

unicef
for every child

GROWING UP IN A CLIMATE HOTSPOT

The risks shaping the lives and futures of Nepal's children.

Growing Up in a Climate Hotspot: The Risks Shaping the Lives and Futures of Nepal's Children

Published by:
UNICEF Nepal
UN House, Pulchowk, Lalitpur
Kathmandu, Nepal
www.unicef.org/nepal

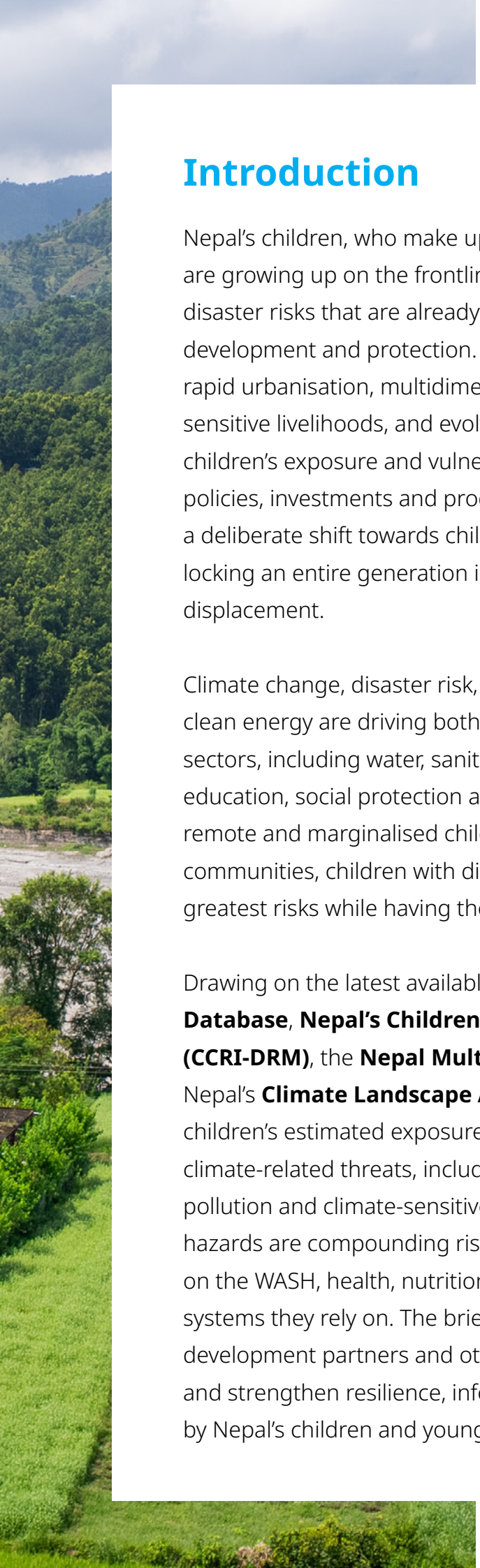
November 2026

© United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2026

Cover photo: Susin, 12, and other children look at the river from a bridge in Nuwakot, Nepal, one month after devastating floods swept through the area on 26 August 2026. "I have a lot of memories in this school. I want to go back to school," says Susin.

©UNICEF Nepal/Laxmi Prasad Ngakhusi





Introduction

Nepal's children, who make up approximately one third of the population, are growing up on the frontlines of overlapping climate, environmental and disaster risks that are already undermining hard-won gains in child survival, development and protection. These risks are intensifying against a backdrop of rapid urbanisation, multidimensional child poverty, heavy reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods, and evolving governance structures, all of which increase children's exposure and vulnerability. Yet children remain largely absent from the policies, investments and programmes that shape national responses. Without a deliberate shift towards child-centred climate and disaster action, Nepal risks locking an entire generation into cycles of poverty, ill health, learning loss and displacement.

Climate change, disaster risk, environmental degradation and limited access to clean energy are driving both direct and indirect impacts across child-critical sectors, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition, education, social protection and child protection. The poorest, geographically remote and marginalised children, including girls, children from excluded communities, children with disabilities and children on the move, face the greatest risks while having the fewest resources to cope and recover.

