



Children return to learning in UNICEF-supported temporary learning centres (TLCs) in Nuwakot.

UNICEF Nepal

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 5

22 September 2026

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for every child

Highlights

- The floods which struck Nepal on 26 August affected 84,270 people, including 32,021 children and 1,854 persons with disabilities. 64 water systems, 10,000 toilets, 7 health facilities and 23 schools were destroyed or damaged.
- Population movements remain dynamic as affected families relocate from holding centres to temporary shelters, rented accommodation supported by the Government, and host communities.
- Mental health and psychosocial support services have reached 9,711 people through community-based psychosocial support (5,136 people), specialized mental health services (4,147 people), and psychological first aid in schools (428 children).
- 20 child-friendly spaces reached 887 children with structured play, recreational activities.
- UNICEF constructed 70 temporary toilets and restored four water systems in temporary shelters, providing safe water for 2,300 people.
- 66,950 people were vaccinated against cholera in Nuwakot and Rasuwa districts.
- 1,702 children were screened for acute malnutrition, with 39 receiving treatment for acute malnutrition.
- 24 children were reunified with their families, 29 placed in temporary protection centres and 238 are undergoing profiling and verification.
- 48 temporary learning centres with WASH facilities were established for more than 1,400 children, with education supplies reaching over 2,700 children.
- 120 households received emergency cash transfers (NPR 15,000).
- Nearly 3.14 million people were reached through radio, SMS, digital and community channels.
- UNICEF requires US\$17.2 million to support flood-affected children and families. With US\$9.7 million available, including a US\$ 2.5 million loan, the response faces a US\$10 million funding gap.

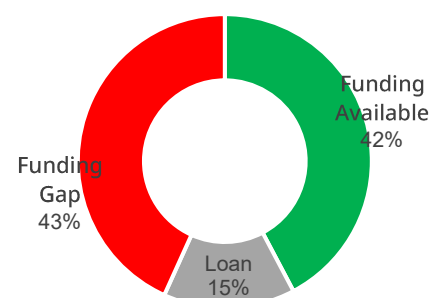
Situation in Numbers

-  **84,270** people need humanitarian assistance
-  **32,021** children affected
-  **22,100** children need protection support
-  **84,000** people need WASH support
-  **14,900** children need nutrition support
-  **30,000** children need education assistance

Funding Requirement

USD 17.2 million

Funding Status*



Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires US\$17.2 million to meet the immediate health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, social protection and risk communication needs of flood-affected children and families. UNICEF has secured US\$7.2 million in donor contributions and accessed a US\$2.5 million internal loan to support the scale-up of the response. A funding gap of US\$10 million remains. Flexible funding is urgently needed for the immediate response, alongside medium-term resources for recovery and rehabilitation. UNICEF's early recovery and rehabilitation requirements, including winterization support, are estimated at USD 47.1 million and remain largely unfunded.

UNICEF thanks the European Union Humanitarian Aid, the Governments of France, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, NCell, Temasek Foundation, the Church of Latter-Day Saints Charities, and National Committee supporters for their contributions, alongside global humanitarian thematic funding and UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund.

UNICEF also recognizes the critical contribution of its local civil society implementing partners. Their partnership and presence in affected communities have been essential to supporting the response.

As recovery planning progresses in close coordination with the Government, additional resources will be required to restore essential services and support resilient recovery and rehabilitation efforts in affected communities. The Government-led Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment¹ estimates total recovery and reconstruction needs at approximately US\$4.8 billion, including US\$57.7 million in early recovery needs during the first six months. The assessment identified significant recovery requirements across housing, education, health, water and sanitation services, livelihoods, and disaster risk reduction measures.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Nepal continues to lead the response through national, district and municipal coordination mechanisms. UNICEF co-leads the WASH, Nutrition, Education and Protection clusters and works with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, district authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and local partners to support response planning, information management and operational coordination.

UNICEF has deployed 45 staff members and 18 international surge personnel to strengthen programme delivery and operations across three affected districts and is supporting the response through a network of 15 implementing partners. UNICEF's response remains aligned with the inter-agency Nepal Rasuwa Flood Flash Appeal² and is coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team and national and subnational mechanisms in Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Dhading.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Severe flash floods that struck Nepal on 26 August affected an estimated 84,270 people, including 32,021 children and 1,854 persons with disabilities, across 17 municipalities in six districts.³ As of 22 September, Government authorities have reported 1,451 deaths and 5,705 people missing.⁴

¹ Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA), Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi Flood 2026, Government of Nepal, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, September 2026.

² Inter-agency Flash Appeal for Nepal: Rasuwa Flood (4 September 2026): <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-rasuwa-flood-flash-appeal-4-september-2026>

³ Estimates are based on the inter-agency Flash Appeal which was published on 4 September. Numbers may change as assessments continue and additional information becomes available.

