



Annex 2: Other Findings on the Intersectionality of CPHA Programming and the Climate Crisis

What are the Impacts of CPHA on the Climate Crisis and the Environment?

Few data were found referencing the specific impact of child protection in humanitarian action on climate change. However, sectoral and organisational commitments and action plans published in the last five years indicate that the broader humanitarian sector is paying more attention to the impact of their work on the climate.

The Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations, developed through a consultative process in 2020, “by humanitarian organisations for the humanitarian sector, addresses the unique challenges and responsibilities of humanitarian action on climate and environment.”ⁱ Within this, the second commitment explicitly calls for humanitarian actors to reduce the impact of their work on the environment: “Commitment 2: Implement sound environmental policies, systematically assess the environmental impact of our work, measure and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce and properly manage waste.”ⁱⁱ

Similarly, Objective 3 in Unicef’s Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030 is to “Reduce the emissions and environmental footprint within Unicef, support its global network of partners to do the same, and advocate for the fulfilment of ambitious international sustainability and climate change agreements.”ⁱⁱⁱ The action plan identifies five ways in which this will be achieved, namely:

- Reduced GHG emissions
- Sustainable energy, water, and waste
- Sustainability as a core value
- Environmental and social standards
- Green supply chain^{iv}

A TdH-led project consulted with children and youth on what they want governments and businesses to do, to reduce environmental impacts. Some of the suggestions can be applied in the design of CPHA programming, specifically:

- Promote the use of sustainable transport
- Use more renewable energies
- Use eco-friendly alternatives to plastic, including avoiding use of plastic toys
- Promote and practice recycling.^v



During the focus group discussions, practitioners were asked *Do you think CPHA interventions have a negative impact on the environment?* Several respondents who answered this question felt that, on the contrary, CPHA interventions have a net positive impact on the environment, through identifying and mitigating risks, or raising awareness of climate and environmental issues. Other respondents noted that humanitarian interventions generally, rather than CPHA activities specifically, can negatively impact the environment, for example by putting pressure on natural resources, and in areas where large populations of displaced persons are situated.

What do climate actors need to do to ensure children’s safety, protection, and well-being?

Little information was found on the role of climate actors in ensuring the safety, protection, and well-being of children, with the question only addressed in one of the resources reviewed. This Unicef resource recommends:

“Ensure climate policies and plans are child-sensitive. These must include and address the specific and overlapping climate-risks and vulnerabilities of children, including to disasters.

Many countries lack sufficient climate adaptation plans or existing plans do not protect or address the needs of children. Adopting and implementing a comprehensive climate adaptation plan is among the most effective way of protecting children and livelihoods from the impacts of the climate crisis now and is critical for the resilience of every country.”^{vi}

How is CPHA programming being adapted in response to the climate crisis?

Through the desk review, survey and focus group discussions, the analysis has identified several adaptations that are already being made to CPHA programming, in response to the climate crisis. In addition, the desk review has highlighted a few recommended considerations and adaptations. This section outlines both actual and recommended adaptations.

