

Rapid Review of Child-Sensitive National Adaptation Plans



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Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CCRI	Children’s Climate Risk Index
CCI	Child Centred Indicators
COP	Conference of Parties
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
UNCRC	United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
UAE	United Arab Emirates

Executive Summary

Children and young people are at the forefront of climate change in Australia and across the globe. They experience climate change in ways that are unique to their stage of physiological and cognitive development, making them less equipped, both physically and developmentally, to deal with climate-related shocks and stresses.

Climate change events can leave children and young people at greater risk of poor physical and mental health outcomes and without access to fresh and nutritious food and clean water that is essential to their basic health and wellbeing. They also face disproportionate impacts from climate-related disruptions to child-critical services, such as education, child-care, child and maternal health services, their homes and essential infrastructure. Children and young people who face exclusion due to their socio-economic status, gender diversity¹, disability, race², or First Nations background also experience more severe, complex and compounding impacts of climate change.

However, children and young people also play a critical role in responding to climate change. They are key partners and leaders, often at the forefront of innovative solutions in adapting to and reducing climate risks, raising awareness at all levels and advocating for systemic,

transformative change. Despite this, they are consistently underrepresented in climate change policies and policy discussions.

Australia's first ever National Adaptation Plan (NAP) provides a unique opportunity to apply a child-sensitive approach to developing and prioritising adaptation strategies and actions which will directly benefit children and young people. This approach is centred on four principles of child-sensitive climate change policy-making. In accordance with a child-sensitive approach, climate change policies must be inclusive, rights-based, holistic and multisectoral, as well as explicit and meaningful.

This rapid desktop review identifies existing guidance and good practice in comparative country NAPs in applying child-sensitive principles of climate change policy-making. The report provides a road map for integrating child-sensitive measures in Australia's NAP across the areas of stakeholder consultation, identifying national risks and priorities, NAP measurement and evaluation and budgeting and data collection.



Benefits of a child-sensitive NAP

A child-sensitive NAP is a key enabler in protecting and promoting the rights of children and young people, who make up 30% of the Australian population³. When children and young people have access to education and are physically and mentally healthy, it contributes to resilient communities that are more effectively able to withstand climate shocks.

It also carries significant economic benefits. With the economic cost of disasters on children and young people estimated to average of \$3.1 billion per year and reaching up to \$6.2 billion in a year such as 2020, short and long term interventions that reduce the mental ill-health, educational, housing and employment impacts on children and young people provide positive economic outcomes and safeguard their futures.

Priority actions

There are immediate actions that can be taken to strengthen a child-sensitive approach to Australia's NAP.

Consultations

- ① Work with child-rights and youth-led organisations to hold two roundtables with children and young people in the next round of NAP consultations, and ensure specific consultations with First Nations children and young people.
- ② Develop child-friendly versions of consultation material and information for children and young people on what the NAP is and how they can contribute.

Drafting the NAP

- ③ Objectives: Recognise the disproportionate impact that climate change has on children and young people in the objectives of the NAP. This could be worded as follows:

In establishing support for people and communities most vulnerable to climate change, the NAP recognises that vulnerable groups experience climate change differently and will require targeted measures. Children and young people will have the greatest exposure to climate change over their life-time, disproportionately experiencing impacts to their mental and physical health, access to education, housing and child-critical social services.

- ④ Guiding Principles: Include two guiding principles which recognise the rights of children and young people in the following ways:

Principle 1 – Intergenerational Equity

Effective adaptation recognises that climate change is an issue of intergenerational equity, and there is an urgent need to act now to safeguard the planet for today and future generations of children and young people. Effective adaptation considers the risks and requirements for future generations.

Principle 2 –Rights-based

Effective adaptation is informed by a human rights- based approach that recognises that people and communities are active agents of change and rights-holders as well as experiencing climate change.

Key recommendations

1

Engage children and young people in Australia's NAP process

Developing Australia's NAP requires meaningful engagement and partnership with children and young people. This can be achieved by providing accessible opportunities for children and young people to submit their views on the draft NAP, supporting peer led consultation through the Office for Youth committees and creating a regular and ongoing dialogue and partnership between DCCEEW, the Minister and young people. There should be specific consultations with First Nations children and young people. Consultations should engage with children and young people from diverse backgrounds including consideration of representation from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, migrant communities, children and young people with a disability, LGBTIQ+ communities, and gender balance.

2

Embed child-sensitive measures in Australia's NAP

2.1 The NAP should ensure an intersectional equity lens which addresses the intersection of climate impacts and entrenched disadvantage, directing greater resources and specific programs and processes for communities most at risk. The NAP could consider embedding climate resilience and adaptation programming within the new PLACE approach, or the Stronger People, Stronger Places program in order to trial multidimensional, place-based approaches.

In addition, the NAP should mainstream adaptation measures across the national risks and priorities:

Health and social support systems

2.2 Commit to actions that improve children and young people's equitable access to health care, including child and maternal health services and mental health care, vaccinations and child nutrition.

2.3 Strengthen climate resilient public health infrastructure and health service provision.

2.4 Ensure that children's needs are considered in disaster recovery and resilience, through a child sensitive build back better approach, that prioritises and funds long term (5-10 years) quality and culturally appropriate health and wellbeing programs available in ACCOs, allied health settings, schools, early learning centres and community hubs to enable psychosocial recovery and build social and emotional resilience pre and post disaster.

2.5 Expand government payments during and after disasters and improve flexibility of payments, considering how to reduce the burden of proof for the most at risk communities.

- 2.6** Strengthen family violence and child protection services to effectively respond to increased safety risks to children during and after disasters, including trauma counselling and other mental health supports, and measures to promote continuity of care and coordination with other response services.

Education, Workforce and Skills

- 2.7** Mainstream climate in national education policies, the national curriculum, and teacher training.
- 2.8** Review and develop new pathway structures to incentivise young people into green jobs, and look to build on current successful programs such as access to free TAFE courses in areas that contribute to the energy transition and adaptation needs, especially for communities currently reliant on fossil fuel related employment.
- 2.9** Review the climate resilience of spaces where children learn and play such as integrated child and family centres, early learning and school infrastructure, and prioritise upgrades for those spaces most at risk.
- 2.10** Prioritise school mental health services and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training to ensure holistic climate resilience in early learning, schools and other settings where children play and learn.

