



16-17 April 2024
Geneva | Switzerland

UNICEF-NGO CONSULTATIONS: Partnering for Children in the Climate Crisis

16-17 April 2024
Geneva, Switzerland
Co-organized by UNICEF & ICVA



A GLOBAL NGO NETWORK
FOR PRINCIPLED AND EFFECTIVE
HUMANITARIAN ACTION



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Session 2: How to enhance UNICEF-NGO engagement on climate change



Emma Visman
Save the Children International



Shiraz Akhtar Wajih
Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group



Sebastien Truffaut
UNICEF



Mohammad Harun Rashid
UNICEF

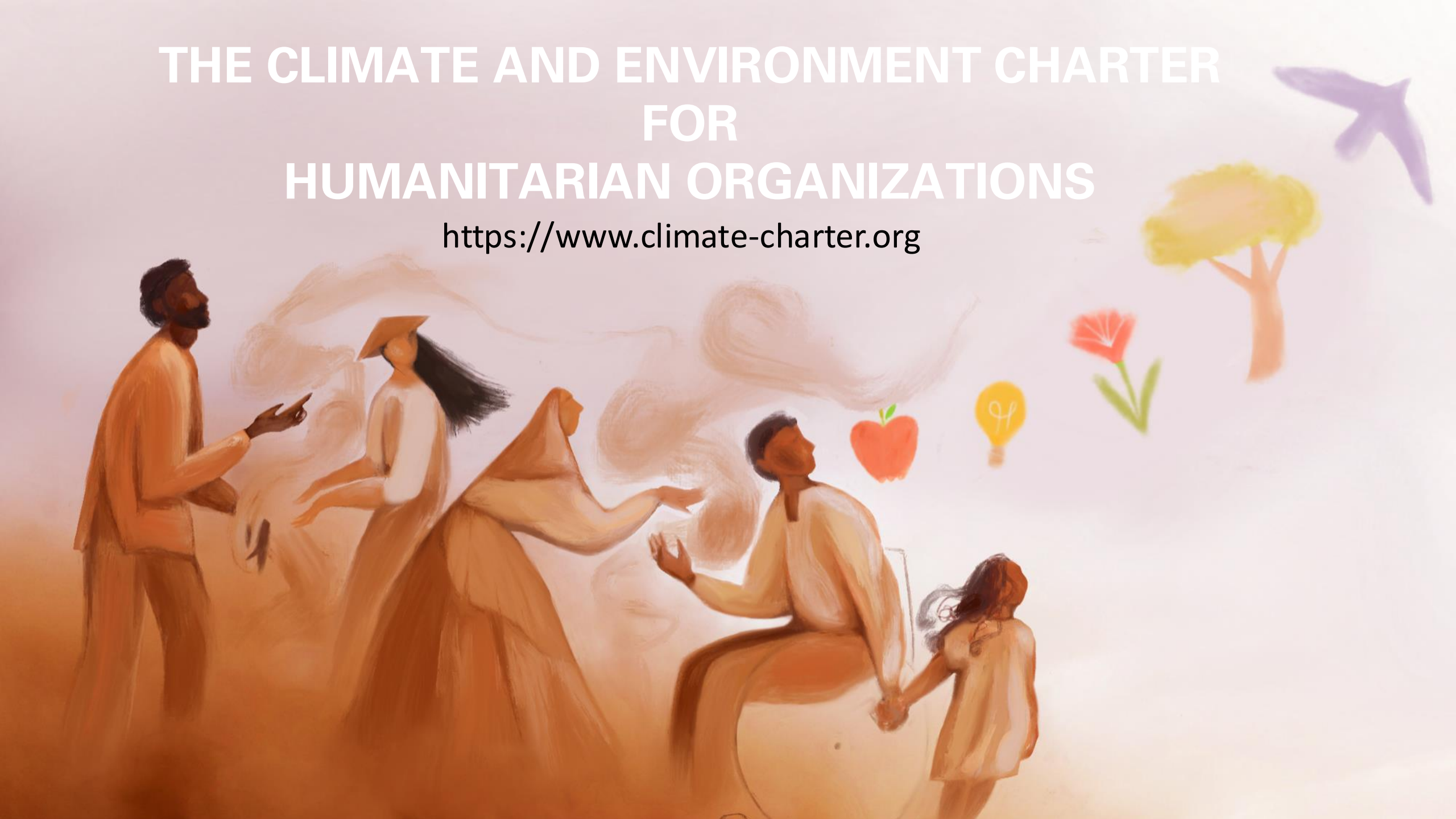


Nishanie Jayamaha
Secretariat for the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations



THE CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT CHARTER FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

<https://www.climate-charter.org>



Signatories

**398
signatories,
13 supporters**

(Switzerland, USA, Norway,
Denmark, Germany, EU,
Sweden, Spain, France,
Canada, Japan, UK,
Australia)

Humanitarian Networks	3%
RCRC National Societies	34%
National and local NGOs, INGO local/regional chapters	30%
International NGOs	24%
Research organizations, think tanks, consultancies	3%
UN Agencies, IGOs	1%

Commitments

1. Step up our response to growing humanitarian needs and help people adapt to the impacts of the climate and environmental crises.

2. Maximize the environmental sustainability of our work and rapidly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Embrace the leadership of local actors and communities

4. Increase our capacity to understand climate and environmental risks and develop evidence-based solutions

5. Work collaboratively across the humanitarian, development and environmental sectors and beyond to strengthen climate action

6. Use our influence to mobilize urgent and more ambitious climate action and environmental protection.

7. Develop and improve targets and standards as we implement our commitments

What

How

Mutual accountability

Unpacking commitments 1 and 2

1. Step up our response to growing humanitarian needs and help people adapt to the impacts of the climate and environmental crises.

ADAPTATION

- Stepping up our response
- Focus on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, early warning and early action
- Preparedness, response, and recovery
- Supporting those most at risk

2. Maximize the environmental sustainability of our work and rapidly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.

MITIGATION

- Environmental policies
- Longer-term environmental impact of our programs
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Managing Resources and Reducing Waste





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Ignite Talk 1: Anticipatory Action (AA) : Paradigm shift from reactive to proactive response



Mohammad Harun Rashid
UNICEF



Humanitarian Action in a Changing Climate

“ As a single mother, I had no money for myself and to look after my baby. I only looked up to God every day for our survival. The money received before the flooding was a great help.”

Faith, recipient of anticipatory cash, UNICEF-Red Cross Project , Nigeria

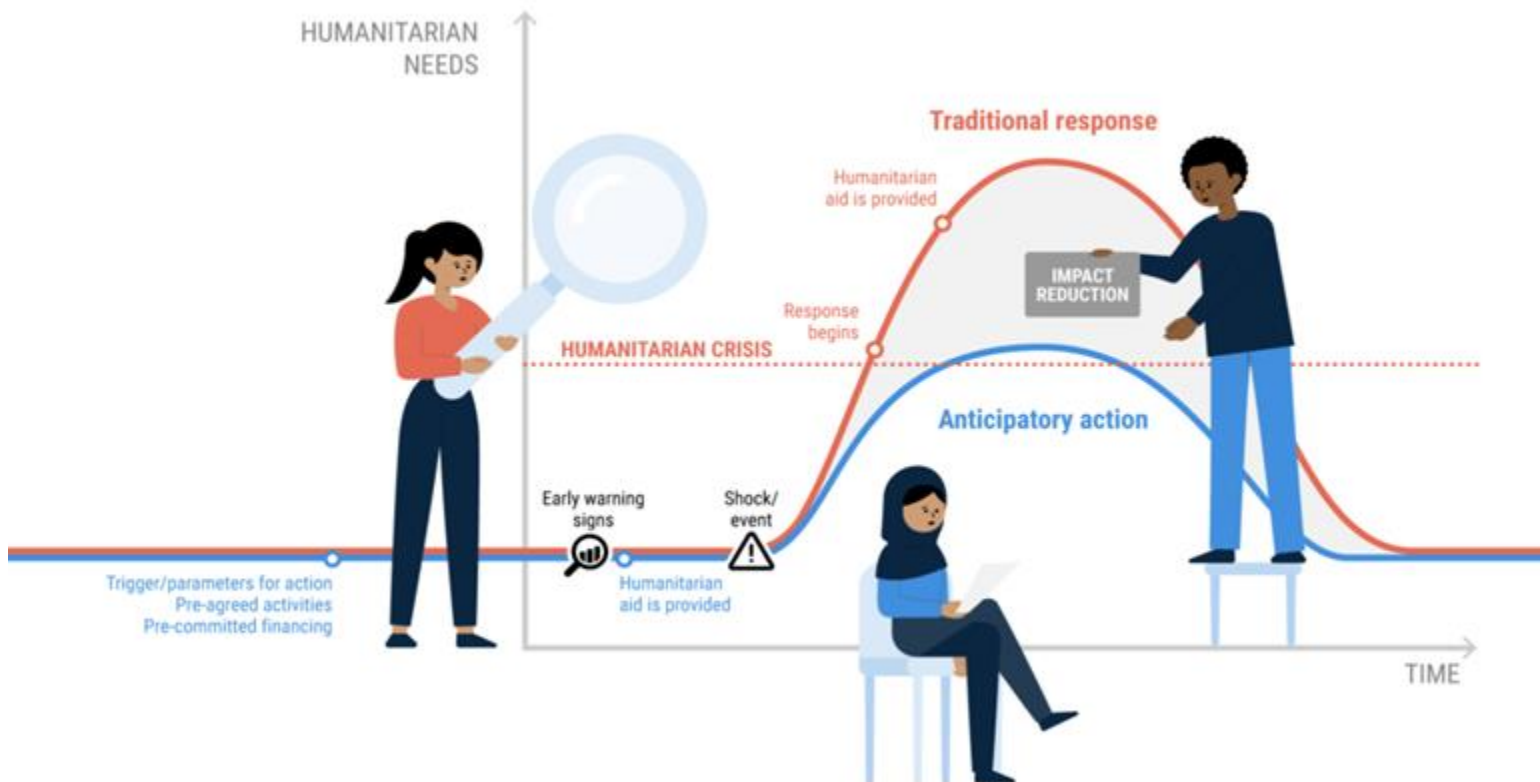
- ❖ **Nearly every child worldwide is confronted with at least one significant climate or environmental hazard, shock, or stress.**
- ❖ **Addressing the climate induced shocks requires innovative solutions and proactive measures.**
- ❖ **Anticipatory Action (AA) is one such innovation.**

