Assessing and Managing Loss and Damage for Children

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

Response Measures and Recommendations (Volume III)











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Abbreviations

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AF	Adaptation Fund
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA/MPW	Accredited Social Health Activist/ Multi-purpose Worker
AWW / AWH	Anganwadi Worker / Anganwadi Helper
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CANSA	Climate Action Network South Asia
CECOEDECON	Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society
CCDRR	Child-Centric Disaster Risk Reduction
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
COP	Conference of the Parties (Annual UN climate conference where countries negotiate climate agreements)
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CRCAP	City Resilience Climate Action Plan
CCRI	Children's Climate Risk Index
CCC	Children in a Changing Climate
CMHO	Chief Medical and Health Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDMA / DDMO	District Disaster Management Authority/Officer
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DD-ICDS	Deputy Director, Integrated Child Development Services
DEEO	District Elementary Education Officer
ECCE / ECD	Early Childhood Care and Education/Early Childhood Development
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
FLW	Frontline Worker
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
L&D	Loss and Damage

LCAP	Local Climate Action Plan
LS	Lady Supervisor (ICDS)
M&E / MEL	Monitoring & Evaluation / Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MAM / SAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition / Severe Acute Malnutrition
MIS	Management Information System
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NAPCCHH / SAPCCHH	National / State Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal
NGO / CBO	Non-Governmental Organization / Community-Based Organization
NYKS / NSS / NCC	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan / National Service Scheme / National Cadet Corps
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPD	Outpatient Department/Outdoor Patients
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
POSHAN	Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment
PWD	Public Works Department
QA	Quality Assurance/ Questions and Answers
RCHO	Reproductive and Child Health Officer
RMRS	Rajasthan Medical Relief Society
SAPCC/ RAPCC	State Action Plan on Climate Change/ Rajasthan Action Plan on Climate Change
SB60	60th Subsidiary Bodies Session
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDRF / DDRF	State / District Disaster Response Fund
SHG	Self-Help Group
SIERT	State Institute of Educational Research and Training
THR	Take-Home Ration
UDA / UMC / USCL	Udaipur Development Authority / Udaipur Municipal Corporation / Udaipur Smart City Limited
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF/UNFPA	United Nations Children's Fund/ United Nations Populations' Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCD	Women and Child Development Department
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism
WZCC	West Zone Cultural Centre

Executive Summary

This report, "Assessing and Managing Loss and Damage for Children: Local-level evidence to inform global-level action in Udaipur, Rajasthan: Response Measures and Recommendations, Volume III," is a continuation of the earlier Volumes I and II of the series Assessing and Managing Climate-induced Loss and Damage (L&D) for Children. Building on the evidence from previous studies on the impacts of extreme heat and urban flooding on children in Udaipur, this volume presents a children-focused Loss and Damage response measures that translate research findings into actionable strategies and recommendations. It provides a comprehensive plan to evaluate children's health, nutrition, education, WASH, safety, and cultural impacts from the escalating effects of climate change. It aims to reduce both economic and non-economic loss and damage among children, while strengthening institutional, infrastructure, and community.

Findings from the Volume II study highlighted that children (ages 0-14) are among the most vulnerable to the growing risks posed by climate-induced events. Extreme heat has led to rising incidences of heat exhaustion, dehydration, and vector-borne diseases, while urban flooding has disrupted access to clean water, healthcare, and education. Nutritional losses were observed due to food spoilage, reduced dietary diversity, and limited feeding practices during disasters. Education systems faced frequent interruptions due to unsafe school infrastructure, absenteeism, and inadequate mobility. WASH challenges worsened due to water contamination, blocked drainage, and reduced access to sanitation facilities. Children's safety was compromised during floods and heatwaves, increasing risks of accidents, neglect, and psychosocial stress. Non-economic losses, including the erosion of children's play spaces, cultural heritage, and community identity were also significant, indicating more profound impacts on their emotional and social development.

The analysis further revealed systemic and institutional gaps; fragmented departmental responses, limited integration of child-sensitive perspectives in climate and urban planning, and the absence of localised monitoring systems to assess child-specific vulnerabilities. These gaps underline the urgent need for multi-sectoral coordination across government departments, local authorities, and community institutions to ensure sustained, inclusive adaptation measures that focus on children.

Therefore, this report proposes child-centered response measures and recommendations for Udaipur to guide city-level loss and damage assessment and policy integration from the children's perspective. The study seeks to ensure that climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies explicitly recognise children as central stakeholders. It calls for integrating child resilience measures into the broader climate and urban governance ecosystem, strengthening data systems, aligning institutional mandates, and embedding risk-informed planning for children at every level of governance.

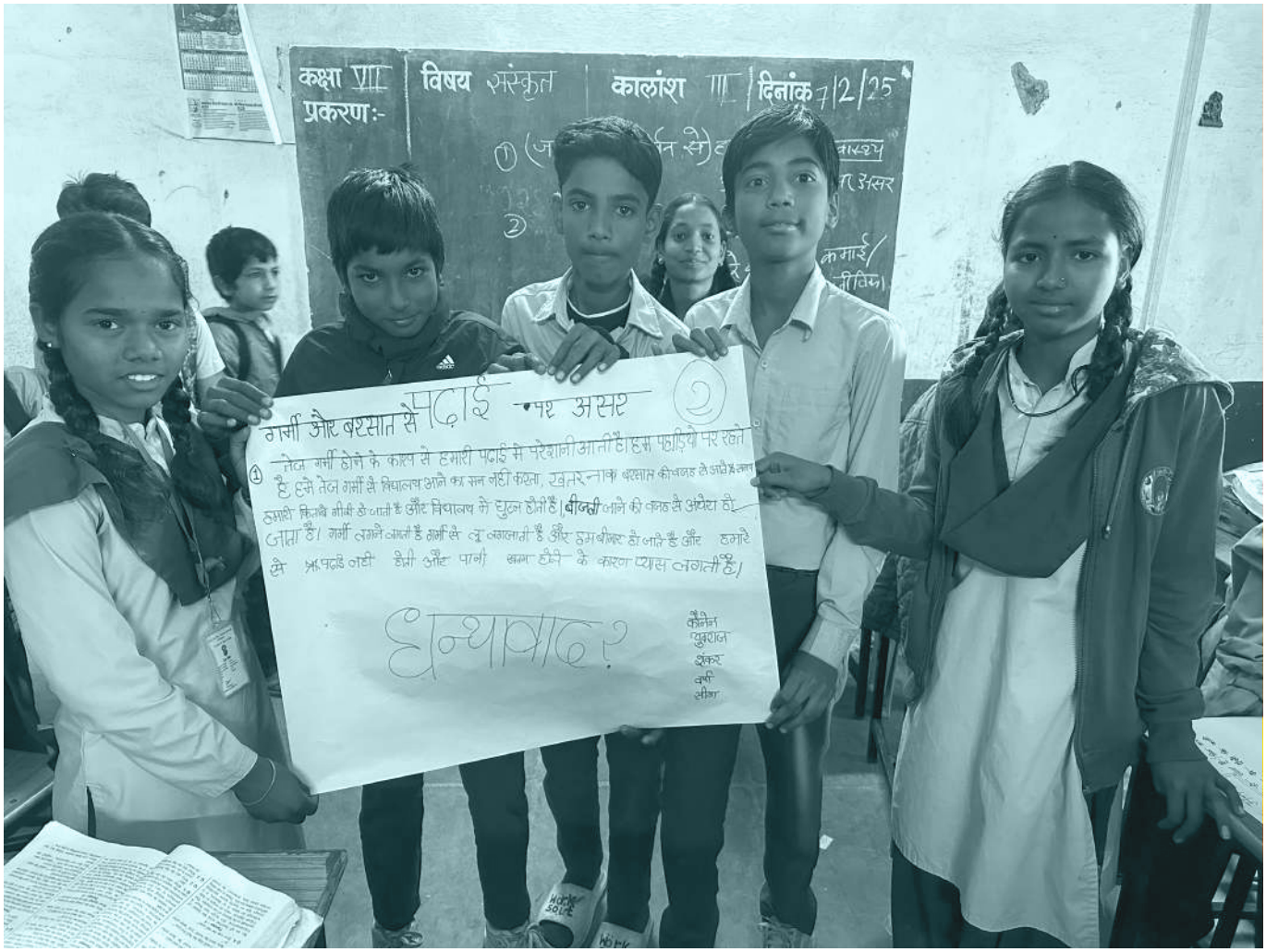
The report aligns with global, national, and subnational policies. At the global level, it is guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) and the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage under the UNFCCC, which emphasise inclusive risk reduction, adaptive capacity strengthening, and resilience for vulnerable populations, including children. At the national level, it aligns with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the National Action Plan on Human Health (NAPCCHH), the National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), and the National Disaster Management Policy, ensuring coherence between India's climate and child development policies and actions. At the state and local levels, it corresponds with the State Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (SAPCC/SAPCCHH) and local resilience initiatives led by the Udaipur Municipal Corporation (UMC), integrating efforts of the Medical and Health Department, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Police Department, Cultural and Heritage bodies, and Community-Based

Organisations (CBOs) for a convergent climate response.