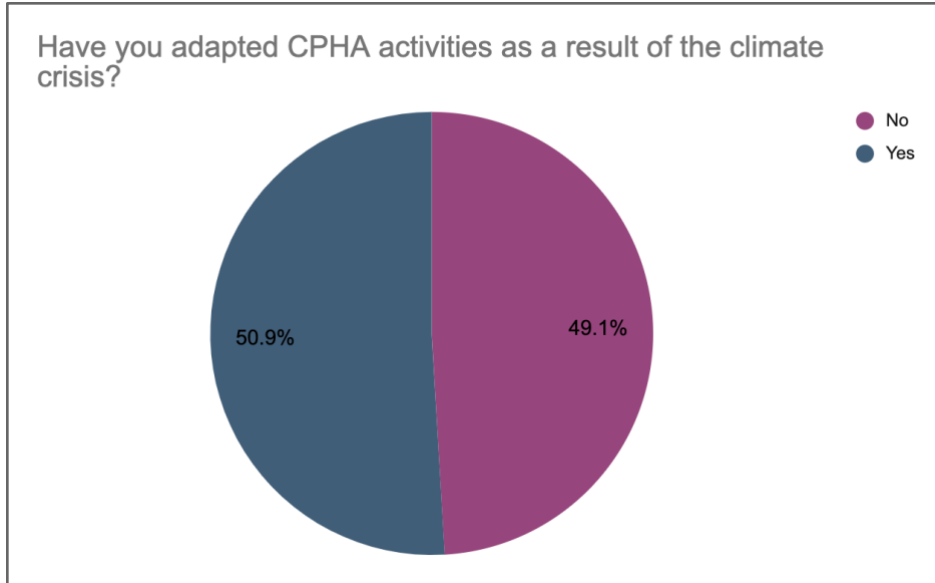


Figure 1: Survey Respondents on Adapting CPHA Activities as a Result of Climate Crisis

The 49% of survey respondents who have not adapted CPHA activities due to the climate crisis, were asked what barriers have prevented them from making these adaptations. The main barriers were lack of funds (29%), lack of knowledge about how to do so (27%), lack of staff with the relevant knowledge and skills to do so (26%), not an organisational priority (16%) and, not relevant to make such adaptations in the respondent’s context (2%).

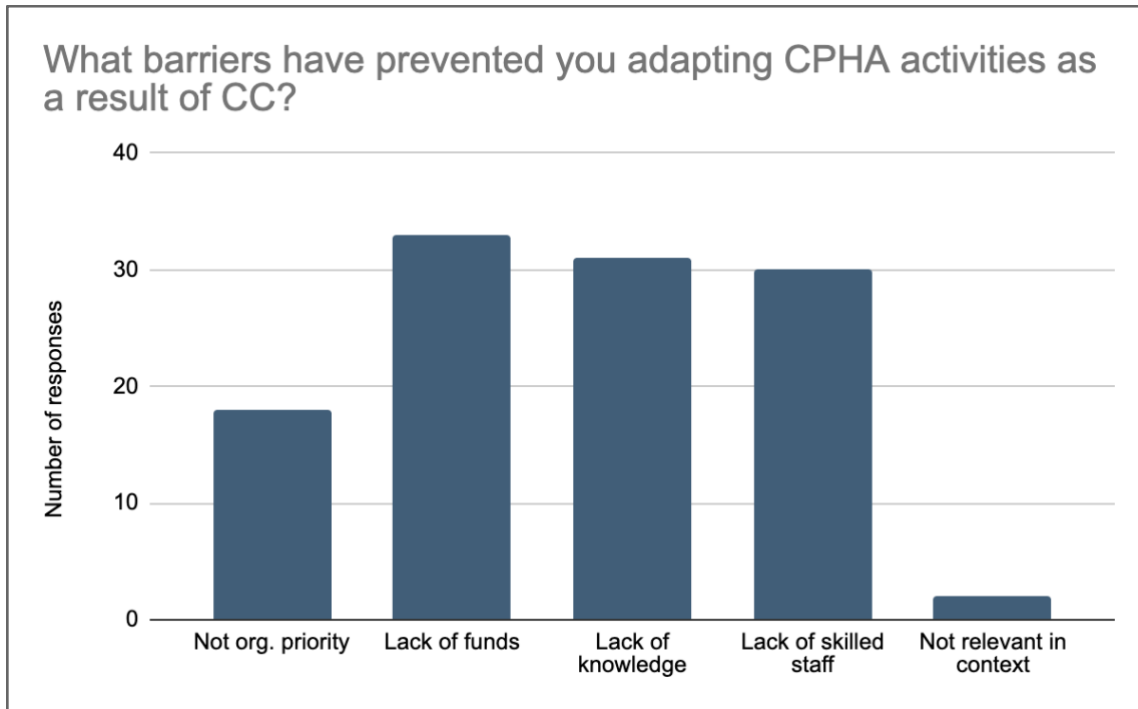


Figure 2: Barriers Preventing Climate Change Induced CPHA Adaptations



Existing adaptations

Examples of existing adaptations to CPHA programming, as identified through primary and secondary data collection:

Developing child protection strategies, guidance and plans that consider the climate crisis. For example, including climate-related risks in assessments and situation analyses, including the climate crisis as a cross-cutting issue in child protection guidelines, and developing response plans for climate emergencies.

