Assessing and Managing Loss and Damage for Children

Local-level evidence to inform global-level action in Udaipur, India

VOLUME II











ICLEI
Local Governments for Sustainability
SOUTH ASIA

Assessing and Managing Loss and Damage for Children

Local-level evidence to inform global-level action in Udaipur, India

VOLUME II | Stakeholder Engagement

Acknowledgements
ICLEI South Asia would like to express its sincere gratitude to the government officials, organizations and community members who have contributed to the research and studies and the private stakeholders from Udaipur whose work has been referenced.

Disclaimer
This document includes findings from the review of policies and plans at the National, State, and City level, largely based on the secondary background research conducted to arrive at the policy landscape that governs the loss and damage assessment in the Udaipur, Rajasthan, India and may require detailing as per the dedicated studies in the subsequent phases of the project.

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supported by UNOPS

Partner:

UNEP - Copenhagen Climate Centre (CCC)

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Transitions Research

Report submitted by:

ICLEI South Asia in partnership with Transitions Research

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Assessing and Managing Loss and Damage for Children

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Volume II

Volume II operationalises the child focused loss and damage framing developed in Volume I by translating it into an indicator set and a structured stakeholder engagement process. It presents updated climate vulnerability analysis for Udaipur, details the 145 indicator database across five child centred domains, and synthesises evidence from surveys, focus group discussions and in depth interviews. These results provide the analytical foundation and stakeholder priorities that will inform response measures and policy recommendations in the subsequent section..

1 Udaipur Climate Vulnerability

1.1 Climate Change Trends

Udaipur, the zonal headquarters of South Rajasthan, holds a pivotal geographic and functional role in the region. With 06 adjacent districts depending on its urban infrastructure and healthcare system and with 4–5 bordering districts of Madhya Pradesh (MP) sending patients to its medical facilities, Udaipur functions as a regional nerve centre. It's a city where thousands from nearby towns and villages commute daily for employment, healthcare, education and essential services. Many families have also settled permanently in its expanding urban and peri-urban areas. Udaipur's identity as a tourist city adds another layer of social, infrastructural and ecological complexity.

In recent years, the city has been experiencing visible and troubling climate shifts. The summer months, particularly May, have registered extreme temperature spikes; reaching a staggering 47°C in May 2024. December, traditionally part of the winter calendar, recorded a maximum of 31°C; a temperature uncharacteristic for the season and region. These numbers are not mere statistical abnormalities; they signal a fast-approaching crisis. The rising heat is not confined to Udaipur's core urban zones – it affects daily-wage commuters, slum dwellers, elderly populations, infants and children spread across the city and its surrounding ecosystem.

For families and caregivers in Udaipur, especially in vulnerable settlements, these climatic shifts are not abstract or distant. They translate to health crises, disrupted schooling, inaccessible public spaces and a constant recalibration of survival strategies. Udaipur's climatic trajectory – rising maximum and minimum temperatures across both summer and winter months, increased frequency of heatwaves and projections of intensified rainfall demands that we centre the experiences of children in all climate resilience and adaptation planning.

1.2 Udaipur Climate vulnerability

1.2.1 Udaipur city Temperature (2020-2024)

Month	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
January	24.5	7.6	27.9	9.2	28.4	3.6	27.7	3.3	31.1	4.7
February	27.9	10.3	30.5	17.0	28.4	9.6	37.5	13.6	36.8	12.1
March	33.6	15.6	35.0	21.0	38.7	17.5	38.7	17.5	41.1	13.3
April	37.8	21.1	38.0	25.0	41.9	21.7	41.9	22.8	41.5	22.8
May	40.2	25.8	40.5	28.0	44.0	27.1	44.4	21.0	47.0	24.4
June	37.5	26.4	37.0	27.0	40.2	28.4	42.8	24.8	46.0	24.4
July	32.2	24.9	33.0	25.0	40.2	24.5	37.8	24.9	38.3	24.5
August	30.5	23.7	31.0	24.0	36.6	25.5	36.6	24.5	36.3	23.8
September	32.0	23.0	32.0	23.0	36.5	20.1	37.5	21.3	37.6	21.2
October	34.0	19.0	34.0	20.0	36.2	15.2	37.5	25.5	37.6	21.8
November	30.0	12.0	30.0	15.0	33.3	16.5	36.5	15.6	37.7	15.7
December	25.8	8.5	26.0	10.0	31.1	15.9	29.9	15.5	31.0	12.1

Maximum/Minimum Temperature Trends

- Shows an **overall increasing trend** over the years, with 2024 recording the highest peaks.
- May 2024 reached 47.0°C, compared to 44.4°C in previous years.
- **Summers (March-June) have consistently been hotter** in recent years than in 2020 and 2021, indicating prolonged heat waves.
- **The winters (January, February, December) also show increasing max temperatures**, with January 2024 recording 31.1°C compared to 27.7°C in 2023 and 24.5°C in 2020.
- **October and November 2024 maintain a rising trend (~37°C+)**, indicating delayed cooling.
- Winter months (December-February) have seen an increase in minimum temperatures, suggesting warmer winters.
- January 2024 recorded 4.7°C, slightly higher than previous years but still showing seasonal variation.

These temperature and rainfall trends are not just environmental signals; they directly shape the daily environments in which young children grow, learn and receive care. Prolonged heatwaves, increasing night time temperatures and intense rainfall episodes translate into higher disease burdens, disrupted services and constrained play and learning spaces for children in vulnerable wards.

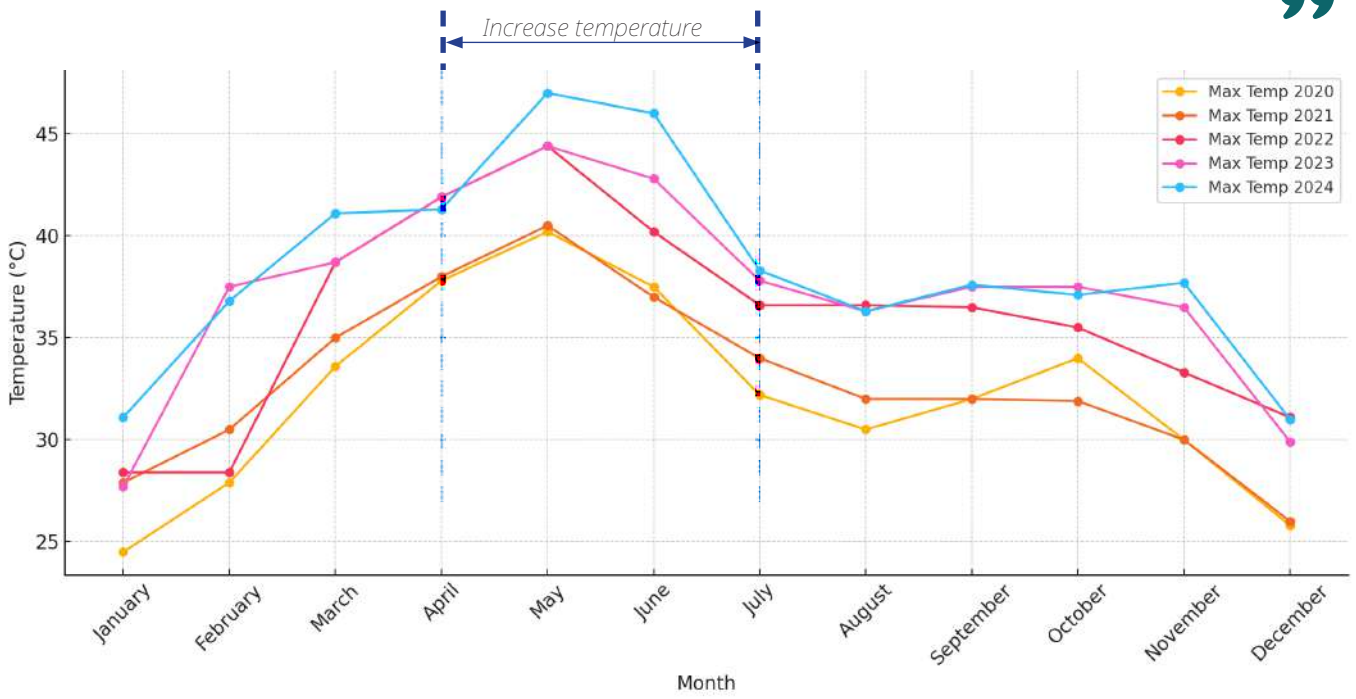


Fig1. Comparative Maximum Temperatures in Udaipur (2020 - 2024)

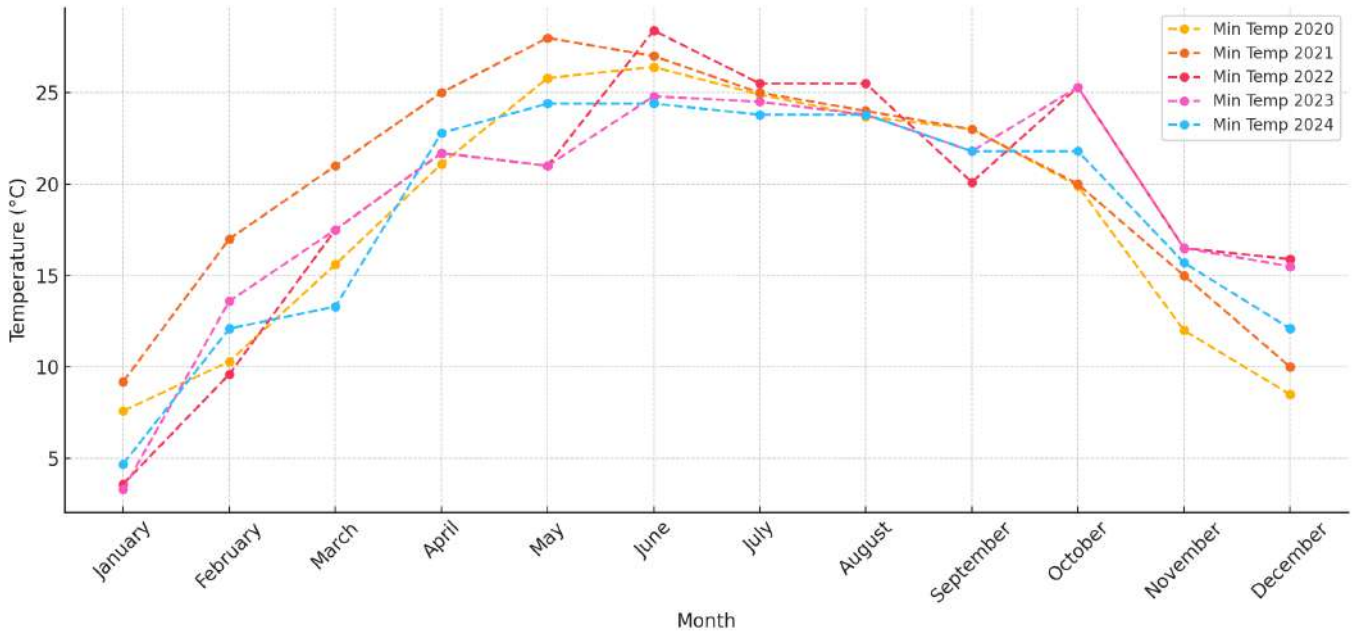


Fig2. Comparative Minimum Temperatures in Udaipur (2020 - 2024)

1.2.2 Temperature Projections

- Udaipur is expected to experience a warming trend, with annual maximum temperatures increasing by 1.75-1.85°C by 2050.
- Annual minimum temperatures are projected to rise by 2.1-2.20°C by 2050.
- During the post-monsoon season, the mean maximum temperature could increase by 2.0°C, while in winter, it may rise by 2.25°C by 2050.
- The annual mean minimum temperature during the post-monsoon season is projected to increase by 2.8°C, and by 1.5°-2.45°C during the monsoon and summer seasons by 2050.
- The occurrence of hot days and warm nights is expected to increase.
- There is a high likelihood of mild to severe drought in Udaipur.
- Humidity levels are projected to increase by 7%, potentially exacerbating the impacts of heatwaves as temperatures rise.

The assessment above suggests that Udaipur is likely to face certain climate hazards, which are outlined below:

- **Future Climate Scenario 1:** Rise in temperature, heat wave events and number of hot days and nights may increase in future.
- **Future Climate Scenario 2:** An overall increase in precipitation, particularly short-duration, high-intensity rainfall events.

1.2.3 Rainfall Projections

- Rainfall is projected to increase by 6-10% by 2050.
- Monsoon rainfall is expected to rise by 40-60 mm by 2050, with most of the increase occurring during the monsoon season.
- A slight decrease in rainfall is projected for the winter and post-monsoon seasons by 2050.
- Extreme rainfall events are likely to become more frequent and intense, with projections indicating a 20 mm increase in maximum 1-day rainfall and a 30 mm increase in maximum 5-day rainfall by 2050.

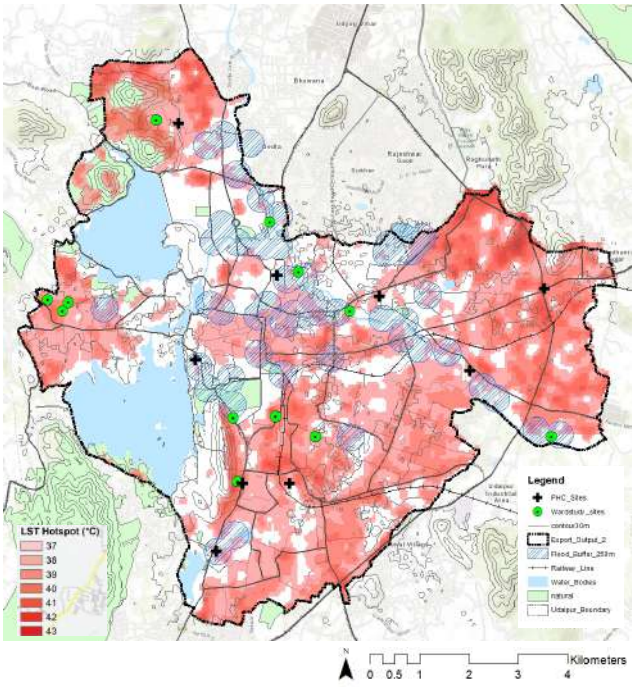


Fig3. Wards with vulnerable communities exposed to extreme heat and urban flooding

The following subsections focus on how these evolving climate conditions intersect with settlement patterns and service access to create concentrated pockets of loss and damage for young children and pregnant women.

1.3 Mapping Vulnerable wards and communities

Udaipur's urban and peri-urban geography hosts a concentration of communities that remain structurally and socio-economically exposed to the growing climate risks of heatwaves and flooding., such as unplanned or underserved settlements. They belong to marginalized communities, whose lives are closely tied to informal labor, precarious housing and public infrastructure systems that often fail under climate stress:

- In Neemach Kheda and Bhilurana Basti, tribal families such as the Bhils and Gametis engage in construction work, factory labor, and domestic services. Homes are constructed with temporary materials offering minimal resistance to heat. Breadwinners of these localities are work in direct sun mostly during the construction work or up and down for factory labore or domestic helps.
- In Sajjangarh and Gandhi Nagar, Scheduled Caste families including the Meghwals and Balais sustain themselves through sewage cleaning, driving, domestic help, and rug making and reside in congested conditions that intensify heat exposure and health risks. These people are more affected from water logging related issues.
- Muslim communities residing in Machhla Magra, Kishanpol, Khanjipeer, Mallah talai, Alipura, Bohrawadi and Ayad rely on small scale trades such as slaughterhouse work, driving, scrap collection, and street vending. These occupations involve outdoor or semi outdoor environments where exposure to extreme heat and stagnant water is unavoidable.
- Nomadic and semi-nomadic groups like the Gadiya Lohars and Oads, found in Purohito ki Madri (Madri Industrial Area), Rampura and Neemachmata basti, engage in manual trades and transport services under informal arrangements. Their mobility is restricted during heavy rains or extreme heat, affecting income and access to basic services. These people are living in road side slums which is more affected from direct heat.
- Communities such as the Bagarias, Sargaras and Banjaras operate small businesses involving broom making, bamboo work, Puppet making and scrap collection. These are highly climate-sensitive activities with minimal income stability.
- Family sizes across most settlements range from medium to large. Multiple children and elderly members often cohabit in single room dwellings with little ventilation or flood resistance.
- Women bear additional burdens in caregiving, water collection and supporting household income.

Across these wards, a common pattern emerges: climate risks are layered onto precarious housing, outdoor or informal work, and limited access to climate resilient basic services, with young children and pregnant women absorbing a disproportionate share of the resulting health, nutrition, education and safety impacts.

S.No.	Ward No.	Area Name	Total Population (2022)	Total Children population: 0 to 6 Years (Jan 2025)	Total Household (2016)
1	Ward- 01	Neemach kheda Kacchi Basti	1120	138	224
2	Ward- 08	Sajjan Nagar; Koumi Ekta Nagar	3882	412	776
3	Ward- 09	Gandhi Nagar Harijan Basti	390	72	78
4	Ward- 09	Bhilurana Basti, Sajjangarh	1965	209	393
5	Ward- 13	Kishanpol Uttar	1655	211	331
6	Ward- 14	Machhla Magra	3755	557	751
7	Ward- 34	Bagaria Basti	1075	93	215
8	Ward- 28	Banjara basti	970	112	194
9	Ward- 40	Purohito Ki Madri Kacchi basti (MIA)	1110	121	222
10	Ward- 65	Alipura	1314	102	263
11	Ward- 67	Krishnapura	1080	119	203
12	Ward- 35	Lohar Colony, Ayad	780	83	144
	TOTAL		**19096**	**2230**	**3794**

Table 1. The vulnerable areas identified as high-risk zones by the impacts of climate change.

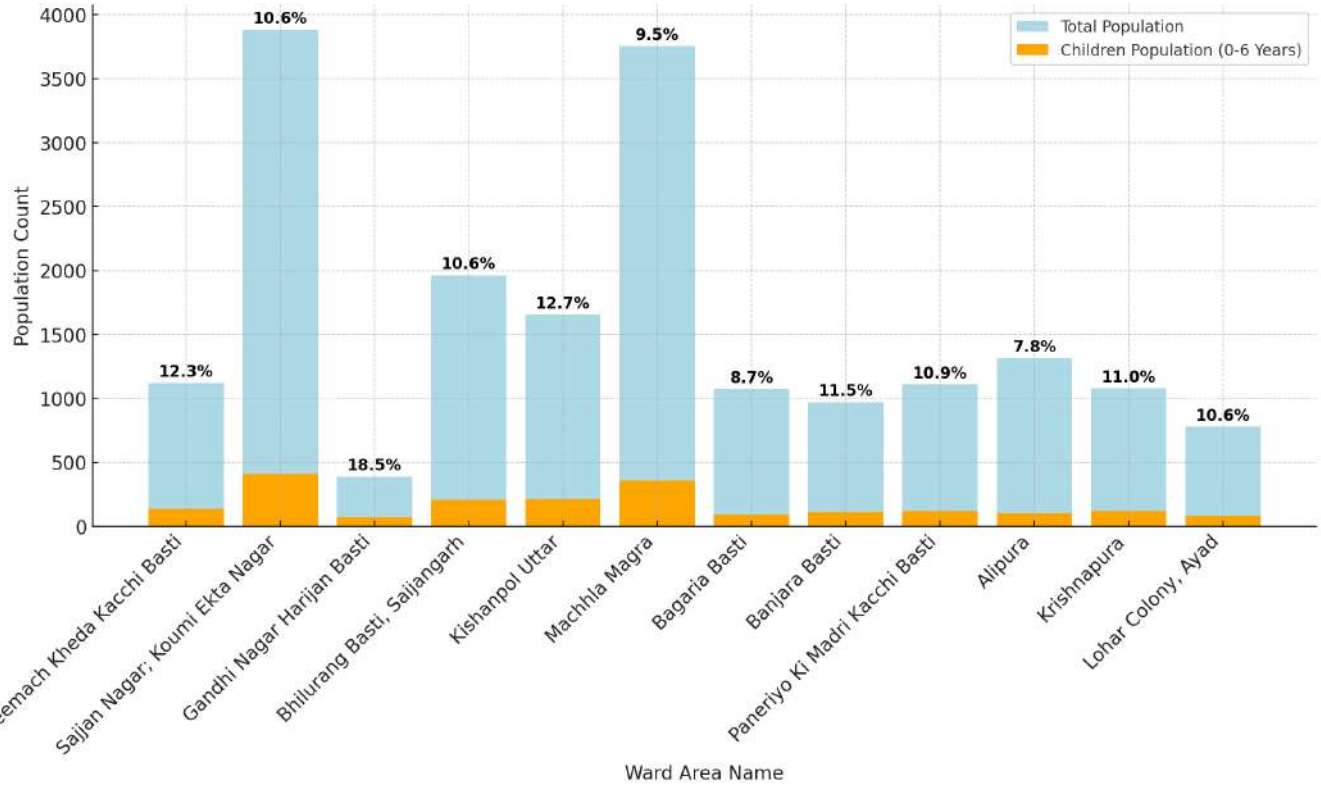


Fig4. Total Population vs Children population (0-6 years) per ward Area



Health and Nutrition





Education



WASH



Safety

Cultural Loss



02

Development of Indicators

2 Development of Indicators

2.1 Indicators for L&D Assessment

The development of indicators for assessing climate-related Loss and Damage affecting children and families in Udaipur aimed to capture the layered ways in which climate stress affects children's daily lives, well-being, and development, beyond only physical damage or economic loss.

An initial long list of potential indicators was developed through a review of global and national frameworks on climate vulnerability, child well-being, and Loss and Damage, including relevant Indian guidelines and analytical work by GEAG, and was refined through expert consultations and review of available municipal and departmental datasets.

This long list was then systematically screened to identify indicators that were most relevant for child-specific climate vulnerability, capable of capturing economic and non-economic loss and damage, feasible to measure at city and settlement levels, and sensitive to short-, medium-, and long-term impacts.

Based on this process, a final set of 145 indicators was developed and grouped into core and supporting indicators. Core indicators are suitable for routine monitoring using existing or easily collectable data, while supporting indicators provide additional depth and may require periodic studies or qualitative methods.

The indicator set is organized across five core domains: health and nutrition, education, WASH, safety, and cultural loss. Cultural loss captures disruptions to traditional events, practices, and community interactions due to extreme heat and flooding. These domains were selected for their strong linkages to early childhood development and climate vulnerability. Classification includes::

- **Type of result being measured:** input, output, outcome, or impact.
- **Nature of hazard:** heat, drought, flood, or a combination
- **Type of Data:** qualitative or quantitative
- **Timeframe of Impact:** immediate, mid-term, or long-term

To strengthen feasibility, potential data sources were identified for each indicator. Wherever possible, indicators align with government administrative systems and national reporting mechanisms. Where gaps exist, localized and participatory primary data collection methods are proposed, particularly in informal settlements and among socially marginalized communities.



The 145 indicators were derived through a multi step process. First, a long list of potential indicators was compiled from global and national literature on children's climate vulnerability, prior Udaipur assessments, and the Volume I framework. Second, this list was screened with local practitioners and departmental experts to assess data availability, feasibility of regular reporting, and policy relevance. Indicators were then organised into a two tier structure, distinguishing 'core' indicators that can be monitored routinely with existing systems, and 'supporting' indicators that may require investment in new data collection or pilots. This prioritisation helps ensure that the indicator set is both ambitious and implementable for Udaipur's current institutional capacity.

2.1.1 Indicator Matrix

Each indicator is further categorised to facilitate a comprehensive analysis:

- **Input Indicators** evaluate foundational conditions, such as the availability of healthcare or clean water sources.
- **Output Indicators** examine immediate effects, like children's access to safe drinking water or the availability of cooling facilities.
- **Outcome Indicators** track changes over time, such as school absenteeism or rising rates of malnutrition.
- **Impact Indicators** reflect long-term consequences, such as mental health issues or developmental delays resulting from prolonged exposure to climate stress.



This combination of quantitative (e.g., hospital admission rates) and qualitative (e.g., community feedback) indicators offers a comprehensive view, capturing both measurable data and personal experiences shared by caregivers, teachers, and frontline workers.

Disaster Type	Input	Output	Outcome	Impact	Total
Combined	7	7	24	14	52
Drought	1	5	12	5	23
Flood	6	10	5	13	34
Heat	7	3	17	9	36
Total	21	25	58	41	**145**

Table 2. Coverage Matrix of Indicators by Matrix type

Disaster Type	Qualitative	Quantitative	Total
Combined	18	34	52
Drought	7	16	23
Flood	8	26	34
Heat	6	30	36
Total	39	106	**145**

Table 3. Indicators- type (Qualitative vs Quantitative)

2.1.2 Purpose of the Database

The selection of these indicators was informed by studies conducted globally, across India, and specifically in Udaipur, ensuring a grounded understanding of how climate change affects children. The organisation of the categories was adapted from a study by the Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (2017), with additional areas tailored specifically for Udaipur.

By collecting information on how various aspects of their lives are influenced, we aim to assist local officials, NGOs, and community organisations in directing targeted support and resilience-building initiatives.

In practical terms, the database enables city and state actors to:

(i) monitor ward level patterns of loss and damage for children across the five domains,

(ii) identify hotspots where simultaneous deficits in health, education, WASH and safety require integrated responses, and

(iii) track whether adaptation and social protection measures are reducing these impacts over time.

The indicator structure is compatible with routine departmental reporting formats, so that, over time, UMC can embed child focused loss and damage tracking into existing monitoring and management dashboards.

2.1.3 Database Details

The indicators are intended to provide a clear understanding of the challenges faced by children, enabling decision-makers to take action to protect and support the youngest residents of Udaipur both now and in the future.

The indicators are organised into five main categories, each focusing on specific ways that climate events affect child well-being:



Health & Nutrition: This category measures changes in physical and mental health, emphasising the prevalence of climate-related diseases, access to healthcare, and emotional impacts.

This focuses on food security, diet quality, and the effects of malnutrition, worsening due to climate events affecting food supply and accessibility.



Education: It tracks disruptions in schooling, learning outcomes, and attendance, recognizing the importance of foundational education for resilience and opportunity.



WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene): monitors the accessibility and quality of WASH resources, which are crucial for preventing disease and promoting child health.



Safety: Safety and security issues, particularly during climate-induced migration or displacement, risks child labour and mental health challenges.



Cultural Losses: A distinctive addition, this category addresses disruptions in traditional practices, social connections, and cultural experiences, which are vital for children's identity and community ties.

***The Udaipur Database comprising 145 Indicators across the six main categories is attached in the Annexure*

3 Stakeholder Engagement

3.1 Objective

- Assess the economic and non-economic loss and damage experienced by children in selected areas due to climate-related extreme and slow-onset events.
- Identify the specific vulnerabilities and needs of children in relation to climate-related loss and damage.
- Understand how climate impacts such as heat, drought, and floods affect young children including impacts on their health, nutrition, early learning, safety, WASH conditions, cultural practices and overall well-being.
- Gather insights from caregivers and communities to design responsive, inclusive and child-focused programs and services.
- Identify service gaps and barriers in existing systems to strengthen young children's development during and after climate events.

3.2 Stakeholder Identification

The study has focused on 12 vulnerable areas (including 09 slums) in Udaipur. These areas have been selected based on their exposure to climate risks such as extreme heat, urban flooding and inadequate infrastructure. Identified as high-risk zones, the impacts of climate change have been most acutely felt by children, caregivers, and local communities with support from the "Net-Zero Climate Resilient City Action Plan of Udaipur" report (ICLEI South Asia, 2024).

Wards

- Neemach kheda
- Sajjan Nagar
- Gandhi Nagar Harijan
- Bhilurana Basti
- Kishanpol Uttar
- Machhla Magra
- Bagariya Basti
- Banjara basti
- Paneriyo Ki Madri
- Alipura (Pula)
- Krishna pura
- Lohar Colony, Ayad

Departments

- Fire
- Disaster
- Education
- Health
- ICDS
- UMC

3.3 Forms and methods of data gathering

Method	Form of data	How to collect
Personal Interviews	Interview dialogue	- KII interviews (including audio recording with permissions) based on pre-established questionnaire
Focus Group Discussions	Questionnaires Recorded collective conversations Workshop assignments like diagrams and group work on different domains	- Community mapping and problem tree analysis - Dedicated small group discussion with guided questionnaires)
Household Surveys	Questionnaires House visits	- Family focused interviews at household levels - field notes taken on participant behaviour and context also somewhere to close the point - Participants identify challenges at home and facilities where children visit. - Collect data based on the identified problems in their neighbourhood/community.
Observations	Free-writing observations as they occur, focusing on child or caregiver at a time.	- Transect walks and patterns - Document cues or behaviour indicators during discussion
Analyzing available data	Secondary research	- Data collection from the city level departments - Desktop research

*** Field notes taken on participant behaviour and context for all*

Instrumentation and Pre - Test

- **Surveys and FGD Guides:** Structured instruments (questionnaires for household surveys, discussion guides for FGDs & IDIs) have been developed to capture both quantitative and qualitative data.
- **Pre-Test:** A pre-test has been conducted with a small sample (approx 08 households) to test the clarity and reliability of the instruments. Adjustments have been made based on feedback from the pre-test to ensure the instruments are appropriate for the larger sample.

3.4 Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix will help to track progress, identify gaps, assess performance in specific ways in which children are impacted. The structured set of indicators provides a base to evaluate how loss and damage affects children across the five domains.

Quantitative Data Collection: Provides objective, department-sourced datasets that validate primary findings, enable triangulation, and build a statistically grounded foundation for the L&D indicators.

Household Surveys: Provide quantifiable, household-level evidence on climate-related disruptions to children's health, nutrition, education, WASH access, safety, and cultural practices, enabling comparison across settlements and socioeconomic groups.

FGDs with Communities: Capture collective perceptions, shared experiences, and localized coping strategies that reveal community-wide patterns of loss and damage, especially non-economic dimensions.

FGDs with Frontline Workers: Generate service delivery insights from Anganwadi Workers, ASHAs, ANMs, and teachers, helping evaluate system-level vulnerabilities and operational gaps.

In-Depth Interviews (IDIs): Offer institutional and policy-level understanding by documenting the views of departmental officials on governance challenges, resource limitations, and opportunities for integrating L&D.

The framework also includes spatial and temporal dimensions, allowing for comparison within Udaipur and potential adaptation in other cities. It aims to ensure that children's needs are recognized and addressed within broader climate adaptation and recovery efforts.

Therefore, these methods provide a triangulated evidence base, combining statistical patterns with lived experiences and institutional perspectives, which strengthens the credibility of the loss and damage findings.

The questionnaires for the household survey, FGD for caregivers and FGD for frontline workers are attached in the annexure.



04

Stakeholder Engagement Analysis

4.1 Overview

This section presents the findings from stakeholder engagement, capturing the interconnected impacts of climate extremes on children across the five domains of Health and Nutrition, Education, WASH, Safety and Protection, and Cultural Loss.

The analysis draws on mixed methods, combining quantitative and qualitative evidence generated through household surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-Depth Interviews (IDIs), and community narratives, to document children's lived experiences of climate-related loss and damage.

Across all five domains, data were collected through multiple stakeholder engagement tools.

- **Household surveys** provide questionnaire-based evidence on climate-related disruptions affecting children. These data are analysed to identify community-wise patterns, including caste, migrant status, and location-specific variations across slums, hilly areas, and flood- or heat-prone wards.
- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** with caregivers and frontline workers complement survey findings by capturing collective experiences, service delivery challenges, and coping practices during heatwaves and floods, while validating trends observed at the household level.
- **In-depth interviews (IDIs)** with government officials, particularly from the Health and Education Department and allied services, provide institutional perspectives on preparedness, response mechanisms, data systems, and constraints in addressing child-specific climate impacts.
- **Community narratives** further enrich the analysis by illustrating how climate impacts unfold in everyday life, especially for children in vulnerable households, capturing non-economic dimensions such as stress, learning disruption, loss of cultural identity, and shifts in caregiving practices that are not easily quantified.
- **Economic Impacts:** The analysis explicitly distinguishes between economic and non-economic loss and damage, and examines how economic shocks at the household level translate into non-economic impacts on children. Economic losses include additional health expenditures, transport costs, lost caregiving and wage time, damage to schools and Anganwadi infrastructure, and reduced livelihoods during extreme heat or flooding

The final section synthesizes findings across all domains by disaggregating climate impacts into economic and non-economic loss and damage across inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts, while also identifying cross-cutting vulnerabilities linked to location, gender, caste, and migration status.

The indicator set and stakeholder evidence are structured to systematically capture these dimensions, in alignment with the Loss and Damage framework outlined in Volume I.









Fig5. Household surveys in Lohar Colony (Fig-1 &3) and Sajjan Nagar (fig-2 & 4), (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.2 Survey Findings

12 locations have been covered (Slums, EWS and LIG group)

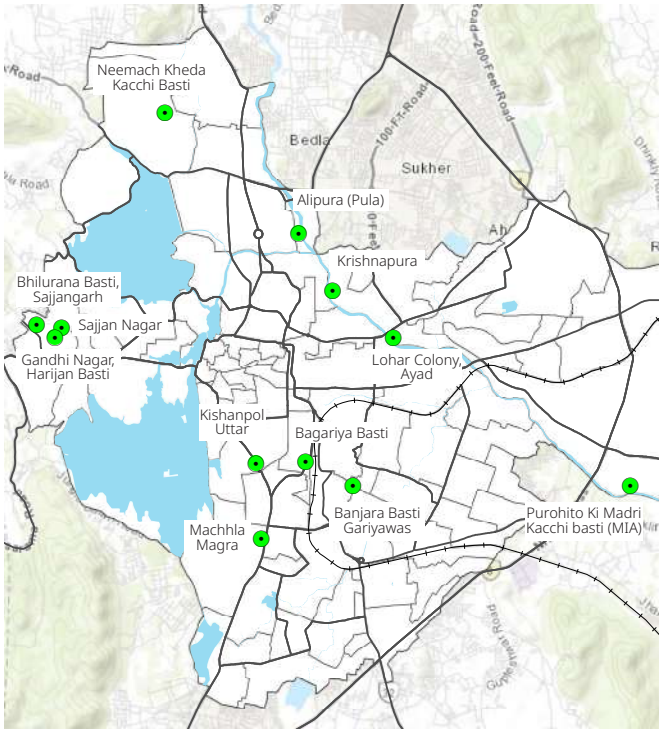
08 PHCs in 12 location
1 in extreme heat; 2 in flood

177 Households covered

148 Focus Group Discussions (frontline workers/servie providers and caregivers)

24 In-depth Interviews with govt. Officials

349 Total outreach and participation



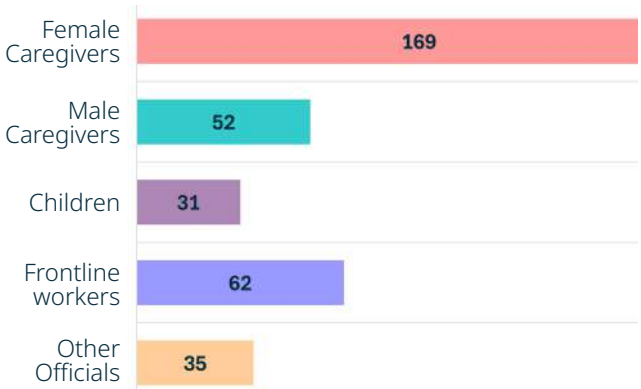


Fig7. Distribution of respondents by Category

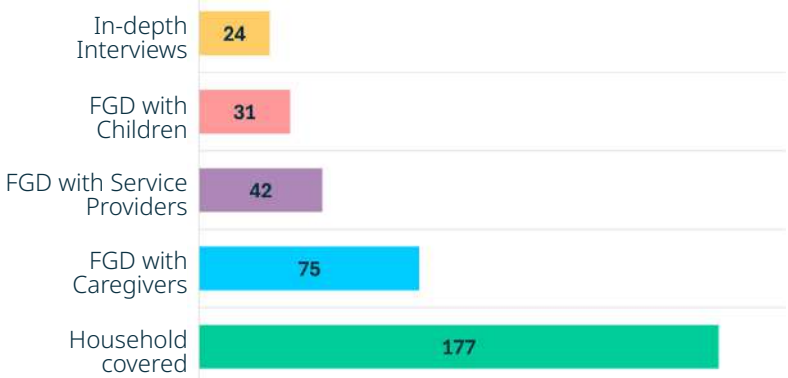


Fig6. Distribution of respondents by Activity

Note: The detailed responses to the survey questionnaire are provided in the annexure..

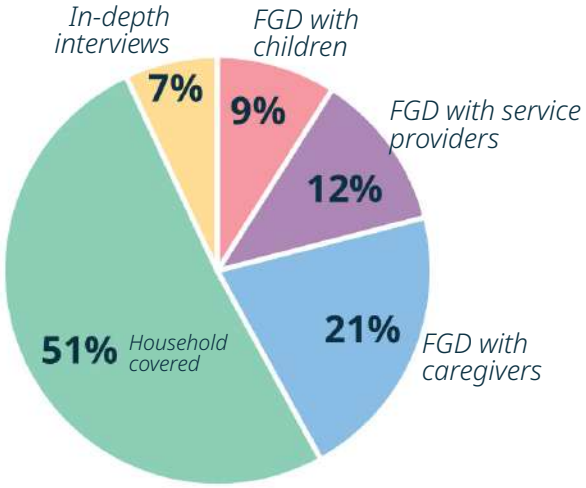


Fig8. Activity wise participation distribution

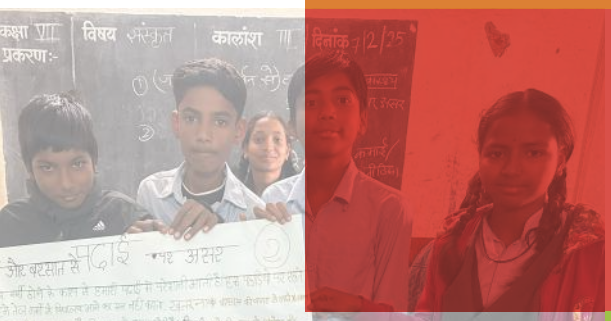
Ward	Area Name	PHC		AWC		School	
		Nearest PHC	Nearest PHC (km)	Nearest AWC	AWC distance (km)	Nearest School	Nearest School (km)
Ward- 01	Neemach kheda Kacchi Basti	Neemch Mata Scheme	1 Km	Neemach mata-I	1 Km	GUPS, Neemach kheda	1 Km
Ward- 08	Sajjan Nagar; Koumi Ekta Nagar	Jagdish Chowk	4.5 Kms	Sajjan Nagar I, II	0.5 Km	GUPS, Rampura	0.5 Km
Ward- 09	Gandhi Nagar Harijan Basti	Jagdish Chowk	5 Kms	Gandhi nagar I,II	0.5 Km	GPS, Gandhinagar	1 Km
Ward- 09	Bhilurana Basti, Sajjangarh	Jagdish Chowk	5 Kms	Bhilu Rana	0.5 Km	GUPS, Rampura	1 Km
Ward- 13	Kishanpol Uttar	Machhla Magra	1.5 Km	Kishanpol- II	0.25 Km	GUPS, Kishanpol	0.25 Km
Ward- 14	Machhla Magra	Machhla Magra	0.5 Km	Machhla Magra I,II	0.25 Km	GUPS, Kishanpol	1 Km
Ward- 34	Bagaria Basti	Machhla Magra	3 Kms	Bagria Basti	0.25 Km	GUPS, Kishanpol	1 Km
Ward- 28	Banjara basti, Gariyawas	Krishi Mandi	3.5 Kms	Gariyawas II	0.5 Km	GSSS, Tekri	1 Km
Ward- 40	Purohito Ki Madri Kacchi basti (MIA)	Madri	1 Km	Madri II	0.5 Km	GSSS, Madri	1 Km
Ward- 65	Alipura	Bhupalpura	1 Km	Banjara Govaliya	0.5 Km	GGSS, Bhupalpura	0.5 Km
Ward- 67	Krishnapura	Bhupalpura	1.5 Km	Krishnapura- I	0.5 Km	GPS, Krishnapura	0.5 Km
Ward- 35	Lohar Colony, Ayad	Ayad	2 Km	Lohar Cololny	0.25 Km	GUPS, Ayad	0.5 Km

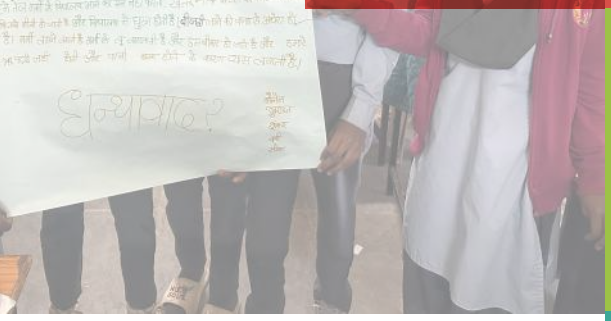
Table 4. Location wise access to PHC, AWC and School

GPS- Govt. Primary School; GUPS- Govt. Upper Primary School; GSSS- Govt. Sr. Sec. School; GGSS- Govt. Girls Sec. School

















Health and Nutrition

This section examines health and nutrition related dimensions of Loss and Damage experienced by children in Udaipur in the context of escalating climate extremes, particularly heatwaves, flooding, and associated disruptions.