The response measures and recommendations emphasise four key directions:

1. Identify domain-wise focus areas and key indicators for L&D assessment for children.
2. Strengthening institutional roles and coordination mechanisms within UMC's Child Resilience Cell to coordinate and monitor child-focused adaptation actions.
3. Institutionalising child-centered data systems and monitoring to track climate impacts and adaptation progress for short, mid-, and long-term.
4. Integration with global and national policy frameworks, climate financing mechanisms, technical partnerships, and contributing to knowledge networks to fund innovative, locally led child-focused L&D assessment measures.

By identifying the children-focused thematic areas for mapping climate impacts on children, strengthening departmental roles to address children-focused L&D, and integrating response measures across global frameworks, national and sub-national plans, financial mechanisms, and multi-stakeholder partnerships, Udaipur can build a comprehensive, child-responsive approach to addressing loss and damage. This approach places children at the centre of climate action, whose survival, growth, protection and participation are essential to building a resilient future. Investing in children's climate resilience is a priority for delivering long-term gains across health, education and social systems.



1 Introduction

1.1 Context and Rationale

Udaipur is experiencing an increasingly unpredictable and severe climate pattern, marked by recurring urban flooding during the monsoon and prolonged periods of extreme heat during the summer months. These climate stressors are becoming seasonal and cyclical phenomena that affect the city every year. The frequency, intensity, and duration of these events have escalated over the past decade, directly disrupting essential urban systems and disproportionately affecting young children.

Children are more vulnerable to climatic shocks as their physiology makes them highly susceptible to dehydration, heat stress, respiratory infections, and vector-borne diseases. Their dependence on adults for mobility, nutrition, health care, and protection means that any disruption in services or household stability places them at immediate risk. When climate events damage infrastructure, disrupt access routes, or halt services, children face simultaneous risks to their survival, growth, and development.

Findings from Assessing and Managing Loss and Damages for Children, Udaipur Volume II study provide compelling evidence of this vulnerability. Analysis of ward-level service data, focus group discussions, and household surveys showed clear seasonal spikes in pediatric OPD cases, especially diarrheal and respiratory illnesses, during peak heat months and immediately after urban floods. Routine immunisation coverage consistently fell during April to July, coinciding with periods of extreme heat. Take-Home Ration (THR) distribution was frequently disrupted due to transport delays, spoilage, and electricity outages at Anganwadi Centers (AWC). Growth monitoring activities for children under five are often paused during these climate events, delaying detection of malnutrition, further compounding health risk.

Access to education has also been repeatedly disrupted. Schools and Anganwadi Centres in low-lying settlements experience multiple closure days every monsoon season due to waterlogging and unsafe approach roads. Even when schools remained open, children were often unable to reach them as bridges and internal lanes became inaccessible. These disruptions not only interrupt academic continuity but also reduce access to midday meals, health check-ups, and safe environments for play and socialisation. Girls in particular face heightened barriers, as parents often restrict their movement during such periods due to safety concerns.

Urban flooding has severely compromised water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems in the city. Community consultations revealed that floodwater frequently contaminates drinking water sources, and silt accumulation makes public water storage tanks unusable for weeks. Many households reported having to rely on unsafe or distant water sources after floods, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases among children. In several riverbank slums, restoring the potable water supply took more than two weeks, forcing families into prolonged, unsafe conditions. Limited drainage systems, solid waste accumulation, and lack of preventive desilting before the monsoon further exacerbate these WASH-related risks.

Climate-induced disruptions are also increasing protection risks for children. When families temporarily migrate after climate shocks, children are left behind with minimal supervision or are taken along into insecure and exploitative labour environments. Girls face increased harassment and assault risks when they must use altered routes due to flooded streets or damaged bridges. Frontline workers and parents highlighted a lack of quick safety response mechanisms such as escorts, helplines, and responsive policing during climate emergencies.

Beyond survival and safety, children's cultural development is also affected. Many children are unable to participate in traditional outdoor cultural activities, seasonal festivals, and local folk performances, which are often cancelled or scaled down due to climate disruptions. This limits their exposure to local cultural heritage, reduces intergenerational transmission of traditions, and

diminishes opportunities for community bonding and identity-building. The erosion of cultural participation is an emerging form of non-economic loss and damage that is often overlooked but can have long-term impacts on children's sense of belonging and well-being.

Volume III builds on these insights by offering response measures and recommendations to institutionalise loss and damage at the city level from the perspective of children. There is currently no city-level assessment of loss and damage that integrates municipal corporation, health, ICDS, education, safety, and cultural departments to respond specifically to the climate-related risks faced by children. With a coordinated, child-focused approach, the city can address the climate vulnerability of its youngest residents during extreme events. This report outlines a child-centered climate loss and damage response measures and recommendations for Udaipur, Rajasthan, that can be scaled up to other cities and eventually at the national level.

1.2 Methodology for child-centered L&D

The methodology for developing the Child-Centered L&D Assessment follows a systematic, children-centered, evidence-based approach that integrates evidence generation, institutional mechanisms, and policy linkages to translate findings into actionable strategies. It builds on the recognition that children experience unique and disproportionate climate impacts across five main domains, capturing economic and non-economic losses and damages across:

- Health and Nutrition
- Education
- WASH
- Safety and Protection
- Cultural Identity

The indicators identified under these five domains serve as the foundation for assessing vulnerability, exposure and adaptive capacity of children. Each domain outlines targeted interventions with clear stakeholder roles. This domain-based structure ensures that interventions are context-specific, equitable and directly linked to children's everyday experiences.

The L&D assessment methodology aligns response measures across the five domains within a structured results framework of Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes, and Impacts. This approach ensures that each intervention directly contributes to measurable indicators, while maintaining accountability, scalability, and coherence with national climate-health plans and global Loss and Damage frameworks.

- **Inputs** represent the foundational resources, infrastructure, funding, and capacity-strengthening activities that enable systemic climate preparedness. They are the tangible and intangible resources to initiate child-centred Loss and Damage (L&D) response measures.
- **Outputs** are the immediate results of the deployment of inputs, which include direct deliverables such as service delivery mechanisms, infrastructure maintenance, awareness generation (IEC), and emergency actions.
- **Outcomes** are the short- to medium-term results that show functionality of systems during climate events. They reflect the effectiveness of the actions in ensuring service continuity, improved access, and institutional coordination during and after climate events.
- **Impacts** represent the ultimate effect of climate-induced loss and damage and the long-term well-being. The response measures will capture the long-term benefits and effect of reduced malnutrition and illness, improved education and safety, access to WASH services, and preservation of cultural identity.