Detailed example: A set of *Guiding Principles for Children on the Move in the Context of Climate Change* has been developed by UNICEF, IOM, Georgetown University and the UN University, which, “aim to ensure that risks threatening the safety, security, and well-being of children on the move are minimised, so that they can fulfil their potential as key agents in the fight against climate change.”^{vii} The principles apply to all children who move in the context of climate change, whether inside or outside their country of origin, temporarily or permanently, with or without caregivers, and also apply to children who cannot or choose not to move, including those ‘left behind’^{viii}. Principle 6 Protection, Safety, and Security underscores the importance of protecting children on the move in the context of climate change: “Children on the move in the context of climate change have the right to be safe during all stages of movement. This includes protection from physical and emotional harm, gender-based violence, exploitation, smuggling, trafficking and extortion, as well as facilitating access to asylum and/or refugee status.”^{ix}

Adjusting the physical environment in which child protection activities take place, and practical provisions for them. For example, moving activities indoors away from extreme weather, providing cooling or heating systems inside child protection centres, adjusting the hours during which activities take place.

Detailed example: In Mongolia UNICEF partners with the national government retrofitted kindergartens to ensure better ventilation, air filtration, insulation, and heating. By installing electric heating systems both energy efficiency and air quality are improved, particularly in winter when coal is traditionally used for heating. In turn, the learning environment is improved for children aged 2-5 who often spend long hours in kindergartens.^x

Responding and awareness raising on climate change induced child protection risks. For example, designing and promoting emergency preparedness games for children and young people to raise awareness about what to do in certain situations, such as floods. Or, educating children and families about preventive measures and positive behaviours to follow during climate change induced crises, including to avoid negative coping mechanisms highlighted above.

Detailed example: In Cambodia, This Life is using social media messaging applications to individually contact and educate children and families on the causes and consequences of climate change, including child protection risks.

Some other examples were shared in the focus group discussions. These included adapting contents of the kits distributed to children and families, for example adding sun lotion in the event of extreme heat, as well as offering psychosocial support activities in response to climate emergencies.



Promote safe and meaningful participation of children as part of prevention efforts. Children have unique perspectives on the climate crisis and its impact on their future. Their safety and mental health and psychosocial wellbeing can also be promoted through their involvement in prevention efforts. However, as with all child participation, appropriate safeguards are needed to ensure it is meaningful and safe from harm or exploitation. This includes providing children with accessible and age-appropriate information about climate issues, supporting them in accessing platforms where their ideas can be heard and acted upon, and ensuring that their involvement is voluntary. Additionally, protecting their emotional well-being and ensuring they are involved in decisions that genuinely impact them can foster more meaningful and empowering experiences.

Detailed example: Save the Children is supporting adolescents in Vanuatu to engage in climate activism to protect their homes and communities from the impacts of tropical cyclones. “Lee Roy and Rachel are helping combat climate change by picking up rubbish and planting mangroves along the coast (which helps to reduce the impact of rising sea levels).”^{xi}

Evidence generation and advocacy on the impact of climate change induced crises on children and adolescents. For example, conducting research into the links between the climate crisis and child protection, or designing longitudinal studies to understand how Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPHA) activities can better respond to child protection needs in the aftermath of a climate-related event, and influence the resilience of children and communities. Such evidence not only deepens our understanding of these dynamics but also strengthens the case for securing funding to support and expand these critical interventions.

