

Rikicin Yanayi Rikicin Hakkin Yara ne Gabatar da Fihirisar Hadarin Yanayin Yara

An kirƙiri wannan fassarar Babban Takaitaccen Bayani na wannan rahoto ne tare da haɗin gwiwar Climate Cardinals. Climate Cardinals Kungiya ne mai zaman kan ta na matasa na Kasa da Kasa wanda ke fassara binciken canjin yanayi da bayanai zuwa yaruka da yawa don su isa ga matasa da shugabanni da yawa.

Climate Cardinals sun ɗauki fassarar wannan rahoton na Hukumar kula da Kananan yara ta majalisar ɗinkin duniya (UNICEF) zuwa harsunan da ba na yaren hukuma na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya ba. UNICEF ta yi maraba da waɗannan ayyukan amma a lura cewa an shirya fassarorin a ƙarƙashin ɗaukar nauyin Climate Cardinals ne. UNICEF ba ta ɗaukar wani nauyi domin ingancin waɗannan fassarorin. A cikin aiki don cimma babbar fa'idar isar da ilimi na UNICEF, UNICEF tana farin cikin taimakawa Climate Cardinals wajen samar da waɗannan fassarorin.

Babban Takaitaccen Bayani

Rikicin yanayi shine ma'anar kalubalen hakkin ɗan adam da na yara na wannan karni, kuma tuni yana da mummunan tasiri akan rayuwar yara a duniya. Fahimtar inda da kuma yadda yara ke cikin mawuyacin hali musamman ga wannan rikicin yana da mahimmanci wajen sanin yadda za'a bullo wa abun. Fihirisar Hadarin Yanayi na Yara ya ba da cikakken bayani na farko game da yadda yara suke a bayyane da kuma rauni ga tasirin canjin yanayi don taimakawa wajen fifita ayyuka ga waɗanda ke cikin haɗari kuma a karshe tabbatar da cewa yaran yau sun gaji duniya mai daɗin rayuwa.

Muna ja da, kuma ketare, muhimman iyakokin duniya

Muna ketare mahimman iyakoki a cikin tsarin halitta na Duniya, gami da canjin yanayi, asarar halittu mabanbanta, da kara yawan gurbata a cikin iska, kasa, ruwa da tekuna. Haɗarin yanayi da muhalli, girgizar kasa da matsin lamba tuni sun kasance suna da mummunan tasiri ga lafiyar yara a duniya. Yayin da aka karya waɗannan iyakokin, haka nan kuma daidaitaccen yanayin halitta wanda wayewar ɗan adam ya dogara da shi don haɓaka da bunkasa. Yaran duniya ba za su iya dogaro da waɗannan yanayin ba kuma dole ne su nema wa kan su hanya a cikin duniyar da za ta zama mafi haɗari da rashin tabbas a cikin shekaru masu zuwa.

Ta hanyar yin amfani da bayanai masu matuƙar kyau na yanki, wannan rahoton yana ba da sabon shaida na duniya ne game da yawan yara waɗanda ke fuskantar yanayi iri-iri da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da damuwa a halin yanzu:

Abubuwan da ke faruwa na kwatsam da matsakaita:

- **Yara miliyan 820 (sama da kashi ɗaya bisa uku na yara a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar tsananin zafi. Wannan yana iya yin muni yayin da matsakaicin yanayin yanayi na duniya ke karuwa, kuma yanayin yanayi ya zama mafi ɓarna. Shekarar 2020 ta kasance mafi zafi a tarihi.**
- **Yara miliyan 400 (kusan 1 cikin yara 6 a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar bala'in guguwa. Wannan yana iya yin muni yayin da mahaukaciyar guguwa mai karfi (wato Rukuni na 4 da 5) ke karuwa da yawa, karfin ruwan sama yana karuwa, kuma yanayin guguwa yana canzawa.**

- Yara miliyan 330 (1 cikin yara 7 a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar bala'in ambaliyar ruwa. Wannan yana iya yin muni yayin da kankara ke narkewa, kuma hazo yana karuwa saboda yawan abubuwan da ke cikin ruwa a cikin yanayi sakamakon matsanancin yanayin zafi.
- Yara miliyan 240 (1 cikin yara 10 a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar bala'in ambaliyar ruwa a gabar teku. Wannan yana iya yin muni yayin da matakan teku ke ci gaba da hauhawa, tare da haɓaka tasirin da yawa lokacin suka haɗe da karfin guguwa.

