Suwan High School  IM Hyejin [Korea] Student, Unnam High School  KIM Donghyo [Korea] Student, Bia High School</p> <p><b>Team Cheong-dang-po</b>  KO Sarang [Korea] Student, Unnam High School  CHEON Jieun [Korea] Student, Unnam High School  LEE Nakyeong [Korea] Student, Bomun High school</p> <p><b>Team On-sae-mi-ro</b>  CHOI Seoyoung [Korea] Student, Unnam High School  LEE Yurim [Korea] Student, Speer Girls High School  JU Youmin [Korea] Student, Donga High school  YUN Hyejung [Korea] Student, Daesung Girls' High School</p>

## Background

In November 2019, UNESCO held its first Master Class Series on Racism and Discrimination targeting youth, under the theme of "Training for Trainers", sharing about the reality of racism and discrimination issues. The Master Class aims to foster youth trainers who can become the subjects of change and counter discrimination in schools and communities. UNESCO's Master Class provides a space for teenagers, experts, and community members to gather for candid conversations and discussions, as well as learn about discrimination problems posed as social taboos. In addition, UNESCO has been actively cooperating with local partners to localize the Master Class Series in cities worldwide through collaboration with cities of the International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities (ICCAR).

Accordingly, Gwangju Metropolitan City, as the lead city of the UNESCO Asia Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (UNESCO APCAD), organized the UNESCO Master Class Gwangju Series to foster the next generation of anti-discrimination leaders. Specifically, the Gwangju Series was designed under the theme of "Youth's Action Against Online Discriminations", focusing on the rapidly increasing online hate speech, which has been proven to become more severe during the COVID-19 pandemic. Namely, according to the results of the "Online Hate Speech Awareness Survey" conducted by the National Human Rights Commission of Korea in 2021, 59.5% of respondents answered, "hate and discrimination have increased in our society" since the outbreak of COVID-19. Moreover, compared to other age groups, teens and twenties were found to have a much higher chance of experiencing hate online.

## Objectives

1. To briefly introduce the UNESCO Master Class Gwangju Series and the project surrounding it
2. To share the Gwangju Series youth participants' project results  
To discuss the youth participants' experiences throughout the project implementation period
3. To highlight the good practices and limits of the Gwangju Series, opening discussions on extending the scope to UNESCO APCAD city network

## Main Agendas

Introducing UNSECO Master Class Gwangju Series

Sharing results and experiences of the Gwangju Series youth participants' projects

Reviewing good practices and limits of UNSECO Master class Gwangju series

Choosing one best team to represent Gwangju and attend 2023 Global Master Class in Paris

# Opening Ceremony & Round Table

Oct. 10 (Mon.) | 16:00–16:30 | 4F Conference Hall

<b>Performance</b>	Unique Cello Quartet Performance 'Heal the World' 'Don't worry, My Dear'
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>KANG Gi-jung</b> [Korea] Mayor, Gwangju Metropolitan City
<b>Welcoming Remarks</b>	<b>LEE Jeongseon</b> [Korea] Superintendent, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education
<b>Congratulatory Remarks</b>	<b>JEUNG Mu Chang</b> [Korea] Chairperson, Gwangju Metropolitan Council <b>NAM Gyuseon</b> [Korea] Standing Commissioner, National Human Rights Commission of Korea
<b>Keynote Speech</b>	<b>Angela Melo</b> Policies and Programmes Director, UNESCO <b>Peggy Hicks</b> , Director, Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Rights to Development Division, UN Human Rights
<b>Moderator</b>	<b>KIM Joongseop</b> [Korea] Chairperson, WHRCF Planning Committee
<b>Panels</b>	<b>Francisco Vera</b> [Colombia] Environmental Activist, Guardians of Life <b>Ian Fry</b> Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, United Nations <b>Iraci Hassler</b> [Chile] Mayor, Santiago <b>Arnold Kreilhuber</b> Deputy Director, Law Division, UN Environment Programme <b>LEE Nagyung</b> [Korea] Activist, Youth Climate Emergency Action <b>Morten Kjærum</b> [Denmark] Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute <b>KANG Gi-jung</b> [Korea] Mayor, Gwangju Metropolitan City



Materials

# Plenary Session I

## A Human Rights–Based Approach to Mitigating and Countering Climate Change – Local Solutions to a Global Problem

Oct. 10 (Mon.) | 17:30–19:30 | 4F Convention Hall

Gwangju International Center, UN Human Rights, UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (UCLG–CSIPDHR)

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Pradeep Wagle</b> Chief, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Section, UN Human Rights
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>Ian Fry</b> Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, UN
<b>Video Message</b>	<b>Ovais Sarmad</b> Deputy Executive Secretary , United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>Panel I</b>	<b>Linda Voortman</b> [Netherlands] Co–Mayor, Utrecht City <b>Mohamed Ben Maouloud</b> [Mali] Deputy Mayor, Gao City <b>Véronique Bertholle</b> [France] Deputy Mayor, Strasbourg City <b>PARK Yongsoo</b> [Korea] Head, Democracy, Human Rights and Peace Bureau, Gwangju Metropolitan City
<b>Panel II</b>	<b>Gissela Chalá Reinoso</b> [Ecuador] Deputy Mayor, Quito City <b>Sonia Zdorovtsoff</b> [France] Deputy Mayor, Lyon City <b>Etornam James Flolu</b> [Ghana] District Chief Executive, Afadzato South District <b>Sonia Francine Gaspar Marmo</b> [Brazil] Secretary of Human Rights and Citizenship, São Paulo City
<b>Closing Remarks</b>	<b>Amanda Flety Martinez</b> [France] Coordinator, UCLG–CSIPDHR

States – at all level – have a human rights obligation to prevent the foreseeable adverse effects of climate change and ensure that those affected by it, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have access to effective remedies and means of adaptation to protect their lives, rights and dignity.

The Preamble of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change makes it clear that all States "should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights".



Urban activities are major sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Estimates suggest that cities are responsible for 75 percent of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with transport and buildings being among the largest contributors. Many cities have initiated work on the increased use of renewable energy sources, cleaner production techniques and regulations or incentives to limit industrial emissions.

Yet, the “triple planetary crisis” of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution hampers the enjoyment and achievement of a wide range of human rights including the human rights to water and sanitation, food, health, housing, self-determination, culture and development. It also affects the enjoyment of the human right to a clean, safe and healthy environment, as recognized by the UN-Human Rights Council in October 2021. The negative impacts of climate change are disproportionately borne by persons and communities already in disadvantageous situations owing to geography, poverty, gender, age, disability, cultural or ethnic background, among others, that have historically contributed the least to greenhouse gas emissions. Local communities that occupy and rely upon low-lying coastal lands, tundra and Arctic ice, arid lands, and other delicate ecosystems and at risk territories for their housing and subsistence face the greatest threats from climate change.

So, in the face of the exponentially increasing impacts on human rights, what role can local and regional governments play in the protection and promotion of human rights by fighting against climate change, biodiversity loss and implementing the right to a clean, safe and healthy environment? How can cities ensure that mitigation and climate change responses do not negatively affect human rights? What solutions exist when cities are quicker to respond to this global emergency than national authorities are? How can global discussions benefit from the local rights-based responses to the triple planetary crisis?

Through a discussion between international experts and representatives of local and regional governments, of local governments’ network and of civil society, the panel will aim at:

Looking at the impact of climate change on human rights and why considering human rights in combatting climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures is crucial;

Highlighting extraterritorial obligations of local governments and exploring human rights-based practices at local level for mitigating and countering climate change;

Considering the use of these local practices and perspectives to feed into global discussions, declarations and decisions on climate change, like the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.

## Day 2 : October 11th

<b>9:30-12:00</b>	<b>LGBTQI</b>	<b>28p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Human Rights of LGBTQI People in the Climate Crisis and the Role of Human Rights Cities	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju Ingwonjigi Hwaljjak, Rainbow Project, Gwangju Network to Fight Against Hate Culture	
<b>9:30-12:00</b>	<b>Children and Youth</b>	<b>32p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English, Korean Sign Language	
<b>Theme</b>	Youth Action in Response to Climate Change	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, Center for Public Interest & Human Rights Law Chonnam National University	
<b>9:30-12:00</b>	<b>Road to COP27</b>	<b>38p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Intergrating Human Rights into Local Adaption Planning	
<b>Organizer</b>	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI)	
<b>11:00-13:00</b>	<b>Indonesian Human Rights Cities Session</b>	<b>42p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English, Bahasa Indonesia	
<b>Theme</b>	How Cities Can Help Building Climate Change Resilience	
<b>Organizer</b>	International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)	
<b>13:00-16:00</b>	<b>Local Government Ombudsmen Workshop</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gyeonggi-do Human Rights Center, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education, Gwangju International Center	
<b>13:00-15:30</b>	<b>Disability</b>	<b>45p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English, Korean Sign Language	
<b>Theme</b>	What is the Future of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Era of Climate Change?	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju Human Right Center for People with Disabilities, Gwangju Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination	

## Day 2 : October 11th

<b>13:00–15:30</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>51p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Impacts of Climate Change on Women and Climate Change Response in Gender Perspective	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju Jeonnam Women's Association United	
<b>16:00–18:00</b>	<b>Human Rights in Local DRRM, with Focus on the Built Environment</b>	<b>56p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Forced Displacement	
<b>Organizer</b>	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law(RWI), Institute for Human Rights and Business(IHRB)	
<b>16:00–18:30</b>	<b>Plenary Session II</b>	<b>58p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Climate Justice at the Heart of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities	
<b>Organizer</b>	Gwangju International Center(GIC), UNESCO	



Materials

# LGBTQI

## Human Rights of LGBTQI People in the Climate Crisis and the Role of Human Rights Cities

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 9:30–12:00 | Room 212–213

Gwangju Ingwonjigi Hwaljjak, Rainbow Project, Gwangju Network to Fight Against Hate Culture

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>HAN Chaeyoon</b> [Korea] Executive Director, Beyond the Rainbow Foundation
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>JUNG Minwoo</b> [Korea] Assistant Professor, Loyola University Chicago <b>YI Horim</b> [Korea] Standing Activist, Solidarity for LGBT Human Rights of Korea
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>JEONG Seongjo</b> [Korea] Executive Member, Dawoom – together4change <b>SONG Jieun</b> [Korea] Counseling team Leader and Attorney, LGBTQ Youth Crisis Support Center DDing Dong <b>SEO Yujin</b> [Korea] Team Member, Gwangju Rainbow Project Team <b>JO Sinyoung</b> [Korea] Representative & Activist, Q&I

### Background

Together with COVID–19, now the monkeypox virus is spreading. Both COVID–19 and monkeypox are zoonotic infections, originating from non–human species that have lost their habitat due to natural destruction caused by the climate crisis. These two are also similar considering the social stigma against citizens of certain regions where the virus breaks out and the unfavorable eyes on certain groups where the virus spreads. The virus is more threatening to minority groups, including the LGBT population, whose socioeconomic foundation is vulnerable.

In 2012, the Gwangju Human Rights Charter was declared for the first time in Asia. The charter, consisting of 5 chapters and 18 articles, specifies the rights of various minorities and the basic rights of life, namely right to work, right to health, and right to enjoy adequate residence. Then, what role does the Gwangju Human Rights Charter play in the midst of climate crisis?

At the peak of the global pandemic, sexual minorities were overly criticized under a false accusation caused by reckless media coverage. Those who face double discrimination, such as juvenile sexual minorities, are put in a more dangerous situation. However, the existing social assistance designed for adolescents, not for the LGBT population, discriminates and excludes juvenile sexual minorities. The pandemic is threatening to everyone, but the size of the threat is never equal. A social assistance system based on a specific identity discriminates and excludes social minorities including LGBT, and even threatens their livelihoods.

Against this back drop, the thematic session on LGBTQI of 2022 World Human Rights Cities Forum will be an opportunity to make a diagnosis of the reality – whether the rights of Gwangju citizens, as specified in the Gwangju Human Rights Charter, are also fully enjoyed by sexual minorities in Gwangju. The panel of the session, which consists of activists who have engaged in LGBTQ Youth Crisis Support Center, Survey on the Needs of Youth LGBT, and interviews and analysis of sexual minorities in the Gwangju area, will discuss what should be done by the government of Gwangju-si to ensure that the rights of all citizens by the Gwangju Human Rights Charter are guaranteed to the LGBT citizens as well.

### **Objectives**

During the session, it will be reviewed how the pandemic and other threats triggered by climate change affect the LGBT population.

Discriminations caused by a number of policies that didn't consider LGBT will be identified, and the panel's experiences of alternative activities will be shared.

Also, in this session, policies and action plans will be come up with to make sure that the rights by the Gwangju Human Rights Charter are guaranteed to the LGBT citizens.

### **Main Agendas**

1. What is the correlation between climate change and human rights activities for LGBT?
2. What are LGBT's experiences of the pandemic in a heterosexual society?
3. In order to deal with climate crisis and discrimination in a heterosexual society, what kind of human rights activities for sexual minorities should be made?

In order to fulfill each provision of the Gwangju Human Rights Charter for the LGBT citizens, what kind of efforts should the government of Gwangju-city make?



## JUNG Minwoo

[Korea] Assistant Professor, Loyola University Chicago

## Queering the Climate Crisis

#Climate Justice #LGBTQI #Human Rights City

Feminist and queer climate activists and scholars have addressed that the impacts of climate change have been and will continue to be unequal. It perpetuates and exacerbates existing inequalities of class, race, gender, and sexuality, worsening the lives of minoritized women, as well as queer and trans people, in terms of employment, housing, healthcare, water, and air, as well as a sense of safety and belonging. Understanding the global scales and consequences of climate injustice has become a critical agenda for queer and feminist activists all across the world. This talk brings this important issue to the attention of the communities of scholars, activists, advocates, and policymakers so that we can better understand climate injustices from a queer and feminist perspective, as well as discuss possible action plans for queer and feminist sustainability that challenges heteronational and reproductive futurism.

※회의 자료와 컨셉노트 원문을 보시기 원하시는 분은 QR을 스캔하시거나 공식 홈페이지([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org))에서 확인해 주시기 바랍니다.

## The role of human rights cities, LGBTQI and climate justice in the era of climate crisis

#Climate Justice #LGBTQI #Human Rights Movement

YI Horim

Standing Activist, Solidarity for LGBT Human Rights of Korea



Climate crisis has now become a condition everyone around the world must face in their lives. The consequences of climate crisis have not affected everyone proportionately as witnessed in torrential rains swept across the nation in the summer of 2022. Climate crisis could be viewed as a matter of inequality, and even human rights and dignity affected by climate crisis are distributed depending on geopolitical status of region and nation, economic and social status of individuals. Climate crisis amplifies the vulnerability of LGBT individuals' life and health driven by social stigma and prejudice against non-normative sexual orientation and gender identity. As seen in the 'mass infection case of COVID-19 at clubs in Itaewon', fear of infectious diseases could turn into stigma and blame against LGBT individuals, especially during pandemic, which most likely will occur more often from now on due to climate crisis. Also, in a society where phobia and discrimination against LGBT are prevalent, LGBT people are not fully guaranteed their human rights and often experience instable housing, marginalization in labor market, poverty, and precarious social safety net. And those situations could worsen in climate crisis and its consequential result of disasters. Solidarity for LGBT Human Rights of Korea has recognized that climate crisis is not 'a new crisis', but a crisis of capitalism that generated exploitation, suppression, discrimination, and exclusion already existing in our society. Based on that recognition, the Solidarity suggests that LGBT human rights movement is a solution to protect life, health, and safety of the LGBT people in the age of climate crisis. Furthermore, the organization seeks for discourse and activities to make sure the voice of LGBTs to be heard and incorporated regarding the civic groups' calls for climate justice. In the age of climate crisis, the role of human rights cities for securing LGBT citizens' human rights is not new either. Clarifying the principles of anti-discrimination including prohibition of discrimination against sex-orientation and gender identity and seeking for ways to guarantee the LGBT rights including the right to education, expression, assembly, and association in terms of policies and administration practices are the challenges that need to be realized by local governments. Furthermore, the obligations of human rights cities are to check out whether local governments' climate crisis responsive policies consider the existence of LGBT citizens and to improve them in a bid to guarantee life, health, and safety of the LGBT people in the era of climate crisis.

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Materials

# Children and Youth

## Youth Action in Response to Climate Crisis

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 9:30–12:00 | Room 302–303  
Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education,  
Center for Public Interest & Human Rights Law Chonnam National University

Opening Remarks	<b>HYUNG Jiyoung</b> [Korea] School Commissioner, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education Democracy & Citizen Education Department
Welcoming Remarks	<b>LEE Jeongseon</b> [Korea] Superintendent, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education <b>HONG Gwanpyo</b> [Korea] Director, The Center for Public Interest & Human Rights, Chonnam National University
Speakers	<b>KIM Borim</b> [Korea] General Operations Coordinator, Youth 4 Climate Action <b>Lee Hangeol</b> [Korea] Representative, Gwangju Youth Climate Action <b>Melati Wijzen</b> [Netherlands] Founder, YOUTHTOPIA & Bye Bye Plastic Bags
Special Lecture	<b>Melati Wijzen</b> [Netherlands] Founder, YOUTHTOPIA & Bye Bye Plastic Bags <b>Ian Fry</b> Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, United Nation
Discussants	<b>PARK Hyunbin</b> [Korea] Student, Gwangju Inseong High School <b>KIM Nahun</b> [Korea] Student President of Student Council, Salesian High School <b>PARK Taemin</b> [Korea] Student, Dreaming_polarbear

### Background

Climate crisis is posing a threat not only to the present but also to the future of all humanities. Regardless of who is responsible for, it is, indeed, an immense burden that we must shoulder together. The climate crisis, however, has not affected the humanity in an equal manner. The economies directly responsible for the issue have taken competitive edges even in capabilities to respond to the crisis compared to least developed countries, according to their technology and economic advancement and geographical conditions. Moreover, a wide spectrum of problems derived from the climate crisis is highly likely to hit the socially vulnerable even harder. What makes the matter worse, the future generation would find themselves to encounter greater pains and sufferings than those of the current generation who has caused the pressing crisis.



Therefore, the future generation views the climate crisis not just as a crisis, but as an urgent and desperate issue. It is not a matter of choice but a matter of survival, and directly related to an intrinsic basic right that cannot be compromised. That is the reason why the youth are raising their voices and taking to the streets. During the session, we would like to listen to the voices of the domestic and international youth who have been taking direct actions to cope with the climate crisis and to protect their own rights. In so doing, we would like to explore what the youth in Gwangju could do to respond to the climate crisis.

### **Objective**

To look at domestic and international Youth's direct actions in responding to the climate crisis and find out what the youth in Gwangju could do in coping with the crisis.

### **Main Agendas**

1. How could the Youth direct action in responding to the climate crisis be conducted abroad?
2. What kinds of activities are being carried out by the domestic and foreign direct action?
3. What could the Gwangju Youth do?



## Bringing Changes to Protect Our Lives with The Voices of Those Involved

#Climate Justice #Inequality #Stakeholder

### KIM Borim

[Korea] General Operations Coordinator, Youth 4 Climate Action

Climate crisis that comes as an irreversible crisis has posed threats on all aspects of our livelihood including safe housing, job, and normal daily life. Now, we have just 6 years and 5 months, at best, to address the issue of climate crisis. If we do not act now, then, we could face a situation where we cannot enjoy a normal daily life with the fallouts of overwhelming climate crisis and collapsing ecosystem. Now is the time for us to bring immediate and substantial changes in policies to curb climate crisis. Also, the direction of these changes must be defined in ways that no one is marginalized, nor experiences life degradation.

