



UNICEF Nepal

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 7

13 October 2026

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Highlights

- Government authorities reported 1,458 deaths and 5,285 people missing, including 195 children.
- UNICEF-supported mental health and psychosocial support reached 16,216 people (11,077 people through community platforms, 4,245 people through health services and 894 children through school-based psychological first aid). Almost 1,400 children took part in structured play, recreational and psychosocial activities in 33 UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces.
- Approximately 36,000 people gained access to safe water through UNICEF-supported restoration of damaged water-supply systems. With UNICEF and WHO support, 68,834 people received the oral cholera vaccine in Nuwakot and Rasuwa.
- 10,869 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition; 182 children with moderate and 15 with severe acute malnutrition are receiving treatment.
- Almost 1,500 children accessed learning in 52 UNICEF-supported temporary learning centres with inclusive WASH facilities.

Situation in Numbers



84,270 people need humanitarian assistance

32,021 children affected



22,100 children need protection support



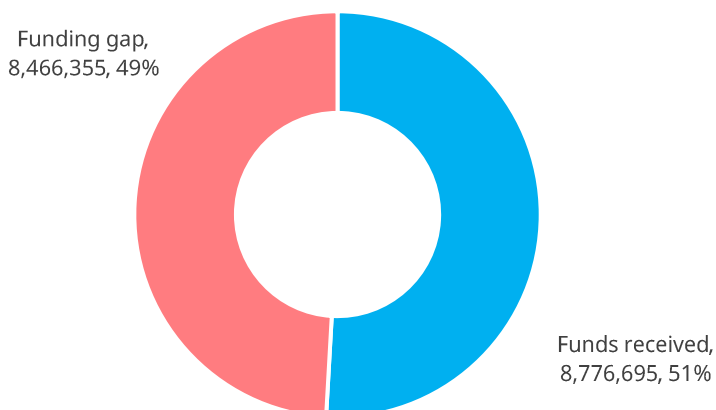
84,000 people need WASH support



14,900 children need nutrition support

30,000 children need education assistance

Funding status 2026



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. With US\$8.8 million received,¹ the funding gap stands at US\$8.5 million. Additional funding is needed for the humanitarian response, alongside medium-term resources for recovery and rehabilitation.

UNICEF thanks the European Union Humanitarian Aid; the Governments of France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States; Ncell; Temasek Foundation; National Committee supporters; the United Nations Central Emergency Fund; global humanitarian thematic funding; and UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund.²

UNICEF also extends its sincere appreciation to its implementing partners, whose local knowledge, commitment and trusted relationships with communities have been central to reaching flood-affected children and families, often in difficult and remote locations.

As recovery planning progresses in close coordination with the Government, UNICEF will need further resources to restore essential services and support resilient recovery in affected communities. Funding requirements for Government-led recovery will be defined as needs and priorities are clarified through the ongoing Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). UNICEF's preliminary estimate for support towards the early recovery and rehabilitation efforts, including winterization, is US\$47 million (including the current US\$17.2 million requirement). This amount remains largely unfunded and will be reviewed once PDNA findings are available.

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, actively supports the Health Cluster and leads the inter-agency Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group. It works with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), district authorities, UN agencies, NGOs and local partners to support response planning, information management and operational coordination. UNICEF's response remains aligned with the inter-agency Nepal Rasuwa Flood Flash Appeal³ and is coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team and national and subnational mechanisms.

Since the start of the response, UNICEF has mobilized 46 country office staff members and 22 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. As the response moves towards early recovery, UNICEF is working to stabilize its field presence in Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Dhading in coordination with sister agencies to ensure continuity.

¹ Funds received include a US\$2.5 million contribution signed with the US Government. Other pipeline funding is not included.

² The Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) is an internal UNICEF loan mechanism; EPF funds are not included in the funds received.

³ *Inter-agency Flash Appeal for Nepal: Rasuwa Flood* (4 September 2026): <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-rasuwa-flood-flash-appeal-4-september-2026>

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Severe flash floods 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.⁴ Government authorities report 1,458 deaths and 5,285 people missing.⁵ Some 595 people remain in nine holding centres across three districts.⁶ While the number of people in holding centres continues to decline, population movements are dynamic and verified information on households living in informal and temporary tented sites remains limited, requiring continued service provision and protection monitoring pending Government decisions on longer-term resettlement arrangements.

