

Klimawandel und die Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele

TABLE 3.1
Climate change and the Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Development Goal	Link to climate change	Adaptation solutions related to children
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is projected to reduce poor people's livelihood assets, for example, health, access to water, homes and infrastructure. Climate change is expected to alter the path and rate of economic growth due to changes in natural systems and resources, infrastructure and labor productivity. A reduction in economic growth directly impacts poverty through reduced income opportunities. In particular in Africa, food security is expected to worsen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alternative livelihood and small-scale entrepreneurship Vocational training for out-of-school youth and women, related to renewable energy technologies, rainwater catchment, groundwater recharge, and small-scale irrigation environmental cleanup/repairation Community projects such as excavating canals, reducing water logging, raising of embankments
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to climate change are less direct, but loss of livelihood assets (social, natural, physical, human and financial capital) may reduce opportunities for full-time education in numerous ways. Natural disasters reduce children's available time, while displacement and migration can reduce access to education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental education Youth-led community mapping of risks and disaster preparedness School-based early warning systems Awareness and advocacy activities School gardening programmes initiated to support nutrition
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is expected to exacerbate current gender inequalities. Depletion of natural resources and decreasing agricultural productivity may place additional burdens on women and girls' health and reduce time available to participate in decision-making processes and income-generating activities. Climate-related disasters have been found to impact more severely on female-headed households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community-based water management programmes Community gardens Disaster preparedness and risk reduction Community action to eliminate conflict-inducing environments
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct effects of climate change include increases in heat-related mortality and illness associated with heat waves. Climate change will likely result in declining quantity and quality of drinking water, which is a prerequisite for good health, and exacerbate undernutrition – by reducing natural resource productivity and threatening food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to health services Household water treatment and oral rehydration therapy Improved access to sanitation and hygiene education
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and pregnant women are particularly susceptible to vector- and waterborne diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of health services and distribution of malaria pills through schools
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change may increase the prevalence of some vector-borne diseases and vulnerability to water or food-borne diseases, or diseases transmitted from person-to-person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased vector control and response to waterborne diseases Provision of insecticide-treated mosquito nets Cleaning of stagnant water
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change will alter the quality and productivity of natural resources and ecosystems, some of which may be irreversibly damaged, and these changes may also decrease biological diversity and compound existing environmental degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to water and sanitation Tree-planting campaigns School and community gardens Mapping of water sources and sanitation promotion Demand-led approaches to school water supply, sanitation and hygiene
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is a global issue and the response requires cooperation from all countries, especially to help developing countries adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better information exchange between governments and non-governmental organizations Build civil society alliances Initiate discussions on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and climate change at all levels

Source: Adapted and expanded from UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank Group (AfDB), GTZ, UK Department for International Development (DFID), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Commission, Netherlands Development Cooperation, *Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing vulnerability of the poor through adaptation*, launched at the eighteenth session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany, 10 June 2003, p.12.