

# Climate change impacts on children



# Invisibility of children and youth in climate policy



Hunger appears in 95% of national climate policies (NDCs/NAPs) – yet child hunger is included in only 18%, and child malnutrition in just 11%.



Hungry Futures Index



# Invisibility of children and youth in climate policy



Only 58% (n=49) of NDCs mention how children were involved in NDC development.

Only 2.4% of climate finance is dedicated to projects to be considered “child-responsive” (Source: UNICEF, 2023).



**Hungry Futures Index**

## Recognition as an issue



Hunger  
95% (n=80)

Child hunger  
18% (n=15)



Malnutrition  
60% (n=50)

Child malnutrition  
11% (n=9)

# Adaptation finance – post COP30

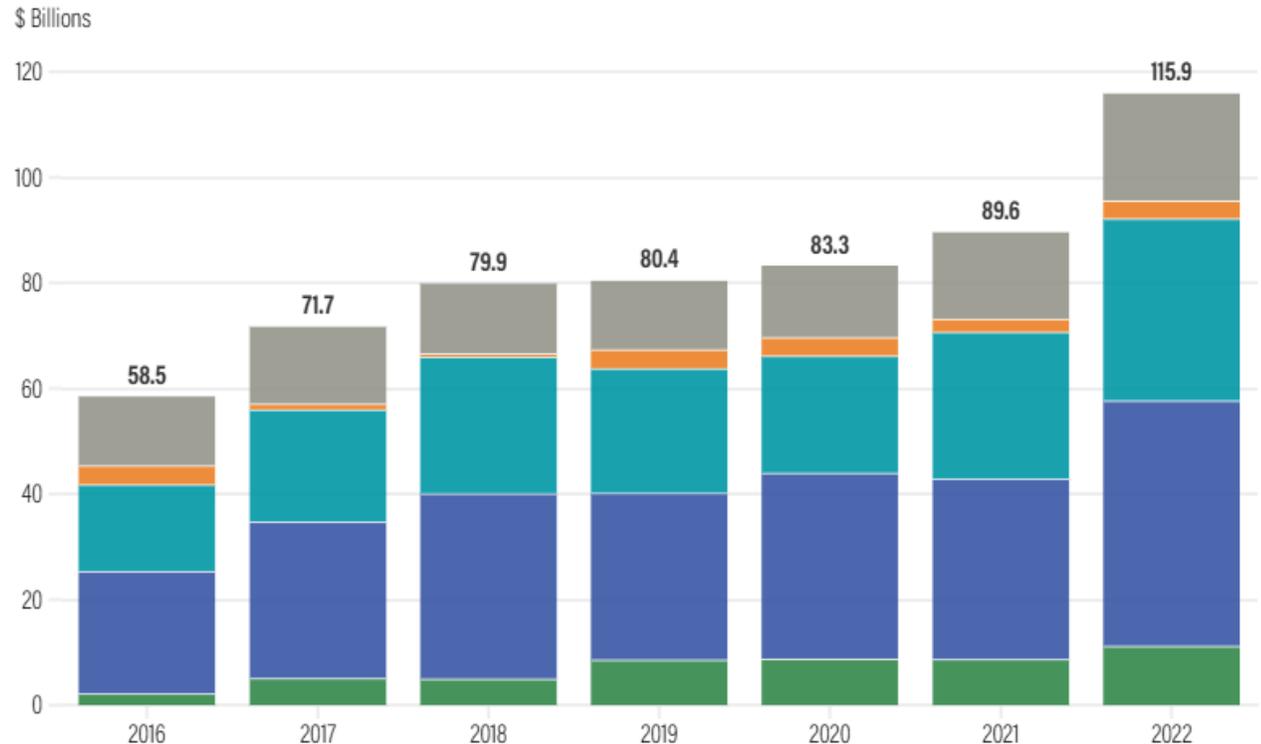


- ✓ Adoption of the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG)
- ✓ Ultimate goal: mobilising **USD 1.3 trillion/year** and providing at least **USD 300 billion/year** by 2035
- ✓ Adaptation finance: USD 40 billion → **USD 120 billion**