Drawing on the latest available evidence from the **Global Child Hazard Database**, **Nepal's Children's Climate Risk Index** - **Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM)**, the **Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)** and UNICEF Nepal's **Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC)**, this brief presents children's estimated exposure and vulnerability to Nepal's most frequent climate-related threats, including floods, landslides, drought, extreme heat, air pollution and climate-sensitive diseases. It highlights how multiple, overlapping hazards are compounding risks for children while placing increasing pressure on the WASH, health, nutrition, education, child protection and social protection systems they rely on. The brief also outlines practical actions that government, development partners and other stakeholders can take to better protect children and strengthen resilience, informed directly by the priorities and demands voiced by Nepal's children and young people themselves.



How climate change is reshaping childhood in Nepal

In late August 2026, a massive flash flood struck the Bhote Koshi River, originating in the high-altitude border region of Rasuwa District. Among the largest rock-ice events ever recorded, the disaster swept away homes, schools, water pipelines, sections of a vital cross-border highway, tourism infrastructure, and hydropower projects. Dozens of children lost their lives, while thousands of people remain missing across the affected districts. Scientists have identified climate change as a likely contributing factor, driven by the accelerating glacier instability observed across the high Himalaya[1].



The disaster was not an isolated event. Just two years earlier, heavy rainfall during the 2024 monsoon triggered devastating floods and landslides across Nepal, damaging or destroying more than 10,000 houses, 62 health facilities, 240 schools, 550 water supply systems and 9,000 sanitation facilities. From the glacial lakes of the Himalaya to the floodplains of the Terai, Nepal's children are growing up in one of the world's most climate-exposed countries. Their vulnerability is shaped not by a single hazard, but by the cumulative impact of multiple and recurrent risks that strike the same communities year after year, often overwhelming already fragile services and systems[2].

This brief examines where these risks are concentrated and why. Drawing on the **Global Child Hazard Database**, **Nepal's Children's Climate Risk Index - Disaster Risk Model (CCRI-DRM)**, the country's first subnational assessment of children's combined exposure to climate hazards and service vulnerabilities, as well as the **Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25 (NMICS 2024-25)** and **UNICEF Nepal's Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC)**, it provides a comprehensive picture of which children face the highest climate risks and the factors driving their vulnerability.

[1] UNICEF Nepal – Humanitarian Situation Reports: https://www.unicef.org/appeals/nepal/situation-reports

[2] UNICEF Nepal – Climate Landscape for Children (CLAC) (2026)



Figure 1: Overview of the number of children exposed to climate-related hazards


82% of children exposed to one or more climate hazard
25% of children exposed to multiple high intensity hazards
6.2% of children exposed to riverine floods

Beyond one off disasters: Children's exposure to climate hazards

Nepal's children do not face a single climate threat. They face multiple, interconnected hazards, often within the same year and sometimes within the same season. The climate crisis is not experienced as one isolated event, but as a cascade of overlapping shocks that compound one another and place growing pressure on families, communities and the systems designed to protect children.

In the high Himalaya, rising temperatures are accelerating glacier melt and increasing the risk of glacial lake outburst floods, landslides and other cryosphere-related hazards. In other parts of the country, prolonged droughts reduce crop yields, threaten food security and strain water supplies. Dry vegetation left behind by drought increase the risk of wildfires and worsen air pollution, while degraded landscapes become more vulnerable to landslides and flash floods when heavy rains eventually arrive. These floods can cause loss of life, injuries and trauma, while also destroying homes, schools, health facilities, roads, bridges and water systems, disrupting communications and energy supplies, displacing communities, and increasing the spread of waterborne diseases[3].



An estimated **2.4 million children** are exposed to multiple high intensity hazards.