Detailed example: The Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the IFRC worked in partnership to generate an analysis report on the protection of children in climate related disasters in Southeast Asia. The report sought to understand children’s perspectives on climate change, climate-related disasters and the resultant risks they face. Based on this understanding, the report provides recommendations on practical ways to increase the inclusion of coordinated and localised child protection approaches to preparedness for climate-related disasters in the region.^{xii}

Developing new partnerships and coalitions. For example, working with Ministries of Environment, creating partnerships with specialist environmental or climate change organisations, engaging external expertise to support research activities, working in child protection coalitions to share experience and identify best practices.

Detailed example: In 2007, ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children, Unicef and World Vision International formed the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, joining forces to advocate for and promote children’s rights in the context of the climate crisis. The coalition conducts and disseminates research to emphasise the importance of child-centred disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.^{xiii}

Recommended adaptations

In addition to examples of existing adaptations, it was common for documents included in the desk review to make recommendations about what should be done going forward. The following outlines suggestions for which no existing actions were identified in this analysis.



Legal frameworks: CPHA considerations should be better incorporated into disaster laws, policies, and regulations, including national disaster preparedness and management plans.

One positive example of such efforts is the Philippines, where a consultative process after Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 led to the creation of a model disaster law: “The Act mandates the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to establish a comprehensive emergency program to protect children, pregnant and lactating mothers and support their recovery, immediately after the declaration of a national or local state of calamity, or the occurrence of any other emergency situation. The Act notably calls for the establishment of child friendly spaces, transitory care for children, civil documentation, and training of emergency responders on child protection.”^{xiv} However, such frameworks must be accompanied by national budgets to enable the laws to be enforced.^{xv} The development of climate laws and policies provides an opportunity to consider and address risks to child protection. Climate policies should be child sensitive, and “must set out sufficiently ambitious mitigation and adaptation measures to protect the rights and best interests of the child from actual and foreseeable harm caused by climate change.”^{xvi} CPHA actors have a role in advocating for and advising on ensuring such laws and policies effectively take children’s protection into account, including considering the Best Interests of the child.^{xvii}

A key policy gap identified in relation to children is that child-related migration policies do not usually consider climate and environment factors, and climate change policies rarely focus on children's needs.^{xviii} This encompasses children’s needs more broadly, not just child protection, and wider child-related policies. Consequently, CPHA actors have a role to play in collaborating with other child-focused actors, and sectors such as education, to advocate for the consideration of child protection and other needs in climate policies.

Assessment and planning: While there are some examples of CPHA actors incorporating climate risks into assessments and planning, there is more work to be done.

At the government level, local climate emergency plans and coordination sporadically include child protection considerations, and few agencies conduct detailed analysis of risks to children in such emergencies.^{xix} This is the case even as child and youth climate activists clearly request stronger assessment and planning by governments.

Their recommendations include the need for governments to^{xx}:

- Carry out regular Child Rights Impact Assessments to understand (and resolve) how their decisions about the environment will impact (or are impacting) children – paying special attention to how children of all ages and backgrounds might be impacted differently. [...]
- Make sure children are supported to access justice. That is to say, solutions, support and compensation for the harm and consequences they are experiencing—at national, regional and international levels. [...]
- Include children in the development of adaptation plans, decisions, and solutions and protect children who are already experiencing the effects of climate change. This includes strengthening



school buildings and water pipes against storms, flooding, and other weather extremes, and providing food supplies in cases of emergency. [...]

There is a clear role for child-focused actors to serve as a bridge between children and youth and governments to bring these actions to life.

Amongst non-governmental actors, the move towards an anticipatory approach is crucial. Such approaches are common in other sectors, including food security and shelter, but the inclusion of child protection measures is rare. Three key actions to move towards an anticipatory approach for CPHA are:

- Ensure disaster planning considers child protection risks posed by climate disasters as standard practice.
- Establish coordination between climate change and child protection ministries before crises unfold.
- Establish early warning and forecasting for child protection risks.^{xxi}

CPHA practitioners participating in the survey and focus group discussions for this analysis were asked if they know how CPHA programming can contribute to anticipatory action. While 56% of survey respondents and several focus group discussions participants believed they had an understanding of anticipatory action, a review of their detailed responses shows there is low understanding of what anticipatory action with respect to child protection programming and general confusion in understanding and using the associated terminology: prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action.