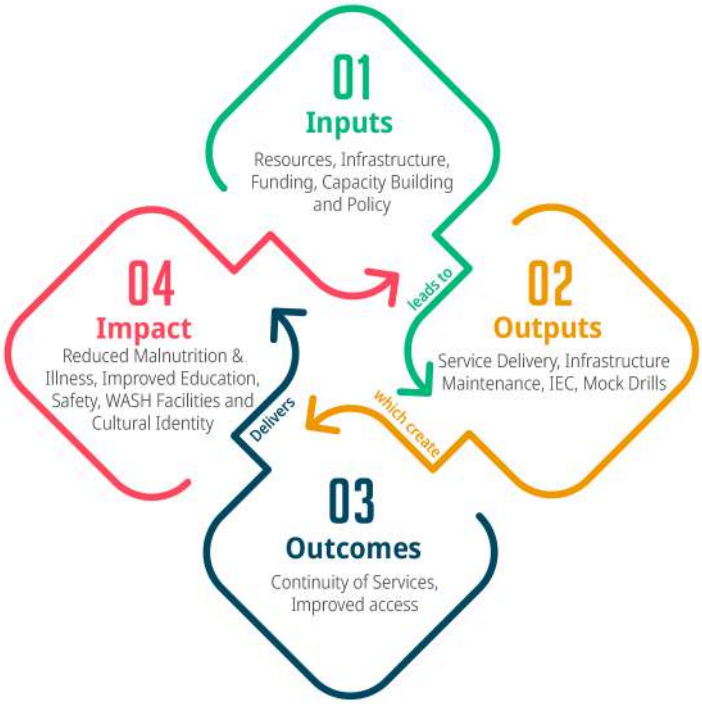


Figure 1: Framework for Child-Centered Loss and Damage (L&D) Response

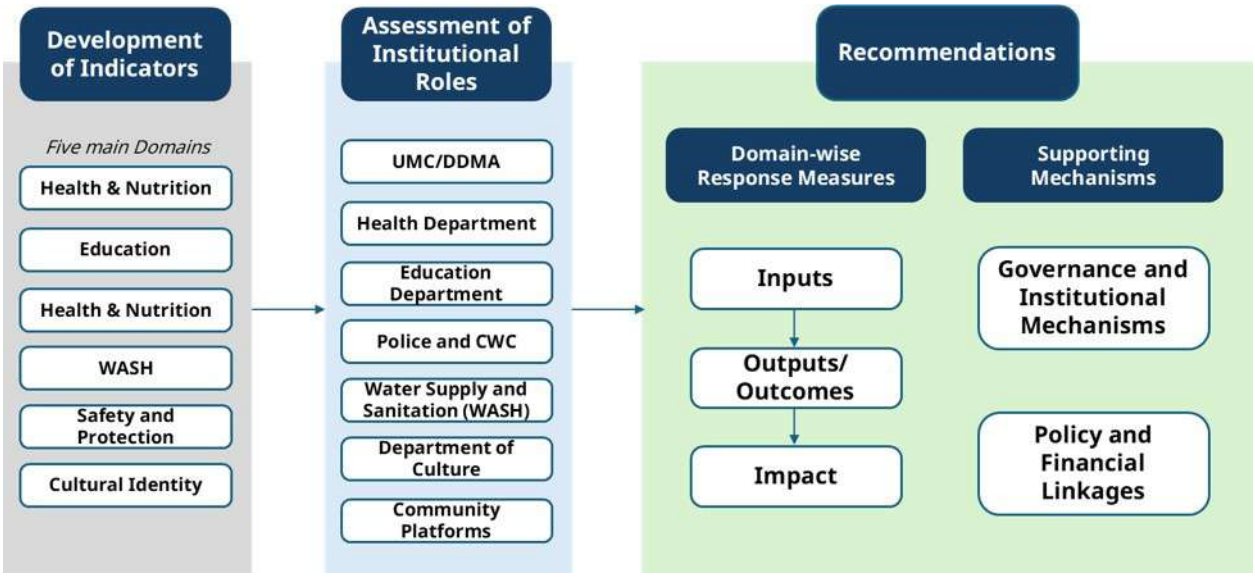


Figure 2: Methodology for Child-Centered L&D Assessment

Effective implementation of child-centered L&D actions requires strong local governance. The evidence from each domain is synthesised into actionable recommendations that align with broader climate-resilience goals. These measures bridge immediate needs (preparedness, early warning, and health system strengthening) with long-term strategies (infrastructure resilience, education continuity, and livelihood adaptation). Each recommendation at the input level contributes to the immediate positive outcomes and overall impact envisaged for each domain.

The local action will be supported by policy, governance, and financial mechanisms at multiple levels. Recommendations are mainstreamed to align sustained resource mobilisation, scalability, and coherence between local action and global climate commitments. The methodology demonstrates a cohesive pathway from data to decision-making, linking child-specific evidence to targeted response measures, institutional mechanisms, and financing frameworks. It strengthens Udaipur's case for a child-responsive L&D assessment across health and nutrition, education, safety, and culture, in a changing climate.

2 Domain-wise Response Measures

This section presents a structured framework of domain-wise response measures aimed at addressing climate-induced loss and damage affecting children. Drawing on evidence from earlier studies (Volume I & II), it outlines strategies across five main domains: Health, Nutrition, Education, WASH, Safety and Protection, and Cultural Identity.

Each domain details focused actions, measurable indicators, and expected outcomes that will strengthen children's growth and well-being. The domain-wise response measures demonstrate a holistic and integrated approach to safeguarding children from the multifaceted impacts of climate change in Udaipur. Across health, nutrition, education, WASH, safety and protection, and cultural identity domains, interventions combine infrastructure improvements, community engagement, and targeted capacity strengthening to enhance resilience before, during, and after climate-related events.

By linking preparedness with timely action and sustained community participation, these measures ensure continuity of essential services, protect child health and safety, and support psychosocial and cultural well-being.

2.1 Health & Nutrition

Children experience recurrent spikes in diarrheal, respiratory, and heat-related illnesses during peak summer and post-flood periods. Volume II findings recorded a 10 to 15% decline in routine immunisation coverage and a sharp rise in pediatric OPD visits during April- July, reflecting system stress under climatic extremes. Limited surge staffing, inadequate cooling in health facilities, and disrupted outreach services further constrain timely care, compounding nutritional and developmental risks.

Within the Health and Nutrition domain, parameters are categorised under four dimensions:

(i) Child morbidity and mortality associated with heat, vector-borne, and waterborne illnesses,

(ii) Continuity of preventive and curative health services,

(iii) Nutrition security and service delivery,

(iv) Caregiver and child well-being, covering hygiene practices, feeding behaviour, and psychosocial health during climate shocks.

These dimensions together provide a comprehensive basis for quantifying both immediate and long-term climate impacts on child health and nutrition.

	Actions	Key Indicators
Inputs	• Recruit surge staff for summer/ monsoon • Deploy mobile health vans • Install solar-powered vaccine refrigerators • Stock ORS, zinc, and pediatric first-aid kits • Train FLWs (ANMs and ASHAs) on heat stress and pediatric triage • Provide insulated storage boxes, solar fans, and power backup for AWCs	• % of PHCs with cold chain storage for vaccines • No. of Surge staff recruited • % of Trained FLWs • No. of AWCs with hygienic and dry storage • % of THR batches tested • No. of AWWs trained • No. of Mobile clinics held • % immunisation sessions completed

	Actions	Key Indicators
	• Establish THR quality assurance protocols • Train AWWs/AWHs on safe storage, hygiene, and growth monitoring. • Conduct mobile immunisation and child health camps during heat/flood months • Run weekly OPD surveillance bulletins • Extend PHC hours during heatwaves • Maintain fixed weekly THR delivery schedule with contingency stocks • Conduct catch-up nutrition counselling for mothers • Resume growth monitoring within 7 days of disruptions	• Weekly OPD reports generated • % THR distributions on time • No. Number of Growth monitoring sessions held
Outputs/ Outcomes	• Adequate staff • Sufficient stock of medicines and vaccinations • Timely review of health bulletin • Regular nutritional intake • Reduced delays in care-seeking • Increased on-time immunisation coverage • Lower seasonal OPD spikes • Improved continuity of nutrition services • Early identification and referral of malnourished children	• Increase in staffing in PHC/CHC/AWC • % of children completing immunisation on schedule • OPD incidence per 1,000 children by month • % of caregivers reporting child anxiety • Sleep disturbance post-climate shock • % of children under 5 screened monthly • % SAM/MAM detected and referred • % households reporting extra borrowing to cover food/school after the disruption
Impacts	• Reduced child morbidity and mortality from climate-sensitive illnesses • Improved early childhood survival • Reduced prevalence of wasting and underweight • Improved physical and cognitive development outcomes	• Under-five morbidity rate • Under-five mortality rate • Stunting prevalence • Wasting rate (%) • Underweight rate (%) • Age-appropriate milestone attainment

2.2 Education

Educational continuity is severely disrupted by climate-induced events such as flooding, extreme heat, and waterlogging. Flooded roads, unsafe travel routes, and classroom heat stress often lead to prolonged school and AWC closures, reducing attendance and participation, particularly among girls. These disruptions interrupt learning cycles, hinder access to midday meals, and affect socialisation and emotional well-being. Teacher absenteeism and reduced morale further weaken classroom learning, and in many cases, prolonged interruptions result in permanent dropouts among vulnerable children. Within the Education domain, indicators are grouped under four dimensions:

1. Physical access and school infrastructure resilience,
2. Learning continuity and adaptive instruction,
3. Service reliability during climate events
4. Participation and retention, covering attendance, dropout rates, and gender-specific impacts.

