

EVENT REPORT

HUMAN RIGHTS WEBINAR

Nuclear Legacy

Enduring Impacts in a Changing Climate



HWPL
Heavenly Culture, World Peace,
Restoration of Light

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Executive Summary

Unified Voices for Nuclear and Climate Justice

This webinar served as a critical platform to redefine the "Nuclear Legacy" as a pressing human rights issue within the context of the global climate crisis. The distinguished speakers collectively called for international accountability, transparency, and urgent action.

1. "Visual Storytelling as a Catalyst for Responsibility"

Mr. Lalit Bhusal emphasized that the intersection of climate change and nuclear contamination must be brought to light through visual media. He argued that powerful storytelling is not just informative but a necessary tool to foster "Climate Responsibility" among the global community.

2. "Honesty, Identity, and Practical Support for the Next Generation"

Mr. Andy Vermaut emphasized that recovery begins with "Honesty about the past." He stated that the international community must provide real funding to "record their stories" as a way to save their disappearing identity and culture amidst climate change.

He highlighted the urgency by saying, "We need to record their stories before it is too late," to address the deep nuclear trauma passed through generations. Furthermore, he advocated for the youth to have a "permanent seat at the table," asserting that when the Marshallese people own their own data and facts, they can inspire real action and move toward legal accountability.

Executive Summary

3. "Survivor Testimonies as a Mandate for Justice"

Mr. Benetick Kabua Maddison provided a poignant testimony of the Marshallese people's lived reality, highlighting that the 67 U.S. nuclear tests were equivalent to 7,200 Hiroshima-sized bombs. He redefined the nuclear legacy not as a historical record, but as an "Ongoing Human Rights Violation," calling for the preservation of these memories as the basis for international justice.

4. "From Historical Gaps to Future Justice: The Legal Path to Accountability"

Hon. Justice Thushara Rajasinghe provided a comprehensive legal analysis of the Pacific's nuclear legacy. He noted that while past international litigation led to the cessation of atmospheric testing, many in the Pacific felt the "justice was incomplete" as the fundamental legality of the tests was never ruled upon. Looking forward, he proposed "Ecocide" as a vital legal pathway — advocating for its inclusion as the fifth international crime under the Rome Statute. He emphasized that Pacific nations must adopt domestic legislation against environmental offenses to hold international actors accountable and move toward "Individual Accountability" for severe, long-term environmental damage.

Concluding Synthesis for the Report: "A Collective Call for Global Solidarity"

The consensus among all speakers is clear: the nuclear legacy is not a localized tragedy but a Global Human Rights and Environmental Justice issue. In an era of rapid climate change, this webinar concluded that a multi-sectoral alliance — comprising media, legal experts, and civil society — is essential to address these invisible threats and secure a sustainable future for all.

Background and Rationale

Nuclear testing has resulted in profound and long-lasting human rights violations and environmental damage, particularly affecting vulnerable and marginalized communities. The consequences — radiation exposure, forced displacement, destruction of livelihoods, and loss of access to ancestral and sacred lands — are not confined to the past. In many regions, including the Marshall Islands, nuclear legacies continue to exist as structural and intergenerational injustice.

Today, climate change is intensifying and compounding these unresolved harms. While nuclear testing is not a direct cause of climate change, climate-driven environmental changes — including sea level rise, coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, and increasingly severe weather events — are reactivating contamination risks, accelerating displacement, and worsening public health and environmental vulnerabilities.

In this context, climate change is not only creating new risks; it is amplifying historical and structural inequalities. Communities already burdened by nuclear legacies are among the least equipped to respond to climate threats, resulting in overlapping and compounded human rights crises. This convergence underscores the urgent need to recognize nuclear legacy and climate vulnerability as interconnected drivers of human insecurity. Grounded in a human rights-based approach, this webinar is informed by the principles of the Declaration of Peace and Cessation of War (DPCW) and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), emphasizing prevention, civilian protection, and shared international responsibility.

Objectives

This webinar aims to

- Highlight how climate change is exacerbating existing human rights crises, particularly in regions affected by nuclear legacies.
- Reframe nuclear testing not as a closed historical chapter, but as an ongoing and evolving human rights issue.
- Examine how climate-driven environmental changes are increasing risks related to displacement, contamination exposure, and livelihood insecurity.
- Strengthen understanding of the responsibility of states and the international community in addressing compounded historical and climate-related harm.
- Emphasize the role of civil society, media, and international cooperation in promoting accountability, peacebuilding, and climate justice.
- Connect nuclear legacy discussions with the promotion of a culture of peace, aligned with the Declaration of Peace and Cessation of War (DPCW) Article 10 Spreading a Culture of Peace and the role of global civil society actors.