“After participating at pre-monsoon session, we know how to prepare to move to safer areas to keep ourselves, family, our books, stationaries safe from floods”

Naval Kishore Kamait, Ujjwal Children's Club, Nepal , UNICEF Anticipatory Action project

Understanding the concept – Key characteristics of AA

- **Risk analysis:** identify and assess the seriousness of hazards that may affect a country in an outlook period.
- **Triggers/parameters for action :** developed based on forecasts to monitor the risks and determine when to intervene.
- **Pre-agreed interventions :** Set of activities planned based on the identified threats & developed considering the risks and impact on children and people.
- **Pre-committed financing:** funding committed at the planning phase and ready for disbursement to enable activities to be undertaken in a timely manner.



Triggers or parameters
(The Model)



Pre-arranged activities
(The Delivery)



Pre-committed financing
(The Money)

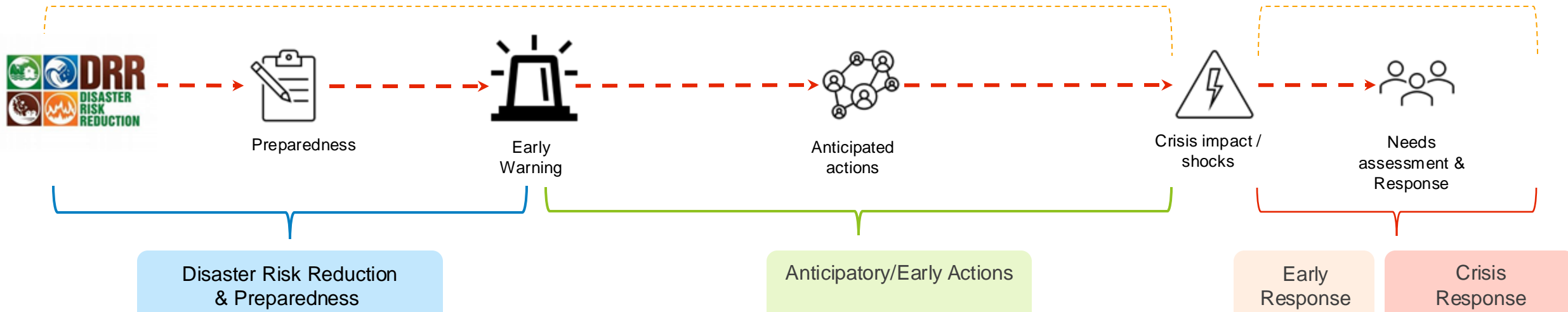
DRR, Preparedness, AA & Response Linkages

- AA sits in a **small window of opportunity** between an early warning (or trigger for action) and the onset of a crisis.
- AA should **not be seen as a standalone** component; it should be integrated into humanitarian and DRR programme cycles.
- Good **preparedness** leads to effective AA implementation.
- **No regrets** principle, still an **innovative** space .

Prior to the crisis ...