Drawing on evidence generated through household surveys, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with caregivers, frontline workers, and government officials, the analysis documents how climate stressors translate into immediate health risks, service disruptions, and longer-term developmental and psychosocial impacts on children. Using an Input–Output–Outcome–Impact framework based on the indicators developed in Volume I, the section systematically captures vulnerabilities across healthcare access, nutrition security, disease burden, and service delivery, while also highlighting social differentiation by location, caste, livelihood, and migration status.

The findings on health and nutrition show a clear pattern of climate linked loss and damage for young children. Heatwaves and urban flooding are associated with spikes in diarrhoea, respiratory infections and skin diseases, particularly in ST, SC and minority settlements. Repeated disruptions of food supplies and THR/ mid day meals, combined with reduced field outreach by frontline workers during extreme weather, deepen under nutrition risks and delay growth monitoring and immunisation for the youngest children.

The findings provide localized, child-centred evidence to inform and guide the response measures and institutional recommendations to be developed in the subsequent Volume III, to strengthen health systems to better manage present and future climate-related Loss and Damage and inform for global and national policies.

4.3 Health and Nutrition

This health-centered L&D assessment through stakeholder consultation provides insights into climate risks translating into developmental deficits, psychosocial distress, compromised safety, and intergenerational vulnerabilities for children - providing crucial evidence for responsive policies, adaptation planning, and safeguarding children's rights in the face of escalating climate impacts.

The questionnaire guide presented adopts a comprehensive Input - Output - Outcome - Impact approach to assess climate-sensitive child health vulnerabilities, service accessibility, and community experiences. It captures critical indicators across multiple domains:

Inputs: Availability, accessibility, and functionality of health infrastructure, emergency response systems, supply chains for food and medication, housing resilience, frontline workforce training, and basic service coverage during heatwaves, floods, and food crises.

Outputs: Observable service disruptions, including delayed care-seeking, interruptions to treatment, food insecurity, antenatal care gaps, and child hospitalizations linked to climate shocks.

Outcomes: Immediate health and well-being impacts- growth delays, reduced outdoor activity, malnutrition rates, cases of heat exhaustion, respiratory illness, diarrhoea, and psychosocial distress among children.

Impacts: Long-term risks, such as underweight prevalence, anxiety disorders, sleep disturbances, learning difficulties, cognitive delays, and adverse nutritional outcomes tied to repeated exposure to extreme heat, water scarcity, and flooding.

Data is gathered through mixed methods: Household surveys (HH), In-depth Interviews (IDI), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with caregivers, service providers, and children themselves, enabling a holistic understanding of vulnerabilities and response gaps in the context of climate extremes.

The indicators have been organized across four categories - Input, Output, Outcome, and Impact, which form the foundation of the questionnaire design. The table below maps the number of questions framed under each category, while the diagram on the right illustrates how these questions are distributed across household surveys (HH), in-depth interviews (IDI), and focus group discussions (FGDs).

Type	Indicators	Questions
Input	11	10
Output	5	5
Outcome	22	18
Impact	22	6

Table 5. Mapping health and nutrition survey questions to indicators

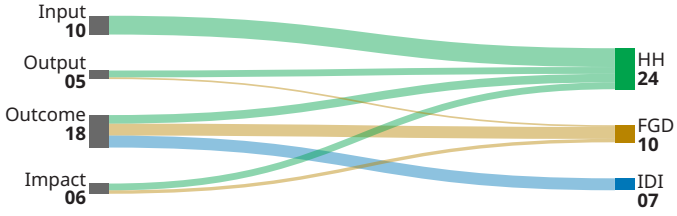
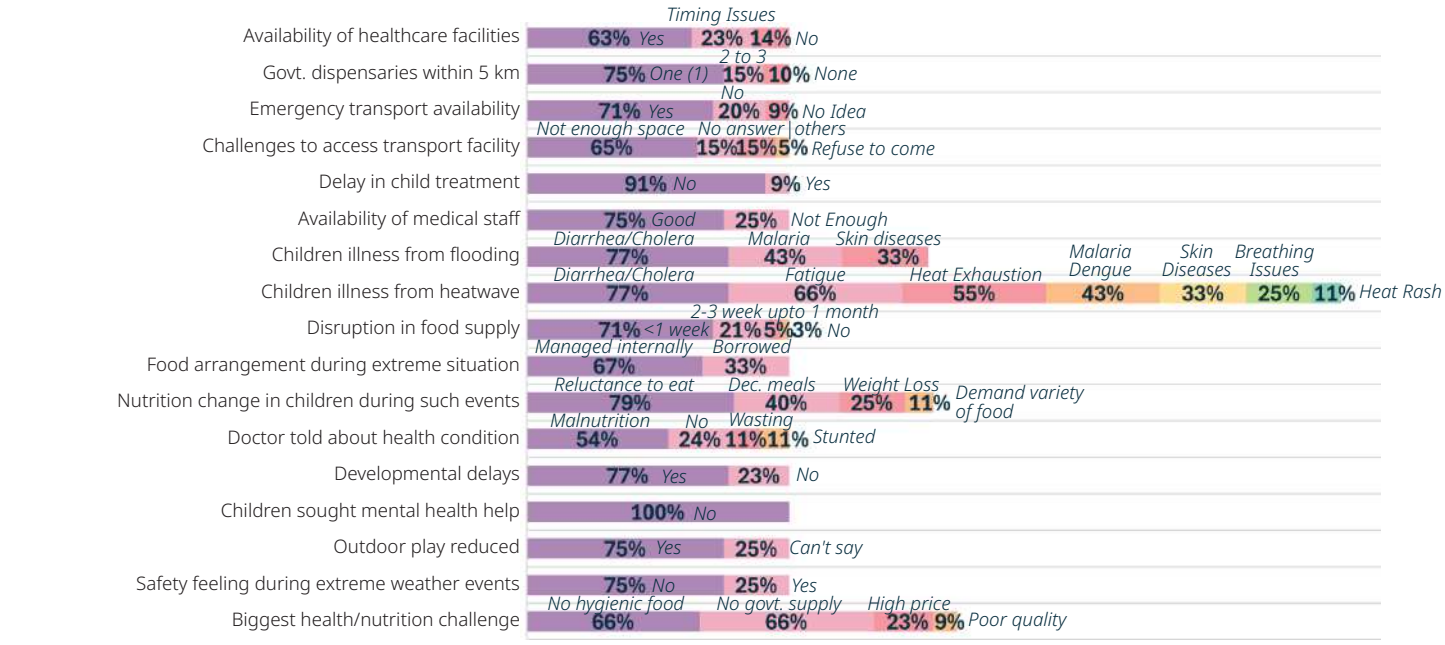


Fig9. Mapping health and nutrition indicator types to data collection tools

Note: The database comprising 60 indicators for health and nutrition category is attached in the annexure.

4.3.1 Household Survey findings



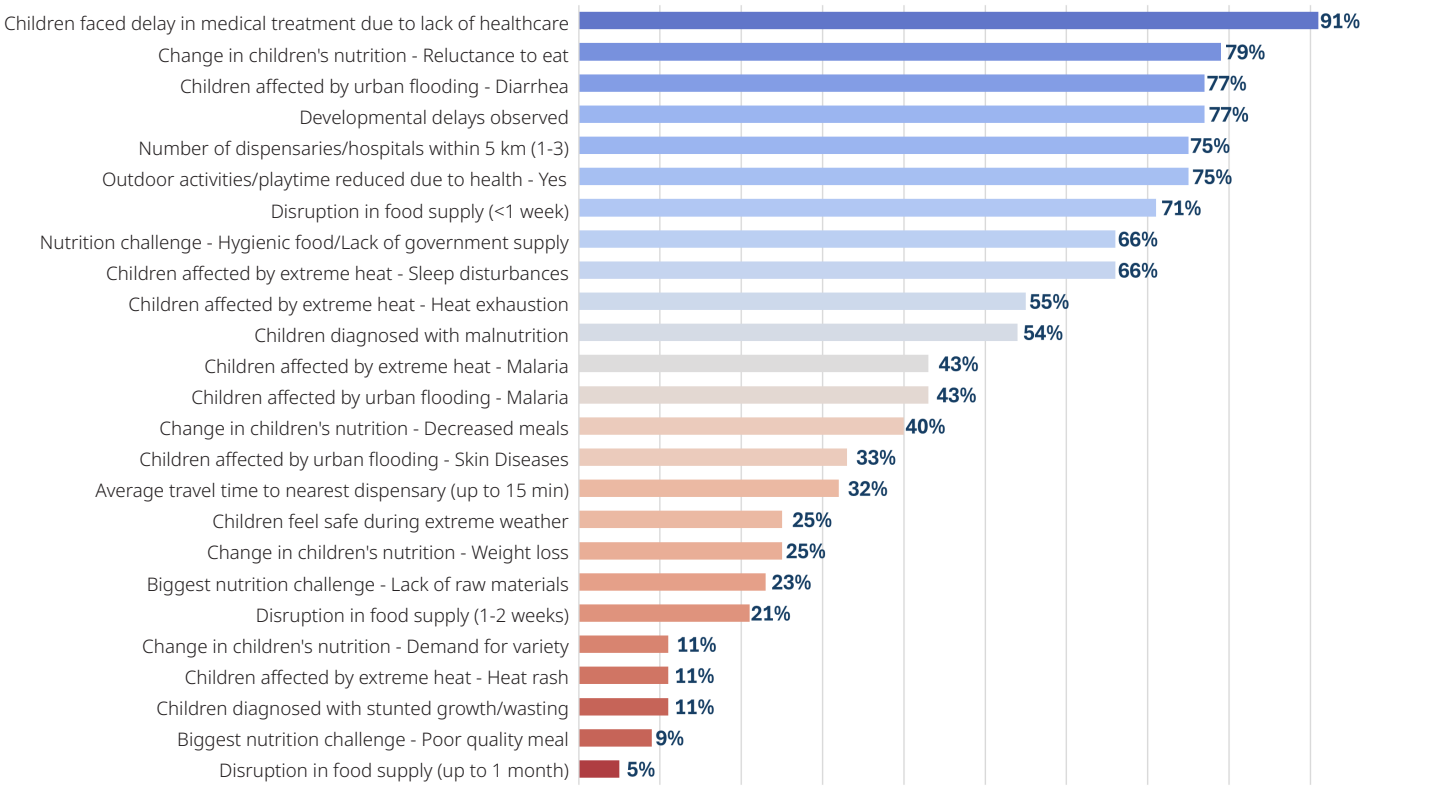


Fig10. Survey responses on Health and Nutrition due to climate events

Note: The detailed responses to the survey questionnaire are provided in the annexure..

Household Survey | Community wise findings

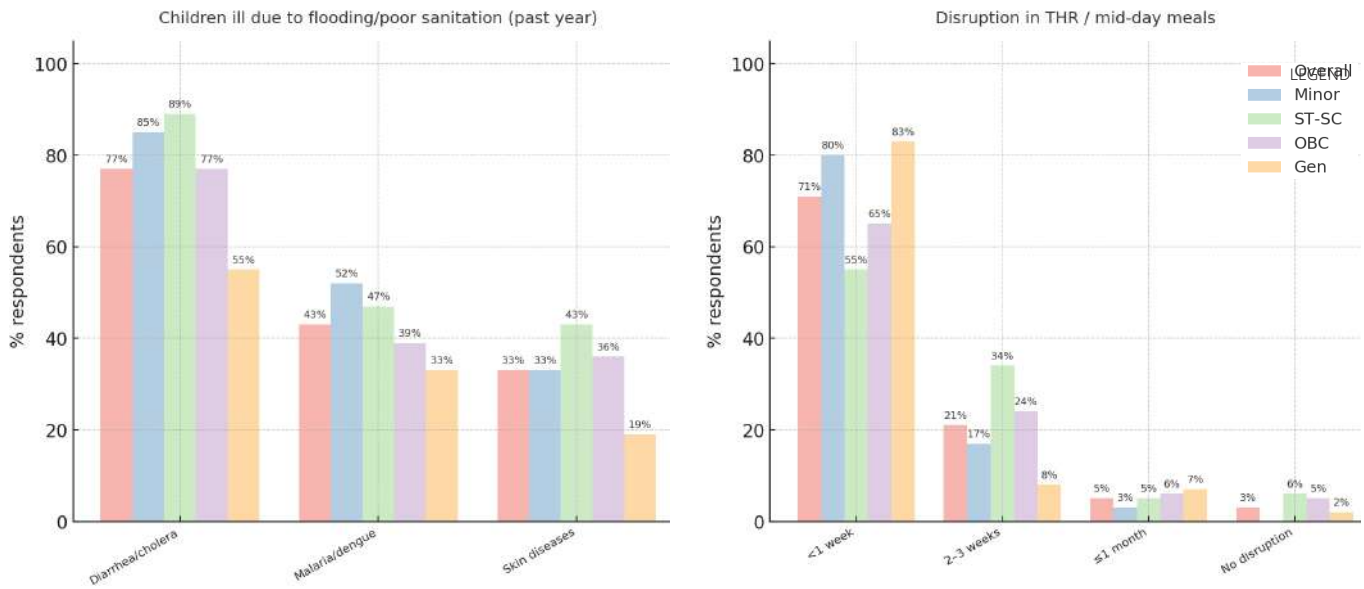


Fig11. Household Survey: Community-wise impacts on child's health.

Focus Area	Key takeaway
Water- & vector-borne illness	Over 4-in-5 ST-SC and Minor households report diarrhoea/cholera and ~50 % report malaria/dengue. Gen households fare far better.
	Skin-disease burden is highest in ST-SC (43 %) and OBC (36 %), again pointing to prolonged standing-water and hygiene challenges.
Nutrition-security (THR / mid-day meals)	3-in-4 households experienced some supply break; ST-SC had the longest (≥2-3 weeks for 34 %). Gen families see the fewest disruptions.
	No disruption" is effectively zero for Minor groups

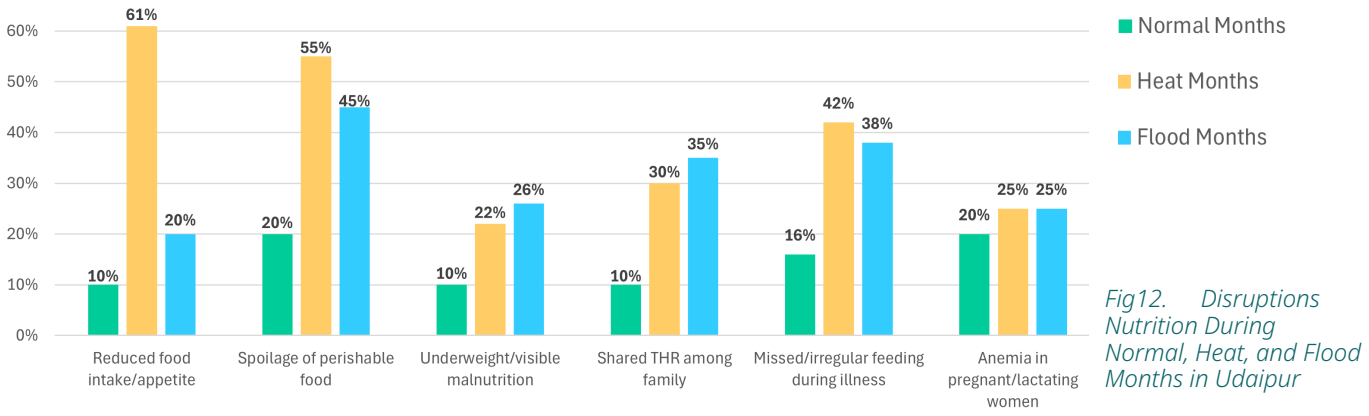


Fig12. Disruptions Nutrition During Normal, Heat, and Flood Months in Udaipur

Note: 1. The data here represent the higher range scenario. 2. THR supplies disturbed also because migrants move back to their villages in monsoon.

Household Survey | Location wise findings

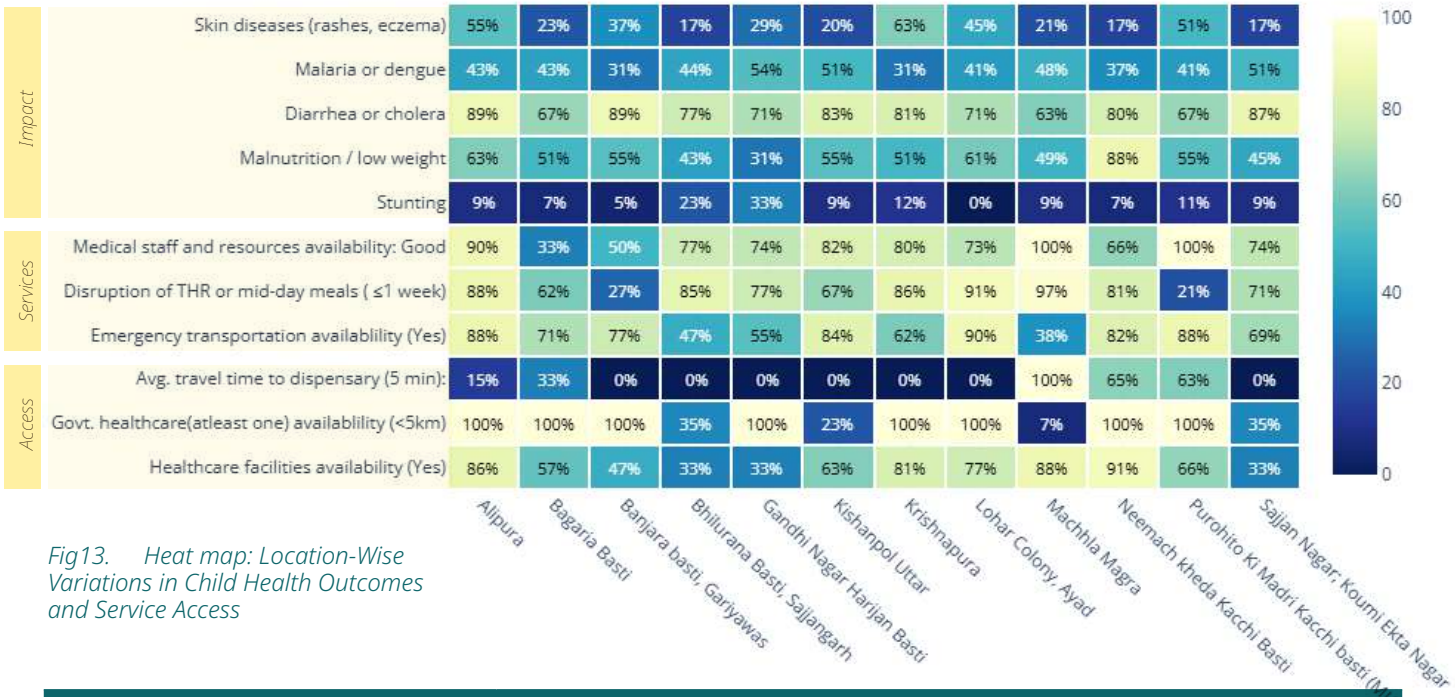


Fig13. Heat map: Location-Wise Variations in Child Health Outcomes and Service Access

Focus Area	Insights
Access	While government facilities exist within 5 km for most settlements, proximity is not translating into ease of access (low "≤5 min" scores).
Infrastructure gaps	Certain areas like Bhilurana, Banjara Basti, and Sajjangarh show multiple low scores emergency access, staff, transport.
Service quality	Staff/resource availability is "good" in most places, but Bagaria and Banjara Basti scored poorly.
Health awareness	Very few residents recall being told about stunting indicating lack of preventive counselling.
Disease burden	Every community has been affected by diarrhoea; some show concurrent burdens of malaria/dengue and skin issues.

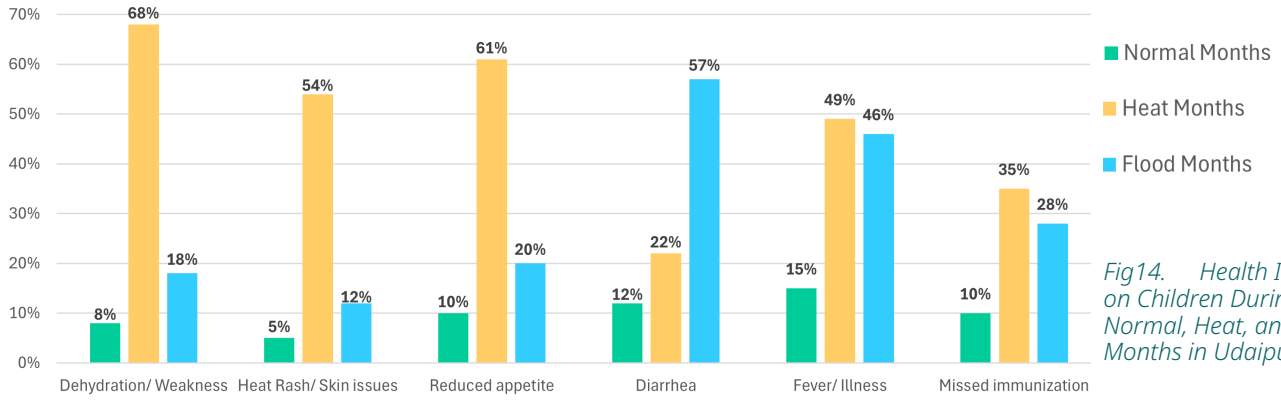


Fig14. Health Impacts on Children During Normal, Heat, and Flood Months in Udaipur

Note: 1. This is based on Medical and Health department data (2023-2025)

4.3.2 Focus Group Discussions findings | *Frontline workers and Caregivers*

1. Experiences of urban flooding and extreme heat in the neighbourhood and their frequency

- Respondents overwhelmingly reported rising temperatures and longer, more intense heatwaves, particularly during May–June, with extreme heat now extending beyond traditional summer months. Increased dependence on electricity and cooling infrastructure has reduced household resilience, making even short power outages highly disruptive.
- Stakeholders linked rising heat stress to rapid urban expansion, loss of green cover, and changing rainfall patterns. Rainfall is increasingly unpredictable, with sudden heavy downpours occurring outside the monsoon season, leading to waterlogging, damage to kutcha housing, and frequent indoor flooding in vulnerable settlements.
- Prolonged heatwaves significantly increase household water and electricity consumption, resulting in a 30–50% rise in electricity costs and irregular water supply. Many households are forced to rely on poor-quality public water sources or purchase private water tankers, intensifying economic stress and reducing overall coping capacity during extreme climate events.
- The heat is the most intense in May-June. For the last 3-4 years, these months have become very hot and often the heatwave lasts for 2 weeks continuously.

2. Key Child-Related Challenges During and After Climate Extremes

- Over half of surveyed mothers reported reduced appetite among children during extreme heat, compounded by limited availability of fresh vegetables and rising food access constraints. Disruptions in Anganwadi take-home ration (THR) supply and reduced shelf life of rations further weaken nutritional intake among young children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Respondents highlighted that sudden rainfall contributes to a spike in vector- and water-borne diseases. Flooding and sewage overflow during monsoon months create unhygienic living conditions, increasing children's exposure to illness and unsafe indoor environments.
- Frontline workers reported a reduction of up to 50% in routine field visits during extreme weather conditions. This has constrained antenatal check-ups, growth monitoring, and follow-up of malnourished children, delaying early detection and treatment during high-risk periods.
- Households dependent on livelihoods, such as street vending and auto-driving, reported reduced working hours during heatwaves. Income losses directly affect household spending on food, healthcare, and education, with downstream impacts on children's care and well-being.
- In settlements along the Ayad River, seasonal flooding results in children remaining exposed to prolonged unsanitary conditions.

Note: The detailed questionnaire format is provided in the Annexure.

> During the extreme heat season, there is a huge increase in diarrhea, vomiting, heat exhaustion, skin diseases etc. in children. The temperature in Udaipur in May-June is much higher than in previous years; when health risks are clearly visible. Although treatment is free in PHC, parents do not want to take risks with the health of children and go to private hospitals. We can say that the household budget gets disturbed due to health risks.
>
> *- An ANM during a conversation in Sajjan Nagar, Mallah talaai*

3. Observed Child Health Impacts During and After Climatic Events

- Respondents identified young children, women, and the elderly as the most affected during climate extremes, reflecting heightened physiological sensitivity.
- Episodes of extreme heat were commonly associated with heatstroke, vomiting, and diarrhoeal illnesses among young children. During the monsoon season, waterlogging in settlements such as Sajjan Nagar, Neemach Mata, Bagriya Basti, and Banjara Basti was reported to increase indoor exposure to insects, further elevating disease risk.
- Health staff reported that climate-related illness frequently leads to postponement of routine childhood vaccinations, with delays ranging from three to six months, weakening timely immunisation and increase vulnerability.
- Caregivers, particularly women, reported reduced immunity and stamina limiting their ability to cope with prolonged heat and illness, indirectly reducing caregiving capacity during climate stress.

4. Accessibility of Healthcare During Climatic Events

- Most respondents reported adequate availability of healthcare services during climate events, with 75–80% expressing trust in government facilities, citing improved infrastructure, staff availability, and access to free medicines and diagnostics since COVID-19.
- Closure of Primary Health Centres in the afternoon creates access gaps, forcing households to seek care at district hospitals and incur additional transport costs (₹100–250), particularly during heatwaves and medical emergencies.
- In hill settlements such as Machhla Magra and Neemuch Kheda, limited outreach by health workers shifts the burden of access onto households, requiring travel to fixed service points.
- Extreme heat significantly restricts the mobility of pregnant women and caregivers of young children, increasing the risk of missed check-ups and delayed vaccinations.
- While facility-based services have improved, outreach and last-mile delivery remain inconsistent, particularly in climate-exposed and topographically constrained areas.

> During extreme heat, children show a loss of appetite, reluctance to eat or demand for variety in their diet. Weight loss and eating less food per day are common. Children eat ice cream and kulfi from street vendors (who do not maintain hygiene) and this makes them fall sick more often.
>
> *- A parent quoted during an FGD in Alipura*

5. Observed Changes in Children's Eating Habits During Climatic Events

- Most caregivers reported a consistent decline in children's food intake during periods of extreme heat, indicating a direct impact of temperature stress on appetite.
- High temperatures accelerate food spoilage, particularly for meals prepared early in the day and consumed later after school, increasing the risk of gastrointestinal illness.
- Over half of respondents noted insufficient water intake among children during heatwaves, leading to frequent dehydration and further reductions in food consumption during illness episodes.
- Despite caregiver warnings, school-going children frequently consume street foods during hot periods, exposing them to poor-quality oils and increasing the incidence of food-related illnesses.
- Teachers reported that while mid-day meal quantities remain adequate, extreme heat affects food quality and palatability, with inconsistent inclusion of protein-rich components such as pulses.
- Around 50% of households reported disruptions in access to THR with Anganwadi confirming delays of up to 2–3 weeks.
- Caregivers and frontline workers highlighted the need for periodic third-party testing of THR and mid-day meals to ensure consistent quality and adherence to prescribed nutritional standards, especially during extreme weather.
- Stakeholders suggested same-day distribution of THR after packing and the establishment of fixed weekly distribution days during climate extremes to reduce spoilage, improve predictability, and ensure timely access.
- Approximately one-quarter of respondents noted that migrant pregnant women returning to native villages often lose access to THR benefits, indicating gaps in portability and registration across locations.
- To manage nutrition-related needs during climate stress, households rely on short-term credit from local grocery shops, depletion of savings, or borrowing from social networks, highlighting hidden economic stress when nutrition-specific crises are not visible.

6. Availability and Effectiveness of Institutional and Community Support

- Most respondents reported the absence of regular community or institutional support during climate extremes. Assistance, when provided, has been largely event-specific and reactive, such as food distribution and temporary community kitchens during major flooding episodes (notably in 2016 and 2021), often driven by municipal bodies, NGOs, or CSR initiatives rather than sustained programs.
- Health facilities, including PHCs and hospitals, were generally reported to remain operational during extreme weather, with additional medical camps set up in some localities during heatwaves. However, repeated flooding of certain PHCs has necessitated temporary relocation of services, indicating infrastructure vulnerability despite functional continuity.
- Municipal measures such as fogging during waterlogging are widely implemented, and precautionary school closures (1–2 weeks) during extreme heat or cold have become more frequent in recent years, reflecting

4.3.3 In-depth Interviews (IDI) with government officials (Health Department)

> More than half of the Anganwadi centres in Udaipur do not have fans. Where fans are available, workers pay the electricity bills from their own pockets. How can we expect children to sit for four hours in such scorching heat, with record-breaking temperatures?
>
> *The AWW onthe severe impact of extreme heat*

Focus Group Discussion: *Anganwadi Workers on climate change impacts*

Location- *selected 40+ AW workers from Udaipur*

During FGDs with over 40 Anganwadi workers, key concerns for children under 6 included frequent seasonal fevers, respiratory infections, and diarrhoea, especially during weather changes and monsoon-related waterlogging.

One AW worker from Khempura noted that "children often fall sick with skin rashes and fungal infections during peak summer as they play in open dusty areas without shade." Instances of heat-related dehydration were also highlighted, with cases of toddlers falling ill at Savina AWC during May–June. Immunization targets suffered as heat or rain-related illnesses led parents to delay or refuse vaccinations.

Workers noted that pregnant and lactating women in low-income and migrant households often face anemia and poor nutrition. Migrant women are frequently left unattended as other family members leave for daily wage work.

Challenges with the Supplementary Nutrition Program were also raised. THR packets at Kishanpol AWC were reportedly shared among family members, thereby reducing their intended nutritional impact. In Banjara Basti and Bagariya Basti, mothers expressed dissatisfaction with the taste and texture of the rations, which limited their acceptance among children. Attendance for Hot Cooked Meals was significantly reduced in the summer months, as caregivers avoided sending children out in temperatures exceeding 40°C. Furthermore, monsoon flooding in areas such as Gariyawas and Krishi Mandi exacerbated food insecurity and hygiene challenges, with AW workers reporting a rise in diarrheal cases linked to water contamination and spoiled food.

Another critical issue raised was the interruption in child monitoring due to AWC closures during heatwaves or floods disrupting child growth monitoring and follow-ups for malnourished children. In hilly areas like Maachla Magra and Kishanpol, elderly AW workers faced challenges reaching households during adverse weather. Maternal health issues, such as anemia and poor antenatal diets, were worsened by food restrictions due to traditional beliefs.







Fig15. In-depth Interview with Medical Officer - Urban PHC Sector-11, Udaipur (Fig-1); Stakeholder Engagement: FGD with ANM and 4 ASHAs of Machhla Magra Area (fig-2); FGD with Cluster 3 (South west Udaipur) AWWs (fig-3) (ICLEISA, 2025).

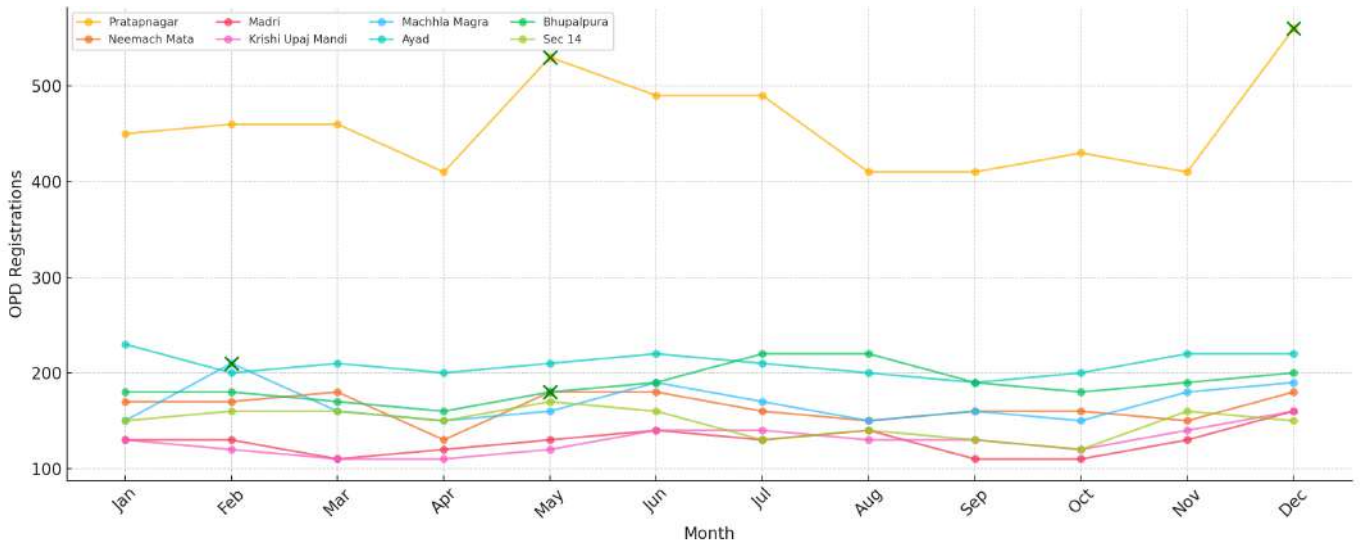


Fig16. Monthly OPD Registrations in Udaipur, highlighting the increase (2023)

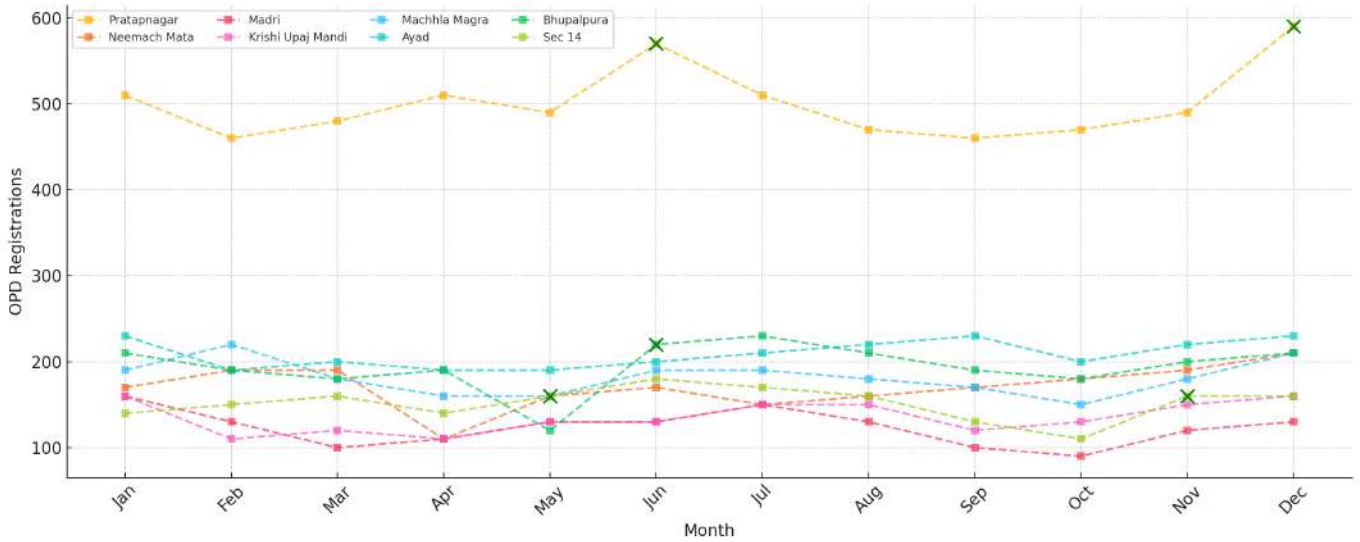


Fig17. Monthly OPD Registrations in Udaipur, highlighting the increase (2024)

Key Insights

- **Overall Increase in OPD Registrations:** There is a notable increase in total OPD registrations in 2024 compared to 2023.
- **Fluctuations Across Months:** While some months (e.g., May and June) experienced a significant increase. May, June and December had the highest OPD registrations in both years, while April and September saw the lowest.
-

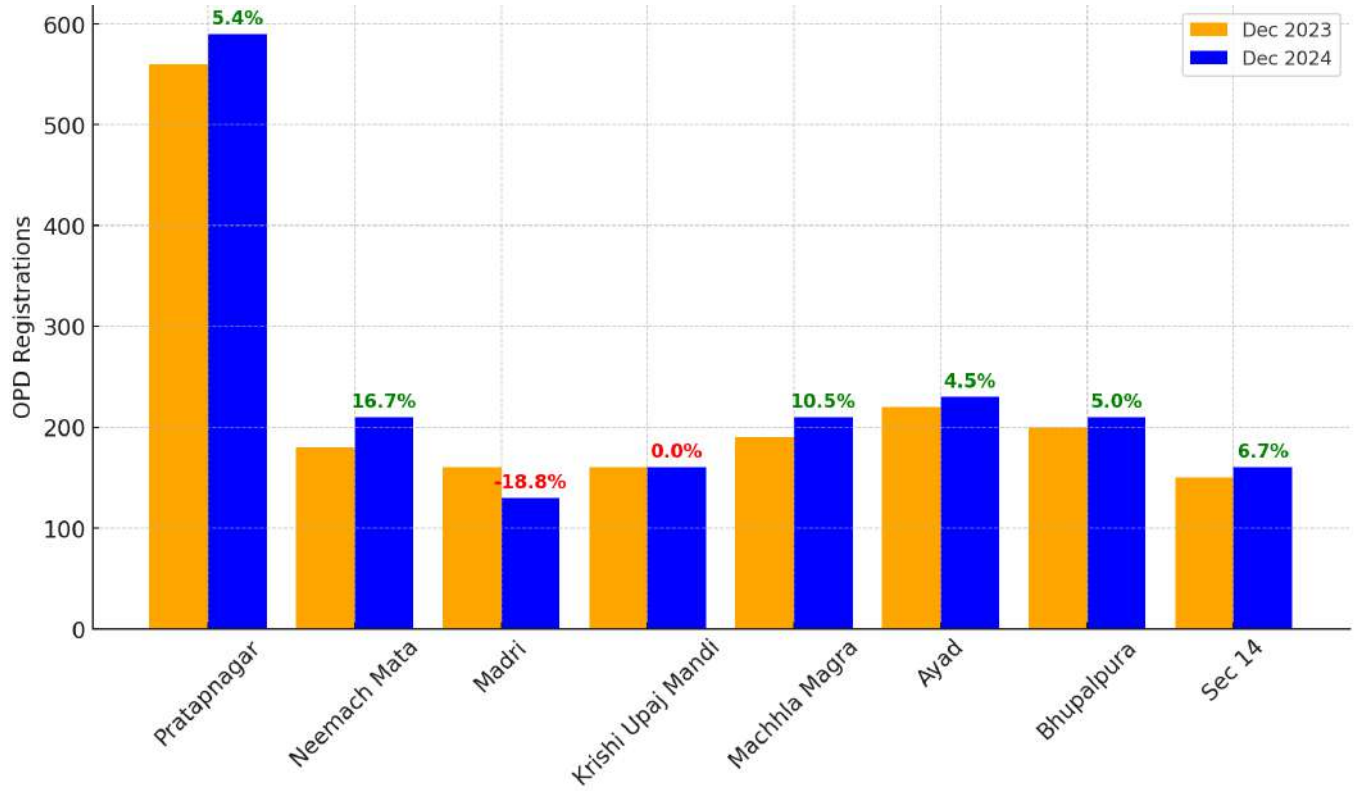


Fig18. Comparative OPD Registrations in Udaipur (2023 vs 2024)

