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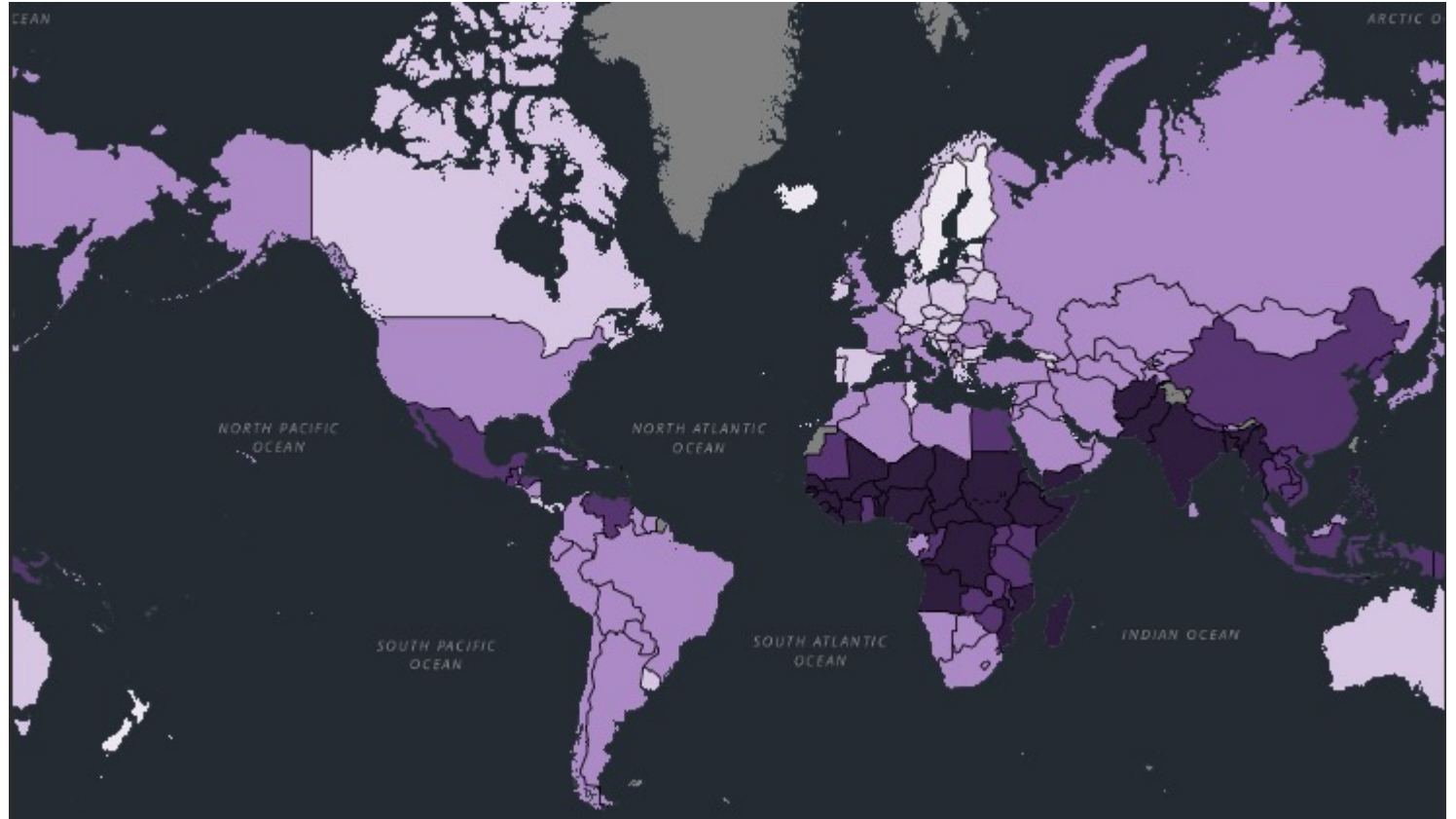
Promoting climate action in humanitarian and development aid

The approach of Terre des hommes Foundation



The climate crisis is a child rights crisis

- More than **one billion children** and youth face a high climate risk.
- **In certain regions**, where Tdh works, children **are particularly exposed** (see map opposite).
- **Climate injustice** reigns: those who have contributed least to the crisis (children) will have to suffer the most serious consequences.
- The **humanitarian consequences** are manifold, and development efforts are being undermined.



