Climate and Environmental Rights for Future Generations

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Main points:

- Why are children particularly affected by the climate crisis?
- Which children's rights are violated by the climate crisis?
- Which (climate) policy shifts do we need to strengthen child rights?
- What role do child rights play to reach the SDGs and elevate generational equity?



Children are particularly effected by the climate crisis



- The climate crisis is a child rights crisis.
- Children are the least responsible for climate change, yet they bear the greatest burden of its impacts.
- Globally, over 1 billion children nearly half of the world's children
 live in countries at extremely high risk from the impacts of climate change.

Children are particularly effected by the climate crisis

- Children are not little adults. Their bodies and minds are still developing, rendering them disproportionately vulnerable.
- e.g. pollution, deadly diseases and extreme weather.



Which child rights are effected by the climate crisis?

- General Comment 26 (GC 26) of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2023)
 - Violation of children's right to a healthy environment, education, health services, clean drinking water and hygiene



Necessary (climate) policy shifts





- General Comment 26:

- invaluable guidance how to accelerate inclusive, child and youth-centered climate policies and action at all levels
- Children's rights mainstreaming into climate-change decision-making at all levels
- fundamental and urgent need for all countries and other key stakeholders to take action to protect the environment and children's rights

Child-responsive or child rights-based approach

- children are entitled to protection of their rights from climate harm,
- fully respected as rights-holders and environmental actors

Necessary policy shifts – Child Participation

- Children play a transformative role in climate action.
- Children are often overlooked and among the least empowered in decision making.
- Children must be heard, they have a right to participation. Meaningful participation in design and implementation of climate action is crucial.
- Children's education is essential to increase their awareness and preparedness for climate harm, and to equip them with knowledge and skills necessary to face climate change (Green Skills).





Necessary (climate) policy shifts – Child Rights in Climate instruments

– Paris Agreement

- Parties have agreed that States should when taking climate action, respect, promote, and consider the rights of children, as well as intergenerational equity
- Important steps at COP 28, Expert Dialogue in June 24

- National and regional level

 explicitly incorporate a focus on children's rights in nationa/regional climate plans and instruments (children as rights-holders, addressing risks/capturing co-benefits across interventions e.g. in mitigation measures, efforts to reduce air pollution/enhance public transportation)

Necessary (climate) policy shifts – Adaptation



- Necessity of a sharp and urgent increase in the design and implementation of child-responsive adaptation measures
- Assessing risks to children
- Prioritizing access to essential services that children rely on: climate-resilience of water and sanitation, healthcare, nutrition and education, child protection infrastructure and services



Necessary (climate) policy shifts – Climate Finance, Loss & Damage

- **Finance:** Importance to finance projects that increase the resilience of young people to cope with climate change.
- Loss & Damage: children are disproportionately and uniquely affected; target children's distinct and heightened needs; appropriate safeguards to ensure that interventions don't inadvertently undermine their rights further.

Necessary (climate) policy shifts – Mitigation



- Governments should take urgent action to
 - phase out the use of fossil fuels,
 - ensure a just transition,
 - and invest in renewable energy, energy storage and energy efficiency
- Delaying this phase out will result in higher cumulative emissions, and greater harm to children's rights.

What role do child rights play to reach the SDGs and elevate generational equity?





- The SDGs contain many goals that target children
- The implementation of children's rights must be a central component of plans to achieve the SDGs
- Only if we focus more on child rights we will create more intergenerational equity



Thank you

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Further resources



- <u>GC 26: https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/general-comments-and-</u> recommendations/crccgc26-general-comment-no-26-2023-childrens-rights
- <u>UNICEF "Mapping the Global Goals for Sustainable Development and the Convention on the Rights of the Child" https://www.unicef.org/media/60231/file</u>
- UNICEF "The Climate Changed Child" https://www.unicef.org/reports/climatechanged-child
- <u>UNICEF "Children displaced in a changing climate"</u> <u>https://www.unicef.org/reports/children-displaced-changing-climate</u>
- UNICEF "Children's Climate Risk Index" (CCRI) <u>https://data.unicef.org/resources/childrens-climate-risk-index-report/</u>
- UNICEF "Falling short: Addressing the climate finance gap for children" <u>https://www.unicef.org/reports/addressing-climate-finance-gap-children</u>
- UNICEF "Beat the heat: protecting children from heatwaves in Europe and Central Asia" <u>https://unicef.at/fileadmin/media/News/Pressemeldungen/2023/UNICEF-</u> <u>ECARO-heatwaves-policy-brief-FINAL.pdf</u>

Further resources



- www.unicef.org
- https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention
- https://www.unicef.org/where-we-work
- <u>www.unicef.at</u> (Natcom UNICEF Austria)
- https://unicef.at/kinderrechte-oesterreich/kinderrechte-in-oesterreich/
- Newsletter, Social Media