⁴ Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi Flood: Search, Rescue and Relief Response, Situation Report #21, 22 September 2026, NDRRMA.

Some 1,134 people remain in 21 holding centres in three districts,⁵ with the number continuing to decline as affected families move to temporary shelters, rented accommodation supported by the Government, and host communities. These population movements are increasing the need for community-based protection monitoring, outreach and continuity of case management. Children, women, adolescents and persons with disabilities face heightened risks of family separation, trafficking, exploitation and gender-based violence. Continued psychosocial support and referrals to specialized mental health services are required, while family tracing, reunification and case management must follow families as they move from holding centres.

Four health facilities in Rasuwa were destroyed and three in Dhading were partially damaged, while access to two district hospitals remains disrupted. Half of Rasuwa's health facilities (17 out of 34) remain disconnected from major highways and specialist services. As a result, essential services such as birthing, laboratory, ultrasound and X-ray services remain unavailable at some damaged facilities. Referrals from Rasuwa continue to increase, while the delivery of essential medicines and vaccines to remote municipalities relies on helicopters, drones and ropeways due to disrupted road access. Frontline health workers are also reporting severe physical and psychological exhaustion. Supply gaps remain also for the Nutrition response, including ready-to-use supplementary food and iron and folic acid tablets for pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls. Procurement and resource mobilization are under way, but delays could heighten nutrition risks among vulnerable women and children.

The Government's Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment⁶ identified 64 damaged water-supply schemes, with losses estimated at NPR 44.17 crore, or approximately US\$2.9 million. Around 10,000 toilets require restoration, at an estimated cost of NPR 40 crore, or approximately US\$3 million. Temporary shelters, learning spaces, child-friendly spaces and host communities continue to require safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. Limited local availability of pipes, fittings, tanks, and other construction materials is slowing rehabilitation.

A government-led education assessment covering 34 schools⁷ found that 11 were destroyed and 12 damaged, affecting 9,430 students and 216 teachers. The assessment identified 268 damaged or destroyed classrooms, 82 damaged toilets, 35 disrupted school water-supply systems and 20 damaged water sources. As of 22 September, seven schools and one campus in Rasuwa and Nuwakot were still hosting displaced people. Follow-up assessments identified additional learning-material needs for 4,000 children in Rasuwa and continued needs for temporary classrooms, school WASH rehabilitation, winterization and learning recovery support. While these initial assessments provide an indication of education-sector impacts and priority needs, further analysis through the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment is expected to provide a more comprehensive estimate of damage, losses and recovery requirements.⁸

Damaged and inaccessible roads continue to delay the last-mile delivery of essential supplies to some affected communities. UNICEF is coordinating with the Logistics and Telecommunications Cluster to

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) Report, Rasuwa Flood, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), September 2026.

⁷ Education Sector – Rapid Needs Assessment 2026: Bhote Koshi–Trishuli Flood, Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Department of Education (DoE), Nepal Education Cluster, 11 September 2026.

⁸ The 2026 Inter-Agency Flash Appeal estimated that approximately 30,000 children would require education support, including children directly affected by school damage and those experiencing disruptions to learning as a result of school closures, access constraints and psychosocial impacts of the floods. Education sector targets will be reviewed as additional assessment results become available.

secure helicopter transport capacity to support the delivery of relief items to locations that remain inaccessible by road.

UNICEF's Response

While UNICEF has adopted a twin-track approach that simultaneously scales up humanitarian assistance and early recovery interventions, the organization continues to deliver an integrated, multisectoral response across health, nutrition, WASH, child protection, education, social protection, and risk communication. Across all interventions, UNICEF is promoting accountability to affected populations and ensuring disability inclusion is mainstreamed throughout programme design and implementation. Field teams and surge personnel are supporting service delivery, coordination, monitoring, and the movement of critical supplies, while accompanying affected families as they transition from holding centres to temporary shelters and host communities. This integrated approach aims not only to address immediate humanitarian needs but also to strengthen resilience, support early recovery, and lay the foundations for sustainable solutions for affected children, women, and communities.

Child Protection

With UNICEF support, psychological first aid, individual counselling and group psychosocial support reached a cumulative 5,136 people in child-friendly spaces, holding centres, temporary shelters, schools, communities and through helplines. This includes 1,068 girls, 1,060 boys, 1,722 women, 1,286 men, 34 older people and 19 persons with disabilities.

Twenty child-friendly spaces reached 887 children (403 girls and 484 boys) with structured play, recreational activities and psychosocial support. Twenty-four children (14 girls and 10 boys) were reunited with their families or relatives, 29 were placed in temporary protection centres, and profiling and verification continued for 238 children.