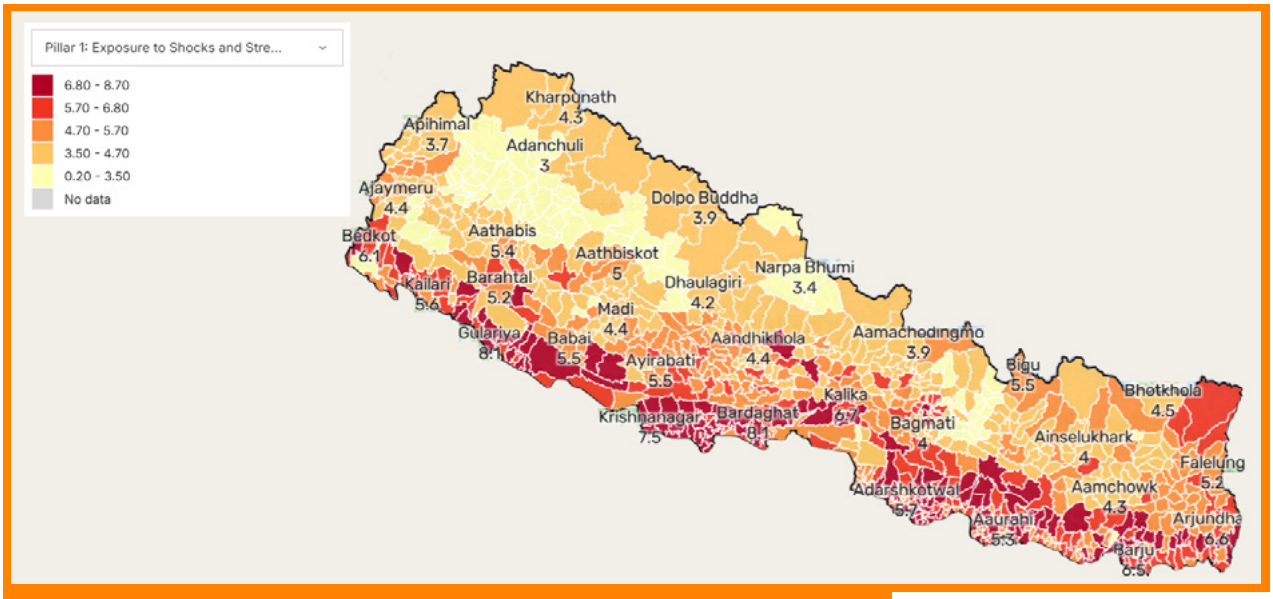


Figure 2: Relative exposure to climate-related hazards, shocks, and stressors at the municipal (Palika) level

For children, the impacts rarely end when the immediate disaster passes. Some children may lose parents, caregivers or other loved ones, leaving them to cope with profound grief, trauma and uncertainty at a time when they most need protection and support. A family that loses its home may be forced into displacement, exposing children to new protection risks and making them more vulnerable to future shocks. Damaged schools can interrupt learning for months, with consequences that can last a lifetime. Repeated climate-related emergencies can also weaken already stretched health, education, water, sanitation, child protection and social protection systems, reducing their ability to respond to the next crisis.

Understanding these compounding risks is essential. It is not only the severity of individual hazards that threatens children's wellbeing, but the way multiple climate and environmental stresses interact, accumulate and reinforce one another over time. Addressing these interconnected risks requires integrated, child-centred approaches that strengthen resilience of both communities, and the systems children depend on[4].

[3] Global Child Hazard Database: https://gchd.unicef.org/

[4] UNICEF Nepal – Climate Landscape for Children (CLAC) (2026)

When water turns destructive

The nature of Nepal's rivers, intense monsoon rainfall and steep terrain within the young and fragile Himalayan mountain system make floods and landslides a recurring and often deadly reality for children living in the hills, mountains and southern plains. Climate change is further increasing these risks, while glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) present an additional hazard with little to no warning time as glaciers continue to retreat across the high Himalaya. National assessments estimate that approximately 1.6 million people in Nepal live within three kilometres downstream of moraine-dammed glacial lakes and are therefore exposed to GLOF risk[5].

Floods contaminate drinking water sources, damage sanitation infrastructure and increase the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, while droughts reduce water availability and force children and their caregivers, particularly girls, to spend more time collecting water. These climate-related shocks place children's health, nutrition, education and protection at risk.



An estimated **2.9 million children** are exposed to rainfall-triggered landslides in Nepal[6].

An estimated **619,620 children** are exposed to riverine flooding in Nepal[7].

The hidden cost of droughts

Drought is a slower-moving but equally damaging climate threat for children in Nepal. Prolonged dry spells reduce agricultural production, hitting farming households hardest and threatening the food security, nutrition and wellbeing of the children who depend on those harvests. As livelihoods come under strain, families may be forced to adopt negative coping strategies. These include withdrawing children from school, increasing child labour, arranging early marriages, or resorting to irregular and unsafe migration, which exposes children to heightened risks of exploitation and trafficking.

Beyond its immediate impact on food and income, drought also places additional stress on already limited water resources, increasing the time children and their caregivers spend collecting water and heightening the risk of poor health and malnutrition.



An estimated **7.3 million children** are exposed to drought in Nepal[8].