.....In anticipation of the crisis

... after the crisis

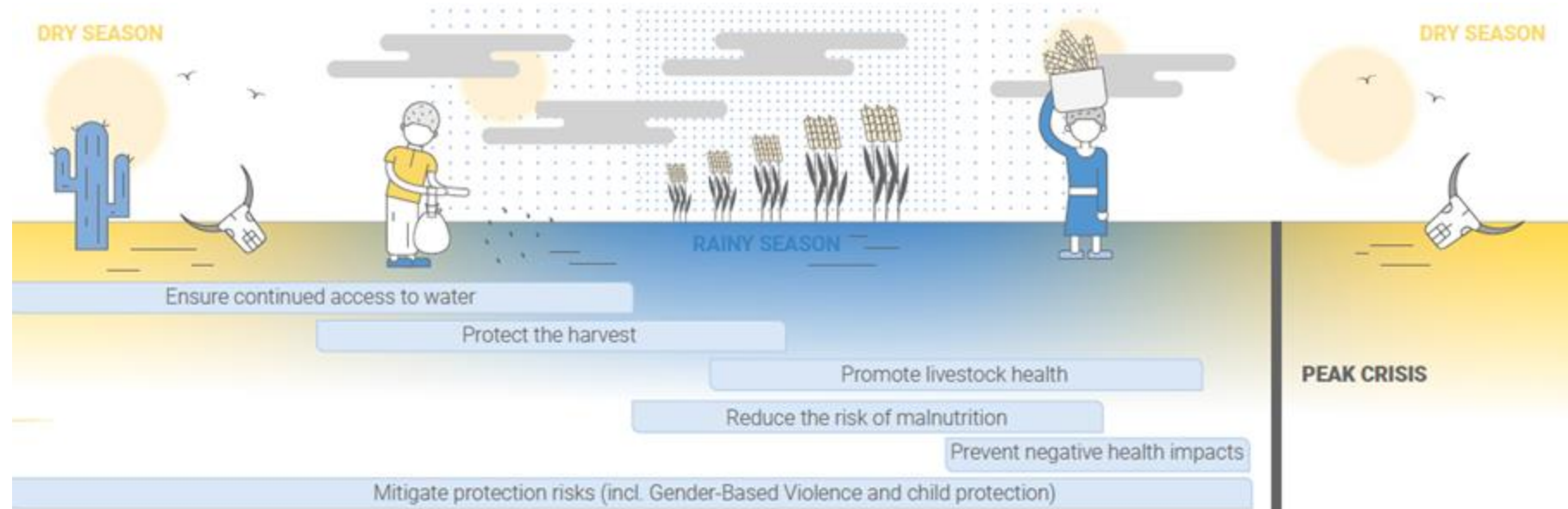


Outcomes and Impact

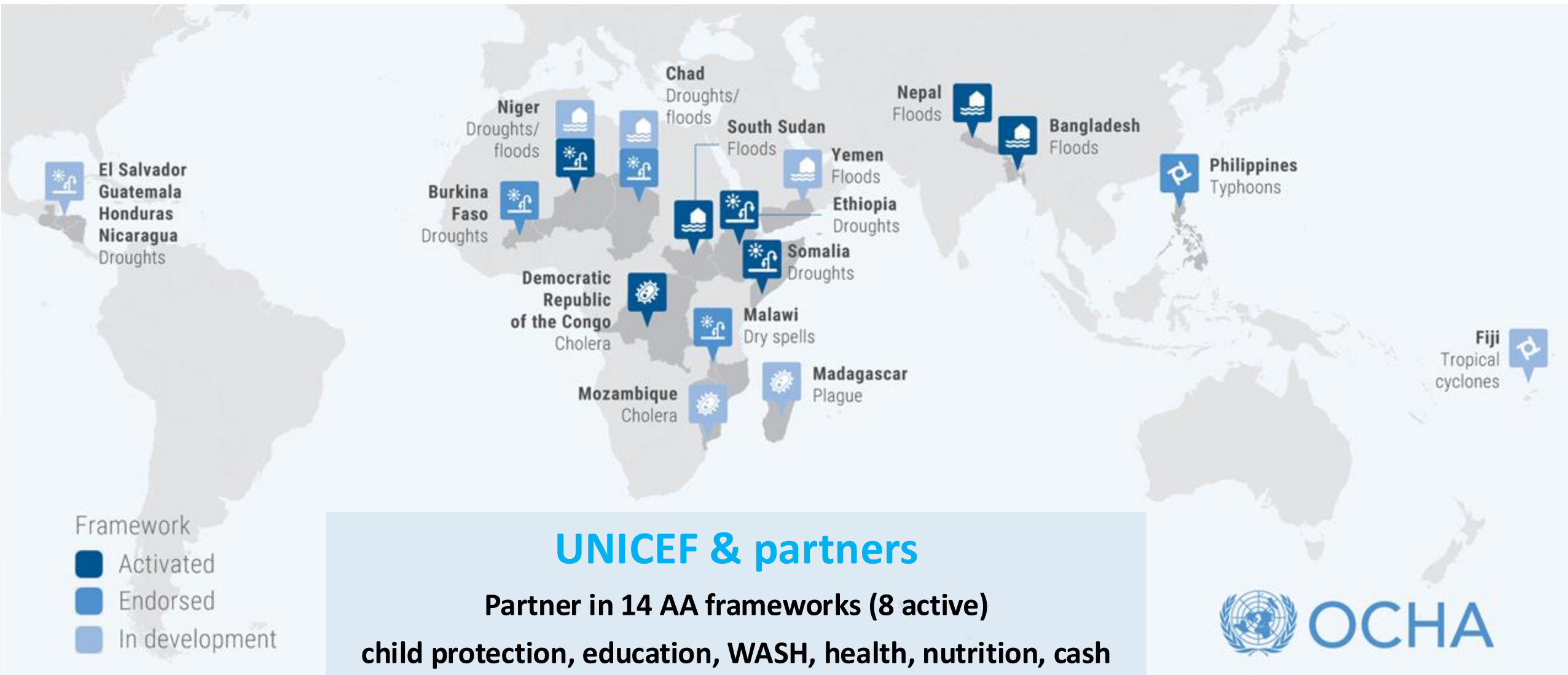
- **Dignified way to assist people:** enhance people's dignity while protecting them from further exposure to shocks.
- **Reduce** negative impacts and humanitarian needs.
- **Effective** : substantial savings in time and money by acting in advance of emergencies.



ROI 3.5



UNICEF in collective AA



Partnership and collaboration: CERF/OCHA, Anticipation Hub, Grand Bargain, EW4ALL, REAP, co-lead Protection Gender & Inclusion working group , clusters

A FRAMEWORK FOR UNICEF'S ANTICIPATORY ACTION



VISION

Reduce the impact of humanitarian crises on children through a more proactive & protective approach

GOAL

Using a holistic approach, undertake early actions to protect the most vulnerable children and their families from foreseeable crises, in an age, gender and inclusion-sensitive manner, and in some contexts to help them cope with the cumulative impact of conflict and climate shocks.

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Understanding the risks and impact on children

- Strengthen child centered risk analysis and preparedness.
- Partnership for strengthening early warning systems & triggers.

Enabling resources to mitigate child risks

- Develop guidance and tools on programme sectors and cross cutting issues.
- Leverage funding opportunities and setting up an internal flexible financing architecture.

Enhancing AA implementation with key stakeholders

- Strengthen partnership with Anticipation Hub, and other global, regional and national platforms.
- Engage with NGOs, partners, communities and government to strengthen child-centered AA approach.

Scaling-up AA with evaluation, learning & evidence

- Establish and support monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning.
- Evidence generation and advocacy to make an investment case and scale-up of AA.

PRINCIPLES

Child-centered using a holistic approach

Coordinated, impact-based and cost-effective

Collaborative, Sustainable and localized

Participatory, evidence-based and accountable

Key Messages

Anticipatory Action is timelier, cost-effective, more efficient, and provides a more dignified response.

Anticipatory Action is bridging with DRR, climate and development nexus.

Evidence generation and good practice on child centred AA.

Advocacy for resource mobilization from humanitarian, development and climate finance.

Collaboration and advocacy for promoting child centred AA is key.

Thank You!





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Ignite Talk 2: Framing Our Approaches Child-sensitive integrated Climate Risk Management



Emma Visman
Save the Children International



Save the Children

Children have done the least to cause the Climate Crisis but are most affected by it.

Nearly 1/2 of all children worldwide, live in countries at extreme risk of the impacts of climate change



A CHILD BORN TODAY* WILL EXPERIENCE ON AVERAGE:



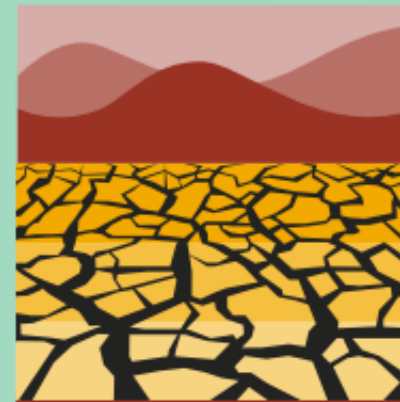
**2x MORE
WILDFIRES**



**2.8x MORE
CROP FAILURES**



**2.8x MORE
FLOODS**



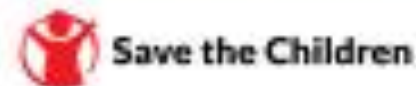
**2.6x MORE
DROUGHTS**



**6.8x MORE
HEATWAVES**

*Compared to someone born in 1960. For more information see [Born into Climate Crisis: Why we must act now to secure children's rights](#)

TAKING ACTION ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS FOR CHILDREN



By 2024, Save the Children are working to directly reach over 1.5m children and their families who are most at risk from the impacts of climate change. All programs are locally led, rights and community-based and child-led.



Healthy start in life

Strengthen health and climate resilience

Understand climate impacts on child health

Climate resilient health systems and communities

Healthy communities supported by healthy ecosystems

Greening cities for children*



Safe back to school and learning

Ensure education continuity, climate change education and skills development

Green and safe schools*

Ensure education continuity, climate change education and skills development

Education for climate action*



Live free from violence

Climate-informed and responsive children protection systems

Climate-informed and responsive children protection systems

Promoting well-being and mental health in climate-affected communities



Safety nets and resilient families

Improve and protect food security and livelihoods

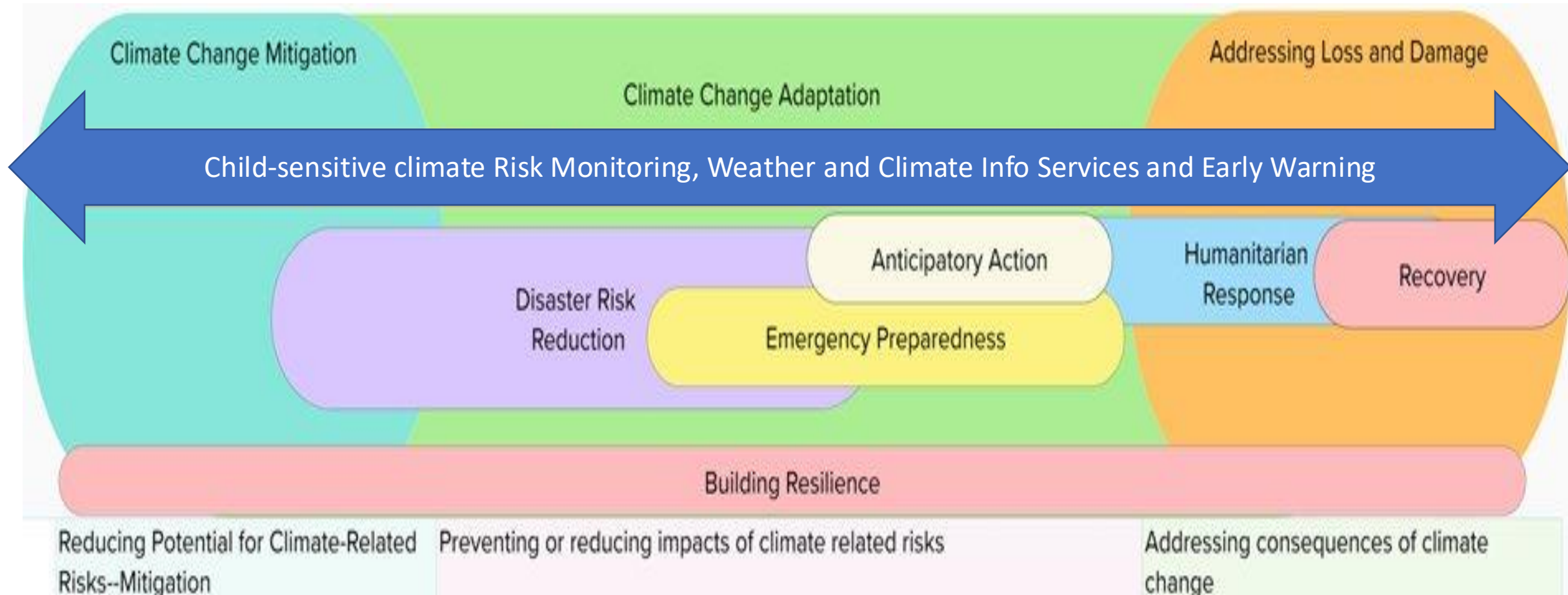
Adaptive and shock-responsive social protection systems

Improving and protecting food security and livelihoods

Green jobs for young people and access to clean energy

Sustainable food systems*

Integrated climate risk management



How can children support early warning systems?