Together, these dimensions assess how climate variability affects both the physical and functional aspects of children's learning environments.

	Results	Key Indicators
Inputs	• Retrofit schools/AWC for extreme heat conditions • Raised plinths and improved drainage in low-lying schools/AWCs • Install cooling fans and shade • Map climate-vulnerable routes • Train teachers on continuity planning • Provide supervised school support or transport during flood • Maintain remote or staggered classes during closures • Ensure midday meal continuity/ Ensure PDS/THR is maintained • Ensure learning continuity during climate disruptions through hybrid flexible school hours, remote/ staggered classes, and safe transportation • Ensure hydration facilities during heatwaves/floods • Support teachers with climate-responsive continuity planning and psychosocial care for children	• % of AWCs/Schools accessible within 500m of flood-safe road • No. of schools/AWCs retrofitted with cooling fans/shade • Vulnerable routes mapped • Total days of closure avoided; or compensation to missed days • % children receiving meals during disruption

	Results	Key Indicators
Outputs/ Outcomes	• Improved safety and accessibility of school routes during heat and flooding • Access to flexible or alternative learning options • Decrease in school dropouts • Reduced gender disparities in attendance	• Dropout rate by gender • % schools maintaining teaching days
Impacts	• Long-term educational attainment and reduced learning loss from climate shocks • Enhanced psychosocial stability, cognitive growth, and life skills among children through uninterrupted education • Reduce risks of early marriage, child labour and protection issues linked to school closures • Strengthen household and community resilience through sustained child learning outcomes	• Average attendance rate • Completion rate • Literacy and numeracy benchmarks • Re-enrolment rates

2.3 WASH

Recurrent floods in the Ayad River frequently contaminate water sources, fill tanks and pipelines with silt, and disrupt supply for extended periods. Riverbank settlements often experience unsafe water for more than two weeks post-flood, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, particularly diarrheal outbreaks. Weak drainage systems, limited preventive desilting, and inadequate community awareness exacerbate these challenges, putting additional burden on caregivers and restricting children's access to safe water for drinking, hygiene, and sanitation.

To address these issues, a structured set of actions has been outlined, focusing on preparedness, response and long-term resilience. These measures include the pre-positioning of mobile water tanks and filtration units, formation of rapid desilting teams, installation of raised platforms and sealed storage systems and training of community volunteers to manage local water safety.

	Actions	Key Indicators
Inputs	• Pre-position mobile water tanks and filtration units near schools, AWCs, and community clusters • Deploy rapid desilting and restoration teams before the monsoon • Install raised storage platforms and sealed containers to protect water quality during floods	• No. of Mobile units available • No. of Rapid Response Teams trained • No. of volunteers active • No. of water sources desilted • % water samples meeting standards • Digital dashboard updates

	Actions	Key Indicators
	• Train FLWs and community water and hygiene volunteers, including youth and older children • Conduct pre-monsoon desilting and cleaning of key water sources (community taps, handpumps, tanks, wells etc.) • Run monthly water quality tests in schools/AWCs and share results with communities • Publish ward-level water safety dashboards accessible through local information centers and schools	
Outputs/ Outcomes	• Reduced duration of unsafe or interrupted water supply after flood or heat events • Improved community and caregiver reporting on water quality issues	• Median days of water restoration • % households accessing safe water within 72 hrs post-flood
Impacts	• Lower incidence of diarrheal and WASH-related diseases among children under five during and after floods or heatwaves • Improved child health, nutrition, and school attendance through sustained access to clean water and hygiene • Enhanced community resilience through child and caregiver participation in WASH preparedness and monitoring	• Incidence of diarrheal cases per 1,000 • Child OPD visits for WASH-related illness

2.4 Safety & Protection

Floods and climate-related disruptions in Udaipur often force families to migrate or relocate temporarily, leaving children unsupervised or exposing them to insecure environments. Girls are particularly vulnerable, facing increased risks of harassment along altered routes, while awareness and use of protective services such as Childline (1098) remain low. Existing police safety systems are not fully climate-responsive, and there are no rapid patrols or escort mechanisms during floods or extreme weather events, leaving children at heightened risk of abuse, accidents or neglect.

To address these risks, a comprehensive Safety & Protection response measure will need to link inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. At the input level, rapid response patrols, community child protection volunteers, and safe relocation facilities have to be established. Outputs will need to include timely safety escorts, awareness campaigns on protective services, and the establishment of safe spaces for children during floods.

	Actions	Key Indicators
Inputs	• Train police, frontline workers, and teachers on child protection, trauma response and psychosocial first aid during climate events • Map high-risk transit routes to schools, AWCs, PHCs and playgrounds during floods/heatwaves • Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for child protection patrols and climate • Conduct school and AWC escort patrols during extreme heat/flood days • Publicise Child Helpline 1098 through community announcements, AWCs, hospitals, parks, public transport and schools • Establish clear referral linkages among frontline workers, Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and police	• Total % of police person trained • Routes mapped • SOPs approved • Patrols conducted • 1098 awareness posters/ announcements • No. of child protection referrals
Outputs/ Outcomes	• Reduced cases of child harassment, exploitation and unsafe mobility during climate events • Improved trust, reporting and response to protection risks among children and caregivers • Reduced child protection risks	• No. of harassment cases reported • % referred within 24 hrs
Impacts	• Enhanced child safety and psychosocial resilience during climate shocks through stronger institutional coordination and community vigilance • Reduced risk of trafficking, exploitation, child marriages, child labour, and gender-based violence linked to displacement and income loss during floods or heatwaves • Sustained caregiver and community confidence in local protection systems, contributing to long-term resilience	• No. of child labour cases • Girls' dropout rates from schools • No. of trafficking rescues • % reduction in climate-linked protection cases

2.5 Culture and Identity

Seasonal festivals, folk performances and cultural activities in Udaipur are frequently disrupted or cancelled due to heat waves and floods, limiting children's opportunities to participate in community traditions. Such disruptions reduce cultural exposure, intergenerational learning, and social bonding, which are critical for nurturing children's sense of identity, belonging, and pride in their heritage.

To ensure children's continued engagement with culture despite climate disruptions, a range of measures needs to be envisaged. Climate-resilient event spaces, portable stages, and trained cultural facilitators will organise festivals, folk performances, and play sessions in ways that are safe during heat waves and floods.

Regular scheduling of these activities, combined with community outreach and awareness campaigns helps maintain children's participation and encourages intergenerational learning.

	Actions	Key Indicators
Inputs	• Establish a cultural continuity fund for children • Provide climate-safe indoor and shaded venues (schools, AWCs, community halls) • Support local artists and folk groups to conduct child-focused mobile sessions	• No. of artists supported • No. of safe venues secured • Funds allocated
Outputs	• Organise mobile puppet, folk dance, and storytelling workshops for children • Conduct toy-making workshops • Set up cultural learning corners at AWCs/school with traditional games, toys, and stories	• No. of cultural sessions held • No. of children participating
Outputs/ Outcomes	• Access to cultural learning despite climate disruptions • Strengthened emotional well-being and creative expression among children and caregivers	• % of children participating in cultural events • Frequency of sessions
Impacts	• Preservation and intergenerational transmission of cultural identity among children • Strengthened community cohesion and child resilience through cultural pride and shared traditions	• No. of traditional events held per year • Community survey scores on cultural identity

Apart from domain-specific impacts, there are cross-cutting, interconnected impacts that directly or indirectly affect children during extreme climate events. Income loss, or reduced income for vulnerable communities, impact livelihoods and has a cascading non-economic impact on children, resulting in reduced spending on health, education, and recreation.