[5] International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), New glacial lake inventory report released: 47 potentially dangerous glacial lakes ranked, available at: https://www.icimod.org/new-glacial-lake-inventory-report-released-47-potentially-dangerous-glacial-lakes-ranked.

[6, 7, 8] Global Child Hazard Database: https://gchd.unicef.org/

Too hot to learn, play, thrive

Extreme heat is emerging as a growing threat to children's health, wellbeing and development in Nepal. Temperatures are rising fastest in many of the areas least equipped to cope, including densely populated urban settlements with limited shade and cooling, and rural communities where schools and health facilities often lack reliable electricity and heat-resilient infrastructure. Children are particularly vulnerable to heat-related illnesses, dehydration and disruptions to learning, while extreme temperatures can also worsen air pollution and increase the spread of climate-sensitive diseases.

As heatwaves become more frequent and intense, the risks are compounded for children, especially those from the poorest households.



An estimated **5.7 million children** are exposed to extreme hot days in Nepal[9].

Breathing dangerous air

Nepal's children are already breathing dangerous air. Air pollution is one of the clearest and most immediate environmental threats facing children in Nepal. Average concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) are approximately eight times higher than the World Health Organization (WHO) air quality guideline, placing Nepal among the countries with the highest levels of air pollution exposure globally. Kathmandu has repeatedly ranked among the world's most polluted cities during peak pollution periods, highlighting the scale and visibility of the crisis[10].

Air pollution affects children across the country, but the burden is particularly severe in both rapidly growing urban centres and parts of the southern Terai. In Kathmandu Valley and other major urban areas, emissions from transport, industry, construction, brick kilns and household fuels combine with the Valley's geography to trap pollutants, exposing millions of children to unhealthy air for extended periods. Along the southern border with India, districts including Rautahat, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Parsa and Bara experience some of the highest pollution levels in the country, driven by a combination of local sources and transboundary pollution[11].



9.9 million children are exposed to unhealthy levels of air pollution in Nepal[12].

[9] Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC), Air Quality Life Index (AQLI) 2025 Nepal Fact Sheet.

[10] Air Quality Life Index (AQLI), Warning: Breathing is Hazardous to Health (2025).

[11] Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC), Air Quality Life Index (AQLI) 2025 Nepal Fact Sheet.

[12] Global Child Hazard Database: https://gchd.unicef.org/

The health impacts are profound. According to the Air Quality Life Index (AQLI), the average person in Nepal could live 3.3 years longer if air pollution levels were reduced to meet the WHO guideline. In the most polluted districts of Madhesh Province, life expectancy is reduced by as much as 5.3 years due to long-term exposure to particulate matter pollution[13]. Nationally, particulate matter pollution is the single greatest environmental threat to human health, reducing average life expectancy by an estimated 3.4 years and by as much as seven years in the country's most polluted areas.

Children are especially vulnerable. Although important research gaps remain, available evidence from Bhaktapur District has found an association between increases in fine particulate matter pollution and higher rates of hospital admissions among children under the age of 10[14]. Exposure to air pollution during childhood can also contribute to respiratory illness, impaired lung development and other adverse health outcomes, with consequences that can last throughout life.



[13] Idem

[14] Hironori Nishikawa et al., "Ambient PM2.5 and Daily Hospital Admissions for Acute Respiratory Infections: Effect Modification by Weight Status of Child," Atmosphere, 2021.

[15] WHO (2022): https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2022-DON41

New frontlines for diseases

Climate change is altering the spread of infectious diseases in Nepal, exposing more children to health risks. As temperatures rise and weather patterns change, disease-carrying mosquitoes are spreading into districts and higher-altitude areas that were once too cold to support them. This is increasing the risk of dengue and other climate-sensitive diseases in communities and health systems that often have limited experience, capacity or resources to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks.

Children are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of these diseases, which can disrupt schooling, strain household finances and place additional pressure on already stretched health services, especially in remote and marginalized communities.



Children across **all 77 districts of Nepal** are at risk of dengue exposure, underscoring the growing intersection between climate change and child health[15].