Financing source	Estimated contribution	Remarks
MDB	USD 68 billion	Over 60% of total
Bilateral finance	USD 20 billion	Requires restoration of political support
Private finance	USD 18 billion	Limited mobilization potential
Climate funds	USD 40 billion	Smaller scale, high <b>additionality</b>
Innovative finance	USD 80 billion	Requires international coordination
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 120 billion</b>	*Annual requirement

Climate finance received in 2016-2022 by country income group

Country income group ■ Low income countries ■ Lower middle income countries ■ Upper middle income countries ■ High income countries ■ Unallocated by country income group



Note: The sum of individual income group components may not add up to totals due to rounding. Source: Based on Biennial Reports to the UNFCCC, OECD DAC and Export Credit Group statistics, complementary reporting to the OECD.

# Indicators for Global Goal on Adaptation



**Table 2: Number of indicators, by target, in the consolidated list of potential indicators**

Target in paragraph of decision <a href="#">2/CMA.5</a>	No. of indicators (Initial compilation)	No. of indicators (ahead of SB 62)	No. of Indicators (Final proposed)
9a. Water supply and sanitation	1,046	33	10
9b. Food and agriculture	1,801	66	10
9c. Health impacts and health services	747	62	10
9d. Ecosystem and Biodiversity	1,294	40	10
9e. Infrastructure and human settlements	842	99	7
9f. Poverty eradication and livelihoods	391	24	9
9g. Cultural heritage and knowledge	282	63	8
10a. Impact, vulnerability, risk assessment	3,126	18	10
10b. Planning		26	10
10c. Implementation		39	11
10d. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning		20	5
<b>Total number of indicators</b>	<b>9,529</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>

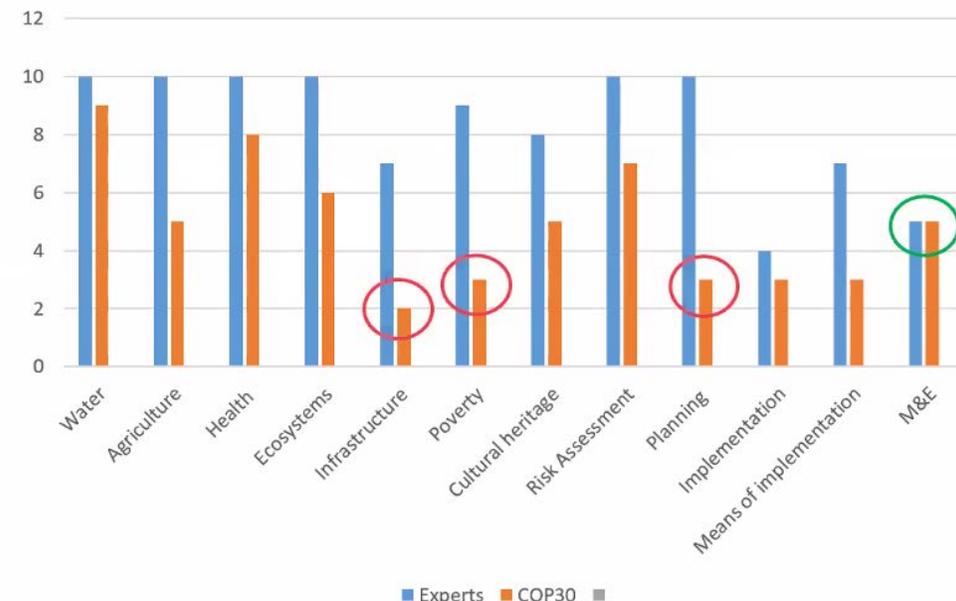
**59**

## Adoption of the Belém Adaptation Indicators

7 thematic targets: 38 indicators

4 policy cycle targets: 21 indicators

Number of proposed vs. adopted indicators



# Moving forward



**“Why is it so difficult for adults and policy makers to involve children in climate action? ”**

**‘We children are the real agents of change’**

Shania, Tanzania – member of World Vision’s Citizen Voice and Action for Climate action