2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of Indicators

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is essential for tracking the progress of child-focused climate resilience measures across Udaipur. The M&E system is presented in the previous section under key indicators at the input, output, outcome, and impact levels. The indicator set draws directly from the benchmarks and field insights documented in Volume II's Stakeholder Engagement Report, ensuring continuity between research and implementation. Indicators are clustered into five thematic domains that capture child well-being outcomes during and after climate disruptions.

To support decision-making and strengthen accountability, it is essential to ensure that both economic and non-economic losses and damages experienced by children during climate shocks are accounted for. The short- and long-term response measures include monitoring immediate actions, such as rapid service restoration and safety interventions, as well as long-term outcomes, such as sustained child health, educational continuity, and psychosocial well-being. Combining quantitative indicators with qualitative insights from communities will enable departments to identify gaps, respond quickly to emerging risks, and plan adaptive strategies. Periodic reviews will enable the city to assess progress on outcomes and departmental accountability in safeguarding children's rights during climate events.



3 Governance and Coordination Mechanisms

As per the latest amendments to the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act 2025[1], all municipal corporation cities are mandated to establish an Urban Disaster Management Authority (UDMA), chaired by the Municipal Commissioner. This institutional reform provides a formal governance platform for integrating climate-related Loss and Damage (L&D) into the urban disaster management plan. Accordingly, the child-centred L&D Assessment should be embedded within the UDMA's policy mandate to maintain a comprehensive disaster management database linked to the city-level disaster risk assessment.

To institutionalise child-focused climate impacts, the UMC should establish a Child-Focused Climate Cell, chaired by the Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioner, as Chair of the UDMA, will oversee the coordination, monitoring and cross-departmental convergence required to address climate impacts on children. The Commissioner can designate a City Nodal Officer responsible for routine coordination, inter-departmental convergence, and monitoring of child-specific recommendations. Each department should identify a dedicated point of contact to support data sharing, reporting, and follow-up on child-related actions. This Cell will oversee the implementation of domain-wise response measures, coordinating planning, budget allocations, data systems, and targeted interventions for children. Ward Committees comprising of Ward Parshads, frontline workers, and school heads will be responsible for local data collection, implementation and monitoring.

3.1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

A robust institutional and governance framework with clear departmental roles is important for a child-centered Loss and Damage (L&D) assessment. Within this structure, the Health Department will manage pediatric surge response and climate-linked illnesses, ICDS will ensure continuity of nutrition and early childhood services, and the Police and Child Welfare Committees (CWC) will address child protection risks. Education Department will ensure learning continuity, safe access routes, alternative learning arrangements, and monitoring absenteeism and dropout risks during climate events. The WASH Department (PHED/UMC) will ensure safe water supply, drainage management, flood-safe toilets, and rapid restoration of school and AWC WASH services. Cultural departments will support preservation of local traditions, while Ward Resilience Committees will anchor community participation, local monitoring, and accountability.

The departmental operational plans assign specific mandates, lead units and timelines to key departments and partners for implementing the assessment across the five main domains. This section outlines the key action areas under various departments for implementing child-centered L&D measures. Each component identifies key actions and assigns lead responsibility to relevant

1. Government of India. (2025). *Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Act No. 10 of 2025)*. Ministry of Home Affairs. Retrieved from https://ndma.gov.in/sites/default/files/PDF/DM-Amendment-Act-2025.pdf

departments and officers, ensuring coordinated, accountable, and sustained delivery of child-focused climate resilience outcomes.

Convergence across departments will be strengthened through a Knowledge and Data Cell (ICCC) as detailed in the next section, which will enable integrated planning, evidence-based decision-making, and technical support for departments. Monitoring and accountability will be institutionalised through a Dashboard and M&E System that tracks the indicators across domains. The suggested roles of relevant departments and responsible personnel have been outlined below:

3.1.1 Udaipur Municipal Corporation (UMC)

Udaipur Municipal Corporation (UMC) will serve as the city-level lead agency to convene and coordinate across all urban departments that impact children. It will ensure infrastructure resilience, inter-departmental convergence, financing, and monitoring. The Commissioner will appoint a Nodal officer to assess, review and monitor the impacts of climate on children and serve as a point of contact for convergence across departments.

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
City-Level Leadership & Coordination	• Lead the child-centered L&D Assessment • Develop a Knowledge Cell with a Dashboard for monitoring • Convene regular inter-departmental review meetings on progress against the indicators.	• DM, Municipal Commissioner
Financing & Resource Mobilisation	• Create a dedicated Budget Line within the UMC budget • Facilitate joint budget planning with other related departments • Mobilise external funding (DMFT/ CSR)	• Municipal Commissioner
Social and Community Engagement	• Formation of Ward Committees • Lead IEC campaigns on climate safety, child protection, and public health • Facilitate safe public spaces and green corridors for children to restore normalcy post-disruption	• UMC appointed officer/ NGO Partner

3.1.2 District and Urban Disaster Management Authority (DDMA/UDMA)

Role: Climate risk planning, multi-departmental convergence, preparedness financing, and emergency response coordination for children.

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Climate-Child Risk Mapping	• Integrate child-focused risk and vulnerability mapping into the District and Urban Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)	• District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO); DPO • UMC Commissioner and WCD wing

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Seasonal Preparedness Planning	• Issue seasonal climate advisories; prepare pre-monsoon and pre-heat action plans for children's services (health, AWC, WASH, school safety)	• DDMO + UDMA + CMHO + DD-ICDS + DEEO+ UMC City Engineer
Contingency Budgeting & Relief Pre-positioning	• Earmark contingency funds for children's WASH, nutrition, education continuity, and health surge supplies	• UDMA + Collector (Chair DDMA) + Treasury Officer
Emergency Coordination & Incident Command	• Activate Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) during climate events; ensure service continuity of AWCs/ Schools/PHCs	• UDMA + DDMO + District Collector+ Commissioner UMC
Community Preparedness & Mock Drills	• Conduct child-sensitive mock drills, early warning drills, and first-aid training in schools and AWCs	• UDMA + DDMO + SDRF/NGO Partners + Education Department
Post-Event Rapid Assessments	• Lead multi-sectoral rapid loss & damage assessments within 7 days of a climate event	• UDMA + DDMO + Planning Department + UNICEF/NGO support

Other important roles of DDMA:

- Maintain and update a child-focused disaster risk database with ward-wise hazard maps and service disruption data.
- Oversee integration of climate-L&D indicators into the DDMP.
- Trigger and coordinate real-time activation of all line departments during climate shocks to ensure uninterrupted services for children.
- Coordinate pre-positioning of resources and relief kits [ORS, zinc, water tanks, Take-Home Ration (THR) stocks, learning kits, dignity kits] before forecasted heat/flood events.
- Mobilise State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) for rapid repairs and temporary facilities.

3.1.3 Medical & Health Department

Role: Child health continuity, surge response, and surveillance.

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Mobile Outreach & Surge Staffing	Mobile child health camps during peak months; recruit seasonal ANMs/ASHA	CMHO, RCHO
Cold Chain & Power Backup	Solar refrigerators, generator backup in PHCs	CMHO, RCHO
Surveillance & Early Warning	Weekly child OPD and disease bulletins linked to climate triggers	District Epidemiologist / RCHO
Capacity strengthening	FLW capacity strengthening	CMHO

3.1.4 Education

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Safe access and Infrastructure	Retrofit AWCs, safe access to schools	Education Department, PWD
Learning Continuity	Flexible and hybrid learning options, catch up and re-enrolment drive for migrant children	Education Department, School Board
Dropout Prevention	Psychosocial support and monitor absenteeism, especially of the girl child	Education Department, School Board
Mid-Day meals	Monitor nutritional intake, THR stocks during disruptions	Education Department, ICDS, Anganwadi School Board

3.1.5 ICDS

Role: ECCD, pre-school education, nutrition continuity, growth monitoring, and caregiver counselling.