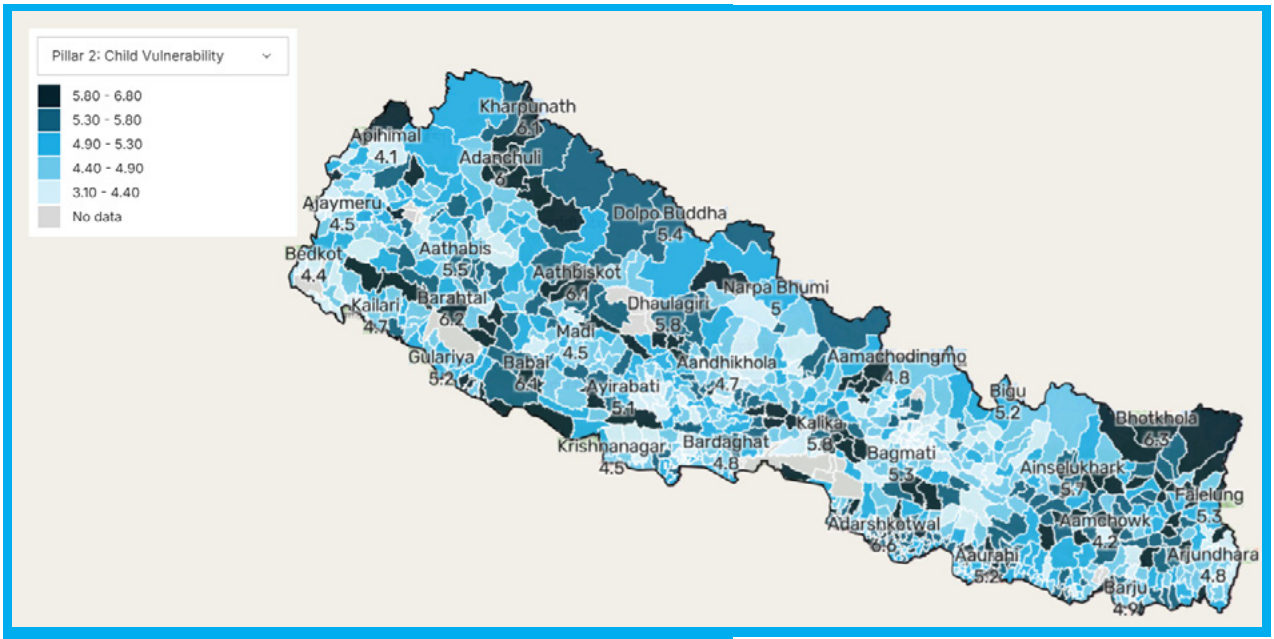
Addressing children's vulnerability: Resilient services for a changing climate

A climate hazard becomes a disaster only when it disrupts lives, livelihoods and the systems people depend on. For children, vulnerability is shaped not only by their biological sensitivity to climate and environmental shocks, but also by their ability to cope and recover. That coping capacity depends largely on access to the essential services that children rely on to survive, learn, stay healthy and be protected.

When and where the services these services are weak, inaccessible or unable to withstand climate shocks, children face greater risks and longer-lasting consequences. This is why the same flood, drought or heatwave can have very different impacts on different children and communities. The resilience of six essential systems, including health, nutrition, education, WASH, child protection and social protection, often determines whether a climate hazard becomes a temporary setback or a lifelong setback for a child.



Evidence from the 2024-25 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and UNICEF Nepal's Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC) shows that many of these systems are already under pressure, even before climate shocks occur. While Nepal has made significant progress in expanding the coverage and quality of services over recent decades, important gaps remain. Strengthening the resilience, accessibility and continuity of these services is therefore essential to protecting children from the growing impacts of climate change and ensuring they can survive, thrive and reach their full potential.



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Figure 3: Children's vulnerability score combining data on health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection and social protection services at the municipal (Palika) level

Across Nepal, climate shocks are placing growing pressure on six essential services that are critical for children's survival, development and protection.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Gaps in safe water and sanitation leave children vulnerable to climate shocks. While 98 per cent of Nepal's population has access to at least basic drinking water services, only 47.5 per cent have access to safely managed drinking water. Water quality remains a major concern, with E. coli detected in the drinking water of over 60 per cent of household members at the point of use. It was also found that 13.4 per cent of the population experienced water supply disruptions due to natural hazards in the previous year[16]. Floods, landslides and droughts can disrupt water services and threaten water quality. These challenges increase children's risk of waterborne diseases and can affect nutrition, health and school attendance. Where water is scarce or must be collected over long distances, women and girls may face additional time burdens and protection risks.