The youth who is aware of climate crisis are organizing climate movements led by themselves. They call for adaptation measures and policy revision that could reduce carbon emission and suspend coal-fired power generation while not marginalizing anyone during transition. They engage in activities not only to lead climate strikes, file a climate law suits and petitions, and meet with policy decision makers, but also to promote solidarity among those involved and to address the issue with a cultural approach. The Youth 4 Climate Action is building a window and trend of change that enables anyone to recognize climate crisis, speak about the crisis, and call for policies and politics fighting against climate crisis. Climate crisis could lead to disappearing the space of residence and livelihood, undermining food and jobs, and collapsing our daily life. The politics of today have not recognized how serious climate crisis is. What is clear is that the government greenhouse gas emission reports proved that we have emitted greenhouse gas at a frightening rate and anticipated that if we keep this trend unchanged, then we could face the worst climate catastrophe. Nevertheless, it seems that the government reports do not even care about the problem of climate crisis. We do not have time to take enough measures to the extent of putting the disasters under control.

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We could prevent the worst climate catastrophe and protect those who we are supposed to protect only when we reduce greenhouse gas as early as possible and make social and structural transition considering ways to reduce inequality when we still have time. Therefore, I made a resolution to call for immediate changes in policy and politics as a voice of our generation who understands the need of immediate action as a person directly involved in this, as a person that has more days to live ahead than days that I already passed, and as a person who would encounter countless days of collapse due to the current climate crisis. It is because even though we have still time, I could not just wait and see all of us just rush towards climate catastrophe.

I am aware of how the seriousness and urgency of the risk could be manifested as any types of inequality and injustice in our life and society. Therefore, as a person who wants to lead a normal and safe life for a long time, I delved into ways to voice up in order to substantially address climate crisis. Indeed, climate crisis is an overwhelming issue going out of my control, and I do not have any power to curve it at all. I am now trying to make my voice to be heard for changes, however, because it is the best way for me to make changes as much as possible while not missing the time given for me to respond to climate crisis. As such, we are calling for the right and immediate responses against climate crisis in our own voice and manner at our own position, as an ordinary person.



## Youth Taking the Lead in Climate Actions

#Youth #Climate Action #Climate Justice

### LEE Hangyeol

[Korea] Activist, Gwangju Youth Climate Action

The organization “One Point Five Celsius Degree” consists of the ‘youth’ who are taking ‘climate actions’ in Gwangju. In the summer of 2019, this organization was launched by the teenagers who listened to the special lecture on climate crisis at Gwangju Youth Creative Hub and realized how serious the climate crisis issue was. Feeling so desperate about the climate crisis, they have carried out climate actions for four years now. Currently, “One Point Five Celsius Degree” has 18 youth members aged from 17 to 24. The organization’s name “One Point Five Celsius Degree” reflects its members’ commitment to limit the global warming to the critical temperature of 1.5°C. Its name also means that they know the temperature limit of 1.5°C is an unequal threshold and that they will act on the climate crisis until the CO<sub>2</sub> from human activities becomes zero.

When we first gathered, we decided to deepen our knowledge on climate crisis by reading books, watching documentary films, studying, and having discussion with each other. Based on our understanding on climate crisis, we began to put our knowledge into practice and actions. “One Point Five Celsius Degree” is now positioning itself as a youth climate activist group in Gwangju while picketing on the street and creating diverse activities to let more people know about climate crisis. With growing interest from many people, we promised ourselves that we would become untiring and sustainable activists with a long-term perspective. With this vision, we prepare and enjoy various activities such as theatre festivals, recital of a play, quiz shows, and vegan cuisine classes, etc. with the citizens of Gwangju.

It is not easy to practice what you value in your heart. Climate action requires individual practices in which we face many conflicts. We fight ourselves and sometimes fight others while carrying out climate actions. At some point in our climate actions, we might feel anxious about the uncertain future and could be overwhelmed by climate grief.

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One of the biggest reasons for our climate grief is that although the youth are directly affected by the climate crisis, their 'subjectivity in exercising climate actions' is not guaranteed. Putting constraints on the climate actions of the youth is no different from having the youth perceive themselves as 'helpless victims.' The youth have the right to know what is happening to themselves and to the world, and they should be able to become the main agents to solve the issues facing them. We have advocated for our rights to study about the climate crisis, to have vegan school meals, to refuse to take a leather crafting class, and to carry out climate actions, which have all been connected deeper into our life through the youth rights movements and the climate justice movements. We will continue to 'study' about the climate crisis, carry out individual and collective climate 'actions' and 'recover' from climate grief. While undertaking such difficult tasks, we consider ourselves a light to each other. We give light to each other and help each other to rise from any frustrations in our challenging journey. We are eager to connect our actions to the world, while aiming to continue what we can do with pure heart.



Materials

## Road to COP27 Intergrating Human Rights into Local Adaption Planning

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 9:30–12:00 | Room 306  
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI)

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Windi Arini</b> [Indonesia] Programme Officer, Jakarta Office, Raoul Wallenberg Institute <b>Johanna Sjöwall</b> [Sweden] Expert, Human Rights in Local Governance, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Welcoming Remarks</b>	<b>Tuti Alawiyah</b> [Indonesia] Deputy Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Victor Bernard</b> [Sweden] Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute <b>Wiwandari Handayani</b> [Indonesia] Professor, Diponegoro University
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>Albert Salamanca</b> [Philippines] Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute <b>Jerry Treñas</b> [Philippines] Mayor, Iloilo City <b>Romchat Wachirattanakornkul</b> Human Right Officer, Human Rights, Climate Change and Environment Regional Focal Point , UN Human Rights <b>Dr. H. Genius Umar</b> [Indonesia] Mayor, Pariaman

Climate crisis that comes as an irreversible crisis has posed threats on all aspects of our livelihood including safe housing, job, and normal daily life. Now, we have just 6 years and 5 months, at best, to address the issue of climate crisis. If we do not act now, then, we could face a situation where we cannot enjoy a normal daily life with the fallouts of overwhelming climate crisis and collapsing ecosystem. Now is the time for us to bring immediate and substantial changes in policies to curve climate crisis. Also, the direction of these changes must be defined in ways that no one is marginalized, nor experiences life degradation.

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### **Background**

The IPCC WGII Sixth Assessment Report states, "In all cities and urban areas, the risk faced by people and assets from hazards associated with climate change has increased." Rising global temperatures intensify extreme weather events and increase the potential spread of tropical diseases. Climate-induced disasters have also caused rural-urban displacement. These trends pose an immense challenge to cities' basic services, infrastructures, environment, housing, and livelihoods. Against this backdrop, it is strikingly clear that cities are the first responders to climate change and will in turn play a central role in developing and implementing climate change adaptation policies and programmes. Cities will, therefore, become important actors to ensure that adaptation is

grounded in human rights, which is a precondition to protect and empower groups that are disproportionately affected by climate change, and frequently excluded from climate change adaptation policies and programmes.

Glasgow Adaptation Imperative sets out action and progress required on the pathway to COP27 for an inclusive climate-resilient future. It recognised that a more inclusive, equitable and effective locally led adaptation is the most significant opportunity to address the fundamental drivers of climate vulnerability. Here human rights can support local governments and stakeholders to put people at the center and ensure their active and meaningful participation in policymaking.

Building on RWI's research on NAP and handbook for cities, this event will closely examine how local governments can integrate human rights into their local climate change adaptation work, including local adaptation plans.

### **Objectives**

1. Increase awareness of the mutually reinforcing relationship between human rights and climate change adaptation nationally and locally.
2. Facilitate the exchange of experiences, challenges, and best practices on integrating a rights based approach local climate change adaptation policies, plans and programmes.

### **Main Agendas**

1. Discussing the connection between human rights and climate change adaptation.
2. Sharing regional experiences, challenges, and best practices on integrating a rights-based approach to climate change adaptation policies, plans and programmes.
3. Reflecting on how cities can collaborate, in the lead up to COP27, to promote human rights in climate change adaptation contexts.



## Governance of Local Climate Change Adaptation – A Perspective to promote Social Justice

#Local Climate Change Adaptation

**Wiwandari Handayani**

[Indonesia] Professor, Diponegoro University



Climate change adaptation initiatives, as stated in the IPCC WGII Sixth Assessment Report, are mostly led by local governments in various settings and arrangements. Adaptation initiatives success often depends on the role of local political champions that promote the adaptation agenda by aligning the adaptation objectives with other potential benefits (i.e., co-benefits principles) of sustainable development. Multilevel governance and cooperative governance models further support local governments in fostering robust adaptation approaches in different ways. There are, certainly, barriers and limits at the operationalization level. One of the challenges is to ensure an inclusive process and accommodate the needs of the most vulnerable people as mandated through social justice principles. The social justice concept is very much aligned with the environmental(climate) justice movement experiences at the local level as it is embedded with the slogan ‘no one left behind’ in many global commitments in addressing inequality and the gap delivery of public services and security. Among many approaches to promote social justice, Community Based Adaptation (CBA) is mostly applied to put communities at the center of planning for adaptation, often led by communities themselves. The IPCC Reports highlight that civil society actors enable local risk awareness, sensitization, and adaptive capacity, and generate locally based innovation (e.g., through community-based adaptation programs). Non-state actors are also important in enabling adaptation by linking government agencies with low-income and marginalized communities, including those living in informal settlements. Local authorities are an important enabling actor that can guide different stakeholders to take responsibility for creating policy and regulatory environments that encourage inclusive processes aligned with the SDGs’ equity and ecological sustainability principles. Indeed, establishing linkages between multiple organizations can help deliver coordinated action, and accordingly, the governance aspect is critical in local adaptation strategies mostly to stimulate collaborative processes of planning, learning, experimentation, capacity building, construction of coalitions and communication channels. IPCC WGII Sixth Assessment Report shows some case studies in different countries, describing some of the main barriers to urban climate adaptation, and strategies to address them, relate to institutional change. Many of the barriers that inhibit institutions from acting in ways that can support action for inclusive and sustainable adaptation have historical roots, grounded in complex political and social relations. Overcoming these barriers requires coordinating the activities of multiple actors who can facilitate institutional and political change

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Materials

# Indonesian Human Rights Cities Session

## How Cities can Help Building Climate Change Resilience

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 11:00–13:00 | Online Meeting

International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)

Welcoming Remarks	<b>Sugeng Bahagjjo</b> [Indonesia] Executive Director, International NGO Forum On Indonesian Development
Moderator	<b>Sekar Banjaran Aji</b> [Indonesia] Forest Campaigner, Greenpeace Southeast Asia
Welcoming Remarks	<b>Sugeng Bahagjjo</b> [Indonesia] Executive Director, International NGO Forum On Indonesian Development
Speakers	<p><b>Laksmi Dhewanthi</b> [Indonesia] Director General, Climate Change Control of Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p><b>Eri Cahyadi</b> [Indonesia] Mayor, Surabaya City</p> <p><b>Riri Fitri Sari</b> [Indonesia] Chairperson, Universitas Indonesia Green Metric</p> <p><b>Sabrina Hikmah Ramadianti</b> [Indonesia] Program and Partnership Coordinator, Universitas Indonesia GreenMetric</p> <p><b>Akita Arum Verselita</b> [Indonesia] Data and Research Analyst, Mongabay Indonesia</p> <p><b>Rizqa Hidayani</b> [Indonesia] Program Manager, Kota Kita Foundation</p>
Discussants	<p><b>Albert Salamanca</b> [Phillipines] Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute</p> <p><b>Jerry Treñas</b> [Phillipines] Mayor, Iloilo City</p> <p><b>Romchat Wachirattanakornkul</b> Human Right Officer, Human Rights, Climate Change and Environment Regional Focal Point , UN Human Rights</p> <p><b>Dr. H. Genius Umar</b> [Indonesia] Mayor, Pariaman City, Indonesia</p>

### Background

Climate change and the threats it entails could be a nightmare for the planet's future and all living things on it. The occurrence of climate change is caused by human behavior and decisions. In 2019, for example, forest fires raged across 4000 km of land, with the intention of clearing it. At least 709 million tons of carbon dioxide were released into the atmosphere as a result of the intentional fires. As a result, this massive fire caused respiratory problems for 900,000 people and disrupted people's daily activities (Arumningtyas, 2019). Not to mention the issue of household waste; according to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), total national waste in 2021 will be 68.5 million tons. Plastic waste accounts for 16% of total waste, or 11.6 million tons. According to UN High Commissioner Michelle Bachelet, climate change may pose

a serious threat to the 21st century's efforts to protect human rights. Climate change has the potential to endanger many aspects of human life. As a result of global climate change, Indonesia's regional climate has started to shift. It is critical to recognize that catastrophic climate change is a systemic issue that requires systemic solutions. As a result, eliminating the use of straws, drinking bottles, and plastic bags will not suffice to solve the problem. Furthermore, the government must take significant action to declare a climate emergency, and this action must be followed through on.

The Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Economic Values for Achieving Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development, as well as the Law on Carbon Tax, already govern carbon emission reduction in Indonesia. Furthermore, Indonesia has compiled a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the 2015 Paris Agreement, which states that Indonesia promises to reduce carbon emissions by 29 percent by 2030 with a record that business in Indonesia is running as usual, not deforestation to open new land. The Governor is aimed directly by this regulation to provide guidance to district/city local governments and stakeholders in the implementation of the GHG Emission Inventory for the achievement of the NDC and GHG Emission Control. Furthermore, the Governors are in charge of coordinating relevant measures and efforts for District/City Governments, as well as reporting on them. This effort may still fall short of what is required, but it must be recognized and supported for its implementation to succeed. The Indonesian government recognizes the importance of districts/cities in mitigating the effects of climate change and increasing resilience to climate change through existing policies. Therefore, the Human Rights City concept, which holds that human rights implementation through cities can be more effective and targeted, can be a strategy for overcoming the climate crisis and increasing resilience to climate change. During the WHRCF 2022, INFID would like to initiate a discussion about how cities can help overcome the climate crisis and increase their resilience to climate change. We invite all stakeholders to share and discuss climate change. We also invite all parties as participants to take part and participate in the discussion sessions, including young people, journalists, regional officials, vulnerable groups, and related groups.

### **Objectives**

1. To showcase the experiences of local government in Indonesia in building climate change resilience
2. To create space for sharing experiences and initiatives on building climate change resilience by national government, local governments, academicians, and other stakeholders
3. To demonstrate Indonesia's support towards WHRCF in emphasizing the importance of respecting, protecting, and realizing human rights at the local level

### **Main Agendas**

1. Local and national government initiatives in building climate change resilience
2. Recommendations from youth, journalists and academics in enhancing cities' role in building climate change resilience

## Access in Environment Health for the Fulfillment of Human Rights and Climate Change Mitigation

**Akita Arum Verselita**

[Indonesia] Data and Research Analyst , Mongabay Indonesia

Environmental health is a critical aspect of human rights, guided by law and principles which recognize that people have the right to live in conditions that are not harmful to their livelihood. It also goes hand in hand with mitigating the climate crisis that is currently a global challenge. In recent decades, the issue of access to environmental health and the threat of climate change has become like a 'supernatural' phenomenon. This phenomenon has been realized and is a major concern by various actors of society. The issue of access to environmental health and the threat of climate change itself reaches many areas, including the urban areas in Indonesia. This paper discusses the difficulty of accessing a healthy environment in the urban area and its impact on the climate crisis. There are many factors where access to environmental health is getting further and further from the standard, affected by both economically and socially. In a world where people, policies, businesses, and cities are increasingly connected, climate change poses an existential threat to humanity's very existence. This paper discusses what are the factors causing this difficulty, as well as their impact on the climate crisis. In this paper, the author examines economic and social aspects such as urban behavior, humanitarian response and economic development issues; as well as on the environment aspect including air quality, land-based pollution and waste disposal and other anthropogenic disaster that occurred. A new way of thinking about sustainability is needed to address both the challenges of climate change and those of inequality. This paper provides an overview of the initiatives and efforts that have been carried out by various parties as well as perspectives on the behavior and trends that occur in the layers of society. It should be realized that this cross-sectoral problem is still a homework for many. Recommendations to various parties such as national and local governments, businesses, communities, media and academics (Pentahelix) seen as the entry point for solving this problem. Through cooperation of these parties, the sustainability of a healthy and sustainable city gives hope for the fulfillment of human rights and mitigation of the climate crisis in the short and long term

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Materials

# Disability

## What is the Future of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Era of Climate Change?

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 209–210

Gwangju Human Right Center for People with Disabilities, Gwangju Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination

Moderator	CHONG Heekyong [Korea] Associate Professor, Gwangju University
Speakers	Therese Arnesen, Human Rights Officer, UN Human Rights Michal Balcerzak, Vice-Chairperson, UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination LEE Jinhee [Korea] Co-representative, Women with Disabilities Empathy
Discussants	CHOI Hanbyol [Korea] Secretary General, Korean Disability Forum YU Heejeong [Korea] Co-founder, Transition Town Eunpyeong Do Yeon [Korea] Standing Activist, Gwang-Ju Human Rights Center HwalJjak

### Background

The world is experiencing climate crisis and ecological crisis caused by climate change such as intense heat, intense cold, floods and tsunamis, which are getting worse every year. Meanwhile, discrimination and inequality against persons with disabilities and other minorities are also intensifying around the globe.

The climate crisis and human rights cannot be considered separately. When the crisis becomes more serious, the lives of the disabled and other minority groups will be put in bigger danger. And there have been a number of cases where the disabled in poverty, often with underlying diseases or physical/mental disabilities that require assisting devices, turned out to be the most vulnerable in the face of frequent floods, heavy snowstorms, wildfires, and earthquakes.

In 2020, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN OHCHR) published a report titled "Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change". The report explains that climate change is a factor that undermines various aspects of human rights for everyone, specifically pointing out its bigger impact on persons with disabilities.

If the climate crisis continues, we will have to choose a different way of life. Our way of life should be transformed toward the coexistence of humans and nature, not for the continuation of consuming the nature for humans. And the rights of nature should be further expanded to embrace not only humans but non-human beings too.

### **Objective**

In Korea as well as most of other countries, few studies have been conducted on how the climate crisis is causing difficulties for those with disabilities and how it affects them. Many countries are making various state-led efforts to deal with the climate crisis, but the reality is that they simply approach it as an environmental problem or focus only on the non-disabled.

The Korean government was no exception. The government organized the "Carbon Neutrality Commission" in May 2021, but it does not include members who can represent the voices of the disabled. But persons with disabilities are bound to be more damaged by the climate crisis. Thus, the disabled should also be respected as a main stakeholder of the government's response to the climate crisis.

This session aims to present a discourse on the climate crisis and the human rights of the disabled to the local community so that the disabled, who are excluded from the existing climate crisis response, can independently adapt to upcoming changes, and enjoy the rights of persons with disabilities.

It is also intended to start activities to raise awareness of the climate crisis together with human rights groups for the disabled and environmental groups in the local community to transform the Gwangju area into an environmental city and an ecological city.

### **Main Agendas**

1. Introducing overseas studies on the climate crisis and the life of persons with disabilities.
2. Stating the problem of the disabled being excluded from the domestic and global response to the climate crisis and seeking solutions to tackle the problem.
3. Seeking the direction of the human rights movement for persons with disabilities in relation to the future climate crisis.