A total of 155 frontline service providers received training on stress management and psychological first aid. The frontline workers were oriented on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and safe, accountable and survivor-centred services.

UNICEF-supported community mobilizers deployed at five checkpoints in Dhading and Nuwakot are monitoring around 100 public vehicles daily to identify suspected trafficking cases among people on the move and provide protection information and referral support.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

UNICEF continued the delivery of life-saving WASH supplies to flood-affected communities in Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Dhading districts. A total of 10,900 hygiene kits, sufficient for approximately 54,500 people, have been dispatched, of which 7,635 kits have already been distributed, reaching an estimated 38,175 people. Additional WASH supplies distributed include 7,136 water purifiers, 5,784 buckets, 7,544 mugs, 1,300 collapsible jerrycans and four bladder tanks. The distributed water purifiers have the capacity to treat approximately 142,720 litres of water, helping affected communities access safe drinking water and maintain essential hygiene practices.

Temporary WASH facilities were installed at temporary learning centres and child-friendly spaces, serving approximately 1,600 children. Seventy temporary toilets have been constructed in temporary shelters and four water-supply systems restored safe water access for approximately 2,300 people. UNICEF has also provided generators, pumps and pipes to support the restoration of damaged government water-supply systems serving approximately 5,330 households, or 26,500 people.

Hygiene promotion and risk communication continued through community outreach, mass media and social media, focusing on safe water, food hygiene, chlorination and waterborne-disease prevention.

Health

UNICEF is supporting community awareness for the oral cholera vaccination campaign across affected municipalities in Rasuwa and Nuwakot. As of 22 September, 66,950 doses were administered, representing 62 per cent of the overall target population.

Sixteen UNICEF-deployed mental health specialists (two psychiatrists, eight clinical psychologists and six psychosocial counsellors) have provided specialist mental health services to 4,147 people to date across Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Dhading, including 906 girls, 827 boys and 21 pregnant and breastfeeding women.

In addition, a child and adolescent psychiatrist was deployed to support unaccompanied and separated children in coordination with the Nuwakot District Administration Office. Twenty-seven children, including 14 girls and 13 boys, were assessed and provided with counselling, treatment and follow-up care. Six children required higher-level medical treatment and continuing care.

UNICEF handed over a generator to Baireni Hospital to restore reliable power for general and specialist health services, dispatched three medical tents and essential health supplies to Nuwakot and Rasuwa.⁹ End-user monitoring indicates that the supplies have benefited 357 households (around 1,785 people), 134 mothers and newborns, and 10 health facilities.

Community-based disease surveillance is being implemented with the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division in Nuwakot and Rasuwa. Surveillance through the national Surveillance Outbreak Response Management and Analysis System continues to identify cases of fever and diarrhoea, but no disease outbreaks have been reported.

Nutrition

With UNICEF support, 1,702 children under-five years of age (718 girls and 984 boys) were screened for acute malnutrition in Rasuwa and Nuwakot. Thirty-seven children identified with moderate acute malnutrition and two with severe acute malnutrition are receiving treatment with ready-to-use therapeutic food. The remaining 1,663 children received multiple micronutrient powder as a preventive measure. A further 1,088 adolescent girls were screened, with no cases of acute malnutrition identified. In addition, 425 pregnant and breastfeeding women received infant and young child feeding counselling. A total of 593 health workers received orientation on nutrition in emergencies in Rasuwa and Nuwakot.

Education

UNICEF supported the establishment and operation of 48 temporary learning centres in Dhading and Nuwakot, providing more than 1,400 children from the most affected schools with continued access to learning and inclusive WASH facilities. The centres were also equipped with classroom management, teaching and learning supplies. Based on field-identified needs, UNICEF provided 106 fans, 53 floor mats and 1,325 cushions to improve temporary learning environments. UNICEF is also supporting the Government to verify additional needs and identify sites for temporary learning facilities in Rasuwa.

UNICEF dispatched 49 early childhood development kits, 167 school kits, 1,773 student kits for younger children and 1,530 student kits for older children to Dhading and Nuwakot, sufficient to support more than 9,500 children. Of these, 17 early childhood development kits, 50 school kits, 565 younger-student kits and 1,060 older-student kits were distributed, supporting more than 2,700 children and enable them to resume learning.

⁹ Supplies included 1,433 bed nets, 1,126 newborn kits, 400 respirators, 135 packets of surgical masks, 3,800 bottles of Ringer's lactate, seven acute watery diarrhoea kits sufficient for 100 patients each, 2,700 packets of oral rehydration salts and zinc, and diagnostic equipment.

Thirty teachers from 10 schools in Dhading received training on learning recovery and accelerated learning techniques. Five volunteer teachers were deployed to support the early grades in five severely affected schools.

