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UNICEF Nepal

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 9

23 November 2026

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Highlights

- Almost three months after the August floods, the response has transitioned to recovery, while continued humanitarian support remains necessary, particularly for winterization, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, nutrition, education and cash assistance.
- UNICEF has continued to strengthen early detection of disease threats, with no outbreaks reported since the 26 August floods. Nearly 1,500 flood-affected children have received winter clothes and thermal blankets. Mental health and psychosocial support reached 19,500 children and caregivers; 35 child-friendly spaces provide affected children with a safe place to learn, play and heal. In addition, UNICEF-established temporary learning centres (TLCs) have provided almost 1,800 children with continued access to education.
- Nutrition services reached more than 13,000 children and 6,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women. Humanitarian cash assistance through government systems has reached 2,021 affected households in seven municipalities.
- Recovery and reconstruction needs are substantial. The Government-led Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimates total recovery and reconstruction needs at US$5.05 billion, including US$2.73 billion for infrastructure and US$413 million for social sectors.
- UNICEF continues to restore essential services and rehabilitate damaged health, WASH and education systems. Rehabilitation of around 36 km of pipelines maintained or restored water access for 42,143 people. Support to construct semi-permanent TLCs continues.
- UNICEF has received US$14.7 million of the US$17.2 million required for the humanitarian response (85 per cent funded), while early recovery and rehabilitation remain largely unfunded (31 per cent funded).

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

84,270 people need humanitarian assistance

32,021 children affected

22,100 children need protection support

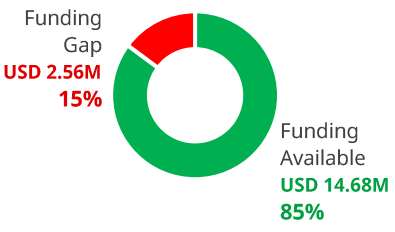
84,000 people need WASH support

14,900 children need nutrition support

30,000 children need education assistance

Funding Requirement**

USD 17.2 million



Funding 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$14.7 million received, US$2.6 million remains unfunded. Additional funding is needed to sustain the humanitarian response, alongside medium-term resources for recovery and rehabilitation.

UNICEF thanks European Union Humanitarian Aid; the Governments of France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States; Ncell; Temasek Foundation; Latter-day Saints Charities; National Committee supporters; the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund; global humanitarian thematic funding; and UNICEF's Emergency Programme Fund.[1]

UNICEF extends its appreciation to its implementing partners. Their local expertise, commitment and long-standing relationships with communities have been key to delivering support to flood-affected children and families, often in hard-to-reach areas.

UNICEF estimates that US$47 million will be needed for early recovery and rehabilitation, including winterization and the existing US$17.2 million humanitarian response requirement. Early recovery and rehabilitation remain largely unfunded. Discussions are ongoing between UNICEF and cluster partners on roles and responsibilities for the recovery phase, building on the findings of the Government-led PDNA. The final UNICEF requirement may therefore differ from the current estimate.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Nepal continues to lead the response and recovery through national, district and municipal coordination mechanisms. The Government-led PDNA, supported by the United Nations and development partners, is informing recovery and reconstruction planning. Preliminary findings estimate total damage and economic losses at NPR 472.66 billion (US$3.38 billion) and recovery and reconstruction needs at NPR 706.65 billion (US$5.05 billion). Infrastructure accounts for the largest share of recovery needs (US$2.73 billion), while social sectors require an estimated US$413 million.[2] The assessment incorporates Build Back Better principles and disaster risk reduction measures to promote more resilient recovery. UNICEF has provided technical support to help ensure that recovery plans restore essential services for children and strengthen resilience to future shocks.

UNICEF co-leads the WASH, Nutrition, Education and Protection clusters, actively engages in the Health, Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Early Recovery clusters and leads the inter-agency Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Community Engagement Working Group. It works with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), district and local authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and local partners to coordinate the response and restore essential services.

UNICEF's response is aligned with the inter-agency Nepal Rasuwa Flood Flash Appeal[3] and is coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team and national and subnational mechanisms. Coordination priorities include transitional and permanent shelter, winterization, protection, cash assistance and AAP.

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

[2] The PDNA covers six sectors and 22 interrelated themes. It assessed physical damage, economic losses, and recovery and reconstruction needs. Of the estimated US$5.05 billion in recovery and reconstruction needs, infrastructure accounts for US$2.73 billion, followed by productive sectors (US$1.04 billion); land, forests, biodiversity, environment and disaster risk reduction (US$675 million); social sectors (US$413 million); and governance and cross-cutting sectors, including social security interventions (US$185 million).