Disaster risk knowledge

Participatory risk mapping and identification of child specific risks



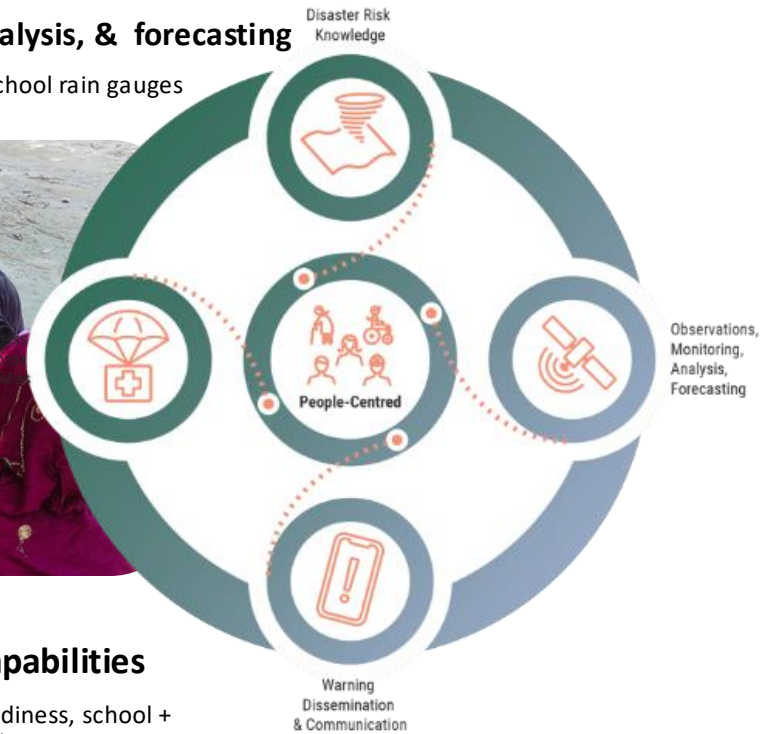
Warning dissemination and communication

Support identifying messages and mediums that are useful and deliver messages, for example through schools



Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, & forecasting

Support information collection, e.g. via school rain gauges



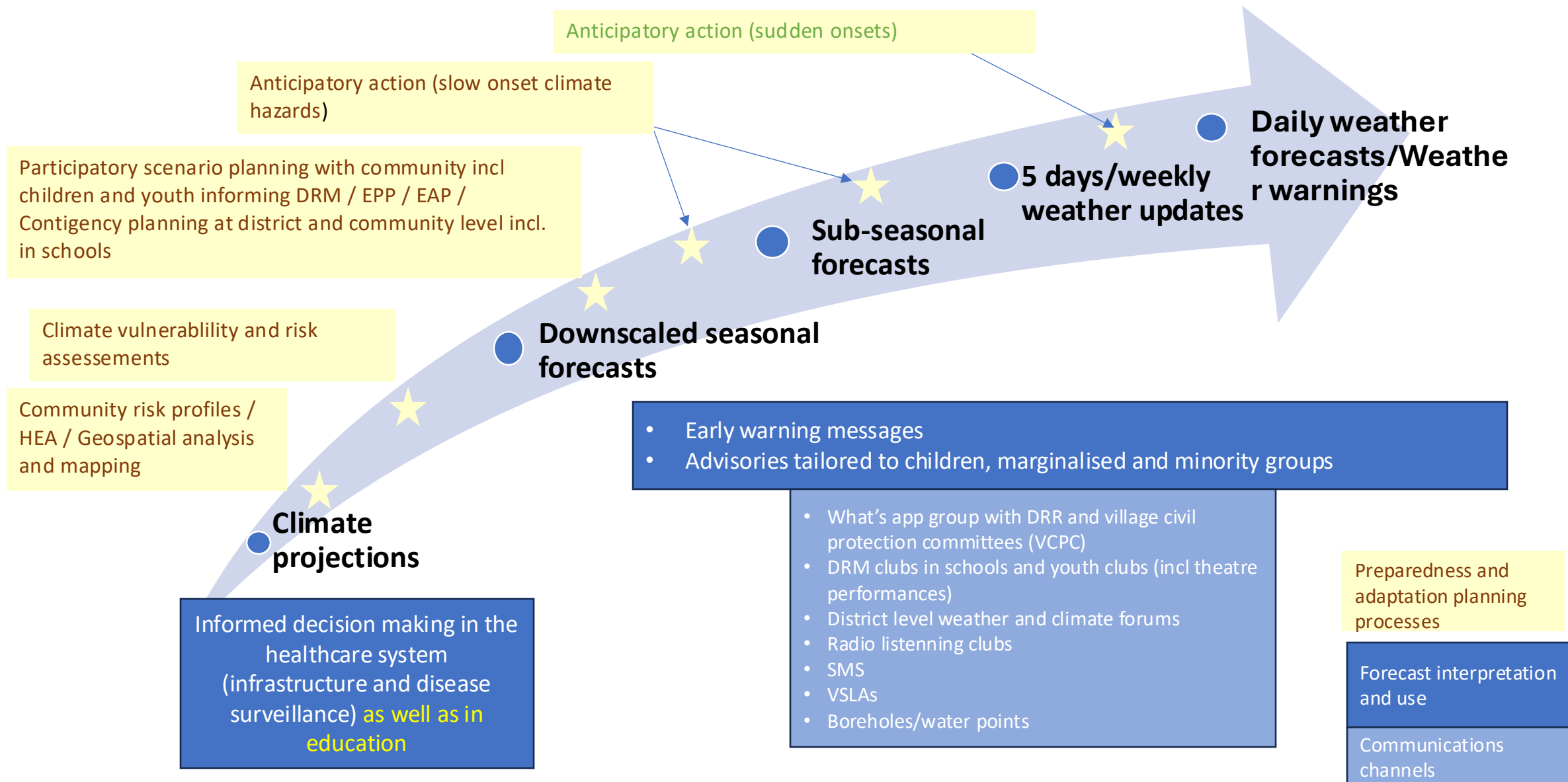
Preparedness and response capabilities

Implementing disaster risk plans, e.g. EWS readiness, school + community safety drills, evacuation planning



Early Warnings for All

Using weather and climate information across timeframes: an example from Malawi





THANK YOU



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Ignite Talk 3: Building Sustainable Supply Chain & Environmental & Social Safeguards in UNICEF



Sebastien Truffaut
UNICEF



1. UNICEF Sustainability and Climate Action Plan

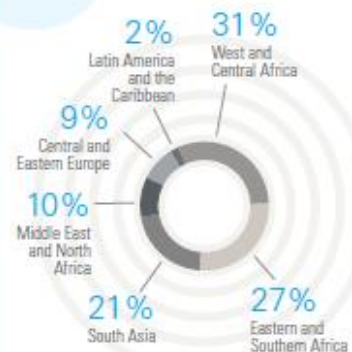
	STRATEGIES		POLICY INSTRUMENTS
UN wide/ Inter-agency	UN Sustainability Management Strategy <i>Systematically integrate sustainability considerations in procurement practices (in both polices and tenders) and publicly report on them</i> <i>Strengthen monitoring/compliance of UN supplier Code of Conduct (supplier's respect of UN's environmental, social and economic principles)</i>	Current <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDIS Human Rights & Business Principles UN Supplier CoC Incoming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Trafficking Forced Labor Policy Framework Gender Responsive Procurement 	
UNICEF Corporate	2023 – 2030 Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan <i>Drive sustainability within UNICEF and our global network of partners, governments, and suppliers</i>	Current <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAP Incoming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESS Regulatory Framework CFRM Procedure Safeguarding Policy 	
UNICEF Supply	SD Strategy OMP 2022-2025 <i>Expand sustainable procurement</i> <i>Decrease our carbon footprint</i>	Current <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Policy Prohibiting & Combatting Fraud and Corruption</u> <u>Zero Tolerance Policy on Gifts and Hospitality</u> <u>Information Disclosure Policy</u> <u>Policy on Personal Data Protection</u> <u>Sustainable Procurement Procedure</u> 	

Core sustainability issues / minimum standards for UNICEF suppliers:

Organizational Governance
 Ethical Conduct
 Environment
 Human Rights
 Labour Practices
 Safeguarding
 Economy

UNICEF supply across the globe

REGIONS WHERE SUPPLIES WERE USED



GOODS

**\$5.555
billion**

SERVICES

**\$1.828
billion**

**\$7.383
billion**



UNICEF GLOBAL SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS HUBS

\$188.18 million in supplies were delivered to 146 countries and areas from UNICEF Global Supply and Logistics Hubs.