The Government-led PDNA is underway to quantify recovery and reconstruction needs and inform medium- to long-term recovery planning, with the United Nations and development partners supporting at the Government's request. UNICEF is providing technical and sectoral support to the process, helping ensure that recovery planning reflects adequate service delivery to meet children's needs.

The affected population, particularly children, women, adolescents and persons with disabilities, face risks of family separation, trafficking, exploitation, gender-based violence and psychosocial distress. Population movement and economic hardship are heightening these risks and driving negative coping mechanisms, including child labour and child marriage. Continued mental health and psychosocial support, stronger case management and referral pathways, and replacement of lost civil documentation are needed.

Health services remain disrupted, particularly in Rasuwa, where access remains challenging. Continued rainfall, population movements and conditions in temporary shelters increase the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, making daily community-based surveillance for early warning and continued water-quality monitoring a priority. The floods severely disrupted water supply and sanitation, leaving many families without reliable access to safe water and adequate sanitation. Emergency measures provided essential short-term access, but they are not sustainable, and affected communities now need durable solutions for safe water and sanitation.

Many children whose schools were destroyed or damaged have transferred to nearby schools, resulting in overcrowded classrooms. Restoring safe learning environments requires rehabilitating damaged schools, including their water, sanitation and handwashing facilities. Terrain and limited land availability constrain efforts to identify safe land for rebuilding schools and semi-permanent learning centres. Heavy rainfall in late September slowed rehabilitation efforts. As the monsoon season ends, efforts are increasing to reconstruct damaged roads and bridges. Access to some flood-affected areas has improved, but parts of Rasuwa remain hard to reach, relying on helicopters and drones to deliver services and supplies.

With temperatures dropping, particularly in the hills and mountainous areas of Rasuwa district, UNICEF is preparing winterization support, including the distribution of blankets, newborn kits, and warm clothing, as well as heating for schools and health facilities and the provision of cash assistance.

UNICEF's Response

UNICEF continues to pursue a twin-track approach, scaling up humanitarian assistance while supporting early recovery. Its integrated, multisectoral response covers health, nutrition, WASH, child protection,

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ NDRRMA, *Bhotekoshi–Trishuli Flood: Search, Rescue and Relief Update* (26 August–9 October 2026), Kathmandu, 9 October 2026.

⁶ District Administration Office Nuwakot and CCMC Dhading and Rasuwa reports dated 11 October 2026.

education, social protection and risk communication. Across all interventions, UNICEF is promoting accountability to affected populations and mainstreaming disability inclusion throughout programme design and implementation.

Child Protection

UNICEF provided psychological first aid, individual counselling and group psychosocial support to 11,077 people (2,903 girls, 2,598 boys, 3,156 women and 2,420 men), including 38 persons with disabilities, through community platforms including child-friendly spaces, holding centres, temporary shelters, affected communities and psychosocial helplines. Eighty of these children were referred to specialized services, including mental health services and legal documentation.

Thirty-three UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces reached 1,399 children (671 girls and 728 boys) with structured play, recreational activities and psychosocial support.

UNICEF is supporting the Government's verification of vulnerable children, led by the National Child Rights Council (NCRC). To date, 669 vulnerable children (322 boys and 347 girls) have been assessed. UNICEF-supported case management is ongoing for 150 children assessed to be in need of care and protection through the child protection case management system.

Of the unaccompanied and separated children, 73 children (39 girls and 34 boys) have been reunified with their families, while 19 children (12 girls and 7 boys) remain in temporary protective shelters⁷ awaiting family reunification. The tracing and reunification process is ongoing for 14 children (6 girls and 8 boys).

UNICEF provided 278 service providers and frontline workers with orientation on gender-based violence (GBV) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Facilitator-led community outreach and family dialogues reached 9,285 people (3,528 women, 655 girls, 568 boys, 4,533 men and 1 LGBTQI+) with information on trafficking prevention, safe migration, GBV risk mitigation, PSEA and referral services.

Protection monitoring and awareness-raising at 19 checkpoints reached 16,518 people. Two significant incidents have been reported as of 13 October, with plans to strengthen monitoring further. UNICEF is also working with the Department of National ID and Civil Registration to support replacing birth certificates lost or damaged during the floods.