Program Overview

TITLE	Human Rights Webinar Nuclear Legacy: Enduring Impacts in Changing Climate
DATE	28 February 2026
LOCATION	Online (Zoom)
HOST	Public Relations Department of HWPL Global 08 Branch
MASTER OF CEREMONY	Irene Lee
CONGRATULATORY REMARKS	Hon. Hiroshi Vitus Yamamura Senator of the Republic of Marshall Islands
SPEAKERS	Hon. Justice Thushara Rajasinghe High Court Judge, Judiciary of the Republic of Fiji Mr. Benetick Maddison Executive Director, Marshallese Educational Initiative Mr. Andy Vermaut European Climate Pact Ambassador in Belgium & Founder of Fundamental Rights of PostVersa Mr. Lalit Bhusal European Climate Pact Ambassador in Netherlands & Founder of My Name is Climate

Program Overview

Opening and Remembrance

- Opening Remarks: Introduction to the webinar objectives and the 80th anniversary of nuclear testing at Bikini Atoll.
- Moment of Silence: Commemoration for the victims and survivors of the Marshall Islands ahead of Remembrance Day (March 1st).
- Congratulatory Message: Special written address from Hon. Hiroshi Yamamura (Senator and former Minister of Public Works, RMI).

Keynote Presentations: Multi-Dimensional Perspectives

- Topic 1: Climate Responsibility and Visual Storytelling
 - Speaker: Lalit Bhusal (EU Climate Pact Ambassador to the Netherlands)
- Topic 2: Restoring the Light – The Truth About the Runit Dome
 - Speaker: Andy Vermaut (EU Climate Pact Ambassador to Belgium)
- Topic 3: A Lived Reality – The Demand for Nuclear Justice
 - Speaker: Benetick Kabua Maddison (Executive Director of the Marshallese Educational Initiative)
- Topic 4: Legal Frameworks and International Accountability
 - Speaker: Hon. Justice Thushara Rajasinghe (High Court Judge, Fiji)

Interactive Q&A

- Civil Society and Legislation: Discussion on empowering grassroots movements to influence international policy and the proposed crime of "Ecocide."
- Empowering the Next Generation: Identifying practical support for youth, including education, mental health resources, and cultural preservation.
- Global Solidarity: Reflections from participants in the Netherlands, Belgium, and beyond.

Congratulatory Remarks & Keynote Presentations

Full Transcripts and Presentation Summaries

Congratulatory Remarks



Honorable Hiroshi V. Yamamura

Senator of the Republic of Marshall Islands

Today, we gather to acknowledge the resilience and strength of the Marshallese people, who have lived with the legacy of nuclear testing for far too long. The sacrifices made by the people of the Marshall Islands, particularly those from Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utrôk, are a testament to the devastating impact of nuclear weapons. We recognize the harm caused by the nuclear testing program, which has had lasting effects on the environment, health, and livelihoods of the Marshallese people. We honor the memories of those who suffered and lost their lives due to the testing.

As we move forward, we celebrate the bravery and determination of the Marshallese people, who continue to advocate for nuclear disarmament, environmental justice, and the rights of affected communities. We also acknowledge the global recognition of the nuclear legacy as a human rights issue, highlighting the need for accountability, justice, and support for those affected. We hear the live realities and case examples from the affected communities, where families have been torn apart by illness, displacement, and cultural loss.

We also recognize the compounding impact of climate change on legacy-related vulnerability, exacerbating existing challenges and threatening the very existence of these communities. Rising sea levels, increased frequency of natural disasters, and changes in weather patterns are further eroding the resilience of the Marshallese people. Let us use this moment to reaffirm our commitment to a nuclear-free world, where the rights and dignity of all people are respected. Congratulations to the Marshallese people on their resilience and strength in the face of adversity.

Keynote Presentations



Mr. Lalit Bhusal

EU Climate Pact Ambassador in Netherlands

It is a true honor to be here. As a filmmaker and EU Climate Pact Ambassador, I have spent much of my life using film to tell stories about climate change, social issues, and human dignity. Today, I want to talk about the "hidden shadows" of nuclear history and how we can help the next generation reclaim their future.