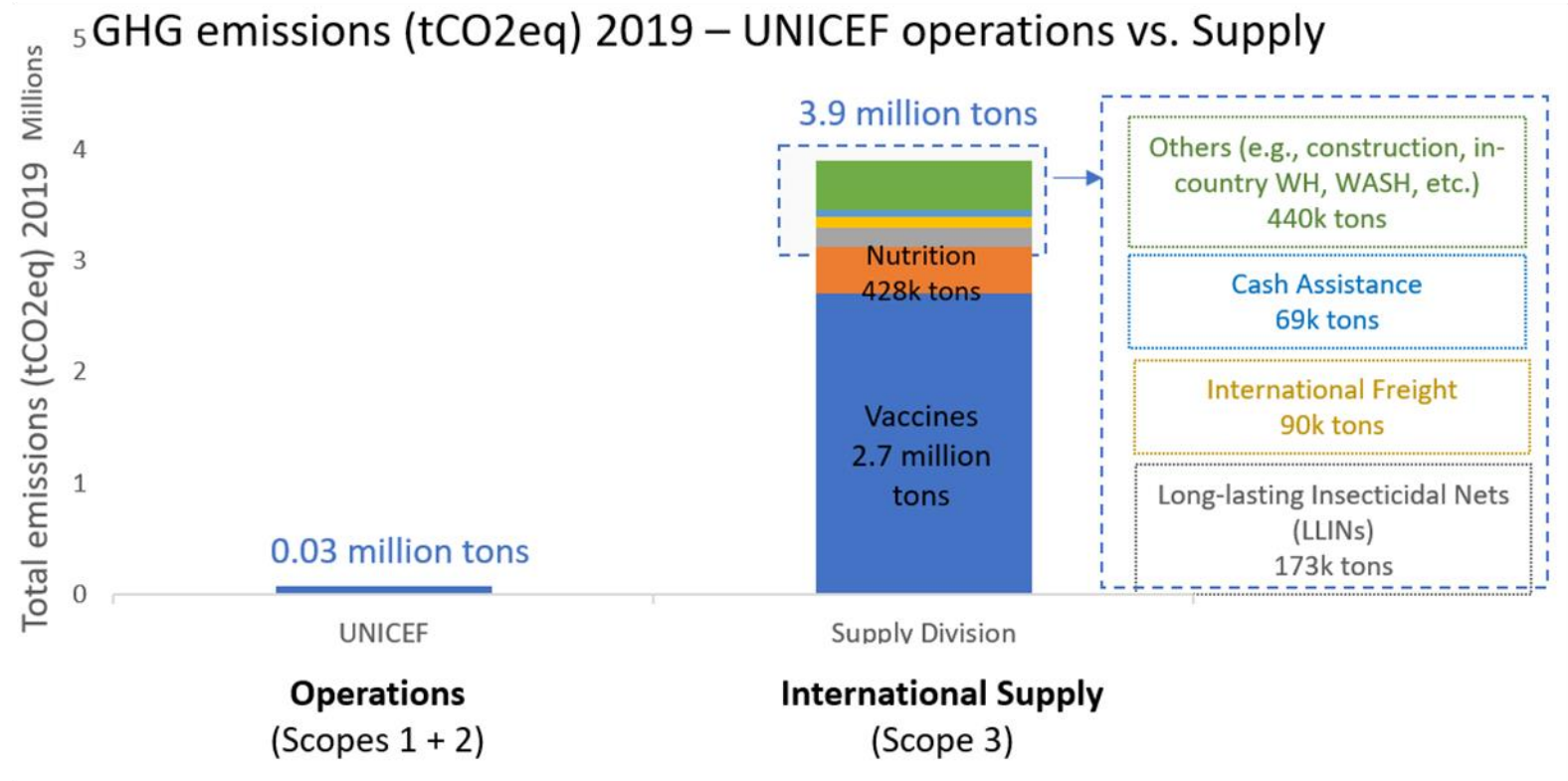
WAREHOUSES

UNICEF had **221** active warehouses across 73 countries by the end of 2023.

Homa, 8, and Humaira, 12, are survivors of a devastating earthquake that leveled their home in Herat, Afghanistan. Hygiene kits help maintain hygiene levels and a sense of dignity for children and their parents in the wake of emergencies.
© UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO



2. UNICEF Supply Chain... ...has the largest opportunity for Climate and Sustainability



Over 98% of total emissions related to UNICEF operations come from its supply chain

2. Sustainability in action...

Mosquito Nets Case

Small steps can make a big impact. Just a slight change in the packing of mosquito nets, from individual packaging to bulk packing of 50 nets wrapped in a bale.



UNICEF avoided sending
11.5 million
single-use plastic bags
to package mosquito nets,



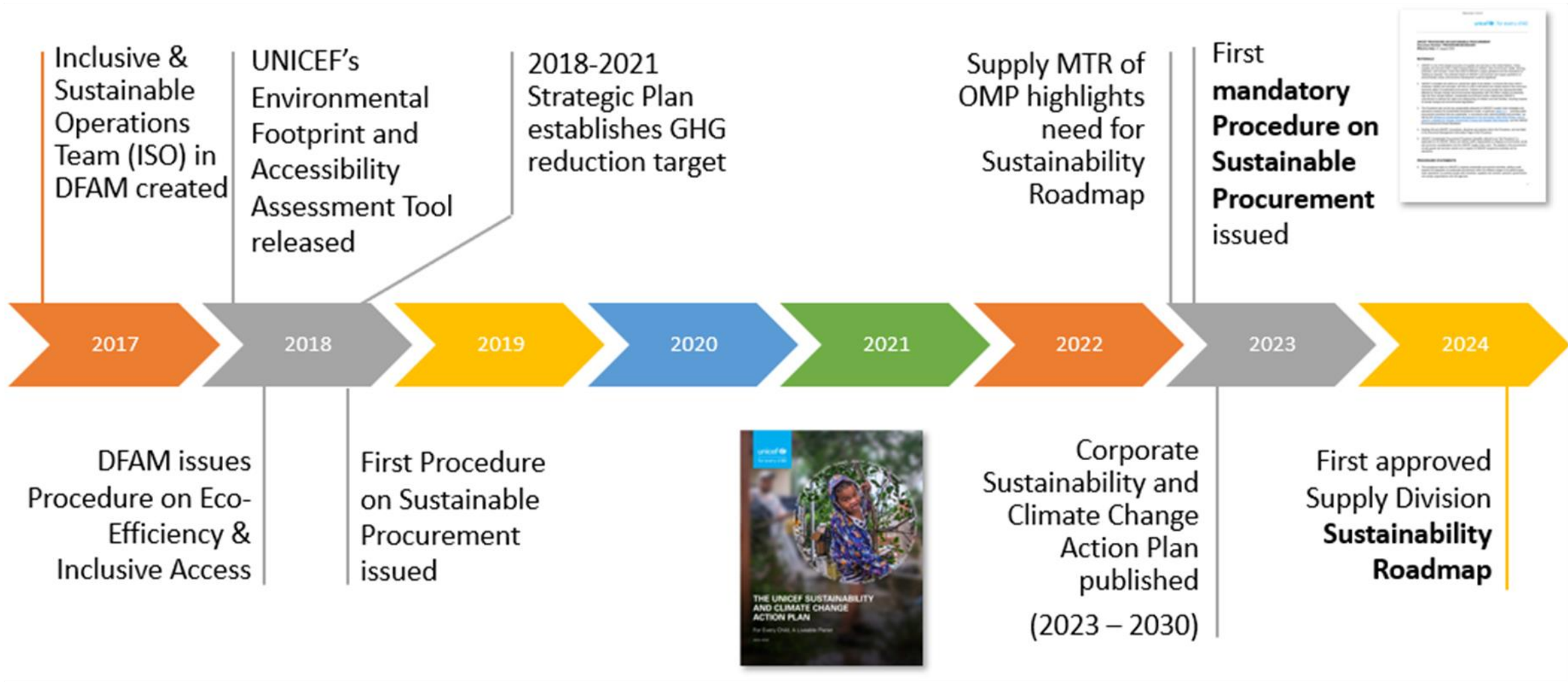
generating
US\$317,000
of savings



which could
purchase additional
160,000
mosquito nets.