Primary industries and food systems

- 2.11** Ensure that actions in the NAP that aim to strengthen food systems and climate-resilient food production consider and address access to healthy and nutritious food within child-care and educational settings, and age-appropriate programs to build knowledge and skills on food, nutrition and basic cooking skills.

Water Security

- 2.12** Include a commitment to a national, climate-resilient upgrade or replacement of water and sewerage systems that supply water to schools, health services and child-care facilities in communities most at risk of poor water and sewerage.
- 2.13** Develop a national approach to assessing and improving water quality to ensure that water supplies in schools, health services and child-care facilities meet the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* and where they do not, water purification measures can be implemented.
- 2.14** Include WASH-specific education and health measures that strengthen the capacity of children and their families to cope with water related risks.

Infrastructure and built environments

- 2.15** Ensure that children and young people's needs and rights are considered in all plans, actions, tools and methodologies in relation to climate resilient and climate adaptive infrastructure and built environments.

2

- 2.16** Review heat vulnerability within settings where children learn and play such as early learning centres, schools, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds.
- 2.17** Include a national commitment to reducing heat vulnerability in these spaces, for example, by greening and demineralising these spaces.
- 2.18** Consider minimum standards for child and maternal health centres, integrated child and family centres, early learning centres and school infrastructure to ensure all buildings are disaster-ready and climate resilient, and prioritise investment for those most at risk for review and upgrade. The National Quality Standards⁴ for Early Childhood Education and Care are a great example of how standards can lift the quality of services. There is an opportunity to embed standards relating to adaptation and climate resilience in these existing quality frameworks and standards to similarly encourage and lift the quality of adaptation and climate resilience of these services.

3**Measure progress and success through a child-sensitive measurement framework**

Develop indicators to measure the impact of NAP strategies on children and young people combining general population indicators, child and young person-specific indicators and child-centred indicators based on children and young people's perspectives, such as UNICEF Australia and Western Sydney University's Child Centred Indicators for Climate Change⁵. Indicators should be disaggregated by age, gender, disability status, ethnicity, socio-economic status, country of birth, Indigenous status, and postcode.

4**Implement the NAP with child sensitive budgeting and data collections and analysis**

Adopt a whole-of-government approach that prioritises child-critical social and health services and sectors. Consult with children and use child-specific data to inform NAP budgets. Build the capacity of public servants to engage in child-sensitive budgeting practices.

Engage with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to ensure that children and young people are considered in the NAP measurement and evaluation framework and collection of data, and consider ways to ensure a high level of disaggregation to ensure that children and young people across age groups, genders, socio-economic status, disability, country of birth, Indigenous status, and postcode are captured.

Introduction



Climate change disproportionately impacts Australian children and young people in all aspects of their lives and disrupts the child-critical social services and sectors that they rely on to survive and thrive.⁶ According to the recent UNICEF Australia & Deloitte Access Economics [report](#), an estimated 1.4 million children and young people in Australia experience a disaster or extreme weather event in an average year.⁷

Children and young people's age and cognitive development makes them uniquely vulnerable to the physical and mental health impacts of climate change, which has long term consequences for their educational attainment, employment and homelessness status. In Australia, children and young people who have experienced disasters and extreme weather events are 4.5% more likely to experience psychological distress and 4.2% less likely to finish year 12.⁸

National Adaptation Plans play an important role in reducing the short term and long term impacts of climate change on children and young people, yet their rights, needs and interests are under-represented at national levels in climate change policies and financing.⁹

International context

There is a growing body of evidence that child-sensitive measures in adaptation policy and decision-making are essential to addressing the

long term consequences of climate change on children and young people. This is affirmed by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) [General Comment No. 26](#):

“ Since climate change-related impacts on children’s rights are intensifying, a sharp and urgent increase in the design and implementation of child-sensitive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive adaptation measures and associated resources is necessary.”¹⁰

The importance of a rights-based approach to adaptation is reflected in the most recent decision of the Conference of Parties (COP) which calls on states to empower children and young people in climate policy and actions and reaffirms the obligation on states to engage in meaningful dialogue and participation with them in developing sustainable and just solutions.¹¹

Benefits of child-sensitive NAPs

There are multiple economic and social benefits in mainstreaming child-sensitive climate adaptation actions in Australia's NAP.

A child-sensitive NAP is a key enabler in protecting and promoting the rights of children and young people including their right to life, survival and development, health, education, social security, an adequate standard of living as well as to be heard and to access information. When children and young people access to education and are physically and mentally healthy, it contributes to resilient communities that are more effectively able to withstand climate shocks.¹²

It also carries significant economic benefits. With the economic cost of disasters on children and young people estimated to average of \$3.1 billion per year in Australia, short term and long term interventions that reduce the mental ill-health, educational, housing and employment impacts on children and young people, provide positive economic outcomes.¹³

Objectives of the report

This report is a rapid review of what constitutes good practice in developing and implementing child-sensitive NAPs, drawing on comparative country examples, technical guidance and international standards. The report sets out:

- ① Guidance to promote the participation of children and young people in the development of the NAP as well as its implementation.
- ② Approaches to embed child-sensitive principles in the NAP across its guiding principles, objectives, strategies and actions.

- ③ Relevant child-sensitive indicators to support measurement, evaluation and learning.
- ④ Strategies for strengthening child-sensitive budgeting, collection and assessment of disaggregated data.

Methodology

The rapid review was guided by a set of questions which focused on the key elements of child-sensitive NAPs, best practice in involving children and young people in its development, good practice in other Australian policies and comparative countries and approaches to embedding child-sensitive approaches in Australia's NAP.

Child-sensitive principles in climate change policy

Explicit and meaningful references:

Children and young people are identified explicitly in climate change policies and identified as both rights holders and as experiencing the effects of climate change due to their unique vulnerabilities.¹⁴ Explicit reference is made to children and young people who experience intersecting exclusion due to their disability, socio-economic status, religious, racial, ethnic or First Nations background, gender or sexuality.