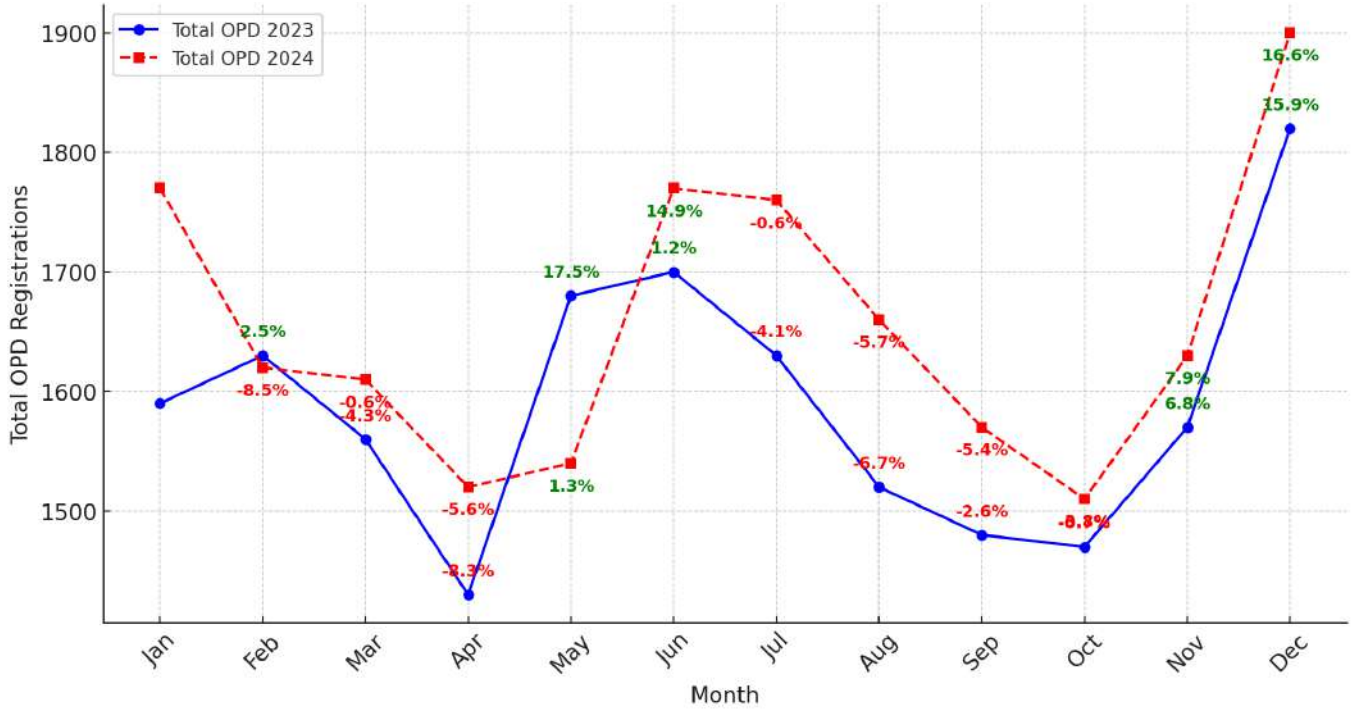


Fig19. OPD Registration Trends in Udaipur (2023 vs 2024) - Highlighted spikes

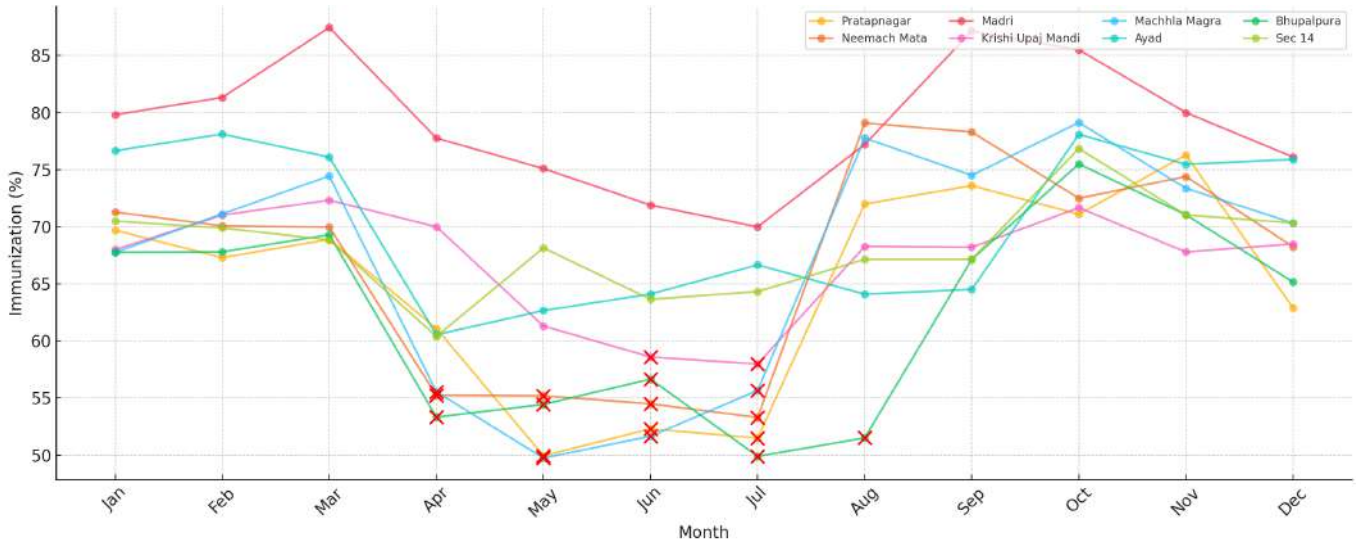


Fig20. Immunization Trends (0-6 Years) in Udaipur, (2023)

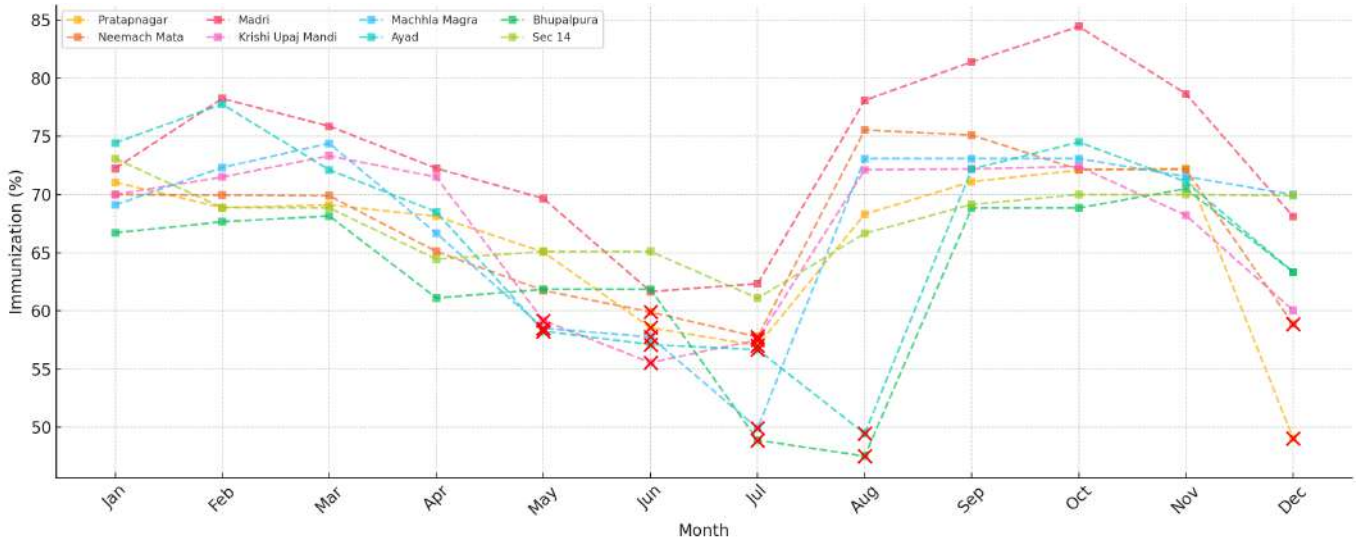


Fig21. Immunization Trends (0-6 Years) in Udaipur, (2024)

Key Insights

- Both 2023 and 2024 show a significant decrease in immunization rates from April to July (-14.9% in 2023 and -9.3% in 2024) coinciding with heatwave period.
- Both years exhibit a sharp decline in December, which could be attributed to warmer temperatures in winter and increase in children falling sick during that period.
- The immunization rates seem higher in mid-year months (May–October) in both years, with drops observed at the beginning (April) and end of the year (December).

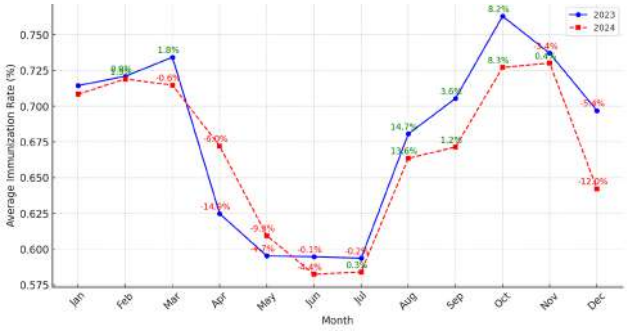


Fig22. Comparative Immunization in Udaipur (2023 vs 2024) - Highlighting decrease in May-July period

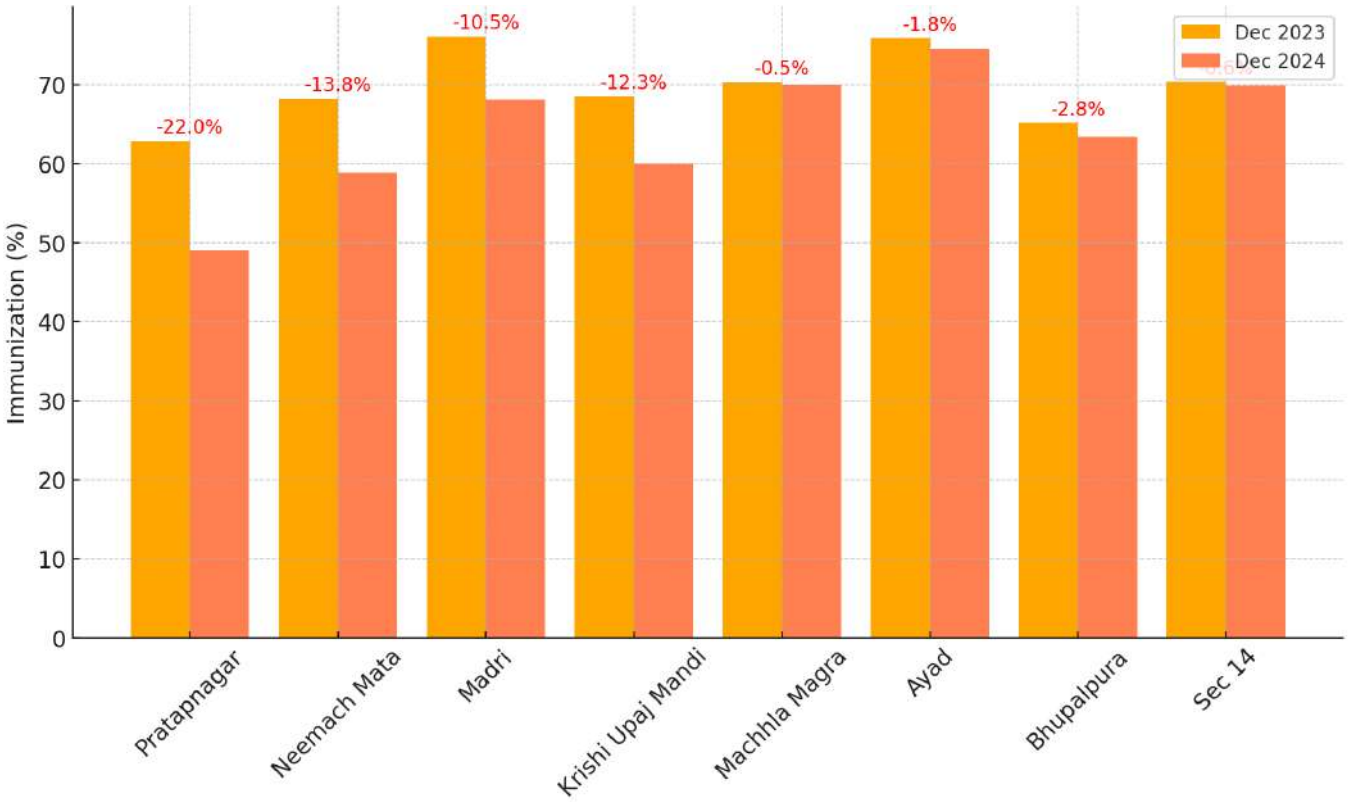


Fig23. Comparative Immunization (0-6 years) in Udaipur (2023 vs 2024)

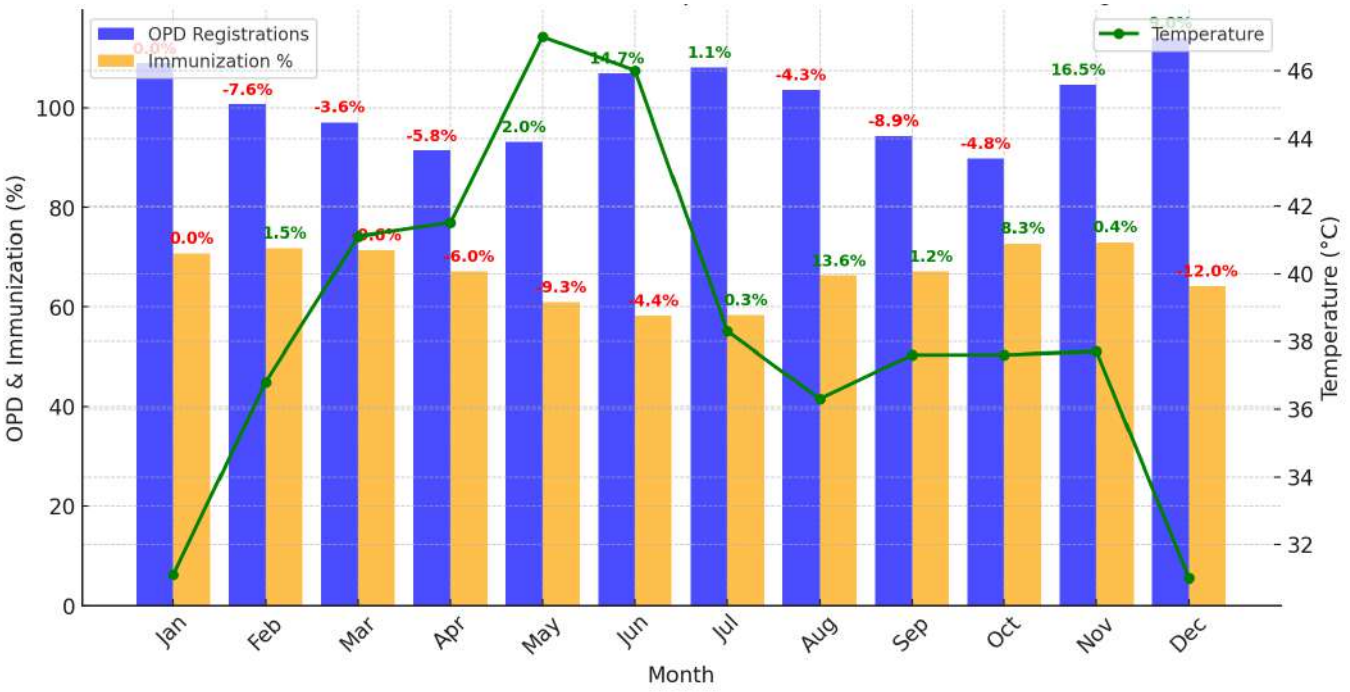


Fig24. OPD registration, Immunization and Maximum Temperature variations in Udaipur (2024)

Key Insights

- There is a notable increase in total OPD registrations from May - July months.
- Both 2023 and 2024 show a significant decrease in immunization rates from April to July .
- The increase in OPD registrations and the drop in immunization coincides with the heatwave period.

4.3.4 Community Stories

01|Climate Change and it's direct impact on Children's Health

Location: *Udaipur (Urban PHC, Machhla Magra and Bhupalpura)*

Source: *Discussion with Medical Officers*

The effects of climate change on children's health have become increasingly evident. Sudden weather changes and rising temperatures have led to a 30-35% increase in pediatric outpatient department (OPD) visits in hospitals. Prolonged heat exposure has resulted in numerous cases of diarrhea, cholera, gastrointestinal issues, weakness, and dehydration among children. Cases of rashes, measles, and rubella, often accompanied by fever, were also reported.

A peculiar phenomenon was observed in December 2023 in Udaipur. Despite the winter season, the city's temperature reached an unusual 32 to 34 degree C, leading to a surge in viral fever cases among children with symptoms resembling chikungunya, malaria, and bronchitis. However, diagnostic tests ruled out these diseases. Many doctors encountered such cases for the first time, with some children experiencing persistent fever for up to three months. Notably, chickenpox re-emerged among children up to 10 years of age, and vector-borne diseases increased by 25%, with 10 to 15 new cases reported daily during that period.

Another concerning trend is the impact of extreme heat on routine childhood vaccinations. Due to frequent illnesses, families often delay or miss vaccination appointments. This issue is particularly severe in slum areas and economically weaker sections (EWS), where over 25% of children remain unvaccinated or receive vaccines late. Migrant families are the most affected, as their transient lifestyle further disrupts vaccination schedules and healthcare access.

> "Children often get fever during extreme weather conditions; in such a situation, they cannot be vaccinated on time. Vaccination of children is often delayed by 3-6 months due to climate events, especially in slum areas. In case of extreme heat or flooding, many health workers do not stay in the field for the entire time. The department does not provide any resources or incentives to protect us health workers."
>
> *- Quoted by a health worker during a field visit in Ayed area*





Fig25. Urban PHC, Krishi Mandi in Flood prone area (fig-1) and Doctor on duty at Urban PHC, Bhupalpura (fig-2), (ICLEISA, 2025)

03|Lost Playgrounds: How Extreme Heat Hinders Children's Development

Location: *Sajjan Nagar, Mallah Talai, Udaipur*
Source: *Individual Discussion during FGD*

During a FGD in Sajjan Nagar, an elderly woman shared how extreme heat has disrupted her daily routine with her grandchildren, highlighting the broader developmental consequences for young children.

"I used to have a set routine; every evening, I would take my grandson and granddaughter to the park. The children would run around in the open, interact with other kids, and experience nature up close, while I got my evening walk. It was a refreshing time for all of us. But for the past two years, this routine has almost disappeared. Even after sunset, the heat remains intense. It may get dark, but the temperature doesn't drop."

She explained how this shift has affected both the children and herself:"Parents are now hesitant to let their children play outside, fearing heat-related illnesses. My grandson once had diarrhea after playing outside, and since then, his parents have become extra cautious. Now, instead of playing outdoors, the children stay inside all day, either watching television or using mobile phones. I, too, have had to adjust I no longer walk in the park but pace around the narrow corridor of our house."

The woman expressed deep concern over how this change is affecting children's overall development: "This heat is not just uncomfortable; it is shaping the way our children grow up. Earlier, they had the chance to run, jump, and climb, which helped them build strong muscles and improve their coordination. Now, they are confined indoors, moving less, which affects their physical health. More than that, they have lost their social connections. In the park, they would meet and play with other children, learn teamwork, resolve conflicts, and develop friendships. Now, they barely interact with kids outside their home. Instead of making real memories, they are glued to screens."

She also stressed how nature's absence is affecting their cognitive and emotional development: "Children learn a lot from nature observing trees, touching different textures, feeling the wind, listening to birds. These simple interactions spark curiosity and creativity, helping them think and express themselves better. But now, their exposure to nature is minimal, and it worries me. Their world is shrinking within four walls."

> The temperature in April 2025 is much higher than last year. In this situation, the effect of hot air remains even after sunset. In such a situation, taking children out in the open is very risky. This not only affects the cognitive and physical development of children, but children are also less able to socialize. This also has a negative impact on their mental development. Many of my friends tell me that in such weather, their children's screen time doubles compared to normal days.
>
> *- A male caregiver*



Fig26. Discussion with beneficiaries at AWC Alipura (ICLEISA, 2025)

03|Caste Discrimination, Extreme Weather, and Maternal Health

Location: *Upper side of Machhla Magra Hill (Slum), Udaipur*
Source: *Individual meeting during visit*

During a visit to a slum in Udaipur, I met a 06 months pregnant woman whose Mamta Card (a government-issued card for accessing maternal health services) had not been issued. When I inquired about the delay, the local ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist), who belonged to an upper caste, gave a shocking response:

"The place where she lives is high up in Machhla Magra (the hill), and I cannot go there in such extreme heat. She is from the "Vagaria caste" (Scheduled Caste) anyway, she's strong enough to carry a child. And she gets pregnant every other year; she just doesn't understand. You are from the NGO; you go."

This response not only exposed the lack of resources but also revealed deep-rooted caste biases that hinder essential service delivery, especially during extreme weather conditions. It was particularly disheartening to hear such remarks from a front-line health worker.

After escalating the issue to higher authorities, the woman was finally issued her Mamta Card and received the necessary antenatal care (ANC). However, the incident underscored two critical challenges: the persistence of caste-based discrimination in urban settings and the disruption of service delivery during extreme weather events, which directly impact the health and well-being of vulnerable families.

This case highlights the urgent need for greater awareness, accountability, and sensitivity training for front-line workers to ensure equitable access to healthcare services for all, regardless of caste or location.

> During an FGD conducted in Khempura with AWWs, it was revealed that the THR provided by Anganwadi centres to pregnant women, lactating mothers and malnourished/ Under-weighted children is prone to spoilage during extreme weather conditions. This THR can be used for 7-10 days at normal temperatures but during extreme heat or continuous moisture in weather, there are many complaints of change in taste and foul smell. Women stop using this THR, which has a negative impact on the nutrition of the fetus and children.





Fig27. Discussion with Para-health workers at Urban PHC, Krishi mandi (fig-1) FGD with Cluster 1 (North Udaipur) AWWs (fig-2), (ICLEISA, 2025)

04|Struggling to Provide Care: Anganwadi Centers in the Scorching Heat

Location: *Khempura, Udaipur*

Source: *FGD with AW workers*

During a focus group discussion (FGD) with Anganwadi workers in Udaipur, they voiced their frustration over the lack of infrastructure and resources, especially in the face of rising temperatures: "There are 150 Anganwadi centres in Udaipur city, out of which 126 operate in rented buildings. We receive only ₹1,000 per month for rent. In a city like Udaipur, who would rent us a space for that amount, including water and electricity? Even in remote areas, the rent for a small room is at least three times higher and that's without utility bills."

To cope with the unbearable conditions, the workers have had to make difficult choices: "Many times, we don't keep the children at the centre for long in extreme heat, but we are required to stay. In such conditions, how can we focus on the children or organize events like Motherhood Day or Nutrition Day celebrations?"

Their words reflect a harsh reality: "The heat has added insult to injury, and ultimately, it is the children who are suffering. Their overall development is being affected."

This case study underscores the urgent need for improved infrastructure, higher rent allocations, and heat-resilient solutions in Anganwadi centres to ensure young children's well-being and early development. Without immediate intervention, extreme weather will continue to hinder essential child care services, putting the most vulnerable at risk.

4.3.5 Economic Impacts

High Transport Costs & Inaccessible Health Services: Residents of Sajjan Nagar, Bhilurana Colony, and Koumi Ekta Nagar report that the nearest PHC in Jagdish Chowk is distant and hard to access, especially during summers. Each visit costs ₹150–200, unaffordable for many. As illnesses recur after heatwaves or floods, parents often delay care or rely on home remedies, worsening children's conditions.

Loss of Wages & Rising Medical Costs: Caregivers, especially women, miss work during extreme weather to care for sick children or repair homes, leading to lost wages. At the same time, medical expenses for common illnesses like fever or diarrhea increase, forcing families to borrow or cut essential spending on food and education.

Food Spoilage & Water Costs: Heat spoils meals quickly, leading to wasted food and lost nutrition. Families also spend ₹500–1,500/ month on bottled or tanker water to stay hydrated, gradually eroding their savings.

Limited Access to Free Medicines & Private Health Dependence: Despite free government services, many prefer private care due to low trust in PHCs, incurring costs for medicines, tests, and treatments especially during repeated child illness in climate emergencies.

Disrupted Nutrition Schemes Increase Food Burden: AWC and school closures during floods or heatwaves interrupt free meal schemes, forcing families especially large or female-headed households to bear extra food costs for children.

4.3.6 Disaggregating Economic and Non-Economic Losses & Damages

In each domain, climate shocks generate both economic and non economic loss and damage. Economic losses include additional health expenditures, lost caregiving and wage time, damage to school and AWC infrastructure, and reduced livelihoods during heatwaves or floods.

Non economic losses include stress and anxiety among children and caregivers, disrupted early learning and play, breakdown of social networks and erosion of cultural practices. The indicator set and stakeholder evidence presented below are organised to capture both dimensions, in line with the loss and damage framework introduced in Volume I.

Indicator Type	Economic *(Losses & Damages)*
Input	- Despite free treatment at PHCs, families often spend ₹150–200 on transport to distant centers during heatwaves. Due to limited access and low trust in government care, many caregivers opt for private clinics, spending ₹300–800 per visit. - During extreme heat or delays, THR and mid-day meals often spoil, forcing families—especially SC/ST households—to buy substitutes, raising monthly food costs by 20–30%. - The cost of drinking water rises during heatwaves, with families spending ₹500- 1500 monthly on private bottled or tanker water due to dried or contaminated public water. - AW workers bear the increased cost of electricity and water at AWCs due to heat.
Output (immediate)	- Many households deplete their emergency savings to afford medical treatment or extra nutritional support for their children during prolonged heat or flood periods. - Mothers and caregivers often miss work or daily wage opportunities to care for sick children or handle household damage, directly impacting household income.
Outcome (short-term)	- The long-term health costs rise significantly as children experience recurring illnesses. - Many families face compounding economic strain from frequent hospital visits and the need for specialized nutrition and medications for malnourished or anemic children.
Impact (long-term)	- In drought-prone areas, children face chronic food insecurity, reflected in reduced meal frequency and dietary diversity, placing additional financial strain on families to secure adequate nutrition through costly alternatives. - Many low-income families fall into debt or are forced to take credit from local shops to meet expenses for food and medicines during climate events. - Repeated climate-health crises exacerbate the vulnerability of socially marginalized groups, leaving them trapped in cycles of poverty and poor health. - Children's nutritional insecurity is worsened by fluctuating availability of affordable food and deteriorating quality of government nutrition support during extreme weather. - Children experiencing prolonged nutritional deficits show reduced school readiness and learning capacity, which over time contributes to lower academic performance and limited future earning potential.

The table below presents a structured synthesis of economic and non-economic Losses and Damages experienced by children and households due to climate-related health and nutrition impacts. Using the Indicators (Input–Output–Outcome–Impact) framework, it captures how immediate service disruptions and coping costs translate into short and long-term economic strain, alongside less visible but equally critical non-economic losses such as deteriorating health outcomes, psychosocial stress, erosion of trust in public systems, and intergenerational impacts on child development.

This disaggregation highlights the compounding nature of climate-induced vulnerabilities, particularly for marginalized and climate-exposed communities, and underscores why both economic and non-economic dimensions must be considered in comprehensive Loss and Damage assessments.

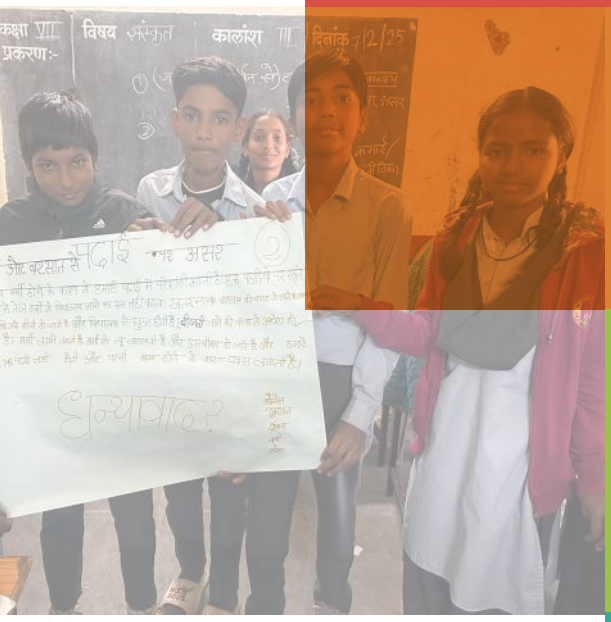
Non Economic ***(Losses & Damages)***
- In remote or hill communities like Machhla Magra and Neemuch Kheda, access to ANC and immunization services is severely limited due to the lack of health workers visiting during hot weather or floods. - Discrimination and social exclusion, particularly based on caste, prevent certain families from accessing PHC services during emergencies (Case Study 01: a Dalit mother denied entry during delivery). - Quality of government nutrition supplies degrades rapidly in extreme heat, with THR spoiling in 1- 2 days compared to the usual 7- 10 days, reducing its utility for child nutrition. - Poor ventilation and overcrowding in slum housing restrict air circulation, particularly during extreme heat, increasing children's exposure to heat stress and respiratory illness.
- Rising heatwaves disrupt routines and appetites, leading to reduced meal intake and nutrition diversity. - Younger children suffer frequent dermatological problems, leading to discomfort and vulnerability. - Mental health and emotional development are also affected as children experience lethargy, loss of appetite and fear during heat/floods, reducing their social engagement.
- Decline in child growth and development: signs of stunting, underweight prevalence, cognitive delays, anaemia, loss of playtime, mental health impacts. - Reduced immunization coverage during extreme weather months (April–July dip).
- Children begin to develop anxiety and behavioural issues as their routines are repeatedly disturbed, leading to longer term emotional and psychological impacts, Social isolation and disrupted peer interactions. - Caregivers lose faith in the public healthcare system due to repeated service disruptions, discrimination or inefficacy, weakening community resilience. - The intergenerational impact of chronic under nutrition and delayed development begins to emerge in the form of school drop-outs and poor educational outcomes. - Repeated heat events have delayed early cognitive and developmental milestones in young children, particularly in households with poor access to stimulation, safe environments and post-disaster care. - Extreme weather conditions and unsafe outdoor environments have significantly reduced children's ability to engage in play and natural exploration, adversely affecting their emotional development, curiosity and connection with their cultural and ecological surroundings.

Indicator Type	Economic *(Losses & Damages)*
Cross-cutting	
Location	- In peri-urban industrial area (Purohito ki Madri MIA), higher incidence of water contamination during flood, forcing families to spend more on clean water and health care
Gender	- Women often miss work/wages to care for sick children or due to health worker absenteeism, causing income loss.
Caste	- STs are depend on daily wages; frequent climate health shocks (child illness) cut off income and create long-term health investment gaps.

Non Economic *(Losses & Damages)*
- In Sajjan nagar and Gandhi nagar, children from SC families (Meghwal, Harijan) show stunted growth, anemia and cognitive delays due to recurring illness and poor nutrition, worsened by heat/flood exposure. - Mothers in slums report emotional distress while caring for sick children during extreme heat without proper diagnosis.
- Women FLWs (AWWs) bear electricity costs themselves to keep centers functional during heatwaves. - More vulnerable to malnutrition and anemia due to cultural food hierarchies and climate induced food insecurity; often deprioritized in food distribution during crises. - Reduced mobility, lesser access to play or outdoor activity compared to boys during heat/floods (linked to safety and health concerns).
- With SC Families (Harijan, Meghwal, Balai, Bagaria), discrimination during health emergencies. - 43% of SC/ST children reported skin rashes and diarrhea floods, but 1 in 4 accessed treatment within 24h. - Poor living conditions intensify exposure to heat and health risks (dense housing, poor ventilation) - In ST community, repeated illness of children leads to psychosocial stress among caregivers and poor nutrition outcomes in children. - Minor community face overcrowding and large family sizes, resulting in strain on food, water and caregiving.















Education

This chapter examines the education-related dimensions of Loss and Damage (L&D) experienced by children in Udaipur.

Education systems are sensitive to climatic disruptions, and exposure to heatwaves, floods has emerged as a driver of interrupted schooling, learning loss, and long-term disengagement from education. Using a child-centred lens, this chapter documents how climate extremes affect not only access to educational institutions but also learning continuity, cognitive development, psychosocial well-being, and future educational trajectories.

The assessment applies indicators developed in Volume I to systematically capture climate-related educational losses across multiple pathways. Input indicators assess the physical learning environment, including exposure to extreme temperatures in classrooms and Anganwadi centres, infrastructure damage, and school closures. Output indicators capture immediate disruptions such as irregular attendance, delayed re-enrolment following migration, loss of educational materials and identity documents, and gender-differentiated absenteeism.

Outcome and Impact indicators examine long-term effects on learning, including reduced concentration, poor academic performance, behavioural changes, and increased dropout risk. Impact indicators highlight longer-term and non-economic losses. The chapter draws on evidence generated through household surveys, focus group discussions with caregivers and frontline workers, participatory engagements, and in-depth interviews with teachers and education department officials. The analysis reveals that climate-induced educational losses are unevenly distributed, with children from migrant, and low-income households, particularly adolescent girls facing disproportionately higher risks of absenteeism, dropout, and long-term disengagement. Spatial factors such as flood-prone settlements, hill communities, and peri-urban industrial areas further intensify access barriers, while economic stress, caregiving burdens, and safety concerns compound educational vulnerability.

By situating education within the broader Loss and Damage discourse, this chapter highlights need for social protection measures to safeguard children's right to education in the face of escalating climate risks

4.4 Education

EDUCATION

To assess the educational dimensions of Loss and Damage (L&D) resulting from climate-induced hazards, a targeted set of indicators was developed under the Input-Output-Outcome-Impact framework. These indicators explore how extreme heat, floods, and droughts affect children's access to education, learning continuity, and developmental outcomes.

Input indicators focus on the learning environment, capturing disruptions like temperature variations in child-accessible spaces and school closures due to extreme heat.

Output indicators track disruptions in educational services, including delays in obtaining identity documents post-migration, dropout trends during climate events, and differences in attendance across gender.

Outcome indicators examine the immediate effects of climate shocks on educational performance—such as reduced attendance, lower test scores, difficulty concentrating, and absenteeism in early childhood care and education centres.

Impact indicators highlight deeper educational losses, including increased dropout among migrant children, infrastructure collapse of Anganwadis/creches, loss of local dialect-based learning, and long-term disengagement from education.

These indicators informed the design of household surveys, teacher interviews, and FGDs with service providers forming a robust evidence base for understanding education-related loss and damage and guiding the stakeholder engagement analysis that follows.

The indicators have been organized across four categories - Input, Output, Outcome, and Impact, which form the foundation of the questionnaire design. The table below maps the number of questions framed under each category, while the diagram on the right illustrates how these questions are distributed across household surveys (HH), in-depth interviews (IDI), and focus group discussions (FGDs).

Type	Indicators	Questions
Input	03	03
Output	04	01
Outcome	14	10
Impact	04	04

Table 6. Mapping education survey questions to indicators

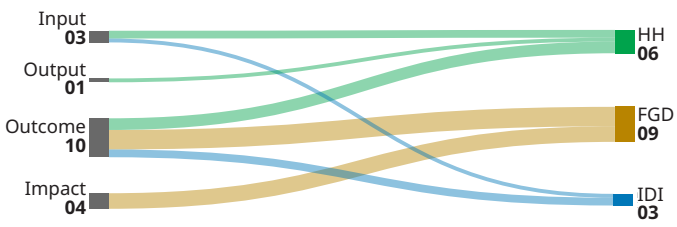
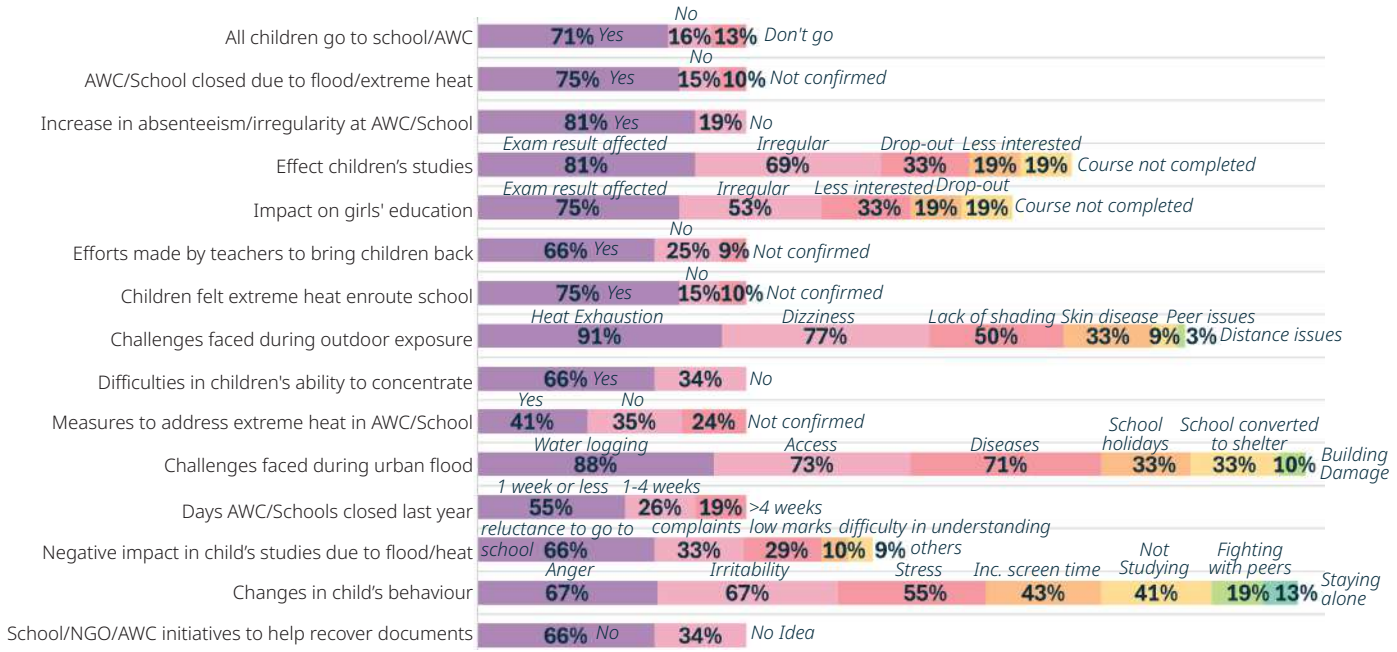


Fig28. Mapping education indicator types to data collection tools

Note: The database comprising 26 indicators for education category is attached in the annexure.

4.4.1 Household Survey Responses



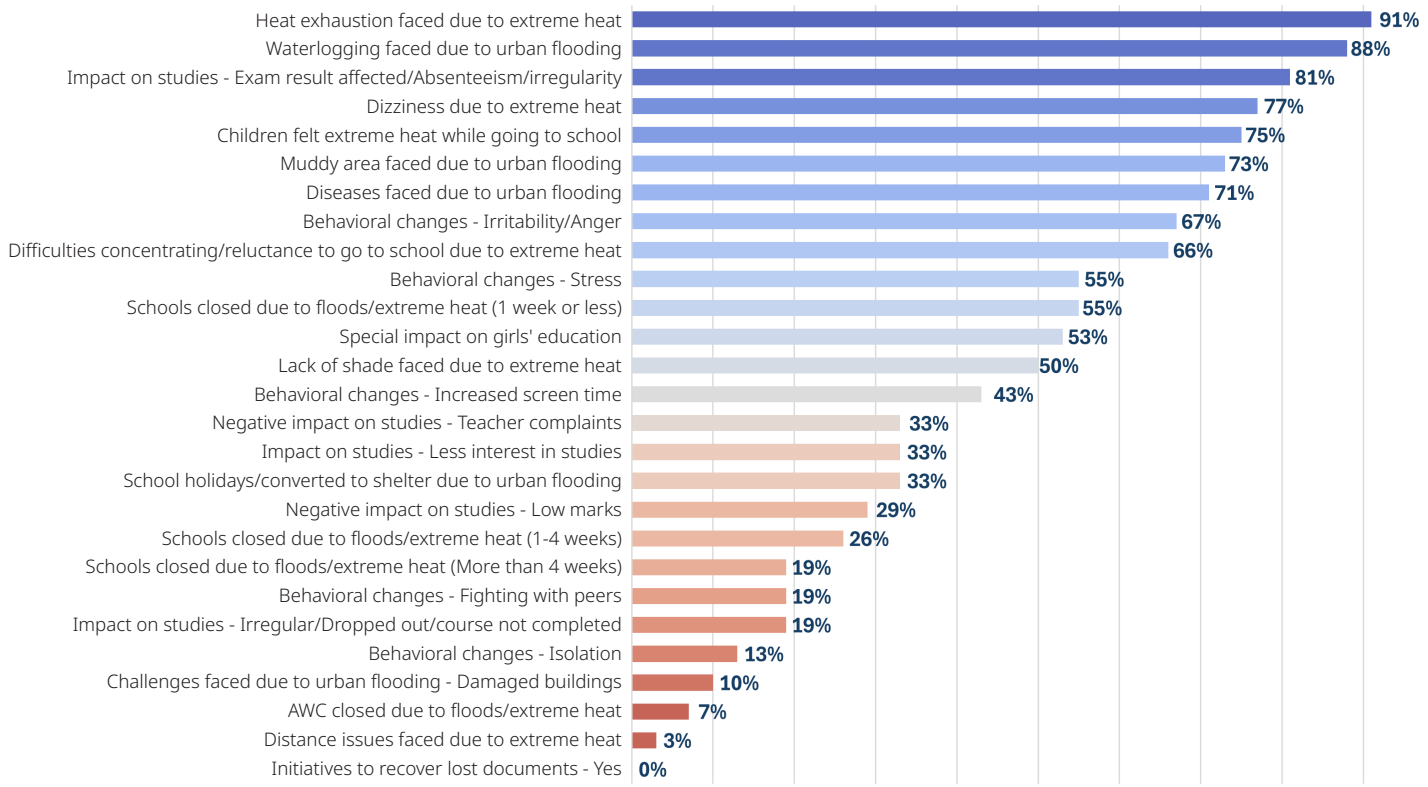


Fig29. Survey results on Health and Nutrition due to climate events

Note: The detailed responses to the survey questionnaire are provided in the annexure..