2. Sustainability in action...



Operations
(Scopes 1 + 2)

International Supply
(Scope 3)

3. Why is an ESS framework needed? From 'Do-no-harm'...

Example: Rohingya refugee camp affected by fire (March 2023).
Worsening security situation with shooting occurring between gangs.
Community chiefs killed and children shot. Repeated PSEA allegations in camps in learning centres.



8 UNICEF Environmental and Social Standards – ‘Do-no-harm’ to ‘Do-more-good’

ESS1 ★



Labour and working Conditions

Ensuring UNICEF projects workers and beneficiaries safety and health. Preventing forced labor, child labor and SEA. Preventing and mitigating discriminations by including the disadvantaged and vulnerable.

ESS2 ★



Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

Reducing waste generation, recycling and ensuring proper and safe disposal. Controlling pollutions, emissions and hazardous substances.

ESS3 ★



Community Health, Safety and Security

Avoiding then mitigating adverse impacts on human health. Ensuring occupational health and safety on construction sites. Avoiding social tensions or conflicts between communities or within a community.

ESS4



Displacement and involuntary resettlement

Preventing, avoiding then mitigating involuntary/economic resettlement. Enhancing community consultation and participation.

ESS5 ★



Biodiversity conservation and sustainable resources management

Promoting equitable access and sustainable management and consumption of natural resources. Maintaining and preserving the benefits of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

ESS6



Indigenous people

Ensuring that projects don't impact indigenous people, their lands, territories, resources. Providing just and equitable opportunities for indigenous people in culturally appropriate manner.

ESS7



Cultural Heritage

Preserving and promoting Cultural Heritage. Promoting equitable sharing of benefits from Cultural Heritage.

ESS8 ★



Climate change and disasters risks reduction

Integrating climate resilience considerations in projects. Mitigating vulnerability of communities to climate change impacts or disaster risks. Reducing GHG emissions.



3. ... to 'Do-more-good'

ESS 8 – GHG emissions – high energy-consuming treatment process

- Resilience – specific electricity line from the grid
- Adaptation to regular cut-off of the energy supply in the strip
- Minimize and avoid unwarranted increases in GHG emissions
- Adaptation to Natural hazards
- Resilience of the service delivery and communities



ESS 7 – potential for cultural heritage

- Identification, documentation of potentially affected cultural heritage
- Stakeholders' consultations



ESS 6 – Indigenous Population

- N/A



ESS 1 – Potential accidents related to labour

- Occupational Safety and Health measures/plan
- Hazardous substances exposure
- Managing and monitoring the performance of third-parties, contractors and primary suppliers' workers



ESS 2 – Pollution generated during the construction

- Resource Efficiency from the design stage
- Pollution prevention from the design stage
- Waste and chemical, hazardous waste management
- Hazardous substances exposure
- Facilities and infrastructure construction, maintenance and decommissioning



ESS 3 – Infrastructure/equipment safety – Traffic safety

- Safety considered from the design stage
- Traffic along the coastal road with delivery trucks
- Community health and safety assessment
- Health issues exposure and healthy environment
- PSEA

ESS 4 – Issues related to land properties

- Land acquisition (Palestinian authorities)
- Installed near a de facto army group training facilities!



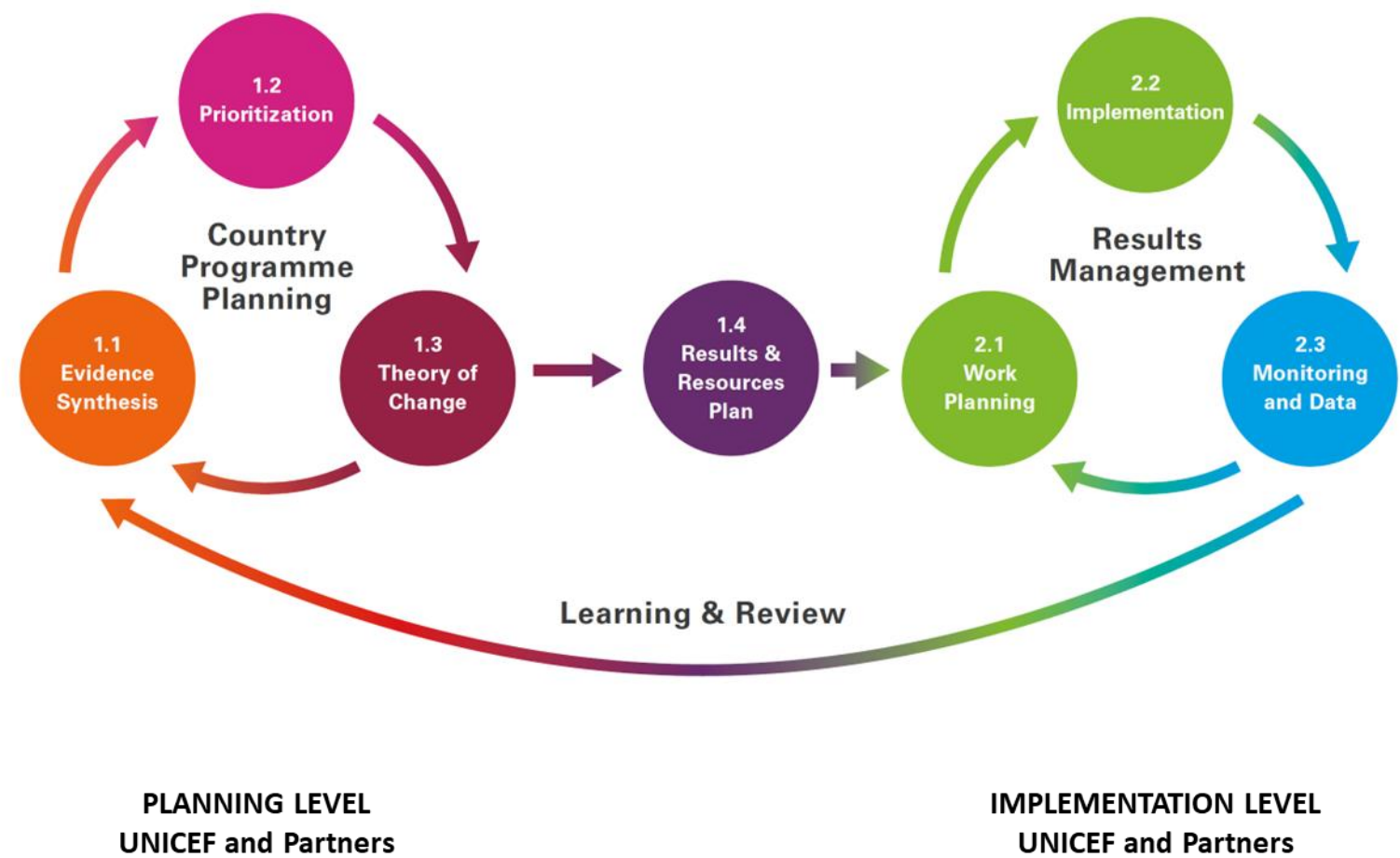
ESS 5 – Management of the brine after treatment

- Ecosystem approach, mitigation hierarchy and precautionary approach
- Avoid adverse impacts on habitats, water resources, ecosystems



ESS... a multi-phased approach for the benefit of communities

Country Programme Management Cycle



PILLAR 1 Risk Screening, assessment & management	Risk Screening and categorization (UNICEF tool)	
	ENVIRONMENTAL/SOCIAL RISKS CATEGORIZATION	LOW
		MODERATE
		SUBSTANTIAL
		HIGH



**HOW CAN WE COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER
ON SUPPLY CHAIN & ESS
TO ACHIEVE BETTER RESULTS FOR CHILDREN?**

Thank you.

Questions?