UNICEF, 2021: Children's Climate Risk Index

A particular impact on children and youth: some examples from the field

Drought in Kenya:

An increase in droughts linked to climate change, creating situations of **food insecurity** to which children and young people are particularly exposed, and **forcing** pastoralist communities to **migrate** to urban centres, in contexts marked by **insecurity, violence** and **risks**, particularly for children and young people.

To know more: [see the Septembre 2023 issue of our magazine „Courage“](#)



Flooding in the Sundarbans (Inde et Bangladesh):

Increasingly frequent flooding in the region, causing **insecurity in the supply of drinking water** and **food insecurity**, to which children and young people are particularly exposed. Several signs of **mental trauma** have been identified among our beneficiaries (stress, forms of eco-anxiety), as well as clear **threats to their protection** (violence against children, forced marriage, exploitation), which can be directly linked to climate change.

To know more: [consult the study financed by Tdh on the impact of climate change on children and youth in the Sundarbans region.](#)



How is climate change affecting the lives of children and youth? Read what our beneficiaries have to say



Terre des hommes' response

An integrated approach based on three pillars:



Mitigation of our environmental impact

- Reduce our carbon footprint by 50% by 2030
- Implementation of our climate and environment roadmap
- Travel, supply chain, energy, waste



Adaptation of our response (programmatic approach and projects development)

- Review of our programming approach
- Assessment of the environmental impact of all our projects
- Flagship projects: Blue Schools, Spirit, Gravit'eau, etc.
- Focus on Asia (India, Bangladesh, Sundarbans)



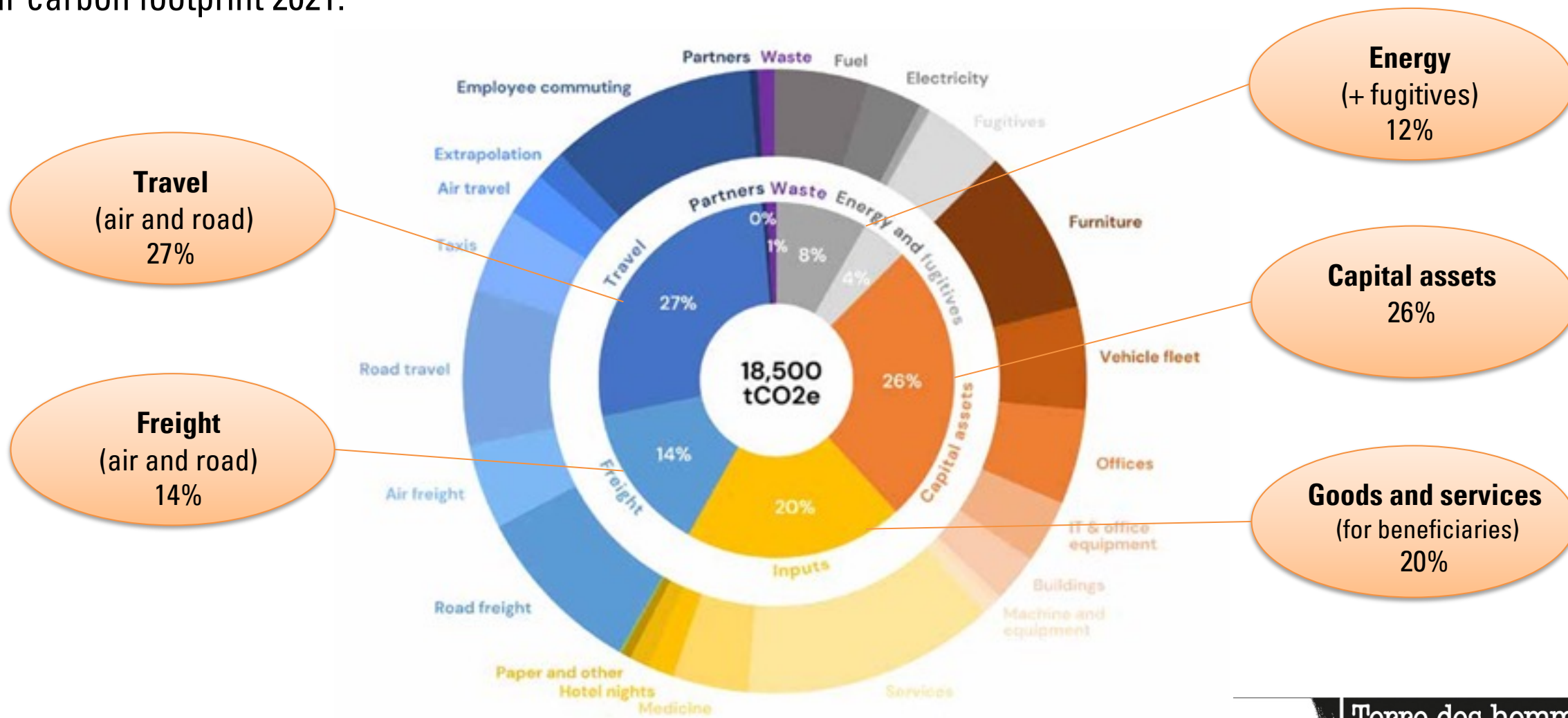
Advocacy for children's right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