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
THR & Supplementary Nutrition	THR buffer stock, QA protocols, insulated storage, SHG management	DD-ICDS, CDPO
AWC Infrastructure	Electricity supply, fans, safe play spaces, Clean Water supply, child-friendly toilets	DD-ICDS + UMC coordination
Growth Monitoring	Monthly anthropometry, digital data entry, catch-up camps post-shock	CDPO, LS, AWWs
Caregiver Counselling	Group sessions on child nutrition during climate stress	DD-ICDS
Pre-School Education-related material	Age-appropriate teaching-learning material supply after an extreme climate situation. Regular monitoring	Director-ICDS, UNICEF/ Other subject experts/ NGOs
Capacity Strengthening	FLW capacity Strengthening	DD-ICDS

3.1.6 WASH

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Safe drinking water	Install filtration units, cleaning units, and mobile units	Water Supply Department, PHED[SD1.1]
Sanitation and Drainage Facilities	Oversee maintenance of clean and functional toilets in schools/AWC,	Drainage and Sewerage Department
Water Quality	Conduct water quality monitoring for contamination. Desilting, filtration	Irrigation and Hydraulic Department

3.1.7 Police and Child Welfare Committee

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Climate-Safe Transit	Patrols on school/AWC routes during floods/heat; escort services	DYSP Women & Child Cell, Beat Officers, UMC Engineers
Childline 1098 Awareness	Generate awareness through school and community campaigns, develop IEC materials	Police PRO + District Child Protection Unit
Trauma-informed Response	Train all police on child protection during climate emergencies	CWC / UNICEF-CSO partners
Incident Response Monitoring	Real-time linkage of 1098 to the dashboard	Women & Child Cell, Anti-Child Trafficking Unit[SD1.1], CWC, Local Police stations

3.1.8 Department of Culture & Local Cultural Groups

Role: Cultural continuity, folk traditions, community cohesion

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Cultural Continuity Fund	Assure small grants to local artists, folk groups, craft groups engaging with children	UMC Cultural Wing + Zilla Parishad Culture Office, WZCC
Mobile Cultural Events	Organise climate-resilient indoor and mobile festivals, puppet shows for children	WZCC, Cultural Officer + School Cultural Clubs
Children's Cultural Corners	Set up cultural play/learning corners in AWCs and schools/develop Teaching-Learning Materials in local dialects.	Cultural Wing + ICDS + Education Department + SIERT

3.1.9 Community Platforms (Ward Committees / NGOs / Youth Groups)

Role: Local ownership, community preparedness, and social accountability.

Focus Area	Key Actions	Lead Unit / Officer
Ward Resilience Committees	Formation of climate plans and micro-budgets	Ward Parshad + FLWs + School Heads
Volunteer Youth Brigades	Create First Responder teams, undertake WASH monitoring, and escort children	NGO Partners + NYKS/ NSS/NCC Units
Community Monitoring & Feedback	Maintain monthly citizen scorecards on services and disruptions	Local NGOs + UMC Engineers (Ward in charge)
Caregiver Engagement	Engage parent groups, create safe spaces and IEC on climate risks faced by children	ICDS + NGOs

3.2 Data Management

The UMC Nodal Officer can facilitate inter-departmental data flow and integration. A Knowledge and Data Cell or integrated ICCC can offer technical support for indicator monitoring, GIS mapping, while Ward Committees can validate dashboard findings and provide localised, community-driven feedback for continuous improvement.

The child-centered L&D response measures will need to be supported by an integrated data and dashboard system, enabling real-time tracking of disruptions and recovery across health, nutrition, education, WASH, safety, and cultural domains. Data will be drawn from multiple institutional sources, including:

- CMHO and PHC health MIS reports,
- ICDS and AWC digital growth monitoring records,
- School attendance registers, Education MIS,
- Police and CWC reports, Childline 1098 data.

The dashboard will feature GIS-enabled ward-level maps displaying service disruption hotspots, OPD surges, and restoration timelines. Automated alerts linked to meteorological forecasts will issue early warnings for heatwaves, floods, and related risks in the city. Ward-wise information will be accessible to UMC, frontline departments, and community representatives, strengthening coordination and transparency. During high-risk periods, i.e., April to July for heatwaves and July to September for floods, reporting should occur frequently, with regular updates for inter-departmental reviews and annual consolidation with the District and Urban Disaster Management Plan (DDMP/UDMP) as well as other Annual City Development Plans.

The M&E framework will be institutionalised under the proposed Knowledge and Data Cell within the UMC, ensuring standardized reporting, ward-level data collection, and spatial mapping of disruptions. Data should be collected through existing departmental systems with field-level validation conducted through Ward Committees and NGO partners.

3.3 Capacity Strengthening and IEC Strategy

The capacity strengthening and IEC Strategy aims to increase awareness, enhance community capacities, and reinforce institutional preparedness to prevent and mitigate both economic and non-economic losses. The strategy is designed for three key audiences:

- Departments and frontline institutions
- Parents and Caregivers
- Children

Departments and Frontline Workers

Capacity-strengthening interventions will target key stakeholder groups through modular, context-specific training programmes. Frontline workers and departmental officials need to respond effectively to climate-induced disruptions while ensuring that children's health, nutrition, education, protection, and cultural needs are safeguarded. It combines structured training modules with multi-channel communication campaigns to build institutional resilience.

Departments and Institutions	Capacity Strengthening across Domains
Frontline Workers (ANMs, ASHAs, AWWs)	• AWC and PHC drills on supply continuity (THR, ORS/Zinc, vaccines), ensuring children continue receiving essential services. • Psychosocial First Aid • Pediatric heat-health management • Safe water handling during floods • Flood response

Departments and Institutions	Capacity Strengthening across Domains
	• Caregiver counselling during climate shocks • Safe place identification
Police, Traffic Police & CWC	• Trauma-informed response for children exposed to stress • Harassment prevention (at home, public places, etc.) • Protocols for safe transit patrols during extreme events • Child trafficking and child labour after or during extreme events
Teachers and Education Staff	• Orientation on continuity of education during closures • Alternative learning methods • Ensuring safe school environments in heat-and flood-affected areas • School-based drills on safe evacuation, hydration practices, heatwave response, and flood-safe commuting routes.
UMC, DDM, UDA, PWD, PHED, and other service providers	• Integration of child-focused planning into ward-level resilience measures • Issue early warning alerts to vulnerable communities

Institutional communication will focus on strengthening preparedness, enhancing service continuity, and integrating early warning systems (EWS) across all domains:

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for service continuity in PHCs, AWCs, and schools.
- Display of climate action checklists (heat and flood protocols, safe WASH practices, emergency numbers, child safety procedures).
- Integrating EWS alerts in dashboards and departmental communication channels.

Parents and Caregivers

IEC for caregivers focuses on strengthening household-level preparedness and protective caregiving practices during climate extremes.

- **Multi-Media Campaigns:** Dissemination of information through radio spots, talk shows, WhatsApp messages, community posters, rallies, street plays, and newspaper articles.
- **Community groups:** Facilitating structured discussions through mothers' groups, parent circles, and Ward Resilience Committee meetings. Sharing local coping practices on heat protection, water safety, breastfeeding during climate stress and gender-sensitive safety behaviour. Mock drills and practice sessions for responding to climate emergencies.
- **Culture and folk media:** The IEC strategy will create community awareness through puppet shows, folk songs, storytelling, and mobile cultural vans and spread preparedness messages while reinforcing cultural identity, as embedding climate messages in culturally familiar formats often improves participation.

Children

Communication for children uses playful, accessible, and age-appropriate methods to build awareness without creating fear through:

- **Curriculum Integration:** Incorporating basic climate safety, heat protection, safe water behaviour, hygiene, and emergency numbers into school and AWC learning sessions. Introduce storytelling and activity-based learning to teach children how climate events affect health, school routines, water safety, and cultural life.
- **Engagement in Schools and Public Spaces:** Posters, drawing corners, group murals, and child-led awareness boards in schools and AWCs. Participatory activities such as climate diaries, peer-led clubs, and resilience games to reinforce positive behaviour.
- **Mock Drills and Practice Sessions:** Age-appropriate heatwave/flood drills that teach children how to stay safe and whom to approach during emergencies.

4 Policy Recommendations

Given children's vulnerability to both economic and non-economic loss and damage impacts, the newly mandated Loss and Damage Fund, and more broadly loss and damage financing, must address the under-representation of children's rights in global and national climate policy. The expert dialogue on children and climate change at COP29 Baku's 60th Subsidiary Bodies session (SB60) marked a milestone in the UNFCCC's 30-year history, as parties and stakeholders addressed children's unique and heightened climate vulnerabilities for the first time. The Informal Summary Report[2] referenced children in the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance for the first time[3].