## Implications of International Human Rights Law and International Disaster Law for Persons with Disabilities in the Era of Climate Change

#Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities #United Nations

**Michal Balcerzak**

Vice-Chairperson, UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The presentation will aim at establishing whether the rights of persons with disabilities are adequately reflected in the current normative framework related with the effects of climate change. While seen through the lens of the OHCHR report (“Analytical study on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change”), the problem will be tackled in a larger perspective of international disaster law and its implications. The links between climate change and the occurrence of disasters are evident, and so are the particular dangers that disasters produce for human rights, in particular for vulnerable groups. The speaker will focus on developments in this regard, e.g. the draft Articles on the protection of persons in the event of disasters elaborated by the UN International Law Commission in 2016. Although the concept of “vulnerability” is not always well received or accepted in the discourse on human rights, the presentation will attempt to explain the contexts that this notion is applied in the discussion on climate change and international disaster law. Notwithstanding the use of the term “vulnerability”, the fundamental question remains whether the special needs and rights of persons with disabilities are sufficiently taken into account in the era of climate change. The crucial aspect of the problem is to juxtapose the existing normative framework with the potential risks faced by persons with disabilities due to environmental and other hazards caused by the changing climate

## OHCHR Analytical Study on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Context of Climate Change

#Human Rights #Climate Change

**Therese Arnesen**

Human Rights Officer, UN Human Rights



Requested by Human Rights Council resolution 41/21, one out of a series of resolutions in which the Council mandates the United Nations Human Rights Office to undertake work related to human rights and climate change, this study is looking at the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of climate change. The study analyses the adverse impacts of climate change on persons with disabilities, it identifies the related human rights obligations and responsibilities of States and other actors in relation to disability-inclusive approaches and provides examples of good practices of disability-inclusive climate action. The report concludes with a series of recommendations for human rights-based and disability-inclusive climate action for States and other stakeholders.

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



## Climate Crisis and “Facility Society”

#Climate Justice #Deinstitution #Women with Disabilities

**LEE Jinhee**

[Korea] Co-representative, Women with Disabilities Empathy



Disasters caused by growth-driven capitalism, climate crisis and facility society ‘Continuous growth’ of capitalism that has caused climate crisis is directly linked to ‘continuity of facility society.’ Physical differences and moving speed of the disabled were considered non-productive and incapable and became the subject to discrimination. The dignity of their life was deprived and they were marginalized. The development-oriented trend aimed for a sustainable growth, has been maintained so by depriving the sustainability of lives of disabled.

People are forcefully put into the facility society as they were deprived of their rights, suspended, and confined in their life. The space where the displaced body is placed is the reality of discrimination and anti-human rights. The climate crisis caused disaster is becoming more relentless in the place. The reality of human rights of the residential facilities for the disabled were clearly revealed during the COVID-19, which is considered a disaster caused by climate crisis and facility society. We have to speak out and fight with the voices of those living in facilities and excluded from the politics. Then, how does the movement for eradicating discrimination against the disabled focusing calling for changes in social order encounter the direction of climate justice movement? How could the two meet more closely?

Sustainable care life against sustainable growth

The determination of caring lies in the fight for ‘a sustainable life’ rather than ‘a sustainable development/growth’. Labour for caring/reproduction was treated as a low level of labour mobilized for production within capitalism-based production structure. Especially, caring among citizens based on interdependency and caring among humans and non-human creatures became invisible by putting those receiving the care in the position of unilateral beneficiaries. Growth encourages the disabled to overcome and rehabilitate from the disability rather than just accepting the life of ‘being me’ as ‘what I am’ with dignity. In this regard, the growth that encounters meritocracy in capitalism has no choice but to be just coercive. Redefining the ethics and justification of caring based on interdependency must be connected to criticism on and alternative to labour of caring

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that has been commercialized and limited to a certain gender. Why isn't the appearance of the disabled who live their life and write their own history recognized as growth and production? What concerns could be casted from the ethics and justification of caring that was raised by the movement of the disabled females as a fight for stopping growth and shifting to the way of life that takes care of other's life. How could the movement for eradicating discrimination against the disabled and the female disabled move toward a fight against inhumane life built by the capitalism and at the same time a movement questioning what separate humans and inhumane creature?

"Whether humans or non-humans, all types of caring among all creatures need to be fairly recognized with their values according to sustainability. This is what we call the promiscuous ethics of care. Being promiscuous refers to practicing more caring and doing it in a very experimental and extended manner compared to the current standard. 'Being promiscuous' means 'not to discriminate', there should not be discrimination in caring – it should be expanded to land, water, and animals that we are dependent on not limiting to relatives or families." (Chatzidakis and Andreas, "Caring Declaration", 2021)



Materials

# Women

## Impacts of Climate Crisis on Women and and Climate Crisis Response in Gender Perspective

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 212–213

Gwangju Jeonnam Women's Association United

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>KIM Gyoungrae</b> [Korea] Policy Committee Member, Gwangju Jeonnam Women's Association
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Dasiy PARK</b> [Korea] Representative, Pacific Tourism Organization <b>Unang Mulkhan</b> [Indonesia] Director, SDGs Center UNILA
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>OH Kyungjin</b> [Korea] Executive Director, Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU) <b>Popho E.S. BARK-YI</b> [Korea] Professor, Jirisan Feminism School, Taeng-Ja <b>HAN Yunhee</b> [Korea] Councilor, Gwangju Gwangsangu Council <b>Zoé Cerutti</b> [France] International Project Manager, International Observatory on Violence against Women

### Background

Climate crisis is a term that expresses that climate change (global warming) has reached a critical point that threatens the survival of mankind. The climate crisis causes not only crises of natural ecosystems such as extreme weather and ecosystem destruction, but also crises of social ecosystems such as economic and health deterioration and deepening social inequality. For this reason, international environmental activist Naomi Klein has strongly argued that "the issue is not with carbon, but with capitalism (social system), and the climate problems cannot be solved unless capitalism changes." This means that when discussing the causes and results of the climate crisis, social structural inequality must be considered.

Indeed, the climate crisis exacerbates the fragile environment and inequality that women and social minorities must face. According to the United Nations, 80% of African and Asian refugees who have abandoned their homes due to climate change are women, and more than 70% of those displaced by floods in Pakistan in 2010 were women and children.

In addition, the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami also killed three times more women than men. These examples show that the climate crisis poses a more lethal risk to socially vulnerable women and minorities, and that the realization of climate justice in response to the climate crisis is impossible without improving the vulnerable social status of women and minorities.

Accordingly, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) stated that women and girls experience greater risks and impacts from the climate crisis and the resulting disasters and issued the General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change in 2018. The Committee pointed out the reality that the climate crisis made the existing inequality problem worse and the intersecting forms of discrimination against women more serious.

However, the current climate crisis response policies of the Korean government and local governments are insufficient in terms of resolving structural inequality among women and social minorities. The realization of a climate-just society cannot be realized without the realization of gender justice and the resolution of structural inequality among social minorities. Therefore, the Climate Crisis Emergency Action network established by Korean civil society to respond to the climate crisis is moving forward as a climate justice movement that seeks to transform the social structure beyond the protection of the natural and ecological environment.

In this forum, we will examine the link between the climate crisis and gender by sharing cases of damage caused to women by the climate crisis and its disasters through cases in the Asia-Pacific Island region and shedding light on response cases such as mangrove protection on Sumatra, Indonesia, and women's participation in local economic activities. In addition, through this forum, we would like to explore policy alternatives so that the response to the climate crisis does not exclude anyone and is pursued in the direction of reducing structural inequality by, in particular, realizing a climate justice society linked with the creation of a gender-equal city ("Climate justice movement is a movement for great transformation of the social system").

### **Objective**

By sharing the impact of the climate crisis on women through domestic and international cases and examining the gender-sensitive climate crisis response policies suggested by international norms, we would like to seek ways to respond to the climate crisis to resolve structural inequality. In addition, we intend to contribute to international exchange and solidarity practice by providing a support fund for international women who are vulnerable to the climate crisis, rather than just holding a one-time forum.

**Dasiy PARK**

[Korea] Representative, Pacific Tourism Organization

## The Green Heart of the Pacific

#Climate Change #Women's Rights #Island

The Disney animation 'Moana' took inspiration from Samoa, an island located in the South Pacific Ocean. This animation describes the small island of Motunui where the coconuts start to rot, and fish become scarce due to abnormal weather events and the residents begin to feel gloomy and become less friendly to each other.

Their life in the island becomes enriched again after Moana gets back the "luminescent green stone", which is the heart of a goddess. The wise and virtuous women in the Pacific are putting together their wisdom for their islands, just like what Moana did for her island. Then, what would be the "green heart" to help us overcome the current crisis?

The island countries of the South Pacific that sit at the Ring of Fire, receive visits from unwelcomed visitors from January to February almost every year. The unwelcome visitors refer to the ultra-powerful category 5 cyclone with the maximum wind velocity of 320 km/h and the frequent earthquake of magnitude 8. In August 2021, the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a report that most of the island countries in the South Pacific might disappear within this century due to climate change.

When COVID-19 began, the Pacific Island countries were some of the first countries to close their borders, because they were vulnerable to infectious diseases as their communities were centered around each tribe. Samoa knows from its experience how dreadful an infectious disease could be, since 22% of its population lost their lives when the Spanish Flu broke out. Meanwhile, tourism industry accounts for as much as 70% of the GDP of the Pacific Island countries. Even if these countries reopen their borders, it would be difficult for them to be optimistic about the recovery of their tourism industry.

When a series of unfavorable events occur and lead to the worst situation, it is called a "perfect storm". This is exactly what the Pacific Island countries are going through now. And all the burdens of this "perfect storm" are carried by women in those countries.

In the vast Pacific Ocean, there are 14 island countries including the Cook Islands, Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, the Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Palau. Each of these island countries has a rich cultural diversity with different culture, languages, and ethnic groups.

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.

Such a diversity also exists in the status and rights of the women of those countries. Women in Tonga, a matriarchal society, have the decision-making authority over all matters. However, Fiji that experienced frequent wars among the tribes have low awareness on women's human rights to such an extent that they have a tool to beat women.

The whole population of the Pacific Islands are fishers and farmers because hunting remains an important means to secure resources. Women living in the islands, where a large percentage of the population engages in fishery activities, often appear to be strong and tough. The same is true for the women in the Pacific Islands. They take the responsibility for the livelihood and future of their families.

Climate crisis has made life in the Pacific Ocean more difficult. They are in a severe shortage of healthy food, clean drinking water, and manufactured goods. Above all, they can hardly see what the future might be like. As a mother of two children, I can't even imagine how the women in the Pacific Island countries would feel about having to raise their children in such an environment.

I will share photos and images that describe the reality of the Pacific Islands where the residents are losing their land due to climate change. This will hopefully help you understand how those residents would feel in the current situation. I would also like to discuss what we can do about the situation together with them. The "green heart" to make the Pacific Islands enriched again is in the future of the children. Women in the Pacific Islands are sincerely hoping to get back their future for themselves.

## Indonesian Cases of Responding to the Climate Crisis throughout Mangrove Forest Health Monitoring in Sumatera and Women's Participation in Local Economies

#Climate Crisis #Gender Perspective #Local Economies

**Unang Mulkhan**

[Indonesia] Director, SDGs Center UNILA



This Indonesian cases of responding to the climate crisis show the voice and situation of the site on gender equality, especially women's participation in the climate change adaptation in coastal areas. Women involve in protecting their environment from abrasion through planting and monitoring mangrove forest. Women gain economic benefits from mangrove ecosystem such as producing mangrove tea leaves and seafood. Women in the community understood that a poor environment poses a risk to human health; and a good environment is a necessary precondition of good health and sustainable local economic development. Thus, this project is relevant to the realization of people's rights, especially rights of vulnerable people, such as women in coastal areas, to a healthy, a safe, clean, decent, unpolluted favorable and suitable environment. This project is run by local mangrove community in collaboration with various stakeholders such as local government, local NGOs, and academia.

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



Materials

# Human Rights in Local DRRM, with Focus on the Built Environment

## Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Forced Displacement

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 16:00–18:30 | Online Meeting  
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI),  
Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB)

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Johanna Sjöwall</b> [Sweden] Researcher, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Welcoming Remarks</b>	<b>Morten Kjaerum</b> [Denmark] Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Matthew Scott</b> [Sweden] Head, the Human Rights and the Environment Thematic Area, Raoul Wallenberg Institute <b>Andreia Fidalgo</b> [Portugal] Europe Programme Manager, Built Environment, Institute for Human Rights and Business Nordic
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>Nelson S. Legacion</b> [Philippines] Mayor, Naga City <b>Atiqul Islam</b> [Bangladesh] Mayor, Dhaka North City Corporation <b>Shams Asadi</b> [Austria] Head, Human Rights Office, Vienna City <b>Seema Dutt</b> [India] Chief Executive Officer, Savusavu Town Council

### Background

Increasing numbers of local and regional authorities across the world are struggling to cope with climate and weather-related disasters and displacement, that in several places, particularly in the global south, have grown increasingly frequent and forceful. One clear factor deciding the impacts of such disasters in terms of mortality, but also of destruction of for instance hospitals, water cisterns, housing, and key livelihoods, is risk awareness in planning the built environment.

On the other hand, poverty, marginalization, lack of safe lands and housing or early warning systems that do not reach (or are not known by) all sectors of the population, are important factors that increase the risks of mortality and serious/long term impacts for people living in the affected areas.



Furthermore, the decisions and processes surrounding the planning and management of the built environment at the different stages of its lifecycle can impact human rights in various ways. From land use policies, through planning and finance, design and construction, to demolition and redevelopment, there is an increased risk to deepening existing vulnerabilities to the community and the built environment.

Risk reduction and management, with inclusive, participatory planning and response, is necessary to protect human rights, including rights to life, health, and shelter, in the face both of existing threats, and of the scenarios that are forecasted in the latest IPCC reports.

### **Objectives**

1. Illustrate, with local examples, the importance of a holistic vision in local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), that considers rights and that (to the highest extent) leaves no one behind.
2. Illustrate, with local examples, the important role of city planners, and of processes around the built environment, to establish DRRM that includes the whole population and that considers varying degrees and factors for exposure to risk.

### **Main Agendas**

1. Human Rights Based Approaches in local DRRM, including disaster displacement.
2. Human Rights Based Approaches in local planning and management of the built environment, including with relation to DRRM



Materials

# Plenary Session II

## Climate Justice at the Heart of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities

Oct. 11 (Tue.) | 16:00–18:30 | Online Meeting

Gwangju International Center(GIC), UNESCO

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Linda Tinio–Le Douarin</b> Programme Specialist, Social and Human Sciences at UNESCO
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>Anna Maria Majlöf</b> Programme Specialist, Inclusion, Rights and Dialogue, Social and Human Sciences Sector, UNESCO
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Lucia Fresca</b> [Italy] Head of Rights, Cooperation and New citizenship Unit, Bologna City <b>CHOI Jeehyun</b> [Korea] Member, Gwangju Metropolitan Council <b>Sohail Inayatullah</b> Chair in Futures Studies, UNESCO
<b>Video Message</b>	<b>Mary Alice Haddad</b> Professor, East Asian and Environmental Studies, Wesleyan University <b>Sherman Cruise</b> [Philippines] Chairperson, Center for Engaged Foresight <b>Evein Obulor</b> Coordinator, European Coalition of Cities against Racism <b>Joshua Omonuk</b> Climate Activist, Rise Up Movement

The climate crisis, like that of the Covid–19 pandemic and ongoing armed conflicts, is not only expected to disproportionately affect disadvantaged groups within given contexts, but also to influence forced migration, displacing thousands of communities from their homes worldwide. Ethnic minority groups are said to breathe 46% more nitrogen dioxide in the US, and 85% of the urban poor worldwide are exposed to flood risk compared to 60% of urban population at large. These impacts are increasingly becoming experienced and embodied by our communities and even more so by the most vulnerable of us all, including ethnic minorities, women and youth. Individuals facing racism are also disproportionately impacted by climate–related injustices making racism and climate change inextricably linked and to be jointly addressed.

In aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure that “no one is left behind”, cities, at the forefront of these contemporary challenges, must remain a central focus for climate justice in order to recognize the disproportionate impacts of climate change on marginalized groups, especially among women and girls, across the world. Cities should not only serve as sites in which climate impacts are directly experienced and embodied by communities, but also as spaces in which these impacts are both quantifiable and

qualitatively observable. Cities host more than half of the world's population, they also count 52% of the nearly 300 million international migrants. Between and within cities, the adaptation capacity of some is disproportionately unequal to others. These outcomes are expected to increase as climate change becomes ever more urgent to address.

In this regard, cities must also continue to foster strong synergies with the federal level and ensure a global and robust approach to climate justice. In recent decades, the international community has found inextricable linkages between climate change and human rights, including through the Local Governments Climate Roadmap by UCLG in 2007 and the Paris Climate Accord (COP 21) in 2015. In 2021, the Human Rights Council recognized a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a fundamental human right, and the IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report in 2022 raised that climate change is worsening water shortages, food insecurity, health deterioration, housing and infrastructure.

In building inclusive and sustainable societies, cities must be viewed as unique spaces for harnessing the fruits of diversity in ensuring climate justice. To achieve this, UNESCO's city network initiatives have enabled it to develop synergies with stakeholders at the local level. Amongst these, ICCAR – UNESCO's International Coalition for Inclusive and Sustainable Cities has grown to become an active global front against racism and discriminations with over 500 members across the globe for the promotion of inclusive urban development free from all forms of discrimination.

When achieving goals for a 'just' ecological transition, it is also key to disseminate and promote the application of the ethical principles proclaimed in UNESCO's Declaration of Ethical Principles in relation to Climate Change. This must imply prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups, including through UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) which aims to strengthen indigenous peoples and local communities and pilot novel methodologies to further understand climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation. Advancing gender equality is also necessary through the promotion of feminist and youth-led principles and financing mechanisms in climate action, improvements in gender-disaggregated data and evidence bases and better awareness-raising on women's and youth leadership.

In response to the Global Call against Racism, the Roadmap against Racism and Discrimination should continue to inspire to strengthen the global contribution to the fight against racism and discrimination, including actions to foster climate justice.

From here, in bringing together social justice challenges with those of climate change, the actions must continue to foster comprehensive approaches to ensure that climate change adaptation, mitigation and advocacy strategies address fundamental human rights across local, national and global levels. Cities should be encouraged to share their expertise and good practices for the promotion of socially inclusive climate action.