A total of 1,102 flood-affected children (524 girls and 578 boys) received 1,128 sets of winter clothes, including 724 thermal blankets to keep them warm this winter.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF continued providing safe WASH services in holding centres, temporary shelters, learning centres and child-friendly spaces. UNICEF installed 74 temporary toilets, rehabilitated six school toilet units and established five child-friendly handwashing facilities with 11 sinks and two bathing spaces. WASH facilities in learning and child-friendly spaces have reached more than 2,200 children. Hygiene promotion reached 38,875 people.

More than 9,000 hygiene kits have been distributed to date, reaching 35,589 people. UNICEF also distributed more than 9,000 buckets and mugs, 9,000 household water-treatment products, 2,300 collapsible jerrycans, and cleaning and sanitation materials.

⁷ Temporary protective shelters are interim care shelters established for the residential care of children who are not living with their families.

UNICEF supported the restoration of damaged water-supply systems by providing generators, pumps, pipelines, tanks and other materials, enabling approximately 8,974 households (36,000 people) to regain or maintain access to water. Approximately 36 kilometres of pipeline have been rehabilitated in coordination with Government counterparts, while technical damage assessments, system rehabilitation and household reconnections continue. Meanwhile, communal water tanks and bladders continue to support safe water access in temporary shelters.

UNICEF continues to support water-quality monitoring and chlorination activities through free residual chlorine monitoring, microbiological testing and household water treatment. UNICEF also provided 200 water-quality test kits to strengthen local water-quality testing and surveillance capacity.

UNICEF will complete technical assessments of flood-damaged water supply and sanitation systems, prioritize repairs, and restore reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for affected households. Reconstruction will incorporate climate- and disaster-resilient designs, including risk-informed siting, flood and landslide protection, resilient water sources and alternative supply arrangements to reduce vulnerability to future disasters. UNICEF will assess flood-affected communities' winterization needs and ensure that essential WASH services and supplies remain available in temporary shelters and other affected areas.

Health

With UNICEF and WHO support, 68,834 people have received the oral cholera vaccine in Nuwakot and Rasuwa. In Nuwakot, 52,078 people were vaccinated, including 3,075 children under five years of age (1,641 boys and 1,434 girls). In Rasuwa, 16,756 people were vaccinated, including 1,764 children (929 girls and 835 boys).

UNICEF procured 74,000 measles-rubella vaccine doses for the campaign, tentatively scheduled for the last week of October or early November, across 15 municipalities in five flood-affected districts. The target beneficiaries include children aged 6 months to under 15 years.

In coordination with the Family Welfare Division, District Health Offices and local hospitals, 31 high-risk pregnant women from Dhading (2), Rasuwa (12) and Nuwakot (17) were identified and transferred to Kathmandu hospitals for tertiary care.

Health facilities provided mental health services to 4,245 people, including 954 girls, 866 boys, 1,311 women, and 1,072 men aged 18–59, and 42 people aged 60 and above.

UNICEF conducted a two-day orientation on community-based disease surveillance for 142 health workers, including 103 in Nuwakot and 39 in Rasuwa. Additional orientation sessions are scheduled at the ward level.

Medical supplies were distributed to health facilities and hospitals in six districts. A total of 1,459 newborn incentive kits and 1,533 bed nets were distributed in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha.⁸ Procurement and prepositioning of 4,300 newborn kits are underway as part of winterization plans in flood-affected districts.

The early recovery plan focuses on climate-resilient interventions aligned with the government recovery plan, which aims to strengthen the local health system to address climate-induced crises and sustain essential health services, including routine immunization and cold chain systems.

⁸ Supplies dispatched included 1,533 bed nets, 1,459 newborn kits, 400 respirators, 135 packets of surgical masks, 3,800 bottles of Ringer's lactate, 20 blood-pressure monitors, seven acute watery diarrhoea kits, 20 stethoscopes, 2,700 packets of oral rehydration salts and 20 thermometers.