Canje-canje masu faruwa a hankali:

- Yara miliyan 920 (sama da kashi ɗaya bisa uku na yara a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar matsanancin rashin ruwa. Wannan yana iya yin muni yayin da canjin yanayi ke kara aukuwa da kuma tsananin fari, damuwar ruwa, sauye-sauye na yanayi da na banbancin shekaru – sannan buƙatar ruwa yana karuwa, wanda ke haifar da raguwar ruwan kasa.
- Yara miliyan 600 (sama da 1 cikin yara 4 a duniya) a halin yanzu suna kamuwa da cututtukan da ke ɗauke da kwayoyin cuta, kamar zazzabin cizon sauro da dengue, da sauransu. Watakila wannan zai yi muni yayin da yanayin zafi da yanayin yanayi na sauro da kwayoyin cuta da ke watsa waɗannan cututtuka ke yaɗuwa.

Gurbacewar muhalli da damuwa:

- Yara biliyan 2 (kusan kashi 90 cikin ɗari na yara a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar haɗarin gurɓataccen iska wanda ya wuce $10\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Mai yiyuwa ne wannan ya yi muni sai dai idan an samu raguwar konewar mai da ke haifar da gurɓataccen iska.
- Yara miliyan 815 (sama da kashi ɗaya bisa uku na yara a duniya) a halin yanzu suna fuskantar haɗarin gubar dalma saboda fallatsa a cikin gurɓataccen iska, ruwa, kasa da abinci. Watakila wannan zai yi muni ba tare da karin alhakin samarwa, amfani da sake amfani da samfuran da ke da alaƙa da gubar dalma ba.

Yara sun fi kamuwa da sauyin yanayi da girgizar muhalli fiye da manya saboda wasu dalilai:

Sun fi rauni a jiki, kuma ba sa iya jurewa da tsira da girgiza kamar ambaliyar ruwa, fari, tsananin yanayi da zafin rana.

- Su ne mafiya rauni a zahiri; abubuwa masu guba, irin su gubar dalma da sauran nau'o'in gurbataccen iska, suna shafar yara fiye da manya, ko da kuwa a kananan mataki na bayyana.
- Sun fi fuskantar haɗarin mutuwa idan aka kwatanta da manya daga cututtuka waɗanda zasu iya muni a sanadin canjin yanayi, kamar zazzabin cizon sauro da dengue.
- Suna da gaba dayan rayuwarsu a gabansu - duk wani rashi sakamakon yanayi da gurbacewar muhalli a kuruciya na iya haifar da raunin dama na rayuwa.

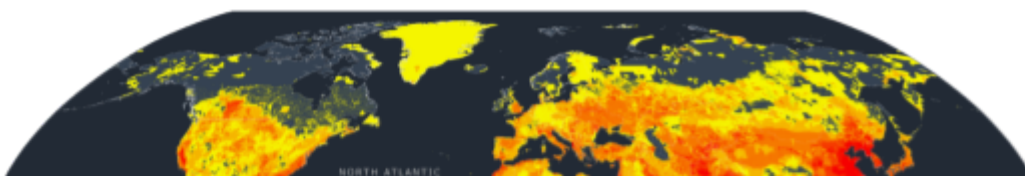
Wannan rahoton kuma ya yi bincike a karon farko yawan yara nawa ke rayuwa a yankunan da ke fuskantar yanayi da yawa, mai rikitarwa da haɗarin muhalli:

Wani lamari na musamman mai damuwa game da waɗannan haɗarurruka shi ne cewa sun haɗu da juna. Waɗannan yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da matsaloli ba sa faruwa a ware. Fari, ambaliyar ruwa da matsanancin yanayi, haɗe da sauran matsalolin muhalli, suna haɗar juna. Waɗannan haɗarin ba za su iya kara taɓarbarewa juna kawai ba, har ma suna iyakance aljihun al'umma da haɓaka rashin daidaituwa. Hakanan suna hulɗa tare da sauran haɗarin zamantakewa, siyasa da kiwon lafiya, gami da COVID-19. Haɗuwan haɗarurruka a karshe yana sanya wasu ɓangarorin duniya mafiya rashin tabbas da haɗari ga yara – yana tsananin rage kimar su nan gaba.