Rights-based: Policies are positioned within a human rights framework which recognises and commits to preserving and protecting children's rights. This includes recognition of intergenerational equity as a core principle.¹⁵

Holistic and multi-sectoral: Priorities and actions outlined in climate change policies address child-critical areas such as education, health, child-care, food security, social protection, housing, disaster risk reduction and water and sanitation.¹⁶ There is a commitment to implement and improve information systems and data that benefit and/or include children and young people.

Inclusive: Climate change policy is developed and implemented with the meaningful participation of children and young people from all backgrounds, promoting their agency and empowering them as rights-holders.¹⁷ Recognising the additional challenges faced by children and young people who experience intersectional barriers, additional measures are put in place to facilitate safe and inclusive participation.



Young Ambassador, Jewoseydi on the 'We Won't Cop' panel at COP 29. Image supplied by DCCEEW

Child and youth participation in Australia's NAP

Children and young people are important stakeholders and partners in climate change policy development, governance and implementation. In Australia, children and young people are at the forefront of climate change action in their communities, as well as at state, national and global levels.

General Comment No. 26 outlines states' obligations to ensure age-appropriate, safe and accessible mechanisms for children and young people's views to be shared at all stages of climate change decision-making across legislation, policies, regulations, projects and activities.¹⁸ These efforts must be inclusive, recognising that children and young people experiencing disadvantage will require additional support and special strategies to have their views heard.¹⁹

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) defines meaningful youth participation in climate action as empowerment and involvement "individually or collectively, to express views, narratives and solutions in ways that are compatible with large-scale system transformations."²⁰ Effective engagement with children and young people also

requires capacity building through information and training to build their skills and knowledge to contribute to the NAP development process.²¹

Meaningful participation of children and young people can be achieved through strategic and practical measures. These measures apply not only to the NAP development process but to the development of indicators, data collection and analysis, budgeting and implementation actions.²²

Comparative examples

The most common forms of youth engagement in climate change policy in other countries have included formal consultative bodies such as Youth Advisory Groups and Panels, the inclusion of young people in national strategy meetings, organising youth events and online surveys.²³

Both UNICEF²⁵ and UNDP²⁶ have developed guidance on engaging with children and young people on climate change policies and actions. Most recently, the Australian National Child and Youth Statement on Climate Change 2024 set out recommended approaches for youth engagement.²⁷

Drawing on this guidance, best practice measures that can be used to inform how DCCEEW engages with children and young people in developing and implementing Australia's NAP include:

- Creating safe and inclusive spaces and opportunities for children and young people to form and freely express their views.
- Providing children and young people with age-appropriate information to support them to formulate their views and provide them with a range of options for communicating their views including art and story-telling.
- Creating trusted partnerships between adults and youth to promote shared planning, dialogue and decision-making.
- Ensuring that children and young people's views are given equitable weight to other stakeholders and that they receive timely feedback on outcomes and how their views were taken into account.

CASE STUDY

Netherlands, Youth Environmental Council

The Youth Environmental Council of the Netherlands (YEC) (Jongerenmilieuraad) has more than 80 members and aims to increase young people's involvement in environmental decision-making processes.

A key element of their work is education and awareness raising, providing young people with information they need to participate meaningfully in policy development. In early 2023 they developed an online participation tool to share information on environmental challenges and to gather children and young people's views.

The Council collaborates with government, actively discussing policy issues and developing proposals, drawing on children and young people's views through their participation tool.²⁴

Recommendations:

Short term actions:

- ① Work with child-rights and youth-led organisations to hold two roundtables with children and young people in the next round of NAP consultations, and ensure specific consultations with First Nations children and young people.
- ② Develop child friendly versions of consultation material and the finalised NAP.
- ③ Create age-appropriate information (eg. a video explainer) on the NAP and how children and young people can contribute.
- ④ Provide accessible opportunities for children and young people to submit their views on the draft NAP.

Long term actions:

- ⑤ Work with the Office for Youth committees and the new Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change and Water to support peer led consultation on the NAP. This will ensure young people are designing and leading consultation processes.
- ⑥ Ensure the synthesis report summarising submissions to the NAP consultation recognises and reflects the contributions of children and young people.
- ⑦ Create a regular and ongoing dialogue and partnership between DCCEEW, the Minister and young people at different stages of NAP development, budgeting, data collection and implementation. The two Youth Advisory Councils, on International Climate Change and on Climate Change and Water, are positive steps in building trusted adult-youth partnerships. This can be further strengthened by creating a more inclusive framework for children and adolescents under 18 from diverse backgrounds and experiencing exclusion, to also be equal partners.

Embedding child-sensitive measures in Australia's NAP

Vision statement and objectives

The NAP is Australia's long-term commitment to adaptation and requires recognition that the decisions and investments made today will have a significant impact on current and future generations.

The National Adaptation Plan - Issues Paper (NAP Issues Paper) includes a draft vision and key objectives, one of which is the need to establish support for people and communities in vulnerable situations.

This review identified that comparative NAPs and other Australian strategies (identified below) include a set of guiding principles which creates a framework that underpins and informs all aspects of the NAP. We would recommend that Australia's NAP include a set of guiding principles alongside the vision statement and objectives.

A child-sensitive approach to developing the NAP can be achieved by recognising the principles of intergenerational equity and as well as the ways in which climate change impacts on children and young people differently to other vulnerable groups. This can be embedded in the NAP's objectives and guiding principles.

Intergenerational equity is a key concept in climate change discourse and policy. It places an obligation on states to ensure the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment for today's children as well as those who are yet to be born.²⁸ There is value in embedding rights-based language that recognises children and young people explicitly as rights-holders and not simply as part of a vulnerable or disadvantaged group.²⁹



Examples of good practice include Australia's National Health and Climate Strategy released in December 2023.³⁰ The first principle, "Health Equity and the Right to Health" positions the Strategy within a rights-based framework, recognising the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children. The Strategy explicitly states:

“Climate change is also an issue of intergenerational equity, and there is an urgent need to act now to safeguard the planet for the health and wellbeing of future generations.”³¹

The Strategy also includes recognition of the specific impacts of climate change on children and young people over the course of their lifecycle:

“Infants, children and young people will have the greatest exposure to climate change across their lifetime, meaning they will disproportionately experience its adverse impacts...Children and young people are susceptible to an array of adverse climate-related health outcomes and are also especially likely to experience mental and emotional distress related to climate change.”³²

The National Climate Risk Assessment – First past assessment report (NCRA report) also includes guiding principles, one of which is “Equity and justice” which identifies the need to address intergenerational equity.