Household Survey | Community wise findings

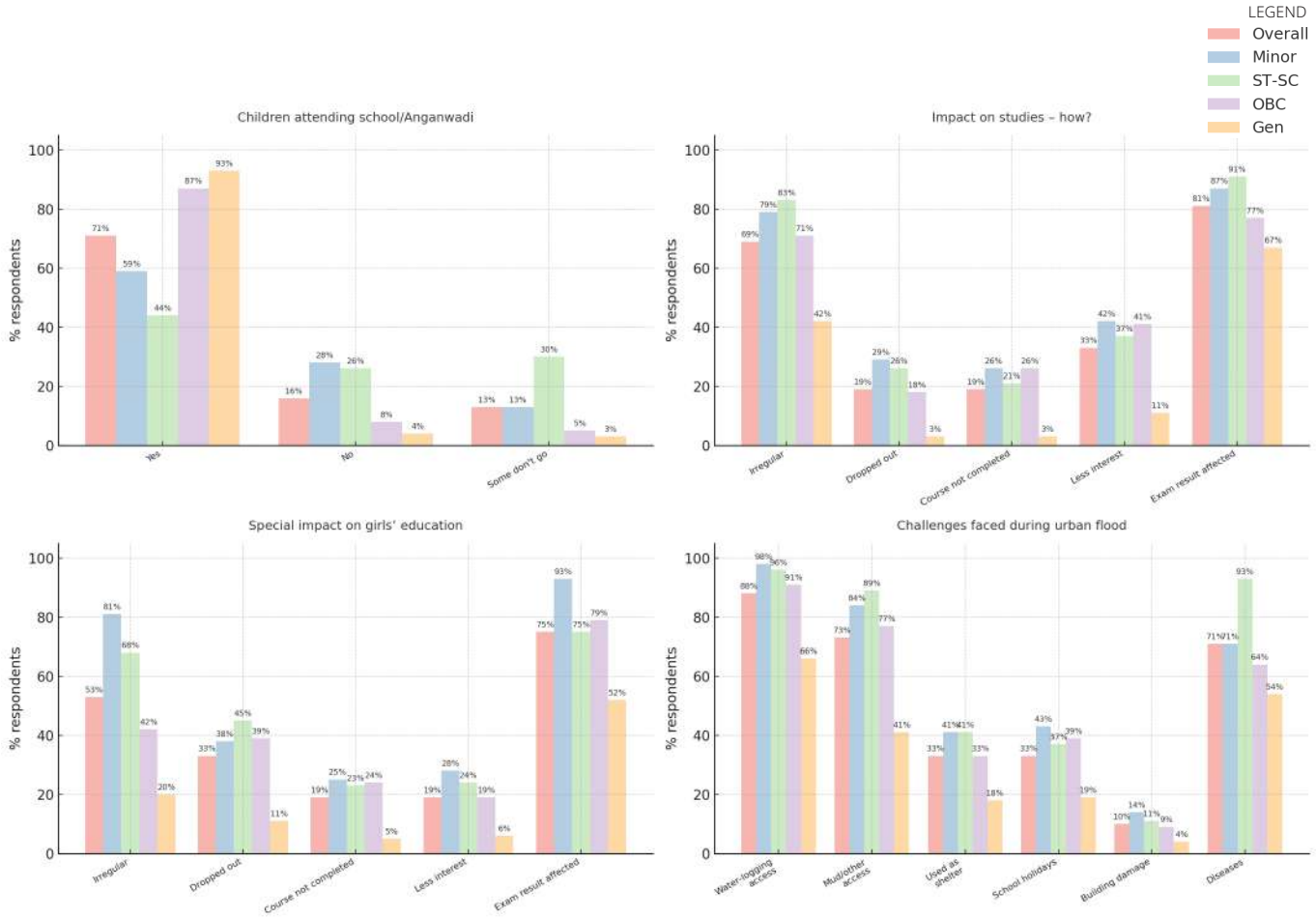


Fig30. Household Survey: Community wise Education Impacts on children

Focus Area	Key takeaway
School attendance	Overall: 71 % children attend regularly, but only 44 % in ST-SC households.
Study disruption drivers	"Irregular attendance" and "exam results affected" are the leading issues; ST-SC records the highest disruption across every category.
Impact on girls	Girls face an amplified hit: for ST-SC & Minor groups ~25 %+ report drop-out risk, vs 11 % Gen.
Flood-time challenges	88 % overall (and >95 % ST-SC / Minor) report water-logging access issues; 71 % overall cite disease spikes.

Household Survey | Area wise findings

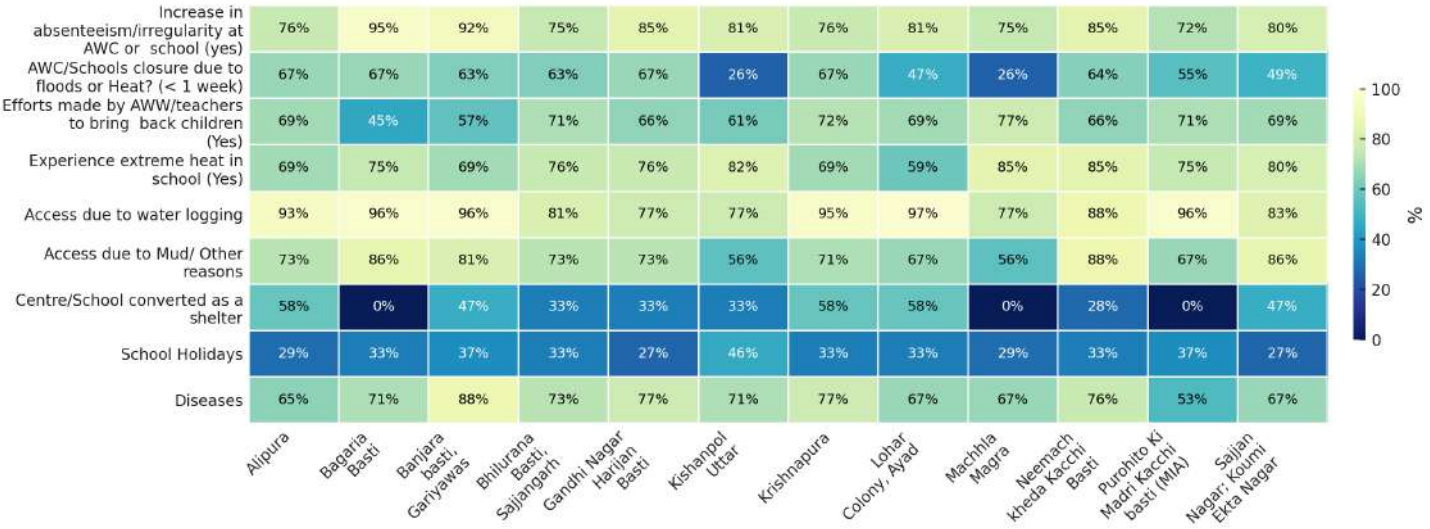


Fig31. Heat map: Location-Wise Education Impacts

Thematic Area	Key Findings	Notable Locations
1. Irregularity/Absenteeism after Climate Incidents	Widespread absenteeism reported across communities	Highest: Bagaria Basti (95%), Banjara Basti (92%)Lowest: Purohito Ki Madri (72%)
2. Duration of School Closures (1 week or less)	Most areas report short-term closures, but some vary	Longest: Machhla Magra, Banjara Basti (26%)
3. Return Efforts by AWC/Teachers	Efforts varied; not uniformly strong	Highest: Machhla Magra (77%), Krishnapura (72%), Purohito Ki Madri (71%)Lowest: Bagaria Basti (45%)
4. Children Experiencing Extreme Heat on Way to School	High across all areas	>80% in multiple areas: Neemach Kheda (85%), Kishanpol (82%), Banjara Basti (83%)
5. Challenges During Urban Floods (Any Type)	High incidence of reported challenges; Physical barriers disrupt access to school/AWCs	Highest: Banjara Basti (96%), Kishanpol (95%)Lowest: Lohar Colony (59%)
6. Specific Access Issues (Water Logging & Mud)	Waterlogging and muddy terrain major issues	Access Issues due to Waterlogging: >95% in 4 areasAccess due to Mud: >85% in 6 areas
7. Centres Converted to Shelters	Conversion rates vary by community; lack of or reliance on infrastructure for emergency use	Highest: Krishnapura, Lohar Colony (58%)None: Bagaria, Purohito Ki Madri (0%)
8. School Holidays due to Events	Reflects climate-driven academic disruptions	Higher in Kishanpol (46%), Alipura (46%), Uniform ~33–37% report holidays,
9. Disease Incidence Associated with Access Disruptions	Health and education interlinked in climate events	Highest: Banjara Basti (88%), Kishanpol (82%)Lowest: Purohito Ki Madri (53%)

4.4.2 Focus Group Discussions findings | *Frontline workers and Caregivers*

1. Education-Related Challenges During and After Climatic Events

- Caregivers reported that extreme heat significantly affects children's physical stamina, resulting in fatigue after school, irregular meals, and reduced capacity to complete homework or engage in learning activities.
- Extended school closures during extreme weather interrupt academic progress, particularly in government schools where access to learning materials and effective remote instruction remains limited, leading to gaps in coursework completion.
- For Anganwadi-going children, climate-related disruptions have led to increased screen exposure, reduced outdoor play, and limited peer interaction, affecting early social and cognitive development.
- In flood-prone areas (Alipura), altered and longer school routes during high river flow increase travel time and safety concerns, contributing to irregular attendance, particularly among girls.

2. Are school buildings and infrastructure affected by urban flooding or extreme heat?

- While most government schools are equipped with fans, Anganwadi centres often lack electricity and operate in small, rented spaces with poor ventilation and no shaded outdoor areas, limiting their usability during extreme heat.
- Inadequate transport or escort arrangements at Anganwadis result in young children returning home unaccompanied during peak heat hours, increasing safety risks.
- Poor drainage around school premises leads to water stagnation for several days after rainfall, disrupting access, increasing mosquito breeding, and affecting attendance.
- Frequent power outages during summer reduce classroom comfort and learning conditions, contributing to enrolment challenges and increasing dropout risks among older children, particularly those entering informal work.

3. Support for Continuity of ECCE and School Education During Climatic Events

- During climate-related closures, most schools and Anganwadi centres do not provide alternative learning support or structured continuity mechanisms, shifting the burden of academic support to households with limited capacity and increasing reliance on paid tuition.
- Schools and AWCs lack designated rest or recovery spaces for children affected by heat-related illness. In practice, unwell children are sent home or asked to rest temporarily in staff rooms, indicating gaps in child-centred emergency care despite the availability of basic first aid.
- While drinking water and toilet facilities remain largely functional during extreme events, floods frequently damage children's learning materials and critical documents (e.g., textbooks, certificates, Aadhaar), imposing replacement costs and administrative burdens on families.

Note: The detailed questionnaire format is provided in the Annexure.

> **66%** of parents observed a decrease in children's attention and school performance during extreme heat due to exhaustion and discomfort.

- Teachers and caregivers observed that recurring climate disruptions, combined with declining household incomes, weaken educational continuity and increase the risk of absenteeism and child labour, particularly among older children, underscoring the need for renewed teacher capacity-building and adaptive learning strategies.

> Udaipur Municipal Area has a total of 150 Anganwadi centres, out of which only 1 centre has its own building. 22 centres operate in rooms in nearby schools or community centres while the remaining 85% of AWCs are run in rented premises, most of which are in poor condition to operate. More than half of AWCs do not have fans and adequate ventilation; staff often pay electricity bills personally.

4.4.3 In-depth Interviews (IDI) with govt officials (Education Department)

> During school opening time (in July), the effect of extreme heat creates problems in enrollment and retention of children. Most schools do not have adequate ventilation. In such a situation, children do not come to school and then gradually drop out. In case of leaving school, there is a direct pressure on them to earn money. These teenagers migrate to Gujarat for various jobs.
>
> There is a direct relationship between the effect of extreme heat and the migration of children, but no one sees this!!
>
> - *Teachers of Neemach Mata and Bheelu Rana Colony school*

> The final assessments for primary and upper primary (up to VIII standard) classes start in the month of April. The trend of the last 4-5 years shows that the heat increases a lot in this month. In such a situation, children are not able to focus on studies or fall ill. In such a situation, their results are adversely affected. Understanding this problem, private schools shifted the exams to February- March, but government schools still have exams in April.
>
> *- As said by the principal of a school during discussions*



Fig32. Group activities and discussion with school going children at government schools at Bhilurana Colony and Neemach Mata (Fig 1&2), In-depth discussion with School Principal of Govt. Primary School, Krishnapura (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.4.4 Community Stories

01|Impact of Extreme Heat on Student Retention and Seasonal Migration

Location: *Five different locations in Udaipur*
Source: *Discussion with teachers and families*

During a discussion with teachers from Neemach Mata and Bheelu Rana Kachhi Basti in Udaipur, a concerning trend emerged regarding student dropout rates due to extreme heat. Teachers of classes 7 to 12 highlighted that the intense summer heat in Udaipur extends from April to late July. Although the monsoon typically arrives by the end of June, recent years have seen increasing irregularities, with temperatures in July-August remaining 3 to 4 degrees higher than normal.

This prolonged heatwave has significantly impacted student attendance and retention. Schools in these areas lack adequate cooling and ventilation, making it difficult for students to focus, leading to irregular attendance and eventual dropout. Teachers reported that many children who initially struggle with attending school during extreme heat gradually stop coming altogether.

> "April me exam hota hai, aur garmi mein sir dukhta hai... padh nahi paate- likh nahi paate."
>
> (Exams are in peak summer month April, but due to regular headache I can't focus on studies. I can't write properly.)
>
> - *Student of Class VII, Upper Primary School, Neemachmata*

Additionally, this period coincides with seasonal migration patterns, where children from southern Rajasthan are taken to neighbouring Gujarat for labour in fields, scrap collection, or as helpers in highway side dhabas (restaurants). Families facing economic hardship often see migration as a necessity, leading children to abandon their education permanently. Several cases were identified where children dropped out the previous summer and did not return to school.

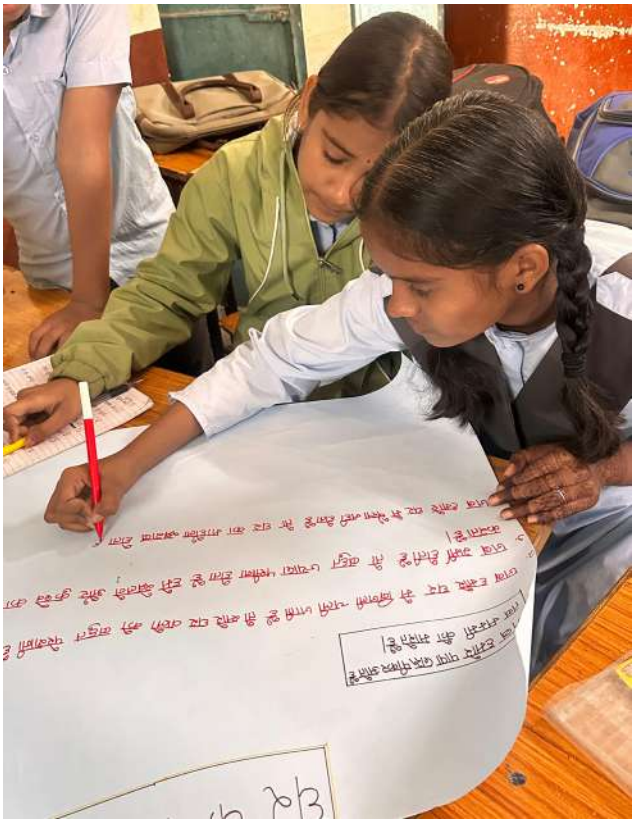


Fig33. Adolescent girls noted down key challenges at home during extreme climate changes (Govt. Sec. School, Bhilurana Colony), (ICLEISA, 2025)

02|Impact of Extreme Heat on Children's Outdoor Activities and Development

Location: *Five different locations in Udaipur*
Source: *FGDs with parents*

Extreme heat is not only a health hazard but also a significant barrier to children's overall development. During FGDs conducted in Udaipur, parents expressed concerns about the adverse effects of rising temperatures on their children's physical, cognitive, and social well-being.

Parents reported that due to prolonged high temperatures, children avoid stepping outside, even during the evening hours when it was previously common for them to play. The fear of excessive heat exposure has reduced their willingness to engage in outdoor activities, impacting their ability to socialize with peers. Limited outdoor interactions hinder the development of social skills, while restricted movement negatively affects motor skills and cognitive growth, particularly in children under five years old. Since early childhood is a critical period for learning from the environment, the shrinking opportunities for outdoor exploration significantly limit their developmental progress.

Another major concern raised by parents was the sharp increase in children's screen time. With outdoor play becoming less frequent, children prefer staying indoors and spending extended hours on mobile phones and other digital devices. Many parents observed behavioural changes, such as increased irritability, short temper, and dependency on gadgets. If denied access to screens, children exhibit frustration, tantrums, and aggressive behaviour.

Some parents estimated that children's daily screen time, especially during summer vacations, ranges between six to eight hours, raising concerns about long-term health and developmental consequences, including obesity and weakened muscles and bones due to lack of physical activity.

The findings indicate that extreme heat has far-reaching consequences beyond physical discomfort, affecting children's social interactions, cognitive development, and behavioural patterns.



Fig34. FGD with working mothers at Neemach Kheda kacchi basti (ICLEISA, 2025)

03|Mental health impact on children in school

Location: *Government upper primary school, Neemach Mata*
Source: *Participatrory Learning and Action (PLA) with children*

During the Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) with children at a government higher primary school in Neemuchkheda, a 14 year old girl shared a heartbreaking account of how extreme summer heat affects her family's well-being and her dreams for the future: "Due to the scorching summer, my father's auto doesn't get passengers. On days when he earns less, he comes home drunk and misbehaves with my mother. Sometimes, he even raises his hand against us and hurls abuses at me and my brother. He blames the heat, saying tourists aren't coming, and he can't manage household expenses. He constantly pressures me to quit school and take up cleaning and mopping jobs in homes."

She further shared how the daily turmoil at home extends to her school life: "Our neighbours mock us, and at school, my classmates tease me, saying my father forces me to work after drinking. In such an environment, I struggle to focus on my studies, but I feel helpless. When my father falls asleep, my mother and I cry for hours. His drinking worsens in the unbearable heat, turning our home into a place of distress. When the weather outside is bad, the atmosphere inside our house becomes worse."

Despite her challenges, she holds onto hope: "I wish, Udaipur's weather is always good, and my father could earn well- so I could complete my studies and become a teacher."

This case highlights the cascading effects of extreme weather on vulnerable families- not just in terms of economic hardship but also in exacerbating domestic violence, emotional distress, and disruptions in children's education. It underscores the need for holistic interventions, including financial support for climate-affected livelihoods, mental health counselling, and strong social safety nets to protect children's right to education and well-being.



Fig35. Adolescents noted down key challenges at School during extreme climate situations at Govt. Sec. School, Bhilurana Colony, (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.4.5 Economic Impacts

Cost of Tuition to Catch Up on Missed Learning: When schools close due to climate events, parents across all locations report having to pay for private tuition because they are unable to support children's studies beyond Class 8. This creates a significant financial burden for low-income families. Parents in Neemachkheda mentioned that one local NGO runs a free coaching center there. UMC or other NGOs could take the initiative to open free coaching centers in safe and accessible venues during such climate incidents.

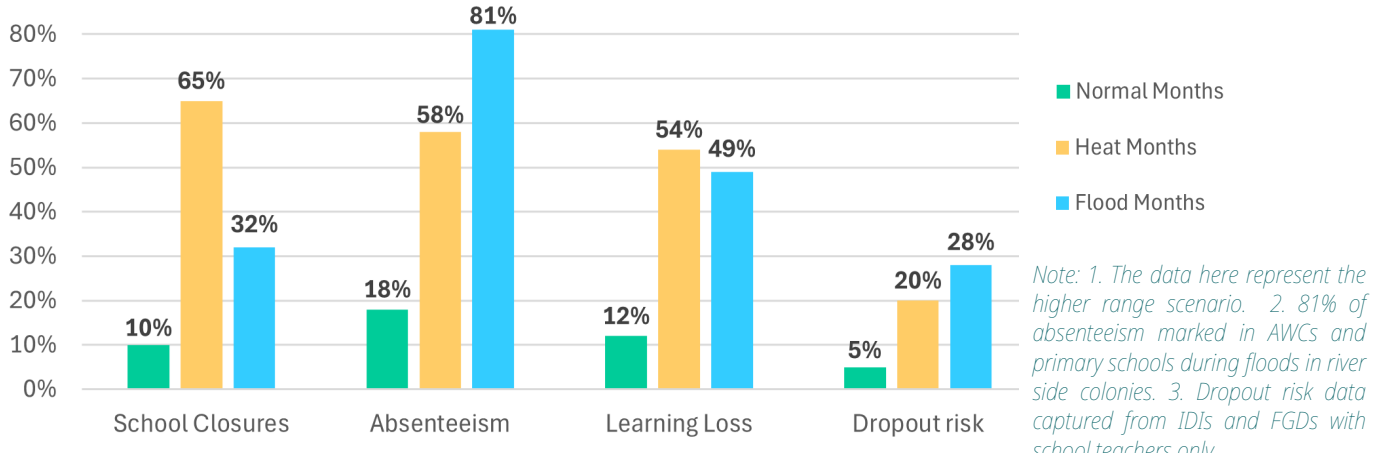
Loss or Damage of Educational Materials and Documents: Parents from Ayad, Alipura, and Krishnapura shared that during the floods of 2016 and 2022, children often lost textbooks, notebooks, uniforms, and important documents such as Aadhaar cards and mark sheets. The cost of reissuing these documents, including legal, administrative, and printing fees, places additional financial pressure on families.

Healthcare Costs Due to Climate-Related Illnesses: Children falling ill from heat-related conditions such as headaches, heatstroke, and dehydration, or from waterborne diseases during floods, result in medical expenses that strain already limited household budgets.

Reduced Household Income Leading to School Dropouts: Teachers from Neemachkheda, Sajjannagar, and Alipura reported that declining family incomes due to weather-induced loss of work, such as daily wage labor or informal jobs, cause families to deprioritize education. Some children, especially adolescents, are pushed into work, leading to school dropouts.

Additional Transportation or Access Costs: Residents of Alipura reported that during the monsoon, the Ayad River flows heavily. In areas affected by flooding or damaged infrastructure, children, especially girls, must walk longer distances to reach school. This increases daily travel time and costs if paid transport is used, adding to the family's burden.

Electricity and Infrastructure Burden on Staff: In Anganwadis operating in rented or poorly equipped buildings, staff often pay electricity bills themselves to keep centers operational during heat events. This is an indirect cost linked to the climate stress on education services.



Note: 1. The data here represent the higher range scenario. 2. 81% of absenteeism marked in AWCs and primary schools during floods in river side colonies. 3. Dropout risk data captured from IDIs and FGDs with school teachers only.

Fig36. Impact of Heat and Flood Events on Education Outcomes for Children in Udaipur, (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.4.6 Disaggregating Economic and Non-Economic Losses & Damages

The table below disaggregates the economic and non-economic Losses and Damages associated with climate-related disruptions to children's education.

The analysis is based on the indicators developed in Volume-I (Input–Output–Outcome–Impact).

It illustrates how immediate shockssuch as damaged school infrastructure, unsafe commuting conditions, and interrupted learning translate into direct financial burdens for households alongside less visible but enduring non-economic losses, including learning deficits, psychosocial stress, reduced aspirations, and widening educational inequities.

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Input	- Parents invest in informal or private tuitions to recover children's learning loss due to prolonged absenteeism increasing their financial burden. 30% of parents paid 500- 800/ month for informal tuition. - Families are forced to spend money to replace school items (books, uniforms, ID cards) destroyed during urban flooding. - Electricity expenses for fans and water coolers in AWCs are often borne by AW staff due to underfunded infrastructure. - Children from displaced or migrant families have to pay for readmission and school transfers, which creates additional financial strain. - Flood damage to school furniture and equipment (mats/dari, digital learning kits) is not immediately repaired, requiring local contributions.
Output *(immediate)*	- Parents lose income opportunities to escort children to school due to unsafe conditions. - Children miss school meals or mid-day meals, prompting families to incur extra food costs at home during such disruptions. - Daily wage-earners are forced to take time off to stand in lines for school re-enrollment, material replacements. Families in Alipura and Bheelurana reported paying upto 700 rupees per child to re-enroll in school
Outcome *(short-term)*	- Low income families delay or forgo the re-enrollment of their children in AW centres or crèches due to financial stress, loss of income and the inability to cover indirect costs such as transport, clothing or caregiving substitutes. - The cumulative cost of education during and after climate events makes families deprioritize continued schooling for older children or girls.
Impact *(long-term)*	- Reduced years of schooling result in limited future employment opportunities and income loss across a child's lifetime. - The climate-induced disruption leads to long-term gender disparity in educational attainment, widening social inequity.

By capturing these layered impacts, including cross cutting impacts across location, gender, and caste, the analysis highlights the cumulative and unequal nature of climate-induced educational loss, underscoring the need for education-specific Loss and Damage responses.

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- More than 75% of AW centers and many schools lack resilient buildings, ventilation or cooling systems, making learning unsafe or unbearable during peak summer months. - Children participating in focus group discussions frequently reported severe temperature variations in classrooms and playgrounds, leading to physical discomfort, fatigue, and reduced participation in academic and recreational activities, ultimately affecting their cognitive focus and psychosocial well-being. - Commutes become dangerous due to flooded roads or lack of shade, resulting in exhaustion, dizziness and discouragement from regular attendance. - Staff shortages during climate emergencies reduce instructional time and learning quality. - Lack of psychosocial support in schools for children experiencing trauma or displacement due to heat or flooding.
- Attendance drops drastically after each heatwave or flood event; over 80% children report irregular school participation. - Teachers struggle to keep children engaged in overheated classrooms.
- Reduced academic performance, slower cognitive development and foundational skill gaps arise due to repeated interruptions. - Increased dropout risks, especially for adolescent girls and children from ST and minority backgrounds. - Students become emotionally disconnected from education and begin associating school with stress, discomfort or failure.
- Reduced access to quality education contributes to intergenerational marginalization, reinforces long-term poverty cycles, especially for families living in slums. - Children's aspirations and future opportunities are significantly constrained. - Children residing in hotter regions consistently score lower on standardized cognitive assessments, suggesting that prolonged thermal discomfort negatively affects concentration, memory and mental processing speed. - Due to displacement, children in vulnerable communities are experiencing a gradual erosion of dialect-based learning and oral traditions, leading to intergenerational cultural loss and reduced linguistic identity.

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Cross-cutting	
Location	- Families from Neemach kheda, Alipura and Sajjan nagar reported permanent dropouts due to children engaging in seasonal labour migration (to Gujarat) during heat periods. - Families from Ayad & Krishnapura incurred additional expenses for document reissuance (Aadhaar, school ID cards, marksheets) post-flood, impacting strained education budgets.
Gender	- Girls frequently miss their own school time while caring for younger siblings at home during climate events, resulting in missed midday meals and tuition loss, which would otherwise have been a family support.
Caste	- ST, SC families face additional indirect education costs (longer travel, re-enrollment fees, learning materials) due to infrastructure gaps and climate-triggered disruptions.

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- Due to extreme heat and lack of ventilation, children stop attending school during April–July. Many never return, causing permanent learning loss and disengagement reported by Bhilurana basti and Machla magra. - Flooding of the Ayad River forces girls to take longer, unsafe school routes, leading to frequent absenteeism and reduced confidence.
- Girls avoid public spaces and school parks due to safety and health risks, causing developmental delays and reduced peer engagement. - Adolescent girls in SC/ST communities take on caregiving roles, sacrificing their own learning time. Over time, this results in disconnection from studies and lower aspiration. - Teachers reported girls showing low classroom participation and poor confidence, particularly after flood affected displacement periods.
- 25%+ dropout risk noted among ST, SC and minor communities, driven by fear, poor classroom support, and household climate stresses, not just economic inability. - Children from SC/ST households have 44% regular attendance, well below city average (71%), with lowest scores in foundational reading/math assessments post-climate events.



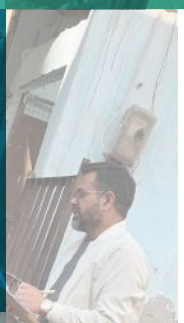



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WASH

This section examines the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) related dimensions of Loss and Damage (L&D) experienced by children in Udaipur. WASH systems are highly sensitive to climate variability, and disruptions to water availability, quality, sanitation infrastructure, and hygiene practices emerge as critical pathways through which climate shocks translate into adverse child health and well-being outcomes. In vulnerable urban settlements, these impacts are compounded by infrastructural deficits, high population density, and limited adaptive capacity.

The assessment adopts the indicators developed in Volume I to systematically capture climate-related impacts on children. Input indicators assess the availability and functionality of WASH infrastructure, including access to drinking water sources, proximity of water points, and sanitation facilities in households, schools, and Anganwadi centres. Output indicators capture service disruptions such as dependence on unsafe or untreated water, increased time burdens for water collection, reduced toilet usability during floods, and heightened exposure to unhygienic conditions.

Outcome and impact indicators examine illness, absenteeism from school, dehydration, and recurring health problems, particularly for girls and sustained disruptions to early childhood development and healthy environments.

This section draws on evidence generated through household surveys, FGDs with caregivers and frontline workers, participatory engagements with children, and community narratives from flood and heat-prone settlements. The findings reveal pronounced inequities in WASH-related L&D, with children from marginalized and low-income households facing disproportionate exposure to unsafe water sources, community toilets, and water-borne diseases. Spatial vulnerabilities in low-lying areas, combined with gendered caregiving burdens and weak municipal service delivery during climate extremes, further intensify children's risk.

By situating WASH within the Loss and Damage framework, this section demonstrate compounding pathway of economic and non-economic loss, affecting children's health, education continuity, dignity, and long-term development.

4.5 WASH

WASH

To assess Loss and Damage (L&D) from a WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) perspective, a structured set of indicators was designed under the Input-Output-Outcome-Impact framework. These indicators aim to capture both immediate disruptions and long-term effects of climate events such as heatwaves, flooding, and water scarcity on children's access to safe water, hygiene, and sanitation services in vulnerable urban settings.

Input indicators assess the availability of essential WASH infrastructure, such as the number of water access points and the prevalence of household-level water scarcity in lakeside and low-income communities.

Output indicators focus on direct consequences -households' dependence on untreated lake water, children's complaints about water quality, time burden on caregivers for water collection, and the availability of safe sanitation facilities.

Outcome indicators examine reported changes in water availability due to climate events and their perceived impact on children's daily routines.

Impact indicators reflect deeper disruptions, including reduced availability of safe drinking water in public and childcare spaces, and increased child health problems and absenteeism in early childhood education due to poor sanitation.

These indicators were translated into household survey questions to uncover granular, community-level insights and provide a robust basis for the stakeholder engagement and L&D analysis that follows.

The indicators have been organized across four categories - Input, Output, Outcome, and Impact, which form the foundation of the questionnaire design. The table below maps the number of questions framed under each category, while the diagram on the right illustrates how these questions are distributed across household surveys (HH), in-depth interviews (IDI), and focus group discussions (FGDs).

Type	Indicators	Questions
Input	03	01
Output	10	05
Outcome	04	02
Impact	03	02

Table 7. Mapping WASH survey questions to indicators



Fig37. Mapping WASH indicator types to data collection tools

Note: The database comprising 20 indicators for WASH category is attached in the annexure.

4.5.1 Household Survey findings

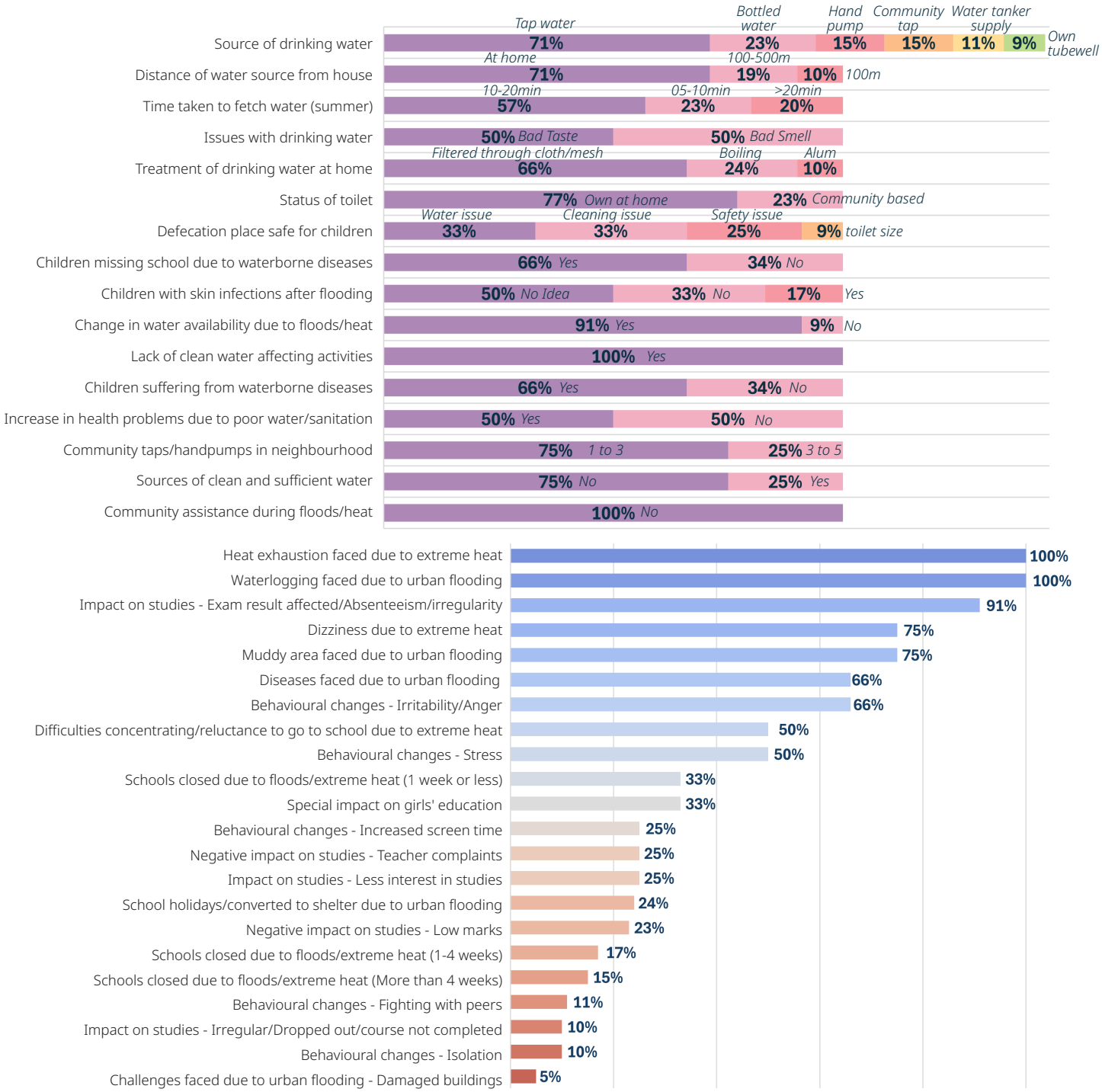


Fig38. Survey responses on WASH due to climate events

Note: The detailed responses to the survey questionnaire are provided in the annexure..

Household Survey | Community wise findings

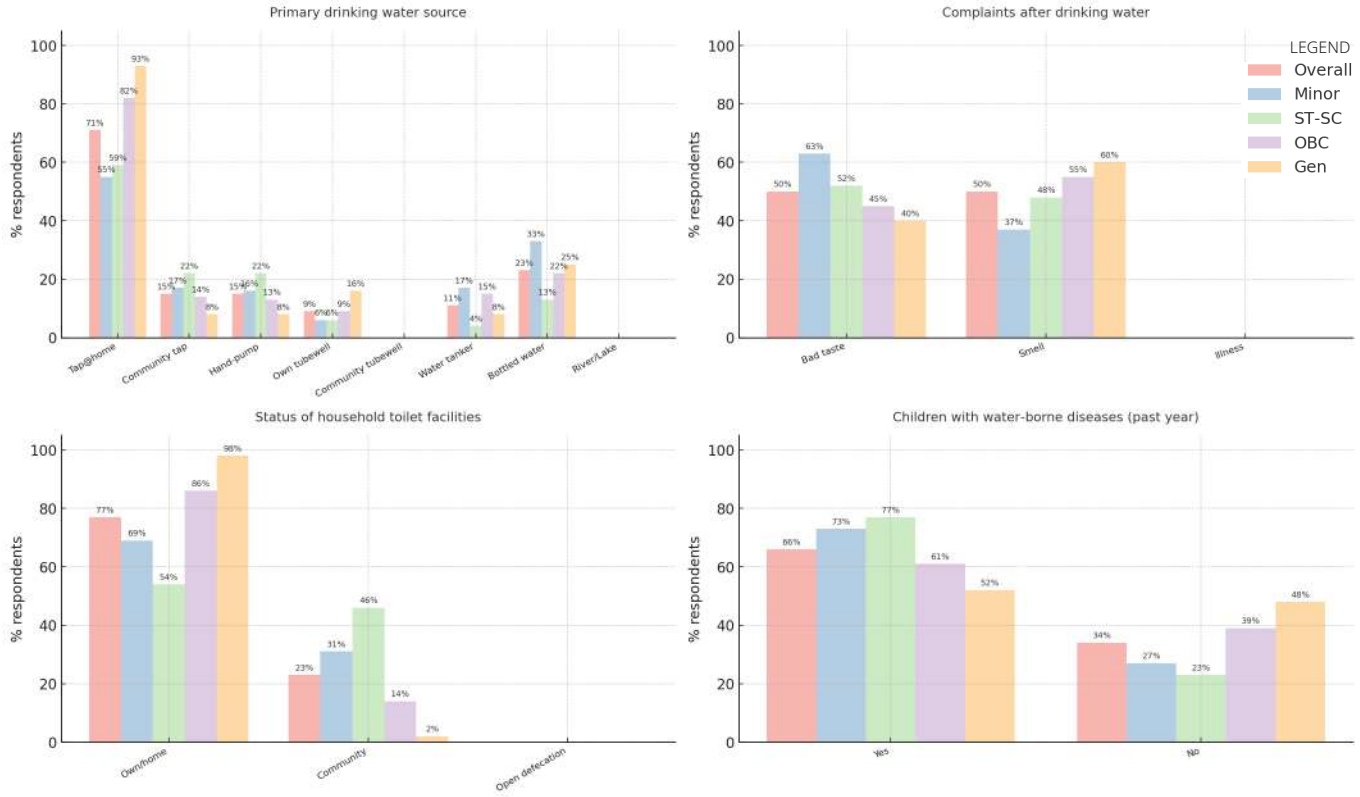


Fig39. Household Survey: Disparities in water and sanitation outcomes in children across social groups.

Focus Area	Key takeaway
Unsafe water sources	ST-SC & Minor rely more on hand-pumps and water tankers vs Gen's piped supply.
Taste & odour complaints	Minor (63 % bad taste) and OBC/Gen more "smell". Illness admissions are zero—issues are chiefly aesthetic/chemical.
Toilet access	Community toilet dependence is highest for ST-SC (46 %); Gen households nearly universal in-home toilets.
Water-borne disease burden	ST-SC (77 %) & Minor (73 %) vs Gen (52 %).