- Promotion of General Comment 26 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on children's rights, the environment and climate change
- Diversity, inclusion and participation of children and young people in our activities and in their communities

A partnership with the [Climate Action Accelerator](#), a Geneva-based organisation specialising in supporting NGOs in their ecological transition, was signed in 2021 to support us in achieving our objectives.

Mitigation: decarbonising our activities

Our carbon footprint 2021:



Mitigation: decarbonising our activities

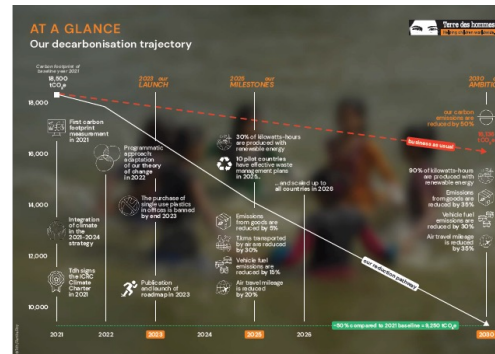
Our climate and environmental roadmap:

- Modelling our **decarbonisation trajectory**
- **28 solutions** selected, divided into **five categories** (travel; procurement and supply; energy and buildings; waste management; freight and fleet)
- **KPIs** associated with each solution to monitor our progress
- Estimated **costs associated** with the full implementation of the roadmap: **between CHF 2 and 2.5 million**