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Division, UNICEF)

Sebastien Truffaut
struffaut@unicef.org (DAPM, UNICEF)



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Ignite Talk 4: Development - Climate/Disaster Resilience Nexus: Experiences from the Ground

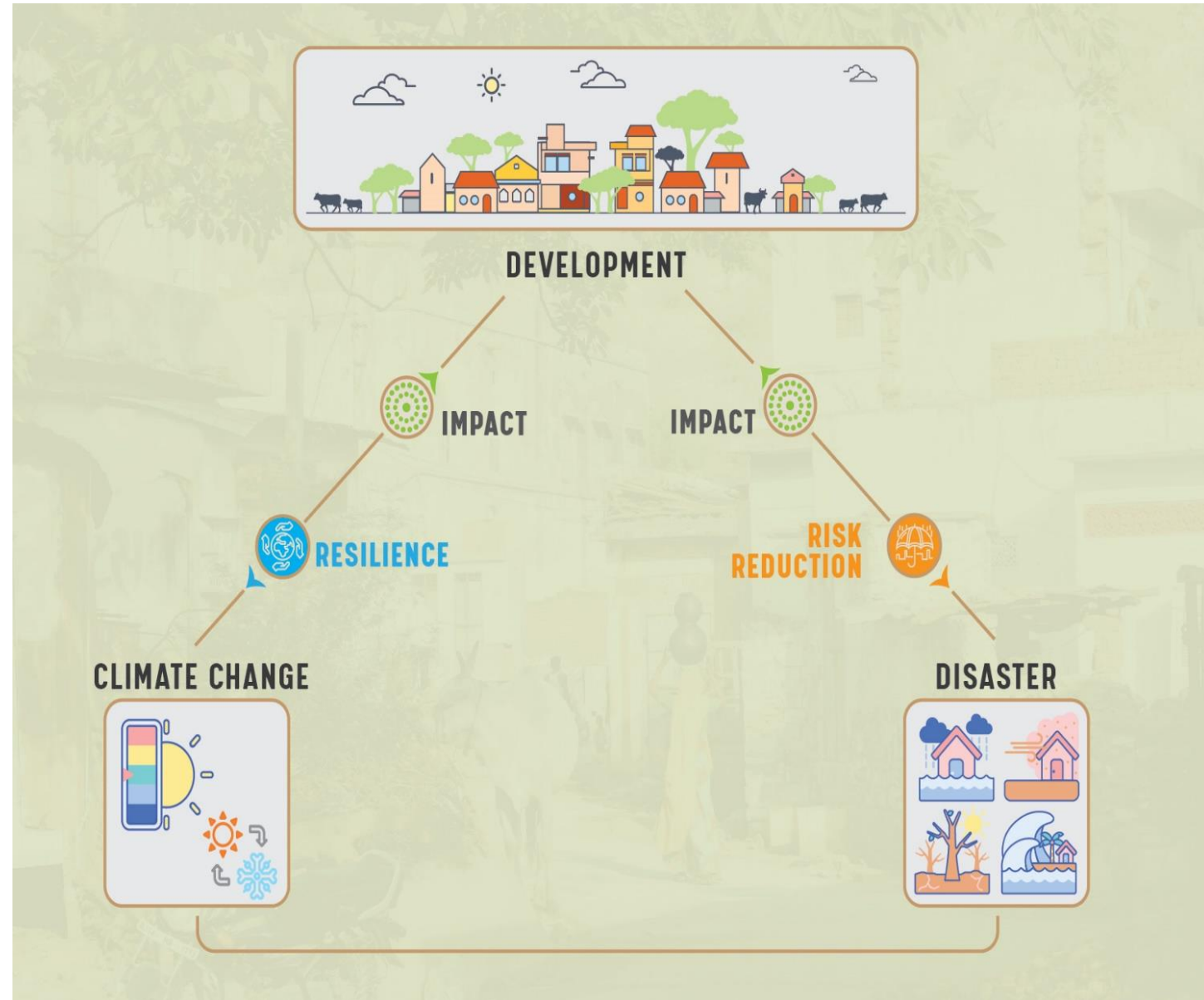


Shiraz Akhtar Wajih
Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)



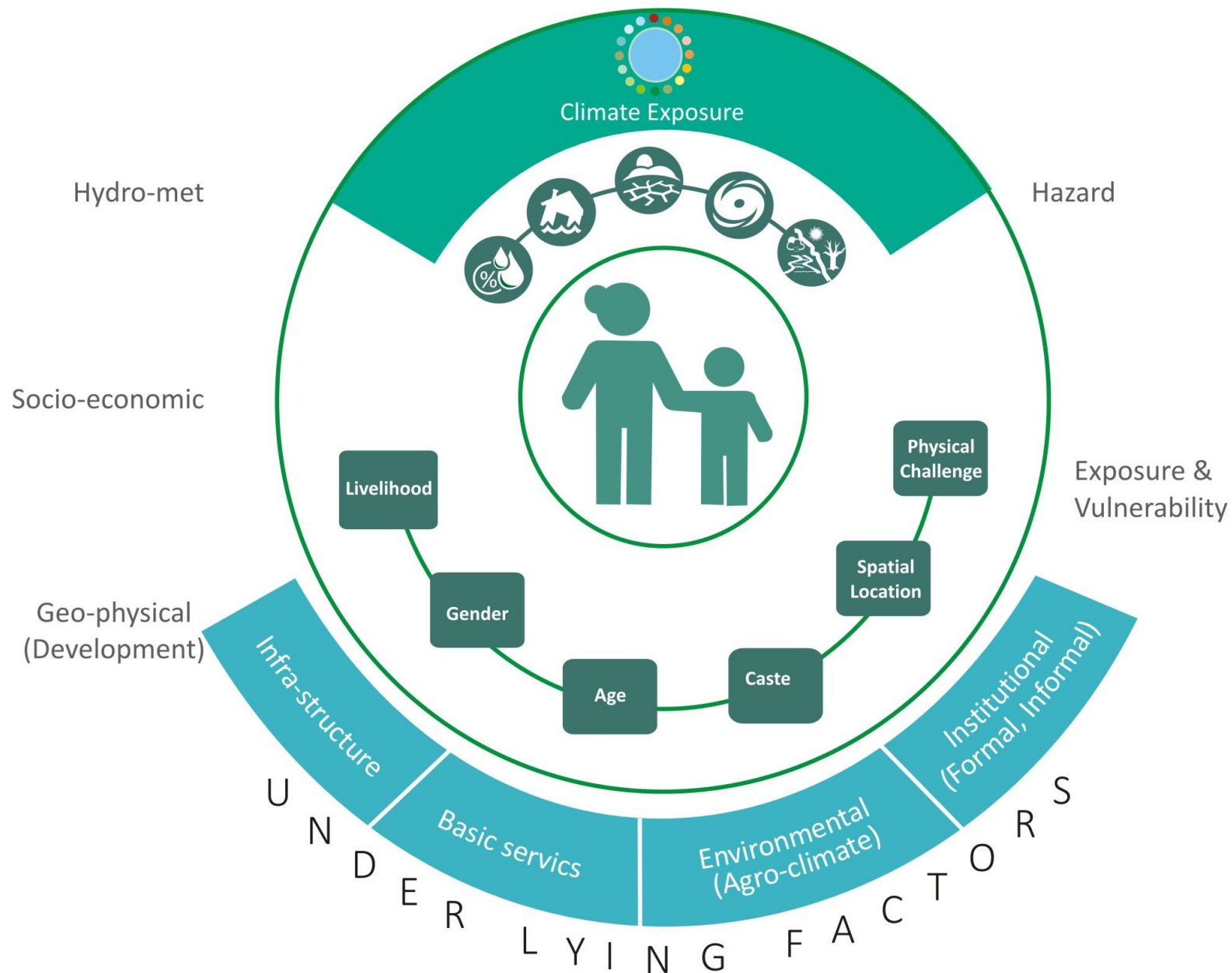
Developmental Resources

- Address local risks
- Adaptive-local context
- Strengthen ecosystem services
- Address vulnerable groups
- Inclusive planning
- Resource generation-Resilience: Co-benefits