Our foundation, "My Name is Climate," focuses on putting a human face on climate change. We use the concept of "AHAM," a Sanskrit word meaning "I" or "the self." In the perspective of the five elements (Panchabuta), your "I" is not separate from nature or the climate. You are literally made of the same elements as the Earth. Since 2015, we have screened over 400 films to motivate young people, moving beyond mere data to focus on the human spirit.

Regarding the Marshall Islands, the 67 nuclear tests were a terrible disaster. Thousands were forced to leave their homes, losing their land and way of life forever. Following the Castle Bravo test, residents suffered acute radiation sickness, leading to a generational legacy of thyroid cancer, leukemia, and "jellyfish babies" (birth defects). Today, the islands face a "double threat": atomic destruction and climate change. Rising sea levels threaten to crack the Runit Dome — a concrete structure holding radioactive waste. It is a growing environmental time bomb.

We are creating a new category for "Nuclear Legacy" in our 2027 film festival. I invite all filmmakers to use their lens to ensure these voices are heard and used to influence policy changes that protect human dignity.

Keynote Presentations



Mr. Andy Vermaut

EU Climate Pact Ambassador in Belgium

President of Fundamental Rights of PostVersa

History has a way of pulling us back. 6,000 miles from the U.S. mainland, there is a vault in the Pacific containing some of the most contaminated material on Earth. Between 1946 and 1962, the Marshall Islands were "Ground Zero for Apocalypse." Over 100 bombs were detonated; the sky turned orange, and islands were vaporized.

The moral foundation of this crisis was built on a fundamental disrespect for human life. An Atomic Energy Commission official at the time said the Marshallese were "more like us than mice," treating them not as equal humans, but as better test subjects. In the 1970s, the U.S. built the Runit Dome as a temporary fix. They capped the top with 18-inch thick concrete but never sealed the bottom. The crater is porous.

Today, the ocean is rising and flowing into the crater from beneath, mixing with plutonium and flowing back into the Pacific. The concrete is cracking. This is not an abstract statistic; it is an assault on the human right to food and health. Furthermore, we now know about "Operation Speckled Star" (1968), where biological weapons were tested on the same atolls. The 1986 Compact, which released the U.S. from liability for a mere \$4 million, was based on fraud and withheld information.

HWPL's mission is the restoration of light. There is no light in deception. We must demand a new framework of justice, climate-resilient containment, and the truth about biological testing. We cannot let the mistakes of the 20th century poison the children of the 21st.

Keynote Presentations



Mr. Benetick Kabua Maddison

Executive Director

of the Marshallese Educational Initiative

The 67 nuclear tests conducted by the U.S. were equivalent to 7,200 Hiroshima bombs. This unleashed catastrophic explosions that irrevocably altered our landscape and the lives of generations. Radiation exposure permeated every aspect of Marshallese life — from devastating health consequences to the loss of traditional food sources like coconuts and fish.

The Runit Dome on Enewetak Atoll is a visible remnant of this legacy. It was never designed to withstand natural disasters or rising sea levels. This "nuclear and climate nexus" magnifies the risk to our safety. Despite this, the United States has yet to fully accept responsibility. Past compensation programs have proven inadequate.

We, the Marshallese people, demand:

1. Full disclosure of all materials related to the nuclear legacy.
2. Comprehensive compensation for health impacts and losses.
3. Environmental remediation of contaminated lands and waters.
4. Long-term, high-quality medical care for all affected by radiation.
5. Formal recognition of our suffering and inclusion in decision-making processes.

Our calls for justice are for dignity, respect, and the restoration of our homeland. By centering the voices of survivors, we advance more effective disarmament strategies. Nuclear Victims Remembrance Day is not just for reflection; it is a call to action.

Keynote Presentations



The Honorable Thushara Rajasinghe
High Court Judge
Judiciary of the Republic of Fiji

I would like to outline the legal history and present options regarding the nuclear legacy in the Pacific. First, to clarify: while nuclear testing caused massive "climate harm" (ecosystem destruction), it is not the primary driver of global warming, which is caused by greenhouse gases. However, the environmental damage is grave and ongoing.

Historical Legal Actions:

- **Australia & New Zealand vs. France (1973):** Challenged French atmospheric tests. Though France refused to appear, the ICJ issued interim measures. In 1974, the court ended the case after France publicly declared it would cease atmospheric testing. Many in the Pacific felt this justice was incomplete as legality was never ruled upon.
- **Resumption (1995):** New Zealand tried to reopen the case when France shifted to underground testing, but it was dismissed on procedural grounds.
- **Marshall Islands vs. Nine Nuclear-Armed States (2014):** Filed for failure to pursue disarmament. The ICJ lacked jurisdiction because no "active dispute" was found at the time of filing.