Strengthening protective services: Whilst CPHA actors always strive to strengthen protective services, there are some specific actions which can support this ambition in the context of climate change induced crises.

- Anticipating increased demand and strengthening social and community child protection systems to respond.
- Incorporating cash transfers alongside other child protection interventions in the form of anticipatory action or in response to, as well as for recovery from, climate and other interlinked crises.
- Cash transfers delivered through a parallel system to support children's acute needs in contexts where the social protection systems are nascent, stretched, or not an appropriate mechanism of support.^{xxii}
- Providing psychosocial support services that are responsive to both the immediate and long-term mental health and psychosocial impacts of climate crises.
- Adaptation and resilience building offers the most effective way to protect child lives and family livelihoods from the immediate and expected impacts.^{xxiii} Such action will help to address the mental health impact of the climate crisis on children and adolescents, and suggested ways to



do this include validating their concerns, involving them in decision making,^{xxiv} and taking their views seriously.^{xxv}

- Establishing and strengthening local referral pathways.^{xxvi}
- More needs to be done to connect CPHA and climate as a sector,^{xxvii} and coordination needs to extend to all humanitarian sectors in order to ensure progress a comprehensive approach^{xxviii} through policy, system strengthening, programmes, and budgets.^{xxix}
- A multi-sectoral and long-term approach to anticipatory action is essential,^{xxx} and will require proactive engagement from CPHA actors. CPHA guidance and programmes should be adapted to consider climate interlinkages, and a climate lens should be applied to child protection, similarly to the use of agender lens.^{xxxi}

Data and monitoring: there is a critical need for improved, disaggregated data to effectively address and respond to climate-exacerbated child protection issues. Better data, and better disaggregation of data, is needed to “improve understanding of children’s particular experiences in different contexts, to target interventions, and to help increase visibility of climate-exacerbated violence against children.”^{xxxii} Data that monitors the performance of sectors that are critical for children is also required to enable the updating and promoting of relevant protection plans^{xxxiii}. Relevant data will be valuable in advocating for the inclusion of child protection in climate policies and decision-making. Without data showing the scale of the problem and the subsequent impact on children, scaling up relevant programming and ensuring the necessary investment will be difficult.^{xxxiv}

Child involvement and participation: CPHA actors have a key role to play in advocating for children and adolescents to increasingly inform, be involved in and consulted on the project cycle, including for child protection focused climate projects. Child involvement and participation must be improved, through:

- Ensuring children know how to keep themselves safe in the face of climate risks and hazards.
- The provision of formal and informal education to strengthen knowledge of climate change and resilience techniques.
- Meaningful child participation in climate action, adaptation, and resilience activities, including consultation in policy making.
- The development of ‘green skills’ (such as the ability to interpret climate data and use climate-friendly technologies) and empowering children and adolescents to use these.^{xxxv}
- The creation and wide dissemination of child-friendly climate information that does not cause panic, is not too complex, is reliable, trustworthy, and available in local languages,^{xxxvi} including: posters, through school and communities, through websites, youth boards and assemblies, voting, etc.^{xxxvii}
- The provision of feedback to children about how their views are being considered, and how they are or are not influencing policies and plans.^{xxxviii}
- The engagement of various stakeholders, including governments, police, and community stakeholders, to ensure that children feel and are safe when participating.^{xxxix}



Awareness raising in adults: Children identified the need for adults, including parents and teachers, to be better informed about the climate crisis, in order to be able to better support children to understand and engage with the issue.^{xi} In the same consultation, children identified a number of specific ways they would like to be taught about environmental issues and climate change, many of which could be incorporated into CPHA activities such as child friendly spaces and other group activities. Ideas include:

- Use of visuals, videos, comics, drawings and games.
- Use of play, drama, art, poetry, photography and nature-based activities.
- Activities and practices which foster connection with the environment.
- Organising environmental competition.
- Environmental clubs and peer activities.
- Promoting community campaigns and volunteering.^{xli}

How are we supporting child-led, collaborative, or child-focused advocacy on the climate crisis and environmental protection?

