1. The Climate Change Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis, and therefore climate adaptation and mitigation efforts need to include the needs of children
   a. Children are the least responsible for climate change, but they suffer the biggest brunt of climate change. Children now experience double the impact of climate induced events as compared to their grandparents.
   b. Zimbabwe is ranked high risk in the 2021 UNICEF Children’s Climate Risk Index. 6.5 million children in Zimbabwe are at risk of impact from climate induced emergencies.
   c. Climate change impacts families’ and children’s ability to survive and thrive, interplays with socio-economic factors and impacts on livelihoods.
   d. Up to two-thirds of preventable illness and death from environmental hazards is experienced by children, predominantly by those aged under five years.
   e. For the most vulnerable children climate impacts worsen their situation through placing additional risk to their rights and access to basic services.
   f. Increasingly frequent and severe storms, floods, droughts and changing rainfall patterns can result in lack of water and sanitary conditions required to avoid public health outbreaks which negatively impact child health as well as risk increased food insecurity, violence against children and women, and disruptions to schooling.

2. Children and young people can be actors of change and their voice must be heard in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts
   a. While children are the most affected by climate change, they are largely missing from the climate dialogue.
   b. Urgent action is needed to enable children’s participation in the climate agenda.
   c. Children are ready, willing and able to articulate their climate-related experience and needs.

3. Basic services must be climate sensitive and climate resilient
   a. Water, sanitation, health, education, nutrition and protection services must be designed and delivered factoring in the known and foreseen risks posed by increasingly frequent and increasingly severe storms, floods and droughts.
   b. While all efforts must be around ensuring that the results achieved for children remain in place, the way children are being supported and their needs addressed must adapt to the reality of climate change.

Hence UNICEF Zimbabwe calls for:
   a. The development, funding and implementation of Child sensitive national climate policies, strategies and plans.
   b. Meaningful participation by children in shaping the future that will be theirs.
   c. Climate sensitive and climate resilient basic services, including education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, protection of children, and social protection.
   d. Promotion of clean and green innovations for and by children and young people.