[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

UNICEF continues to strengthen programme and operational capacity in the three affected districts through the rotational deployment of its country office staff and support from the international surge staff, as well as the recruitment of additional UN Volunteers (UNV). UNICEF is also working through implementing partners (NGOs and CBOs). As operations shift towards recovery, UNICEF is coordinating with other United Nations agencies to maintain a presence in Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Dhading districts and ensure continuity of support.

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Nepal continues to face the cumulative impact of successive floods. 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] Further flooding along the Budhi Gandaki River on 11 October affected communities in Gorkha and Dhading, causing additional damage to infrastructure and access routes.

Almost three months after the August floods, the response has shifted towards recovery. While the most urgent humanitarian needs have largely been addressed, continued support is required in health, nutrition, WASH, education, protection and cash assistance. Winterization and AAP also remain priorities. The latest figures from 21 October[5] remain unchanged, with 417 displaced people still in 11 holding centres across three districts. Delays in beneficiary registration, government land allocation and federal approval of transitional-shelter designs continue to impede access to more durable housing as families move between temporary shelters, rented accommodation and host communities. The Government has initiated the process of formally declaring missing persons deceased, initially covering 2,294 Nepali nationals from 32 districts, including 251 children, and 171 foreign nationals from seven countries. Overall, 5,285 people remain recorded as missing.

Children, women, adolescents and persons with disabilities remain at risk of family separation, trafficking, exploitation, gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage and psychosocial distress. Continued community-based assessments, tailored psychosocial support, follow-up and referrals to specialized services are needed, alongside access to education, peer support, protection services and livelihood opportunities for adolescents, particularly girls.

Local child protection mechanisms, social workers and child welfare authorities need continued technical support to identify, refer and manage cases involving vulnerable children. Population movements complicate protection monitoring, referrals and case follow-up, while stronger identification and assessment of persons with disabilities are needed to ensure their inclusion in recovery planning and access to services.

Health priorities include restoring essential services and sustaining maternal and newborn care, vaccination, disease surveillance, mental health and psychosocial support and assistance for health workers, as well as rehabilitation of damaged health facilities, equipment and cold-chain systems. Health facilities require winterization support to maintain birthing and other essential services, including warm clothing for newborns and pregnant women. Although temporary access to Trishuli Hospital and Rasuwa through Betrawati has been restored, access constraints continue to hamper service delivery in parts of Rasuwa.

Nutrition support remains necessary for children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls. Priorities include early identification and treatment of acute malnutrition, infant and young child feeding counselling and micronutrient supplementation, alongside capacity building for

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[4] Ibid.

[5] NDRRMA Update, 21 October: 121 people remain in four holding centres in Dhading, 229 people remain in six holding centres in Rasuwa and 67 people remain in one holding centre in Nuwakot.

health workers and female community health volunteers and rehabilitation and strengthening of outpatient therapeutic centres.

Affected communities increasingly require durable WASH solutions to meet their daily needs. Priorities include restoration and rehabilitation of damaged WASH systems, water-quality monitoring and chlorination to reduce the risk of waterborne disease in temporary shelters and host communities, as well as waste management in shelters. Limited access to some communities and shortages of materials and labour continue to constrain the restoration of water and sanitation systems.

Damaged schools need to be rehabilitated and made more disaster-resilient so that children can safely resume learning. Meanwhile, limited availability of safe land is constraining school reconstruction and the establishment of semi-permanent temporary learning centres. Winterization support remains insufficient in high-altitude areas, and children with disabilities, displaced children, children who lost parents in the floods and those living in government-supported hostels continue to need targeted support.

UNICEF's Response

UNICEF continues to address humanitarian needs while supporting early recovery and rehabilitation through an integrated response spanning health, nutrition, WASH, child protection, education, social protection and risk communication and community engagement. Disability inclusion and accountability to affected populations remain priorities across all interventions.

UNICEF maintained essential services throughout the national holidays and is expanding winterization measures and securing essential supplies to meet the needs of affected children and families as temperatures fall.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners provided psychological first aid, individual counselling and group psychosocial support to 13,057 people (3,282 girls, 2,894 boys, 3,931 women and 2,950 men), including 66 persons with disabilities, through child-friendly spaces, shelters, schools, communities and psychosocial helplines. Thirty-five UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces reached 1,708 children (832 girls and 876 boys) through structured play, recreational activities and psychosocial support.