Muhimman bayanai na haɗari mai haɗewa:

- Kusan kowane yaro (>kashi 99 cikin ɗari) a doron kasa yana fuskantar akalla ɗayan waɗannan yanayin da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza ko matsaloli
- Yara biliyan 2.2 suna fuskantar akalla biyu daga cikin waɗannan manyan yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da matsaloli
- Yara biliyan 1.7 suna fuskantar akalla uku daga cikin waɗannan manyan sauyin yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da damuwa suna mamaye junansu
- Yara miliyan 850 suna fuskantar akalla huɗu daga cikin waɗannan yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da matsaloli
- Yara miliyan 330 suna fuskantar akalla biyar daga cikin waɗannan manyan sauyin yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da damuwa sun mamaye juna
- Yara miliyan 80 suna fuskantar akalla shida daga cikin waɗannan yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da matsaloli

Taswira ta 1: Haɗuwar Haɗarin Yanayi da Haɗarin Muhalli, Girgiza da Matsaloli



Yawan Haɗari, Girgiza ko Matsaloli:

Tushe: Wannan taswirar ta haɗa bayanai daga: the World Resources Institute (WRI); United Nations Environment (UNEP); The Global Assessment Report, UNDRR; The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN); The Malaria Atlas Project; Messina et al.; Kraemer et al.; The Climate Research Unit, University of East Anglia; The Atmospheric Composition Analysis Group; and UN World Population Prospects (bita na 2019). Dubi hanyar bincike don cikakkun bayanai.

Rashin samun damar yara ga ayyuka masu muhimmanci, kamar na kiwon lafiya, abinci mai gina jiki, ilimi da kariyar zamantakewa, yana sa su zama masu saurin kamuwa.

Ba wai kawai sauyin yanayi da haɗarin muhalli na yin illa ga yara ba ga ayyuka masu muhimmanci, shi ma rashin samun dama ga muhimman ayyuka yana rage juriya da karfin daidaituwa, yana kara kara haɗarin su ga yanayi da haɗarin muhalli. Don haka, an kirkiro wani mugun yanayi, yana tura yara mafi rauni cikin zurfin talauci a lokaci guda tare da kara haɗarin fuskantar mafi muni kuma mafi haɗari ga tasirin canjin yanayi.

Kawai mafita na dogon lokaci ga matsalar canjin yanayi shine rage gurɓataccen iska zuwa matakan aminci – ya isa zuwa sifili nan da 2050 domin ci gaba da tafiya kan dumar yanayi wanda bai wuce 1.5°C ba. Duk da haka, sauyin yanayi ya kasance cewa koƙarin rage karfi zai dauki shekaru da yawa don juyar da tasirin canjin yanayi, kuma ga yaran yau, wannan zai yi latti kwarai. Sai dai idan mun saka hannun jari sosai wajen daidaitawa da juriya na ayyukan zamantakewa ga yara biliyan 4.2 da za'a haifa a cikin shekaru 30 masu zuwa, za su fuskanci karin haɗari ga rayuwarsu da jin daɗinsu. Duk wani gyare-gyare dole ne ya dogara da natsatsen kimantawa na yanayin yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza ko damuwa, da kuma matakin da yara ke ciki na haɗari. Fahimtar raunin yara yana da muhimmanci don fahimtar cikakken yanayin da yanayi da haɗarin muhalli ke iya shafar jin daɗin su, har ma da rayuwarsu. Wannan rahoton yana ba da tsarin dabaru, kayan aiki da gwaji na farko a matakin duniya na fuskantar da yara ke

da rauni na yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da damuwa – don fifita taimako ga waɗanda ke cikin haɗarin sosai.

Gabatar da Fihirisar Haɗarin Yanayi na Yara (CCRI: Wannan rahoton ya haɗa da wannan abu mai tasowa na sabbin shaidu tare da bayanai kan raunin yara don gabatar da cikakken ra'ayi na farko game da haɗarin yanayi daga mahangar yaro.