Present & Future Legal Pathways:

- **Ecocide:** There is a growing movement to include "Ecocide" as the fifth international crime under the Rome Statute. It targets acts committed with knowledge of severe, widespread, or long-term environmental damage.
- **Individual Accountability:** While we cannot easily prosecute states retrospectively, we may still target individual decision-makers if international law evolves to include environmental crimes.
- **Domestic Legislation:** Pacific nations should adopt "Ecocide" or similar environmental offenses within their own laws to hold international actors accountable.

Q&A Session

Q1. Regarding human rights issues arising from nuclear legacy and climate change, what do you believe is the most critical factor in ensuring that civil society voices lead to actual legislation and effective implementation?

Answer 1. Honorable Justice Thushara Rajasinghe

Regarding the human rights issues arising from this nuclear legacy, which we are still facing, I can answer this in two aspects. First is the domestic legal procedure available. Even though some countries did not contribute to or take part in the nuclear testing in the Pacific, respective countries have a duty towards their citizens. Anyone who got affected can explore domestic legal measures available for them to seek redress from the state. That is one aspect. I remember there is a mechanism set out by France, which is the compensation mechanism, but it was highly criticized because the criteria to get selected are very strict and the threshold is high.

Effective implementation has to be both ways. We have options like filing civil suits. We can see whether, as I explained, France has an offense similar to ecocide. We should check whether the limits of that offense can be extended to the Pacific in respect of the French officials who took part in making decisions in the 80s and 90s, or the government of France. There are options we have to explore. I recall that a few years ago, not about the climate issue but about war crimes, a leading international criminal lawyer instituted a proceeding in Geneva against a national of an African country for the offense he committed in that country.

We can look for civil suits asking for compensation and damages. Also, as a civil society and as a region, we can actively take part in the campaign to make ecocide or environmental offense the fifth international criminal offense under the International Criminal Court. That is one option we have. There are multiple options, and I do not suggest focusing on only one line. We have to take a multi-dimensional approach and put on pressure. We must not let people think this happened 30 or 50 years ago and is just history, because the impact is still there. It is still a live issue, and we have to focus on that. Thank you.

Q&A Session

Q1. Regarding human rights issues arising from nuclear legacy and climate change, what do you believe is the most critical factor in ensuring that civil society voices lead to actual legislation and effective implementation?

Answer 2. Mr. Andy Vermaut

Regarding actual legislation, we do not have a United Nations parliamentary assembly at this time. We should have it. We should reform the United Nations and have this parliamentary assembly in which we can achieve global legislation. For the moment, it is not there. Europe is taking a leading role in making new legislation, which is sometimes implemented on the global level. For example, regarding GDPR privacy rules, many countries are following them. I think we need a sort of world government before we can implement all these rules, but until then, civil society can play a fantastic role.

Next to the International Criminal Court, there is also a United Nations Court between states. Civil society could push the politicians from the Marshall Islands to take action and start a legal procedure from one state to another. This is also a possibility. Next to this, individual people can also start cases. There are many possibilities to overcome legal problems even if unaccountability remains. We should go to court together with multiple people who are victims today. I think there are many things we can do. What I can do to help after this event is to work with the organizers of this conference to make a proposal to send to the European Parliament, asking them to help push this forward.

This will help civil society achieve this legislation. We have a commission on external affairs in the European Parliament to which we can always make a proposal. Everybody should help to do something; from different perspectives and countries, this can be effective. Also, writing to the embassy of the United States to try and get a meeting could be another way. There are many possibilities, and we should have a separate meeting to talk about all of them to make this happen.

Q&A Session

Q2. What do you believe is the most urgent 'practical support' needed from the international community to help the younger generation protect their homeland and identity amidst the dual crisis of nuclear legacy and climate change?

Answer 1. Mr. Benetick Kabua Maddison

Firstly, education and capacity building are important. The international community should invest in programs that equip young people with knowledge and skills to understand both the implications of the nuclear legacy and the impacts of climate change. This includes providing resources for environmental education, sharing the historical context of nuclear issues such as the Marshall Islands, and fostering critical thinking to encourage grassroots activism.

Secondly, financial and technical assistance for sustainable development initiatives is also important. Funding should be allocated to projects that promote renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and infrastructure resilience. This empowers young people in building a sustainable future while addressing local and global environmental challenges.