Feuille de route Climat et Environnement

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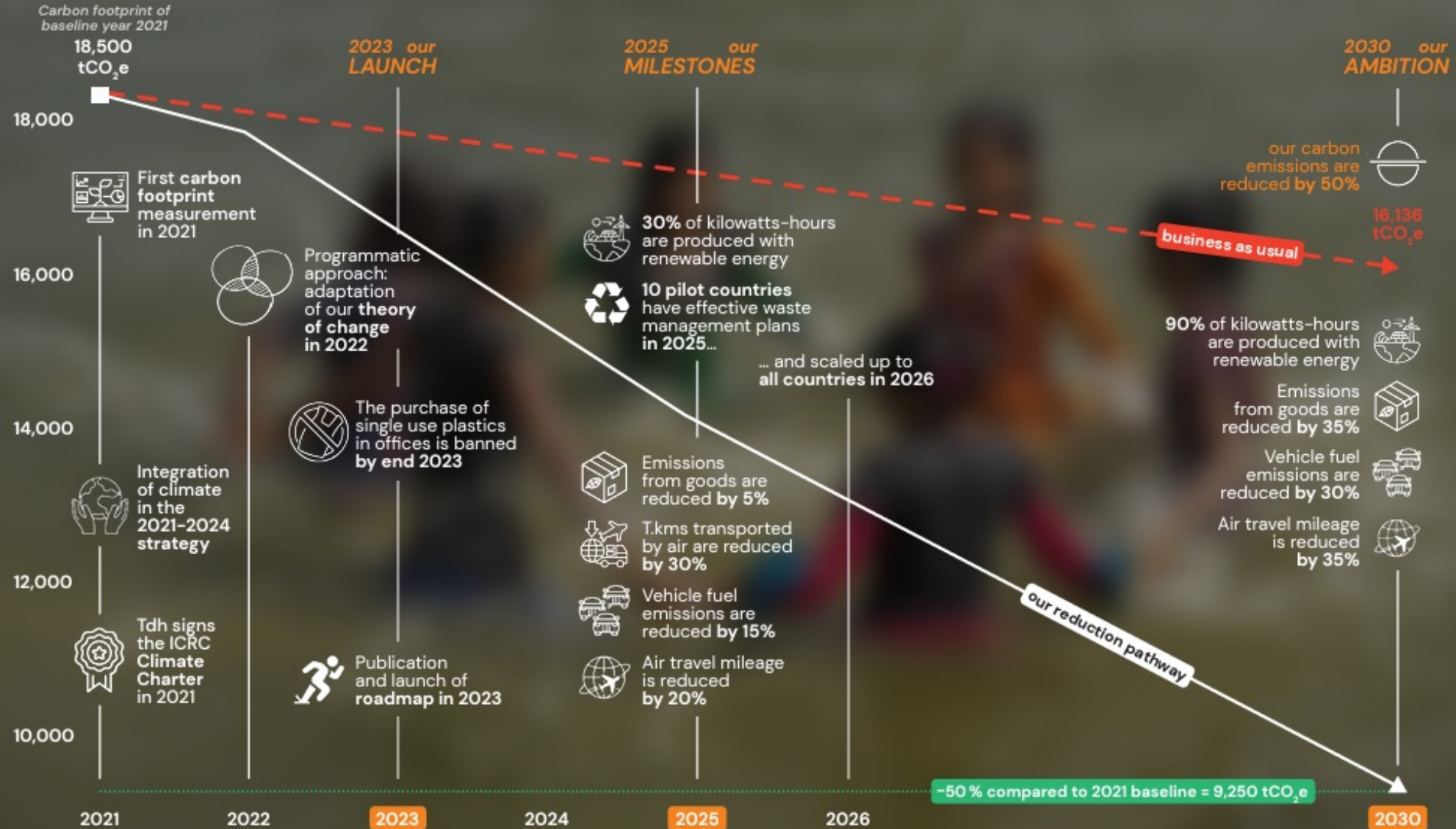
| Solution | Actions | Résultats attendus |
|---|---|--|
| Favoriser les réhabilitations et les constructions durables | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respecter les meilleures pratiques/normes de réhabilitation et de construction afin d'encourager une conception durable et des bâtiments ou infrastructures appropriés (y compris au niveau des techniques et matériaux de construction) | <p>Une ligne directrice sur les meilleures pratiques en matière de construction et réhabilitation est définie: d'ici 2025</p> <p>Les nouveaux travaux de construction sont réalisés conformément aux meilleures pratiques/normes: 90% d'ici 2030</p> <p>Bâtiments existants modernisés suivant les standards: 40% d'ici 2030</p> |
| Augmenter l'efficacité thermique des bâtiments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Améliorer la performance énergétique des bâtiments grâce à une conception durable, des mesures passives, notamment des toits blancs, des matériaux isolants et à faible émission de carbone, des plantations d'arbres et la préservation des espaces naturels Lorsque les mesures passives déjà mises en œuvre ne sont pas suffisantes, mettre en œuvre des mesures actives à faible consommation lorsque pertinent (alternative à la climatisation: refroidisseurs d'air, ventilateurs, etc.) | <p>Bâtiments existants modernisés suivant les standards: 40% d'ici 2030</p> |
| Réduire la consommation d'énergie et améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des installations électriques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring des installations électriques pour comprendre la consommation et optimiser le dimensionnement des sources d'énergie Redéfinir les normes de température à 19°C pour le chauffage et à 25-26°C pour le refroidissement Installer une régulation automatisée des équipements électriques Acheter des équipements économes en énergie (climatiseurs, chauffages, appareil d'éclairage, etc.) | <p>Réduire la consommation d'électricité: 20% d'ici 2025, 40% d'ici 2030</p> |
| Décarboner la production d'électricité et d'énergie | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Réduire la production d'électricité à partir de combustibles fossiles grâce aux ressources renouvelables (panneaux photovoltaïques, éoliennes) et au dimensionnement approprié des générateurs S'approvisionner chez un fournisseur d'énergie décarbonée pour les bâtiments, lorsque possible et pertinent | <p>Kilowatts-heures produits par l'organisation à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables: 30% d'ici 2025, 90% d'ici 2030</p> <p>Électricité obtenue sur les réseaux d'approvisionnement provenant de sources renouvelables: 30% d'ici 2025, 80% d'ici 2030</p> |
| Encourager la production, l'usage et la distribution de produits de chauffage durables dans les projets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utiliser des alternatives aux combustibles fossiles, au charbon ou au bois dans la distribution ou l'utilisation d'articles de production de chaleur (par exemple, les remplacer par des briquettes biochar) | |