Recommendations for Australia's NAP

- ① **Objectives:** The NAP objectives include recognition of the disproportionate impact that climate change has on children and young people as follows:

In establishing support for people and communities most vulnerable to climate change, the NAP recognises that vulnerable groups experience climate change differently and will require targeted measures.

Children and young people will have the greatest exposure to climate change over their lifetime, disproportionately experiencing impacts to their mental and physical health, access to education, housing and child-critical social services.

- ② **Guiding principles:** Consistent with Australia's National Health and Climate Strategy and comparative country NAPs, we recommend Australia's NAP include two principles that recognise the rights of children and young people in the following ways:

Principle 1 – Intergenerational Equity
Effective adaptation recognises that climate change is an issue of intergenerational equity, and there is an urgent need to act now to safeguard the planet for today and future generations of children and young people. Effective adaptation considers the risks and requirements of future generations.

Principle 2 – Rights based
Effective adaptation is informed by a human rights- based approach that recognises that people and communities are active agents of change and rights-holders as well as experiencing climate change.

Spain's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2021-2030)

There is strong recognition of children and young people in Spain's National Adaptation Plan, with the Preamble including a stand-alone page titled "Responsibility to Future Generations."³⁶

It acknowledges the generational impacts of climate change on children's lives and that the future of young people are at the centre of the climate change response. The Strategy sets out and commits to the seven priorities outlined in the COP 25 Intergovernmental Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action.

New Zealand's First National Adaptation Plan includes a stand-alone guiding principle (Principle 2) on adopting an intergenerational perspective to inform long-term thinking on adaptation.³³ Spain's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan includes intergenerational justice as a guiding principle as well as identifying the need to consider the "ethical and moral risks and requirements for future generations."³⁴

The Republic of Fiji's National Adaptation Plan also positions Fiji's NAP within a human-rights based adaptation framework that meets the context-specific needs of disadvantaged groups including children.³⁵

Nationally significant risks and actions

The objective of Australia's NAP is to mainstream adaptation measures which is consistent with a child-sensitive approach that is holistic and multi-sectoral. Mainstreaming adaptation can encompass and address the diverse range of impacts that climate change has on children and young people as well as promoting and empowering them as rights-holders.

Children's needs and rights are cross-cutting and sit within multiple, different sectors. A child-sensitive approach to NAPs include actions that strengthen child-critical social services across sectors including education, health, food security and nutrition, social protection, built environments, water and sanitation and disaster risk reduction.³⁷

As these social services are unlikely to attract private investment and sit within federal government portfolios, it is critical that they are included as part of the NAP and are a priority in federal government budgeting and investment.

The NCRA report makes a clear case for prioritising health and social systems including healthcare, public and preventative health, aged care, disability services, housing support, employment and financial wellbeing and supporting infrastructure in Australia's climate response.

The NCRA report identifies high to medium concern levels for 7 out of 10 of the hazards for health and social support systems. The climate risks arising from the impacts on health and social support systems are broad-ranging and could have significant economic and social impacts. This creates a strong case for prioritising child-critical social services.

The NAP Issues Paper proposes a framework for prioritising adaptation actions which includes consideration of groups disproportionately affected by climate change. This prioritisation framework should include specific reference to children and young people as one of the groups most affected.

Structure of the NAP

In developing a structure that embeds a child-sensitive approach across all risks and actions, it's useful to consider the approach of New Zealand's NAP which includes a stand-alone sub-heading "Addressing Inequity" under each thematic area. A similar approach could be adopted in Australia's NAP to provide adaptation measures to address the needs of different vulnerable populations including children and young people.

Health and social support systems

Social protection

The UNCRC General Comment 26 places obligations on states to provide adequate social protection floors and strengthen child-centred poverty alleviation programmes for those most vulnerable to climate risks.³⁹ Social protection enhances the adaptive capacity of families increasingly marginalised due to climate change and is strongly connected to equity and intergenerational justice. The NAP can be strengthened by recognising the important of health and social support systems on children and young people.

Expanded government payments during and after disasters are essential to address poverty and livelihood impacts of climate change. There is scope to improve flexibility of disaster payments and reduce the burden of proof for remote communities⁴⁰. Additionally, payments can be aligned to need, inflation and other factors that impact vulnerability and resilience to disasters, for example remoteness, with members of those communities receiving a higher amount.

In mainstreaming child-sensitive adaptation, the NAP can include actions to strengthen family violence and child protection services to effectively reduce and respond to an increase in violence against children during and after natural disasters.⁴¹ Australian evidence demonstrates that family violence incidences increase during disasters.⁴² Australia's National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032 identifies disasters as a factor that increases family violence risk due to higher levels of stress and trauma, homelessness, unemployment and increased drug and alcohol use.

Adaptation strategies can include strengthening disaster preparedness across child protection and family violence services to meet children's needs in short-term and long-term recovery. This includes trauma counselling and other mental health supports, measures to promote continuity of care and coordination with other response services. Further measures outlined in the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children regarding specialist supports for children and young people experiencing family violence should be reflected in the NAP.⁴³

Health

The health and well-being impacts on children from slow onset and extreme climate impacts are well documented with a growing body of evidence of the mental health impacts on Australian children and young people.⁴⁴ Australia now has a National Health and Climate Strategy and National Disaster Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework and the NAP should reference and align with key actions in each of these strategies.