With cities as a main focus, this panel aims to:

- Analyze the repercussions of climate change on social issues, including discrimination
- Raise awareness on climate justice by highlighting the legal and institutional frameworks adopted by governments
- Share good practices, strategies and capacity-building initiatives enhancing climate justice

## Day 3 : October 12th

<b>9:30–12:00</b>	<b>Training for Local Actors I</b>	<b>63p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Integrating a Human Rights–Based Approach into Local SDGs Policies	
<b>Organizers</b>	Gwangju Metropolitan City, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), Asia Democracy Network (ADN)	
<b>9:30–12:00</b>	<b>Human Rights Paper Session I</b>	<b>66p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Developing Human Rights based Solutions for Sustainable, Inclusive and Climate–Resilient Cities	
<b>Organizers</b>	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), Chonnam National University BK21 FOUR The Education & Research Program for Fostering Cultural Memory Curators, Gwangju International Center (GIC)	
<b>9:30–11:30</b>	<b>Right to the City</b>	<b>69p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Citizen–led Collective Action for Climate Justice	
<b>Organizers</b>	Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C)	
<b>10:00–12:00</b>	<b>UNESCO APCAD Annual Meeting</b>	<b>71p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Networking for Inclusive Practices	
<b>Organizers</b>	UNESCO, Gwangju International Center	
<b>13:00–15:30</b>	<b>Social Economy</b>	<b>75p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Exploring Social Economy Models for the Protection of Vulnerable Groups from Climate Change	
<b>Organizers</b>	Gwangju Association of Social Economy, Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy, Gwangju Energy Park Center	
<b>13:00–15:30</b>	<b>Climate Crisis and National Responsibility</b>	<b>78p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, Korea Sign language	
<b>Theme</b>	The Public Basic Rights Infringed by Climate Crisis	
<b>Organizers</b>	National Human Rights Commission of Korea	

## Day 3 : October 12th

<b>13:00–15:30</b>	<b>Climate Crisis and Biodiversity</b>	<b>83p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Biodiversity and Life in Cities	
<b>Organizers</b>	Korea Federation for Environmental Movements in Gwangju, Gwangju Jeonnam Back-to-Farm Movements Headquarter	
<b>13:00–15:00</b>	<b>Youth Talk 2.0</b>	<b>87p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Human Rights and Climate Adaptation Plans	
<b>Organizers</b>	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law(RWI), ASEAN Youth Forum (AYF)	
<b>16:00–19:00</b>	<b>Human Rights Paper Session II</b>	<b>89p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Human Rights and Local Governments	
<b>Organizers</b>	Chonnam National University Center for Regional Development, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO, UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Human Security, University of Graz, Gwangju International Center	
<b>16:00–19:00</b>	<b>Training for Local Actors II</b>	<b>64p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Integrating a Human Rights-Based Approach into Local SDGs Policies	
<b>Organizers</b>	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), Gwangju Metropolitan City, Asia Democracy Network(ADN)	
<b>16:00–18:30</b>	<b>Human Rights Activists Workshop</b>	<b>91p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	The Right to Solidarity Among Regions and Generations to Overcome Climate Crisis	
<b>Organizers</b>	Jeju Peace Human Rights Institute WHAT, Gwangju Ingwonjigi Hwaljjak, Jeonbuk Solidarity for Peace & Human Rights, Ulsan Solidarity for Human Rights, Chungnam Human Rights Education Activists Group, Protesting Against Poverty & Discrimination Solidarity for Human Rights	

## Day 3 : October 12th

<b>16:00–18:30</b>	<b>UN SDGs and Human Rights</b>	<b>98p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English, Closed Captions	
<b>Theme</b>	Sustainable Development and Global Crisis: From the Perspective of System Transformation	
<b>Organizers</b>	Gwangju Council for Sustainable Development, Local Sustainability Alliance of Korea, Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development, Korea Human Rights Policy Institute	
<b>16:00–18:00</b>	<b>International Human Rights Policy Session</b>	<b>102p</b>
<b>Language</b>	Korean, English	
<b>Theme</b>	Human Rights and Corruption in the Context of Climate Finance	
<b>Organizers</b>	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), Embassy of Sweden to the Republic of Korea	
<b>19:00–21:00</b>	<b>UNESCO ICCAR Panel</b>	<b>104p</b>
<b>Language</b>	English	
<b>Theme</b>	Cities Fostering the Next Generations to Tackle Racism and Discrimination	
<b>Organizers</b>	UNESCO	



Materials

# Training for Local Actors I, II

## Integrating a Human Rights-Based Approach into Local SDGs Policies

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | Session 1. 09:30–12:00, Room 302–303 | Room 302–303

| Session 2. 16:00–19:00, Room 210

Gwangju Metropolitan City, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law(RWI), United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific(UCLG ASPAC), Asia Democracy Network(ADN)

### Training for Local Actors I

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Helena Olsson</b> [Sweden] Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Presentation</b>	<b>Windi Arini</b> [Indonesia] Programme Officer, Jakarta Office, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Welcoming Remarks</b>	<b>Bernadia Tjandradewi</b> [Indonesia] Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC <b>Ichal Supriadi</b> [Indonesia] Secretary General, Asia Democracy Network
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Kelvin Joseph Mendoza</b> [Philippines] Local Government Operations Officer, Local Government Academy, Department of Interior & Local Government of the Philippines

### Presentation I

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Victor Bernard</b> [Sweden] Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Nava Sapkota</b> [Nepal] Director, National Human Rights Commission of Nepal <b>Daya Sagar Shrestha</b> [Nepal] Executive Director, National Campaign for Sustainable Development Nepal <b>Lohar Ram</b> [Nepal] Administrative Officer, National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal <b>Bishal Pandit</b> [Nepal] Information Technology Officer, Vyas City

### Presentation II

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Windi Arini</b> [Indonesia] Programme Officer, Jakarta Office, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Md. Abdul Motin</b> [Bangladesh] Junior Research Associate, Bangladesh Research Institute for Development <b>Zaman Shahid</b> [Bangladesh] Founder & Executive Director, Eco Social Development Organization <b>Mohammad Touhid Khan</b> [Bangladesh] Deputy Director, National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh

Training for Local Actors II	
Moderators	<b>Windi Arini [Indonesia]</b> Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Presentation	<b>Unang Mulkhan [Indonesia]</b> Director, SDGs Center UNILA
Presentation I	
Moderator	<b>Victor Bernard [Sweden]</b> Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Panel I	<p><b>Myra Gay Tambor [Philippines]</b> Project Development Officer, Catbalogan City</p> <p><b>Arlene Alangco [Philippines]</b> Regional Director, Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines</p> <p><b>Leopoldo Oviedo [Philippines]</b> Supervising Administrative Officer, Baguio City</p> <p><b>Veronica Hitoris [Philippines]</b> Executive Director, League of Cities Philippines</p>
Presentation II	
Moderator	<b>Soo Suh [USA]</b> Senior Program Manager, Asia Democracy Network
Panel II	<p><b>Zsabrina Marchsya Ayunda [Indonesia]</b> First Level of Policy Analyst, Komnas HAM (National Commission on Human Rights of The Republic of Indonesia)</p> <p><b>Grace Joanessa Kuncoro Putri [Indonesia]</b> First Level of Policy Analyst, Komnas HAM (National Commission on Human Rights of The Republic of Indonesia)</p> <p><b>Dewi Sadtyaji [Indonesia]</b> Head, Employee Development Division, Semarang City Government</p> <p><b>Herlina Roseline [Indonesia]</b> Assistant Researcher, Planning Development, Research and Development Agency</p>
Presentation III	
Panel III	<p><b>SHIN Gyonggu [Korea]</b> Executive Director, Gwangju International Center</p> <p><b>Mersades Cook [USA]</b> Intern, UNESCO Office in Bangkok</p>
Closing Remarks	<p><b>SHIN Gyonggu [Korea]</b> Executive Director, Gwangju International Center</p> <p><b>Tuti Alawiyah [Indonesia]</b> Deputy Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute</p>



### **Background**

Building on its previous work, in 2022, RWI continue its training programme for local governments and actors on human rights and SDGs. The 2022 training programme is based on RWI's handbook for cities, combining both theoretical and practical implementation. The training consists of online modules and dialogues, and a workshop during the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum in October 2022. This training is co-organised by the RWI Regional Asia Pacific Office, UCLG ASPAC, the City of Gwangju, South Korea, and Asia Democracy Network (ADN). The participants are from local governments, representatives of the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) in four (4) countries, namely, Indonesia, the Philippines, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

Following the completion of online modules and implementation of course projects, participants will be presenting their course projects in this workshop. This workshop will also include a city tour of Gwangju followed by discussion with the relevant local offices on human rights and climate change.

### **Objectives**

1. Discuss opportunities for policy changes at the local level through participants course projects.
2. Provide opportunities for local actors to network and exchange knowledge and experience on integrating human rights in local SDGs policies.

### **Main Agendas**

1. Discussion opportunities for policy changes at the local level through participants course projects.
2. Case study: a. How climate change impacted the implementation of human rights and SDGs at the local level? b. Gwangju's experiences and challenges on integrating a rights-based approach into the local governance, and how HRBA guide Gwangju's climate action.
3. Peer to peer learning. How do the LGs, NHRI, and CSO experience in implementing the HR and SDGs at local level?



Materials

# Human Rights Paper Session I

## Developing Human Rights based Solutions for Sustainable, Inclusive and Climate-Resilient Cities

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 9:30-12:00 | Online Meeting

Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law(RWI),  
Chonnam National University BK21 FOUR The Education &  
Research Program for Fostering Cultural Memory Curators, Gwangju International Center(GIC)

### Panel I

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Alejandro Fuentes</b> [Argentina] Researcher, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Presentation</b>	<b>Muluken Kassahun Amid</b> [Ethiopia] Assistant Professor of Law, Mettu University <b>Virginia Mkanza</b> [Zimbabwe] Coordinator, Centre for Public policy and Devolution, Midlands State University <b>Amos Zevure</b> [Zimbabwe] Research Assistant, Midlands State University

### Panel II

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Ana Maria Vargas Falla</b> , Director, the Knowledge Center, Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD)
<b>Presentation</b>	<b>Md. Abdur Razzak</b> [Bangladesh] Assistant Professor of Law, Jagannath University <b>Md. Abdur Razzak</b> [Bangladesh] Assistant Professor of Law, Jagannath University <b>Thi Hong Yen Nguyen</b> [Vietnam] Head, Public International Law Department, Hanoi Law University <b>Phuong Dung Nguyen</b> [Vietnam] LL.M. International Business Law, Newcastle Law School, Newcastle University

### Panel III

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>KIM Seonghoon</b> [Korea] Professor, Department of English Literature, Chonnam National University
<b>Presentation</b>	<b>Tserayi Machinda</b> [Zimbabwe] Programmes and Policy Manager, Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe <b>Annabel Short</b> [USA] Senior Advisor, Built Environment, Institute for Human Rights and Business <b>Andreia Fidalgo</b> [Portugal] Europe Programme Manager, Institute for Human Rights and Business Nordic <b>Ying-Chih Deng</b> [Taiwan] Circular Development Officer, Local Governments for Sustainability <b>Natalie Galea</b> [Australia] Senior Research Fellow, Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne

#### Panel IV

<b>Moderator</b>	KIM Yeonmin [Korea] Professor, Department of English Literature, Chonnam National University
<b>Presentation</b>	Amos Zevure [Zimbabwe] Research Assistant, Midlands State University Ndarova Audrey Kwangwama [Zimbabwe] Lecturer, University of Zimbabwe Jeofrey Matai [Zimbabwe] Lecturer, University of Zimbabwe Anne Nielsen [Denmark] Postdoctor, University of Copenhagen Sigrid Marie Lassen [Denmark] Manager, Networks, Crown Princess Mary Center, University of Copenhagen

#### Background

Cities are rising. More than half of the world's population currently lives in urban areas, a figure that is expected to increase to 68% by 2050. In order to meet the many challenges that will arise as a direct result of this upward trajectory, cities are claiming new roles in governance by positioning themselves as Human Rights Cities, Cities of Refuge, Climate-friendly cities, or cities that work towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Cities are essential components in the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For instance, SDG No. 11 calls for making cities and urban settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, to deal with "acute challenges in managing rapid urbanization — from ensuring adequate housing and infrastructure to support growing populations, to confronting the environmental impact of urban sprawl, [and] to reducing vulnerability to disasters." The intersection between the SDGs and human rights provides a unique opportunity to guide priority-setting, decision-making, and policy implementation in cities. In fact, as defined by the Gwangju Declaration on Human Right City (2011), a human rights city is "both a local community and a socio-political process in a local context where human rights play a key role as fundamental values and guiding principles".

#### Objective

Within this conceptual framework, the 12th WHRCF will focus on the theme of "Climate Change and Human Rights", recognizing climate change as one of the biggest threats to human rights and a sustainable future. Human rights and environmental responses to this threat need to be global too. The enjoyment of human rights depends on the existence of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. In addition, climate change poses a direct threat to the enjoyment of a sustainable environment and, consequently, to the enjoyment of human rights. Based on these premises, this human rights paper session will critically analyse and discuss the role of cities in contributing with human rights-based solutions for sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient cities.

### Main Agendas

We are inviting researchers, PhD candidates, practitioners, activists, and graduate students to present papers related to “Human Rights, Environment and Climate Change: Developing human rights-based solutions for sustainable, inclusive and climate-resilient cities.” We are welcoming papers critically analysing the role of cities and local authorities in developing human rights-based solutions for sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient cities and focusing on the following topics:

1. Major human rights issues linked to climate change and the environment that municipalities and local authorities have the competence and the responsibility to deal with: Papers could identify the substantive correlation between climate change and human rights and to determine the role of cities and local authorities in dealing with human rights issues in various areas such as the environment, economy, education, culture, and housing, both for current and future generations.
2. Human rights-based approaches to deal with the effects of climate change: Papers could identify and critically analyse which human rights-based approaches (HRBAs) have been used by local authorities and governments through the introduction of measures addressing the negative effect of climate change.
3. Climate change, inclusiveness and vulnerability: Papers could analyse the role of cities and local authorities in safeguarding and meeting the needs of groups in situations of vulnerability, such as the elderly, women, the disabled, the youth and children, immigrants, etc., in connection with the negative effects of climate change, environmental degradation and pollution. In addition, papers could explore the existence of accommodative responses that facilitate the access to these sectors of the population to essential services (e.g., sanitation, clean and safe water, etc.) that could facilitate their enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.
4. Taking innovative actions to counter climate change and promoting a safe, clean and healthy environment. Papers could identify and critically analyse how local authorities’ interventions— or lack thereof—could prevent or mitigate the negative effects of climate change affecting the access to a safe, clean, and healthy environment at local levels and contributing to develop climate-resilient cities.
5. Capacity building programmes targeting LAs’ officials on climate change, human rights and the environment: Papers could identify and critically analyse the capacity development programmes and actions put in place by LAs in order to guarantee the adequate level of competences among state officials to deal with climate change and access to safe, clean and healthy environment.
6. Promoting international cooperation and solidarity to cope with climate change: Papers could explore the role of local authorities and governments in sharing information and practical experiences to protect human rights and in contributing to the developments of principles and guidelines for cooperation and joint practices at local and global levels.



Materials

# Right to the City

## Citizen-led Collective Action for Climate Justice

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 9:30–11:30 | Room 306  
Global Platform for Right to the City(GPR2C)

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Vanesha Manuturi</b> [Indonesia] Communications & Advocacy Manager, Kota Kita Foundation
<b>Keynote Speech</b>	<b>Nelson Saule Júnior</b> [Brazil] Coordinator, The Global Platform for the Right to the City
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Nastasia Tysmans</b> [Philippines] Street Net Organizer for Asia of StreetNet International <b>Ade Iqueen Asis</b> [Philippines] Vice-chairperson, Damayan Homeowners Association <b>Rizqa Hidayani</b> [Indonesia] Program Officer, Kota Kita Foundation

### Background

While climate crisis has been widely recognized as one of the greatest challenges currently faced by humankind, the social justice dimensions of climate action and the strategies developed to achieve them have remained relatively underexplored. Furthermore, talks of climate action have typically placed on a heavy emphasis on government action, while in reality, there have been numerous citizenled initiatives to advocate climate justice. Right to the City — understood as a collective right that highlights the territorial integrity and interdependence of all internationally recognized civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, as regulated in international human rights treaties — has been an alternative and fruitful framework with which to respond to some of the most pressing challenges of our time: social injustice, inequality, exclusion, dispossession, spatial segregation, discrimination of all kinds, destruction and privatization of the commons and environmental degradation. The framework also fully aligns with the notions of Climate and Environmental justice and can provide a reference framework to guide equitable climate action and to jointly create practical agendas to mitigate climate

change.

The session seeks to explore the conceptual framework of right to the city in the context of climate justice through the presentation of the thematic paper compiled by the Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) – “Right to the City: A Road for Climate Justice” and highlight experiences and case studies of citizen-led efforts to reclaim their right to a sustainable urban future across multiple sectors i.e., informality, gender equality, food sovereignty.

#### **Objectives**

1. To explore the role of the Right to the City as a framework of collective action for cities facing climate crisis and advocating for climate justice.
2. To exchange experiences and build knowledge on right to the city practices in the climate justice context through case studies of citizen-led efforts across multiple sectors, such as informality, gender equality, food sovereignty.

#### **Main Agendas**

1. Introducing Right to the City as a conceptual framework of collective action in climate justice
2. Incorporating perspectives and participation of marginalized groups i.e., informal communities in climate actions
3. Ensuring gender equity in climate actions
4. Community-led food sovereignty movements as a manifestation of climate justice



Materials

# UNESCO APCAD Annual Meeting

## Networking for Inclusive Practices

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 10:00–12:00 | Room 212–213  
UNESCO, Gwangju International Center(GIC)

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>SHIN Gyonggu</b> [Korea] Executive Committee Chairperson, UNESCO Asia Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination
<b>Welcoming Remarks</b>	<b>KANG Gi-jung</b> [Korea] Mayor, Gwangju Metropolitan City
<b>Keynote Speech</b>	<b>Kim Encel</b> , Social and Human Sciences Consultant, UNESCO Office in Bangkok
<b>Presentation</b>	<b>Mersades Cook</b> [USA] Intern, UNESCO Office in Bangkok <b>JEONG Jiu</b> [Korea] Student, Gwangju National University of Education <b>Khulan Batbold</b> [Mongolia] Programme Specialist for Social and Human Sciences, Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO <b>HAN Daeseong</b> [Korea] Intern, UNESCO Office in Bangkok
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>Alan Brown</b> [South Africa] Research Professor, The Center for Regional Development, Chonnam National University <b>Sue Vize</b> Regional Adviser, Social and Human Sciences in Asia and the Pacific, UNESCO Office in Bangkok

### Background

APCAD will hold its annual meeting to brief members on activities conducted over the preceding 12 months and discuss with members plans for the coming year. This will be an opportunity to share information on all APCAD projects and member engagement and recruitment.

### Objectives

1. Confirm APCAD lead city
2. Agree priorities for 2023
3. Provide inputs to the on-going APCAD projects

### Main Agendas

1. Update on ongoing and completed activities
2. Share information on key projects
3. Provide space for cities to share inclusive practices
4. Discuss and agree priorities for 2023



## APCAD Activity Overview Prepared by UNESCO Bangkok

#APCAD Activities

**Kim Encel**

Social and Human Sciences Consultant, UNESCO Office in Bangkok

### Background

The Asia Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (APCAD), a regional network under the International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities (ICCAR), was relaunched at WHRCF10 in 2021 and the new Ten-Point Plan of Action was endorsed. Gwangju City was confirmed as interim Chair and tasked with further developing the network and implementing activities in partnership with UNESCO.