The importance of ensuring children are included in addressing climate change, and their passion and drive to participate in creating solutions, come through clearly in the desk review.^{xlii} A number of desk review documents include commitment statements supporting child participation and child-led advocacy,^{xliii} and “children and young people are consistently making urgent calls for their voices to be heard on climate topics.^{xliii}” A UNICEF analysis, however, finds that less than 2% of the countries are involving children in preparing the required 5-yearly reports on climate actions post-2020.^{xliv} (For more information on this reporting requirement, see [here](#).) Furthermore, as mentioned above child safety and mental health and psychosocial well-being can be enhanced through active participation in advocacy and prevention efforts, empowering children to contribute meaningfully to their own protection and resilience.

Specific examples of children and adolescents leading and participating in advocacy efforts have been identified across all three data sources (survey, FGDs, desk review). These examples span actions at the local, national, regional, and global levels, providing valuable insights for CPHA practitioners and contributing to the sector's growing expertise in child participation. They can serve as a resource for involving children in advocacy initiatives across various contexts, ensuring that their participation is both meaningful and safe, and enhancing their role in efforts aligned with our sector's objectives.

Existing actions

Local level

In Cambodia, adolescents are taking part in the afterschool #GreenRising and life skills, facilitated and supported by Unicef. The programme teaches participants to analyse problems, find solutions and work together to scale these solutions in their community. This involves speaking with their peers, siblings, families, and communities to mobilise support and act together.^{xlvi}



In Indonesia, the Voice Now group of children and adolescents began advocating for reduced plastic bottle use in their school and planting mangroves to protect the local area from climate emergencies. They have since become part of a child advisory council for the district government in Sikka and are now involved in the policy making process.

Focus Group respondents shared examples of group activities for children and adolescents that use art, including videos and posters, to leverage their voices at community level and as the basis for youth-led campaigning. Other examples describe activities that upskill children to advocate for their own environments with members of their families and communities and supporting youth advocates to talk to local authorities about climate change related issues.

Some CPHA actors have incorporated the need for child-led advocacy into their ways of working. Such as using the multi-risk assessment process as an opportunity to talk with children and coach them on how to advocate for their needs and views.

National level

In Namibia, the Children's Parliament provides a national platform for young people to share ideas and concerns about climate change.^{xlvii}

Several CPHA actors shared examples of engaging youth advocates up to the national level. For example, by creating a child advocacy forum that operates from district to national level and invites children to voice their views and opinions in policy and decision-making processes on topics including child protection and climate justice. Another example is a Youth Ambassador scheme where care leavers are invited to share inputs to the Ministry of Social Affairs as they adapt their policies to consider extreme heat and climate impacts. One focus group participant noted that their organisation is supporting the mental health of the youth advocates involved in such activities. This approach not only respects their rights but also fosters resilience, empowerment, and psychosocial well-being, enabling them to actively contribute to their communities in a supportive environment.

Regional level

The IFRC "We Need To Do Better" campaign focuses on child protection and education in climate disasters. The campaign revolves around regional studies that gather thoughts from adolescents. So far over 30,000 adolescents across three regions have participated.

Global level

The Children's Environmental Rights Initiative (CERI) and Terre des Hommes (TdH) supported child participation in General Comment 26, gathering over 16,000 contributions from children in 121 countries. CERI continues to lead strategic advocacy initiatives to push for greater recognition of children's rights within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, including through the development of position papers and policy messages.