Household Survey | Location wise findings

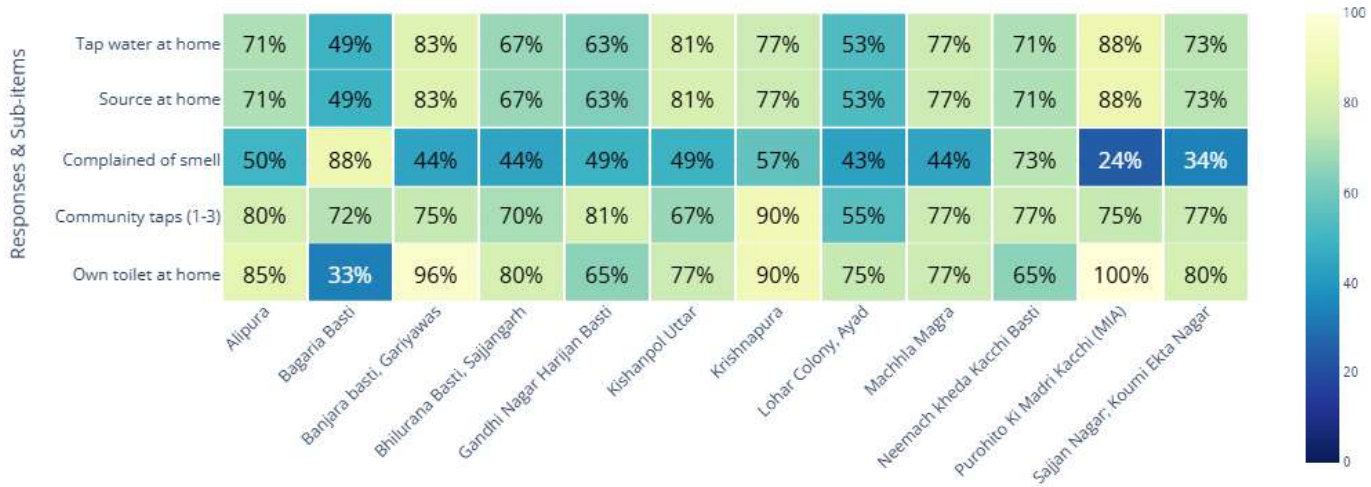


Fig40. Heat map: Location-Wise Variations in access to Water and Sanitation Facilities for children and their outcomes

Thematic Area	Key Findings	Notable Locations
1. Drinking Water Access (Tap water at home)	Access varies from 49% to 88%. Limited piped water in some communities implies dependency on shared or distant sources.	Lowest: Bagaria (49%), Lohar Colony (53%)
2. Proximity of Water Source (At home)	Closely mirrors tap water access, indicating most get water at home if piped.	Same trends as above
3. Water Quality Issues (Smell reported by children)	High levels of complaints in multiple locations; indicator of water quality concerns. Indicates poor treatment or contamination; correlates with vulnerable zones.	Lowest: Purohito Ki Madri (24%); Higher: Bagaria Basti (88%), Machhla Magra (88%), Krishnapura (57%)
4. Community Water Infrastructure (No. of taps/ handpumps)	Most areas report limited access (1 to 3 shared sources). Insufficient infrastructure in high-density areas increases collection time and exposure.	High dependency: Alipura (90%), Krishnapura (90%), Gandhinagar (81%)
5. Toilet Access (Own toilet at home)	Sanitation deficits increase risk of open defecation and disease.	Lowest: Bagaria (33%)

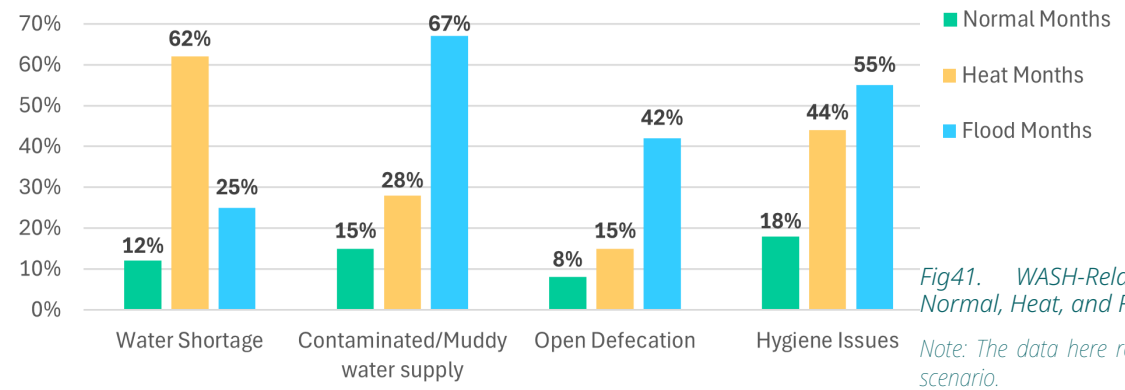


Fig41. WASH-Related Challenges during Normal, Heat, and Flood Months

Note: The data here represent the higher range scenario.

4.5.2 Focus Group Discussions findings | *Frontline workers and Caregivers*

1. How does urban flooding or extreme heat affect your access to water?

- During flooding, households reported deterioration in drinking water quality, with muddy and unfiltered supply becoming common. This forces families to purchase potable water at additional daily costs, increasing household expenditure.
- In riverbank areas, silt accumulation in household storage tanks renders water unusable for extended periods, shifting reliance to public taps, hand pumps, and shared sanitation facilities, particularly affecting women and children.
- In hilly and peripheral settlements, extreme heat coincides with low water pressure and intermittent supply, driven by higher demand and increased cooler usage, resulting in acute water shortages during peak summer months.
- Limited water availability constrains hygiene practices for households with small children, leading to increased reliance on diapers and reduced frequency of changes, with implications for child comfort and skin health. Emergency tanker supply, when available, remains irregular and dependent on local arrangements.

2. Water Quality Degradation and Household Exposure

- Flood-prone settlements reported a consistent decline in water quality during monsoon months, including muddy appearance and foul odour, while summer months were associated with strong chlorine smells, indicating stress on treatment and distribution systems.
- In areas such as Khempura and Madri-MIA, handpump water with high iron content (reddish colour) has been officially classified as unfit for drinking. However, limited availability of alternative sources compels households to continue using this water for washing, laundry, and sanitation.
- Most households rely on low-cost filtration methods (cloth or mesh), with boiling or chemical treatment used only occasionally. Access to household RO systems remains very low (≈5%), indicating constrained capacity for ensuring safe drinking water during climate stress.

3. Sanitation, Hygiene, and Child Health Risks

- In riverbank areas, household toilets become unusable during high river flow due to submersion, while in some peripheral settlements open defecation increases, driven by access constraints and safety concerns, including wildlife movement during summer.
- Waterlogging and water scarcity significantly limit hygiene practices for young children. Caregivers reported increased difficulty in maintaining cleanliness during extreme weather, with higher exposure to mosquitoes, flies, and unhygienic surroundings.
- Respondents reported higher incidence of vomiting, diarrhoea, and skin rashes among children during extreme heat and heavy rains, particularly in low-income households where access to diapers, clean water, and sanitation is constrained.

Note: The detailed questionnaire format is provided in the Annexure.

5. Waste Management Constraints and Service Gaps

- Although municipal auto tippers are the primary waste collection mechanism, irregular schedules, inconsistent timings, and lack of access to narrow inner lanes reduce effective coverage, especially during extreme weather.
- Improper disposal of used diapers, sanitary pads, and household waste in open areas contributes to drain blockages, exacerbating waterlogging during heavy rainfall events.
- Caregivers emphasized the need for fixed waste collection schedules, full street coverage, and improved responsiveness of online complaint systems, particularly to address sewer backflow and manhole overflow in waterlogged areas.
- Women often miss disposal due to changing schedules and suggested a fixed timetable, complete street coverage, and better monitoring.
- During waterlogging in narrow streets, water often flows back from the manholes, creating additional problems. To address this issue, the online complaint system should function efficiently.

> According to the Electricity Department (AVVNL), on normal days, Udaipur consumes 75 lakh units of electricity per day. In abnormal weather conditions (especially extreme heat), it crosses 1 crore units per day. The department is not prepared for this. In such a situation, sudden power shutdowns or power tripping are very common in the city during extreme summers. In such a situation, the biggest problem arises at two places - one is the water supply pumps in the city and the other is those people who cannot afford inverters. When the water supply pumps do not work, the water supply system gets disrupted, in such a situation, water supply is often done with low pressure.

> In riverside areas like Alipura, Karjali House, Krishanpura and Aayad-Lohar Colony and low-lying areas like Gariyawas, Krishi Mandi, Savina (during flood and waterlogging) underground water tanks of the houses get silted up, making them unusable. It takes a lot of time and money to clean them after the water is drained out.
>
> *- As told by the residents during FGD*

4.5.3 Community Stories

01| Inadequate WASH facilities in Bhilurana School amid Changing conditions

During an activity-based discussion at the Government Secondary School in Bhilurana Colony, students especially girls shared sanitation challenges during extreme weather. They said the school toilets are unclean and located far from classrooms, making it difficult to access during intense heat or heavy rain. Despite complaints, toilets are only cleaned temporarily, and the path remains muddy with no shelter.

Many students avoid using the toilets due to poor conditions, leading to discomfort and health issues from holding in urine.

Teachers explained that since the school is in a slum area, locals often use the toilets after hours, especially during extreme weather, worsening hygiene. With limited funds and no cleaning staff, regular maintenance is difficult. The problem has been compounded by stolen taps, cutting off the water supply.

Teachers acknowledged students' hardships and said they are seeking help from local donors to improve sanitation.



Location: *Government Secondary School, Bhilurana Colony, Udaipur*

Source: *Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) with Students*

02| Flooding and WASH Challenges in Ayad Riverbank Settlement

Gulista Banu *(name changed)* lives on the bank of the Ayad River, and her house is among the first affected during heavy rains. Each monsoon brings fear and uncertainty for her family.

Floodwater causes more than just damage to clothes and furniture it fills the underground water tank with silt, making it unusable, especially during prolonged floods in 2006, 2016, and 2020. Toilets also back up, with dirty water from the septic tank and sewer line flooding bathrooms, causing unhygienic conditions and long-term structural damage due to dampness.

After flooding, the family spends at least three days cleaning the silt from the tank and toilets. During this period, children miss school and adults can't work, leading to financial losses and emotional stress.

Every monsoon, the family hopes to avoid flooding. Living so close to the river has become an ongoing struggle as climate change worsens its impact.



Location: *Households near Ayad River, Lohar Colony, Ayad, Udaipur*

Source: *Household Survey*

Fig42. Source of drinking water at bhilurana school (fig-1) and Gulista Banu (Changed name) standing outside her house near the Ayad river, (fig-2), (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.5.4 Economic Impacts

Purchase of Drinking Water: During monsoon, residents in Alipura, Krishnapura, and Ayad-Lohar Colony are forced to buy drinking water at INR 20–30 per day for 20 litres because the supplied water is muddy and unfiltered. This becomes a recurring expense for low-income households across flood-prone areas when government supply fails.

Damage to Stored Water and Reliance on Alternatives: Silt accumulation in household tanks in riverbank areas renders stored water unusable. Additionally, low water pressure during extreme heat in Sajjangarh, Neemchmata, and Machhla Magra further limits water access. Residents are forced to rely on public taps, hand pumps or water tankers, increasing indirect and direct water access costs.

Use of Unsafe Water Due to Lack of Alternatives: In Khempura and Madri-MIA, residents reported reddish water from hand pumps due to high iron content. Despite being marked unfit for drinking, the absence of safer alternatives forces use for washing and sanitation, potentially leading to health issues and associated treatment costs.

Health-Related Costs Due to Poor WASH Conditions: Across several low-income areas, children frequently fall ill with vomiting, diarrhoea, and skin rashes during heatwaves and floods. The inability to maintain hygiene due to limited water, unaffordable diapers and increased exposure to mosquitoes raises household medical expenses.

Improper Waste Disposal Leading to Waterlogging: In places like Khempura and Gariawas Banjara Mohalla, used diapers and kitchen waste are often disposed of in open areas. This contributes to blocked drains and waterlogging, which can damage property and increase maintenance costs.

Inadequate Municipal Services Causing Indirect Costs: Irregular waste collection in narrow lanes across several communities forces families to store waste longer or dispose of it informally. Missed auto tipper rounds lead to hygiene issues and potential health impacts, increasing the financial burden on families.





Fig43. Slum children at community tap, Purohito ki Madri MIA (fig-1&2), ICLEISA, 2025)

4.5.5 Disaggregating Economic and Non-Economic Losses & Damages

The table below disaggregates economic and non-economic Losses and Damages associated with climate-induced disruptions to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) systems.

It illustrates how climate events such as heatwaves and flooding generate direct household costs related to water access, sanitation repairs, and health care, while simultaneously producing less visible but compounding non-economic losses, including deteriorating hygiene, recurring illness, increased disease burden, psychosocial stress, and gendered impacts on children's health, and well-being.

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Input	- Families spend 500- 1500 rupees per month on bottled or tanker water during heatwaves or after flood contamination. - Flooding of toilets and water storage tanks incurs repair and cleaning costs between 800-1200 rupees. - Boiling or filtering water due to unsafe supply increases electricity/gas expenses. - Health costs due to WASH related illness amount to 200- 600 rupees.
Output *(immediate)*	- Female caregivers report a increase in time spent fetching clean water, reducing their availability for paid work and contributing to household income loss. - A high proportion of households in river side (Ayad, Khempura, Alipura and krishnapura) informal settlements experience recurring water scarcity, compelling families to spend on bottled water or private tankers.
Outcome *(short-term)*	- Financial stress from recurring illness related costs reduces spending on education, nutrition or savings. - Increased scarcity of affordable food and safe drinking water compels households to make trade-offs, often reducing meal frequency and hygiene practices for children, which heightens long-term nutritional deficiencies and increases vulnerability to disease, thereby adding to household health expenditures. - Families living in floodprone areas incur disproportionately high WASH related economic burdens compared to wealthier neighborhoods.
Impact *(long-term)*	- The financial burden of WASH related climate impacts reduces upward mobility among slum-dwelling and low-income groups. - Declining attendance at AW centres due to sanitation-related illnesses disrupts nutrition and education services, compelling families to invest in private caregiving alternatives or treatment, straining their resources.

By examining these impacts across location, gender, and caste, the analysis highlights the unequal and cumulative nature of WASH-related Loss and Damage on Children.

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- Contamination of underground tanks and water supply pipelines after flooding leads to unsafe drinking water supply. - Community toilets often overflow or are rendered unusable during flood events, leading to open defecation, particularly among children. - AWC and school toilets are poorly ventilated and lack water, leading to poor hygiene conditions for children.
- Children avoid drinking water during school to prevent toilet use, increasing risks of dehydration, UTI and fatigue. - Children miss school or AWC sessions when sick with waterborne or hygiene related diseases, increasing family caregiving burdens. - Adolescent girls miss school during menstruation due to inadequate WASH facilities. Adolescent girls are increasingly involved in water-fetching during heatwaves, which not only disrupts their school attendance and rest time but also exposes them to physical strain and safety risks. - PHCs report a seasonal surge in skin infections and rashes among children following flood events. It is reflecting heightened exposure to stagnant and contaminated water.
- Community members from Bhilurana colony, Sajjan nagar, Madri MIA, Bagariya basti and Kishanpol report erratic water supply and declining quality, leading to stress, irregular hygiene practices and growing dependence on children for daily water collection, affecting their play and school routines. - Poor WASH practices are normalized, leading to increased exposure to disease and health impacts. - Girls' attendance and retention in schools are negatively affected due to recurring sanitation issues. - Ongoing food and water insecurity has disrupted children's daily lives, fatigue and emotional stress, while also diminishing opportunities for learning, recreation, and healthy socialization.
- Health, dignity and well-being of girls are severely compromised. - Sanitation related illnesses such as diarrhea and skin infections lead to frequent absenteeism in AWC and Creches, disrupting developmental continuity, socialization and access to foundational learning environments.

Disaggregating Economic and Non-Economic Losses & Damages

WASH

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Cross-cutting	
Location	- Water tanks silted during floods, make water unusable in Ayad, Alipura and Krishnapura. Cleaning requires additional expense not covered by civic authorities. - Residents from Khempura and Purohito ki Madri MIA report using high-iron, reddish water from handpumps marked "not fit for drinking" by UMC, due to no nearby clean alternative. Forced reliance on unsafe water for washing leads to frequent purchases of bottled water or cleaning materials.
Gender	
Caste	

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- Residents from Sajjan nagar, Machhla magra and neemach kheda face low water pressure during heatwaves, which worsens with cooler usage. Results in stress and limited hygiene for children, particularly affecting bathing routines.
- Lack of clean, private toilets in riverbank slums discourages girls from using public facilities. Fear of insects, snakes and lack of privacy intensifies during floods.
- SC/ST and Minority communities have 46% dependence on community toilets and face greater exposure to water-borne diseases. - Children in these communities report fears of slipping, insects and lack of lighting, especially during floods, contributing to anxiety and hygiene neglect















Safety

This section examines the safety and child protection dimensions of Loss and Damage (L&D) arising from climate-related hazards in Udaipur. Climate extremes exacerbate existing vulnerabilities in low-income and informal settlements, exposing children to heightened risks of injury, neglect, exploitation, violence, and long-term psychosocial harm. The stakeholder engagements capture the invisible threats to children's security and development.

Based on indicators developed in Volume I, the analysis trace how climate stressors translate into child safety risks across household, community, and institutional settings. Input indicators assess baseline conditions shaping safety, including housing quality, access to safe infrastructure, supervision arrangements, and functionality of schools, Anganwadi centres, health facilities, and public spaces. Output indicators capture immediate disruptions, such as reduced school and Anganwadi attendance, and gendered exposure to unsafe outdoor and domestic spaces. Outcome and impact indicators examine social and protection impacts, including climate-driven migration, rise in child labour, increased caregiving burdens on girls, loss of schooling due to unsafe environments, heightened incidence of exploitation, erosion of perceived safety, and diminished future livelihood aspirations among children.

This section draws on evidence generated through household surveys, FGDs with caregivers and frontline workers, and community narratives, enabling disaggregation of safety-related L&D by location, gender, caste, and livelihood context. The findings reveal stark inequalities, with children from marginalized, migrant, and minority households, particularly girls facing disproportionately higher exposure to violence, exploitation, restricted mobility, and early entry into labour following climate shocks. Spatial analysis further highlights clusters of high-risk and low-support settlements, as well as zones where low reporting may mask significant protection concerns.

By situating child safety within the L&D framework, this section demonstrates climate-induced risks to children compounding erosion of protective systems, dignity, and well-being. The need for safety audits of child-related infrastructure, strengthened community awareness and targeted institutional responses to prevent long-term and irreversible losses in children's security and development.

4.6 Safety

SAFETY

To understand Loss and Damage (L&D) through a child safety lens, a comprehensive set of indicators was developed under the Input-Output-Outcome-Impact framework. These indicators trace how climate-related events particularly droughts, floods, and heatwaves undermine the physical, psychological, and social safety of children in vulnerable communities.

Output indicators capture the immediate disruptions to protective environments, such as reduced AWC/play school attendance, and teachers' observations of gendered impacts on school participation during drought.

Outcome indicators explore deeper social effects, including rising numbers of child-headed households, parental migration, increased burden of household chores on girls, early marriage, and incidence of violence during water collection or displacement. They also cover shifts in child migration patterns, school dropouts due to lack of identity documents, and growing cases of trafficking, drug abuse, and orphanhood linked to climate stress.

Impact indicators highlight lasting damage to children's sense of security - rising exploitation risks, child labor among girls, and family separation due to climate-induced migration. They also reflect children's anxiety about future livelihood loss and their fear of recurring disasters.

These indicators were investigated through household surveys and FGDs, forming a critical evidence base for analyzing protection risks and shaping future response strategies detailed in the stakeholder engagement analysis that follows.

The indicators have been organized across four categories - Input, Output, Outcome, and Impact, which form the foundation of the questionnaire design. The table below maps the number of questions framed under each category, while the diagram on the right illustrates how these questions are distributed across household surveys (HH), in-depth interviews (IDI), and focus group discussions (FGDs).

Type	Indicators	Questions
Input	--	--
Output	03	02
Outcome	16	10
Impact	05	04

Table 8. Mapping safety survey questions to indicators

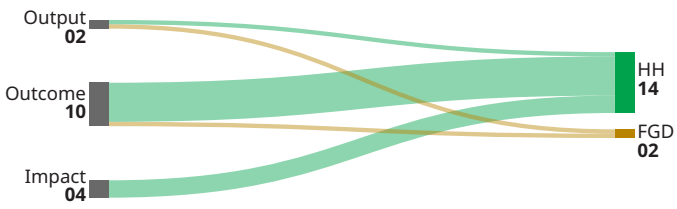
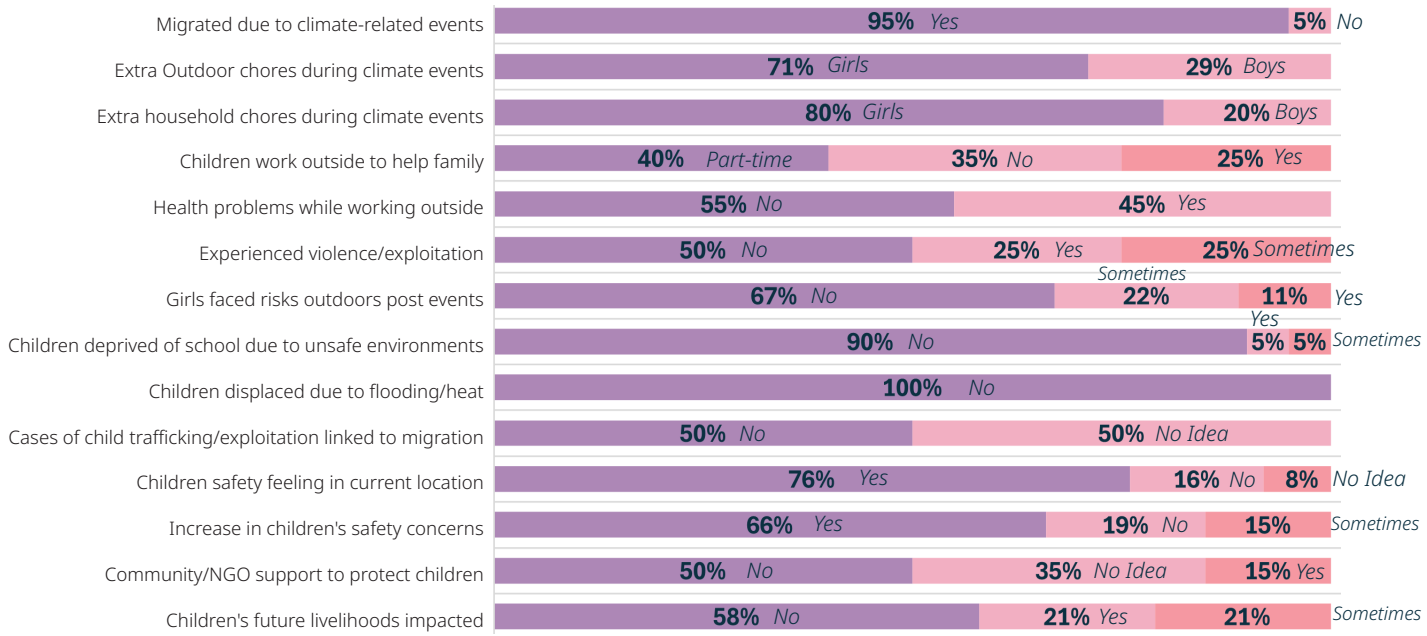


Fig44. Mapping safety indicator types to data collection tools

Note: The database comprising 24 indicators for safety category is attached in the annexure.

4.6.1 Household Survey findings



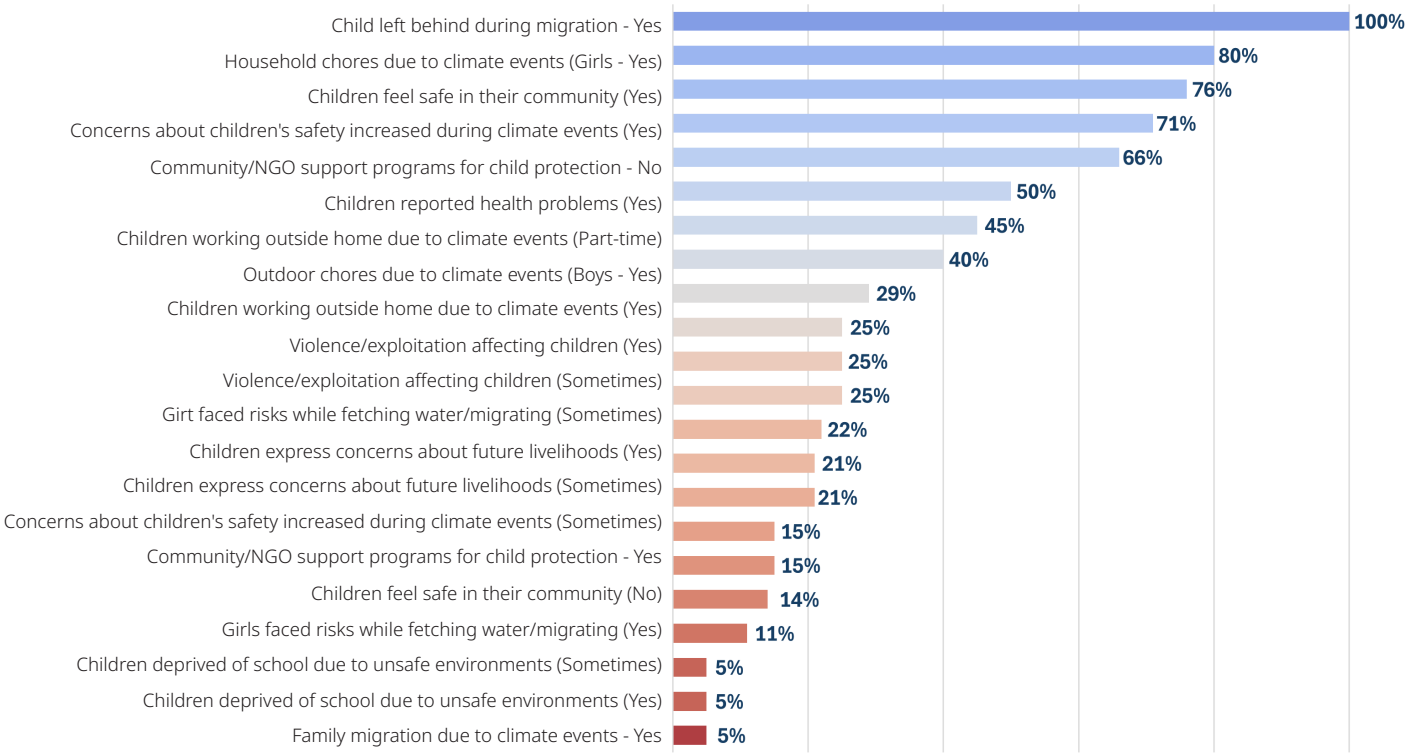


Fig45. Survey results on Safety, child protection and climate related migration

Note: The detailed responses to the survey questionnaire are provided in the annexure..

Household Survey | Community wise findings

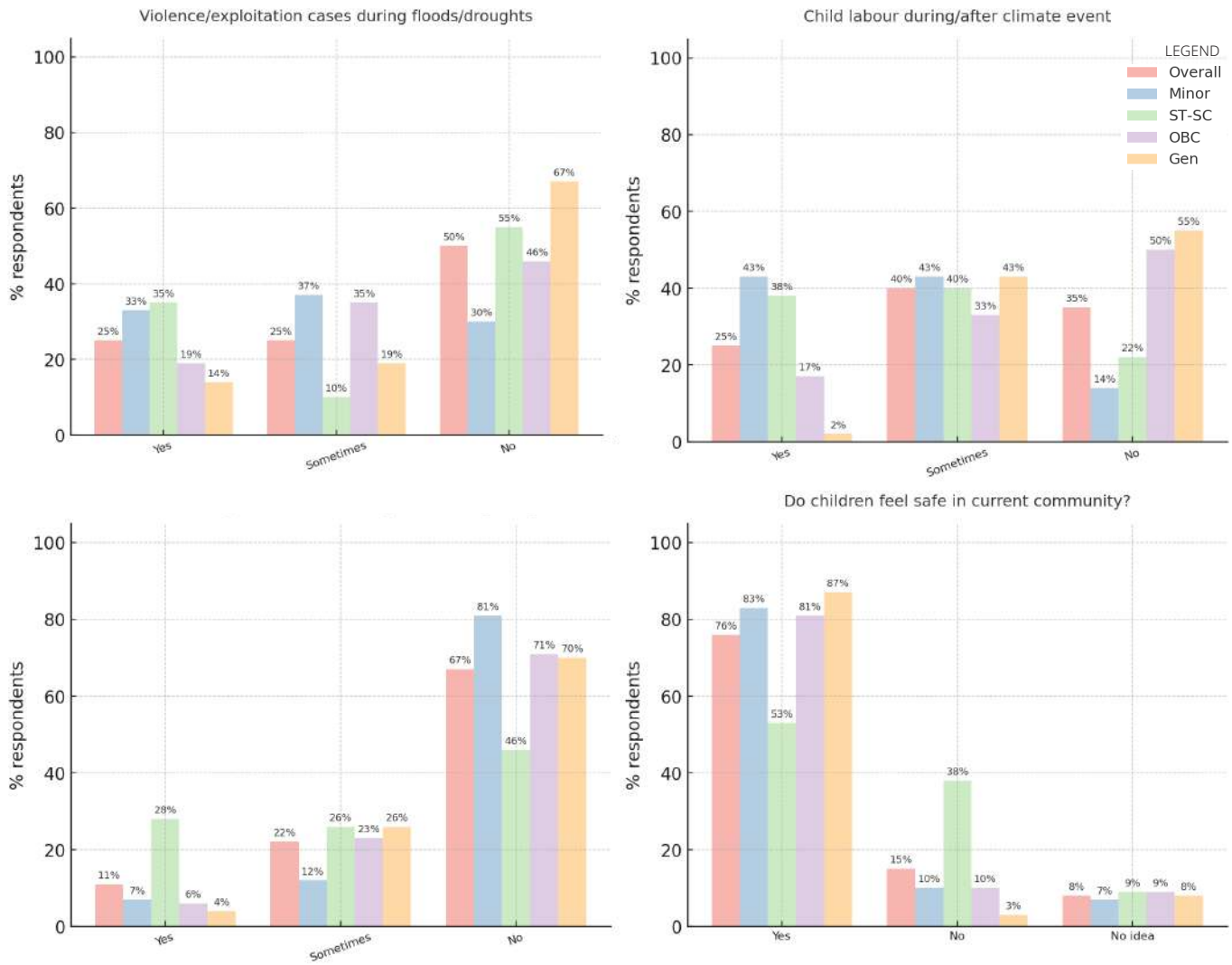


Fig46. Community wise survey results on Safety, child protection and climate related migration

Focus Area	Key takeaway
Climate-driven migration	Minor & ST-SC ~7 % vs Gen 2 %
Child labour after climate events	Minor 86 % (Yes+Sometimes) and ST-SC 78 % vs Gen 45 %
Violence/exploitation during floods/droughts	Minor (70 % heard/experienced) & ST-SC (45 %)
Girls at risk (sexual violence)	ST-SC girls (54 % yes/sometimes) > Gen (30 %)
Perception of safety	ST-SC least safe (only 53 % feel safe vs 87 % Gen)

Household Survey | Location wise findings

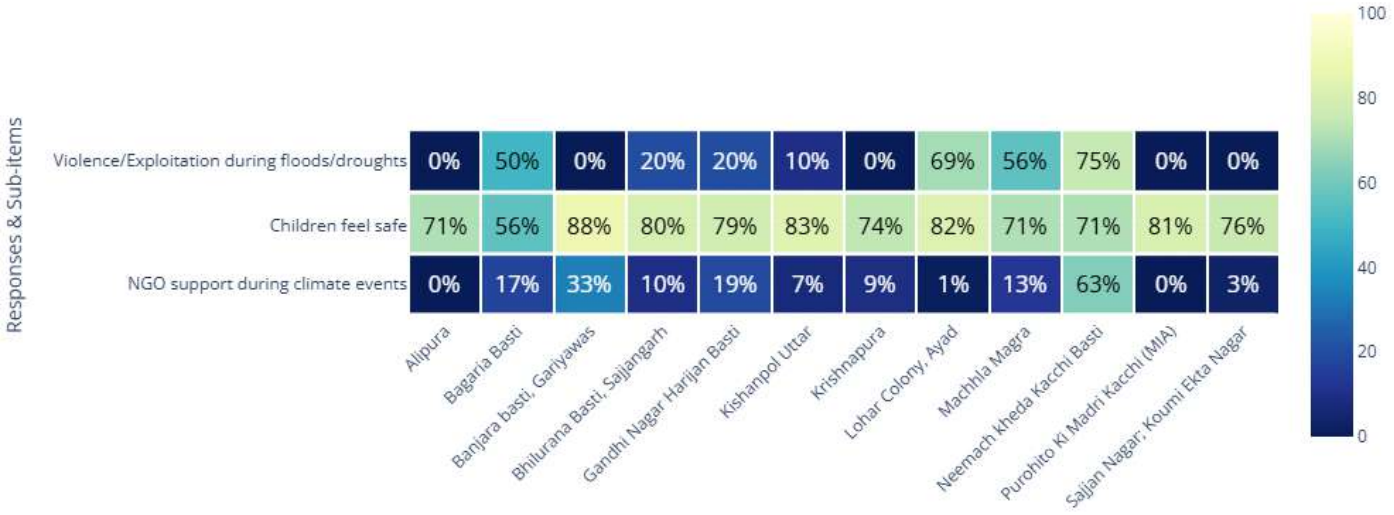


Fig47. Heat map: Location wise variations on violence, child safety and external support during climate event

Cluster	Locations	Common Pattern
High-Risk / Low-Support	Machhla Magra, Bagaria Basti	≥ 50 % violence, ≤ 17 % support
High-Violence / High-Support	Neemach Kheda	75 % violence, 63 % support
Safe / Moderately Supported	Banjara Basti	0 % violence, 88 % safety, 33 % support
Silent Zones	Alipura, Krishnapura, Purohito Ki Madri	0 % violence and 0 % support – potential under-reporting

4.6.2 Focus Group Discussions findings | *Frontline workers and Caregivers*

SAFETY

1. Child Safety Concerns During and After Extreme Weather Events

- Caregivers identified uncontrolled access to floodwater as a primary safety risk, with children frequently attempting to play in waterlogged areas. Open or uncovered drainage lids during flooding further increase the risk of injury, particularly along school routes.
- Stagnant water during floods contributes to mosquito breeding and water contamination, leading to increased incidence of diarrhoea and other illnesses among children, who are often the first affected.
- Extreme heat has been associated with infrastructure failures, including isolated incidents of electrical equipment malfunction, resulting in burn injuries and highlighting risks from heat-stressed urban systems.
- Parents reported basic precautionary measures, such as ensuring hydration and head cover while acknowledging limited understanding of heat-related risks. School-based awareness initiatives, including NGO-led heat safety training, were identified as effective but limited in coverage.

2. Emotional, Mental Health, and Protection Impacts on Children

- Extreme heat and flooding are associated with increased irritability, aggression, and emotional distress among children, particularly when illness, fatigue, or disrupted routines interfere with schoolwork and daily activities.
- Climate-related income loss and financial insecurity intensify household stress, which in turn increases conflict, harsh disciplinary practices, and emotional violence toward children, negatively affecting their mental well-being and development.
- Academic pressures during peak heat periods, including examinations conducted in extreme temperatures, contribute to anxiety, illness-related absenteeism, and emotional strain among school-going children.
- Changes in adult work patterns and caregiving availability during climate stress lead to periods of neglect, reliance on older siblings for care, and, in vulnerable households, increased incidence of child labour, begging, and runaway behaviour linked to family distress.

Note: The detailed questionnaire format is provided in the Annexure.

3. Availability of Reporting, Support, and Safe Community Spaces

- Most caregivers lack information on where to seek guidance or register complaints related to child safety and well-being during extreme weather. Awareness of formal mechanisms such as Childline 1098 remains low (≈20%), indicating weak outreach and access to protection services.
- The shift from extended to nuclear family structures has reduced community-based caregiving support during climate stress, increasing the burden on parents and limiting informal safety nets for children.
- While several PHCs are reported to be well-equipped for child safety, geographic barriers, such as steep access routes, limit usability during extreme heat. Safety audits of Anganwadi centres have been conducted, but implementation of recommended improvements remains inconsistent.
- Poor ventilation, lack of shade, absence of first-aid facilities in Anganwadi centres, and school buildings located below ground level contribute to heat stress, flooding, and reduced attendance during extreme weather, highlighting gaps in child-sensitive infrastructure preparedness.

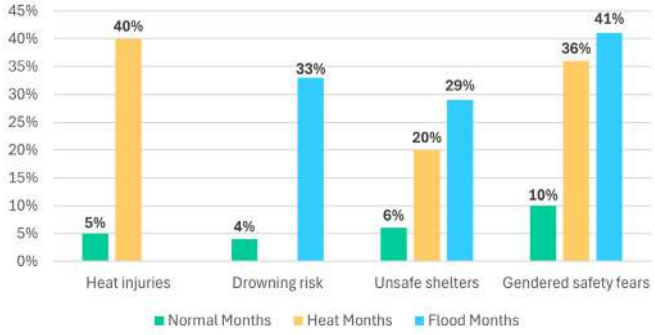
> Families face immense financial stress during extreme heat or floods, resulting in emotional and physical violence inside the home against children. Fighting among adults in front of children also negatively impacts children.
>
> Sometimes children also become irritable due to the effects of extreme heat and mothers often resort to physical punishment out of frustration.
>
> *- Mrs. Chanda Jaroli, AW Worker, Mograwadi (Bagariya basti)*

> During the FGDs, Teachers and Anganwadi workers suggested conducting safety audits of schools, parks, roads and other places related to children, as well as suggested follow-up actions and budget allocations for improvements. Frontline workers highlighted the need to build capacity of caregivers in positive parenting to counter the emotional and behavioural effects of extreme weather on children.

SAFETY

4. Confidence in Child Safety, Use of Public Spaces, and Support Needs During Climate Extremes

- Caregivers reported limited confidence in schools and Anganwadi centres during emergencies but continue to rely on them due to the absence of affordable alternatives. Budget constraints cited by school management restrict corrective action, leading parents to temporarily withdraw children during extreme events.
- Public spaces become unsafe during climate extremes: waterlogging in narrow lanes, hazardous crossings on main roads during peak heat, and restricted use of parks due to mud, reptiles, and extreme temperatures. River-adjacent settlements face additional risks from sudden flooding, resulting in avoidable child fatalities.
- Extreme heat and flooding limit children's use of parks and open spaces, increasing confinement indoors and reducing opportunities for safe physical activity, with implications for both physical and mental well-being.
- Frontline workers emphasized the need for systematic safety audits of child-related infrastructure, schools, Anganwadis, health centres, parks, and roads supported by dedicated budgets. Strengthening caregiver support through positive parenting programmes was identified as critical to reducing climate-related stress and harm to children.



Note: The data here represent the higher range scenario.

Fig49. Variation in Child Safety and Protection Risks during Normal, Heat, and Flood Months in Udaipur (based on FGD and Household surveys)



Fig48. Stakeholder Engagement with school going girl at Govt. Sec. School, Khempura, (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.6.3 Community Stories

School Access and Safety Challenges for Girls During Floods

Location: *Govt Girls Secondary School, Bhupalpura Math, Udaipur*

Source: *FGDs with school girls*

Girls from Alipura and Krishnapura walk daily to school in Bhupalpura Math, crossing the Ayad River via a bridge. On dry days, the trip takes 10–15 minutes. During heavy rains, the bridge floods, forcing them to take a longer, crowded, and unsafe route through Bhupalpura main road.

Along this route, girls face harassment vulgar comments, songs, and stalking by boys which makes them feel unsafe. Since it's unfamiliar territory, seeking help is difficult, and they hesitate to inform their families due to fear of blame or being stopped from attending school.

To stay safe, they travel in groups, but when alone or in smaller groups, especially after school activities, the risk increases. This situation shows how climate change, through flooding and unsafe routes, impacts girls' education, safety, and mobility.

4.6.4 Economic Impacts

Loss of Parental Livelihood & Child Labour: During heatwaves and floods, mothers like domestic workers skip work, leading to income loss. To cope, some families send children to work at eateries, scrap yards, or babysitting compromising their safety and well-being.