This presentation will provide an opportunity for APCAD to share information on APCAD projects completed over the last year while also discussing ideas for the future. The main areas which will be presented by UNESCO include:

- Establishment and development of the internship programme
- Recruitment of new APCAD members
- Redesigning the APCAD website to meet user needs
- Art Lab design and development
- Masterclass pilot overview
- Marker System status update
- Bootcamp completion in Italy
- APCAD manual
- ICCAR lead city
- Recommendations for future activities
- Development of the 2023 APCAD work plan

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



## APCAD Inclusive City Markers Pilot Abstract

#APCAD #Inclusive Cities #Policy-Making



**Mersades Cook**

[USA] Intern, UNESCO Office in Bangkok

### Background

APCAD was officially launched at the “Regional Conference of Cities for an Inclusive Urban Society” held in Bangkok, Thailand, August 2006, with the support of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific, and UNESCO. The Project was relaunched in 2021, with Gwangju City as the interim chair. The long-term objective of APCAD is to provide local authorities with programs that allow more efficient implementation of policies for social inclusion of their residents in the full respect of their human rights in any field of public life. Within this goal was launch the APCAD Project, The Inclusive City Markers. The APCAD Inclusive City Markers were developed as a system to be used by municipal policymakers, specifically in APCAD Coalition member cities and prospective member cities, to assess their implementation of human rights, social inclusion, and non-discrimination commitments; Aiming to help the APCAD coalition members to grow as inclusive cities. The system aims to additionally enable cities to set long-term goals to guide their future actions for the promotion and improvement of social inclusion and anti-discrimination policies at the local level. The main objective of the Markers is to be used as a toolbox for municipal policymakers to evaluate various aspects of their work and set long-term goals to guide future actions for the promotion and improvement of inclusion and anti-discrimination policies, contributing to the fulfilment of the universal human rights obligations and commitments.

This presentation will explain the APCAD inclusive City Markers project and process to encourage participation. The section will include the following:

- Framework of Project
- Data collection within the project
- Assessment Process
- Cities involvement and usage

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



## UNESCO Master Class Gwangju Series

**HAN Daeseong**

[Korea] Intern, UNESCO Office in Bangkok

UNESCO launched the Master Class Series on Racism and Discrimination in November 2019 with the aim to shed light on the growing significance of racial prejudice and the spread of racial discrimination and intolerance and raise the visibility of their consequences. The ultimate goal is to empower the young participants to become agents of change and trainers in their schools and communities. Inspired by the Master Class Series against Racism and Discrimination, Gwangju Metropolitan City, as the lead city of the Asia-Pacific Coalition of Cities Against Discrimination (APCAD), developed the UNESCO Master Class Gwangju series in August 2022 as a localised extension of the Master Class Series in liaison with UNESCO, Gwangju International Center, and Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed our lifestyles as we have grown to use online means of communication more so than ever before. Unfortunately, this exponential growth of online communication has brought with it an increasing propagation of hate speech, which is used as means to justify hatred, violence, and discrimination toward minorities with misguided information. In order to tackle online hate, the Gwangju series was launched to train youth leaders to fight against online discrimination with the theme ‘Youth Actions in Response to Online Discriminations’. Particularly, the Gwangju series was designed as a long-term project to arm young leaders with the tools to dissect the mechanisms of discrimination and of online hatred in order to ultimately overcome such issues by partaking in collaborative projects with local communities. Findings from the Gwangju series will be shared with global youth leaders at UNESCO Global Master Class in November 2022 to build upon a global network for anti-racism and discrimination. The Gwangju series is expected to expand its scope to the Asian-pacific region so that more variety of youths benefit from the Master Class.

In this session, I will explain the UNESCO Masterclass Gwangju series and share the progress and outcomes of the program. The section will include the following:

- Background and objectives of the program
- Program details
- Review of the outcomes of the program
- Progress and limitations of the program

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



Materials

# Social Economy

## Exploring Social Economy Models for the Protection of Vulnerable Groups from Climate Change

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 212–213

Gwangju Association of Social Economy, Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy, Gwangju Energy Park Center

Moderator	LEE Jung-il [Korea] Chairperson, Gwangju Association Social Economy
Keynote Speech	HAN Jaekak [Korea] Member, Executive Committee of Alliance for Climate Justice
Speakers	LEE Yujin [Korea] Assistant Director, Institute of Green Transformation CHOI Jaeyoung [Korea] Head, Kwangju Province Self-sufficiency Center
Discussants	KIM Gwanghun [Korea] Director, ENERGY PARK CHOI Eugene [Korea] Director, Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy PARK Pilsoon [Korea] Member of City Council, Gwangju Metropolitan Council

### Background

Climate crisis has currently posed a threat to the right to life, the right to health, and the right to livelihood. Also, it has been further exacerbating because of its two characteristics: 'asymmetry' in which the extent of harms by the offenders' side does not match to the damages on the victims' side and 'uncertainty' that makes existing climate data no longer valid. Even worse, while the crisis has been common to everyone, the aftermath derived from it tends to have discriminate impacts on humanity. The discriminate impacts of the climate crisis are largely dependent on an economic factor. In this regard, social economy is required to play diverse roles not only as an alternative to solutions for traditional social issues such as polarization and job creation, but also as a solution itself to address environmental social issues such as climate changes, energy transition, vegetarian trends, zero waste, and recycling of resource. Especially, in responding to climate crisis, the social economy is involved in citizen-engaged solar photo-voltaic power generation as well. For the moment, the social economy in our region appears to be disproportionately concentrated on the civil-engaged solar photo-voltaic generation as part of efforts of climate action, thus, many efforts are being made

to diversify the approach at the same time. In addition, we need to figure out fundamental approaches, at the same time, to address energy inequality and directly respond to disasters such as extreme heat and cold waves and heavy rains. In particular, we have to put efforts in expanding our roles in coping with the climate crisis that indiscriminately affects the vulnerable. Therefore, this session would share cases of global policies and campaigns to protect the climate vulnerable and domestic examples of the Beautiful Store Foundation's movement of 'Beautiful Store'. With reviewing those projects, we would like to help participants explore new projects to protect the vulnerable in the climate crisis in related to the social economy.

### **Objective**

This session aims at raising awareness among social economists on the climate crisis and its impacts on human rights and providing a learning venue to ultimately expand their roles as main agents in addressing social issues. During the session, domestic and overseas cases of climate crisis response of social economy would be shared and 'the climate vulnerable protection project' is to be proposed as an initiative to expand the role of social economy in our region. By doing so, we would take this opportunity to build a platform of climate crisis response to promote continuous discussion. Also, the session would offer an opportunity to identify business models in the social economy and seek for ways to turn the new models into concrete businesses to directly protect the vulnerable in climate crisis such as extreme heat and cold waves, heavy rains, and drought.

### **Main Agendas**

Climate crisis impacts on our lives and human rights.

Domestic and overseas cases and approaches of social economic response to climate crisis.

Current status of social economic responses to climate crisis in our region.

Identifying and proposing joint projects for protecting(supporting)the climate vulnerable.

Proposing ways and approaches of system building to respond to social economy climate crisis.

The logo for the World Human Rights Cities Forum consists of the words "WORLD", "HUMAN", "RIGHTS", "CITIES", and "FORUM" stacked vertically. Each word is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with each letter in a different color (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple).

## Member, Executive Committee of Alliance for Climate Justice

#Climate Inequality #Climate Justice

**HAN Jaekak**

[Korea] Member, Executive Committee, Alliance for Climate Justice

Climate crisis has increasingly become real and more visible. Heat waves and wildfires in Europe, draughts and famine in Africa, floods in Pakistan, and diverse climate disasters have swept around the world. Korea is not an exception. Korea has repeatedly struggled with heat waves, draughts, wildfires, and typhoons every year. The belief that the crisis could be curbed, however, is gradually waning. Also, many scientists have suggested that it would become more difficult for humanity to keep its promise to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degree Celsius as prescribed on the Paris Agreement. The very ambitious pledge on GHG reduction has failed to be turned into action due to 'gray' economic recovery policies following COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine-Russia war. Even in Korea, coal-fired power generators have been still under construction and a new airport construction project is under development. In essence, climate crisis boils down to the matter of injustice and inequality. Nations and classes that emit most of greenhouse gases (GHG), a main culprit of climate crisis, have dominated the wealth and nations and classes suffering consequences of climate disasters are on the verge of economic inequality. The top 10% income earners account for almost 50% of GHG emitted all over the world, and the bottom 50% of them emit just a little over 10%. Approximately 2,200 people residing in the Horn of Africa, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya are the ones that barely emit GHG. Furthermore, Pakistan, a nation where a recent severe flood submerged a third of its territory and displaced 33 million, a seventh, of its population, emits a very little amount of GHG. In Korea, a heavy rain hit the mid part of the nation, taking a toll on many people last August. Especially, the deaths of residents at the basement floors have extremely sown the 'inequality of disaster'. The key to addressing the climate crisis lies in 'equality'. The efforts to address climate crisis must link to the efforts to cope with inequality. Otherwise, climate policies and actions could reproduce inequality and even end up making it worse. What the climate justice movement must seek for is not to set its focalpoint on GHG reduction, but to overcome 'capitalism-driven growth system' that systemically reproduces climate crisis and social inequality. To that end, a social movement is needed to allow those at the forefront to unite and obtain social power. In doing so, we must form 'environmentalism for the underprivileged' and innovate democracy.

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



Materials

# Climate Crisis and National Responsibility

## The Public Basic Rights Infringed by Climate Crisis

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 302–303

National Human Rights Commission of Korea

Opening Remarks	PARK Jin [Korea] Secretary General, National Human Rights Commission of Korea
Moderator	LEE Sooyeon [Korea] Director, Gwangju Regional Office of NHRC of Korea
Speakers	KIM Younghee [Korea] Representative, 'The Sunflower' –Korean Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Power Plants KIM Taeho [Korea] Senior Research Officer, Constitutional Research Institute
Discussants	CHEONG Wooksik [Korea] Director, Peace Network KIM Jeongyeol [Korea] International Coordinator, La Via Campesina PARK Byungsang [Korea] Standing Representative, 60+ Climate Action PARK Jeongyun [Korea] Student, Jeonnam National High School

### Background

Nations have been given duties and responsibilities to protect people's lives and safety and guarantee their basic rights. Even though people are in a very precarious situation due to food crisis and natural disasters resulted from climate crisis, responsive efforts of the governments have not been seen. Climate crisis is not just a matter of environment, but a matter of inequality and injustice and even a matter of human security that the future generation is forced to bear.

The intrinsic basic rights infringed by climate crisis are the ones stipulated in and guaranteed by the Korean Constitution. They include the basic human rights, the right to life, the right to health, and the right to a healthy environment and it is the nation's obligation to protect them. Thus, the nation has to put efforts to guarantee them, however, the Korean National Assembly and the Korean government have just sat idly. Accordingly, some children and the youth, highly likely to fall victims to the crisis, have decided to file a lawsuit against the government as a call for climate action from the government. In this regard, throughout the session, we would like to provide a venue for a public discussion on the issue and firmly call to government to take responsibility in coping with climate crisis and its consequential human rights infringement.

### **Objective**

The session would provide a chance to discuss why the nation is the one who need to take responsibilities on climate crisis and to listen to the testimony of victims. Also, we would like to emphasize that the Korean government needs to come up with a national master plan and implement concrete policies.

### **Main Agendas**

1. Relations between climate crisis and human rights.
2. Severity of climate crisis in perspective of national security.
3. Climate crisis as a matter of food crisis and food security.
4. Climate crisis at the level of obligation to guarantee the basic rights.
5. Witnesses of climate crisis: farmers and other.
6. Direction of policy responses.



## 기후위기로 인한 인권 침해와 국가책임

#Climate Crisis #Climate Litigation #National Responsibility

**KIM Taeho**

[Korea] Senior Research Officer, Constitutional Research Institute

Environmental disasters caused by climate crisis have led to human rights infringement. It means there is a short and long-term negligence that the state has done nothing about fulfilling to guarantee people's basic rights supposed to be protected by the state. The damages left by environmental disasters are particularly concentrated on the underprivileged. So, they are not allowed to enjoy the minimum standards of life. The negligence would lead to a result that the foundation of our whole community is destroyed in the near future. This presentation will review the existing legal system in a critical manner especially on: what responsibility does the climate crisis prompt the state to take in the view of the state's obligation to guarantee fundamental rights, what concrete policies should that responsibility be linked to, and will the remedy for human rights violations stipulated in the Constitution and the law be able to play a role in case that the state fails to fulfill its responsibilities.

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.



## Human Rights Issues in the Era of Climate Crisis, Why Is It a Responsibility of the State?

#Climate #Human Rights #Justice

**KIM Younghee**

[Korea] Representative, 'The Sunflower' –Korean Association of  
Lawyers Against Nuclear Power Plants



WORLD  
HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
CITIES  
FORUM

### Human rights violations caused by climate change

The climate crisis violates human rights such as right to life, right to health, right to freedom, right to pursue happiness, right to a healthy environment, and right to property. Disasters caused by the climate crisis effects life and health, along with general freedom of action and economic activity. It destroys the environment, andviolates the right to property as people lose their property due to wildfires or floods. It also violates the right to equality, exacerbating economic crises and economic inequality.

### Importance of greenhouse gas reduction

The climate crisis is caused by the greenhouse gasses emitted by humans. Greenhouse gasses are being emitted from all around the world, and therefore the climate crisis and the resulting risks are global. The most significant way to prevent the climate crisis is to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### International conventions on climate change and their legal binding force in Korea

Korea has been obligated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change by joining the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. The UNFCCC, to which Korea is a party state, is based on the intention that every party state takes measures to prevent climate change according to its responsibilities and choices so that greenhouse gas concentrations are kept at a level that can prevent the collapse of the climate system.

The Paris Agreement was signed in 2015 and officially entered into force in the form of a legally binding international treaty in Korea on December 3, 2016. The Agreement sets out the goal of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C (Paris Agreement, Article 2.1). Under the Paris Agreement, Korea is obliged to 1) set a voluntary greenhouse gas reduction target every five years, 2) undergo global stocktakeregularly, and 3) report in accordance with its framework for transparency. It requires its party states to take various measures under their domestic laws

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.

so that the greenhouse gas reduction targets submitted by the states can lead to substantial reduction.

**Duty of the State**

The Article 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea declares the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals. Accordingly, where greenhouse gas reduction falls short of the minimum level to prevent climate change and thus infringes on the rights to life, health, and a healthy environment, the state has a constitutional obligation to prevent the risk of such infringement by taking appropriate and efficient measures to protect the lives and safety of its people.

(Further details are omitted here.)



Materials

# Climate Crisis and Biodiversity

## Biodiversity and Life in Cities

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 305–306

Korea Federation for Environmental Movements in Gwangju  
and Gwangju Jeonnam Agricultural Movement Headquarters

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>NOH Gowoon</b> [USA] Assistant Professor, Chonnam National University
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Sharon Selvaggio</b> [USA] Pesticide Program Specialist, The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation <b>CHOI Jinwoo</b> [Korea] Representative, Friends of Street Trees
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>HEO Gyeonghee</b> [Korea] Secretary General, Suncheon Council for Sustainable Development <b>LEE Kyoungho</b> [Korea] Director, Daejeon Korean Federation for Environmental Movement <b>KIM Youngdae</b> [Korea] Team leader, Hansaebong dure <b>PARK Eunhee</b> [Korea] Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute of Sustainable Development

### Background

Biodiversity in general refers to the variety of all living species on earth, the variety of their inhabitant ecosystems, or the variety of the genes of living organisms. Every living organism needs other plants or animals to survive. The tighter the chain of natural ecosystems, the less contaminated the water, air and soil will be and the higher the resistance will be to the external impact. Climate crisis has a significant impact on biodiversity. A rapid change in temperature affects the natural environment. If flooding, drought, and diseases destroy the food chain and lead to extinction of a species, then other species connected to the food chain will be affected as well, and the balance of the ecosystem will be broken. In the end, humans as part of the food chain will not be able to survive. Destructions caused by human actions affect not only the nature but also human beings themselves. The earth does not belong to humans. Respecting all forms of life on earth is a way of making humans' life easier. But the attitude of disregarding the life of living organisms that are weak and cannot speak persists towards

the vulnerable. In this regard, we would like to hold a thematic session on building a society where all forms of life can be respected and exploring a wide range of methods to conserve biodiversity.

#### **Objective**

Biodiversity generally refers to the variety of all living species on earth, the variety of their inhabitant ecosystems, and the variety of the genes of living organisms. We need to preserve the ecosystem of each living species to maintain their variety. Species that survived in various environments have genetic diversity and hence can easily adapt to a new environment. Such species also have higher possibility of speciation or evolution. We get most of the raw materials for food, medicine, buildings and various goods from living organisms. Living organisms provide the earth with clean water and air through purification process, and play an important role in maintaining the lives of human beings by preventing natural disasters like flooding or landslide. The Thematic Session 'Climate Crisis and Biodiversity' of the 12th World Human Rights Cities Forum addresses climate crisis and biodiversity issues. We would like to share domestic and overseas case examples of efforts for conserving biodiversity, and discuss how to tackle the biodiversity issues caused by climate crisis. In particular, we would like to focus our discussion on life in cities and how to spread Gwangju's biodiversity conservation efforts wider.

#### **Main Agendas**

Relationship between climate crisis and biodiversity, and the relevant problems  
Methods to conserve biodiversity (Jangnok Wetland, activities to prevent bird crash, etc.)  
Bills related to conservation of biodiversity and measures to expand the biodiversity conservation implementation plan

The logo for the World Human Rights Cities Forum, featuring the words "WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS CITIES FORUM" stacked vertically in a bold, sans-serif font. Each letter is filled with a different color, creating a vibrant, multi-colored effect.

## Nature in Cities : An Essential Solutions to the Climate Crisis

#Urban conservation #Pollinators #Pesticides

**Sharon Selvaggio**

[USA] Pesticide Program Specialist, The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

In July 2022 the United Nations General Assembly recognized a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right. Precipitated by the climate crisis and environmental degradation that together escalate threats to human health and biodiversity, this resolution implicitly acknowledges that human well-being depends upon a healthy environment and the ecosystem services nature provides. Eighty percent of the world's species are insects, and this keystone group of animals provides vital free ecosystem services (such as pollination, pest control, wildlife nutrition, and dung burial) worth at least \$70 billion in U.S. dollars. Still, until recently, insects have been mostly ignored or even reviled by many societies. However, we are seeing a growing trend of urban residents embracing conservation of pollinators and other insects. I will discuss innovative case studies from the United States that illustrate conservation of pollinators and their habitats within towns and cities. Case studies will highlight achievable habitat projects, pesticide reduction, and education actions that any city can promote and achieve. Fortuitously, these conservation efforts also hold the promise of helping to mitigate and adapt to climate disruptions

## Street Trees, Green Blood Vessel of Urban Biodiversity

#Biodiversity #Right to the Tree #Social Inequality

CHOI Jinwoo

[Korea] Representative, Friends of Street Trees



In the era of climate crisis, trees on streets offer fresh and cool green atmosphere, reduce air pollutants such as fine dust, absorb carbon, provide clean air, and create beautiful scenery that make us want to take a walk. Also, the trees provide habitat for wildlife in cities that lack green areas and connect separated urban green areas to contribute to preserving biodiversity. With polarization in urban development and social inequality leading to environmental imbalance within regions, the status of growth of trees on streets shows unequal trend as well. Trees on streets, as a green vessel for urban environment and citizens' health, must play a critical role in preserving urban biodiversity and addressing imbalance of green areas. To curb air pollution and extreme hot waves and make carbon absorbed, we must have healthy trees that have abundant branches and leaves. Trees on streets, however, are cut down extremely and harshly these days. In terms of preserving urban biodiversity, the role of roadside trees is to connect habitats in an intact and healthy manner. If we well manage the trees rather than recklessly cut them, they will provide more benefits for citizens. With reckless cutting of huge trees, not only biomass of trees, but also beautiful views made by trees in cities, interconnection between various living creatures and human beings, and eco-sensibility of children are bound to disappear. In our society, public trees including the ones on streets are considered public facilities, while trees in a privately owned land are considered as private assets. Just as animals are protected with their own legal status as living creatures not as objects, trees need to be regarded and respected as living existences by law. For trees on streets to function as a stable linkage, we must get away from an inappropriate management practice, protect their roots and improve soil environment to make sure trees could exercise stable lives. Trees on streets are natural creatures that we first encounter when leaving house. A city where the nature and humans coexist begins from the hearts and behaviours of citizens to care and preserve trees surrounding their neighbours. We must guarantee the dignity of trees and respect their way of growing and own characteristics. If we want to see the trees living in a very complex space of city with us as their friends, colleagues, and families, they need citizens' hands. Citizens need to check up and monitor trees and draw an online map for a mutual communication. Also, citizens' activities to take care of the trees on streets must expand further in daily lives.