Nutrition

Across Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading districts, 10,869 children under five years of age (5,759 boys and 5,110 girls) were screened for acute malnutrition. Among them, 182 children were identified with moderate and 15 with severe acute malnutrition. All are receiving treatment with ready-to-use therapeutic food. All screened children, except those with severe acute malnutrition, received multiple micronutrient powder as a preventive measure, and 4,092 children under-five years received Vitamin A supplementation. UNICEF supported the planning, transportation and distribution of Vitamin A capsules to children in the affected areas. Infant and young child feeding counselling and screening reached 5,900 pregnant and breastfeeding women in the same districts, of whom seven were identified with moderate acute malnutrition and are receiving treatment. UNICEF trained 403 health workers and 739 female community health volunteers on nutrition in emergencies. As of 13 October, 1,238 health workers and female community health volunteers have been trained to support the restoration of nutrition services and the rebuilding of nutrition systems.

UNICEF plans to strengthen Outpatient Therapeutic Care centres in Trishuli, Dhading and Bharatpur hospitals. Basic equipment has been delivered, and further support needs are being assessed. UNICEF will also accelerate the distribution of iron and folic acid supplements to adolescents, pregnant women and breastfeeding women.

Education

Almost 1,500 children accessed learning in 52 UNICEF-supported temporary learning centres in Dhading and Nuwakot, equipped with inclusive WASH facilities. The centres also received classroom management and learning supplies. UNICEF is supporting the Government to verify additional needs and identify locations for temporary learning facilities in Rasuwa.

The distribution of 30 early childhood development kits, 216 school kits and 2,801 student kits helped around 7,200 children continue learning.

School-based psychological first aid reached 894 children (406 girls and 488 boys) in Dhading and Nuwakot, while 360 teachers received orientation on psychological first aid. An additional 59 teachers from 21 schools were trained in learning recovery and accelerated learning. Thirty-five volunteer teachers and early childhood education facilitators were mobilized and trained to support schools facing teacher shortages in Dhading and Nuwakot and schools in Kathmandu receiving relocated children, benefiting around 1,600 children.

UNICEF is now shifting to support early recovery needs, focusing on climate-smart, shock-responsive semi-permanent learning spaces; rehabilitating and repairing damaged schools; and addressing children's winterization needs.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers

UNICEF is supporting 11 municipalities across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha districts to deliver humanitarian cash assistance through government registration, verification and payment systems.

Seven municipalities have completed beneficiary registration, publicly disclosed beneficiary lists for grievance redress and notified households by SMS about the NPR 15,000 transfer (approximately US\$100). The Government's Public Financial Management system (SuTRA) has started bank transfers, reaching 934 affected households.

Approved beneficiary lists primarily cover registered residents who have lost family members or property. The next round of assistance will focus on households with children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women or persons with disabilities. Beneficiary lists will be revalidated using health data and community verification.

With over 16,500 persons with disabilities in the four districts currently not covered by the Disability Allowance, UNICEF is working with the federal and local governments to strengthen disability-inclusive emergency response and social protection. UNICEF plans to support municipal staff capacity to assess and identify persons with disabilities already reached and those remaining outside existing cash, disability registration and social protection systems.

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

Risk communication and community engagement activities reached an estimated cumulative total of 5.9 million people⁹ through radio, SMS, social media, the Internet of Good Things¹⁰ and community outreach, providing life-saving information on flood preparedness and response, WASH, health, child protection, gender-based violence and mental health services.

Activities included integrated information boards in affected municipalities and temporary shelters, public service announcements (including in the Tamang language) and videos addressing priority information needs and misinformation. Verified information on health services, vaccination, mental health, child protection and helplines was shared through government platforms in collaboration with the National Health Education, Information and Communication Centre and the Ministry of Health.

A cumulative 65,704 online public narratives were analysed to identify community information needs, and 402 concerns, questions and requests were captured through community listening, SMS and complaint and feedback mechanisms. These findings informed messaging and response adjustments. With UNICEF support, the municipal grievance systems in Bidur and Belkotgadhi strengthened complaint and feedback mechanisms through improved referral and reporting arrangements, so community concerns are captured and escalated more systematically. A cumulative 2,861 adolescents and young people took part in UNICEF-supported consultation and community action initiatives.

Supply and Logistics

As of 13 October, the first phase of procurement totals USD 2.4 million, including US\$1.8 million (74 per cent) in offshore procurement and US\$600,000 (26 per cent) in local procurement. Supplies valued at US\$1.1 million (46 per cent) have been received, US\$800,000 (33 per cent) are in transit, and US\$500,000 (21 per cent) are being prepared for transportation.