Thirdly, mental health support and community engagement programs are vital. As other speakers mentioned, young people often bear the emotional burdens of these crises. Creating safe spaces for dialogue and support can help them process their lived experiences and promote collective action.

Lastly, the international community needs to advocate for policy changes that protect affected communities from the consequences of the nuclear legacy or the climate crisis. Supporting youth-led advocacy and empowering them to play an active role in policy-making processes ensures their voices are heard and their homelands are safeguarded. Thank you.

Q&A Session

Q2. What do you believe is the most urgent 'practical support' needed from the international community to help the younger generation protect their homeland and identity amidst the dual crisis of nuclear legacy and climate change?

Answer 2. Mr. Lalit Bhusal

I feel that they need mental fortitude and the freedom to lead. Instead of someone sending them pre-checked projects, these kids need to switch on from inside first. They need to connect with nature: what are we made of, and why is this environment so important for me to live in? This is what we do through our sessions; we try to trigger those hearts first. Once they are connected and have compassion and love for the environment, they can carry on with other projects that are meaningful for their own future, country, and community.

We like to see them becoming local advocates instead of NGO people coming from our countries to do something. We want to see them becoming climate scientists, engineers, and lawyers who can deal with the problems because they know them from the inside, they are growing with that life, and they know the history. From an education point of view, we need to make kids understand the good and bad sides of nuclear tests or energy. This information should be included in our education since it has been affecting them from birth. We all have to live with this nuclear legacy now. Thank you.

Q&A Session

Q2. What do you believe is the most urgent 'practical support' needed from the international community to help the younger generation protect their homeland and identity amidst the dual crisis of nuclear legacy and climate change?

Answer 3. Mr. Andy Vermaut

The first thing I think is that we take responsibility. We need to show the younger generation official apologies for what happened. That is very practical support for the mental and health issues people have. Young people need this help and mental health support to save their culture. With climate change, land is disappearing and seas are rising; we cannot lose their identity. We should save their identity, which means real funding to record their stories and teach them how to overcome climate adaptation.

They can learn about traditional navigation and we also need to build schools, homes, and hospitals that can actually survive storms. We need not only technical training in coastal management and green shipping, but solutions for these islands regarding both mental and general health support. There is a deep nuclear trauma that has passed through multiple generations. We need to record their stories before it is too late.

They need resources to lead their own projects because solutions can come from the people of the Marshall Islands themselves. We do not just have to listen to outside advisors; many Marshallese people know how to overcome this and they know the solutions. Firstly, we need to listen to the youngsters themselves. Honesty about the past is the biggest factor. Youngsters need a permanent seat at the table. We cannot make good laws if facts are still hidden. The US needs to release all possible info on every test. Activist groups should not just be invited to talk; they need a real vote in commissions that make decisions on their future. Islanders are already collecting their own data, and facts about illnesses and pollution should belong to them. With hard evidence, they can show politicians what should be done. Based on data, they can inspire real action.

Final Remarks of the Speakers

Mr. Lalit Bhusal

First of all, thank you so much. The entire session was truly insightful and covered many different angles. It has been a great learning experience for me to hear from all my fellow speakers, and the questions were wonderful. I now have much homework to do after this session. I will be working on creating awareness through my film festival and will launch a discussion panel on this matter.

As I mentioned earlier, I invite any filmmakers working on this topic to come forward and submit your films to the 'My Name is Climate' Film Festival. We will be very happy to screen them to bring awareness and foster discussion. While there is usually a fee, we will provide free submission for anyone sending content from the Marshall Islands. We also have a category for children, so if they have made a film or want to share their stories and essays, we would like to publish those and communicate them to the world.

Lastly, to Benetick, if you are looking for a different angle to connect with children, our AHAM sessions are very impactful. They change the mindset and prepare them mentally to take on challenges mindfully. Please stay in touch with us. Big hug to everybody. Thank you.

Final Remarks of the Speakers

Mr. Andy Vermaut

To wrap things up, the story of the Marshall Islands is one of incredible resilience. Between 1946 and 1958, around 67 nuclear bombs were detonated. Some compare this to 7,200 times the scale of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but from another perspective, it is like 1.6 Hiroshima bombs every single day for 12 years. This changed the islands forever. Everyone knows what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but not enough people are aware of this. From today on, it is my mission to change that.