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Materials

## Youth Talk 2.0

### Human Rights and Climate Adaptation Plans

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 13:00–15:00 | Room 214  
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law(RWI), ASEAN Youth Forum(AYF)

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Fatimah Zahrah</b> [Indonesia] Regional Coordinator , ASEAN Youth Forum
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>Tuti Alawiyah</b> [Indonesia] Deputy Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Pascoela Joana Branco</b> [East Timor] <b>Josaia Tokoni</b> [Fiji] <b>Naba Hesti Fahma</b> [Indonesia]
<b>Panel</b>	<b>Fithriyyah</b> [Indonesia] Youth Right Ambassador for Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment, ASEAN Youth Forum <b>Nitish Barole</b> [India] Founder, Youth for Resilience <b>Mahendra Prasad Paudyal</b> [Nepal] Head, Education, Youth and Sports Division, Bharatpur Metropolitan City <b>Kelvin Joseph Mendoza</b> [Phillipines] Local Government Operations Officer, <b>Local Government Academy</b> , Department of Interior & Local Government of the Philippines <b>Windi Arini</b> [Indonesia] Programme Officer, Jakarta Office, Raoul Wallenberg Institute

### **Background**

Glasgow Pact “urges Parties and stakeholders to ensure meaningful youth participation and representation in multilateral, national and local decision-making processes, including under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.” Participation, a right in itself, is the cornerstone for a just and inclusive adaptation. At the 2021 Youth Talk, South and Southeast Asian youth have already shown that they have the motivation, creativity, and passion for participating in climate responses at the national and local levels. However, RWI-SEI’s recently published research report on human rights in the process of the national adaptation process found that in the 15 NAPs studied, particular emphasis on youth participation was only found in the NAPs developed by Ethiopia, Kiribati, and Sudan.

Following series of workshops and discussions between youth and local governments representatives from Asia and the Pacific, a set of action points on youth participation in the local adaptation processes will be presented. This event then aims to discuss the action plan with representatives of national government and youth, and international expert, and explore ways to implement this action points. The Youth Talk would also include a film screening from the RWI film competition.

### **Objectives**

1. Raising public awareness on the role of youth in local adaptation planning processes.
2. Provide space that connects youth, government representatives and experts to discuss action points to facilitate youth participation in local adaptation processes.

### **Main Agendas**

1. Learning from the existing local adaptation planning processes –what are the action points to facilitate youth participation?
2. What are the opportunities to youth participation in the local adaptation planning processes? What are the existing avenues for this?





Materials

# Human Rights Paper Session II

## Human Rights and Local Governments

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 16:00–19:00 | Room 214

Chonnam National University Center for Regional Development, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO, UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Human Security, University of Graz, GIC

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Gerd Oberleitner</b> [Austria] Professor, University of Graz
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>NA Jumong</b> [Korea] Director, The Center for Regional Development Chonnam National University
<b>Presentation I</b>	
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Jacob Flowers</b> [USA] Regional Director, U.S. South, American Friends Service Committee <b>Vedisia Green</b> [USA] Area Program Director, American Friends Service Committee <b>Guadalupe de la Cruz</b> [USA] Florida Program Director, American Friends Service Committee
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>BAE Jeonghwan</b> [Korea] Professor, School of Economics, Chonnam National University <b>HAN Sang-II</b> [Korea] Professor, Yonsei University Mirae Campus
<b>Presentation II</b>	
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Mahbul Haque</b> [Bangladesh] Secretary General, Human Rights Development Centre(HRDC)
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>Livia Perschy</b> [Austria] Researcher, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO <b>Ntombini Marrengane</b> , Bertha Centre for Social Innovation & Entrepreneurship
<b>Presentation III</b>	
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Anggun Susilo</b> [Indonesia] Associate Professor, Dept. of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Brawijaya
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>Isabella Meier</b> [Austria] Senior Researcher, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO <b>Masatsugu Nemoto</b> [Japan] Research Professor, International Development Institute, Chungbuk National University
<b>Presentation IV</b>	
<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Alan Brown</b> [South Africa] Research Professor, The Center for Regional Development Chonnam National University
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Naura Aisha Klaeda Augusttubela</b> [Indonesia] Student, University of Lampung
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>LEE Chanyoung</b> [Korea] Professor, Chonnam National University

Presentation V	
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Yoga Pratama</b> [Indonesia] Student, University of Lampung <b>Muhammad Irman Zakiani</b> [Indonesia] Student, University of Lampung <b>Arief Naufal Azmi</b> [Indonesia] Student, University of Lampung <b>Naura Aisha Klaeda Augusttubela</b> [Indonesia] Student, University of Lampung
<b>Discussant</b>	<b>Markus Möstl</b> [Austria] Senior Legal Researcher, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO
Presentation VI	
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Thomasine Rydén</b> [Sweden] Volunteer, Amnesty Sápmi <b>Emma Lennhammer</b> [Sweden] Volunteer, Amnesty Sápmi <b>Akiko Sarah Uchida</b> [Japan] Postgraduate Student, University of Bristol
<b>Discussant</b>	<b>Larissa Jane Houston</b> [South Africa] Project Research Manager, Research Center for Climate Law of University of Graz
<b>Closing Remarks</b>	<b>Klaus Starl</b> Director, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO

### Background

The limitations of efforts to promote human rights at the national level have brought about moves to reimagine the scope of action. The current challenges and opportunities related to human rights are appropriately addressed at the local and regional levels. The session deals with present human rights related agendas such as inclusion and the city, implementing human rights and the SDGs in the city, vulnerable groups and climate change-related human rights, building urban resilience through human rights, and the social economy as a human rights leader. Through addressing these agendas within a local and regional context, a path forward may be charted for human rights theory, policy and practice that is closer to the lived experiences of those most vulnerable.

### Objectives

1. Advance knowledge on human rights theory, policy and practice at the local and regional level;
2. Develop a network of researchers of local and regional level human rights.

### Main Agendas

1. Inclusion and the city;
2. Implementing human rights and the SDGs in the city;
3. Vulnerable groups and climate change-related human rights;
4. Building urban resilience through human rights;
5. The social economy as a human rights leader



Materials

# Human Rights Activists Workshop

## The Right to Solidarity Among Regions and Generations to Overcome Climate Crisis

Oct .12 (Wed.) | 16:00–18:30 | Room 212–213

Jeju Peace Human Rights Institute WHAT, Gwangju Ingwonjigi Hwaljjak, Jeonbuk Solidarity for Peace & Human Rights, Ulsan Solidarity for Human Rights, Chungnam Human Rights Education Activists Group, Protesting Against Poverty & Discrimination Solidarity

<b>Moderator</b>	<b>LEE Jinsuk</b> [Korea] Activist, BUTTL Chungnam Human Rights Education Activist Group
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Esther Oluwatoyin Agaja</b> [Nigeria] Project Coordinator, Fridays for Future Nigeria <b>KIM Chaewon</b> [Korea] Activist, Youth Climate Emergency Action <b>JUNG Rok</b> [Korea] Chairperson, Executive Commission, Climate Justice Alliance Korea
<b>Discussants</b>	<b>SEO Changho</b> [Korea] Standing Activist, Protesting against poverty & Discrimination Solidarity for Human Right <b>CHOE Wanwoog</b> [Korea] Activist, Gwangju Ingwonjigi Hwaljjak <b>CHAE Min</b> [Korea] Permanent Activist, Jeonbuk Solidarity for Peace & Human Rights

### Background

Climate crisis has been a global issue and at the same time closely related to every corner of lives of humanity. To get away from the economic system centering around carbon, transformation is required in carbon system that has constituted and operated the global economic network. Also, it is required to bring changes in people's attitudes and recognition on our lives.

In addition, the climate crisis is highly likely to infringe on human lives of future generations through activities of the past through the present generations. In this regard, the future generations appear to fall direct victims to the climate crisis. Thus, we need to seek for future alternatives through talks with the future generation.

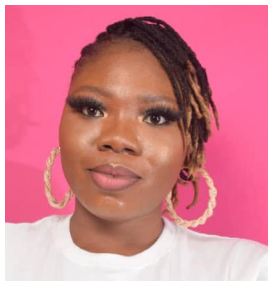
Collective solidarity is absolutely needed among regions and generations to prevent further damages on the human life. Simply put, the right to solidarity is required for the sake of a sustainable human life.

### **Objective**

- To learn the climate crisis in the view of young climate activists around the world
- To review the current context of climate crisis in Korea
- To share the current status and activities related to regional climate crisis through young climate activists by region
- To talk about the climate crisis felt by human rights activists by region and share relevant responses
- To discuss how to define and practice the right to solidarity among people involved in generational and regional climate crisis

### **Main Agenda**

- Global trends in movements related to climate crisis
- Domestic climate crisis actions
- Activities of regional human rights activists within the nation to respond to climate crisis
- Seeking ways to practice the right to solidarity among regions and generations



## Climate Change and Human Rights : The African Climate Activist's Perspective

#An Unhealthy Environment Violate Our Human Rights Download

### Esther Oluwatoyin Agaja

[Nigeria] Project Coordinator, Fridays for Future Nigeria

Africa is the most affected by the effects of climate change and the people contribute the fewer emissions, although climate change poses a threat to the entire human race, many people are affected so is the case of Africans – the most economically weak nations are and will be hardest hit by climate change.

The climate crisis directly threatens several human rights: it is already impacting human health, food, water, housing, and the right to life. Whatever poses a threat to human life is potentially a violation of human rights. This paper therefore explores various experiences of human rights activists and aims to share the current status and activities related to the regional climate crisis, the direct impacts of climate change in various African countries, and the responses of human rights activists to this crisis. The authors intend to emphasize the direct impacts of climate change and the actions of local activists in handling the climate crisis.

This paper considers the extent of the direct impacts of climate change on people in Africa from a human rights perspective. The sections explore climate change's effects on human rights in Africa with insights from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Uganda, and the human rights approach to climate change from an African perspective.

## In Climate Crisis Era, the Youth Taking Actions in the Face of Human Rights Threats

#Youth #Ecoside #Human Rights Crisis

**KIM Chaewon**

[Korea] Activist in YCEA



“Climate change is the greatest threat to human rights in the 21st century.”

– Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The discourse that climate crisis is the greatest predicament of human rights has recently emerged. The reason that the climate crisis could be viewed as a human rights crisis lies in that the crisis and its consequences are usually man-made, so that we could hold someone to take responsibilities. Most people, however, are trapped in silo effect in their thinking. They tend to separately deal with the human rights crisis as one issue and the climate crisis as another. Therefore, many have failed to implement a united response until now.

“The most important thing that the youth can do today is climate action.”

– KumiNaidoo, Former Executive Director of Green Peace–

Under the overall crisis of human rights–climate, the youth gathered together to organize the Youth Climate Emergency Action (hereinafter referred to as ‘Emergency Action’) in January 2020. Indeed, one of the noticeable traits of climate movement is that the time for response falls short of compared to the movements for other purposes. Therefore, the Emergency Action has been conducting various activities very ‘urgently’. Scientific and sociological solutions for the climate crisis have already existed, however, none of them have been implemented properly. In this regard, a driving force is badly needed in order to turn the solutions into a comprehensive social transformation. Under the circumstances, the Emergency Action aims at creating the very driving force through ‘direct action’. Meanwhile, a question could arise, ‘Why the direct action is needed here?’. First of all, the direct action is a very intuitive and reasonable way of resistance that one individual or organization could consider in confrontation of a huge force. That is to say, the direct action is the last resort and strategy that people could choose when they want to bring changes to the world. Thus, the organization has directly planned and conducted various direct actions over the last two and half years.

Now, let us discuss ‘how to bridge the disengaged crises of climate and human rights ultimately to cope with them as one combined issue?’. I would like to propose one approach to find out the answer to the question since the answer is something that all of us have to figure out while

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR code.

moving forward during this forum. Especially, I would like to offer the following direction as for how to connect climate and human rights in the field of activists. That is for climate activists and human rights activists to get together to hear the voices of those on the forefront of climate crisis and its ensuing human rights crisis. By doing so, the activists need to explore various ways to improve the situation of the people in need. I expect that we could find out ways to make the voices of residents in a small room of shanty towns, migrant workers, and farmers heard throughout our society. In so doing, if we were able to make it as a social issue, then, I guess we could address the climate crisis issue and human rights issue all together.



## JUNG Rok

[Korea] Chairperson, Executive Commission of Climate Justice Alliance Korea

## Stand up Against Inequality to Tackle Climate Crisis

#Climate Justice #Human Rights #Region

In June 2020, 226 lower-level local governments across the country announced the 'Climate Crisis Emergency Declaration', and the National Assembly passed the 'Resolution to Facilitate an Emergency Response to Climate Crisis' in September of the same year. In October 2020, the Korean Government announced its '2050 Carbon Neutrality' strategy. In 2021, '2050 Carbon Neutrality Scenario' was announced, following the enactment of 'Carbon Neutrality Green Growth Act' and the launch of '2050 Carbon Neutrality Commission'. Major media channels, such as broadcasting and newspapers, have also been spotlighting climate crisis as a main issue for quite a long time. In addition, many of the large companies in the financial, automotive, steel, and petrochemical industries run commercials that emphasize 'green' slogans and their ambitions for an eco-friendly management. It seems that 'climate crisis' and 'carbon neutrality' have suddenly become a social value that is acknowledged and agreed upon by everyone. Current president Yoon Suk-yeol's administration does not deny the value of carbon neutrality. His administration is trying to 'expand nuclear power' by drawing attention to carbon neutrality and climate crisis.

The specific direction and pace of change in our society will be ultimately determined by how the politics work around the following matters: the cause of massive greenhouse gas emissions, the main culprit of climate crisis: proper solutions to a prompt energy transition and zero emission: who will bear the responsibility and burden in the transition of industries. In this climate politics, the most important issue is 'inequality and justice.' To be accurate, it is critical to figure out which 'inequality' requires our attention and how the 'climate justice' should be defined. 'Climate crisis and inequality' are usually understood as a combination of social inequality, which has deepened since the birth of neo-liberalism, and the natural disaster of climate crisis caused by fossil fuels. However, from a perspective that unequal relationship in our society or the so-called capitalism brought about climate crisis, the most important and just way to solve climate crisis is to tackle the inequality.

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Even if we control the 'individual consumption' of the world's top 10 percent population (630 million people), who have driven the global carbon emissions for the past 25 years, it will be difficult to fully reduce carbon emissions across the globe. The reason is that much of the carbon emissions caused by those people exist in the form of assets such as equity and bond invested in the companies. Even if these individuals reduce personal consumption and pay a large amount of carbon tax, their income will still originate from transnational capital that continues to generate massive carbon emissions and that cannot operate without continuous profit-making and growth. These days, there is a widespread perception among the public that climate crisis is no longer an issue of 'environment/ecology' but a problem of the capitalist growth system and an issue of production and consumption. The capitalist growth system is enabled through the relationship of power based on capitalism, in which those who own the means of production (machine/land/resource) have an exclusive and monopolistic right to possessing the outcome of the production. Our efforts for seeking an 'alternative' climate movement cannot go beyond what capitalism allows if we don't tackle the unequal relationship of power.



Materials

# UN SDGs and Human Rights

## Sustainable Development and Global Crisis : From the Perspective of System Transformation

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 16:00–18:30 | Room 302–303

Gwangju Council for Sustainable Development, Korea Center for Sustainable Development,  
and Korea Human Rights Policy Institute

Opening Remarks	JEONG Yeongil [Korea] Executive Director, Gwangju Council for Sustainable Development
Moderator	PARK Laegoon [Korea] Executive Director, 4.16 Foundation
Welcomeing Remarks	LEE Deokhui [Korea] Executive Director, Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development
Speakers	KIM Hyungwan [Korea] Executive Director, Korea Human Rights Policy Institute YI Kyesoo [Korea] Professor, Konkuk University KIM Seongeun [Korea] Student, Honam University SHIN Hyolim [Korea] Student, Honam University KIM Bosung [Korea] Student, Wolgok Middle School
Discussants	PARK Kyongcheol [Korea] Senior Researcher, Chungnam Institute Denise YOON [Korea] Director of Policy Department, Korea Federation for Environmental Movement(KFEM-FoE Korea) JAN Yoonkyoung [Korea] Associate Professor, Honam University MOON Jihyun [Korea] Director, Sustainable Women Development Institute

### Background

In order to address global unsustainability, the international community has made various efforts, such as the adoption of the Brundtland Report in 1987, the Rio Summit in 1992, and the adoption of the UN SDGs in 2015. In particular, since the adoption of the UN SDGs, transformational efforts are being made to set specific directions for sustainable development and to implement sustainable development within various policy frameworks. During these transformational changes, institutions and organizations interested in this issue have been united in the World Human Rights Cities Forum and have held the ‘UN SDGs and Human Rights’ session for the past three years and have discussed the followings.

- UN SDGs and Human Rights: Local Governments SDGs in 2019
- A Combined Inspection System Based on SDGs and Human Rights in 2020
- Inclusive Response to Climate Crisis for Sustainable Development in 2021 As a result of the discussion in 2021, the following agendas were proposed, and we are reaching a situation where we need to spread them and review them in detail.

#### Agenda Proposed in 2021

- The damage from the climate crisis that workers, farmers and fishermen, the disabled, vegetarians, and future generations are suffering is, after all, in the same structure. In other words, the root cause of the climate crisis lies in the capitalist social system, and thus, a major transformation of the social system is required to respond to the climate crisis.
- While solving social inequality, it is also necessary to solve the problem of how to structurally change almost all technologies, norms and practices that are broadly and closely linked to fossil fuels.
- To this end, by providing a forum for more active deliberation and public discussion of the SDGs, it is necessary for us to provide opportunities to form a comprehensive perspective for practical responses to climate crisis in the economy, society, environment, administration, and finance. Furthermore, we must realize climate and social justice together through collective actions of participation, solidarity and cooperation.

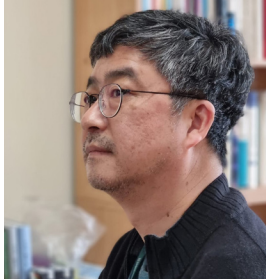
#### Objectives

In order to address global unsustainability, the international community has made various efforts, such as the adoption of the Brundtland Report in 1987, the Rio Summit in 1992. The theme of the session was set to 'Sustainable Development and Global Crisis' in order to specifically examine and discuss measures for realizing climate justice and social justice through this forum, and we would like to open a multi-faceted forum for overcoming the global crisis in a more just and fair way from the perspective of system transformation.

#### Main Agenda

We discuss the aspects of the global crises that immediately impede sustainable development (social polarization, climate crisis, pandemic crisis, environmental crisis, housing shortage, etc.) and fundamental solutions from the perspective of system transformation.

We look at the civil rights crisis in the city diagnosed through the SDGs index with a case study of the housing socialization movement in Berlin, Germany. Also, we will seek ways to implement citizen participation for the realization of a sustainable city by overcoming the crisis.



