

→ Climate Justice in Ecosystem-based Adaptation



Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) needs to promote integrated and inclusive system-oriented solutions based on equity and climate justice to reduce risks and enable climate-resilient development, as stated in the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR 6). Therefore, the definition of justice-based EbA builds on the recognition and implementation of human rights principles and procedures to ensure equitable, transparent and fair outcomes for all stakeholders.

Climate Justice Dimensions



Definition Justice-based Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) ...

Accounts for the specific rights of people of all genders, cultures, classes and ages, including Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities, as part of international and national human rights.

Is based on approaches that are non-discriminatory, transparent, accountable, meaningfully participatory and inclusive in their design and execution.

Ensures equitable and fair climate change legislation, policies, action plans and projects.

In particular, justice-based EbA policies and projects need to incorporate the following criteria:

Recognition justice: Justice-based EbA is rooted in Indigenous, local, traditional and diverse knowledge, and recognises the different cultural values of ecosystems. It actively promotes the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as well as particular groups, such as women, youth, people with disabilities, LGBTQS2+ and underrepresented groups, as key stakeholders in EbA projects. It accounts for their distinct rights over natural resources, based on human rights principles and the specific rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Procedural justice: Justice-based EbA includes creating an open, fair and inclusive governance structure, and integrating existing human rights procedures into planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of EbA projects. It grants access to information on projects and ecosystems to all stakeholders. It enhances their ability to organise and influence rules on ecosystem use through effective and meaningful participation. It ensures that individuals and communities have effective access to complaints and grievance mechanisms or other legal procedures.

Distributive justice: Justice-based EbA ensures equitable and fair climate change policies and projects that protect individuals and communities from the loss of their land and livelihoods, and generate benefits for all affected stakeholders and rightsholders. It offers equitable compensation mechanisms for any losses or negative effects on land, resource access or livelihood opportunities in surrounding ecosystems impacted by the execution of EbA.

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