Rising Healthcare Costs: Children prone to illnesses like diarrhea, fever, and infections during floods, increasing medical expenses. Accidents, such as a transformer explosion in Madri MIA causing burns, further add to costs.

Interrupted Education: Children miss school or Anganwadi due to illness or unsafe conditions. Peak summer exams worsen absenteeism, affecting learning and future earning potential. Poor public facilities lack of shaded school areas, flooded classrooms, and distant healthcare push families to seek costly alternatives like private care or transport.

Forced Begging & Exploitation: In railway-adjacent slums, economic distress leads to child begging. Udaipur Childline has recorded rising runaway cases linked to domestic violence and climate stress, increasing risks of exploitation.

Lack of Support Services: Only 15% of families know about NGOs or government programs for child safety during extreme weather, leading to more out-of-pocket spending.

Unsafe Community Spaces: Parks and roads are unsafe and restrict mobility. Parents invest in indoor care or safety measures, adding to financial pressure.

4.6.5 Disaggregating Economic and Non-Economic Losses & Damages

The table below disaggregates the economic and non-economic Losses and Damages associated with climate-induced safety and child protection risks, based on the indicators developed in Volume I.

The insights showcase climate impacts such as floods, heatwaves, and displacement generate immediate financial burdens related to repairs, healthcare, and caregiving, leading to cascading non-economic losses, such as psychosocial distress, restricted mobility, heightened exposure to violence and exploitation, and long-term erosion of children's sense of security.

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Input	- Floods damage electrical wiring, furniture and bedding, requiring expensive repairs or replacements to maintain child safety. - Caregivers lose work hours due to the need to stay with children during extreme weather events or post-disaster clean-up.
Output *(immediate)*	- Additional expenses for medical treatment due to minor accidents, injuries and infections resulting from unsafe home and neighborhood conditions. - Displacement to shelters or relatives' homes leads to expenditure on transport, temporary food and basic necessities.
Outcome *(short-term)*	- Migrating (from villages to Udaipur) families frequently lack proper documentation for their children, resulting in denied or delayed school enrollment, which disrupts learning continuity and reduces future employability and income generation prospects. - Unsupervised children during climate emergencies are more vulnerable to injury and exploitation. - Push for older siblings (mostly girls) into income generating roles at the cost of their own education and well being. - Economic distress contributes to the early marriage of girls.
Impact *(long-term)*	- Financial instability leads to lasting household insecurity and behavioral changes in children (withdrawal, aggression, anxiety etc). - An increasing number of children in Neemach kheda, Bagariya basti, Machhla magra, Madri MIA, Krishnapura and Sajjan nagar basti express fear about their ability to earn a living in the future, reflecting deep anxieties about employment, migration and local economic decline triggered by environmental degradation.

By examining these impacts across location, gender, and caste, the analysis highlights the cumulative, unequal, and often invisible nature of safety-related L&D for children in marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Non-Economic *(Losses and Damages)*

- Poorly built homes in slums collapse in heavy rainfall, leading to unsafe environments for infants and toddlers.
- Fear of electrocution, snake bites and open drains during floods forces children to stay indoors in poorly ventilated spaces.
- epeated displacements disrupt children's sleep, routines and emotional security.

- Teachers observed that girls experience greater interruptions in school attendance than boys during floods, due to mobility constraints, safety concerns and cultural norms, which negatively affects their classroom participation and academic continuity.
- Children experience stress, confusion and isolation due to separation from friends, school and park visits.
- Older siblings (usually girls) are tasked with caring for younger children, burdening them with adult responsibilities.
- Girls are kept indoors more often during heat/flood, reducing their freedom and mobility.

- Families financially overburdened families, increasing stress and domestic violence.
- Early signs of anxiety and depression emerge among children facing unstable home or neighborhood safety.
- Displaced and unaccompanied children in post-disaster environments exhibit increased vulnerability to substance abuse, stemming from trauma, emotional neglect & lack of psychosocial support.

- Long-term psychosocial harm, including trauma and emotional dysregulation, persists into adolescence.
- Gendered socialization intensifies, where boys are encouraged to move freely while girls are overprotected or excluded.
- Children's physical safety, emotional well being and family stability are put at long term risk due to the economic shocks of climate disasters.
- Migration triggered by climate stress often leads to the breakdown of family units, leaving children in the care of family and relatives, which affects their emotional security, education continuity & social development.

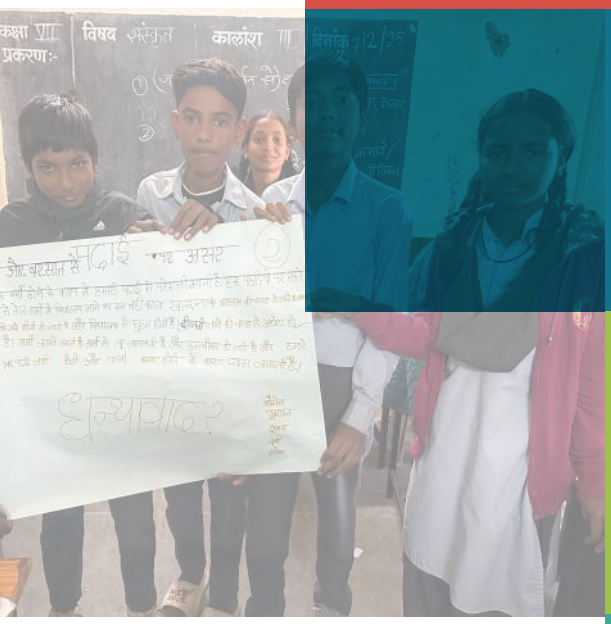
SAFETY

Indicator Type	Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
Cross-cutting	
Location	- Repeated flooding and unsafe outdoor conditions in Alipura and sajjan nagar force families to invest in temporary indoor care arrangements or repairs, adding to household economic stress.
Gender	- Families facing economic distress due to heat/floods push girls into domestic labor, scrap sorting, or babysitting, leading to early economic exploitation.
Caste	- Children from SC/ST community face higher child labor incidence (78%) post-disaster, contributing to early income generation but longterm learning and protection losses. - Minority and SC children are pushed into begging after these incidents, often linked to parental unemployment, escalating child safety vulnerabilities and loss of dignity.

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- Parents from Alipura, Ayad and krishnapura expressed deep concern about children's natural curiosity to play in floodwater, making them vulnerable to drowning and infections, requiring constant monitoring. - Unsafe public spaces (parks, roads) during heat/floods restrict children's mobility, leading to social isolation, boredom, and behavioral issues.
- Girls are more likely to be confined indoors for protection, resulting in reduced freedom, isolation and delayed emotional development. - Older girls are burdened with caregiving during disasters, leading to emotional strain, fatigue and resentment, sometimes escalating into intra-household conflict. - 54% of SC/ST girls reported fear or experience of sexual violence during water collection or migration.
- Reported more frequently among migrant SC/ST communities during drought and flood related parental displacement, putting minors in unsafe, adult-like roles.






कक्षा VII
विषय संस्कृत
कालांश III
प्रकरण:-
दिनांक 7/12/25
उच्चारण?









Cultural Loss

This section examines the cultural dimensions of Loss and Damage (L&D) experienced by children in Udaipur. Cultural practices, social rituals, traditional livelihoods, and community networks play a central role in children's identity formation, social learning, and emotional well-being. However, these intangible systems are highly sensitive to environmental disruption and are often overlooked in conventional climate impact assessments. Situating cultural erosion within the L&D framework captures how climate change affects the social fabric and intergenerational continuity that underpin children's holistic development.

The assessment is on the basis of indicators developed in Volume I to trace the cultural loss for children. Input indicators examine the availability of community support systems, shared caregiving arrangements, and cultural infrastructure that foster traditions, language, and indigenous knowledge. Output indicators capture immediate disruptions such as cancellation of festivals, religious gatherings, folk performances, and community events due to extreme weather conditions. Outcome and Impact indicators reflect declining participation of children in cultural activities, reduced time spent in community spaces, weakened rural–urban family connections due to migration, signs of cultural detachment, erosion of traditional livelihoods, loss of seasonal rituals and rites and intergenerational loss of language, values, and cultural memory.

The stakeholder engagement generates evidence on cultural loss through household surveys, FGDs with caregivers, artists, teachers, and frontline workers, and community narratives. The findings reveal that cultural losses are unevenly distributed, with children from low income settlements, migrant, and artist communities facing disproportionately higher risks of cultural disconnection. Udaipur rich in cultural practices, climate stress accelerates the abandonment of traditional practices such as puppetry, folk theatre, drumming, embroidery, while limiting children's opportunities for intergenerational learning and cultural participation.

By framing cultural erosion as a form of non-economic Loss and Damage, this section demonstrates that climate impacts represent a cumulative and often irreversible weakening of identity, belonging, imagination, and social cohesion. There is a need for institutional support to protect, adapt, and revitalize cultural systems that are essential to children's resilience and well-being in climate-stressed urban contexts.

4.7 Cultural Loss

To assess Loss and Damage (L&D) from the perspective of cultural erosion and social disruption, a focused set of indicators was developed using the Input-Output-Outcome-Impact framework. These indicators capture how climate change affects children's exposure to local traditions, social rituals, and community identity dimensions that are often overlooked but central to holistic well-being.

Input indicators examine the availability of community support systems that help sustain intergenerational cultural practices.

Output indicators track the immediate effects of climate events on cultural infrastructure, such as the cancellation of festivals and traditional community events due to extreme weather.

Outcome indicators reflect declines in children's participation in outdoor and cultural activities, the shrinking duration of time spent outdoors, reduced frequency of rural-urban family visits, and early signs of cultural disconnect among children.

Impact indicators reveal deep-rooted and long-term losses - children missing out on seasonal phenomena, disrupted rites of passage, loss of traditional toys and learning tools, diminished biodiversity affecting cultural identity, and the breakdown of familial and community bonds.

These indicators were explored through household surveys and FGDs, offering critical insights into how climate change disrupts not only physical and economic systems but also the intangible fabric of community life - setting the stage for the stakeholder engagement analysis that follows.

The indicators have been organized across four categories - Input, Output, Outcome, and Impact, which form the foundation of the questionnaire design. The table below maps the number of questions framed under each category, while the diagram on the right illustrates how these questions are distributed across household surveys (HH), in-depth interviews (IDI), and focus group discussions (FGDs).

Type	Indicators	Questions
Input	01	01
Output	02	01
Outcome	04	04
Impact	08	07

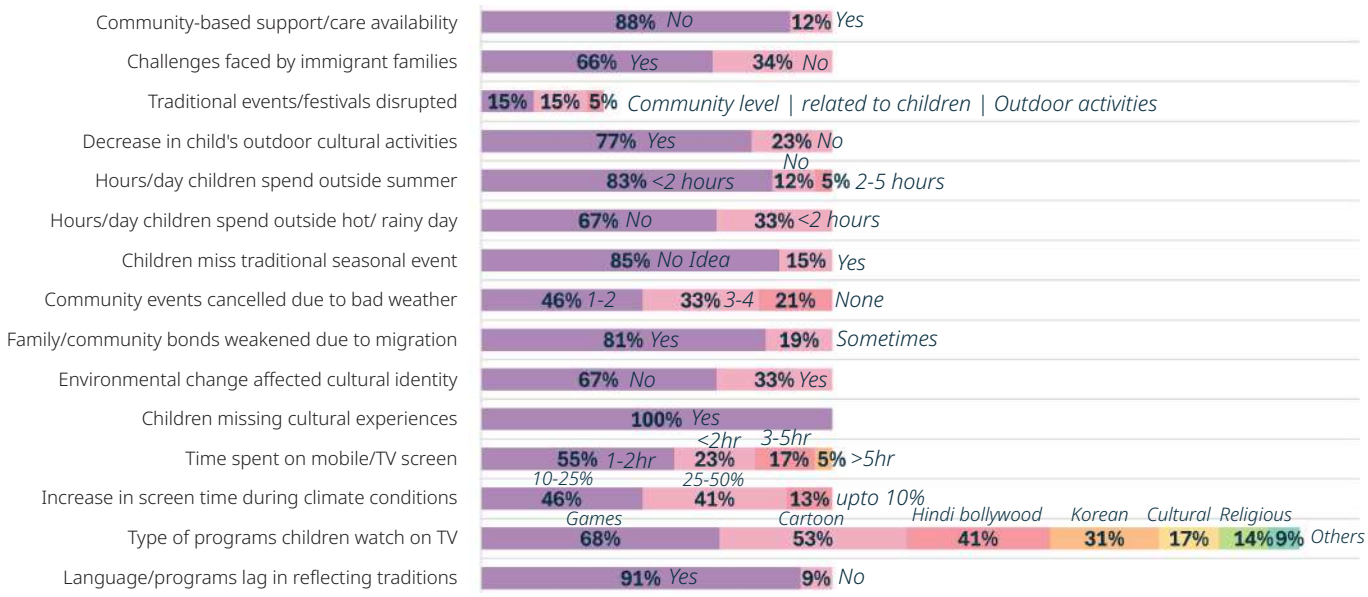
Table 9. Mapping cultural loss survey questions to indicators



Fig50. Mapping cultural loss indicator types to data collection tools

Note: The database comprising 15 indicators for cultural loss category is attached in the annexure.

4.7.1 Household Survey findings



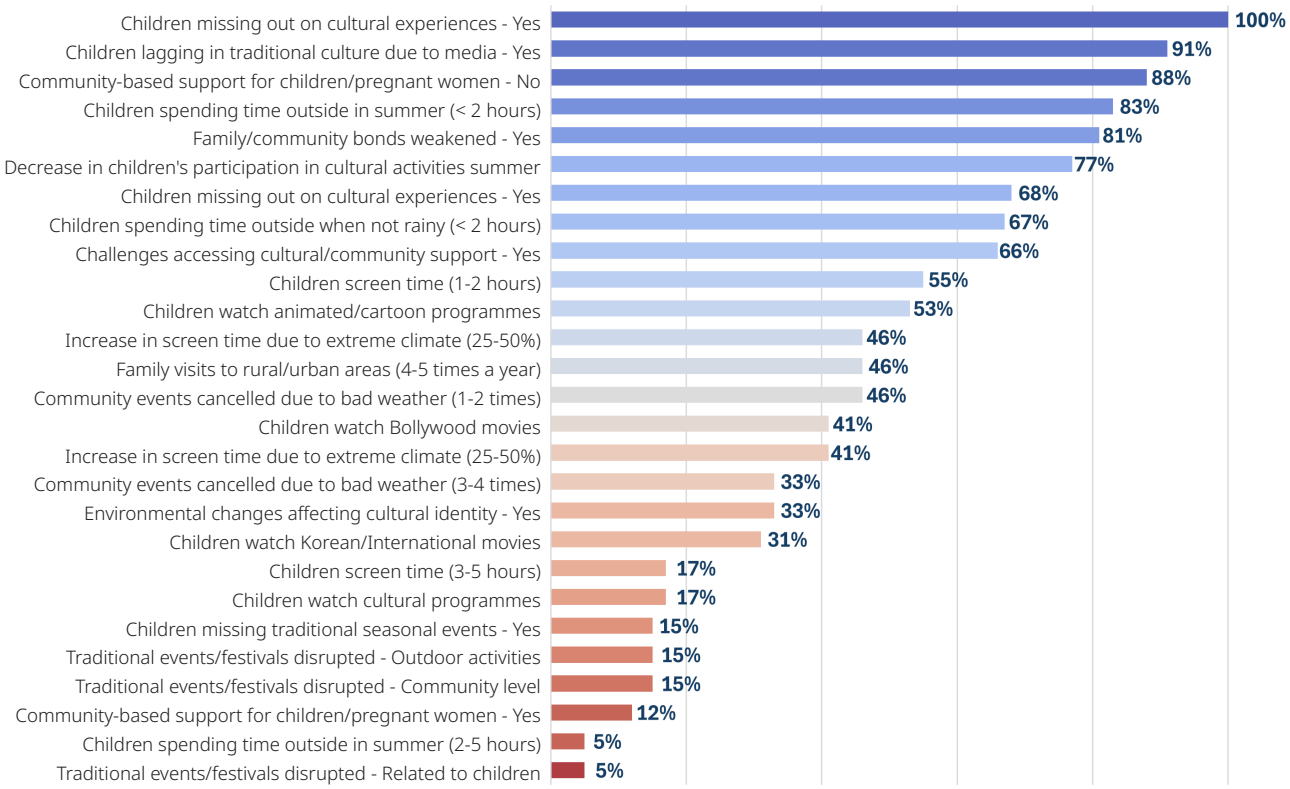


Fig51. Survey responses on Cultural losses and climate impact on community

Note: The detailed responses to the survey questionnaire are provided in the annexure..

Household Survey | Community wise findings

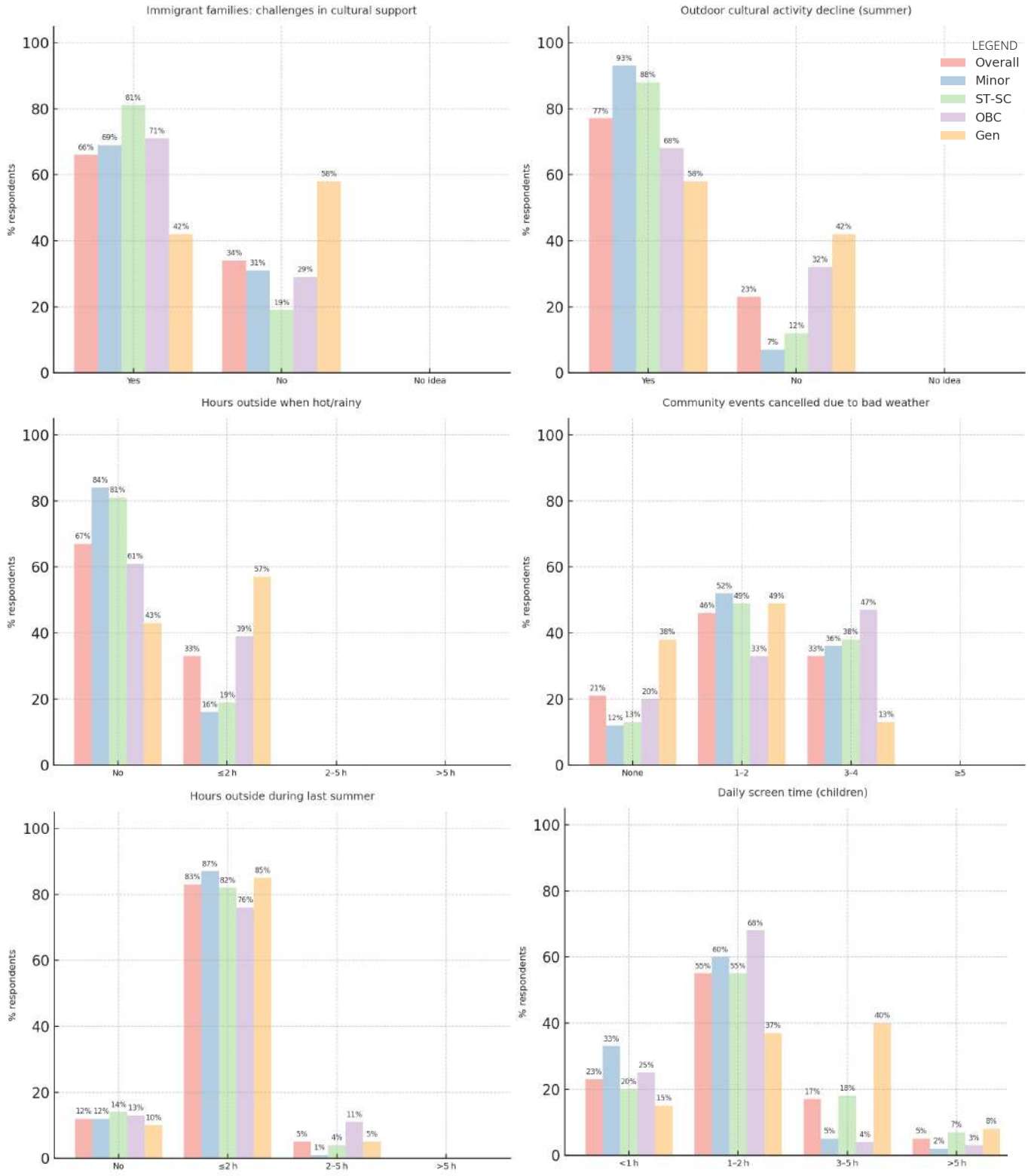


Fig52. Community wise survey results on Cultural losses

Focus Area	Key takeaway
Access to cultural/community support	4 in 5 ST-SC migrant families struggle vs < 50 % Gen.
Outdoor cultural activity decline (heat)	Minor & ST-SC > 85 % report drop; Gen ~60 %.
Outdoor hours in summer	OBC kids have more 2–5 h exposure (11 %); others mostly ≤ 2 h.
Outdoor hours in heat/rain	84 % Minor & 81 % ST-SC avoid going out.
Events cancelled by weather	Half of ST-SC & OBC lost ≥ 3 events; Gen most resilient.
Daily screen-time	Gen has biggest 3–5 h segment (40 %); Minor highest < 1 h (33 %).
Programme preference	Games rule across groups (55–78 %). ST-SC watch more Bollywood (62 %). Gen shows spike in K-drama/Intl (57 %).

Household Survey | Location wise findings



Fig53. Heat map: Location wise variations on Cultural losses in communities

Thematic Area	Key Findings	Notable Locations
1. Community-based Support for Children/ Pregnant Women	Very limited availability of support programs. Only 3 of 12 areas have >20% coverage. Indicates a service gap in maternal-child care	Kishanpol Uttar (31%), Alipura (28%), Machhla Magra (25%)Zero support in 5 areas (Gandhi Nagar, Bhilurana, Bagaria, Banjara, Purohito Ki Madri)
2. Cultural Activity Decline	High decline in children's participation in cultural activities during summers.	Neemach Kheda (91%), Banjara Basti (87%), Bagaria (86%), Bhilurana (83%), Lohar Colony (83%)
3. Outdoor Activity Persistence	Despite cultural activity drop, most children still go outdoors. Cultural losses are not due to confinement, but a drop in structured/playful/ safe activities.	Only 2 areas reported >15% children indoors: Neemach Kheda (16%), Gandhi Nagar (17%) Lowest: Lohar Colony (7%)
4. Mismatch: Cultural Loss vs. Support Availability	Areas with highest cultural loss often have no support programs. Institutional efforts are absent where most needed.	Banjara Basti (87%) – 0% supportBagaria (86%) – 0% supportPurohito Ki Madri (81%) – 0% support
5. Highest-Risk Areas	Multiple vulnerability indicators cluster in specific areas.	Neemach Kheda, Banjara Basti, Bagaria, Bhilurana, Purohito Ki Madri

4.7.2 Focus Group Discussions findings | *Frontline workers and Caregivers*

1. Extreme heat and flooding's impact on your family's traditions and cultural practices

- Extreme heat and prolonged rainfall have reduced family-level participation in community events, leading to fragmented attendance and fewer opportunities for children to engage in shared cultural and social practices.
- While driven primarily by urbanization and changing aspirations, climate stress further limits children's exposure to traditional occupations and cultural skills by constraining time, mobility, and suitable conditions for participation.

> "Garmi ki chhuttiyo me Nani ke saath kahani sunte the... ab sab mobile dekhte hain."
>
> (We used to hear stories in summer holidays from grandma... now everyone watches mobiles.)
>
> *- Master Dhruvansh, 9 yrs old boy, Madri*

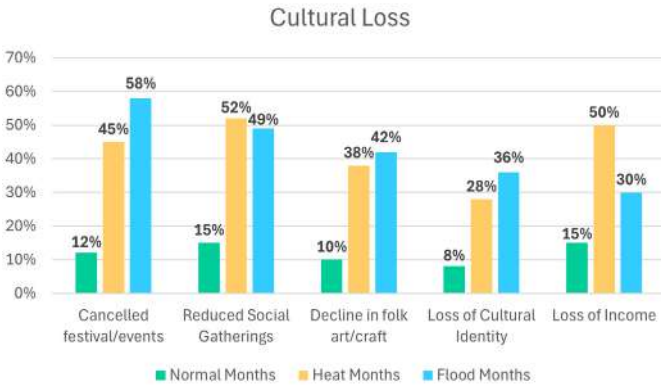
2. Disruption of Cultural and Community Practices During Climate Extremes

- Extreme heat has increasingly constrained the conduct of open-air festivals and performances, such as the Gavri drama tradition, limiting participation by children due to prolonged exposure, physical strain, and safety concerns.
- Climate stress has reduced children's involvement in community-based cultural activities linked to tourism and seasonal festivals, with families either scaling back participation or redirecting children to less culturally embedded forms of work or domestic roles.
- Attendance at religious rituals, mourning practices, and community gatherings has declined during extreme weather, as families restrict children's mobility due to health risks, travel constraints, and unsafe public transport conditions.
- Caregivers reported weakening intergenerational transmission of language, traditional knowledge, and healing practices, driven by reduced participation in cultural events and a shift toward formal education and modern health systems, accelerating cultural disengagement among children.
- While almost everyone disagreed on any community or government initiatives to help families recover cultural losses. However, some people spoke about the "Mudra Loan" scheme, which they have taken advantage of.

Note: The detailed questionnaire format is provided in the Annexure.

3. Impacts of Climate Extremes on Cultural Practices and Ways of Life

- Extreme heat and prolonged rainfall have curtailed collective participation in cultural and social events, leading to fragmented attendance by households and fewer opportunities for children to engage with peers, elders, and traditional practices.
- While urbanization and livelihood pressures are primary drivers, climate stress further weakens the transmission of traditional skills and knowledge by limiting time, space, and conditions for cultural engagement.
- Households reported low capacity to actively preserve traditions due to work demands and absence of elders, with extreme weather acting as an additional constraint rather than a standalone cause.
- Stakeholders highlighted the potential of seasonally timed cultural programmes, child-friendly use of local dialects and digital tools, improved year-round access to cultural spaces, and heritage-linked livelihoods as viable strategies to sustain cultural continuity for children.



Note: The data here represent the higher range scenario.

Fig54. Cultural Losses Experienced During Normal, Heat, and Flood Months in Udaipur (based on FGD and Household surveys)

"Gavari (45 days long folk theatre organised by the tribal communities in the open sky) is the most important part of our life and religious customs. All the men of the house including children participate in it and the whole neighbourhoods of different locations gather to watch it from morning till evening.

In the last 2-3 years, the weather changes suddenly after the monsoon and winters come quite late. The day temperature and humidity increase considerably. Due to this, we are now avoiding involving our children in it. This has raised a big question on how the coming generations will be able to preserve this heritage."

- Mr. Roop Lal Gameti (A person from the Bhil community), Neemach Kheda

4.7.3 Community Stories

01|Cultural Erosion and Loss of Communal Care Due to Climate-Induced Migration

Location: *Parshuram Colony (Neemach kheda), Udaipur*
Source: *Shared by Rani(name changed) during household survey*

Rani (name changed), originally from Chota Bhanuja village (District Rajsamand) located 55-60 kilometers from Udaipur, had never imagined leaving her ancestral home. But in recent years, frequent droughts, extreme heat and water scarcity forced her family to migrate to Udaipur city in search of survival, safety and stable income. While the physical shift from rural to urban life brought some economic stability, it also came with profound emotional, social and cultural costs.

She now resides in Parshuram Colony, a low income urban settlement. She shared a deep sense of loss, not just of her home and land, but of the village culture and values that once gave life meaning and connection.

"There is one thing that is very soothing in the village- your children are everyone's children," she recalls. "If you are busy, your neighbour's wife would happily care for your child. You could trust her without hesitation. In the city, you can't even trust your neighbours, let alone leave your children with them."

This breakdown in communal living and mutual trust is one of the most painful consequences of migration for her. The culture of "shared parenting" and "collective responsibility" that once supported families, especially women, has vanished in the city's isolated and individualistic lifestyle.

She highlights how this cultural loss has had a serious impact on pregnant mothers and young children. In the village, traditional systems of care were deeply rooted. Elderly women and local caregivers like the "Nain" (a traditional birth companion and postpartum helper) played an essential role in supporting maternal and child health. They offered physical care, emotional support and traditional wisdom around childbirth, breastfeeding and childrearing.

"Now, in the city, there is no culture of the Nain," she says. "No one comes to help or advise. Pregnant women have to manage everything on their own. Children also grow up without learning to share, to care, or to trust others."

She believes that climate change has not just taken away her land and livelihood, but also the very social fabric of her community. The shift to urban life has left families like hers emotionally disconnected, socially fragmented, and culturally uprooted.

"If there were no weather problems and no poverty," she says with quiet sadness, "our family would have never left the village. Maybe our children would have grown up with stronger values, and in a healthier environment."

This case illustrates how climate-induced migration is not just about the movement of people, but also about the silent erosion of traditional support systems, shared values, and deeply held cultural practices. These losses, though harder to quantify, have a lasting impact on mental well-being, family life and the development of the next generation.



Fig55. Insights through interaction with Lactating Mother at AWC, Machhla Magra (ICLEISA, 2025)

CULTURAL LOSS

02| Traditional Art at Risk from Rising Heat in Udaipur

Location: *Fatehsagar Lake, Udaipur*
Source: *A traditional Puppet and Sculpture Artist*

Vinod (name changed), is a skilled puppet artist and stone sculptor who has spent years keeping Rajasthan's traditional art alive. He and his family perform puppet shows along the shores of Fatehsagar Lake, a popular spot for both Indian and international tourists. In addition to puppetry, he handcrafts small stone sculptures of Lord Ganesh, which he sells to visitors.

Tourism has always been their main source of income, especially during the months from August to February. These 07 months were once ideal for tourists to enjoy outdoor performances. But over the past few years, extreme heat has continued to affect even the traditional peak tourist season. As tourist numbers drop, interest in his performances and handcrafted sculptures has also declined. His family, who all contribute to the puppet-making and performance, is facing increasing financial strain. He shared that he is now considering leaving this traditional work to find a job in a marble cutting factory. While this may bring a stable income, it would mean walking away from his lifelong passion and his family's artistic heritage. This shows how extreme heat, is pushing traditional artists out of their crafts.

As families abandon traditional crafts due to climate-linked income instability, their children are the first to experience cultural detachment, fewer opportunities to participate in festivals/ puppet shows, or learn skills like carving, stitching, or storytelling. children grow up disconnected from the traditions their parents embodied. This erosion of cultural continuity limits intergenerational learning and cultural loss is not only about livelihood but about losing a language of expression, pride, and rootedness in community heritage.









Fig56. Bhat community people preparing traditional puppets in Neemach Kheda kacchi basti (fig1,2,3&4). (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.7.4 Economic Impacts



Fig57. Kumhar (Clay pot making caste) woman at Sajjan nagar(fig-1) (ICLEISA, 2025)

Reduced Earnings from Traditional Performances and Folk Arts: In Neemachmata, adolescents, children and families involved in drum play, puppetry and magic shows for tourists at Fatehsagar Lake are experiencing reduced income due to extreme outdoor heat. During peak summer months, fewer tourists attend these shows, and performers are unable to continue for long hours under harsh conditions. These seasonal activities, which previously supplemented household income, are now discontinued or replaced.

For children, this means fewer chances to participate in performances and reduced exposure to cultural skills once learned at an early age.

Cancellation of Revenue-Generating Events: Festivals, weddings, and other community events that provide income to local vendors, artists and informal workers are being cancelled due to extreme weather conditions.

Children lose opportunities to witness and engage in community traditions, weakening their connection to cultural celebrations.

Rising Household Expenses: With limited outdoor activities, families are increasingly turning to indoor entertainment options. This shift has led to higher electricity bills, increased mobile phone and internet expenses, and additional spending on entertainment devices.

For children, this translates into reduced family spending on cultural events and more reliance on screens instead of interactive cultural learning.

Shift from Traditional Healing to Modern Medicine: Tribal (ST) migrated families, who traditionally relied on local herbs and home remedies for treating children's illnesses, are now increasingly purchasing modern medicines

due to climate-induced health issues. The erosion of traditional knowledge and increased reliance on over-the-counter drugs has led to rising medical expenses, particularly affecting low-income families that previously incurred minimal health-related costs.

Children lose exposure to indigenous knowledge systems and cultural practices of healing, further distancing them from their heritage.

Loss of Economic Value of Cultural Assets: Traditional skills such as puppetry, embroidery, and folk dance are losing their economic relevance. Respondents reported that children are no longer learning these skills, which once contributed to informal household earnings. The decline in cultural transmission not only weakens community heritage but also eliminates potential livelihood opportunities linked to cultural tourism and local enterprises.

This deprives children of intergenerational learning and limits their sense of cultural pride and identity.

Missed Opportunities in Cultural Tourism: Climate-related disruptions are limiting the potential for heritage-based tourism. While some community members and teachers expressed interest in promoting eco-friendly tourism and traditional crafts, the feasibility of such initiatives is significantly reduced during extreme heat or after flooding.

Children miss opportunities to perform, showcase, and learn traditional practices tied to tourism, reducing both skill-building and cultural exposure.

Lack of Public Investment in Cultural Resilience: There are no specific government schemes to safeguard or promote cultural practices affected by climate stress. The absence of institutional support undermines the economic sustainability of traditional livelihoods, pushing younger generations towards low-paying, unrelated informal jobs. and grow up disconnected from their cultural roots, with fewer pathways to inherit or practice traditional skills.





Fig58. Bhil community's Dance "Gavri" (fig-2) Photo courtesy: Udaipur Blog) and Bhat community person playing "Rawan Hattha" music instrument at Fatehsagar lake (fig-3), (ICLEISA, 2025)

4.7.5 Disaggregating Economic and Non-Economic Losses & Damages

This section disaggregates the economic and non-economic Losses and Damages associated with climate-induced cultural erosion affecting children, based on the indicators developed in Volume-I. It demonstrates how climate stressors such as extreme heat, flooding, and climate-driven migration disrupt cultural infrastructure, traditional livelihoods and intergenerational knowledge systems. While economic losses manifest through reduced income from festivals, performances, and artisanal practices, non-economic losses emerge as weakened cultural participation, identity erosion and diminished intergenerational transmission of language, values, and traditions.

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Input	- Local festivals and cultural fairs get cancelled or organise less days due to heatwaves or monsoon flooding, cutting off seasonal income for artisans, performers & small vendors with fewer opportunities for children to participate in festivals, perform in community events, or experience cultural traditions first-hand. - Traditional props, musical instruments, costumes and puppets stored in homes are damaged by water seepage. Children lose access to these cultural tools, reducing their chances to learn, practice, and carry forward traditional art forms.
Output *(immediate)*	- Reduced opportunities for showcasing crafts and performances lead to diminished intergenerational transmission of cultural livelihoods to younger generation.
Outcome *(short-term)*	- Families begin abandoning artisanal practices due to lack of income opportunities disconnecting the younger generation to cultural practices. - As migration becomes more permanent and climate-related stressors intensify, families report a decline in inter-village visits and reunions, disrupting informal support networks and the exchange of resources during such gatherings for children. - Children from artist communities are pushed toward other job or drop out to support family income instead of pursuing cultural arts.
Impact *(long-term)*	- Long term loss of traditional knowledge systems and cultural identities, particularly in tribal or nomadic communities. For children, this erodes intergenerational learning, weakening their sense of identity and belonging within their community. - Disappearance of locally crafted toys and teaching materials, previously created from reusable resources, thereby increasing dependency on external market based alternatives and undermining local knowledge economies. Children lose exposure to sustainable, culturally rooted play and learning practices, making their upbringing more detached from local traditions.

By examining these impacts across location, gender, and caste, the analysis highlights cultural loss as a cumulative and often irreversible form of L&D that directly shapes children's sense of belonging, learning, and well-being, underscoring the need for culturally responsive and child-centred climate action.

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- Children miss out on key festivals, storytelling sessions, religious gatherings etc. due to extreme weather. - Cultural sites like temples, chowks and community places are rendered inaccessible or unsafe for children during floods.
- Children's connection to cultural traditions and social customs weakens due to lack of participation. - Grandparents lose opportunities to pass on stories, songs and rituals due to reduced interaction.
- Identity confusion and disconnection from one's roots arise, especially among urban poor children growing up in fragmented communities. - Due to increasing temperatures and reduced green cover, children today spend significantly fewer hours outdoors during summer months, which affects their physical activity, sensory engagement with nature and opportunities for unstructured peer interaction. - There is a marked decline in children's participation in seasonal outdoor cultural activities (i.e. Gavri, local sports on specific days etc.) due to prolonged heatwaves, reducing their exposure to shared cultural experiences for children.
- Due to migration from villages to the city, children are growing up without witnessing traditional seasonal phenomena (monsoon festivals or harvest rituals), resulting in a disconnect from ecological rhythms and local cultural memory. - Erosion of social cohesion, pride and belonging among children in climate-stressed communities. The erosion of community ties among migrant populations, has reduced culturally rooted support systems for pregnancy and early childhood care. It has disrupted intergenerational living and communal caregiving. - Cultural loss becomes intergenerational, affecting language, world-view & values over time. - Changing landscapes and unsafe outdoor conditions have diminished the teaching of traditional games and folk activities, leading to the loss of experiential learning, peer bonding and ancestral knowledge transmission among children. - Children are growing up without the cultural, environmental, and relational richness once integral to their formative years, resulting in a diminished sense of belonging, imagination, and memory tied to place and tradition and screen time increased.

Indicator Type	**Economic** *(Losses and Damages)*
Cross-cutting	
Location	- Children and families from Neemachkheda performing puppetry, drumming, and magic shows are unable to earn due to unbearable heat, reduced tourist footfall and cancellation. - Neemachkheda reported that reduced evening crowd at Fatehsagar lake due to heat/ floods cuts earnings from puppet and music shows performed by children and youth.
Gender	- Girls from Harijan Basti, Neemachkheda and Bagariya Basti involved in puppet-making and embroidery are losing access to family craft traditions and potential future income, due to heatwaves and declining participation
Caste	- In ST (Bhil, Gameti), SC (Meghwal, Nat) families, climate disruptions are eroding revenue from Gavri, disconnecting children from learning through puppet shows, musical performances, embroidery and drumming. - Nomadic/semi-nomadic groups (Gadiya Lohar, Nat, Bhat, Oad) cultural tourism and craft livelihoods (Iron items, bamboo toys, decorative items) are increasingly non-viable due to climate unpredictability and lack of institutional support. Children in these communities grow up with shrinking opportunities to inherit craft knowledge.

Non Economic *(Losses and Damages)*
- Banjara Basti people said that participation in folk deity summer festivals has significantly reduced. Children now join only for meals, missing traditional stories, games and full-day rituals.
- Mothers from tribal communities report a decline in teaching folk songs, traditional remedies, and religious storytelling, particularly to daughters, due to overwork, and weather-related routine disruptions reducing daily exposure to cultural learning, fewer opportunities to inherit language, values, and traditions for children.
- Only 12% of families in SC/ST areas reported access to community support for preserving children's cultural practices. - ST parents prioritize Hindi over their own local dialects. Climate stress worsens this detachment for children.

5 Conclusion

5.1 Analysis and Synthesis

The assessment of climate extremes in Udaipur highlights multi-dimensional impacts on children across the five domains. These impacts are both economic and non-economic, and vary by hazard type. The domain findings highlight:

(i) Priority indicator sets for routine use across the five domains (refer - table 10),

(ii) Cross cutting patterns, and

- Climate extremes and slow onset changes converging on specific wards;
- Compounded vulnerability of ST/SC/ minority and migrant households;
- Particular risks for young children and adolescent girls;
- Recurrent disruption of basic services (health, education, WASH, protection).

(iii) Priority response directions that Volume III will take forward.

The findings move beyond sector-wise effects to show how interlinked service disruptions, household stress, and environmental exposure converge to produce cumulative loss and damage for children, particularly in vulnerable settlements. The cross-cutting patterns include-

- Climate impacts are spatially concentrated, with repeated exposure observed in riverbank settlements, low-lying slums, and hilly or peripheral wards. These areas experience overlapping heat stress, flooding, and access constraints, resulting in recurrent rather than episodic loss and damage.
- The vulnerability is socially compounded. ST, SC, minority, migrant, and informal-worker households face layered risks, precarious housing, unstable livelihoods, weak outreach coverage, and limited institutional voice, which translate climate stress into disproportionate losses for children.
- Young children and adolescent girls face differentiated risks. Infants and young children are most affected by nutrition disruptions, heat-related illness, and loss of early learning. Adolescent girls face compounded risks linked to mobility, sanitation, menstrual hygiene, safety, and school continuity during extreme weather.
- The dominant pathway of child-focused loss and damage is recurrent disruption of basic services: health, nutrition, education, WASH, and protection, rather than complete service collapse. These repeated interruptions accumulate over time, producing long-term developmental, psychosocial, and equity impacts.