Moreover, CERI is “a team of activists, technical experts, policymakers and young people [...] We have come together, bringing our greatest strengths, to make sure that children’s fundamental right to a safe and healthy environment is recognized and fulfilled.” Empowering children and youth is one of the five key ways in which the CERI vision will be recognised.^{xlviii}

In 2019 the Intergovernmental Declaration was presented and signed in Spain to reflect climate action priorities identified by children and youth around the world.^{xlix}

The Dialogue Works initiative^l supports working children to meaningfully participate in international policy debates. Some of the children’s representatives have been advocating on climate change issues. In addition, a Generations Together group involves adults as allies to support children as climate activists.

The Voices of Youth Climate Toolkit has been developed by young activists, young designers and Unicef experts, with the aim of providing children and youth with “the knowledge, tools, and resources to participate in global youth climate action and advocate for change.”^{li} The toolkit covers children’s rights, understanding climate negotiations, how to get involved (youth participation) and examples of youth climate champions.

Recommended actions

Several recommended actions to further strengthen child-led and child-focused advocacy on the climate crisis were identified in the desk review. In addition to meeting the minimum standards for child participation, children and adolescents provided the following recommendations:

- Translating research and resources.^{lii}
- Providing child-friendly resources.^{liii}
- Training children and adolescents on how to advocate.^{liv}
- Ensuring children’s ability to participate safely in protests and as climate activists, by:
 - Protecting children’s identities and private information.
 - Supporting children in reporting processes for situations where their rights are not being met.
 - Creating safe channels for children to report.^{lv}



ⁱ ICRC and IFRC, The Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations. (2021.) Available from: <https://www.climate-charter.org/> Accessed 5 August 2024

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ UNICEF. The UNICEF Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030. (November 2023)

^{iv} Ibid.

^v Terre des Hommes International Federation and the Child Advisors for General Comment 26. Our Planet, Our Rights, Our Voices: a Children’s Global Charter. (2023). Available [here](#).

^{vi} UNICEF. Protect, Prepare, Prioritize: A call to action on climate and children. (July 2022.)

^{vii} UNICEF and Georgetown University. Protecting Children on the Move in the Context of Climate Change. Available [here](#), accessed on 25 July 2024.

^{viii} Ibid.

^{ix} Ibid.

^x UNICEF. The UNICEF Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030. (November 2023) page 10

^{xi} Save the Children International, Climate Crisis: <https://www.savethechildren.net/what-we-do/climate-crisis> accessed 25 July 2024

^{xii} IFRC and the Global CPAOR. We Need to Do Better. Climate Related Disasters and Child Protection in Southeast Asia. (2022)

^{xiii} Children in a Changing Climate Coalition website, available at <https://childreninachangingclimate.org/> Accessed on 25 July 2024

^{xiv} IFRC and the Global CPAOR. We Need to Do Better. Climate Related Disasters and Child Protection in Southeast Asia. (2022) page 27

^{xv} Ibid.

^{xvi} Ibid. page 28

^{xvii} United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment No. 26, on Children’s rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change, Version for Children. Child Friendly version (English language) (2023). Available [here](#) page 2

^{xviii} UNICEF and Georgetown University. Protecting Children on the Move in the Context of Climate Change. Available [here](#), accessed on 25 July 2024.

^{xix} IFRC and the Global CPAOR. We Need to Do Better. Climate Related Disasters and Child Protection in South East Asia. (2022) Page 34

^{xx} United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment No. 26, on Children’s rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change, Version for Children. Child Friendly version (English language) (2023). Available [here](#) pages 5-6

^{xxi} End Violence Partnership. How can we protect children in the climate crisis? Available [here](#) Accessed 26 July 2024

^{xxii} UNICEF. The UNICEF Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030. (November 2023) page 23

^{xxiii} UNICEF. Protect, Prepare, Prioritize: A call to action on climate and children. (July 2022) page 3