The New Zealand Government's NAP recognises that young people and children are "more prone to psychological impacts from extreme events".⁴⁵ The Spanish Government's NAP includes reference to heat waves and extreme temperatures impacting on vulnerable groups including children.⁴⁶

Child-sensitive adaptation actions in Australia's NAP should be holistic and sit across a number of domains including improving access to health care, including mental health care, vaccinations and nutrition, particularly for those most at risk. This could include increased access to psychosocial support for children and young people before, during and after disasters through embedding child sensitivity in funding streams such as Disaster Ready or the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements. This could also include specific and increased funding for long-term quality health, social and emotional wellbeing programs through local allied health settings, schools, early learning centres, Aboriginal Community Controlled Health organisations (ACCHOs) and community hubs to enable psychosocial recovery and build social and emotional resilience pre and post disasters. There is a strong intersection here with respect to remote and regional communities, as well as First Nations communities.

Consistent with the National Health and Climate Strategy measures should also strengthen climate resilience in public health infrastructure and health service provision.⁴⁷

UNICEF's Climate Smart Social Services Model in the Asia Pacific Region

'Climate smart social services' take an integrated approach to advancing both mitigation and adaptation – transitioning the social services that children rely on to green and low carbon energy, as well as investing in adapting these services to be more resilient in the face of climate change. It includes both building the resilience of physical infrastructure in the social services and investing in build back better approaches post disasters, as well as 'soft' investments such as green skill education and training, and workforce capacity building.

Climate smart health includes the provision of renewable energy for health clinics, reducing the carbon footprint of health centres, and ensuring that environmental determinants of children's health are reflected in prevention and treatment strategies, including mental health⁴⁸.

Climate smart education integrates climate change in teaching, learning and curriculum and invests in low emission climate resilient infrastructure and disaster risk reduction, whilst also including children and adolescents in the development of both mitigation and adaptation strategies⁴⁹.



CASE STUDY

Green schools in Timor Leste

The 'Green Schools Concept' translates climate-related commitments into actions by creating a school-based platform that facilitates both student and teacher understanding of and contribution to a climate and environmental roadmap of Timor Leste. This includes knowledge and hands on exposure to natural vegetation, permaculture and school gardening, expanding student understanding of green coverage and waste management. This has resulted in successful integration of climate education and disaster risk reduction in the curriculum and non-curriculum based activities⁵⁰.



CASE STUDY

Climate smart schools in Vietnam

The National Solar Schools Program aims to scale up the use of solar energy across 40,000 schools, benefitting 20 million school aged children. Designed in collaboration with national government, local authorities, the financial sector and solar companies, this project has been identified as a joint strategic intervention for schools to enable clean energy, clean air and child health and education co-benefits for school students⁵¹.

Workforce and skills

Education

The NAP Issues Paper recognises Australia's workforce as an enabler of mainstreaming adaptation actions however fails to mention education and training as a foundation for workforce transformation.

Education is essential to meeting Australia's changing workforce needs as it adapts to climate change. There is global recognition that climate change is fundamentally changing the structure of employment with new jobs and skills (such as green skills) required.⁵² Central to creating a climate ready workforce is education that focuses on technical knowledge, abilities and behaviours that are needed to address environmental challenges and create opportunities for sustainable growth.

A climate-focused education strategy in Australia's NAP will ensure that today and future generations of children and young people have the necessary skills and knowledge to adapt to changing workforce needs and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. This in turn reduces unemployment, strengthens livelihoods and economically empowers individuals and their families.

The Spanish NAP sets out actions in relation to formal education with a commitment to capacity building in education systems particularly in

technical and vocational training.⁵³ The New Zealand NAP includes proposed actions to address inequities in learning outcomes and embed climate change curriculum in early learning and schools.⁵⁴

Australia's NAP should reference and be informed by the global Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) framework and guidelines which set out an approach to accelerate climate change solutions through education, training, public awareness and public participation.⁵⁵

Integrating the ACE agenda in the NAP requires a focus on Australia's education system at all levels from early childhood, primary, secondary through to tertiary and vocational levels. Adaptation measures can include mainstreaming climate in national education policies, providing climate and green skills-focused teacher training and embedding climate education modules within the national curriculum and broader learning programs.⁵⁶

Alongside the focus on integrating the ACE agenda, Australia's NAP can include child-sensitive actions that strengthen equitable access to climate-resilient child and maternal health services, integrated child and family centres, early learning and school infrastructure, school mental health services (to support the wellbeing of children impacted by climate change), education and training pathways to access green jobs and DRR training for teachers and students.





Primary industries and food systems

The NCRA report identifies drought, extreme heat, and flash flooding as hazards for primary industries with a high level of concern in the current climate. The NAP Issues Paper describes well-adapted food systems as essential to supporting a “food-secure nation” where socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable businesses produce food for Australia and other countries. This focus could be further strengthened by including child-sensitive adaptation measures to address food insecurity for children and young people.

Children and young people’s exposure to climate shocks such as extreme temperatures, floods and droughts impact children’s access to food and nutrition and can create intergenerational cycles of malnutrition and obesity.⁵⁷ There is a strong interdependency here with regional and remote communities, in particular, First Nations communities, who face significant barriers to accessing healthy and nutritious fresh food from both local and traditional food sources.⁵⁸

The NAP can include child-sensitive adaptation measures that strengthen food systems to ensure that all children and young people (including children from First Nations communities and regional and remote communities) have access

to healthy and nutritious food sourced from sustainable and regenerative food production.⁵⁹ This includes access to healthy and nutritious food within child-care, early learning and educational settings, adequate food storage and cooking hardware within homes to ensure food safety, and programs that promote knowledge and skills for children and young people on food, nutrition and basic cooking skills.⁶⁰

Water Security

Water is recognised in the NAP Issues Paper as a cross-cutting theme and “an absolute necessity for all life on earth.” The NAP Issues Paper and NCRA report recognises that water scarcity results in adverse health outcomes such as communicable disease and psychological distress. Given the clear evidence that children and young people are disproportionately impacted by these health outcomes, it is essential that the NAP include child-sensitive measures that can address the risks to children and young people.

Water scarcity limits access to safe water for drinking and for practising basic hygiene at home, in schools and in health-care facilities.⁶¹ Flooding and other extreme weather events place water supplies at risk and can increase children and young people’s risk of contracting water-borne illnesses.⁶² Communities that are

most at risk of contaminated water supplies are regional and remote communities and First Nations communities and there is a strong interdependency between these domains.