Most major national climate policies, such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its eight missions, do not explicitly include children in their objectives, indicators, or outcome measures. Climate and child rights remain "siloed as separate focus areas" across Indian policymaking, with children "rarely recognised as citizens and affected persons in their own right" in climate debates or plans[4].

This policy vacuum leaves India's 460 million children[5] highly exposed to multiple intersecting risks such as heatwaves, floods, air pollution, and displacement, without any institutional safeguards. As UNICEF's Children's Climate Risk Index ranks India 26th out of 163 countries[6] in children's climate vulnerability, the lack of child-sensitive policy action deepens developmental inequities and reverses decades of progress in education, nutrition, and health.

Some climate impacts on children are already beyond the scope of climate action, making loss and damage for children inevitable. This chapter provides an outline for integrating Udaipur's evidence into policy and climate finance through:

(i) Recognising children's vulnerabilities within global frameworks,

(ii) Mainstreaming it into national and state health climate plans,

(iii) Strengthening the link to finance and ensure funding for both economic and non-economic losses impacting children,

(iv) Fostering strategic collaboration with INGOs and NGOs to develop strong knowledge networks and communities of practice dedicated to advancing child-centered climate adaptation.

4.1 Integration with Global Frameworks

The Santiago Network and the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) are two foundational pillars of the global policy architecture on Loss and Damage (L&D) under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement frameworks. Together, they operationalise how the world understands, coordinates, and supports vulnerable developing countries in addressing the irreversible impacts of climate change. Integration with both the Santiago Network and Warsaw International Mechanism ensures that Udaipur's efforts align with global climate justice principles.

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2. UNFCCC. (2024, September 20). *Informal summary report of the expert dialogue on children and climate change* (4 June 2024). https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Informal%20summary%20report%20of%20children%20dialogue_20.09.pdf
3. Samuel, S. A. (2024, November 18). *Children and climate finance: A matter of intergenerational trust*. Priestley Centre for Climate Futures, University of Leeds. https://climate.leeds.ac.uk/children-and-climate-finance-a-matter-of-intergenerational-trust/
4. Sekhar, J. (2024, November 14). India's children are paying the price for climate change. Count them as citizens. ThePrint. https://theprint.in/opinion/indias-children-are-paying-the-price-for-climate-change-count-them-as-citizens/2353796/
5. Yadav, M., & Bhalse, Y. (n.d.). *UNICEF warns: Children at risk of climate crisis in India*. People United for Law, Education, and Rehabilitation. https://puler.nliu.ac.in/unicef-warns-children-at-risk-of-climate-crisis-in-india/
6. UNICEF India. (2024, November 20). *UNICEF report highlights global megatrends influencing children's future*. https://www.unicef.org/india/press-releases/unicef-report-highlights-global-megatrends-influencing-childrens-future

Santiago Network

The Santiago Network, established at COP25 in 2019[7], serves as a critical mechanism for catalysing technical assistance to developing countries in averting, minimising, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change. The Santiago Network operates through a country-driven process that prioritises vulnerable groups, including children, youth, and women.

Udaipur, through the on-ground studies, can specifically highlight children's vulnerabilities to climate-induced loss and damage. Udaipur's case can strengthen global child-centered climate adaptation programmes, such as the Children in a Changing Climate (CCC) coalition[8] and its participatory approaches. The Santiago Network can further facilitate accessing technical guidance on integrating child rights considerations into loss and damage assessments, following principles outlined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child[9].

The Santiago Network complements the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) by enabling countries to plan and implement actions to address loss and damage. Udaipur can leverage both mechanisms in parallel, using the Santiago Network to build technical capacity while accessing the FRLD for financial resources to implement child-responsive recovery programmes.

Warsaw International Mechanism

The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM)[10], established at COP19 in 2013, provides the overarching framework for addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts. Udaipur's studies on children can leverage WIM platforms to share evidence of climate impacts on children in Udaipur, documented through comprehensive loss and damage indicators, and establish accountability mechanisms that protect children's rights to survival, development, protection, and participation in the face of climate change.

4.2 Mainstreaming in national/sub-national climate change guidelines

The National Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (NAPCCHH) , developed by India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2018, provides a comprehensive framework for strengthening against climate-sensitive health impacts, with an explicit focus on vulnerable populations, including children. The NAPCCHH 2021 further mandates the development of State Action Plans on Climate Change and Human Health (SAPCCHH) customised to regional climate vulnerabilities.

The Rajasthan SAPCCHH (2022-27) identifies the need for protecting children vulnerable to climate impacts. The loss and damage assessment for children in Udaipur can contribute to the implementation of the SAPCCHH through:

- Participatory climate vulnerability and capacity assessments focusing on children in identified hotspots
- Ensuring that Udaipur DDMP and UDMP integrate SAPCCHH priorities, maintaining coordination between health, education, WASH, and child protection departments during climate events
- Establishing community health worker networks (MPWs, AWW, ASHA workers, ANMs) trained to identify and report climate-sensitive illnesses in children, particularly in informal settlements

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7. Santiago Network. (n.d.). *Technical Assistance*. https://santiago-network.org/technical-assistance
8. Children in a Changing Climate. (n.d.). *A right to participate: Securing children's role in climate change adaptation*. PreventionWeb. https://www.preventionweb.net/files/11619_righttoparticipate1.pdf
9. UNFCCC. (2023, August 11). *Climate justice: Loss and damage finance for children — Child rights brief* (LD Briefing). https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Child%20Rights-LD%20briefing-11Aug2023.pdf
10. UNFCCC. (n.d.). *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*. https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/warsaw-international-mechanism
11. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. (2018, October). *National Action Plan for Climate Change & Human Health (NAPCCHH) — Approved draft* (Version as on 23 Oct 2018). National Centre for Disease Control. NAPCCHH with CSDs_2021.pdf

- Disaggregated reporting ensuring visibility of impacts on different child age groups (infants, early childhood, school-age).
- Child-responsive indicators across Health and Nutrition, Education, WASH, Safety, and Cultural Identity domains are integrated in monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
- Tracking under-5 mortality, malnutrition rates, and pediatric disease burden and educational loss.

L&D impacts children across various domains and the indicators should be incorporated into the Rajasthan State Action Plan on Climate Change (RAPCC)[12] monitoring framework to measure children's health and educational outcomes, and link them to climate-related non-economic loss and damage.

4.3 Financing Mechanisms

Studies indicate that **only 2.4% of climate finance** allocated over the past 17 years[13] has **supported child-responsive projects**. Current climate finance flows to children remain inadequate. To address this, it is crucial to prioritise and earmark funding that specifically targets the vulnerabilities of children to climate change.

In India, a wide range of existing schemes, programmes at national, state, district, and city levels already channel substantial resources for disaster risks and funds for women and children. Under the Disaster Management Act, NDRF and SDRF can be used to address climate-related impacts on children.

At the National level, the **National Health Mission (NHM)**[14] finances maternal and child health services, including RMNCH+A and urban health platforms, and can be used to strengthen paediatric surge capacity, heat-wave/flood clinics, and mental-health support for children. **Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0 scheme**[15] provides core funding for Anganwadi infrastructure, growth monitoring and supplementary nutrition for 0–6-year-olds, and is a primary vehicle to finance climate-resilient AWC building, THR and contingency rations during shocks. The **Samagra Shiksha Scheme**[16] is an overarching programme for school education from pre-school to class XII, supporting infrastructure, teacher training, inclusive education and disaster-resilient schooling as part of its mandate to guarantee safe and secure learning environments. Urban WASH systems can draw on **Jal Jeevan Mission**[17] and related water-supply schemes earmarked for water and sanitation services.

At the state level, the **Chief Minister Folk Artist Promotion / Lok Kalakar Protsahan Yojana**,[18] promoted by the Rajasthan government guarantees up to 100 days of employment for local folk artists, with direct benefit transfers to purchase instruments and perform at government events.

Within UMC's own budget, line items for roads, storm-water drains, street lighting, parks, and public toilets already exist. They can be tagged for the implementation of child-sensitive pilot projects.

