children in a **changing climate**

Children in a Post 2015
DRR Framework

Summary of CCC Key Asks for Children: A post 2015 framework for DRR

- A post 2015 framework for DRR ('HFA2') should incorporate child rights in risk reduction and resilience in specific and concrete ways, and offer a detailed implementation guide for meeting the post 2015 agenda.

- This policy brief outlines a selected set of bold, outcome-oriented targets:

  TARGET 1 **All targets under the HFA2 are achieved for children.**

  TARGET 2 **Increase access by risk prone households to quality basic social services, including education, health, WASH and protection.**

  TARGET 3 **No child dies due to disaster in a school built after 2017 or modified after 2030.**

  TARGET 4 **The number of school days missed as a result of shocks or stresses is reduced by 50%.**

  TARGET 5 **The number of children living outside family care as a result of shocks and stresses is reduced by 50%.**

  TARGET 6 **All children will have the opportunity to participate in local level DRR and development planning.**

- It is imperative that the post 2015 development framework is universal, rights-based and people-centred.

- Disaster risk reduction (DRR) must be addressed with specific outcome based targets within a poverty reduction goal and other suitable goals in the post 2015 development framework.

Children in a Post 2015 Framework

The next year marks an important moment in international policy decisions that will affect children's futures, with several relevant frameworks being negotiated for adoption. By 2015, a new framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to be agreed. Building resilience to disaster risk as well as to climate change and conflict was recognized as a significant gap in the existing MDG framework and has already been identified as a key area for discussions related to a future framework for sustainable development goals.

Further, a post 2015 framework for DRR is being re-negotiated for adoption in 2015. This successor framework to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the international agreement to reduce disaster risk, is herein referred to as the 'HFA2'. The HFA2 provides an opportunity to ensure that disaster risk is a central part of any future development framework.

Also in 2015, UNFCCC negotiations on climate change (which include a stream on adaptation and disaster risk) are anticipated to conclude with a new global framework.

Since the first Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2007, child-focused agencies have worked together to raise the profile of children both as those affected by disasters and as agents for change in risk reduction and resilience building.

Disasters and crisis – both extensive and intensive – have a direct and disproportionate impact on children and the fulfilment of their rights. For example:

- By the end of the decade, up to 175 million children are likely to be affected every year by the kinds of disasters brought about by climate change[1]. This is an increase from an estimated 66.5 million children per year in the late 1990s[2].

- Children face heightened protection risks during disasters, including psychological distress, physical harm, trafficking, exploitation, child labour and gender-based violence[3].

- Disasters have detrimental effects on the fulfilment of children's right to education. Approximately 875 million schoolchildren are living in high seismic zones[4] and hundreds of millions are exposed to regular floods, landslides, and extreme wind and fire hazards.

- Twenty-eight million of the world's 61 million out-of-school primary-school aged children live in conflict-affected poor countries, while enrolment rates in secondary schools are nearly one-third lower in conflict-affected countries compared with other developing countries[5].

Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision International and UNICEF, operating as the Children in a Changing Climate coalition (CCC) have successfully advocated that children are key stakeholders with value to offer for local, national and global risk reduction[6].

The Children's Charter for DRR was launched at the United Nation's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Global Platform for DRR in 2011 and consists of five priorities for DRR identified by children from 21 hazard-prone countries. These are: safe schools; child protection; information and participation; safe community infrastructure and 'building back better, safer and fairer'; and reaching the most vulnerable. The Children's Charter has been developed and endorsed by more than 1,200 children around the world and their priorities underpin this policy brief.

This policy brief proposes a simple framework for advocating for the inclusion of children's rights, needs and priorities for risk reduction.

- It begins with a **framework for action**, a brief summary of advocacy points for both the post-2015 development goals and the 'HFA2', as these frameworks are complementary and cannot be viewed in isolation.

- It then recommends **key asks for the post 2015 framework for DRR**, the 'HFA2', highlighting targets and entry points for advocacy use as discussions on this framework progresses. This policy brief is complemented by a policy brief that focuses on key asks for the post 2015 development goals.

1. Save the Children (2006) Legacy of Disasters, http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/legacy-of-disasters_1.pdf
2. Penrose, A. and M. Takaki (2006) Children's rights in emergencies and disasters The Lancet. 367, 698-699.
3. Chew, L. and K.N. Ramdas (2005): 'Caught in the Storm: impact of natural disasters on women'. San Francisco, CA: Global Fund for Women.
4. Wisner et al (2004) School Seismic Safety: Falling between the Cracks? http://www.ilankelman.org/articles1/wisneretal.2004.pdf=
5. UNESCO (2011) EFA Global Monitoring Report The Hidden Crisis: Armed conflict and education p.132
6. Chair's Summary, 2011 Global Platform on DRR http://www.preventionweb.net/files/20102_gp2011chairssummary.pdf. "Involve children and youth in disaster risk reduction decisions that affect their future as a practical way to ensure effective local action."

A Framework for Action

It is imperative that the post 2015 development framework is universal, rights-based and people-centred. The framework must address the structural drivers of economic and social inequality and strive to achieve sustainable development for all. Disaster risk reduction must be addressed with specific outcome based targets within a poverty reduction goal and other suitable goals.