Domain	Synthesis
	Health and Nutrition
Key L&D Pattern	Recurrent heat- and flood-related illness, nutrition disruption, and delayed preventive care
ELD	Increased household health expenditure; transport costs; wage loss due to caregiving
NELD	Child fatigue, dehydration, delayed growth recovery, caregiver stress
Priority Indicators	Heat-related morbidity in under-6 children; immunisation delay duration; THR disruption days
Response Direction	Anticipatory heat-health action; doorstep nutrition delivery; climate-resilient outreach
	Education
Key L&D Pattern	Learning discontinuity due to closures, fatigue, unsafe access
ELD	Tuition costs; material replacement; opportunity cost of child labour
NELD	Learning loss, dropout risk, reduced peer interaction
Priority Indicators	Days of school/AWC closure; attendance dips by season; re-enrolment delays
Response Direction	Heat-resilient school infrastructure; continuity learning plans; safe access routes
	WASH
Key L&D Pattern	Water quality degradation and sanitation stress during heat and floods
ELD	Purchase of drinking water; cleaning/repair costs
NELD	Loss of dignity, hygiene stress, child illness
Priority Indicators	Days of unsafe water supply; sanitation downtime; child WASH-related illness
Response Direction	Emergency water protocols; child-sensitive sanitation planning

Table 10. Domain-wise Synthesis of Loss and Damage impacting Children in Udaipur across key sectors

Domain	Synthesis
	Safety and Protection
Key L&D Pattern	Heightened exposure to physical, psychosocial, and protection risks
ELD	Medical expenses; income loss linked to caregiving and stress
NELD	Fear, trauma, behavioural stress, increased child labour risk
Priority Indicators	Childline cases during extremes; unsafe route incidents; outreach coverage gaps
Response Direction	Safety audits; positive parenting support; climate-linked child protection protocols
	Cultural Loss
Key L&D Pattern	Reduced cultural participation and weakened intergenerational transfer
ELD	Loss of heritage-linked livelihoods; tourism income decline
NELD	Identity erosion; loss of language, practices, social cohesion
Priority Indicators	Participation in festivals; continuity of cultural learning spaces
Response Direction	Climate-resilient cultural spaces; child-focused heritage programmes

Table 10 (cont.). Domain-wise Synthesis of Loss and Damage impacting Children in Udaipur across key sectors

Across domains, a core subset of indicators emerges as immediately actionable for city level monitoring: for health, climate linked OPD trends, immunisation disruptions and under nutrition; for education, climate related absenteeism, exam performance and dropout risks, especially among girls; for WASH, ward level access to safe water and sanitation during normal, heat and flood months; for safety, children's climate related labour, migration and exposure to violence; and for cultural loss, disruptions to festivals, play spaces and traditional practices.

These indicators provide a practical bridge between qualitative lived experience and quantitative monitoring, enabling departments to track both immediate losses and longer-term developmental impacts on children. The analysis also highlights critical data gaps that cannot be addressed through routine administrative data alone. These include systematic tracking of non-economic losses (mental well-being, safety, cultural identity), ward-level service disruption data during climate events, and child-specific indicators within existing disaster and climate monitoring systems. Volume III will build on this core set to propose practical options for integrating child focused loss and damage tracking into UMC and state systems, and for designing targeted interventions in the most affected wards.

Conclusion

This assessment confirms that extreme heat and urban flooding in Udaipur are directly compromising the health, nutrition, education, safety, and well-being of children, particularly those from informal settlements and vulnerable castes. Evidence from FGDs, household surveys and frontline worker interviews reveals that children are missing immunizations, experiencing nutritional deficiencies due to disrupted THR, suffering from increased water-borne illnesses and losing access to early learning during heatwaves and floods. Caregivers reported school absenteeism during climate events and 75% noted greater impacts on girls' mobility and education. Children's exposure to open drains, flooded roads, heat-induced transformer accidents, and domestic abuse (especially when left unsupervised) highlights critical safety gaps in child protection systems.

Despite high awareness among caregivers and frontline workers, the systems and infrastructure to support children remain fragmented, under-resourced and unprepared for the increasing climate shocks. Services like PHCs, AWCs, play-schools, creches and both Govt. and private schools lack basic climate-resilient features such as shade, cooling, drainage, and access roads.

There appears to be a gap in structured child-care and education continuity planning during disasters.

Cultural disconnection and emotional distress are growing among children, with festivals, folk traditions, and playtime becoming less accessible due to climate constraints.

This stakeholder engagement and ground level insights will help in developing recommendations in the next report.

Based on the findings from the data analysis, the next steps will focus on developing a comprehensive set of response measures to address the economic and non-economic loss and damage experienced by children.

These measures will incorporate strategies for prevention, mitigation, and rehabilitation, and balance both short-term interventions such as emergency healthcare, temporary education support, and mobile WASH services with long-term solutions like climate-resilient infrastructure, mental health support, and culturally rooted education and protection systems.

The recommendations will engage local communities, children, frontline workers, and policymakers to ensure that the measures are inclusive, context-specific, and culturally appropriate. The recommendations will provide input to the Santiago Network and the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on the importance of addressing the effects on children.

To ensure sustained impact, these interventions should be directly linked to the Loss and Damage Fund and related financing mechanisms, enabling targeted financial and policy responses that prioritize child-centric climate resilience.

6 Annexures

6.1 L&D Udaipur Indicators Database

S.No.	Indicator Name
1	Air quality measurements during heatwaves
2	Average delay (in months) in reaching key cognitive milestones for children in heat-stressed areas
3	Hospital admissions of children for respiratory or cardiovascular issues
4	Housing quality in extreme heat
5	Incidence of heat rashes in children under 5 years old during peak summer weeks
6	Infant and child mortality rates during heatwaves
7	Number of children treated for heat exhaustion during summer months
8	Number of children treated for heat exhaustion per 1000 population during summer months
9	Percentage of children diagnosed with heat stroke annually
10	Percentage of children reporting sleep disturbances during heatwaves
11	Pre-term births and low birth weight during summer months
12	Proportion of households in heat-prone areas
13	Sleep disruption in children
14	% Increase in emergency hospital admissions due to flood-related infections.
15	Average delay (in months) in reaching key cognitive milestones for children in flooded areas
16	Housing quality in Urban flooding
17	Incidence rate of water-borne diseases (e.g., diarrhoea, cholera) among children consuming untreated lake water.
18	Infant and child mortality rates during flooding
19	Number of children diagnosed with learning disabilities potentially linked to flood stress
20	Proportion of households in flood-prone areas
21	Rate of cases of vector borne diseases (dengue and malaria) among children
22	Reduced learning capacity
23	Average temperatures recorded in lakeside and low-income neighbourhoods compared to other parts of the city.
24	Children's experiences in rural or lakeside communities with accessing healthcare during emergencies.
25	Children's narratives of mental stress due to displacement or loss of routine caused by drought or water scarcity.

Theme	Outcome	Disaster	Type
Health	Input	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Input	Heat	Qualitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Input	Heat	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Heat	Qualitative
Health	Output	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Input	Flood	Qualitative
Health	Output	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Input	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Output	Flood	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Flood	Qualitative
Health	Impact	Drought	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Drought	Qualitative
Health	Outcome	Drought	Qualitative

S.No.	Indicator Name
26	Community members' feedback on the impact of the absence of local primary healthcare on child health and well-being.
27	Hospital admissions related to water-borne diseases.
28	Percentage of children with skin diseases (e.g., dermatitis, eczema).
29	Percentage of school-going children (ages 6-12) with dental fluorosis.
30	Rate of stunting and under nutrition among children during drought periods.
31	Average travel time to the nearest dispensary for children and families.
32	Cognitive development delays
33	Decrease in outdoor playtime due to poor health and environmental conditions.
34	Distribution of healthcare facilities across Udaipur.
35	Effect in physical and Emotional growth and development due to persistent health issues.
36	Emergency transport availability.
37	Impact on children's play and interaction with nature
38	Increased anaemia rate in pregnant women/ Adolescents/ Girls
39	Mental health issues and stress levels in children
40	Number of children seeking counselling services for climate-related stress
41	Number of dispensaries per 1,000 children in the area.
42	Number of Staff Available as per norms at PHC/AWC (Vacant posts filling)
43	Percentage of children facing delayed medical treatment due to dispensary unavailability.
44	Prevalence of children experiencing psychological issues.
45	Prevalence of diagnosed anxiety disorders in children from climate-vulnerable areas
46	Prevalence of underweight children in urban Rajasthan.
47	Rate of stunting and under nutrition among children during flooding
48	Sense of safety and security
49	Understanding of frontline workers (identify/ Referral services/flooding related changes
50	Attendance rates in schools or early childhood education centres during heatwaves
51	Number of children diagnosed with learning disabilities potentially linked to heat stress
52	Number of school days with reduced learning hours due to extreme heat
53	Percentage decrease in test scores during months with extreme heat compared to cooler months
54	Percentage of children scoring below average on standardized cognitive tests compared to cooler regions

Theme	Outcome	Disaster	Type
Health	Outcome	Drought	Qualitative
Health	Outcome	Drought	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Drought	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Drought	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Drought	Quantitative
Health	Input	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Health	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Input	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Input	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Health	Output	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
Health	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Input	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Input	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Output	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
Health	Impact	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Combined	Quantitative
Health	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Health	Input	Combined	Qualitative
Education	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Education	Impact	Heat	Quantitative
Education	Input	Heat	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Education	Impact	Heat	Quantitative

S.No.	Indicator Name
55	Percentage of students reporting difficulty concentrating during heatwaves
56	Temperature variations in child-accessible areas (e.g., schools, playgrounds)
57	Dropout rates among girls during flooding
58	High chances/Numbers to collapsed AWC/ Crèche infra
59	Increase in AWC/ Play school/Crèche absenteeism immediately post-flood.
60	Increase in dropout rates among migrant children.
61	Loss of local dialects-based learnings
62	Number of children re-enrolling after disaster recovery. (at AWC/Crèche)
63	Number of school days with reduced learning hours due to flooding
64	School Access related issues
65	Dropout rates among girls during drought
66	Dropout rates during or after droughts or floods.
67	Teachers' observations on students' performance and attendance during drought or flood seasons.
68	Average time taken to obtain proof of identity after migration
69	Disengagement from education
70	Dropout rates during or after floods.
71	Number of boys vs. girls attending school post-climate-related disruptions.
72	Number of initiatives or programs to help children regain or obtain identity documents
73	School transition rates from pre-primary to primary/Middle education
74	School transition rates from primary to secondary education
75	Teachers' observations on students' performance and attendance during flood seasons.
76	Access to Cooling in WASH Facilities
77	Increased water demand during heatwaves
78	Number of female children involved in water-fetching activities during heatwaves
79	Number of male children involved in water-fetching activities during heatwaves
80	Percentage of households with consistent water access during heatwaves
81	% Decrease the availability of clean drinking water in public spaces (at home, AWC, Crèche, parks)
82	Access to safe sanitation facilities
83	Children's attendance in AWC/ Crèche/ Play schools and childcare centres due to sanitation-related health issues
84	Increase infant mortality due to unsafe drinking water and sanitation issues.
85	Increase time spent by caregivers fetching clean water from distant sources

Theme	Outcome	Disaster	Type
Education	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Education	Input	Heat	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Input	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Impact	Flood	Qualitative
Education	Outcome	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Input	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Input	Flood	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Drought	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Drought	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Drought	Qualitative
Education	Output	Combined	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
Education	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Education	Output	Combined	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Education	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
WASH	Input	Heat	Qualitative
WASH	Output	Heat	Quantitative
WASH	Output	Heat	Quantitative
WASH	Output	Heat	Quantitative
WASH	Input	Heat	Quantitative
WASH	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
WASH	Output	Flood	Qualitative
WASH	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
WASH	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
WASH	Output	Flood	Qualitative

S.No.	Indicator Name
86	Increased cases of skin infections and rashes due to exposure to contaminated flood waters
87	Access to water sources (number of public taps or water supply points) per 1,000 residents in lakeside communities.
88	Community reports on changes in water availability due to climate events in lakeside and low-income areas
89	Frequency of children's complaints about water quality after consuming lake water.
90	Impact of food and water scarcity on children's everyday activities and routines
91	Percentage of households in lakeside slums facing water scarcity.
92	Proportion of households relying on untreated lake water as their primary drinking water source.
93	Community reports on changes in safe water availability due to climate events in lake/river side and low-income areas.
94	Percentage of households in lakeside/River side slums facing water scarcity.
95	Proportion of households relying on untreated lake/River water as their primary drinking water source.
96	Average caloric intake of children during summer months compared to winter months
97	Changes in children's food consumption patterns during extended heat periods
98	Percentage of underweight children during summer months
99	Prevalence of heat-related dehydration and resulting malnutrition
100	Prevalence of malnutrition during summer months
101	THR/ mid-day meal supply disturbance to children and pregnant/lactating women
102	Increase childhood cognitive disabilities due to malnutrition
103	Increase in birth deficiencies linked to under-nutrition.
104	Increased Underweight rate in children
105	Prevalence of food insecurity among children in drought-affected households, measured by meal frequency or dietary diversity.
106	Percentage of increase malnutrition rates (especially protein-energy malnutrition)
107	Percentage of girl child labourers reporting heat-related health issues
108	Decrease AWC/ Play school attendance due to prolonged exposure to unsafe environments
109	Drug abuse among displaced or orphaned children
110	Increase incidents of violence and exploitation against children (specially girls/ Pregnant women) in flood-affected areas
111	Increase psychological trauma in children (anxiety, depression) due to displacement
112	Rate of child-headed households during flood-related parental migration.

Theme	Outcome	Disaster	Type
WASH	Output	Flood	Quantitative
WASH	Input	Drought	Quantitative
WASH	Outcome	Drought	Qualitative
WASH	Output	Drought	Quantitative
WASH	Outcome	Drought	Qualitative
WASH	Output	Drought	Quantitative
WASH	Output	Drought	Quantitative
WASH	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
WASH	Output	Combined	Quantitative
WASH	Output	Combined	Quantitative
Nutrition	Impact	Heat	Quantitative
Nutrition	Outcome	Heat	Qualitative
Nutrition	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Nutrition	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Nutrition	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Nutrition	Input	Flood	Quantitative
Nutrition	Output	Flood	Quantitative
Nutrition	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Nutrition	Output	Flood	Quantitative
Nutrition	Impact	Drought	Quantitative
Nutrition	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Protection	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Protection	Output	Flood	Qualitative
Protection	Outcome	Flood	Quantitative
Protection	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Protection	Impact	Flood	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Flood	Quantitative

S.No.	Indicator Name
113	Teachers' observations of gendered impacts on attendance and performance during flooding
114	Incidence of sexual violence cases against girls while fetching water or during migration
115	Number of children left behind due to parental migration caused by drought-related income loss.
116	Rate of child-headed households during drought-related parental migration.
117	Teachers' observations of gendered impacts on attendance and performance during drought.
118	Age and gender distribution of migrant children
119	Cases of child trafficking or exploitation linked to climate migration
120	Duration of displacement and mobility trends (e.g., permanent vs. seasonal migration)
121	Families separated due to climate-induced migration
122	Impact on girls working as child labourers
123	Incidence of Nata Pratha (a custom where women are sold, leaving children behind) in drought-stricken regions.
124	Number of children displaced from homes due to climate-related disasters annually
125	Number of children migrating from rural to urban areas due to climate-related events
126	Number of migrant children without school enrolment due to lack of identity documents
127	Percentage of children expressing concern about future livelihood due to changing local climate
128	Percentage of girls married before 18, particularly among migrant families.
129	Proportion of boys required to perform extra outdoor chores.
130	Proportion of girls required to perform extra household chores.
131	Average number of hours children spend outdoors during summer compared to previous decades
132	Percentage decrease in children's participation in outdoor cultural activities during summer months
133	Percentage of children who have never experienced local seasonal phenomena
134	Traditional childhood rites of passage altered or abandoned due to environmental changes
135	Traditional games or practices no longer taught to children due to changes in local environment
136	Loss of local home/community level made "best out of the waste" teaching learning Material (TLM)/toys
137	Number of traditional community events disrupted.
138	Availability of community support systems.
139	Biodiversity loss affecting cultural identity
140	Community gatherings cancelled annually due to extreme weather events
141	Decreased community-based support for pregnant women (i.e. in-migrant families)
142	Disruption of familial and community bonds
143	Frequency of family visits between rural and urban areas affected by climate migration
144	Loss of childhood experiences
145	Number of traditional outdoor festivals cancelled due to extreme weather events annually

Theme	Outcome	Disaster	Type
Protection	Output	Flood	Qualitative
Protection	Outcome	Drought	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Drought	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Drought	Quantitative
Protection	Output	Drought	Qualitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Protection	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Impact	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Protection	Outcome	Combined	Quantitative
Cultural Losses	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Cultural Losses	Outcome	Heat	Quantitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Heat	Quantitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Heat	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Heat	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Flood	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Output	Drought	Quantitative
Cultural Losses	Input	Combined	Quantitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Outcome	Combined	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Impact	Combined	Qualitative
Cultural Losses	Output	Combined	Quantitative

6.2 Consent Form

Purpose of the Survey:

Hello, my name is .....and I am working with ICLEI South Asia. We are conducting a Focus Group Discussion to understand how climate change, particularly urban flooding and extreme heat, impacts families and children under 14 years old. Your responses will contribute to improving community support systems.

Why You Are Invited:

You are invited to share your experiences and challenges related to climate change. Participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. Your decision to participate or not will not affect you or your family in any way.

Procedures:

The survey will take approximately 30 minutes to complete. You are free to skip any question that makes you uncomfortable. Please feel free to ask questions or request clarification at any time during the survey.

Risks and Confidentiality:

There are no physical risks associated with participating in this survey. All your responses will remain strictly confidential and securely stored. Only the study team will have access to your information.

Benefits:

While there is no direct benefit or payment for participating in the survey, your input will help inform efforts to improve services and support systems in your community.

Contact Information: If you have any questions or require further information about this survey, please contact: (Surveyor Name; Contact Details)

Confirmation

I have read (or been read) the consent form in full, and I agree to participate in the survey.

Participant Name: Signature/Thumb Impression:

Investigator Name: Signature of Investigator:

Date:

(Note: The investigator must provide a signed copy of the consent form to the participant and keep another signed copy for the study records.)

6.3 FGD Questionnaire: Caregivers

A. Health and Nutrition

S.No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	Can you describe your experiences with urban flooding and extreme heat in this area?	
2	How often do these events occur, and how long do they typically last?	Up to 1 week 2-3 weeks/ 1-2 months / More than 2 months
3	What kind of challenges do you face during and after such a situation? (Especially with regard to children)	Lack of proper Diet/ milk supply related issues / No/Disturbed THR supply/ Cleanliness related issues/ Mosquitoes-insects outside the house/ Money related issues / Mud accumulation- which causes problem Others- Outdoor play/ Visiting Park/ Engagement with peer groups/ Others-
4	Have you noticed specific health problems in your children during or after such climatic events?	Physical: fever, diarrhoea, skin infections, respiratory issues, heat exhaustion, dehydration etc. Mental Health related: Irritation/ Anger/ Disturbed
5	How accessible are healthcare facilities during such climatic events?	Distance between House- PHC Timing related issues (Open/Close) Availability of Staff/ Doctor Medicines related Health check-up/ Pathology tests Others-
6	Are you able to visit healthcare centers?	Yes No/ Not believe on it No idea
7	What kind of medical support is provided during such times?	Medical Camp Medicine Supplies Door-to-door health check up Others-
8	How do urban flooding/ water logging and extreme heat affect your ability to get food for your family, especially for young children?	No work is available/ Office work disturbed Government supplies (THR/ Midday meal) are disrupted Lack of money - which affects children's nutrition Supply of milk Others-

S.No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	Can you describe your experiences with urban flooding and extreme heat in this area?	
2	How often do these events occur, and how long do they typically last?	Up to 1 week 2-3 weeks/ 1-2 months / More than 2 months
3	What kind of challenges do you face during and after such a situation? (Especially with regard to children)	Lack of proper Diet/ milk supply related issues / No/Disturbed THR supply/ Cleanliness related issues/ Mosquitoes-insects outside the house/ Money related issues / Mud accumulation- which causes problem Others- Outdoor play/ Visiting Park/ Engagement with peer groups/ Others-
4	Have you noticed specific health problems in your children during or after such climatic events?	Physical: fever, diarrhoea, skin infections, respiratory issues, heat exhaustion, dehydration etc. Mental Health related: Irritation/ Anger/ Disturbed
5	How accessible are healthcare facilities during such climatic events?	Distance between House- PHC Timing related issues (Open/Close) Availability of Staff/ Doctor Medicines related Health check-up/ Pathology tests Others-
6	Are you able to visit healthcare centers?	Yes No/ Not believe on it No idea
7	What kind of medical support is provided during such times?	Medical Camp Medicine Supplies Door-to-door health check up Others-
8	How do urban flooding/ water logging and extreme heat affect your ability to get food for your family, especially for young children?	No work is available/ Office work disturbed Government supplies (THR/ Midday meal) are disrupted Lack of money - which affects children's nutrition Supply of milk Others-
9	What changes do you observe in your children's eating habits or nutrition during such climatic events?	Do not eat food on time Do not go to school/ not getting midday meal Green vegetables/ milk related Others-

10	Are you able to access nutritious food or government support like Take Home Rations (THR), mid-day meals, or other services?	
11	Are you able to collect THR from Anganwadi Centre or other sources during such climatic events? If Yes/No- Is there any delay or disruption in THR distribution during or after water-logging/floods or extreme heat?	Yes, Because ..... No, Because .....
12	What suggestions do you have to ensure continuous access to THR during these events?	
13	How do you manage your child's health and nutrition needs during such climatic events?	
14	Are there any community or government/NGO/ CBO support programs that have been particularly helpful?	
15	What additional support or facilities do you think would help ensure your children's health and nutrition during these events?	
16	Are PHCs, schools and AWCs operational during or after these events?	They remain open They become shelter homes They remain open, but when we shift, we are unable to avail the benefits They get closed for some time Others-
16A	If yes, are they providing meals or health support?	
16B	If no, what alternative arrangements are made for children?	
17	Do you feel these facilities are equipped to handle emergencies caused by urban flooding or extreme heat?	Safe drinking water, shaded spaces, healthcare referrals, Sanitary pads for girls
18	If there's one major challenge you face during these events regarding your child's health and nutrition, what is it?	
19	What recommendations do you have for improving services (e.g., healthcare, THR, AWCs, or schools) during and after these events?	

B. WASH Related

S.No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	How does urban flooding or extreme heat affect your access to water?	Does water availability decrease? Are there delays or disruptions in supply?
2	Do you notice changes in water quality during floods or heatwaves?	No Yes, water contaminated with dirt, sewage, or chemicals Yes, observed unusual odours, colours, or taste in the water No Idea
3	What are your coping mechanisms for ensuring safe drinking water during these times?	Using filters, boiling, or other purification methods buy bottled water
4	How do urban flooding and extreme heat affect the use of toilets or sanitation facilities?	Toilets unusable due to flooding Facing difficulty accessing them in the heat Shelters don't have good toilets Issues in changing menstrual pads
5	Are there any safety concerns when using sanitation facilities during these conditions?	Worry about children slipping or falling during floods Concerns about insects, snakes, or security Others-
6	What challenges do you face in maintaining hygiene for your children during floods or heatwaves?	Bathing difficult due to water scarcity or contamination Cloth washing/drying related issues
7	Do you notice any increase in hygiene-related health problems for children during these events?	More cases of rashes, diarrhoea, or infections Access issues to medical help Others
8	How do you manage waste disposal during floods or extreme heat?	Waste collection disrupted Are there alternative methods to dispose of waste Throw anywhere Collecting by UMC auto tipper Others-
9	What kind of support or services do you expect from UMC during these conditions?	Regular Safe Water supply Shelters with Clean toilets Better drainage or water purification facilities Temporary sanitation units Others-
10	What suggestions do you have for improving WASH facilities during extreme weather events?	More awareness programs or community resources Infrastructural improvements Supplies- Others-
11	Is there anything else you'd like to share about your experiences with water, sanitation, or hygiene during such times?	

C. Education

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	What specific challenges do you face in ensuring your child's education during or after such disasters?	Children do not go to the AWC/school AWC/school is closed Water logging at the AWC/school The pathway to the AWC/school is obstructed Other
2	Are your children able to attend school during or after these events? If not, why?	
3	How long does it usually take for schools to reopen after a flood or heatwave?	
4	What impact does missing AWC/school due to these events have on your child's learning and overall education?	
5	Are the roads to schools safe and accessible during floods or extreme heat?	
6	Are there any alternative arrangements available for ECCD/ education of children during water-logging/floods or extreme heat? If yes- please state	
7	Do AWC/schools provide any special support to ensure children can continue their ECCE/education during these events	Temporary classes Extra Classes Shaded spaces Remote learning Others-
8	Are school buildings and infrastructure affected by urban flooding or extreme heat	Waterlogged classrooms Lack of shaded areas Damaged facilities Others-
9	Do AWCs/ schools provide any support, such as dry spaces, meals, or healthcare, to children affected by these events?	Shelter Health camps Extra Mid-day meal Others-
10	Are safe drinking water and functional toilets available at schools during and after these events?	Drinking Water- Toilet-
11	Do your children lose school materials like books, uniforms, or stationery during floods or heatwaves?	
12	Are there any programs or initiatives to replace or provide new materials after such events?	Govt./ Department- NGO- Others-
13	How do urban flooding and extreme heat affect your child's interest and motivation to attend school or study?	Emotionally-

14	Have you noticed any changes in their behaviour, such as anxiety, stress, or fear, related to these events?	If yes, please explain-
15	Do AWCs or community spaces provide any early childhood education or activities during or after these events?	
16	How do you manage your child's education needs during urban flooding or extreme heat?	
17	Are there any government, NGO, or community initiatives that support children's education in these situations?	
18	What additional resources or services would you like to see to support children's education during and after these events?	
19	What steps do you think schools, government agencies, or NGOs can take to ensure children's education is not disrupted during such times?	

D. Safety and Security

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	What specific concerns do you have about your children's safety during and after these events?	Keeping away from flood/ water logging Prevention from diseases Prevention from diarrhoea/ dehydration Protection from anti-social elements (especially when you are busy) Keeping girls at home Others-
2	Are there any risks to your children's physical safety during these events?	Open drains Electrocution Drowning Injuries/ heatstroke Others-
3	What precautions do you take to ensure your children are safe during these events?	
4	How do these events affect your children emotionally or mentally? Have you noticed signs of fear, anxiety, or trauma in your children due to these events?	
5	Are there any support systems (e.g., counsellors, community groups) available to help children cope with these feelings?	
6	Are there any risks of children facing abuse, exploitation, or neglect during or after these events?	Children being left unsupervised Child labour Other vulnerabilities Beating or scolding by neighbours without any reason Beating or scolding by family members without any reason Others-
7	What steps do you take to ensure your children are protected from such risks?	
8	Are there any community or government mechanisms to report and address these issues?	
9	Do schools, AWCs, PHCs or other community spaces remain safe and functional during these events? Are these places equipped to provide a secure environment for children during these events (e.g., dry spaces, first aid, shaded areas, emergency supplies)?	Dry spaces, first aid, shaded areas, emergency supplies
10	Do you feel confident leaving your children at these facilities during emergencies?	Yes No, the unknown fear haunts me There is no other option Other-

11	Are roads, parks, and public spaces safe for children to use during these events?	Yes No – There is a gathering of drunkards/ anti-social elements There is a risk of injury/drowning/other things There is a risk of insects/snakes etc. Others-
12	Are there specific areas in your community that you avoid due to safety risks for children?	Park River bank Play Ground Outside/away from the street Vacant building Away from home during open defecation Other-
13	Are there any organizations (CBO/NGOs, local authorities) that provide support for child safety during these events?	Police station/ Chowki CWC Family well-being centre/ One stop centre NGO Others-
14	Where do you call in case of any unpleasant incident/situation?	100/ Police/ Local Police station NGO Others-
15	What kind of assistance would you like to see from government or community services to improve child safety during these events? If you could request one key service or support to improve the safety of children during these events, what would it be?	

E. Cultural Losses

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	How do urban flooding and extreme heat affect your family's traditions, cultural practices, or way of life?	No Community events- Religious/Social feasts/events Traditional work/Traditional livelihood work Others-
2	Are there any festivals, religious events, or community gatherings disrupted by these events?	Inability to assemble, damage to cultural or religious objects, disruption of rituals Others-
3	How do such disruptions impact your family and children emotionally or socially?	Lack of social interaction Difficulty connecting with roots Lack of understanding of social system Local language/dialect Others-
4	How do these cultural disruptions affect your children? Do they miss out on learning family traditions or participating in cultural events?	
5	Have any cultural or religious items (e.g., idols, family heirlooms, decorations) been damaged or lost due to these events?	If yes, please explain
6	How do floods and extreme heat affect your ability to interact with your family or community during cultural or religious events?	At that time the priority changes Other-
7	Have these disruptions weakened social bonds or traditions in your family or community?	
8	How does your family try to adapt or preserve cultural practices during or after these events?	Performing rituals at home, virtual gatherings, community efforts to restore traditions Others-
9	Are there any community or government initiatives to help families recover cultural losses?	Yes No No Idea
10	Do you feel the repeated events have caused lasting changes to your family's cultural practices or traditions? Are there any traditions or cultural values that you fear will not be passed on to your children because of these disruptions?	If yes, then how- What got left behind, what was there during your time but your children are deprived of it-
11	What could be done to preserve cultural heritage and practices in your community despite these events?	Better infrastructure Community-led cultural revival efforts government support Others-
12	What steps can be taken to better protect cultural practices and traditions in the future?	

6.4 FGD Questionnaire: Frontline Workers

A. Health, Nutrition and WASH related

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	What are the common health issues faced by children and Pregnant/ lactating mothers during urban flooding and extreme heat?	Water-borne or summer (Heat) related diseases Vector borne diseases Problems experienced during pregnancy If there is a specific disease, please mention which one is the most common.
2	How do such climatic events affect the nutrition of young children and pregnant/lactating mothers?	Irregular/Stop Take Home Ration (THR) supplies Issues in regular ANC/PNC check-ups Issues in IFA tablets supplies Issues in Cleaning (Sanitation) Issues in drinking water accessibility Issues in Supplies of Sanitary pads Others-
3	How do urban flooding and extreme heat impact your ability to provide health and nutrition services (e.g., THR distribution, immunization, counselling)?	Issues in access Migration of the families Cleaning related Others-
4	What challenges do you face in accessing or reaching families during such climatic events?	
5	What is the role of frontline workers in addressing these challenges, and how effective are community health programs?	
6	Are the Anganwadi centers/Schools/ health Center equipped to deal with the effects of urban flooding and extreme heat?	Water-logging issues Other accessibility related issues heatproof spaces medical supplies Midday meal supplies Others-
7	Are cold chains for vaccines and medicines maintained during extreme heat or flooding?	Yes/ No/ No idea
8	Have you had any training on this topic? If yes, when was the last training/ refresher?	Yes, Within 6 months/ 6-12 months/ 1-2 years No Not remembered
9	What additional resources, training, or support would help you provide better health and nutrition services during such climatic events?	

B. Education related

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	How do urban flooding and extreme heat impact children's school or Anganwadi/ PHC attendance/ footfall?	AWC/school/PHC is closed The building is dilapidated/ Not safe for children The children's access to the AWC/school/ PHC is obstructed Migration Others-
2	What are the challenges in continuing early childhood education/ Primary Education/ Family survey during/after such climatic events?	Lack of education/IEC/TLM material Challenge in maintaining children's interest Difficulty in organizing activities outside the center Difficulty in maintaining records Other-
3	Are schools and Anganwadi centers safe and accessible during such climatic events?	If yes, Why- If No, Why- No idea
4	What improvements do you think are needed to make these facilities more resilient?	
5	Are any special initiatives or materials provided to support children's education during or after flooding/heat?	Govt./ Education Department NGO/CBO – Others-
6	What role/responsibility can teachers and Anganwadi workers play in mitigating the impact on children's learning?	Classes at community level Extra Classes at safe & accessible space Non-formal Education Others-
7	Are any measures taken to ensure your safety during this time?	If yes, please explain-
8	Is there any directive to close the center/school during such climatic events?	
9	Has the center/school ever been closed for several consecutive days? If yes, when was the last time the center/school was closed, and for how many days?	

C. Safety and Protection related

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	What are the major safety risks for children during/after urban flooding and extreme heat at AWC/ School/ PHC?	Injury Drowning Dizziness Reptile related issues Abusive behaviour Assault Sexual offence Other -
2	How do these events affect children emotionally and psychologically?	
3	Are any measures taken by the department/ management to mitigate these risks? If yes, what kind of measures -	Complaint Box Trainings/Workshops Regular discussions/ Meetings Committee Formation Safety precautions (i.e. Training of Judo/ Karate) Others-
4	What actions do you take to ensure children's safety during/after the flooding/extreme heat?	
5	Are there any guidelines or support systems for addressing child protection issues during emergencies?	Yes- Guidelines/ Manual/ Training module (If yes, name/publisher)- Complaint Box Trainings/Workshops Regular discussions/ Meetings Committee Formation Safety precautions (i.e. Training of Judo/ Karate) Others-
6	What changes are required to ensure better child safety and protection during urban flooding and extreme heat?	
7	Would you like to share any such unpleasant incident that you have come across in such a situation?	

D. Others

S No.	Questions	Supplementary Concerns
1	What are the biggest challenges you face in your role during such climatic events?	(Like no cooperation, police not sensitive, staff not sensitive, security resources not available)
2	How do these events affect your own well-being and ability to perform your duties?	Regular work related- Family related- Socio- Emotional effects - Others-
3	Have you received any training or resources to prepare for urban flooding or extreme heat? If yes, what was most helpful? When was the last training/refresher held?	Yes, No- If yes, what was the helpful- If yes- within 6 months/ 6-12 months/ 1-2 years/ More than 2 years Not remembered
4	What additional training or resources would enhance your preparedness and response?	
5	How do you engage with community/ targeted families to raise awareness about health, safety, and coping strategies for these events?	
6	What has been the community's response to such initiatives?	
7	What additional roles do you think frontline workers can play in mitigating the impacts of urban flooding and extreme heat?	
8	What can be done to make it better?	

6.5 Household Survey

A. Basic Information

S No.	Questions	Response		
1	Total Members in Family	M:	F:	T:
2	Total Children (Under 14 Yr)	M:	F:	T:
3	Income Source	M:	F:	
4	Total Monthly Income (Combined)	M:	F:	T:
5				
6	Study status n Distance	Child age	Study status	Distance School/ AWC
	Child: 01			
	Child 02			
	Child 03			
	Child 04			
6	Distance from House	School-	AWC-	Hospital-
7	Do you live in an area prone to Flood/ extreme rainfall/Water logging or heatwaves?	Yes	No	Cant say
8	How would you assess your housing's capacity to withstand extreme heat or flooding?	Better	Good/OK	Less/ Not good

B. Education Related

S No.	Questions	Response		
1	Do all children go to school/Anganwadi?	Yes	No	Some don't go – (how many)
2	If some do not go, is there any specific reason?			
3	In case of heavy rains or flood in Aayar (River), is there a holiday in school/Anganwadi or do you stop sending your children to school/ Anganwadi?		If there is a leave, then for how many days?	If you do not send the child, then for how many days?
4	Is any crèche/Anganwadi Centre (AWC)/ School in your area closed due to flood or extreme heat?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed

5	Have you noticed an increase in absenteeism/irregularity at AWC / play school/ School after such incidents?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
6	Does this affect children's studies? If yes, then how?			
7	Any special impact on girls' education?			
8	Are enough efforts made by AW Worker/ teachers to bring children back to AWC/ crèche after such incidents?			
9	Have your children ever felt extreme heat while going to school?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
10	If yes, what kinds of challenges did S/he face?	Heat exhaustion/ weakness	Distance	Dizziness
		Lack of shading elements on the pathways	Skin related diseases	Other
11	Did any child stop going to AWC/ school during the summer or did not attend school for a few days?	If yes, how many days	Why -	
12	Are school hours reduced during the peak summer?	If yes, how many Hours-		
13	Have you noticed any difficulties in children's ability to concentrate or perform well in school during the extreme heat?	Yes	If yes, please explain	No
14	Are there any measures in place at your child's school or playground to address high temperatures (e.g., shaded areas, availability of drinking water, seating areas, etc.)?	Yes	If yes, please explain	No
15	Did your child feel any kind of challenges during urban flood? If yes, then what kind of challenges?	Access	Damage building	Diseases
16	Was any child irregular from school due to rain?			
	If yes, how many days	Why-		

C. Health

S No.	Questions	Response		
1	Are healthcare facilities (e.g., dispensaries, PHC) easily available in your area?	Yes	No	No idea
2	If yes, how many dispensaries/Hospitals are available within 5 km?	1	2-3	4-5
3	Average travel time to the nearest dispensary (in minutes):	5 min	Up to 15 min	Up to 30 min.
4	Is emergency transportation/Vehicle available during a such incidents?	Yes	No	No idea
5	If not, what challenges do you face?	They do not answer/pick the phone	Refuse to come	do not have manners to talk
		There is not enough space for vehicles to come		Other
6	Has any of your children faced delay in medical treatment due to unavailability of health care facilities?	Yes	If yes, how many times	No
7	How would you describe the availability of medical staff and resources at local healthcare centers?	Good Enough	Not enough	Cant explain/ No idea
8	In the past year, has any of your children suffered from the following because of urban flooding or poor sanitation?	Diarrhoea or cholera	Malaria or dengue	Skin diseases (rashes, eczema)
9	During extreme heat, have your children experienced the following-	Heat exhaustion	Heat rash	Heat stroke
10	How many times have your children been hospitalized	Water-borne issues-		Heat related-
11	Have your children complained of difficulty in breathing, sleep disturbances or fatigue during extreme heat?	Yes	No	No idea
12	Has there been any disruption in the supply of THR (take-home ration) or mid-day meals for your children?	Yes	No	Some times
13	In that situation, how did you arrange food for the children?	Managed with whatever we had	Asked from my neighbours	Borrowed

14	Have you noticed a change in your children's nutrition during such events?	Decreased frequency of meals		Weight loss
		Demand for dietary variety/different types of food		Reluctance to eat
15	Did the doctor or ANM ever tell you about any of these diseases?	StuntedWasting	Malnutrition / low weight	Anaemia
16	How often do you face challenges in ensuring enough food for your children during droughts/Extreme heat or floods?	Always	Sometimes	Never
17	Have you noticed developmental delays (e.g., cognitive, physical development) related to health or nutrition issues in your children?	Yes	No	
18	Have you noticed stress/irritability in the child?	Extreme heat or disruption to routine	Flooding or displacement	
19	Have your children sought counselling or mental health help?	Yes	If yes, how many times	No
20	Have outdoor activities or play time been reduced due to health or environmental conditions?	Yes	We can say/ No idea	No
21	Do You/your children feel safe during extreme weather events?	Yes	We can say/ No idea	No
22	What is the biggest health or nutrition challenge your children face during floods or extreme heat?	Complete or hygienic food is not available	Raw material/food related items are in high price	No government supply
		Absence of cook/ Kitchen supporting staff	Poor quality meal	Others
23	What improvements would you like to see in healthcare or nutrition services in your community?			
24	Do you know of or have participated in any programs/projects that address health and nutrition issues for children during extreme weather?			

D. WASH

S No.	Questions	Response		
1	Where do you get your drinking water from?	Tap water at home	Community tap	Handpump
		Own tubewell/ Well	Community tubewell/ Well	Water tanker Supply (Govt/ Private)
		Bottled water	Direct from River/ lake	Others-
2	How far is this water source from your house?	At home	100 meters	100-500 meters
3	How long does it take to fetch water?	In winters-	Summers-	Monsoon-
4	Have your children complained of the following after drinking water?	Bad taste	smell	illnesses (e.g., diarrhoea, vomiting)
5	Do you treat drinking water at home?	Yes	If yes, how-	No
6	Status of the toilet	Own/ at home	Sulabh/ Community based	Open defecation
7	Do you feel that the place where you go to defecate is safe for your child?	Yes	No	If no, why-
8	Are your children missing out on school, AWC or childcare because of water-borne diseases or sanitation problems?	Yes	No	Don't remember
9	Have your children suffered from skin infections or rashes after coming in contact with flood water?	Yes	No	No idea
10	Has there been a change in water availability in your area due to flooding or extreme heat?	Yes	No	If yes, please explain
11	During water shortages, how much time do you or other caregivers spend fetching water each day?	Less than 30 Min	30-60 Min	More than 60 min
12	Has the lack of clean drinking water or good diet affected your children's daily activities or routine?	Yes	No	If yes, please explain
13	Have your children had water-borne diseases (eg, diarrhoea, cholera) in the past year?	Yes	No	Don't remember

14	Have you noticed an increase in child health problems due to unsafe drinking water or poor sanitation?	Yes	No	Don't remember
15	How many Community taps/Hand-pump/ bore-well are there in your colony?	1-3	3-5	5-8
16	Are these sources clean and sufficient to meet your home's needs?	Yes	No	No idea
17	Does your community receive assistance (e.g., clean water distribution or sanitation facilities) during floods or heat?	Yes	No	No idea
18	What improvements would you like to see in water and sanitation services in your area?			