Clean water has been recognised as critical to Closing the Gap in health outcomes for First Nations communities.⁶³ The NAP can reference the commitment to water security projects in First Nations communities through the National Water Grid Fund and National Water Grid Investment Framework.

The New Zealand NAP commits to understanding the needs of people disproportionately impacted by a reduction of water quality and quantity including children, through community engagement.⁶⁴

Climate-resilient and child-sensitive actions can include a national, climate-resilient upgrade or replacement of water and sewerage systems that supply water to schools, health services and child-care facilities in communities most at risk of poor water and sewerage.

The NAP can include a national approach to assessing and improving water quality to ensure that water supplies in schools, health services and child-care facilities meet the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* and where they do not, water purification measures can be implemented.

Additionally, the NAP can include WASH-specific education and health measures that strengthen the capacity of children and their families to cope with water related risks.

Infrastructure and built environments

Children and young people are significantly impacted by climate-related damage to infrastructure and built environments. This includes early learning centres, schools, health and mental health centres, integrated child and family centres, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds as well as their homes and access to essential services such as electricity, water and gas. The New Zealand NAP recognises the holistic benefits of adaptation in built environments contributing to:

“...improved health and wellbeing, more affordable and accessible infrastructure services, warmer and drier homes and the opportunity to address existing inequities... and ensure intergenerational equity.”⁶⁵

New Zealand’s NAP includes a commitment to considering the needs of all groups disproportionately impacted by climate change, including youth, in the development of systems-level guidance, tools, methodologies and adaptation plans.⁶⁶

A child-sensitive approach to Australia’s NAP can include a similar commitment that children and young people’s needs and rights are considered in all plans, actions, tools and methodologies in relation to climate resilient and climate adaptive infrastructure and built environments.

The NAP can include actions including a review of heat vulnerability within settings where children learn and play such as early learning centres, schools, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds and a national commitment to reducing heat vulnerability, for example, by greening and demineralising these spaces. The NAP, as a national strategy, can consider minimum standards for early learning and school infrastructure to ensure all early learning centres and schools are disaster-ready and climate resilient. This action must be coupled with investment to enable early learning centres and schools to upgrade or replace existing infrastructure.



Recommendations for Australia's NAP:

- 2.1** The NAP should ensure an intersectional equity lens which addresses the intersection of climate impacts and entrenched disadvantage, directing greater resources and specific programs and processes for communities most at risk. The NAP could consider embedding climate resilience and adaptation programming within the new PLACE approach, or the Stronger People, Stronger Places program in order to trial multidimensional, place-based approaches.

In addition, the NAP should mainstream adaptation measures across all child-critical social and health services and sectors including education, health, food security and nutrition, social protection, infrastructure and built environments, water and sanitation and disaster risk reduction:

Health and social support systems

- 2.2** Commit to actions that improve children and young people's equitable access to health care, including child and maternal health services and mental health care, vaccinations and child nutrition.
- 2.3** Strengthen climate resilient public health infrastructure and health service provision.
- 2.4** Ensure that children's needs are considered in disaster recovery and resilience, through a child sensitive build back approach, that prioritises long term (5-10 years) quality and culturally appropriate health and wellbeing programs available in ACCOs, allied health settings, schools, early learning centres and community hubs to enable psychosocial recovery and build social and emotional resilience pre and post disaster.
- 2.5** Expand government payments during and after disasters and improve flexibility of payments, considering how to reduce the burden of proof for the most at risk communities.
- 2.6** Strengthen family violence and child protection services to effectively respond to increased safety risks to children during and after disasters, including trauma counselling and other mental health supports, measures to promote continuity of care and coordination with other response services.

Workforce and skills

Education:

- 2.7** Mainstream climate in national education policies and the national curriculum.
- 2.8** Review and develop new pathway structures to incentivise young people into green jobs, and look to build on current successful programs such as access to free TAFE courses in areas that contribute to the energy transition and adaptation needs, especially for communities currently reliant on fossil fuel related employment.
- 2.9** Review climate resilience of spaces where children learn and play such as integrated child and family centres, early learning and school infrastructure, and prioritise upgrades for those spaces most at risk.
- 2.10** Prioritise school mental health services and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training to ensure holistic climate resilience in early learning, schools and other settings where children play and learn.

Primary industries and food systems

Food, nutrition and agriculture:

- 2.11** Ensure that actions in the NAP that aim to strengthen food systems and climate-resilient food production consider and address access to healthy and nutritious food within child-care and educational settings, and age-appropriate programs to build knowledge and skills on food, nutrition and basic cooking skills.

Water Security

- 2.12** Include a commitment to a national, climate-resilient upgrade or replacement of water and sewerage systems that supply water to schools, health services and child-care facilities in communities most at risk of poor water and sewerage.
- 2.13** Develop a national approach to assessing and improving water quality to ensure that water supplies in schools, health services and child-care facilities meet the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and where they do not, water purification measures can be implemented
- 2.14** Include WASH-specific education and health measures that strengthen the capacity of children and their families to cope with water related risks.

Infrastructure and built environments

- 2.15** Ensure that children and young people's needs and rights are considered in all plans, actions, tools and methodologies in relation to climate resilient and climate adaptive infrastructure and built environments.
- 2.16** Review of heat vulnerability within settings where children learn and play such as early learning centres, schools, recreational facilities, parks, playgrounds.
- 2.17** Include a national commitment to reducing heat vulnerability in these spaces, for example, by greening and demineralising these spaces.
- 2.18** Consider minimum standards for child and maternal health centres, integrated child and family centres, early learning centres and school infrastructure to ensure all buildings are disaster-ready and climate resilient, and prioritise investment for those most at risk for review and upgrade. The National Quality Standards⁶⁷ for Early Childhood Education and Care are a great example of how standards can lift the quality of services. There is an opportunity to embed standards relating to adaptation and climate resilience in these existing quality frameworks and standards to similarly encourage and lift the quality of adaptation and climate resilience of these services.