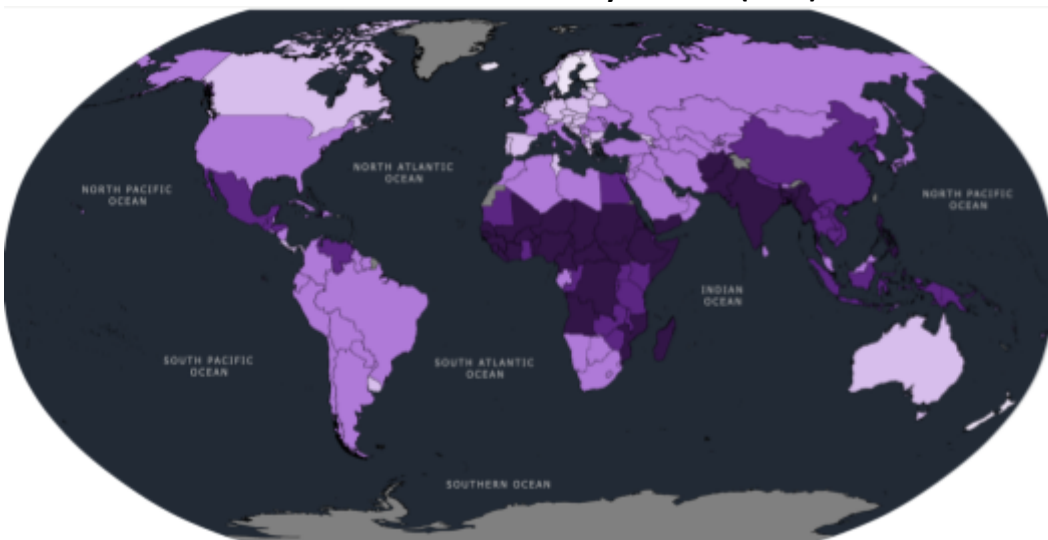
The CCRI composite index is a multi-shock model that aims to capture the exposure of children to multiple climate and environmental shocks and stress. It is a multisectoral model that seeks to represent a balanced view of the different sectors involved in the well-being of children, focusing on aspects that could contribute to, or aggravate, child deprivation in the context of climate-related and environmental shocks and stresses.

Fihirisar haɗin CCRI wani samfuri ne mai firgitarwa wanda ke da niyyar ɗaukar yadda yara ke fuskantar yanayi da yawa da girgiza muhalli da damuwa. Samfura ne mai ɗimbin yawa wanda ke neman wakiltar daidaitaccen ra'ayi game da fannoni daban-daban da ke da alaƙa da jin daɗin yara, yana mai da hankali kan abubuwan da za su iya ba da gudummawa, ko tsanantawa, hana yara a cikin abun da da ya shafi yanayi da girgizar muhalli da damuwa. .

Samfurin yana da tsarin abubuwa da yawa, inda aka gina jigidar CCRI ta hanyar haɗa jerin alamomi a cikin ginshikai guda biyu:

- Ginshiki na 1 yana auna fuskanta zuwa yanayi da girgizar muhalli da damuwa.
- Ginshiki na 2 yana nuni ga raunin yara.

Taswira ta 2: Fihirisar Haɗarin Yanayi na Yara (CCRI)



Fihirisar Haɗarin Yanayi da Muhalli na yara (CCRI):

Mai Matuƙar yawa
Mai yawa
Matsakaici-Mai yawa
Mara yawa-Matsakaici
Mara yawa
Babu bayanai

Tushe: CCRI ya kunshi alamomi da yawa da ya haɗa da faɗin yanayi da haɗarin muhalli, girgiza da damuwa, gami da raunin yara, duba cikakken rahoto domin bayanai.

A duniya, kusan yara biliyan 1 (kusan rabin yaran duniya) suna zaune a cikin Kasashe masu haɗari sosai, a cewar CCRI.

Haka nan kuma:

- **Wurare mafiya haɗari a Duniya suna ba da gudummawa kaɗan ga abubuwan da ke haifar da canjin yanayi – Kasashe 33 masu haɗarin gaske suna fitar da Kasa da kashi 10 cikin ɗari na iskar gas na duniya. Kasashe goma mafi haɗari suna fitar da kashi 0.5 cikin ɗari na hayakin duniya.**
- **Almost all (29 out of 33) out of the extremely high-risk countries are also considered fragile contexts**
- **Kusan duk (29 daga cikin 33) daga cikin Kasashe masu haɗarin gaske ana kuma ɗaukar su abubuwan da ba su da kyau**
- **Kashi ɗaya cikin huɗu (8 cikin 33) na Kasashe masu haɗarin gaske suna da matsanancin kaura –tare da sama da kashi 5 cikin ɗari na yawan mutanen da suka yi hijira.**
- **Babu ɗayan Kasashe masu haɗarin gaske waɗanda ke da maki (> kashi 80 cikin ɗari) akan tallafi da aiwatar da dabarun DRR na Kasa daidai da Tsarin Sendai.**
- **Kashi 40 cikin ɗari na Kasashe masu haɗarin gaske ne kawai suka ambaci yara da/ko matasa a cikin Gudummawar Kasa (NDCs)**
- **Kasashe masu haɗarin gaske sun karɓi dala biliyan 9 ne kawai dangane da kwararar kuɗi na duniya, galibi a cikin tsarin ODA, akan binciken makamashi mai tsabta, haɓakawa da samarwa.**