## What Makes a Sustainable City Possible? Let Us Learn From Berlin's Movement to Socialize Housings

#Sustainable Cities #Housing Rights #Movement to Socialize Housings

**Yi Kyesoo**

Professor of Law School, Konkuk University

These days, politics is steadily becoming a subject to market coercion, which is the problem. That is why we have to promptly cast the question. Cities of these days are contributing or able to do so to political innovation while guaranteeing fundamental human rights of residents? The current urban politics are allowing democratic community formation(mitgestalten) while planning alternative development and new practices? It is not easy to get positive answers to those questions. Amid aggravating inequality and polarization, certain types of urban politics could cause more pains on the minority. For instance, advance sale of apartment for the newly married couples forces the public to accept the politics that exclude some groups of people not allowed to be couple because of legal, social, and economic barriers as being 'normal'. In the urban politics, one apartment complex is divided into the part to be sold for the middle class and the one to be offered for the low-income class as a rental housing at a low cost. In that case, the latter would be put in a situation to live in an area where is noisy and not convenient in terms of accessibility. It could be said we are moving toward a trend that social and economic disparity is manifested into spatial disparity. So, we are just on the verge of extinction of cities as community.

In responding to the trend, Henri Legevre emphasized a comprehensive function of cities in his book (Le droit à la ville). He incorporated the rights to centrality into the main contents of the rights to city through the concept of 'city' or its space. "Urban lives presuppose encountering, bumping into differences, life styles coexisting within city, mutual recognition and acceptance of 'patterns'(including ideological and political confrontation)." "As long as 'something urban' becomes the place of encountering, ensures the priority of use values, and maintains its morphological basis and the real and sensual reality as a space containing a time of being enhanced in its status as the best fundamental goods, nothing is problem even if 'urban'(das städtische Gewebe) erodes rural areas and stifle something survived from farmers' lives. However, the current urban politics are putting all-out energy to close the venue of 'politics of encountering'. Under the pointless slogan, 'City, open to the world, more correctly

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open to the capital of the world' .

Urban residents who retreated from the 'square of encountering' immerse themselves in their own gated community and ownership housing, or own housing. Ownership separates mine from yours. Separating ends up with exclusion. Practicing exclusion could be completed with Zoning. It is the US model. Not only in financial sectors, but also in the area of space and urban structure, is the US model becoming a dominant paradigm. In order to respond to the trend, we have to figure out answers while imagining a new future. I hope the housing socialization movement waged in Berlin could become an 'old future' for those who 'seek for an answer to the question' regarding the urban politics.

Berlin is a city that has never stopped fighting for the right to the centrality for city dwellers. Struggles in empty houses owned by speculators and on streets have directed toward the 'dictatorship' of ownership and bureaucratic urban development. Immigrant laborers from Turkey, the low-income residents, the youth in conflict with the old generation, and the poor elderly have joined the struggles and lived their lives by dominating the 'empty' space of the city. Simply put, they have created a free space for 'urban life.' However, things have chanced since unification in 1990. The native are being forced out from the center of city. Physical oust would result in a situation where one is excluded from all levels of urban politics. That



Materials

# International Human Rights Policy Session

## Human Rights and Corruption in the Context of Climate Finance

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 16:00–18:00 | Room 305–306

Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law(RWI), Embassy of Sweden in Seoul

Welcoming Remarks	<b>Helena Olsson</b> [Sweden] Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Moderator	<b>Daniel Wolvén</b> [Sweden] Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Republic of Korea
Speakers	<b>Morten Koch Andersen</b> Senior Researcher, Raoul Wallenberg Institute <b>Martin Mulwa</b> Economist, UN Human Rights
Discussants	<b>Tyrone Gray</b> [South Africa] Mayor, Mogale City <b>Carina Sammeli</b> [Sweden] Mayor, Luleå City <b>Seema Dutt</b> [India] Chief Executive Officer, Savusavu Town Council <b>Andreas Reumann</b> Head (ad interim), Independent Evaluation Unit, Green Climate Fund

### Background

Following the interesting discussions in previous years’ International Human Rights Policy Sessions (IHRPS) at WHRCF on the nexus between human rights and corruption, the IHRPS 2022 zooms in on climate finance.

The transition to fossil free energy systems, and adaptation measures required to mitigate the risks that climate change already has brought with it, will be costly. Much of said adaptation will have to happen at the level of local governments.

The task of local governments to respond and adapt to climate change in a timely manner is highly challenging, both in terms of access to technology, methods, and execution, and given the urgency, to develop and implement mitigating measures. Compounding the challenge is that procedures for resourcing through the Green Climate Fund and other sources, are still in early days of roll-out and testing. Stakes are high both to protect the lives, safety, and livelihoods of the population, and to ensure that large amounts of funding is effectively and efficiently managed in local contexts under pressing circumstances

The session will address the challenging nexus between climate finance and response,

the implied risk of corruption, and the respect for and protection of human rights.

**Objective**

1. Illustrate, with local examples, the importance of a holistic vision in resourcing local climate adaptation plans, balancing the urgency of protecting local populations, especially, those in the margins of political and social orders, and the need for transparency, integrity, impartiality, and accountability in financing, budgeting and operational execution.
2. Illustrate, with local examples, the importance of local budget management that is trustworthy and reliable, and guided by the commitments and principles of human rights, in order to make adaptation effective, and suitable for, all sectors of the local population.

**Main Agenda**

1. The nexus between the urgency in climate crisis mitigation, protection and respect for the rights of individuals and populations, and the need for transparent and accountable e.g. effective and efficient funding and management.
2. The implications and benefits of human rights budgeting for an adequate, operational, and inclusive local adaptation to climate change.



Materials

## UNESCO ICCAR Panel

### Cities Fostering the Next Generations Tackle Racism and Discrimination

Oct. 12 (Wed.) | 19:00–21:00 | Online Meeting  
UNESCO

<b>Moderators</b>	<b>Ayfer Yazkan Kubal</b> [Türkiye] Councillor, Kadıköy Municipality <b>Mohammad Mousa</b> Program Officer, Social and Human Sciences and Youth, Canadian Commission for UNESCO <b>Heba Shama</b> Program Coordinator, Social and Human Sciences (SHS), UNESCO Regional Bureau for Sciences in the Arab StatesCairo Office
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Benedetto Zacchioli</b> [Italy] President, International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities (ICCAR) <b>Participants in the Youth Boot Camp for Inclusive and Sustainable Cities</b> <b>Akram Khraisat</b> [Jordan] Director, Amman Urban Observatory (AUO)

#### Background

The climate crisis is one of the most pressing issues facing the current and next generations. Faced with this modern challenge, societies have immense potential for collective action and change. Young people are a vital ingredient as they serve as an engaged and proactive community that is willing to learn resources to tackle these issues for the next generation. In this regard, cities must continue to develop and foster strong synergies to involve all members of society, particularly young people. Cities are important as frontliners to engage youth with issues and contemporary challenges facing their communities to bring about change at the local level. Fostering a space in which the youth can be proactive in raising awareness about and pushing for change in the climate crisis is a crucial way for cities to create inclusive and sustainable cities.



The ICCAR's Panel is an opportunity to highlight the International Coalition for Inclusive and Sustainable Cities' achievements and to gather for a global dialogue on how to continue sustainably addressing modern challenges, particularly climate change. Important work is being carried out by some cities with through their youth associations and councils. Cities must be viewed as crucial spaces for ensuring climate change. To achieve this, ICCAR and UNESCO's regional coalitions have made climate change a central issue in building inclusive and sustainable cities and enabled to development of numerous actions in this area. Amongst these, the Asia Pacific Coalition of Cities against Discrimination considers disaster risk reduction a key focal area and seeks to provide inclusive city-level responses. The ICCAR's Panel will be an opportunity to showcase how cities support the next generations by offering them numerous resources. Among these, the "Youth BootCamp for Inclusive and Sustainable Cities", organized by ICCAR, which took place from 4 to 9 July in Italy, became a multidimensional platform where young people could share ideas and become active agents of change on the city level. To allow young people to become major actors of change, cities have to involve them by giving them the tools and keys to understanding the current challenges. In this regard, the Panel will address the ICCAR's wide range of initiatives to include young people in terms of awareness raising and training. Among them, the crucial ICCAR's collaboration in the framework of the UNESCO Master Class Series against Racism and Discrimination to empower students to become youth champions in their schools and communities and to raise awareness about how to deconstruct the mechanisms behind racism and discrimination.

Objective & Main agenda

1. Analyze the ICCAR's achievements and how to continue sustainably addressing modern challenges.
2. Raise awareness of climate change and contemporary challenges by highlighting the implication of cities and the importance of the involvement of youth.
3. Share good practices and strategies enhancing climate change and the involvement of young people

## Day 4 : October 13th

13:00–15:30	Korean Local Government Human Rights Commission Workshop	107p
Language	Korean	
Theme	Current Status and Challenges of Human Rights Impact Assessment	
Organizer	Korean Local Government Human Rights Commission Workshop	
16:00–17:00	Closing Ceremony	–
Language	Korean, English, Korean Sign Language	
Host	SHIN Gyonggu [Korea] Senior Advisor, Human Rights & International Affairs, Gwangju Metropolitan City	
Reports	Highlight Video & The 12th WHRCF Sessions Reports	
Declaration	Adoption of the 12th WHRCF Declaration	
Awarding Ceremony	Awarding Ceremony for UNESCO Masterclass Gwangju Series	
Recognition Award	Recognition Award for people who contribute to the WHRCF	



Materials

# Korean Local Government Human Rights Commission Workshop

## Current Status and Challenges of Human Rights Impact Assessment

Oct. 13 (Wed.) | 13:00–15:30 | Room 214  
Korean Local Government Human Rights Commission Workshop

<b>Speakers</b>	<b>PARK Jongsoo</b> [Korea] Professor, Sookmyung Women's University <b>LEE Gyeongheon</b> [Korea] Vice-chairperson, Human Rights Commission, Gyeonggi Province <b>KIM Hyeyeong</b> [Korea] Director, Human Rights Center, Chungcheongnam-do
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### Background

In modern society, the focal point of nation and administration's roles have gone beyond the public welfare of citizens and ultimately expanded to respecting, protecting and realizing human rights. Therefore, the role and orientation of human rights nations are also required at the local government level. In this regard, 17 local governments in Korea have explored and implemented various policies by establishing the Human Rights Ordinance and drawing the Human Rights Policy Basic Plan to realize human rights administration. Among them, human rights impact assessment has been conducted by some local governments, solely based on the ordinance, without any applicable law. Also, since 2003, discussions have been consistently going on with the aim to adopt the system at the national level. The human rights impact assessment has a huge significance in building up human rights cities by mainstreaming human rights issues, raising civil servants' human rights sensitivity, and facilitating concrete cooperation. In this regard, the workshop is expected to review the theory and institutions of human rights impact assessment system and the existing practices of local governments' human rights impact assessment. By doing so, it is likely to provide a venue for discussion on the role of the regional human rights commissions in helping to assess the pre-established system within the region.

### Objective and Main Agenda

Theoretical and institutional review on human rights impact assessment system.

Review the current status of adoption and operation of human rights impact assessment home and abroad.

Case study on human rights impact assessment implementation by region.

Discuss the roles of local human rights commissions and ways of its institutionalization.

## Current Status and Tasks of Human Rights Impact Assessment by Local Governments

#Human Rights Impact #Policy #Impact Evaluation

**PARK Jongsoo**

[Korea] Professor, Sookmyung Women's University



The national and local governments are operating various systems for mainstreaming human rights, and local governments are in the process of institutionalizing the evaluation of the effects of government legislative and administrative activities on human rights. Some metropolitan governments and basic local governments are conducting human rights impact assessments based on autonomously enacted ordinances, and the expansion of both the evaluation system and the evaluation targets are underway. The human rights impact assessment, which started with autonomous regulations such as local ordinances and rules, is in the stage of system expansion, including public buildings and some policy projects of local governments.

Human rights impact assessment conducted by local governments is different from policy projects promoted downward by the national and central governments based on laws. Specifically, since the local governments implement it according to the local policy and administrative environment based on autonomy, it shows similar but different institutional characteristics from that of central government. Compared to the similarities between local governments, which can be summarized as a preliminary evaluation of the impact of government administrative activities on human rights, the differences between local governments can be summarized as differences in the subjects of human rights impact assessment, differences in subjects and methods of human rights impact assessment, and differences in the way in which human rights impact assessment results are utilized and fed back.

The human rights impact assessment so far has mainly been a pre-evaluation of autonomous laws in the form of government legislation. In the case of some local governments, a system of ex-post evaluation that includes the revision of autonomous laws in addition to the implementation of human rights impact assessments on the current autonomous laws is being operated. In addition, the subject of human rights impact assessment is expanding in the order of new autonomous laws, existing autonomous laws, public buildings and facilities, and policy projects. The evolutionary direction of the system has been found to change from the maintenance of autonomous laws at the initial stage of introduction to a form that reflects human rights sensitivity in policy projects at the later stage.

※The original copy of materials is available on the official website([www.whrcf.org](http://www.whrcf.org)) or scan the QR cord.

However, unlike other government policy impact assessment systems, the human rights impact assessment system is not spreading rapidly. In general, the government department in charge of policy impact assessment establishes the institutional basis for assessment through legislation, and then the central government recommends or enforces the introduction of the system to local governments and provides the necessary resources directly or indirectly for this purpose. Comparing the case of human rights impact assessment, local governments (local councils and administration) design autonomously, and system operation is also based on ordinances, which are autonomous laws of local governments, rather than based on higher-level laws. For this reason, the degree of political and policy interest in human rights impact assessment affects the level of institutionalization of human rights impact assessment, and the institutionalization results of human rights impact assessment are also changing depending on the governance structure and situation of the human rights policy implementation system and delivery system.

This study analyses the current status of the human rights impact assessment system by using the data collected from local governments that have introduced and operated the human rights impact assessment system, and derives tasks for the expansion and improvement of the system. In addition, this study discusses the possibilities and limitations of a human rights impact assessment system of a proactive and preventive nature from the viewpoint of respect for, protection, and realization of human rights, monitors the performance of human rights policies and the human rights status of local governments, and proposes an alternative system with an ex-post and coordinating nature that can derive the direction of human rights policy.





## 05 \_ Side Events





## Side Events



### Five Colors Tour

**Participants:** Anyone attending the 12th World Human Rights City Forum (except Human Rights Tour 1)

**Quota:** 40 participants per tour

**When to apply:** October 10th (Mon) – 12th (Wed), 2022 (Registration must be made 30 minutes before the departure of each tour)

**How to apply:** On-site application at the tour desk

### Human Rights Tour I



**Contents** Human Rights Tour I will look around May 18 Democratization Movement while listening to stories back then and to take a moment for commemorating victims as well.

\*This tour is organized only for pre-invitees.

**Date** October 10th (Mon.), 9:00–12:00

**Course** KDJ Center → Chonnam National University → May 18th National Cemetery → KDJ Center

**Language** Korean, English

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center

### Human Rights Tour II



**Contents** Human Rights Tour II will allow participants to look around the 5·18 Freedom Park and to meet and talk with survivors and victims' families.

**Date** October 12th (Wed.), 16:00–18:00

**Course** KDJ Center → May 18 Liberty Park → KDJ Center

**Language** Korean, English

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center





## Side Events



### UNESCO Tour



**Contents** Gwangju UNESCO Tour will introduce attractive travelers' destinations in Gwangju Metropolitan City acknowledged by the UNESCO with their historic and cultural values.

**Date** October 11th (Tue.), 09:00–12:00

**Course** KDJ Center → May 18 Democratic Uprising Archives → Gwangju Media Art Platform → KDJ Center

**Language** Korean, English

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center

### Human Rights Policy Tour



**Contents** Human Rights Policy Tour will provide participants with a chance to learn about Gwangju City's policies related to climate environment while walking through Gwangju Pureungil Park, ICLEI KO CS No. 14.

**Date** October 11th (Tue.), 13:00–16:00

**Course** KDJ Center → Gwangju Pureungil Park, Bitgoeul Citizen's Sunlight Power → KDJ Center

**Language** Korean, English

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center



## Side Events



### Culture & Arts Tour



**Contents** Culture and Art Tour will provide a time to learn tea ceremony etiquette wearing the Korean traditional costume at Gwangju Hyanggyo, which has a history of more than 500 years.

**Date** October 12th (Wed.), 12:00–15:30

**Course** KDJ Center → Lunch → Gwangju Hyanggyo → KDJ Center

**Language** Korean, English

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center

### Asia Culture Center Tour



**Contents** The Asia Culture Center provides exhibitions of “The Great Chronicle with Earth” on climate crisis and the exhibition titled “Bitter and Sweet” with the keywords of human dignity and Asia. Also, the center offers night exhibitions as well.

**Date** October 12th (Wed.), 18:00–20:00

**Course** KDJ Center → Asia Culture Center

**Language** Korean, English

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center



## Side Events



### Human Rights Art Exhibitions



**Contents** Human Rights Artworks Exhibition (writing, painting, photography, etc.) to raise awareness of human rights and to expand the human rights culture.

**Date** October 10th (Mon.) – 13th (Thur.)

**Course** Kimdaejung Convention Center 2F 'Minjuroad'

**Organizer** Gwangju Metropolitan City, Gwangju International Center

### Human Rights Village Activity



**Date** October 11th (Tue.) – 12th (Wed.)

**Course** 2nd Floor of Kimdaejung Convention Center across from the lobby conference hall

**Organizer** Gwangju International Center

### Program Schedule

Date	Time	Contents
October 11th (Tue.) – 12th (Wed.)	12:00–13:00	1. Making fruit juice and turning on electricity fan using a bicycle generator
	15:00–16:00	2. Making a mug 3. Making a Eco-Bag





## 06 \_ Information

- 01. Interpretation
- 02. Live Streaming
- 03. Q&A
- 04. Social Media
- 05. Survey





## 01. Interpretation

Simultaneous Interpretation	Languages: Korean, English, French, Spanish, Bahasa Indonesia
Closed Captions	Opening Ceremony, Round Table, Plenary Session 1, Plenary Session 2, Children and Youth, Disability, UN SDGs and HR, Closing Ceremony
Korean Sign Language	Opening Ceremony, Round Table, Plenary Session 1, Plenary Session 2, Children and Youth, Disability, Climate Crisis and National Responsibility, Closing Ceremony

\* Receivers are prepared in each meeting room for the sessions that require simultaneous interpretation.

## 02. Live Streaming



Some sessions will be broadcast live on ZOOM.

Please scan the QR Code and enter online sessions you would like to join.

## 03. Q&A



Q&A QR

### 1. Access Slido

- ① Using QR Code : Handbook, Program Book, Session Room Screen
- ② Web-site : [www.slido.com](http://www.slido.com)

### 2. Select 'Enter the Event'

3. Select the session you would like to join  
4. Leave your questions and recommend questions from others

\* For participants who have difficulty using the Q&A system, please write your questions on the paper provided at the back of the session room and deliver it to the staff of each session room.





## 04. Social Media

You can find more information about WHRCF on our social media below

#세계인권도시포럼 #WHRCF #WHRCF2022 #Cities4Rights #StandUp4HumanRights



Facebook



Twitter



Instagram

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## 05. Survey



QR

We would love to hear from you regarding your experience at WHRCF. Please take a few minutes to complete our survey through QR to make a better WHRCF next year.