^{xxiv} IFRC Reference Centre for Psychosocial Care. Navigating the Climate Crisis: Mental health and well-being. Copenhagen, 2024, page 11



xxv Terre des Hommes International Federation and the Child Advisors for General Comment 26. Our Planet, Our Rights, Our Voices: a Children’s Global Charter. (2023). Available [here](#). Page 3

xxvi IFRC and the Global CPAOR. We Need to Do Better. Climate Related Disasters and Child Protection in Southeast Asia (2022) Page 31

xxvii OHCHR, Climate Change: Protecting the Rights of Children factsheet, available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024, and IFRC and the Global CPAOR. We Need to Do Better. Climate Related Disasters and Child Protection in Southeast Asia. (2022)

xxviii IFRC and the Global CPAOR We Need to Do Better. Climate Related Disasters and Child Protection in Southeast Asia. (2022)

xxix End Violence Partnership. How can we protect children in the climate crisis? Available [here](#) Accessed 26 July 2024

xxx End Violence Partnership, How the Climate Crisis is driving Violence against Children - and what we can do about it. Available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024

xxxi End Violence Partnership. How can we protect children in the climate crisis? Available [here](#) Accessed 26 July 2024

xxxii End Violence Partnership, How the Climate Crisis is driving Violence against Children - and what we can do about it. Available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024

xxxiii UNICEF. Protect, Prepare, Prioritize: A call to action on climate and children. (July 2022) page 3

xxxiv End Violence Partnership, How the Climate Crisis is driving Violence against Children - and what we can do about it. Available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024

xxxv UNICEF. Protect, Prepare, Prioritize: A call to action on climate and children. (July 2022) page 4

xxxvi Terre des Hommes International Federation and the Child Advisors for General Comment 26. Our Planet, Our Rights, Our Voices: a Children’s Global Charter. (2023). Available [here](#). Page 22

xxxvii Terre des Hommes International Federation and the Child Advisors for General Comment 26. Our Planet, Our Rights, Our Voices: a Children’s Global Charter. (2023). Available [here](#). Pages 30-31

xxxviii Ibid. Page 29-30

xxxix Ibid. Page 34, and UNICEF. Protect, Prepare, Prioritize: A call to action on climate and children. (July 2022) Page 4

xl Terre des Hommes International Federation and the Child Advisors for General Comment 26. Our Planet, Our Rights, Our Voices: a Children’s Global Charter. (2023). Available [here](#). Pages 23-24

xli Ibid. Page 28

xlii Children in a Changing Climate Coalition website, available at <https://childreninachangingclimate.org/> Accessed on 25 July 2024; UNICEF. Prospects for Children, Cooperation in a Fragmented World. (2024)

xliiii OHCHR, Climate Change: Protecting the Rights of Children factsheet, available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024;

xliiv UNICEF. The UNICEF Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2030. (November 2023) page 13; The Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations

xliv UNICEF. The climate-changed child: A children's climate risk index supplement. (New York, November 2023) page 8

xlvi UNICEF. Children, Climate Change and Cambodia: Reflections from Siem Reap. (May 2024)

xlvii OHCHR, Climate Change: Protecting the Rights of Children factsheet, available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024

xlviii Children’s Environmental Rights Initiative website, available [here](#), accessed on 26 July 2024

xlix OHCHR, Climate Change: Protecting the Rights of Children factsheet, available [here](#) accessed 25 July 2024



ⁱ <https://www.dialogue-works.com/> Accessed on 14 August 2024

ⁱⁱ Voices of Youth Climate Toolkit, available at <https://www.voicesofyouth.org/climate-toolkit> Accessed on 25 July 2024

ⁱⁱⁱ Climate Cardinals website, available at: <https://www.climatecardinals.org/> Accessed 25 July 2024

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ Terre des Hommes International Federation and the Child Advisors for General Comment 26. Our Planet, Our Rights, Our Voices: a Children’s Global Charter. (2023). Available [here](#). Page 32

^{iv} Ibid.

^{lv} Ibid. Page 33