As a journalist, I will help spread your message through my forums in French and English and bring these stories to a larger public in Europe. These people are still dealing with intergenerational trauma today. It reminds me of the situation in Flanders where I live; even 100 years after the First World War, we still find bombs every day. I know a lady who lost a leg 15 years ago because of a bomb dropped over a century ago.

This is not honest to the generations that come after the war. The Marshallese people are fighters and they should lead the global conversations on nuclear justice. They need the full truth about these tests. We should work together to draft a proposal to the United States and ask for fair compensation, as they are already providing funds to some victims of nuclear landfills. There are a lot of possibilities, and I am energized to fight together with the Marshallese people for justice. Thank you for this fantastic organization. Thank you very much.

Final Remarks of the Speakers

Mr. Benetick Kabua Maddison

Thank you so much. I want to again thank the organizers for the opportunity to share the lived experiences of my people regarding both the nuclear legacy and the climate crisis. I also thank my fellow panelists for sharing their expertise.

These topics are not easy for me to talk about because they impact me personally; I have lost family members to cancer and other nuclear-related illnesses from these tests.

However, it is vital that the world knows about the Marshall Islands and what we continue to deal with. This is not just Marshallese or American history; it is world history. Oftentimes, people forget that the United Nations is also complicit in this legacy through the 1947 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Agreement, which solidified the U.S. use of my country for nuclear weapons testing.

Once again, thank you for providing the platform to share these experiences with you all.

Final Remarks of the Speakers

Honorable Justice Thushara Rajasinghe

"Thank you for organizing this wonderful and insightful discussion. Regarding my final remarks, we can see positive progress in international law recognizing the importance of addressing environmental damage. The ICC and its prosecution office are showing commitment toward recognizing climate damage as an international crime.

It is also encouraging to see the ICJ's advisory opinion on climate change delivered last year. This creates a new opportunity. As I explained, past efforts by New Zealand and Australia before the ICJ failed due to technical reasons because they focused on ongoing testing. At that time, the ICJ decided there was no ongoing dispute to address.

However, the testing and the damages have now been done, and we are left with the consequences. This creates an opening to go before the ICJ again, stating that there is a dispute regarding the repercussions and effects of the testing. Relying on the principles outlined in the recent climate change opinion, there may be an opportunity for Pacific countries to get a new advisory opinion or international recognition of accountability from the countries that carried out these nuclear tests. Thank you very much.

Audience Perspectives

Ms. Nora Eleonora

Teacher of Regional Training Centre Nijmegen in Netherlands

This platform has been a truly great learning experience. As an educator, I strongly believe it is vital to bring these discussions into the classroom to inform the next generation. I would love to invite today's speakers to our schools to share this knowledge directly with students. I have learned a lot today and look forward to bringing these insights back to my teaching field.

Ms. Myriam Zonnekeyn

Secretary of Peacefully Connected in Belgium

For me, this session was a shocking eye-opener. I had heard about the Marshall Islands, of course, but it was far and vague. The videos, photos, and figures make it much more real – what is actually going on and what the effects are still today. I work with the 'Youth for Human Rights' program, teaching young people about human rights, but this goes much beyond what we usually teach because there are such powerful entities behind this.

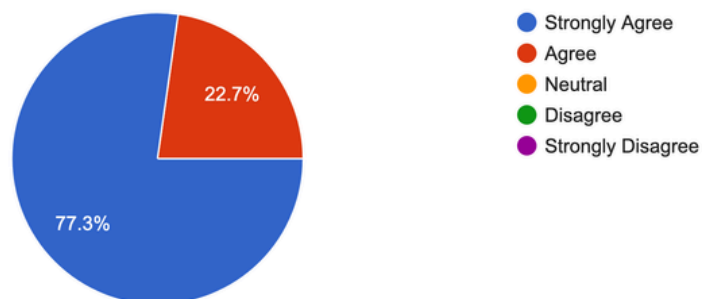
I was very interested in the questions regarding the human brain and the evil behind what causes these things to happen. I believe there is a need to understand the irrationalities of the human mind to find solutions for those living with the traumas of past incidents and war. It is really important to raise awareness about what is happening in those beautiful islands. It is a pity that these things are happening, and I wanted to share my support today.

Stakeholder Perspectives and Public Awareness

The webinar engaged a diverse group of participants, ranging from high-level decision-makers to frontline practitioners. The inclusion of educational leaders from Malawi and Zambia, alongside legal and media experts from the Pacific and Europe, provides a foundation for the project's message to reach both academic and public policy sectors.