- **Yawancin (28 daga cikin 33) na Kasashe masu haɗarin gaske suna da Karancin ɗaukar nauyin tashoshin sa ido na Kasa – Kasa da kashi 10 cikin ɗari na yawan yaran suna zaune a tsakanin kilomita 50 na tashar sa ido**

Hanya daya tilo da za a bi don sauyin yanayi ita ce rage fitar da hayaki mai gurbata muhalli. Duk da haka, akwai ayyuka da yawa waɗanda ke rage fuskantar da yara da raunin da zai iya rage girman haɗarin yanayin su gaba ɗaya, misali:

Zuba jarin da ke inganta hanyoyin samun tsayayyiyar ruwa, ayyukan Tsafta da Kiwon lafiya (WASH) na iya rage haɗarin sauyin yanayi ga yara miliyan 415.

Inganta samun dama ga ayyukan WASH masu jurewa na iya haɗawa da, misali, cikakken kimanta albarkatun ruwa, saka hannun jari a hanyoyin samar da ruwa daban-daban, yin amfani da makamashi mai sabuntawa, da yin aiki tare da kasuwannin cikin gida da kamfanoni masu zaman kansu don tabbatar da cewa an gina ayyukan ruwa da tsaftar muhalli haɗe da haɗarin yanayi. Hakanan yana iya haɗawa da haɓaka wuraren adana ruwa a matakin iyali, da kuma tsarin ruwa mai amfani da yawa wanda ke ba da ruwa don bukatun gida da na rayuwa. A matakin Kasa da Kasa ya haɗa da cikakken gudanarwa, kariya da sa ido kan albarkatun ruwa. Karfafawar alumma yana da alaƙa mai karfi da juriyar ayyukansu na WASH.

Zuba jarin da ke haɓaka sakamakon ilimi na iya rage gaba ɗayan haɗarin sauyin yanayi ga yara miliyan 275.

Zuba jari a ilimi mai ɗorewa yana da babban sakamako mai yawa. Ingantaccen ilimi wanda ke gina ilimi da kwarewa zai ba da gudummawa ga ingantattun ayyukan ɗorewa da rage gurbataccen iska a matakin mutum, na hukumomi da kuma na gari. Inganta sakamakon ilimi na iya haɗawa, a misali, saka hannun jari a cikin abubuwan more rayuwa waɗanda ke iya jurewa bala'o'i don rage katsewa na dogon lokaci ga tsarin ilmantarwa na yara, da kuma hanyoyin da ke Kara samun dama, kamar ilmantarwa na dijital, da adalci. Daidaita samun dama yana da mahimmanci daga mahangar jinsi, daga yanayin sake zagayowar rayuwa (tun daga kuruciya har zuwa samartaka), haka kuma ga yara masu nakasa waɗanda galibi ana keɓance su. Inganta sakamakon ilimi na iya nufin tabbatar da ingantaccen koyarwa, kamar samar da muhalli mai aminci, da zumunci, kwararrun malamai masu kwazo, da koyarwa cikin yarukan da ɗalibai za su iya fahimta. Wannan yana nufin duka haɓaka sabon ilimin da kimiyya game da canjin yanayi zuwa tsarin karatun Kasa da kuma tabbatar da cewa yara sun sami kwarewar da suke buƙata don samun nasara a rayuwa. Waɗannan kwarewa ne da suka dace da makomar aiki, gami da

bunkasa tattalin arzikin kasa da kuma abubuwan rayuwa waƙanda ba su da sauƙin kamuwa da tasirin canjin yanayi da lalacewar muhalli. Har ila yau, koyo na dabaru yana da mahimmanci don karfafa yara, matasa da malamai don shiga cikin rage sauyin yanayi, daidaitawa da ayyukan sauyin yanayi a makarantu, don karfafa yara su zama wasu sashe na kawo mafita ga canjin yanayi.