The country office warehouse has dispatched supplies valued at US\$900,000 to support the response. An additional supply stock plan valued at approximately US\$736,000 has been finalized to support the ongoing response and replenish critical emergency supplies.

A temporary warehouse in Nuwakot is now operational, strengthening supply prepositioning and dispatch capacity. In addition, 24 metric tons (250 cubic metres) of winter clothing for infants and children of various age groups was airlifted free of charge from Dubai to Kathmandu on a Qatar commercial flight and is ready for distribution.

The opening of the Acrow bridge has restored road access from Nuwakot to Rasuwa for supply deliveries as an interim solution. UNICEF is exploring options to strengthen last-mile delivery to hard-to-reach areas

⁹ The 5.9 million figure represents estimated cumulative communication reach across radio, SMS, social media, IoGT and community-based channels, not unique individuals. Results are aggregated from channel-level reporting since the start of the response and may include audience overlap and repeated exposure where cross-channel deduplication is not technically possible. Repeated dissemination supports reinforcement and recall of critical life-saving and service-access information; direct community reach and channel-specific results are reported separately where verified.

¹⁰ The Internet of Good Things is a free, data-light UNICEF website providing essential information on mobile phones.

by expanding transport arrangements to include 4WD vehicles. UNICEF is also coordinating with the Logistics Cluster to airlift supplies from Dhunche and Bidur to various locations in Rasuwa using the Cluster's helicopter assets.

Funding Status

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

Summary of Programme Results

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and IPs Response		Cluster/Sector Response	
	Target	Total Results (as of 9 October 2026)	Target	Total Results (as of 9 October 2026)
Health				
# children and adolescents referred for psychosocial support by health workers	6,404	1,820		
# children 6 months to under-15 years of age receiving measles vaccine, supplemental dose	73,793	0	73,793	
# Households that received at least two long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)	4,000	391	19,284	0
Nutrition				
# children 6–59 months screened for acute malnutrition (wasting)	11,000	9,945	22,000	10,869
# of pregnant and lactating women who received iron-folic acid (IFA) supplement	10,618	0	10,618	0
# primary caregivers of children 0–23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	10,618	5,900	10,618	5,900
WASH				
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	49,980	36,000	71,400	36,000
# of people having access to safe sanitation facilities and services	9,000	3,600	15,000	3,600
# of affected people reached with hygiene promotion	49,980	38,875	71,400	54,755
Education				
# children receiving individual learning materials	9,000	2,801	15,000	5,557
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	5,000	1,481	7,000	1,640
# children accessing MHPSS in their schools/learning programmes	4,000	894	5,000	2,183
Child Protection				
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	34,000	11,077	50,562	14,106
# children engaged in recreational activities through child friendly spaces	2,500	1,399	5,000	4,319
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	20,000	9,285	50,000	9,285
Social Protection				
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	4,419	934		
SBC / AAP				
# people reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	84,270	5,906,386		
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	12,000	402		
# adolescents and young people who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes	5,000	2,861		
Cross-sectoral (PSEA)				
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	35,846	680	84,270	680

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 \(24 September\)](#)
- [Press Release - Nepal: A long road to recovery \(9 October\)](#)

Videos

- [Video: First-hand account of escaping the floods, from Samir, 21, from Nuwakot](#)
- [Video: Holding on to childhood: After narrowly surviving the flood, 14-year-old Swostik is holding on to his family, to football and his dream of one day becoming a professional player](#)
- [Video: "I didn't know where my parents were": A 13-year-old's escape from the floods](#)
- [Video: A newborn's first days, far from home](#)
- [Video: Piece to camera: Purna Yonjan, UNICEF Nepal Logistics Officer, on the humanitarian supplies arriving in Kathmandu and their importance for children and families affected by the floods.](#)
- [Video: Field notes: Dipak Shrestha](#)
- [Video: Vaccines on the move](#)
- [Video: Hear from James Elder: Children Need Urgent Support](#)

Human Interest stories

- [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](#)
- [Human Interest story: Saved by the bell](#)
- [Human Interest story: "The tents make me feel very hopeful"](#)
- [Human Interest story: A return to the classroom](#)

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

Next SitRep: 28 October 2026

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