Udaipur can also leverage global and international funds aligned with children's priorities. The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), operationalised at COP28 in 2023[19], represents a historic breakthrough in climate finance with an

12. *Government of Rajasthan. (2022). Draft of State Action Plan on Climate Change 2022*. Retrieved from https://environment.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/environment/Env/Pdf_Files/Draft%20of%20State%20Action%20Plan%20on%20Climate%20Change%202022.pdf
13. Samuel, S. A. (November, 2024). *Children and climate finance: A matter of intergenerational trust.* University of Leeds, Priestley Centre for Climate Futures. https://climate.leeds.ac.uk/children-and-climate-finance-a-matter-of-intergenerational-trust/
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15. Press Information Bureau. (2024, November 25). *Anganwadi services under Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by States/UTs providing a package of six services* [Press release]. https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1847548&reg=3&lang=2
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17. Jal Jeevan Mission. (2023, July 24). *Disaster management plan manual* [PDF]. https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/guideline/disaster-management-plan-manual.pdf
18. Drishti IAS. (June, 2023). *Chief Minister Folk Artist Promotion Scheme* – 2023. Drishti IAS. https://www.drishtiias.com/state-pcs-current-affairs/chief-minister-folk-artist-promotion-scheme-2023
19. UNFCCC. (n.d.). *Fund for responding to loss and damage*. https://unfccc.int/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage

explicit focus on vulnerable populations. The FRLD governing instrument includes provisions that can protect children's rights if properly implemented, with the funding criteria explicitly recognising children's heightened vulnerabilities to climate impacts. The FRLD will address:

- Building resilient infrastructure and safe access routes that cater to children such as schools, hospitals and Anganwadis.
- Remedial education programmes for children to compensate for learning gaps when schools close during extreme heat or floods, and for those who fall behind due to climate disruptions.
- Treatment and support for children with permanent disabilities resulting from climate-related malnutrition, disease, or injury.
- Support for displaced Indigenous and Tribal children to maintain cultural practices and traditional knowledge threatened by climate-induced migration.

Utilising other climate finance mechanisms beyond FRLD and diversifying funding sources is important. Green Climate Fund (GCF), as the world's largest climate fund, offers significant resources for child-responsive adaptation. With its direct access modality and focus on vulnerable communities, the Adaptation Fund (AF) is well-suited for child-responsive climate impacts. Rajasthan, India, can access the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)[20] for addressing specific child vulnerabilities in particularly vulnerable regions. Adaptive Social Protection[21] is emerging as a critical climate finance approach offering flexible, portable services that can meet the needs of mobile populations, including climate-displaced children. Policy should be strengthened to mobilise resources from national budgets and increase allocation to child-responsive climate action[22].

Bilateral and multilateral development partners should mainstream child-responsive climate finance. Denmark's support to the Santiago Network explicitly recognises that children bear disproportionate climate burdens and should be priority beneficiaries. UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan International, and other child-focused agencies' coordination will ensure ODA (Official Development Assistance) for climate action in India prioritises children and the climate impact in them.

4.4 Technical Partnerships and Knowledge Exchange

Loss and Damage is a rapidly evolving field with emerging methodologies and cross-sectoral linkages. Knowledge exchange platforms at international and national levels such as those supported by UNEP, including Loss and Damage Collaboration and the Climate Investment Funds, allow countries to share lessons learned from local adaptation, insurance mechanisms, and community-based recovery. These collaborative mechanisms can strengthen the knowledge required to assess, manage, and recover from climate-related losses, ensuring the protection of children.

At the national level, **NIDM** established a **Child-Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR)** center in **2018**[23]. It was set up with support from UNICEF India to focus on integrating child-centric approaches into disaster risk reduction policies, planning, and capacity-strengthening across the country. Udaipur can collaborate with CCDRR to:

- Mainstream children's needs in disaster management training programmes

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- Develop child-sensitive post-disaster needs assessment methodologies
- Develop knowledge products on protecting children in climate-related disasters

At the global level, United Nations agencies possess expertise and global reach, essential for addressing loss and damage affecting children. **UNICEF's Healthy Environments for Healthy Children**[24] programme guides addressing climate impacts on children, including extreme heat. Udaipur can integrate the **Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI)**[25], providing a comprehensive view of children's exposure and vulnerability to climate impacts. The World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF's courses on children's environmental health cover air pollution and climate change, and can be used to train all health professionals in Udaipur, strengthening pediatric climate-related health outcomes.

To strengthen knowledge networks and Communities of Practice for sharing Udaipur studies, it is essential to engage with emerging knowledge networks and collaborate with civil society organisations working on climate and development action, ensuring children feature prominently. **Children in a Changing Climate Coalition**[26] is a global network that brings together NGOs, researchers, and practitioners working on child-centered climate adaptation. Save the Children / Bal Raksha Bharat[27] is active in Rajasthan and has extensive experience with child-centered climate resilience programmes. Child Fund Alliance is a network of local civil society organisations working directly with vulnerable children and families, bringing grassroots insights and implementation capacity. Local NGOs such as *Prayavaran Mitra*, National Green Corps, Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society (CECOEDECON), and Community-Based Organisation extensively engaged with India's climate crisis response, particularly in Rajasthan. Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) is an issue-based Civil society regional network connecting NGOs working on climate issues, facilitating knowledge exchange and collective advocacy. Udaipur can collaborate with these organisations to:

- Contribute local innovations to the global knowledge base
- Share experiences and learn from similar contexts
- Access tools and methodologies for child participation in climate planning

By integrating these policy recommendations across global frameworks, national and sub-national plans, financial mechanisms, and multi-stakeholder partnerships, Udaipur's studies can anchor a comprehensive, child-responsive approach to addressing loss and damage.

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5 Conclusion

The Loss and Damage response measures and recommendations presented in this report (Vol-III) build upon the evidence base established in Volume II and strengthen the policy, finance and institutional mechanisms to address child-centric disaster impacts. It recognises that children are disproportionately vulnerable to the escalating impacts of extreme heat and urban flooding. Their physiological sensitivity, dependency, and limited coping mechanisms place them at heightened immediate and long-term risks to climate impacts.

The response measures and recommendations emphasise that climate change is no longer an episodic challenge in Udaipur, but a cyclical and predictable stressor disrupting health, nutrition, education, WASH, safety, and cultural identity. Volume II provided empirical evidence of these disruptions: spikes in pediatric OPD cases, interruptions to immunisation and THR distribution, repeated school closures, unsafe water supply, increased child harassment risks, and erosion of cultural participation.

The guiding principles of child rights, resilience and continuity, convergence and integration, participation and ownership, evidence, and accountability and sustainability frame the entire response. These principles ensure that interventions are not ad hoc, but embedded into governance, departmental systems, and community practices. The goal is to protect children's survival, growth, learning, safety, and cultural identity while strengthening institutional and community resilience.

Children represent both the most vulnerable and the most valuable population in Udaipur's fight against climate change. Protecting them from climate-induced loss and damage is not only a moral and rights-based imperative but also an investment in the city's long-term social and economic resilience. The framework recognises that safeguarding child well-being requires a holistic approach that bridges health, nutrition, education, safety, water systems, and cultural identity. Volume III provides a blueprint for such an approach: a coordinated, data-driven and accountable system that can reduce vulnerability, strengthen preparedness, and preserve the rights and potential of Udaipur's youngest citizens. By adopting and institutionalising this, Udaipur has the opportunity to emerge as a leader in child-centred climate resilience, inspiring similar action across India and beyond.

Implementation requires political commitment, financial resources, and sustained collaboration. The success of Volume III lies in embedding its recommendations into UMC and departmental annual plans, budget lines, and district and urban level disaster management strategies. This will ensure that resilience is not treated as an add-on project but as an integral part of Udaipur's development and governance model.

The involvement of CSR partners, NGOs, and knowledge institutions will be crucial in mobilising resources, innovating approaches, and building evidence. The framework also encourages the integration of global and national policy agendas such as the Sendai Framework, National Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (NAPCCHH) and State Action Plan on Climate Change and Human Health (SAPCCHH) with local realities. By aligning city-level interventions with these broader strategies, Udaipur can set a precedent for other Indian cities facing similar challenges.

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