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AT A GLANCE

Our decarbonisation trajectory



Adaptation: integrating climate in our projects and creating new ones!

From 2022, Tdh will strive to integrate **climate-focused interventions** into its **programmatic response**, and to **improve awareness and knowledge** of these issues among Tdh staff, partners and beneficiaries. Several "flagship" activities are being developed to this end. Here are a few examples:



Blue Schools

Raising children's and young people's awareness of climate issues and good environmental practices (water and waste management, soil and garden treatment, agriculture, etc.). The children acquire this knowledge and then pass it on to their families and communities.

To find out more, watch this video.



SPIRIT project in Bangladesh

The "SPIRIT" project aims to promote the protection and transformation of migrant children and young people through sport, and fully includes the climate issue. By raising awareness of these issues, the beneficiaries are better equipped to deal with them, thereby increasing their resilience.

To find out more: presentation of the project

At the same time, our **programmes and expertise are playing a full part in implementing the decarbonisation roadmap**. For example, the Water-Sanitation-Hygiene (WASH) expertise is testing a pilot waste management project in refugee camps in Bangladesh, to encourage recycling and prevent pollution of sites.

In addition, we are working to ensure that **every new project includes an environmental impact assessment** as part of its construction, and that part of the budget is set aside for **measures to mitigate** any negative impacts.

Advocacy: promoting children's right to a healthy environment

A flagship publication recently shared by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC): [General Comment 26 on children's rights and the environment](#), with a special focus on climate change.