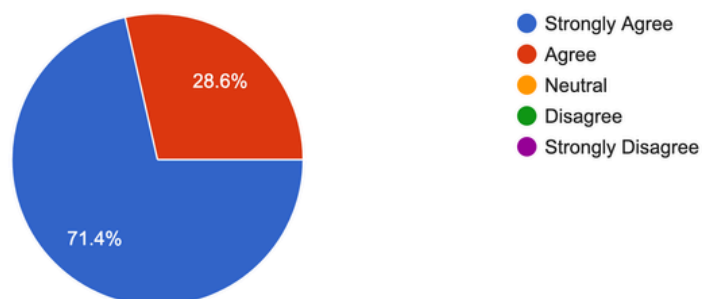
Historical records related to environmental damage and human rights impacts should be preserved as part of global collective memory.

응답 22개



Climate change increases the urgency of preserving historical environmental and human rights records for future generations.

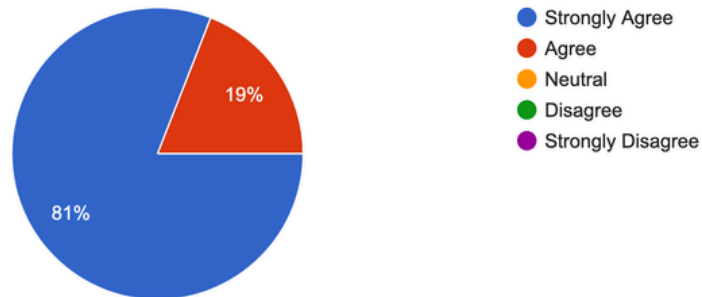
응답 21개



Stakeholder Perspectives and Public Awareness

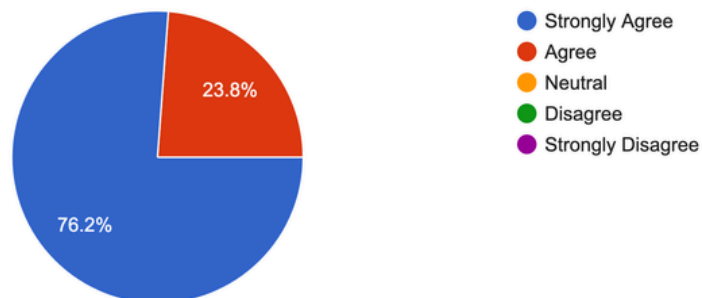
Historical environmental damage with long-term human rights consequences requires stronger international protection and cooperation.

응답 21개



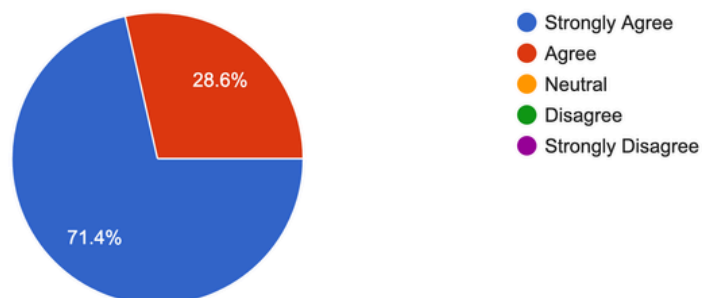
Records from environmentally vulnerable and historically affected regions should receive special international attention and protection.

응답 21개



Civil society and NGOs play an important role in preserving historical records related to human rights, environmental damage, and conflict-affected communities.

