

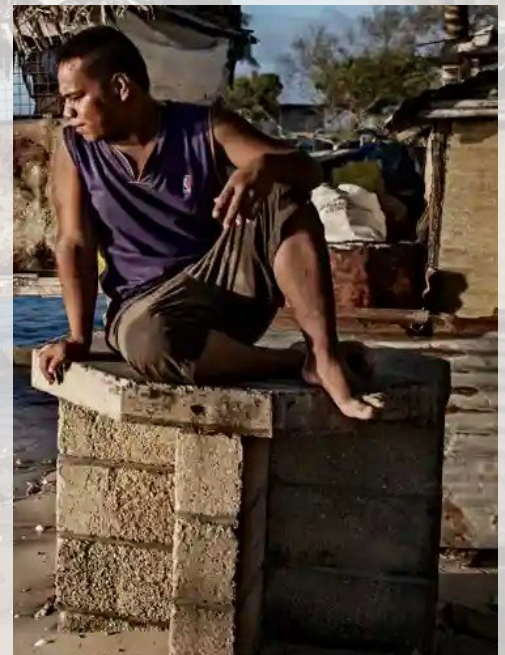
# Aligning human rights language with climate change language to promote climate change resilience

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- 'Resilience is defined as the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a potentially hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions' (IPCC, 2012).
- In practice, this includes the implementation of adaptation and mitigation methods, consideration of the financing of associated projects and risk assessment and management.

In human rights terms this requires the protection of the right to information, the right to participation in decision making as well as freedom from discrimination.

Despite the developing human rights/climate change jurisprudence at national and regional level, we do not have to date, a clarification of state duties in relation to the above.



<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/aug/10/kiribatis-presidents-plans-to-raise-islands-in-fight-against-sea-level-rise>

But, the established jurisprudence and legally binding frameworks on 'environmental rights' at regional level could inspire the creation of a list of state human rights obligations including the right to climate change resilience.

These include:

1. The right to receive information in relation to environmental risks, escape plans and risk of harm;
2. The right to participate in decision making in relation to environmental projects;
3. Protection of social, economic and cultural rights such as the right to water and the right to shelter.