Measuring progress and success through a child-sensitive measurement framework

Developing relevant and reasonable child-focused indicators and measures for Australia's NAP builds understanding in how adaptation priorities and actions impact children and young people. Foundational to the implementation of Australia's NAP are the following question:

- ① Is progress being made in meeting children and young people's climate-related needs and vulnerabilities through adaptation actions?
- ② Are children and young people empowered and agents of change in adaptation policy development, decision-making and implementation?

Child-sensitive indicators have multiple and important benefits – they can contribute to NAP reporting at global and national levels, improve accountability and decision-making, inform investments and assist in continuous learning and iteration.

The importance of disaggregation

In order to gain a clear picture of the lives of all children and young people in Australia, it is essential that data collection is disaggregated by age, gender, postcode, Indigenous status, ethnicity, country of birth, socio-economic and disability status.

With respect to the existing indicators identified below, disaggregation will be key to understanding how children and young people in climate vulnerable communities are impacted by climate change. This is an overarching principle that should underpin the NAP measurement and evaluation framework.

Global guidance

At a global level, the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (formally Global Goal on Adaptation) includes the following targets most relevant to children and young people:

- a. "Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all.
- b. Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all.
- c. Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities.
- d. Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements.
- e. Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all."⁶⁸

Alongside the targets set out in the UAE framework, targets specifically relating to education and mental health have been identified as relevant and important in NAPs.⁶⁹ Additionally, measuring children and young people's participation in consultation, decision-making and implementation should be incorporated into measures of success.

A two-year UAE-Belem Work Programme on indicators has been established to develop indicators and methodologies for measuring targets.⁷⁰ A range of child and young people-focused organisations have made submissions on appropriate child-sensitive indicators to be incorporated into the framework.⁷¹ The UAE-Belem Work Programme Synthesis Report includes child-focused and child-sensitive indicators which can be drawn on for Australia's NAP framework.

Australian guidance

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) recently released a proposed indicator framework on climate change and health, setting

out existing indicators and proposed indicators based on data gaps in the domains of air quality, water quality, sun radiation, extreme weather events, housing and waste.⁷² This report can inform and guide the development of NAP indicators.

Similarly, a range of indicators and data-sets across sectors and issues measured by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the AIHW, Australian Housing Conditions Dataset and National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System can inform NAP indicators. Key indicators developed for Closing the Gap are also available and can be drawn on.

UNICEF Australia and the Young and Resilient Research Centre's report on child-centred indicators (CCI) for climate change provides a qualitative picture of climate change from the perspective and experiences of children and young people.⁷³ Using a youth-centred, creative and participatory workshop methodology, researchers from Western Sydney University explored children and young people's experiences of climate change and co-developed a set of child-centred indicators.

Recommendations for Australia's NAP:

Targets – Consider use of the UAE Framework of targets and include additional targets relating to education, mental health and the participation of children and young people in the NAP.

Indicators - Develop indicators to measure the impact of NAP strategies on children and young people combining:

- General population indicators
- Child and young person-specific indicators.
- Child-centred indicators based on children and young people's perspectives.

Indicators should be disaggregated by age, gender, disability status, ethnicity, socio-economic status, country of birth, Indigenous status, and postcode.

Table of proposed indicators: A table of proposed child-sensitive indicators have been set out in **Appendix 1** of this report. We have identified a small number of existing indicators used in Australia and proposed some new indicators or adaptations, including from UNICEF Australia and Young and Resilience Research Centre's Child Centred Indicators for Climate Change⁷⁴. If appropriately disaggregated, these indicators are a starting point for tracking how children and young people are experiencing climate change and the impact of NAP strategies on them. They can be embedded within existing frameworks for measuring socio-economic progress, such as Measuring What Matters.

Implementing the NAP – Child-sensitive budgeting and data collection and analysis

Implementing the NAP and assessing its impact on children and young people in Australia, requires a commitment to ensuring that budgeting and data collection are child-sensitive.

Budgets

At a global level, a 2023 report on addressing the climate finance gap for children has found that only 2.4% of climate finance from key multilateral climate funds support child-responsive program activities.⁷⁵

Allocating sufficient resources to child-critical social services and sectors to meet children and young people's climate change-related needs has the potential to yield higher social and economic returns – as investments during childhood are cost-effective and contribute to increased health, education and well-being of the population in the longer term.⁷⁶

The UNCRC General Comment 19 provides clear guidance on states' obligations to consider children's rights throughout all stages of the budget process, including:

- Identifying and considering evidence and disaggregated data on children and young people to inform allocation of resources.
- Investigating the potential impacts of budgets on children and young people by consulting with them and their caregivers.
- Setting performance targets linking child-sensitive goals to budget allocations and tracking actual expenditure and its outcomes for children and young people.
- Raising awareness and building the capacity of public officials to create child-sensitive budgets.

In applying these principles to Australia's NAP budgeting, there is value in adopting a whole-of-government approach that prioritises allocation of resources to adaptation strategies in child-critical

essential services. Financial performance targets can be established and linked with child-sensitive indicators.

During the development of the budget, children and young people should be consulted through participatory processes, similar to those set out in the earlier chapter of this report. There is also considerable scope to build the capacity of public servants to engage in child-sensitive budgeting practices.

Data

Data is critical to measuring progress of the NAP in meeting children and young people's climate-related needs and vulnerabilities, and ensuring they are empowered as agents of change in adaptation policy development, decision-making and implementation.

There is value in ensuring that the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and other agencies collecting critical data such as the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, are involved in the development of indicators and in setting a framework for collection and analysis of data to measure NAP progress and its impact on children and young people.⁷⁷

Best practice in data collection requires a high level of disaggregation to ensure that children and young people across age groups, genders, household income, disability, socio-economic status, country of birth, Indigenous status, and postcode are captured.⁷⁸

Measurement should also be inclusive of children and young people, actively involving them in research and monitoring and longitudinal studies to explore the relationship between children's rights and climate change over an extended period of time.

Recommendations for Australia's NAP:

Budgeting:

- Adopt a whole-of-government approach that prioritises child-critical social services and sectors.
- Gather and use child-specific data to inform NAP budgets such as the AIHW's data on children's health, housing, social support, education.
- Establish financial performance targets and link with child-sensitive indicators to track real expenditure that goes to child-specific sectors and programs.
- Consult with children and young people on budget allocations for the NAP utilising the participatory processes outlined above, to ensure that children and young people's views are heard and taken into account.
- Build the capacity of public servants to engage in child-sensitive budgeting practices.

