

Tool: Climate Context Analysis



What is a climate context analysis?

This climate context analysis tool focuses on the impact of climate change on youth and children in your project location. It looks at climate manifestations, social perceptions and barriers to obtaining climate knowledge and policies and measures governing climate action.

Why?

The tool helps you zoom in on the issue of climate change and the specific climate-related challenges that children and young people face in the context where you work. Use this tool to ensure that your project does not worsen the negative impacts of climate change in your context, and to help mitigate its potential impacts on your project activities.

Who?

This tool is for volunteers involved in the project and partnership, for example the project group with members from both the partner and the Danish organization.

It is recommended that you go through the tool in your partnership to establish a shared understanding of your context.

When?

This tool is useful at the beginning of your project development phase as the analysis provides valuable information that you can use when designing your project. You can conduct the analysis with your partner during a preparatory study or do this as an exercise during a partnership development.

How?

The tool consists of three steps:

1. Gather relevant data on climate change in your project context.
2. Discuss with your target group and stakeholders about how climate change influences the local context and children and youth.
3. Incorporate key findings into your project design.

STEP 1 Background Research



At the end of this tool, you will find some additional examples of internet-based sources of scientific climate information.

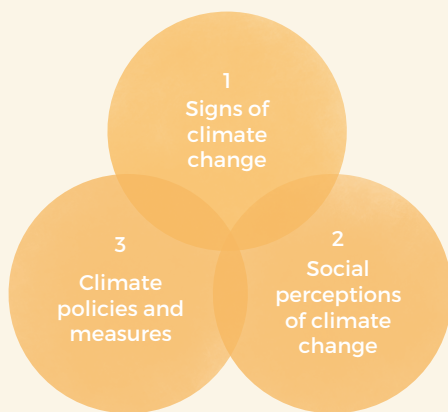
The first step in your context analysis is a desk research on relevant and reliable data on the impacts of climate change in your context. Data can be international scientific reports covering the country context or national and local climate plans to understand the context. For example:

- The World Bank [Climate Risk Country Profiles](#)

- National climate commitments (for example the [Nationally Determined Contributions](#))
- Local climate action plans (for example [National Adaptation Plans](#))

Identify ongoing climate projects and explore if there are organizations or groups of children and young people already working with climate issues in your project context.





Now you are ready to conduct interviews with your target group and stakeholders. The interview can be structured according to three domains.

The questions are only guiding, so they might not all be equally relevant for the group that you are interviewing. Feel free to tailor them to your needs.

See guiding questions below.

Gender and climate

Climate change intersects with gender roles and power structures, worsening existing inequalities. Young girls and young women often bear an even greater burden due to climate change; they might have to walk longer distances to fetch water, or get their education interrupted because they have to work to help the family. It is there-

fore important to also look at your context through a gender lens and examine how genders are affected by climate change. This will help you ensure that your project creates real and equal opportunities for all children and youth.

See [DUFs gender analysis tool](#).

Domain 1: Signs of climate change

Do you experience climate change in the project location? If yes:

- Do you see any slow climate changes, such as changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns? Brainstorm and map the observed changes.
- Do you experience any climate-related hazards such as drought or floods? Brainstorm and map the potential hazards.
- How do climate change and hazards interact with other challenges and make them worse? Keep in mind that climate change is a “threat multiplier” and an underlying cause of other developmental issues.
- How do climate changes and hazards affect the well-being, rights and opportunities of children and youth? Describe how the changes actually or potentially affect girls/boys and young women/men respectively. Consider areas such as health, education, and livelihood.

Pro tip: To conduct a fun and participatory brainstorm use the Hazard Map Exercise developed by the Red Cross/Crescent [Y-Adapt programme](#).



Domain 2: Social perceptions of climate change

Are children and youth aware of the causes and effects of climate change? If not:

- What are the barriers to gaining knowledge and information on climate change for children and youth in the project context? Remember to consider issues such as age/gender/social barriers.
- Are there sources available on climate change specifically targeting children and youth?
- Is climate change a dividing issue in the context, for example, politically, religiously, or culturally contested?
- Do you see any changes in youth's behaviour due to their views on climate change? If so, what kind of changes do you see? It may for example be increasing levels of apathy or anger, or growing agency? What are the reasons for these changes, and are they experienced as positive or negative?

Domain 3: Climate policies and adaptation/mitigation measures

- Are there any local or national policies and plans governing climate action in the project context? If so, which? Are the policies linked to international commitments, e.g. the Paris Declaration?
- Do the policies and plans address children and young people's climate vulnerability or agency?
- Are there any climate adaptation/mitigation measures being implemented in the project context? If so, what are they?
- Are the measures relevant to the climate challenges that children and young people face?
- Have children and young people participated meaningfully in deciding on and/or designing the measures, policies and plans?

Additionally, consider analysing the project context for relevant stakeholders. You can do so by asking:

"Who are our allies within civil society and the private and public sector?"

"Who are our opponents? Who will potentially challenge our efforts?"



STEP 3

Incorporate key findings into your project design

Based on the interviews and your research, you are ready to incorporate your key findings in your project design. Download the following [matrix](#) to systemize and record your findings and follow up with a discussion in your partnership on how your project can address them.

Domain	Write your key findings here	Implications for the project
1: Signs of climate change	<i>Observed slow climate changes and impact on children and youth:</i>	<i>How can our project contribute to address the identified signs of climate change?</i>
	<i>Observed climate-related hazards and impact on children and youth:</i>	<i>How can our project build adaptive capacity and mitigate effects of climate hazards?</i>
2: Social perceptions of climate change	<i>Barriers that limit children and young people's awareness about climate change:</i>	<i>How can our project increase the target group's awareness on climate change?</i>
	<i>Observed changes in young people's behavioural patterns due to their views on climate change:</i>	<i>How can our project support positive changes in behaviour among the target group, and counter negative changes?</i>
3. Climate policies and adaptation/mitigation measures	<i>Policies and plans governing climate action:</i>	<i>How can our project support the target group's meaningful participation in policymaking, decision-making and actions related to climate adaptation/mitigation?</i>
	<i>Climate adaptation/mitigation measures implemented:</i>	
Overarching		<i>How can our project take advantage of existing youth activities on climate? How do we create alliances and engage with likeminded actors? How do we handle our opponents? How can our project address gender inequalities exacerbated by climate change?</i>

Sources of scientific climate information

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

- **Change (IPCC)** offers yearly reports summarizing the status on how the world is doing in achieving the Paris Agreement, the current knowledge on climate change, and its impacts.

The World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal offers an online tool for

- accessing comprehensive global, regional, and country data related to historical, current and future climate, impact and vulnerability.

UNDP Climate Promise offers knowledge

- on countries' efforts to meet the Paris Agreement, a knowledge bank explaining climate terms and key areas, and explainers on climate change and climate action.

UNICEF Children's Climate Risk Index uses

- data to generate global evidence on how many children are currently exposed to climate and environmental hazards, shocks and stresses.

More Information

See [DUFs climate toolbox](#) for more tools on climate action for organizations and volunteers.