E. Safety and Protection

S No.	Questions	Response		
1	Have you or a member of your family migrated because of climate-related events?	Yes	No	No idea
2	If yes, was any child left behind during the migration? (With family member)	Yes	If yes, Why and how many-	No
3	Have your children needed to do extra work during climate-related events?	Outdoor chores (e.g., fetching water, helping in the fields)-	Boys (Yes/ No)	Girls (Yes/ No)
		Household chores (e.g., cooking, cleaning, caring for siblings)-	Boys (Yes/ No)	Girls (Yes/ No)
4	Did any of your children work outside the home to help the family during or after a climate event?	Yes	Sometimes	No
5	If yes, did they report health problems (e.g., heat exhaustion)?	Yes	Sometimes	No
6	Have you heard of or experienced cases of violence or exploitation affecting children in your community during floods or droughts?	Yes	Sometimes	No
7	Have girls faced risks (e.g., sexual violence) while fetching water or migrating?	Yes	Sometimes	No
8	Have your children been deprived of school/ AWC due to unsafe environments (fear of violence, theft, fighting, or sexual violence) during or after floods or extreme heat?	Yes	Sometimes	No
9	Have you or your children been displaced from your home due to flooding or extreme heat?	Yes	If yes, Seasonal or permanent?	No
10	Are you aware of any cases of child trafficking or exploitation linked to climate migration in your community?	Yes	No	No idea
11	Do your children feel safe in your current location/community?	Yes	No	No idea

12	Are concerns about children's safety increased during or after climate-related events?	Yes	Sometimes	No
13	Are there any community/NGO support programs to protect the well-being of children during climate-related events?	Yes	No	No idea
14	Do your children express concerns about their/Your future livelihoods due to changing local climate conditions?	Yes	Sometimes	No
15	Do your children express concerns about their/Your future livelihoods due to changing local climate conditions?	Yes	Sometimes	No
16	What supports or resources do you think would help improve the safety and security of children in your community during climate-related events?			

F. CULTURAL LOSSES

S No.	Questions	Response			
1	Are there any community-based support/ take care program available for young children/ pregnant women in your area?	Yes	No	No idea	
2	If yes, has this assistance decreased due to climate-related events?				
3	Have immigrant families in your community faced challenges accessing cultural or community support?	Yes	No	No idea	
4	How many traditional community events or festivals were disrupted or cancelled due to extreme weather events in the past year?	Community level-	Outdoor activities/ Festivals	Related to children	
5	Has your child's participation in outdoor cultural activities (e.g., festivals, traditional sports, traditional practices) decreased during the summer months?	Yes	No	No idea	
6	If yes, what percentage of these activities are affected?	%			
7	How many hours per day did your children spend outside during the summer last year?	No	2 Hours or less	2-5 hours	More than 5 hours
8	How many hours per day do they spend outside when it's hot or rainy?	No	2 Hours or less	2-5 hours	More than 5 hours
9	Do your children miss out on experiencing traditional seasonal events (e.g., going outside in the mild winter, spring, light rain) because of climate change?	Yes	No	No idea	
10	How often does your family visit relatives in rural or urban areas?	In Normal days - how many times in a year	Extreme heat/Rainfall - how many times in a year	Others	
11	How many community events (e.g., weddings, festivals, religious ceremonies) were cancelled due to bad weather last year?	None	1-2 3-4	5 or more	
12	Do you think family or community bonds have been weakened due to displacement or migration caused by climate events?	Yes	Sometimes	No	

13	Has environmental change (e.g., loss of local trees, water sources) affected cultural identity in your community?	Yes	No	No idea	
14	If yes, how has it affected cultural practices or traditions?				
15	Do you feel your children are missing out on the cultural experiences you enjoyed as a child?	Yes	Sometimes	No	
16	If yes, describe the experiences you missed:				
17	What supports or initiatives would help preserve cultural practices and childhood experiences in your community?				
18	How many hours a day does your child spend on mobile phone/TV screen?	Less than 1 hour	1-2 Hours	3-5 Hours	More than 5 hours
19	Do these hours increase in extreme climatic conditions? If yes, then by what percentage?	Upto 10 %	10-25%	25-50%	More than 50%
20	What kinds of programmes do you think children watch on TV?	Religious	Animated/ Cartoon	Cultural	Games
		Hindi Bollywood	Korean/International Movies		Others
21	Do you feel that due to the language/ presentation of these programmes you are lagging behind in your traditional games/ presentation etc.?	Yes	No	No idea	

6.6 Stakeholder Outreach details

Area	Activity	Female Caregivers	Male Caregivers	Children	Frontline workers (ICDS, Medical & Health)	Other Officials	TOTAL
Ayad	HouseHold	6	7	0	4	0	17
Machhla magra	HouseHold	8	4	0	6	0	18
Machhlamagra PHC	FGD with SP	0	0	0	7	1	8
Khempura	HouseHold	7	3	0	4	0	14
CMHO (Medical and Health)	IDI	0	0	0	0	2	2
FGD- ASHA ANM, Kishanpol	FGD with SP	0	0	0	7	0	7
Bhupalpura PHC	IDI	0	0	0	0	2	2
Krishimandi PHC- FGD	FGD with SP	0	0	0	4	0	4
Machhlamagra PHC	IDI	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sec 5 Satellite Hospital	IDI	0	0	0	0	1	1
PHC Krishmandi	IDI	0	0	0	0	1	1
Neemachkheda kacchi basti	HouseHold	9	2	0	3	0	14
FGD- Women Neemachkheda	FGD	17	0	0	0	2	19
Pula GPS School	IDI	0	0	0	0	2	2
Alipura	HouseHold	9	1	0	0	0	10
Krishnapura (Colony)	HouseHold	5	2	0	0	0	7
Krishnapura (River front)	HouseHold	7	2	0	0	0	9
Pratapnagar FGD-AWW	FGD with SP	0	0	0	20	3	23

Purohito ki Madri MIA	HouseHold	9	6	0	3	0	18
Banjara Basti Gariyawas	HouseHold	11	2	0	0	0	13
Bagariya Basti, Rly Stn	HouseHold	7	4	0	0	0	11
Sajjan Nagar	HouseHold	9	3	0	2	0	14
Gandhi nagar Harijan basti	HouseHold	11	1	0	0	0	12
Bhilu rana basti	HouseHold	10	3	0	2	0	15
Purohito ki Madri MIA	FGD	9	0	0	0	0	9
Gariyawas	FGD	11	0	0	0	0	11
Bagariya Basti, Rly Stn	FGD	0	7	0	0	0	7
Sajjan Nagar	FGD	0	5	0	0	0	5
Gandhi nagar Harijan basti	FGD	13	0	0	0	0	13
Bhilu rana basti	FGD	11	0	0	0	0	11
UPS, Neemach mata	FGD-Children	0	0	20	0	3	23
UPS, Sajjan nagar	FGD-Children	0	0	11	0	2	13
Udaipur Municipal Corporation	IDI	0	0	0	0	7	7
Disaster Management Team	IDI	0	0	0	0	4	4
ICDS Dept.	IDI	0	0	0	0	4	4
TOTAL PARTICIPATION		**169**	**52**	**31**	**62**	**35**	**349**
		48%	**15%**	**9%**	**18%**	**10%**	

6.7 Demographic/Socio-economic data of surveyed communities

Socio-economic

Total members in Family (average)	Male	Female	Total
	2.7	3	5.7

Total Children in family (Under 14 Yrs) (average)	Male	Female	Total
	1	1.5	2.5

Total Monthly Income (Combined) (average)	Male	Female	Total
Slum	below 10000	up to 5000	10000-15000
EWS	10000-12000	up to 5000	10000-20000
LIG	10000-20000	Below 10000	20000-30000

Study status n Distance (average)	Child age	Study status	Distance School/ AWC
Child: 01	0 to 5	AWC	Below 1 km
Child 02	0 to 5	AWC	Below 1 km
Child 03	05 to 10	Primary	Below 1 km
Child 04	10 to 16	Upper Primary	Below 1 km
Child 05	16 to 18	Sec/ Senior Sec	1 to 5 km

Demographic

Distance from House (average)	**School**	**AWC**	**Hospital**
	Below 1 Km	Below 1 Km	1 to 5 km

Do you live in an area prone to Flood/ extreme rainfall/Water logging or heatwaves?	**Yes**	**No**	**Cant say**
	73%	17%	10%

How would you assess your housing's capacity to withstand extreme heat or flooding?	**Yes**	**No**	**Cant say**
		17%	10%

Ward wise communities

Ward		Area	Major Affected from	Vulnerable Communities
1		Neemach kheda Kacchi Basti	Heat	Bhil/ Gameti Dholi/ Bhaat/ Nat
8		Sajjan Nagar; Koumi Ekta Nagar	Heat & Flood	Muslim
9		Gandhi Nagar Harijan Basti	Heat & Flood	Harijan Meghwal/ Balai
		Bhilurana Basti, Sajjangarh	Heat & Flood	Bhil/ Gameti Oad/ Od
13		Kishanpol Uttar	Heat	Muslim
14		Machhla Magra	Heat	Muslim Meghwal

Category	Livelihood/ Income source	Family Size
ST	Daily wages, Work at Construction sites, Domestic Help	Medium to big
SC	Juggling, Drumming on special occasions/festivals, Puppet making and shows, Rag picking, Bagging	Big
Minor	Driving, Small-scale work, Slaughtering shops, Domestic help, Street Vendors, Scrap Collection	Medium to big
SC	Sewage/Cleaning Work (Contract basis/ Govt Jobs)	Medium
SC	Driving, Daily wages, Rug making (Small scale), Domestic helps, work at Construction sites	Medium
ST	Work at Construction sites, Domestic Help	Medium
SC	Debris transportation on donkeys in old city/ narrow streets	Medium
Minor	Driving, Support work in Restaurants/Hotels, Small-scale work, Street Vendors, Helpers in Agriculture produced market	Medium to big
Minor	Small-scale work, Slaughtering shops, Street Vendors, Support staff in Shops/Hotels, Automobile work (Mechanic/ Support)	Medium to Big
SC	Domestic Help, Small Scale work, Driving	Medium to Big

Ward		Area	Major Affected from	Vulnerable Communities
28		Banjara basti, Gariyawas	Flood	Banjara Sargara Purbia
34		Bagaria Basti	Heat and Flood	Bagaria/ Vagaria
35		Lohar Colony, Ayad	Flood	Muslim
40		Purohito Ki Madri Kacchi basti (MIA)	Heat	Gadiya Lohar Meena/ Garasia Bhil Kumhar/ Prajapat
65		Alipura	Flood	Muslim
67		Krishnapura	Flood	Meghwal Salvi Kharwar Chadana

Category	Livelihood/ Income source	Family Size
SC/ Semi nomadic	Small scale work, Domestic Help, Helpers in Agriculture produced market	Medium to big
SC	Street vendor, Domestic helps, Helpers in Agriculture produced market	Medium
OBC	Small scale work, Street Vendors/ Departmental Stores in small scale	Medium to small
SC	Broom making and sale, Junk dealers, Rag picking, Bamboo work, Second-hand furniture sale business	Big
Minor	Helpers at Iron shops (Welding work), Small-scale work, Scrap Collection, Slaughtering shops, Automobile work (Mechanic/ Support)	Medium
SC/ Nomadic	Small scale work (Matel equipment making and sale in very small scale)	Big
ST	Factory labour in Industrial area, Daily wages, work at Construction sites	Medium to small
ST	Labour work in Factories, Daily wages work at Construction sites	Medium
OBC	Construction material sale (small scale), Domestic Help Labour in small scale factories	Small
Minor	Small-scale work at home, Support work in Restaurants/ Hotels, Domestic Help, slaughtering shops, Automobile work (Mechanic/ Support)	Medium to Big
SC	Driving, Domestic helps	Small to Medium
SC	Domestic helps, Small scale works, Owned small departmental stores	Small to Medium
OBC	Driving, Support work in Restaurants/Hotels, Marble polishing and cutting, Stone Sculpture making support work, Domestic helps	Small

6.8 Household Survey Responses

Household Survey Responses | Health and Nutrition

Are healthcare facilities (e.g., dispensaries, PHC) easily available in your area?	Yes	No	No idea	Yes, but timing issues
	63%	14%	0%	23%

If yes, how many government dispensaries/ Hospitals are available within 5 km?	1	2 to 3	4 or more	None
	75%	15%	0%	10%

Average travel time to the nearest dispensary (in minutes):	5 min	Up to 15 min	Up to 30 min.
	23%	45%	32%

Is emergency transportation/Vehicle available during a such incidents?	Yes	No	No idea
	71%	20%	9%

If not, what challenges do you face?	They do not answer/ pick the phone	Refuse to come	Do not have manners to talk	There is not enough space for vehicles to come	Other
	15%	5%	0%	65%	15%

Has any of your children faced delay in medical treatment due to unavailability of health care facilities?	Yes	No	If yes, how many times: 1-2	If yes, how many times: 3-5	If yes, how many times: More than 5
	9%	91%	50%	50%	0%

How would you describe the availability of medical staff and resources at local healthcare centres?	Good Enough	Not enough	Cant explain/ No idea
	75%	25%	0%

In the past year, has any of your children suffered from the following because of urban flooding or poor sanitation?	Diarrhoea or cholera	Malaria or dengue	Skin diseases (rashes, eczema)
	77%	43%	33%

Has there been any disruption in the supply of THR (take-home ration) or mid-day meals for your children?	Yes, less than 1 week	Yes, less than 2-3 week	Yes, upto 1 month	No
	71%	21%	5%	3%

During extreme heat, have your children experienced the following-	Heat exhaustion	Heat rash	Heat stroke	Diarrhea or cholera	Malaria or dengue	Skin diseases (rashes, eczema)	Breathing issues	Sleep disturbances or fatigue
	55%	11%	0%	77%	43%	33%	25%	66%

In that situation, how did you arrange food for the children?	Managed with whatever we had	Asked from my neighbours	Borrowed
	67%	0%	33%

Have you noticed a change in your children's nutrition during such events?	Decreased frequency of meals	Weight loss	Demand for dietary variety/different types of food	Reluctance to eat
	40%	25%	11%	79%

Did the doctor or ANM ever tell you about any of these diseases?	Stunted	Wasting	Malnutrition / low weight	Anaemia	No
	11%	11%	54%	0%	24%

Do you think developmental delays (e.g., cognitive, physical development) related to health or nutrition issues in your children?	Yes	No
	77%	23%

Have your children sought counselling or mental health help?	Yes	If yes, how many times	No
	0%	0%	100%

Have outdoor activities or play time been reduced due to health or environmental conditions?	Yes	We can say	No
	75%	25%	0%

Do You/your children feel safe during extreme weather events?	Yes	We can say/ No idea	No
	25%	0%	75%

What is the biggest health or nutrition challenge your children face during floods or extreme heat?	Complete or hygienic food is not available	Raw material/ food items are highly priced	No government supply	Absence of cook/ Kitchen supporting staff	Poor quality meal	Others
	66%	23%	66%	0%	9%	0%

Household Survey Responses | Education

Do all children go to school/Anganwadi?	Yes	No	Some don't go
	71%	16%	13%

In case of heavy rains or flood in Aayar (River), is there a holiday in school/Anganwadi or do you stop sending your children to school/Anganwadi?	If there is a leave, then for how many days?	If you do not send the child, then for how many days?
	7 to 10 days	upto 15 days

Is any crèche/Anganwadi Centre (AWC)/School in your area closed due to flood or extreme heat?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	75%	15%	5%

Have you noticed an increase in absenteeism/ irregularity at AWC / play school/ School after such incidents?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	81%	0%	19%

	Irregular	Dropped out	Course not completed	Less interest in study	Exam result affected
Does this affect children's studies? If yes, then how?	69%	19%	19%	33%	81%
Any special impact on girls' education?	53%	33%	19%	19%	75%

Are enough efforts made by AW Worker/teachers to bring children back to AWC/creche after such incidents?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	66%	25%	9%

Have your children ever felt extreme heat while going to school?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	75%	15%	10%

If yes, what kinds of challenges did S/he face?	Heat exhaustion/ weakness	Dizziness	Lack of shading elements on the pathways	Skin related diseases	Other- Distance issues (Absence)	Other- Issues between peers
	91%	77%	50%	33%	3%	9%

Have you noticed any difficulties in children's ability to concentrate or perform well in school during the extreme heat?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	66%	34%	0%

Are there any measures in place at your child's school or playground to address high temperatures (e.g., shaded areas, availability of drinking water, seating areas, etc.)?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	41%	35%	24%

Did your child feel any kind of challenges during urban flood? If yes, then what kind of challenges?	Access issues due to water logging	Access issue due to Mud/ other reason	Centre/School converted as a shelter	School Holidays	Damage building	Diseases
	88%	73%	33%	33%	10%	71%

How many days were AWC/ schools closed last year due to floods or Heat? (approximate)	1 Week or less	1-4 weeks	More than 4 weeks	Opened
	55%	26%	19%	0%

Are there any measures in place at your child's school or playground to address high temperatures (e.g., shaded areas, availability of drinking water, seating areas, etc.)?	Yes	No	Not Confirmed
	41%	35%	24%

Have you noticed any negative changes in your child's studies due to floods or extreme heat?	Low marks	Complaints from teachers	Reluctance to go to school	Difficulty in understanding a particular subject/chapter	Others
	29%	33%	66%	10%	9%

Were there any school/NGO/AWC initiatives to help children recover lost documents?	Yes	If yes, Name of the school/org?	No	No Idea
	0%	0%	66%	34%

Have you noticed any negative changes in your child's behaviour due to floods or extreme heat?	Irritability	Anger	Stress	Not feeling like studying	Staying alone/ not talking to friends	Other- Increased Screen time	Other- Fighting with peers
	67%	67%	55%	41%	13%	43%	19%

Household Survey Responses |WASH

Where do you get your drinking water from?	Tap water at home	Community tap	Hand-pump	Own tubewell/ Well	Community tubewell/ Well	Water tanker Supply (Govt/ Private)	Bottled water	Direct from River/lake
	71%	15%	15%	9%	0%	11%	23%	0%

How far is this water source from your house?	At home	100 meters	100-500 meters
	71%	10%	19%

How long does it take to fetch water?	upto 5 min	5-10 min	10-20 min	More than 20 min
Winters	5%	38%	43%	14%
Summers	0%	23%	57%	20%

Have your children complained of the following after drinking water?	Bad taste	Smell	Illnesses (e.g. diarrhoea, vomiting)
	50%	50%	0%

Do you treat drinking water at home?	Yes	No	if Yes How- filtering water through cloth/ mesh	if yes, How- Boiling	If yes, How- Alum	If yes, Others
	100%	0%	66%	24%	10%	0%

Status of the toilet	Own/ at home	Sulabh/ Community based	Open defecation
	77%	33%	0%

Do you feel that the place where you go to defecate is safe for your child?	Yes	No	If no, why- Toilet cleaning issues	If no, why- Water issues	If no, why- Toilet seat is big	If no, why- Safety issues/No proper lights
	50%	50%	33%	33%	9%	25%

Are your children missing out on school, AWC or childcare because of waterborne diseases or sanitation problems?	Yes	No	Not remembered
	66%	34%	0%

Have your children suffered from skin infections or rashes after coming in contact with flood water?	Yes	No	No idea/ Cant say
	17%	33%	50%

Has there been a change in water availability in your area due to flooding or extreme heat?	Yes	No	If yes, please explain
	91%	9%	0%

Has the lack of clean drinking water or good diet affected your children's daily activities or routine?	Yes	No
	100%	0%

Have your children had water-borne diseases (eg, diarrhoea, cholera) in the past year?	Yes	No	Not remembered
	66%	34%	0%

Have you noticed an increase in child health problems due to unsafe drinking water or poor sanitation?	Yes	No	Not remembered
	50%	50%	0%

How many Community taps/Handpump/ Borings are there in your colony?	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 8
	75%	25%	0%

Are these sources clean and sufficient to meet your home's needs?	Yes	No	No idea
	25%	75%	

Does your community receive assistance (e.g., clean water distribution or sanitation facilities) during floods or heat?	Yes	No	No idea
	0%	100%	0%

Household Survey Responses |Safety

SAFETY

Have you or a member of your family migrated because of climate-related events?	Yes	No	No idea
	5%	95%	

If yes, was any child left behind during the migration? (Left him with some family member)	Yes	If yes, Why and how many-	No
	100%	full time	

Have your children needed to do extra work during climate-related events?				
Outdoor chores (e.g., fetching water, helping in the fields)	Boys- Yes	Boys- No	Girls -Yes	Girls- No
	29%	0%	71%	0%
Household chores (e.g., cooking, cleaning, caring for siblings)	Boys Yes	Boys- No	Girls- Yes	Girls- No
	0%	0%	80%	20%

Did any of your children work outside the home to help the family during or after a climate event?	Yes	Sometimes/ Part Time	No
	25%	40%	35%

If yes, did they report health problems (e.g., heat exhaustion)?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	45%	0%	55%

Have you heard of or experienced cases of violence or exploitation affecting children in your community during floods or droughts?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	25%	25%	50%

Have girls faced risks (e.g. sexual violence) while fetching water or migrating?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	11%	22%	67%

Have your children been deprived of school/AWC due to unsafe environments (fear of violence, theft, fighting, or sexual violence) during or after floods/extreme heat?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	5%	5%	90%

Are concerns about children's safety increased during or after climate-related events?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	66%	15%	19%

Have you or your children been displaced from your home due to flooding or extreme heat?	yes, Seasonal	Yes, permanent	No
	0%	0%	100%

Are you aware of any cases of child trafficking or exploitation linked to climate migration in your community?	Yes	No	No idea
	0%	50%	50%

Are there any community/NGO support programs to protect and well-being of children during climate-related events?	Yes	No	No idea
	15%	50%	35%

Do your children express concerns about their/Your future livelihoods due to changing local climate conditions?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	21%	21%	58%

Do your children feel safe in your current location/ community?	Yes	No	No idea
	76%	14%	8%

Household Survey Responses | Cultural Loss

Are there any community-based support/take care program available for young children/ pregnant women in your area?	Yes	No	No idea
	12%	88%	0%
Have immigrant families in your community faced challenges accessing cultural or community support?	Yes	No	No idea
	66%	34%	0%
How many traditional community events or festivals were disrupted or cancelled due to extreme weather events in the past year?	Community level	Outdoor activities/ Festivals	Related to children
	15%	15%	5%
Has your child's participation in outdoor cultural activities (e.g., festivals, traditional sports, traditional practices) decreased during the summer months?	Yes	No	No idea
	77%	23%	0%
Do your children miss out on experiencing traditional seasonal events (e.g., going outside in the mild winter, spring, light rain) because of climate change?	Yes	No	No idea
	15%	0%	85%
Do you think family or community bonds have been weakened due to displacement or migration caused by climate events?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	81%	19%	0%
Has environmental change (e.g., loss of local trees, water sources) affected cultural identity in your community?	Yes	No	No idea
	33%	67%	0%
Do you feel your children are missing out on the cultural experiences you enjoyed as a child?	Yes	Sometimes	No
	100%	0%	0%
Do you feel that due to the language/presentation of these programmes you are lagging behind in your traditional games/presentation etc.?	Yes	No	No idea
	91%	9%	0%

How many hours per day did your children spend outside during the summer last year?	No	2 Hours or less	2-5 hours	More than 5 hours
	12%	83%	5%	0%

How many hours per day do they spend outside when it's hot or rainy?	No	2 Hours or less	2-5 hours	More than 5 hours
	67%	33%	0%	0%

How many community events (e.g., weddings, festivals, religious ceremonies) were cancelled due to bad weather last year?	None	1to 2	3 to4	5 or more
	21%	46%	33%	0%

How many hours a day does your child spend on mobile phone/TV screen?	Less than 1 hour	1-2 Hours	3-5 Hours	More than 5 hours
	23%	55%	17%	5%

Do these hours increase in extreme climatic conditions? If yes, then by what percentage?	Upto 10 %	10-25%	25-50%	More than 50%	No
	13%	46%	41%	0%	0%

What kinds of programmes do you think children watch on TV?	Religious	Animated/ Cartoon	Cultural	Games	Hindi Bollywood	Korian/ International Movies	Others
	14%	53%	17%	68%	41%	31%	9%

How often does your family visit relatives in rural or urban areas?	In Normal days, how many times in a year -	Extreme heat/ Rainfall - how many times in a year
	4-5 Times	1-2 Times

Do you feel that due to the language/presentation of these programmes you are lagging behind in your traditional games/presentation etc.?	Yes	No	No idea
	91%	9%	0%

6.9 Ward-wise OPD registration and immunization data

Health department ward-wise data

OPD Registrations in Udaipur 2023 and 2024

PHC Name	Pratapnagar		Neemach Mata		Madri		Krishi Upaj Mandi		Machhla Magra		Ayad	
Annual Average	460	%	160	%	130	%	130	%	170	%	210	%
Jan-23	450	97.8	170	97.8	130	100.0	130	100.0	150	88.2	230	109.5
Feb-23	460	100.0	170	100.0	130	100.0	120	92.3	210	123.5	200	95.2
Mar-23	460	100.0	180	100.0	110	84.6	110	84.6	160	94.1	210	100.0
Apr-23	410	89.1	130	89.1	120	92.3	110	84.6	150	88.2	200	95.2
May-23	530	115.2	180	115.2	130	100.0	120	92.3	160	94.1	210	100.0
Jun-23	490	106.5	180	106.5	140	107.7	140	107.7	190	111.8	220	104.8
Jul-23	490	106.5	160	106.5	130	100.0	140	107.7	170	100.0	210	100.0
Aug-23	410	89.1	150	89.1	140	107.7	130	100.0	150	88.2	200	95.2
Sep-23	410	89.1	160	89.1	110	84.6	130	100.0	160	94.1	190	90.5
Oct-23	430	93.5	160	93.5	110	84.6	120	92.3	150	88.2	200	95.2
Nov-23	410	89.1	150	89.1	130	100.0	140	107.7	180	105.9	220	104.8
Dec-23	560	121.7	180	121.7	160	123.1	160	123.1	190	126.7	220	104.8

Table 11. OPD Registrations in Udaipur (2023)

PHC Name	Pratapnagar		Neemach Mata		Madri		Krishi Upaj Mandi		Machhla Magra		Ayad	
Annual Average	466	%	171	%	123	%	135	%	182	%	209	%
Jan-23	510	109.4	170	99.4	160	130.1	160	118.5	190	104.4	230	110.0
Feb-23	460	98.7	190	111.1	130	105.7	110	81.5	220	120.9	190	90.9
Mar-23	480	103.0	190	111.1	100	81.3	120	88.9	180	98.9	200	95.7
Apr-23	510	109.4	110	64.3	110	89.4	110	100.0	160	87.9	190	90.9
May-23	490	105.2	160	93.6	130	105.7	130	96.3	160	87.9	190	90.9
Jun-23	570	122.3	170	99.4	130	105.7	130	96.3	190	104.4	200	95.7
Jul-23	510	109.4	150	87.7	150	122.0	150	111.1	190	104.4	210	100.5
Aug-23	470	100.9	160	93.6	130	105.7	150	111.1	180	98.9	220	105.3
Sep-23	460	98.7	170	99.4	100	81.3	120	88.9	170	93.4	230	110.0
Oct-23	470	100.9	180	105.3	90	73.2	130	96.3	150	82.4	200	95.7
Nov-23	490	105.2	190	111.1	120	97.6	150	111.1	180	98.9	220	105.3
Dec-23	590	126.6	210	122.8	130	105.7	160	118.5	210	115.4	230	110.0

Table 12. OPD Registrations in Udaipur (2024)

Bhupalpura		Sector 14	
190	%	150	%
180	94.7	150	100.0
180	94.7	160	106.7
170	89.5	160	106.7
160	84.2	150	100.0
180	94.7	170	113.3
190	100.0	160	106.7
220	115.8	130	86.7
220	115.8	140	93.3
190	100.0	130	86.7
180	94.7	120	80.0
190	100.0	160	106.7
200	105.3	150	100.0

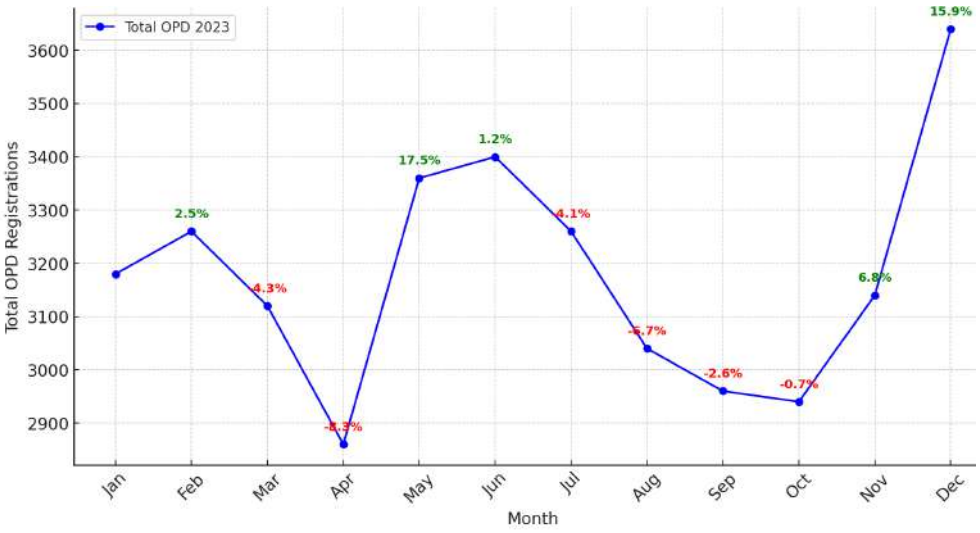


Fig59. Consolidated Registration Trends for 2023 with % change highlighted

Bhupalpura		Sector 14	
194	%	152	%
210	108.2	140	92.1
190	97.9	150	98.7
180	92.8	160	105.3
190	97.9	140	92.1
120	61.9	160	105.3
220	113.4	180	118.4
230	118.6	170	111.8
210	108.2	160	105.3
190	97.9	130	85.5
180	92.8	110	72.4
200	103.1	160	105.3
210	108.2	160	105.3



Fig60. Consolidated Registration Trends for 2024 with % change highlighted

0-6 years Immunization percentage (2023 - 2024)

PHC Name	Pratapnagar	Neemach Mata	Madri	Krishi Upaj Mandi	Machhla Magra	Ayad	Bhupalpura	Sector 14
Jan-23	69.70%	71.29%	79.81%	68.00%	67.75%	76.66%	67.77%	70.50%
Feb-23	67.33%	70.08%	81.33%	71.03%	71.13%	78.12%	67.80%	69.90%
Mar-23	68.90%	69.98%	87.45%	72.33%	74.45%	76.10%	69.31%	68.85%
Apr-23	61.11%	61.10%	77.77%	70.01%	55.55%	60.55%	53.33%	60.40%
May-23	49.95%	55.25%	75.10%	61.31%	49.75%	62.67%	55.51%	66.69%
Jun-23	52.33%	54.50%	71.91%	58.60%	51.66%	64.11%	54.45%	68.15%
Jul-23	51.50%	53.33%	70.00%	57.98%	55.10%	66.66%	56.66%	63.65%
Aug-23	72.00%	79.10%	77.21%	68.28%	77.77%	55.67%	49.90%	64.53%
Sep-23	73.69%	78.33%	87.15%	68.21%	74.51%	64.10%	51.15%	67.15%
Oct-23	71.10%	72.51%	85.50%	71.67%	79.13%	78.09%	75.50%	76.85%
Nov-23	76.33%	74.45%	80.00%	67.79%	73.37%	75.48%	71.05%	71.03%
Dec-23	62.89%	68.25%	76.11%	68.50%	70.33%	75.90%	65.16%	70.35%

Table 13. Immunization percentage (2023)

PHC Name	Pratapnagar	Neemach Mata	Madri	Krishi Upaj Mandi	Machhla Magra	Ayad	Bhupalpura	Sector 14
Jan-23	71.05%	70.00%	72.25%	70.00%	69.10%	74.45%	66.71%	73.10%
Feb-23	68.88%	69.95%	78.25%	71.50%	72.33%	77.77%	67.66%	68.88%
Mar-23	69.10%	69.90%	75.88%	73.33%	74.40%	72.12%	68.16%	68.85%
Apr-23	68.13%	65.10%	72.25%	71.50%	66.67%	68.50%	61.11%	64.45%
May-23	65.05%	61.75%	69.66%	59.15%	58.50%	60.00%	61.85%	51.55%
Jun-23	58.55%	59.90%	61.66%	55.55%	57.75%	58.25%	63.35%	50.95%
Jul-23	57.01%	57.75%	62.33%	57.50%	49.90%	57.10%	60.50%	65.10%
Aug-23	68.31%	75.55%	78.10%	69.90%	72.33%	56.66%	48.88%	61.09%
Sep-23	71.11%	77.77%	81.41%	70.12%	73.10%	49.45%	47.50%	66.66%
Oct-23	72.10%	72.50%	84.45%	72.41%	70.00%	72.20%	68.85%	69.15%
Nov-23	72.25%	75.15%	78.66%	68.81%	71.55%	77.10%	70.50%	70.00%
Dec-23	49.05%	58.85%	68.12%	60.05%	69.99%	74.50%	63.35%	69.90%

Table 14. Immunization percentage (2024)

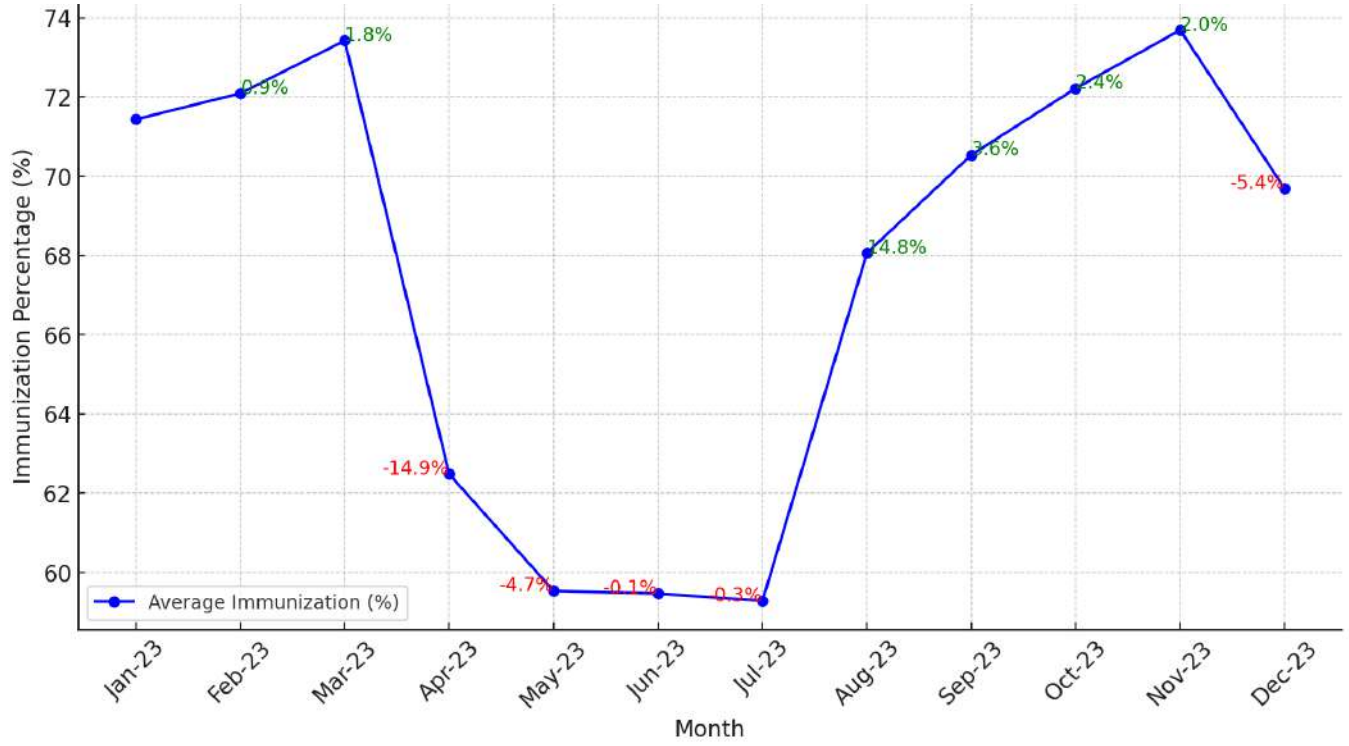


Fig61. Average monthly Immunization Trends in Udaipur (2023)

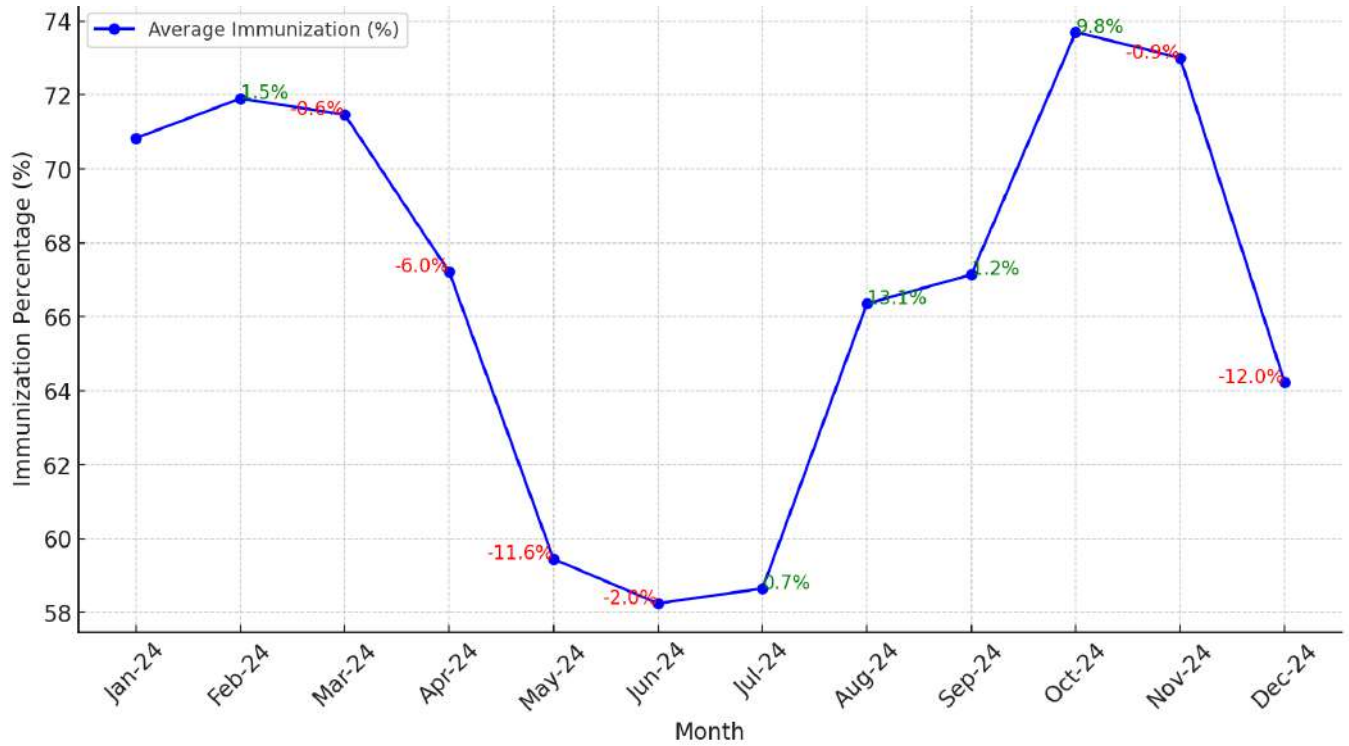


Fig62. Average monthly Immunization Trends in Udaipur (2024)

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