... Towards Resilient Development

Participatory Risk Assessment

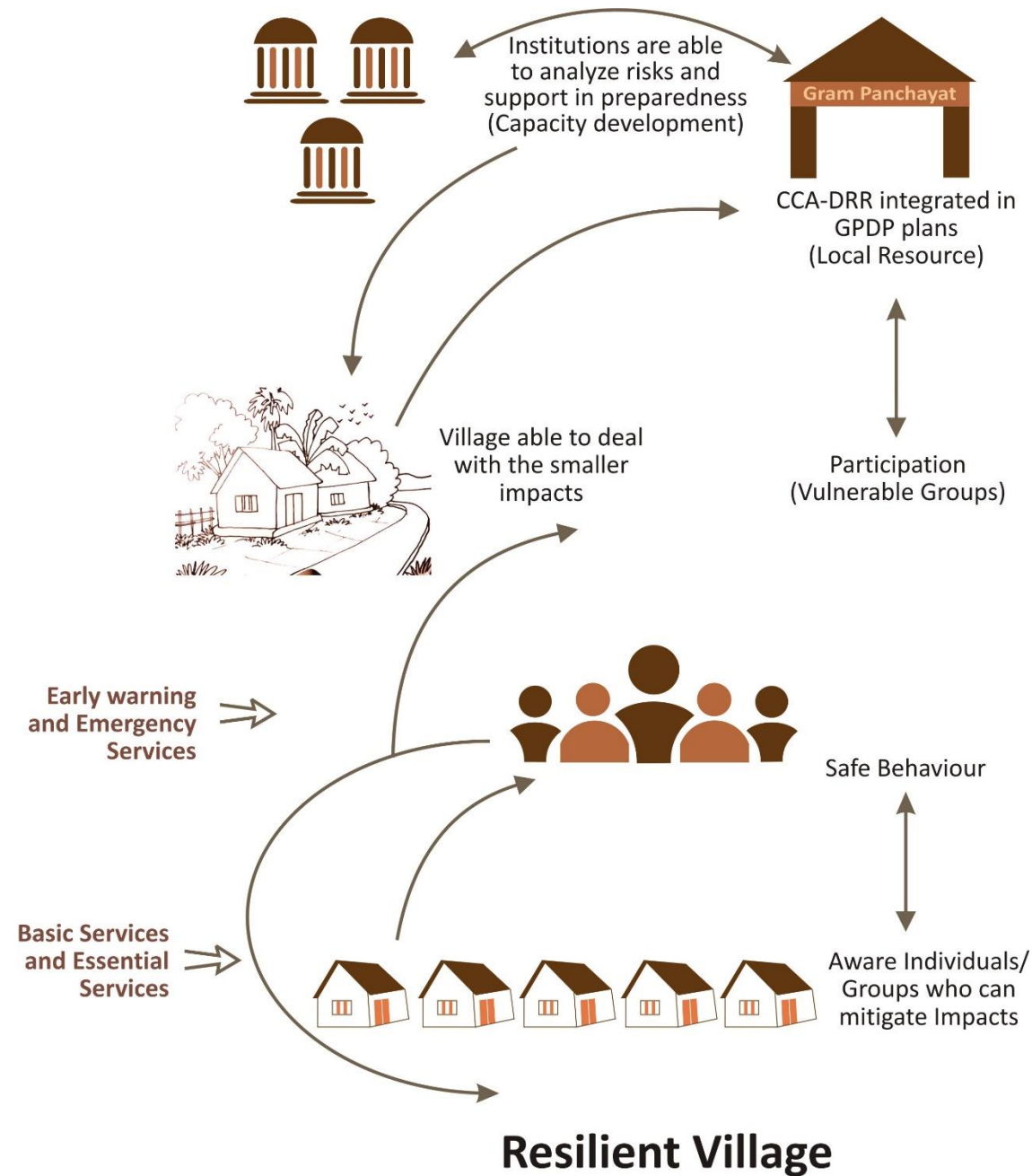




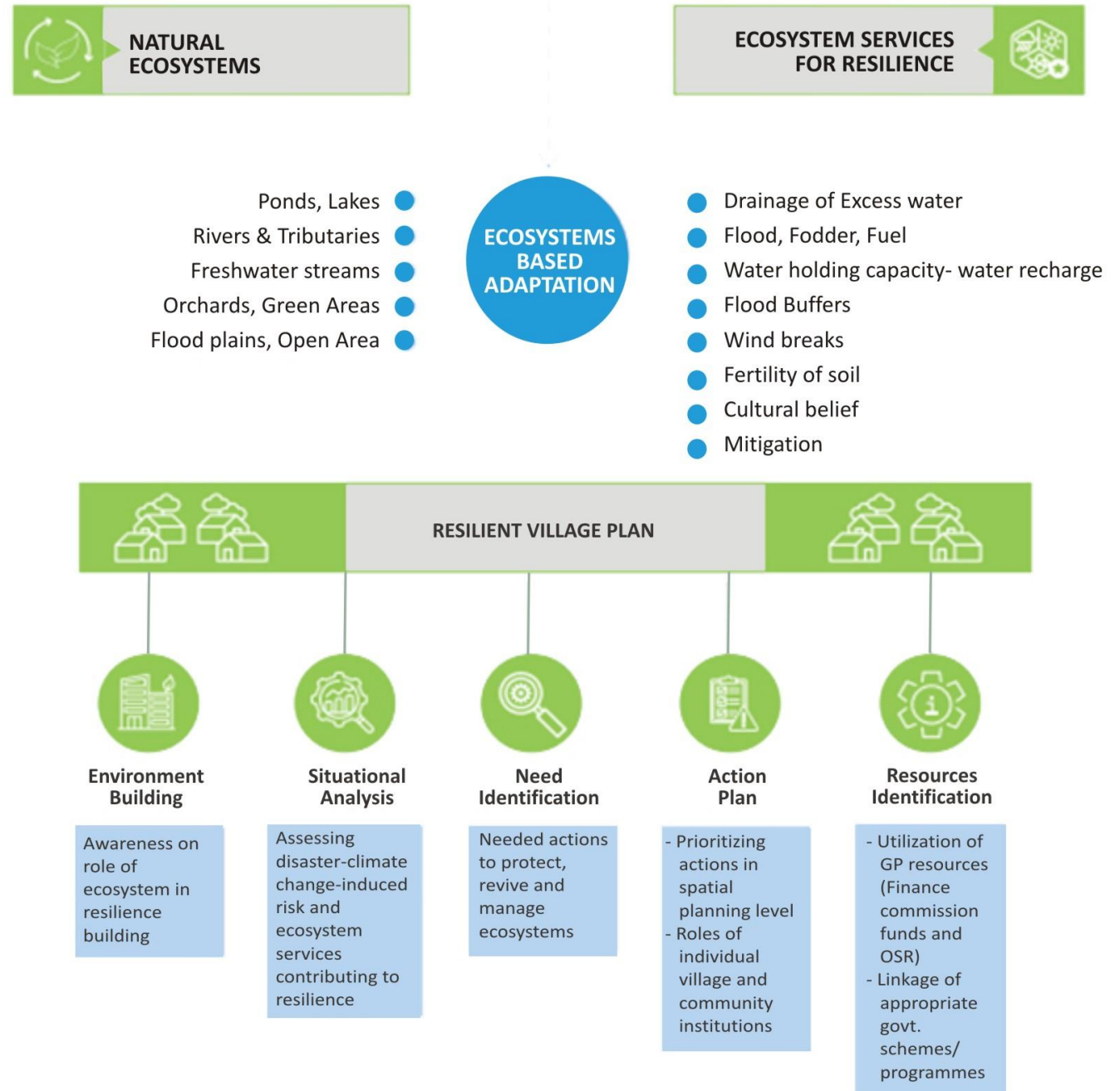
Institution

Village

Household



Natural Ecosystems- Development Linkage





Expectations from UNICEF

- Advocacy with governmental agencies for integration of development and climate resilience agenda.
- Recognition of the invaluable contribution of environmental and ecosystem services in enhancing community resilience.
- Empowerment through capacity building initiatives targeting governmental departments, NGOs, and elected representatives.

Key Messages

- Locally Led Adaptation (people-centric approach) is crucial

- Strong opportunity of utilizing development resources and programmes for resilience building.

- Existing norms/rules provides ample scope of participatory HRVCA and integrating climate resilience in developmental planning.

- Risk informed development (PARTICIPATORY) planning empower vulnerable groups and provides scope of spatial planning.

- Nature based solutions significantly contribute to climate action.

- Landscape-based approach desirable for conservation of natural ecosystems and enhancing resilience.

Thank You

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Breakout groups

- 1) Rome
- 2) Bruxelles
- 3) Amsterdam
- 4) Londres
- 5) Plenary room
- 6) Plenary room





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Questions for breakout groups

1. What are good practices and key learnings in UNICEF-NGO partnerships linked to climate change programming and its integration with anticipatory action, disaster risk resilience and do no harm approach? **1-2 recommendations**
2. What are the main challenges in integrating climate change action/programming within anticipatory action, development, disaster risk resilience, the do no harm approach, etc.? How can these challenges jointly be addressed through UNICEF and NGO partnerships? **1-2 recommendations**
3. **Advocacy:** What can UNICEF and NGOs jointly advocate on the below:
 - A. How do we protect children in the face of climate impacts (AA/EW/DRR etc.) and how do we prevent backsliding on the gains already made (including, SDGs, child rights, nexus etc.)?
 - B. How do we ensure that children are contributing to discussions and are part of the decision-making processes and their rights are valued (Govt./National/local Plans, other sectors and humanitarian organisations)?



Thank you!

Danke | Grazie | Merci



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