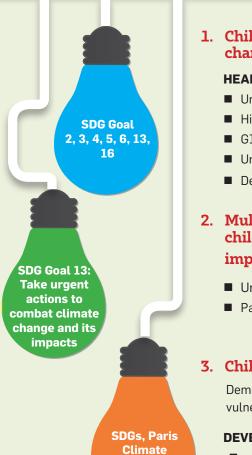
GEAG-UNICEF's Initiatives for local implementation of global goals:

"Building climate change and disaster resilience for urban children"



Agreement

and SFDRR

1. Child Centred Vulnerability Assessment in the context of climate change impacts across five development pillars of children:

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WASH, NUTRITION AND CHILD PROTECTION

- Understanding vulnerabilities through Child Centred Resilience Framework
- Historical climate data analysis and future climate change projections
- GIS based hazard mapping of the cities
- Urban System Analysis and identification of Sectoral Vulnerabilities
- Development of Vulnerability Risk Frame of Cities
- 2. Multi-stakeholder dialogues to explore opportunities for child-centred urban climate change resilience strategies and implementation of local climate solutions
 - Urban Local Bodies
 - Para-statals
- State Governments National Government
- Communities Children
- CSOs
- Academicians

3. Children Focused City Resilience Strategies:

Demonstrating functional mechanisms for addressing climate change and disaster vulnerabilities of urban children through integration of climate, DRR and development

DEVELOPING RESILIENCE ACTIONS AT THREE LEVELS:

- **Systems** (Infrastructure, Ecosystems and Communications etc.)
- Agents (Individuals, Households and Organizations etc.)
- Institutions (Rules, Laws, Policies and Decision Making)

What we are achieving together:

- 1. Understanding what needs 2. A pioneering attempt to build 3. The methodology evolved to be done in the urban space for poor children and marginalised populations: Evidence based research on the nature of vulnerabilities caused due to direct and indirect impacts of climate change and disasters.
- climate change and disaster resilience for urban children: Children Focused City Resilience Action Strategies will work as advocacy tools and efforts will be made to integrate the findings in the working agenda of Urban Local Bodies.

out of the process for childcentred resilience building can be further scaled up, contributing to the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" in cities by promoting inclusive safe and sustainable growth with equal access to goods and services, high quality of life and reduced inequalities.



The key to success is: Making Collaborative Efforts

4. Awareness and Capacity Building on practical problems faced by cities in the context of climate change and disasters, focusing on building child friendly resilient cities

- the issue.
- friendly aspects in urban planning process.

Overall Result

The child centred resilience building approaches are:

- Multi-hazard
- Multi-sectoral

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE FOR URBAN CHILDREN An Initiative of UNICEF, India and Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

For further information, please contact:

SDG Goal 13

Take urgent

actions to combat climate

hange and its

impacts

SDG Goal 11

Make Cities

and Human

Settlements

nclusive. Safe

Resilient and

Sustainable

GORAKHPUR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION GROUP (GEAG) DELHI OFFICE:

A-187, First Floor Shivalik, Malviya Nagar,	HIG
New Delhi 110017	Gora
Phone: +91 11-41667754	Phon
Email: geagdelhi@geagindia.org	Emai

■ National Steering Committee to debate and deliberate on the issues of children-focussed climate change resilience building and create a "buzz" around

Capacity building of post graduate students of School of Planning and Architecture through their **Studio Programme** to take cognizance of climate change and child

Creating awareness among **school children** on climate change and disasters.

National Workshop on Cities, Children and Resilience to share the experiences, strengthen the work done and look for opportunities to form a national solidarity network for advocating the climate change resilience needs of urban children.