Efforts to achieve the newly agreed sustainable development goals will be undermined unless disaster risk is a core concept within the post 2015 framework. Indicators to target children and disaster risk should be integrated into all goals and targets that directly impact on either children or disaster risk.

The HFA2 should promote child rights[7] within risk reduction and resilience targets, offering a detailed implementation guide for meeting the post 2015 agenda. The post-2015 framework must provide an anchor for DRR. Ensuring that DRR is integrated into the post-2015 framework will be critical to ensuring international support and momentum behind the HFA2, as well as ensuring that international financial flows are prioritized for DRR across the board. The HFA2 in turn offers a way to operationalise post 2015 development commitments.

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7. The Convention on the Rights of the Child promotes rights with respect to survival, protection, development and participation.

Key Asks for the Post 2015 Framework for DRR ('HFA2')

Safeguarding children's rights must be a key priority in the HFA2, and there are many areas where children's rights can be integrated into goals, targets and indicators, as they are developed. The intention with this policy brief is to focus on a limited set of **bold, outcome-oriented targets** to feed into the negotiation processes.

The CCC coalition advocates for the inclusion of the following key targets into the HFA2:

Priority Areas	Targets
Equity and accountability	TARGET 1 **All targets under the HFA2 are achieved for all girls and boys of different age groups, ethnicity and abilities.**
Access to basic social services and productive assets	TARGET 2 **Increase access by risk prone households to quality social services, including education, health, WASH and protection.**
Education	TARGET 3 **No child dies due to disaster in a school built after 2017 or modified after 2030.** TARGET 4 **The number of school days missed as a result of shocks or stresses is reduced by 50%.**
Child protection	TARGET 5 **The number of children living outside family care as a result of shocks and stresses is reduced by 50%.**
Child participation	TARGET 6 **Children are supported to meaningfully participate in local level DRR and development planning processes.**

TARGET 1

All targets under the HFA2 are achieved for all girls and boys of different age groups, ethnicity and abilities.

In order to ensure equity and accountability, and in line with the momentum behind a call for greater disaggregation of data with the HFA2 by sex, age, ethnicity and ability, the CCC agencies believe that reporting requirements on all targets in the HFA should be achieved by all, including girls and boys, and especially the most vulnerable. Achievement of targets within the generalized population is not sufficient, as this does not address the inequalities in outcomes by age or sex, for example.

TARGET 2

Increase access by risk prone households to quality basic social services, including education, health, WASH and protection.

In addition to children specific targets and indicators, we recognise that many of the issues that face children arise because their families cannot ensure that their basic needs are met, nor are families able to progress out of non-viable livelihoods contributing to the perpetual cycle of intergenerational poverty. We also recognize that access to basic social services, combined with improvements in productive assets, is critical to ensure household resilience in the face of shocks and stresses. This target covers a wide range of longer term resilience factors, and could include:

• By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty and reduce relative poverty through inclusive growth and decent work.

• By 2030, ensure food security for all during and after disasters and protracted crises.

• By 2030, end preventable child and maternal mortality and provide affordable healthcare for all.

• By 2030, ensure all children receive a good quality education and have good learning outcomes.

• By 2030, provide universal access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

Potential indicators that could be used to track whether households are moving beyond basic survival could include:

• reduction in the number of school days lost as a result of child economic activity and/or

• the proportion of parents or caregivers that were able pay for children's health and education costs without assistance.

TARGET 3

No child dies due to disaster in a school built after 2017 or modified after 2030.

To meet this target, investment is required in disaster resilient infrastructure, school preparedness and teaching and learning. Both physical facilities and educational systems will need to be addressed; in other words, improved infrastructure will need to be paired with mainstreamed DRR within the education system and DRR curricula and school based contingency planning to help build a culture of safety. It is also imperative that progress is made on retrofitting existing school infrastructure, to ensure that children in existing schools are also increasingly protected.

TARGET 4

The number of school days missed as a result of shocks or stresses is reduced by 50%.

Continuity of education should be ensured. Wherever possible, schools should not be used as evacuation shelters, and alternative teaching models for disaster times should be sought out. In large scale disasters, there are periods of time during which education cannot be prioritized over more critical needs. Indicators developed in this area may therefore focus on the number of school days missed that could have been avoided (recognizing that some lost school days may be unavoidable).

TARGET 5

The number of children living outside family care as a result of shocks and stresses is reduced by 50%.

This target covers a range of social protection issues, required to ensure that all of the mechanisms are in place and functioning to minimize separation of children from families and caregivers, including for example strengthening child protection systems and ensuring that children know what to do in an emergency. This target could be supported by an indicator that ensures that all children are reunited with family members/caregivers within a specified timeframe.

TARGET 6

Children are supported to meaningfully participate in local level DRR and development planning processes.

This target will be harder to measure in any substantive manner. Nonetheless, it is essential that children have a voice and an opportunity to participate as stakeholders, particularly at a local level. Because this target directly relates to governance and accountability, as well as inter-generational justice, it may be a measure that cuts across the HFA pillars, or there may be specific entry points for this target within the pillars. Improved disaster risk assessment that takes account of children's needs and rights will be an essential component of this target.

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