Nutrition

Climate change is increasing the risk of child malnutrition[17]. One in four children under five in Nepal is stunted, 8 per cent are wasted, and only 52 per cent of children aged 6-23 months receive a minimally diverse diet. Climate shocks that affect crops, livestock and food supply chains threaten to further increase food insecurity and poor diets, particularly among vulnerable households. Without climate-resilient food systems, existing nutrition challenges and inequalities are likely to deepen.



Health

Climate change is placing growing pressure on children's health and the health system. Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns are contributing to the spread of vector-borne and water-borne diseases, increasing heat stress and worsening air pollution. Environmental risks such as lead exposure and arsenic contamination further threaten children's wellbeing. Disasters can disrupt essential health services, including maternal, newborn and child healthcare, while power outages in remote areas undermine critical functions such as vaccine cold chains. Childhood illness can have lifelong consequences for children's health, development and future opportunities.



Education

Climate shocks are disrupting children's learning. School closures linked to extreme heat, flooding and damaged infrastructure have already been documented across Nepal. During the 2026 Bhotekoshi floods, dozens of schools were damaged or destroyed. Floods, landslides and heatwaves can damage classrooms, cut off access routes and interrupt education for weeks or months. Children who already face barriers linked to poverty, gender, disability or displacement are often the most affected and the least likely to return to school after prolonged disruptions.



Child Protection

Climate-related shocks heighten children's protection risks. An estimated 12 per cent of children aged 5-17 are engaged in child labour, while 28 per cent of women aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18[18]. Evidence shows that livelihood loss, displacement and economic stress caused by disasters can increase reliance on harmful coping strategies, including child labour, child marriage and unsafe migration, while also undermining children's psychosocial well-being and sense of safety and stability. Climate and disaster emergencies can also overwhelm already stretched child protection systems, making it harder to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation.



Social Protection

Many vulnerable households lack the support needed to withstand climate shocks. Around 2.54 million children, or 22 per cent of all children in Nepal, live in multidimensional poverty[19]. Climate change threatens to deepen existing inequalities, disproportionately affecting children from marginalised communities, including Dalit and Janajati groups, landless labourers, girls and children with disabilities. While Nepal's social protection system has expanded significantly, it is not yet systematically designed or financed to respond rapidly to climate-related shocks and protect vulnerable families from falling deeper into poverty.

[16, 18] Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25 (NMICS 2024-25)

[17] Idem

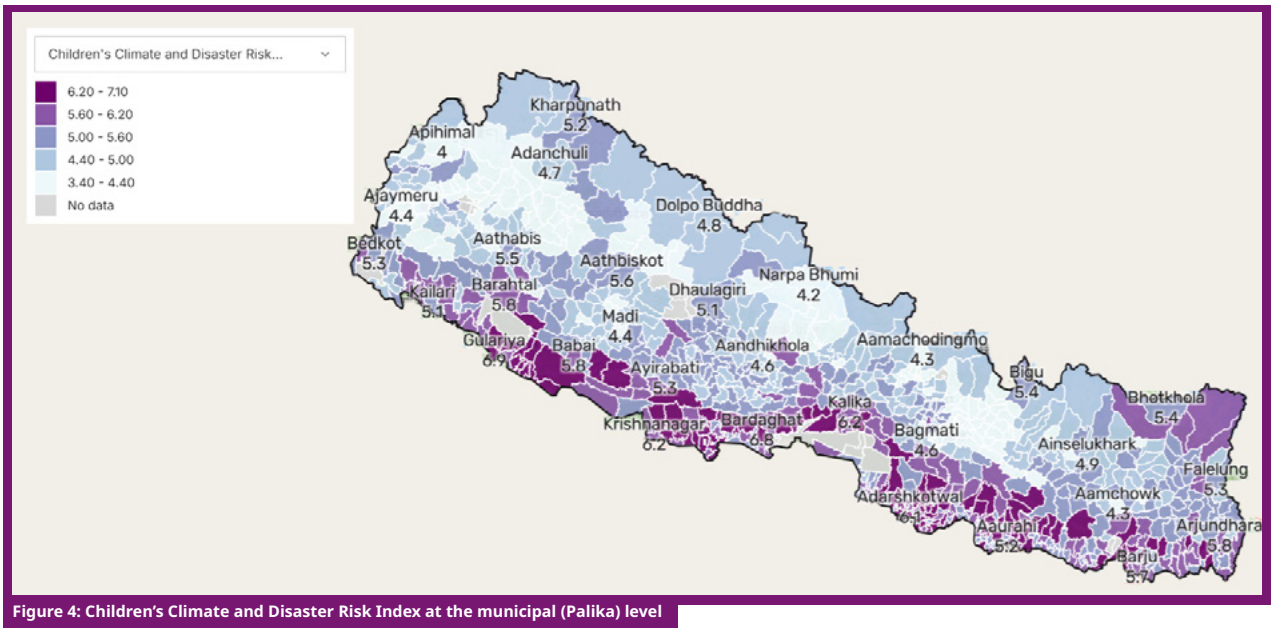
[19] UNICEF Nepal – Climate Landscape for Children (CLAC 2026)