## 07 \_ Partners





## Hosts



Gwangju Metropolitan City, the cradle of the 'Gwangju Spirit', is walking on a new path that no other city has ever taken before. Gwangju dreams of becoming a mentally just and materially prosperous city. With the uniqueness of the 'Gwangju Spirit', we dream of a special city and a new urban ecosystem solely existing in Gwangju. Nowadays, the changes and innovations in Gwangju are transforming Gwangju greatly into a global city. Moving beyond the Asian cultural hub, we are advancing as a global human rights city, where a city offering a decent human life, coexists as a global city holding hands with the rest of the global village a global city with a global village. That is "Just and Prosperous Gwangju, Special Future City Gwangju"



Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, an UN-led organization in human rights, has dedicated itself to protecting and enhancing all human rights and freedom stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Laws. With its headquarters in Geneva and office in New York working with 90 nations, the OHCHR has put efforts to help international, regional, national and local partners implement their human rights obligation.



UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture. UNESCO's programmes contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals defined in Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. The Organization has 193 Members and 11 Associate Members. UNESCO develops educational tools to help people live as global citizens free of hate and intolerance, and works so that each child and citizen has access to quality education. By promoting cultural heritage and the equal dignity of all cultures, UNESCO strengthens bonds among nations. It also fosters scientific programmes and policies as platforms for development and cooperation. UNESCO stands up for freedom of expression, as a fundamental right and a key condition for democracy and development. Serving as a laboratory of ideas, UNESCO helps countries adopt international standards and manages program



Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education is an educational administrative agency responsible for education in Gwangju. The office has also strived to implement educational philosophies of humanism, publicity, democracy, spontaneity, and community under the banner of 'nurturing just democratic citizens in harmony with others'. It has also sought for education values centering around happy lives based on respecting students' creativity and autonomy rather than education focusing on one-size-fits-all knowledge learning.



National Human Rights Commission of Korea is a national agency to protect and enhance intrinsic human rights of individuals ultimately to realize dignity and values of humanity and contribute to establishing a basic order of democracy.



Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA) has conducted multilateral ODA projects in nations not receiving assistance or excluded from the assistant list and nations in conflicts. In so doing, KOICA is employing expertise and network of international organizations in jointly coping with global issues of poverty, gender equality, climate crisis, and human rights. Ultimately, the agency is trying to contribute to shared prosperity and world peace to make sure no one is left behind based on inclusive and co-prosperous ODA projects.





## Organizers



The Gwangju International Center (GIC) is a non-profit organization for Korean and international residents, aiming to facilitate mutual understanding and communication between each other's cultures, while providing personal and cultural exchange programs and services customized to meet international residents' needs



The UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (UCLG-CSIPDHR) is an international platform bringing together local and regional government representatives from across the world to debate, share and advance collective initiatives on social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights. As a thematic committee of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the CSIPDHR aspires to articulate the common voice of the world organization of local and regional governments on pressing human rights issues at the local level.



The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), founded in 1984, is an academic institution that works to promote and advance human rights combining research, education, and direct engagement. It is named after Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews and other people at risk in Hungary at the end of World War II. RWI is also part of the organising committee for WHRCF since 2016. One of RWI's thematic focus areas is the nexus between human rights and environment, wherein one issue addressed is human rights in disaster displacement, risk reduction and management.





## Sponsors



**법무부**  
Ministry of Justice

As the general department of national legal administration, the Ministry of Justice establishes legal order, advocates human rights, and creates a society safe from crime by providing legal services, implementing a culture that respects law and order, establishing an integrated social human rights protection system, supporting the creative economy, promoting legal policies for the happiness of the people, and promoting policies for its non-Korean residents.

The Ministry of Justice has been continuously striving to implement "legal administration in which all citizens coexist in harmony and help people's livelihoods," a fair and just society, and a society in which everyone's human rights are respected.

AMOREPACIFIC

At Amorepacific, We Make A MORE Beautiful World. This is what we do. Under this mission, we pursued continuous innovation based on insight into nature and research on science and technology. We believe that beauty is completed by 'being true' to the unique and extraordinary characteristics of individuals, and therefore, Amorepacific shapes a future where we all discover our own innate beauty and pursue fulfilling lives.



**교육부**  
Ministry of Education



**외교부**  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



**문화체육관광부**  
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism



**한국관광공사**  
KOREA TOURISM ORGANIZATION





## National Partners



In recognizing the entire ecosystem including sky, earth, and water are seriously polluted by people's reckless activities, Korea Federation for Environmental Movements in Gwangju has aimed at making the earth a better, safer, and peaceful place for future generations. To that end, the Gwangju KFEM has been working on diverse campaigns related to the lives of humanity and environment.

### 광주전남귀농운동본부

Gwangju Jeonnam Agricultural Movement Headquarters is an organization bringing together 'people wanting to become farmers and find the root of our lives' by waging homecoming and urban farming movements in order to disseminate the value of agriculture among citizens. The center intends to become a good partner in practicing ecological values and achieving a self-sufficient life through education programs(ecological homecoming training, farmer literature lectures, urban farmers school), indigenous farming school, dissemination of indigenous seeds, and urban farmers market.



Gwangju Association of Social Economy is an organization comprised of social economic businesses in Gwangju who have been promoting resilience of local community within people's lives while believing in the power of reciprocity and solidarity of social economy.



Launched in August 2016 under the Ordinance of Gwangju Metropolitan City for Supporting Social Economic Activities(August 1, 2013), Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy has operated its business as a public-private collaborative governance for the purpose of realizing local circular economy through creating and vitalizing the social economy ecosystem within the region. The center has implemented diverse projects in order to facilitate social economy: helping social economic organizations find out markets, supporting education and PR, conducting social economy trends analysis and research, identifying new models, and connecting local resources. Additionally, the center has been committed to spreading social values by promoting collaboration among social economic businesses, building social economy market, and accumulating social capital.



Gwangju Energy Park Center has run an exhibition hall for experience and education on renewable energies. Launched in August 2016 under the Ordinance of Gwangju Metropolitan City for Supporting Social Economic Activities(August 1, 2013), Gwangju Support Center for Social Economy has operated its business as a public-private collaborative governance for the purpose of realizing local circular economy through creating and vitalizing the social economy ecosystem within the region. The center has implemented diverse projects in order to facilitate social economy: helping social economic organizations find out markets, supporting education and PR, conducting social economy trends analysis and research, identifying new models, and connecting local resources. Additionally, the center has been committed to spreading social values by promoting collaboration among social economic businesses, building social economy market, and accumulating social capital. The exhibition center was established by the Korea Electric Power Corporation and Gwangju Metropolitan City in hopes to promote the significance of future energy and enhance awareness on energy among the public.





## National Partners



It is a human rights organization established in 2016 by (Gwangju Human Rights Movement Center) that was launched as (Ingwonjigi) in 1996 and had long engaged in regional human rights movements and (Gwangju Human Rights Education Center Hwaljjak) that had conducted diverse human rights education programs in the region starting from (Human Rights Education Activists Group). Since its launch, Hwaljjak has proposed solutions and policies based on carrying out researches and fact-finding activities, educating human rights, identifying human rights agenda, raising questions, responding to various pressing human rights issues home and abroad, and spreading human rights awareness. Especially, it has been committed to sharing the significance and achievements of human rights activities in collaborating with various parties.

### 레인보우프로젝트

Rainbow Project is a group of activists for planning, discussing, and implementing LGBT rights activities in Gwangju.

### 광주혐오문화대응네트워크

The network was organized in responding to the attempt to delete the term "sexual orientation" in the Ordinance on Human Rights of the Student in Gwangju Metropolitan City. Since its establishment, it has carried out diverse activities in legislating anti-discrimination law and responding to human rights issues in Gwangju.



Gwangju-Jonnam Women's Association United was established with the aim of facilitating local women's rights movement, promoting solidarity and communication among women's rights movement associations, and creating a sustainable society in terms of gender equality, democracy, human rights, and peaceful unification.

It is composed of 9 relevant organizations including Gwangju Woman Workers Association, Gwangju Women's Hotline, Gwangju Women Link, Gwangju Differently Aabled Women Solidarity, Gwangju Women's Solidarity, Gwangju Women Center, Jonnam Differently Aabled Women United, Gwangju Women Human Rights Support Center, Gwangju Saranghui.



Established as a public-private cooperative organization, Gwangju Council for Sustainable Development has provided a venue for policy proposal and public discussion on internalizing the values of sustainable development for the purpose of implementing Gwangju SDGs 2030 and achieving the goal related to the 6th Gwangju Agenda(2022-2026). In so doing, the council has sought for ways to promote solidarity and cooperation in order to build a sustainable Gwangju community engaging citizens, businesses, and administration together. Furthermore, it helps to enable diverse types of governance movements to be implemented on the ground.



Established as an NGO in September 2007, Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development(KICSD) aims at practicing the visions and values of the Sustainable Development proclaimed at the UN Earth Summit in 1992. Also, the center has focused on 'building an inclusive participant city' in conducting diverse policy researches and education and networking programs to facilitate 'public-private governance for a sustainable development'.





## National Partners



Korea Human Rights Policy Institute has been committed to expanding an exemplary human rights governance by playing not only as a watcher on the state and market but also as a player. Also, the institute has put efforts to extend the territory of democracy and human rights within civil society and by the power of citizens. At the same time, the institute explores a new paradigm of value transition while conducting programs to educate citizens on human rights and nurture human rights experts. To that end, the organization hosts regular academic seminars and proposes human rights policies ultimately to contribute to enhancing human rights capabilities of our society.



Gwangju Human Right Center for People with Disabilities was launched in April 2008 and registered as a non-profit corporation on December 18, 2020. Since then, it has carried out various projects including conducting education, examination and research, improving policies, and building solidarity with related organizations. In so doing, the organization intends to prevent discrimination and human rights infringement on the disabled and to get rid of physical, cultural, and institutional obstacles on people with disabilities. Also, the center has ultimately set its goal to contribute to enhancing welfare and human rights of the disabled.



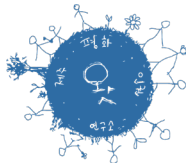
Gwangju Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination was established with the aim of eradicating discrimination against the disabled and fighting for the basic rights of the disabled. Also, it is a permanent association composed of statutory·non-statutory groups of disability·society·labor in Gwangju City.



Chonnam National University Center for Regional Development aims at contributing to regional researches through inter-disciplinary studies among economics, sociology, urban planning, environmental science, and transportation science. Also, its mission is to implement and explore pioneering research agenda to reinvent itself as a research hub within the region. To that end, the center strives to conduct comprehensive researches covering various disciplines including economy, culture, education, environment and urban planning ultimately to propose practical models for a sustainable regional development.



The Swedish Embassy to Korea has made various efforts to improve the relation between Sweden and Korea in sectors of culture·society·politics·economy. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1959, the two nations have long maintained cooperative relations while expanding exchanges in various sectors. Also, the embassy has been searching for a continued mutual cooperation through ceaseless communication with the Korean government, public agencies, businesses and other relevant organizations as well as playing a role to share the Korean culture, economy, and social development with Sweden.



Jeju Peace Human Rights Institute WHAT is an NGO working on the issues of peace and human rights in Jeju. WHAT has strived to study and analyze various affairs of Jeju and to propose solutions in perspective of human rights. Also, the institute attempts to offer a venue for discussion on diverse human rights issues based on collective knowledge of all the involved people. In addition, it puts efforts in promoting dignified lives of humanity by freely solidifying with all people interested in peace and human rights and sharing stories of people's lives.





## National Partners



Solidarity for Peace and Human Rights is a human rights activists group designed to build an equal and peaceful society with freedom of politics and thought guaranteed and social rights realized.



Ulsan Solidarity for Human Rights is concentrating on solidarity projects in human rights as a local human rights group with the aim of promoting solidarity activities and human rights movements. The basis of these efforts is the thought that human rights groups have to uphold 'social responsibility' and 'solidarity as core values in order to guarantee human rights. It also operates Human Rights Education Center and Human Rights Institute as its affiliates. With a prominent pool of instructors, the Education Center has promoted human rights education and established Ulsan Human Rights Education Platform to enhance human rights education capabilities within the entire Ulsan region. Also, the Human Rights Institute has conducted researches on human rights policy of local governments in order to establish a local autonomous system in which human rights are guaranteed.



In 2017, human rights education activists in Chungnam voluntarily gathered and organized BUTTL, an NGO for enhancing human rights education capabilities and promoting local human rights culture. Since then, the group has vigorously provided human rights education programs for civil servants, public agency officials, and citizens while leading the movements to re-establish the scrapped human rights ordinance and to newly establish the Ordinance of Student Human Rights. Also, BUTTL has continuously maintained its efforts to promote solidarity with the vulnerable and minorities within the province. Especially, it has recently focused on climate crisis and the role of local human rights movements for the sake of a just transition.



Protesting Against Poverty & Discrimination Solidarity for Human Right is a human rights civic group that concentrates on promoting economic-social-cultural human rights and upholds the right to social security, the right to protection of basic labor rights, the right to health, and the right to the minimum residence. It also wages campaigns to enhance economic-social-cultural human rights and to protest against discrimination. In so doing, the group tries to enhance human rights of residents in Daegu City and Gyeongbuk province and to promote dignified lives in its movements.



Local Governments Human Rights Commission Workshop is a networking group that explores ways for sharing information and facilitating cooperation among local governments in order to establish a system for a sustainable improvement of human rights.



4단계 BK21 영어권 문화기억  
큐레이터 양성 교육연구단

The Educational Research Group for Curator of English-speaking Cultural Memory aims to train experts of cultural memory and build a network based on the global cultural memory community to lead the field of English literature in the future. Education, research, and internationalization related to cultural memory have been set as innovation fields and programs in each field are being conducted to solve social conflicts resulting from "memory war".

광주인꽃지기

광주인권마을네트워크







## International Partners



The Global Platform for the Right to the City (GPR2C) aims to inspire a better future for all human settlements. The GPR2C is an open, flexible, diverse network of civil society and local government organizations committed to political action and social change through the promotion, defense and fulfillment of the Right to the City at all levels, paying special attention to people and communities affected by exclusion and marginalization



The International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at the Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO contributes to the implementation of the international human rights agenda at the local and regional levels. Situated in the human rights city Graz, Austria, the Centre promotes a human-rights based approach to policy-making and practice at the local and regional levels, building on 20 years of experience and expertise. It supports inclusive and equitable social development through research, capacity-building, international cooperation, and networking activities. In cooperation with the UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Human Security at the University of Graz, the Centre functions as a hub connecting the global and local level, and offers a Human Rights Lab, an Clearinghouse, and monitoring, consulting, and educational services.



The INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development) is a non-government organization that has played a pivotal role in shaping Indonesia's democratization process since 1985. There are three main programs run by the secretariat INFID, namely Inequality, Post 2015 Development Agenda or Sustainable Development Goals, and Human Rights and Democracy. We are raising public awareness about the values of Human Rights, democracy, equality, social justice and peace through public education. Together with 88 members dispersed across I



Founded in 2009, the Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB) is a leading international think tank on business and human rights. IHRB's mission is to shape policy, advance practice, and strengthen accountability, to make respect for human rights part of everyday business. IHRB, among other, leads a consortium on human rights in the built environment, where RWI is one of the members.



UCLG ASPAC has been playing a pivotal role in managing knowledge on local government issues in Asia Pacific region. Especially, the Asia Pacific region covers over 7,000 local governments accounting for the largest areas within the UCLG. Also, the UCLG ASPAC represents approximately 3.76 billion populations, more than a half of global population including developing economies of China, India, and Indonesia.





## International Partners



Asia Democracy Network has been operated in around 40 Asian nations. Also, the network has taken its core value from practicing and promoting the democratic principles through inclusive governance advancement, human rights enhancement, equality and inclusiveness, discrimination prevention, security, and just and valuable election, democracy education and freedom of speech, and accountability development.



The ASEAN Youth Forum (AYF) is a movement that represents and fights for the young people in ASEAN to voice out their concerns and strategies for ways to achieve a better ASEAN. AYF has been a platform of the youth in the ASEAN to raise their voice and claim for their rights for a sustainable, inclusive, people-centered, and youth-driven regional community. The network aims to institutionalise and establish its national chapters to focus the engagement on important and timely local issues affecting the youth and consolidate policy proposal and agenda to put forward to the relevant ASEAN offices.





## THE 12TH WHRCF Secretariat



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LEE EonJi
LEE Jieun
LEE Hyejin
JUING Jian
JIN Eugene
CHOLI Juhan
HAN Soyun



AMOREPACIFIC

2030  
A MORE  
Beautiful Promise

Move Forward Together with Customers and Society

Coexist Responsibly with Nature

With the global climate crisis, intensifying waste problem, and increasing consumer demand for responsible brand activities, we are now entering a new era in which the environment, market, and society are rapidly changing. With deep empathy towards the world, Amorepacific promises sustainability management goals in which all employees will participate to create a better tomorrow.

To fulfill our vocation to make both people and the world beautiful, Amorepacific will promote a sustainable life for customers through brand activities based on a clear sense of purpose and create a society that grows inclusively with various stakeholders. We will also actively participate in responding to the climate crisis, a common task before humanity, and improving resource circulation.

# Move Forward Together with Customers and Society

Amorepacific will continue purpose-driven brand activities that promote sustainable consumption and contribute to a stronger society in ways that enhance our customers' lifestyles.

1

Instill the values of environmental and social friendliness into 100% of our new products and pursue endeavors that encourage sustainable living.



Conduct life cycle assessments to help reduce the environmental footprint of all our new products




Seek technological innovations in Green Chemistry



Conduct brand campaigns that promote responsible consumption

2

Promote diversity and inclusion across all our global workplaces and beyond, while seeking harmonious growth with all our stakeholders.



Build a more diverse and inclusive work environment with employee programs that shine a light on different cultures and perspectives



Develop beauty products and campaigns that express the value and importance of diversity and inclusion




Invest KRW 100 billion to support the financial independence of socially vulnerable groups and empower citizens to lead healthier lives

# Coexist Responsibly with Nature

Amorepacific will continue to address the climate crisis together with others and seek to coexist in harmony with the natural world around us.

3

Achieve carbon neutrality and zero-waste-to-landfill across our production sites worldwide.



Use 100% renewable energy at all our production sites globally



Convert all distribution vehicles used in Korea into eco-friendly vehicles




Recycle landfill waste

4

Reduce the use of plastics in product packaging and create 100% reusable, recyclable or compostable plastic packaging materials.



Use recycled or bio-based plastics for 30% of all plastic packaging



Provide more refillable products and services

# 2030 A MORE Beautiful Promise

1

Instill the values of environmental and social friendliness into 100% of our new products and pursue endeavors that encourage sustainable living.

2

Promote diversity and inclusion across all our global workplaces and beyond, while seeking harmonious growth with all our stakeholders.

3

Achieve carbon neutrality and zero-waste-to-landfill across our production sites worldwide.

4

Reduce the use of plastics in product packaging and create 100% reusable, recyclable or compostable plastic packaging materials.

5

Invest KRW 10 billion into biodiversity conservation efforts and increase the use of RSPO-certified palm oil to 90% or more by 2023

5

Invest KRW 10 billion into biodiversity conservation efforts and increase the use of RSPO-certified palm oil to 90% or more by 2023



Support biodiversity conservation efforts and adopt advanced technologies to help combat climate change



Support palm oil farmer in partnership with NGOs and existing supply chain partners



# THE 12th WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS CITIES FORUM

## CLIMATE CRISIS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