Zuba jarin da ke inganta samar da ayyukan kiwon lafiya da abinci mai gina jiki na iya rage gaba ɗayan haɗarin sauyin yanayi ga yara miliyan 460.

Inganta hanyoyin samun ayyuka na kiwon lafiya na iya haɗawa da, a misali, kamar saka hannun jari a cikin ayyuka na kulawa da uwa da jarirai, ci gaba da shirye-shiryen rigakafi, da tallafawa ayyukan rigakafin, haɓakawa da warkar da haƙanniya, gudawa, zazzabin cizon sauro da sauran yanayin lafiyar yara. Har ila yau, ya haɗa da gano sauye-sauyen barazanar kiwon lafiya da yara ke fuskanta sakamakon yanayi da abubuwan muhalli da fifita bada kulawa kan kiwon lafiya daidai gwargwado. Hakanan yana iya haɗawa da tallafawa lafiyar matasa da jin daɗin rayuwa da bayar da takamaiman bayanan kiwon lafiya. Bugu da ƙari, yana buƙatar karfafa tsarin kiwon lafiya don isar da ayyuka ingantacce ga yara.

Zuba jarin da ke inganta damar samun kariya ta zamantakewa da rage talauci na iya rage yawan haɗarin yanayi ga yara miliyan 310.

Inganta samun dama ga kariyar zamantakewa yana buƙatar aiki don ɗaukar bayanai na duniya game da fa'idodin yara da na iyali tare da tabbatar da cewa tsarin kariya na zamantakewa yana ba da haɗin kai zuwa wasu muhimman ayyuka a kiwon lafiya, ilimi da abinci mai gina jiki gami da ma'aikatan jin daɗin rayuwar jama'a. Inganta yanayin sauyin yanayi na tsarin kariya na zamantakewa yana da muhimmanci don haka sun fi dacewa su daidaita da saurin canza yanayin girgiza da damuwa. Wannan yana buƙatar fahimtar tasirin ci gaban canjin yanayi da yara da masu kula da su ke fuskanta da daidaita martanin kariyar zamantakewa don samun damar amsawa cikin sauri. Daga mahangar yara da danginsu, wannan na iya haifar da girgizawar yanayi ya kasance wani rushewa na wucin gadi maimakon tura iyalai cikin talauci na tsawon lokaci.

Rikicin yanayi yana haifar da rikicin haƙƙin yaro. Yana haifar da matsalar ruwa ... rashin lafiya ... rikicin ilimi ... rikicin kariya ... da rikicin shiga. Yana barazana ga rayuwar yara ƙwarai. A duk waɗannan hanyoyi, yana tauye haƙƙoƙin yara – kamar yadda aka bayyana a cikin Yarjejeniyar Yancin Yara na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya.

Abin takaici, wannan farkon ne kawai. A cewar IPCC, ana buƙatar rage gurbatacciyar iskar gas ta duniya zuwa rabi nan da shekarar 2030 kuma a rage zuwa sifili nan da 2050 don gujewa mummunan tasiri nashi,

amma yawancin kasashe basa kan hanyar cimma waɗannan manufofin. Inganta juriyar ayyukan da yara ke bukata zai zama dole duk abin da makomar zata kasance: koda an daina watsa gurbataccen iska a yau, yanayin zafin duniya zai ci gaba da karuwa – yana cutar da waɗanda suka fi rauni da farko. Muna bukatar hanzarta ayyukan da ke kare yara daga tasirin, tare da rage hayaki – cikin gaggawa. Akwai mafita da yawa masu alfarma da za a zana daga – gami da mafita na tushen yanayi. Daya daga cikin mafita mafi dorewa shine juyawa zuwa tsarin tattalin arziki wanda ke raba haɓakan tattalin arziki daga amfani da burɓushin mai don haka rage hayaki zuwa matakan aminci. Wani kuma shine yin shawara kai tsaye tare da yara su da kansu – yara da matasa suna da muhimman ra'ayoyi game da duniyar da suke so kuma suna bukatar bunkasar sa. Sai kawai da irin wannan aikin mai canzawa da gaske za mu yi wasiyya ga yara duniya mai daɗin rayuwa.