Mapping children's climate risks: the uneven impact of a changing climate

Climate risk is not evenly distributed across Nepal. It is concentrated where high exposure to climate hazards intersects with weak or overstretched services. Children living in these areas face a double burden: they are more likely to experience climate shocks and less likely to have access to the services and support needed to cope, recover and thrive.

Mapping this overlap is what makes the CCRI-DRM index a a powerful tool for decision-makers. It moves beyond the broad recognition that climate change threatens children and provides a clear, actionable picture of where risks are greatest, which systems are most vulnerable, and who is most at risk. In doing so, it helps answer the questions policymakers need to address most urgently: which municipalities are at highest risk, which sectors require priority investment, and where action is needed now to protect children from escalating climate impacts.



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Figure 4: Children's Climate and Disaster Risk Index at the municipal (Palika) level

Climate risk in Nepal is not experienced equally. A child's vulnerability is shaped not only by the hazards they face, but also by who they are and where they live. Girls often bear a disproportionate share of water collection, household duties and caregiving responsibilities during droughts and water shortages, increasing the likelihood of missed schooling and heightened protection risks. Children with disabilities may face additional barriers during emergencies when evacuation routes, shelters and early-warning systems are not fully accessible or inclusive.

Children from historically marginalised communities, including Dalit, Janajati and Madhesi populations, as well as those living in poverty, remote areas or informal settlements, frequently face a combination of higher exposure to climate and environmental hazards and fewer resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks and stresses. Children on the move, whether displaced by disasters or migrating with their families in search of livelihoods, often experience disruptions to education, healthcare and protection services at the very moments when they need them most.

These overlapping inequalities mean that climate change does not create vulnerability in isolation; it often amplifies existing disadvantages. As a result, national averages can mask significant disparities, obscuring which children are facing the greatest risks and are most likely to be left behind. A child-centred approach to climate action must therefore prioritise those who are most exposed, most vulnerable and least able to cope with the impacts of a changing climate.



From risk to action: recommendations

Nepal's children are growing up on the frontlines of the climate crisis. This brief has shown where climate risks are concentrated, how they are already affecting children's health, education, protection and wellbeing, and how multiple hazards are compounding existing inequalities.

The evidence points to three urgent priorities for decision-makers: protecting the services children rely on, empowering children and young people as climate actors, and increasing investment in child-responsive climate action. Taken together, these actions can help ensure that Nepal's response to climate change safeguards the rights, wellbeing and future potential of every child.

1. Protect the services children rely on

Protecting the services that children rely on is one of the most powerful ways Nepal can reduce climate risk and safeguard child rights. Climate and disaster shocks are already undermining the reliability and safety of water systems, health facilities, schools, social protection programmes and child protection mechanisms, often in the communities with the weakest capacity to cope and recover.

The impacts are not shared equally. The poorest and most geographically remote children, girls, children with disabilities, children from historically marginalised communities, and children on the move face the highest risks and the fewest coping options. Making child-critical services climate-resilient and shock-responsive is therefore essential to ensure children can continue to access safe water, adequate sanitation, healthcare, learning opportunities and protection before, during and after crises.

This requires a shift from reactive emergency response towards anticipatory action and preparedness, supported by stronger risk analysis, resilient infrastructure, adaptive service delivery models, diversified clean energy solutions, stronger local governance and predictable financing.

Priority actions:

- Make WASH, health, education, child protection and social protection systems climate-resilient and shock-responsive, prioritising the municipalities facing the highest levels of climate risk.
- Embed child-focused climate resilience into national and local development plans, budgets, adaptation strategies and mechanisms to address loss and damage.
- Strengthen child-specific climate risk data and monitoring systems to guide decision-making and target investments where they are needed most.
- Expand child-responsive anticipatory action and early-warning systems, with particular urgency in areas exposed to glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), flash floods and rainfall-induced landslides.
- Ensure climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes prioritise the most vulnerable children and address barriers related to poverty, disability, gender, geography and social exclusion.