Interventions are aligned with SFDRR. SDGs and the Paris Climate Change Agreement specifically focusing on "Goal 11: Make cities and human

GORAKHPUR OFFICE: 3 First Phase 1/4, Siddharthpuram, Tara Mandal, akhpur. Uttar Pradesh 273001 ne: +91 551 2230004; Fax: +91 551 2230005 ail: geagdelhi@geagindia.org

TOWARDS CHILD FRIENDLY, SAFE AND RESILIENT CITIES

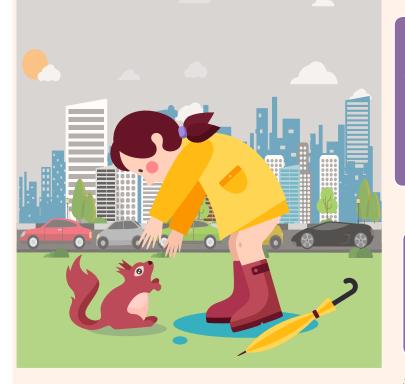
Local Implementation of Global Goals







Over half a billion children of the world are living in extremely high flood occurrence zones and around 160 million are living in high or extremely high drought severity zones. Children in the urbanizing world, in highly populated cities, living in poverty, with lack of education and life opportunities are at a higher risk. Particularly in developing countries, the vulnerabilities and individual needs of children and youth are not adequately taken into account by urban governance systems, municipal budgets and urban development plans. The "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is a ray of new hope by which many governments and nongovernment actors have begun to recognize children as capable agents of change for a safer and sustainable world. Cities may act as centres for increasing children's resilience where equal opportunities to children as stakeholders in the urban development process are provided and a healthy living environment is promoted with access to child friendly spaces.



CHILDREN, CITIES AND RESILIENCE ACROSS POST 2015 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

This document aims to create a better understanding among policy makers, planners, community leaders, civil society organisations and technical experts working in the urban space – on how recent global negotiations on sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction have featured the importance of children, cities and resilience

> to achieve the **"2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development".** The following diagram shows a brief assessment of the frameworks on what the agendas mean for children, cities and resilience. Lastly, the document provides opportunities for more coherent actions and implementation of global goals at local levels by showcasing GEAG-UNICEF's initiatives aligned with the global goals.

By one way or other, all of the SDGs intersect vith work going on cities as massive urban growth is xpected for cities in the coming decades.

Goal 11 of the SDGs specifically aims to build cities that are "inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". SFDRR in its entirety recognizes cities as centres for reducing risks, and preventing the creation of new risks and emphasises on "Making Cities Resilient".

> Cities play an important role in the implementation of Paris Climate Agreement as they are both the source of 70 per cent of the world's greenhouse-gas emissions and the centres of development of most innovative low carbon solutions.

Sustainable Developmen Goals

Cities

A JOURNEY TO SUSTAINABILITY AND SAFETY TOGETHER

The agreements support promoting child participation in planning and decision making, assure access to information, protection in crisis, disaster and conflicts and protection against exploitation and abuse.

Paris Climate Agreement

Children

The agreements voice strong support for ensuring safer schools with CCA/ <u>DRR</u> education in

ourse curriculun

The agreements clearly acknowledge children as vulnerable groups and strongly supports for reaching out to the most vulnerable children.

e : :

> In Paris Climate Agreement, resilience is featured as an integral component of climate change adaptation, linked to concepts of building adaptive capacity and reducing climate change vulnerability.

Sendai Framework or Disaster Risk Reduction

Resilience

Two goals and eight targets, relating to built infrastructure, human settlements, poverty, agricultural production nd vulnerability to climate extremes and disasters features resilience.

SFDRR in its entirety is framed around bolstering resilience so that the expected outcome of the framework of reduced disaster risk and losses can be achieved.



"Children and young women and men are critical agents of change and will find in the new Goals a platform to channel their infinite capacities for activism into the creation of a better world."

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Essentials for Child Friendly, Safe and Resilient Cities

Learnings from GEAG-UNICEF's Initiatives on building climate change and disaster resilience for urban children

Understand the specific needs, vulnerabilities, rights and capacities of children. Prepare child centred risk assessment of the city, maintain up to date data and use the information for urban planning and decision making with children's participation in all these processes.

2

Ensure investment in maintenance of critical infrastructure in the city that can reduce the risks of disasters and impacts of climate change.

3

Develop child sensitive infrastructure and adapted services including safe schools and education facilities, health and nutrition services, WASH services and safe urban spaces for children.

Identify the key stakeholders in the city who can command city operations and decisions concerning children. Seek their support by engaging them in actions like community based adaptation, multi-stakeholder dialogues and childcentred resilience planning to keep the actions effective in long-run.

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