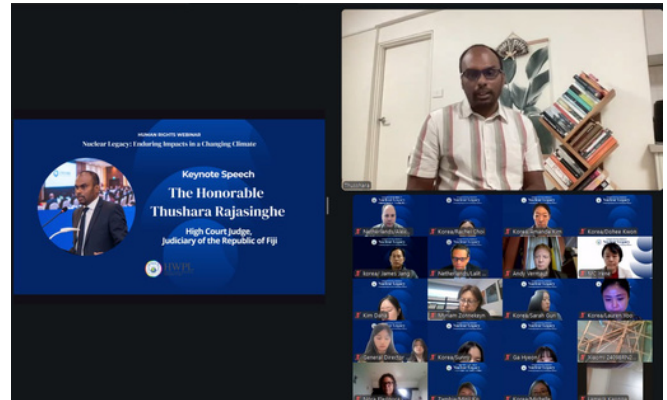
응답 21개



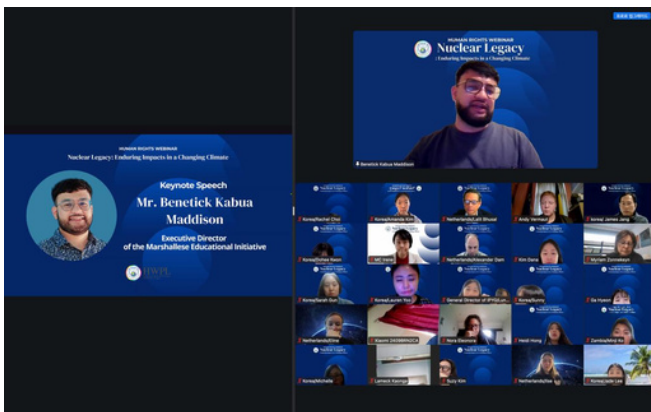
Memorable Highlights of the Workshop



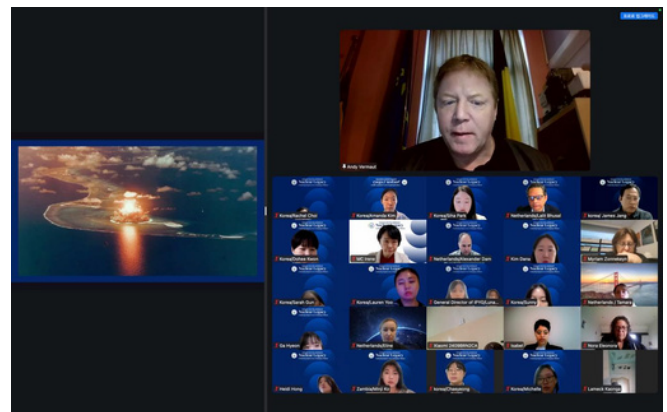
Group Photo



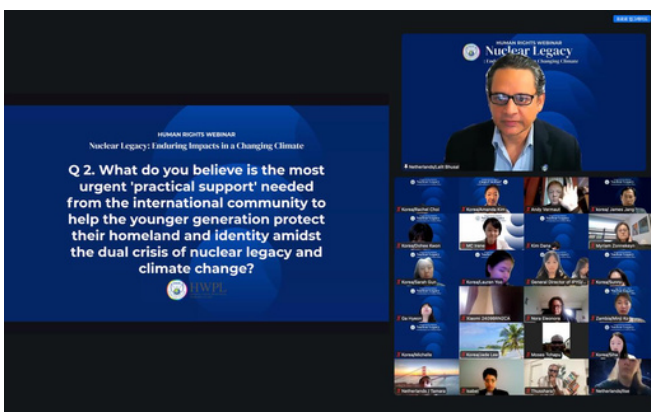
Honorable Justice Thushara Rajasinghe, delivering a presentation



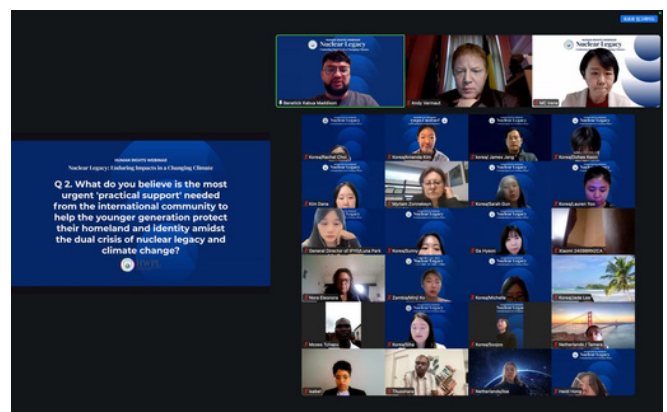
Mr. Benetick Kabua Maddison, delivering a presentation



Mr. Andy Vermaut, delivering a presentation



Mr. Lalit Bhusal, delivering a presentation



Mr. Benetick Kabua Maddison answering a question during the Q&A session

Media Coverage

Belgium

indegazette.be

<https://www.indegazette.be/mondiale-coalitie-onderzoekt-nucleaire-gevaren-op-de-marshalleilanden/>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1LGfd9C73h/>

Fiji

The JET Newspaper

<https://www.thejetnewspaper.com/global-coalition-spanning-all-continents-convenes-to-address-nuclear-legacy-and-climate-crisis-in-marshall-islands/>

Indonesia

Pojok Indonesia

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