2. Empower children and young people as climate actors

Children and young people are not only among those most affected by climate change, they are also powerful agents of change. Across Nepal, young people are already raising awareness, mobilising communities, advocating for climate action and developing local solutions. Their knowledge, perspectives and leadership must be recognised and supported.

Meaningful participation goes beyond consultation. It requires creating accessible and inclusive opportunities for children and young people to shape the policies and decisions that affect their lives. It also requires investing in the skills and knowledge they need to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Priority actions:

- Integrate climate change, environmental sustainability and green skills into education curricula, life-skills programmes and teacher training.
- Transform schools into safe, green and climate-smart learning hubs that promote both resilience and sustainability.
- Institutionalise meaningful and inclusive participation of children and young people in climate policy, planning and action through accessible, age-appropriate mechanisms.
- Strengthen the capacity of decision-makers, institutions and climate stakeholders to uphold children's rights to participation, expression and engagement.
- Promote legal empowerment so that children and young people can claim their rights and advocate for climate justice.
- Ensure children's perspectives are reflected in local, national, regional and global decision-making processes on climate policy, adaptation and climate finance.

3. Increase investment in child-responsive climate action

Protecting children from climate risks is not only a moral imperative essential to upholding their rights to survival, development and protection, but also a smart investment in Nepal's future. Investments in adaptation and resilience generate substantial social and economic returns, while helping avoid much larger costs associated with disasters, service disruptions and loss of human capital.

Yet children and child-critical sectors remain under-prioritised in climate finance globally and nationally, despite facing some of the most significant impacts of climate change. Over the period 2006-2023, globally just 2.4 per cent of climate finance from the major multilateral climate funds responded to the needs and rights of children. Greater investment is needed to ensure climate financing reaches the systems and communities that matter most for children's wellbeing and development.

Investing in children's health, nutrition, education, WASH and protection strengthens the human capital that countries need to adapt to climate change, build resilient economies and achieve sustainable development. A child-centred approach to climate finance is therefore not only an investment in today's children, but in Nepal's long-term prosperity and resilience.

Priority actions:

- Increase accessible domestic and international financing for child-responsive climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience-building.
- Integrate children's needs and rights into climate finance strategies, investment frameworks and climate budgeting processes.
- Prioritise investments in child-critical sectors, including WASH, health, education, nutrition, child protection and social protection.
- Strengthen tracking and reporting of climate finance to ensure that investments reach vulnerable children and communities.
- Leverage public and private financing to scale climate-resilient infrastructure and services that deliver measurable benefits for children.



The message from Nepal's children and young people is unambiguous, as described in the **National Children and Youth Statement on Climate Change (LCOY Nepal 2026)**, as well as the reports **Frontlines to Frontrunners: Children and youth driving climate action in Nepal (2025)**, **#ListenToTheFuture: Nepal's Children and Young People Call for Climate Action (2024)**. They want to be heard, included and empowered as part of the climate response. Alongside stronger action to protect their rights and wellbeing from the impacts of climate change, they are calling for meaningful opportunities to participate in decision-making and help shape the solutions that will define their future.

Conclusion

Children have contributed least to the climate crisis, yet they are already bearing many of its greatest consequences. Their rights to survival, development and protection are at stake. The choices made today will determine whether climate change reverses decades of progress for children, or whether Nepal can build a more resilient, equitable and sustainable future.

Placing children at the centre of climate action is not a separate agenda from development. It is essential to achieving development itself. Protecting services, empowering young people and investing in child-responsive climate action, with priority given to children facing the greatest risks and exclusion, can help ensure that every child in Nepal is able not only to survive a changing climate, but to thrive despite it.

"When floods damage schools, children don't just lose classrooms. We miss lessons, fall behind in our studies, spend less time with our friends and teachers, and lose the routines that help us feel safe and supported. We need stronger schools that can withstand disasters. We also need to know what to do when there is a flood, landslide or other emergency. And if our schools are damaged, we need ways to keep learning, whether in temporary learning spaces or online, so our education can continue."

- Jayanti Bam, UNICEF Nepal Youth Advocate for Climate Action


unicef
for every child