In coordination with the Health and Protection sectors, psychological first aid reached 428 children in schools in Dhading and Nuwakot. UNICEF also provided psychological first aid orientation to 164 teachers in Dhading. Nine early childhood development volunteers, four in Nuwakot and five in Dhading, were mobilized to provide additional care and psychosocial support to young children and assist teachers managing increased demands.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers

UNICEF is engaging with eight municipalities across Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading to deliver humanitarian cash transfers through government registration, verification and payment systems. Three municipalities (Kalika, Galchi and Benighat Rorang) have requested UNICEF funding.

Kalika and Galchi have completed beneficiary data collection and verification, publicly disclosed beneficiary lists for grievance redress, notified registered households by SMS and initiated bank transfers. Approved beneficiary lists primarily cover registered residents who have lost family members or property. As a result, non-permanent residents and households whose livelihoods were indirectly affected may remain excluded from assistance.

Kalika Rural Municipality began transferring NPR 15,000 to affected households on 18 September, reaching 120 households as of 22 September, and is expected to complete the first payment cycle for 248 households by 23 September. Galchi Rural Municipality is similarly expected to complete transfers to 300 households by 23 September.

Social and Behaviour Change, Risk Communication, Community Engagement and Accountability to the Affected Populations and Disability Inclusion

UNICEF-supported Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) reached nearly 3.14 million people through radio, SMS, digital platforms, and private, public and community channels. Messages addressed mental health, outbreak prevention, gender-based violence, misinformation, and child protection.

Megaphone announcements in Bidur Municipality reached 9,000 people with information supporting oral cholera vaccination. The Internet of Good Things platform recorded 13,701 visits, while social media content on flood preparedness, response and recovery reached approximately 1.07 million people.

UNICEF analyzed 46,674 public online narratives to identify concerns, information needs, perceptions, and misinformation. The findings informed RCCE development and continued adaptation as the situation evolves.

Between 16 and 22 September, UNICEF trained around 375 government officials, civil society representatives and UNICEF personnel on accountability to affected populations and disability-inclusive emergency response, bringing the total number in 2026 to 1,075.

UNICEF convened consultations with local governments, organizations of persons with disabilities and humanitarian partners to identify barriers to inclusive assistance. Technical surge support has been requested to strengthen disability-inclusive assessments and accessibility across the humanitarian response and early recovery.

Supply and Logistics

As of 22 September 2026, UNICEF had dispatched life-saving WASH, health, education, child protection and nutrition supplies valued at US\$754,000 to flood-affected areas, drawing on both pre-positioned

stocks and additional supplies received through support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and pro bono flights facilitated by Dubai Humanitarian.

UNICEF continues to mobilize additional supplies valued at US\$ 1.2 million through global and local procurement channels to sustain the response, including winterization for the hardest-hit areas. UNICEF has installed a 240-square-metre mobile warehouse in Nuwakot, expected to become operational during the week of 28 September. The facility will strengthen storage capacity, improve inventory management and support the timely onward distribution of relief supplies to affected districts, while reinforcing readiness for continued response and early recovery.

Funding Requirements

Sector	Requirements in US\$
Health	2,182,800
Nutrition	963,000
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	5,617,500
Child Protection	909,500
Education	2,675,000
Social Policy/Humanitarian Cash Transfer	2,407,500
Social Behavior Change	347,750
Operational Support	2,140,000
Total	17,243,050

Media, communications and visibility

Press Releases:

- [Press Release - Flash floods in Nepal leave more than 17,000 children in need of urgent humanitarian assistance \(27 August\)](#)
- [Press Release - More than one week on from Nepal's floods, thousands of children remain without safe water and face rising risk of disease \(3 September\)](#)
- [Press Release - Flight lands in Kathmandu carrying vital humanitarian supplies for children and families affected by the Nepal floods \(4 September\)](#)
- [Press Release - Over 17,000 flood-affected children in Nepal need urgent mental health and psychosocial support \(15 September\)](#)
- [Press Release - One month after the floods, efforts to restore education are helping children return to learning in Nepal \(23 September\)](#)

Human-interest stories:

- [Human interest story: "I didn't know where my parents were"](#)
- [Human Interest story: Finding a way through the fear](#)
- [Human Interest story: Holding on to childhood](#)
- [Human Interest story: From warehouses to families in need](#)
- [Human Interest story: A newborn's first days, far from home](#)
- [Human Interest story: "Nothing but riverbank now"](#)
- [Human Interest story: Small moments of joy](#)
- [Human Interest story: Vaccines on the move](#)
- [Human Interest story: What the floods left behind](#)
- [Human Interest story: A way back to learning](#)

[All multimedia media assets are available at WeShare - Nepal](#)

Next Sitrep: 1 October 2026

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