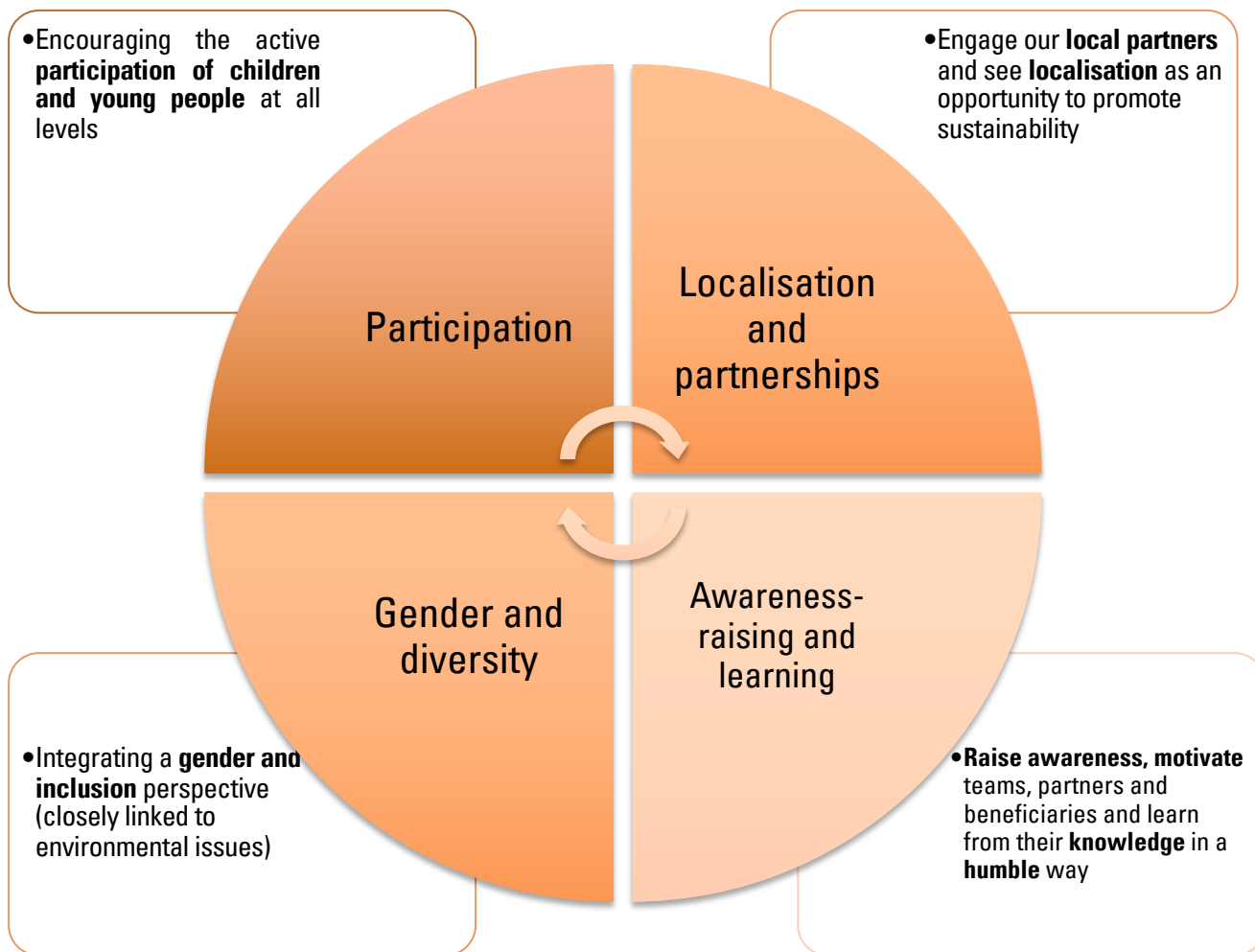


Tdh contributed to the drafting of the Observation and facilitated the participation of children and young people in the drafting process, in particular through the [#CovidUnder19 initiative](#).

The "Access to Justice" programme is also working on this issue, with the recent publication of an "[Advocacy Brief on access to climate justice for children and young people](#)". The issue of climate justice will also be addressed at the **World Congress on Justice with Children** to be held in Madrid in 2025.

Tdh participates and takes a stand at several events to **promote climate action** and **children's right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment**, as recognised in the General Comment. See for example the [press release](#) for COP27.

Cross-cutting elements



Collective cycle with our partners

One of our objectives for 2024 is to set up a collective cycle for some of our local partners in Asia, to support them in developing their own environmental roadmap. Set up in consortium with the Climate Action Accelerator (which has similar experience in sub-Saharan Africa in consortium with the NGO Alima), this project is currently being finalised for submission to donors.

For more information, please contact Louis Mauler (louis.mauler@tdh.org), climate and environment project manager at Tdh.



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Terre des hommes

Aide à l'enfance.

What's next? Our vision of sustainability

In the **short term**, Terre des hommes intends to **mitigate its environmental impact** and **respond to the needs** generated by the climate and environmental crisis among its beneficiaries, while **advocating climate action and respect for the rights of children** and young people.

At the same time, the preventive awareness-raising actions carried out by Terre des hommes, and the systematic inclusion of sustainability issues in its interventions, should make it possible in the medium term to **strengthen the resilience of children, young people and their communities to the effects of climate change**.

Ultimately, **alternative development models** must be encouraged, both in Switzerland and in the field, through **projects aimed at creating value and enabling children and young people to become fully involved in the process of change**. From this perspective, the circular economy models based on principles such as sharing, reusing and recycling and advocated by many corporate actors is particularly inspiring for Tdh for an application in the contexts where we work.

We believe that **Terre des hommes** - because of its important position in the child aid sector - has a **particular responsibility** towards children and young people, and must **act as a driving force** to encourage other organisations in the humanitarian and development sector to adopt a sustainable approach. But we also see this as an opportunity: **to encourage and give children and young people the means to create a world in their own image, one that enables them to envisage a sustainable future**.