Data:

- Engage with the ABS to ensure that children and young people are considered in the NAP measurement and evaluation framework and collection of data.
- Consider ways to ensure a high level of disaggregation to ensure that children and young people across age groups, genders, socio-economic status, disability, country of birth, Indigenous status, and postcode are captured.
- Include children and young people in research and monitoring and longitudinal studies to explore the relationship between children's rights and climate change and the impact of the NAP on children, over an extended period of time.

Appendix 1

Table of proposed child-sensitive indicators drawn from existing and available data sets in Australia

Note: Indicators drawn from *UNICEF Australia and Young and Resilient Research Centre's report*⁷⁹ and marked as CCI in the Source.

Overarching principles of disaggregation: Data collection is disaggregated by age, gender, Indigenous status, ethnicity, country of birth, socio-economic and disability status, and postcode.

Social Protection - Proposed Indicators	Source
Number of people accessing Department of Social Services Payment Benefits (expanded to include Disaster Recovery Payments) and duration of access.	DSS Benefit and Payment Recipient Demographics - quarterly data
Children and young people say their families have enough money to support them and provide for their basic needs during and after climate-change related events.	CCI
Education - Proposed Indicators	Source
The number of actual full-time equivalent student-days attended by full-time students in Years 1–10 in Semester 1 as a percentage of the total number of possible student-days attended in Semester 1.	Measurement Framework for Schooling in Australia
Apparent retention rate from Year 10 to Year 12.	Schedule of key performance measures 2020–2023
Proportion of the 20–24-year-old population having attained at least Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above.	
Number of actions in national education policies that relate to climate change, green skills and disaster risk reduction.	Recommended indicator
Number of modules in the national curriculum that build competencies in climate change, green skills development and disaster risk reduction.	
Number of children and young people that access to high-quality climate change and environmental education in schools / learning institutions*.	CCI adapted
Number of children and young people that access school / learning institutions during and after climate-change related events.	CCI adapted
Number of children and young people that have access to digital learning during and after climate-change related events.	CCI adapted
Children and young people say climate change and its effects do/ do not impact their education.	CCI adapted
Food and Agriculture - Proposed Indicators	Source
Proportion of children and adolescents that do not meet the recommended daily serve of fruit and vegetables.	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) - National Health Survey
Number of people that have access to locally grown food.	CCI
Number of people that have access to healthy, fresh and nutritious food.	CCI
Children and young people say they have equal access to sufficient and affordable nutritious food.	CCI

*For CCI indicators, where 'number' is cited, other measures such as proportion could also be used as appropriate in specific contexts.

Health – Proposed indicators	Source
Number of notifications of vector-borne diseases	Department of Health and Aged Care National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)
Annual number of deaths / hospitalisations due to extreme weather-related events (exposure to excessive natural heat, excessive natural cold, rain and storms and bushfires).	AIHW National Mortality Database (NMD) –
Prevalence of lifetime and 12 month long mental disorders. Percentage of people with mental disorders who consulted with health professionals.	ABS, National Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing
*This may need some adaptation to understand the impacts of climate change on mental health.	
Number of children and young people that experience stress, anxiety and/or depression (general & during and after climate change related events).	CCI (adapted)
Number of mental health programs and services available to children and young people in primary health care settings, schools, learning institutions and digital platforms.	CCI
Number of children and young people that access mental health support services in health care settings and non-health care settings such as schools digital platforms, (general & during and after climate change related events).	CCI
Children and young people are mentally well and happy.	CCI
Children and young people are hopeful and optimistic about their futures.	CCI
Infrastructure and built environments	Source
Proportion of people living in overcrowded and severely overcrowded housing.	ABS Census of Population and Housing
Proportion of dwellings within 400m of a public open space larger than 1.5 hectares. *This could be adapted to include an element of green / climate resilient open space.	Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) – data currently only available for only 2 time points, 2018 and 2021 but could be more regularly collected.
Number of climate-resilient schools / learning institutions / health facilities / sport and recreational facilities / parks / playgrounds / libraries.	CCI
Number of children and young people that access climate resilient schools / learning institutions / health facilities / sport and recreational facilities / parks / playgrounds / libraries.	CCI
Number of children and young people living in climate-resilient housing.	CCI adapted
Number children and young people living in housing impacted by climate change related events.	CCI adapted
Number of children and young people experiencing displacement and homelessness by climate change related events.	CCI
Children and young people say they have access to adequate, affordable and safe housing.	CCI

Water & Sanitation- Proposed indicators	Source
Proportion of Australians who have access to quality drinking water.	This is not an indicator currently in use however could be reinstated ABS 2013. Environmental Issues: Water use and conservation
Health burden of unsafe sanitation – attributable fatal (YLL) and non-fatal burden (YLD) and deaths.	AIHW Australian Burden of Disease Study among First Nations people Could be expanded to non-Indigenous populations
Number of children and young people that say they have reliable access to clean, safe and sufficient water and sanitation.	CCI
Disaster preparedness – Proposed Indicators	Source
Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.	Sendai Framework (adopted by the Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework)
Number of people that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to them at the national and local levels.	Sendai Framework (adopted by the Australian Disaster Preparedness Framework)
Children and young people say their communities are adequately prepared to adapt to, respond to and recover from climate change and related events (e.g. natural disasters).	CCI
Number of children and young people that have access to age appropriate, accurate climate change, environmental and disaster-related information.	CCI adapted
Level of availability of age appropriate, accurate disaster-related information designed for and targeted to children and young people.	CCI adapted
Meaningful child and youth participation – Proposed Indicators	Source
Availability of mechanisms for children and young people to participate in NAP development, governance and implementation.	CCI adapted
Number of children and young people that participate in NAP consultation, decision-making and implementation processes.	CCI adapted
Children and young people are aware of and feel safe and empowered to participate in NAP processes.	CCI adapted
Children and young people say that through NAP consultation, development, governance and implementation the government listens to, values and acts on their needs and aspirations relating to climate change and the environment.	CCI adapted

Endnotes

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