UNICEF-supported assessments of 758 vulnerable children (375 boys and 383 girls) identified 121 unaccompanied or separated children (56 boys and 65 girls). Of these, 102 (45 boys and 57 girls) were reunited with family members. Five (three boys and two girls), for whom no close relatives have been found, have been placed in institution-based alternative care as a medium-term measure while family-based alternatives are explored. Family tracing continues for 14 (eight boys and six girls), who are currently staying in hostels and Buddhist monasteries. Protection support continues for the remaining 637 children (319 boys and 318 girls), who have a surviving parent or were living in pre-existing care arrangements.

Case management is under way for 385 children (189 boys and 196 girls) in need of care and protection, including the 121 unaccompanied or separated children and 264 children (133 boys and 131 girls) receiving other protection services.

UNICEF provided 1,583 sets of warm clothing to 1,472 flood-affected children. UNICEF also distributed 1,337 thermal blankets to vulnerable children and families. Vulnerability assessments continue to identify children in flood-affected and surrounding communities who need additional winter clothing.

Community outreach on trafficking, gender-based violence, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, other protection risks and referral services reached 26,966 people (2,736 girls, 2,834 boys, 10,139 women and 11,257 men). Protection monitoring and awareness-raising at 19 checkpoints have covered

6,233 vehicles and reached an additional 80,665 people with protection information and referral support. No trafficking cases have been identified to date, which suggests low prevalence, most likely owing to awareness-raising and the preventive effect of extensive monitoring.

A total of 511 service providers and frontline workers received orientation on gender-based violence and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF also strengthened civil registration and legal-identity services in Nuwakot by orienting 85 registrars and streamlining procedures for displaced families, complex cases, disaster-related deaths and replacement of lost documents. Through the National Child Rights Council (NCRC), UNICEF is supporting the identification of children who need replacement documents or new registrations; these children are expected to start benefiting in the coming weeks.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF and partners supported the rehabilitation of approximately 36 km of water supply pipelines, helping maintain or restore water access for 9,801 households (42,143 people). Around 200 drinking-water quality tests were conducted, including free residual chlorine and E. coli testing.[6] One inline chlorination system[7] was installed, with a second under installation, together expected to provide at least 1,491 people with safe drinking water.

UNICEF also supported the rehabilitation of six school toilet units and the installation of five child-friendly handwashing facilities with 11 sinks in schools, benefiting more than 2,200 students. Following the Government-led Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), UNICEF is working with the Government, municipalities and development partners to prioritize rehabilitation and reconstruction interventions. The focus is on restoring damaged water supply infrastructure, improving system functionality and integrating climate- and disaster-resilient measures to ensure more sustainable WASH services in affected communities.

At the same time, UNICEF continued working with municipalities and partners to maintain essential WASH services in government-designated temporary shelters. Support included the construction or installation of 82 temporary toilets and provision of four bathing spaces. UNICEF delivered 11,538 hygiene kits, reaching an estimated 46,152 people. Hygiene promotion, menstrual health and hygiene, and risk communication activities reached 40,135 people with information on safe water handling, handwashing and disease prevention. Following the Budhi Gandaki River flood, UNICEF provided emergency WASH assistance to 106 households in Aarughat Rural Municipality, Gorkha. Assistance included 52 temporary toilets, 106 buckets, 50 water-storage jerrycans, 50 mugs and 79 water-purification solutions.

Health

In collaboration with the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division, UNICEF completed community-based disease surveillance training across six municipalities[8] in Nuwakot and Rasuwa districts, reaching 234 health workers, 356 female community health volunteers and 514 community members. The strengthened surveillance system supports early detection of disease threats, with no outbreaks reported since the 26 August floods.

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[6] E. coli (Escherichia coli) is a bacterium commonly used as an indicator of faecal contamination in drinking water.

[7] An inline chlorination system automatically adds chlorine to water as it flows through the supply system, helping to disinfect the water and make it safe for consumption.

[8] Belkotgadhi, Bidur, Kalika, Kispang, Naukunda and Tadi municipalities

UNICEF and partners provided specialized mental health support to 4,505 people, including 1,852 children and adolescents (975 girls and 877 boys) and 2,653 adults (1,482 women and 1,171 men).

UNICEF distributed 786 long-lasting insecticidal nets to 393 affected households and provided 431 newborn incentive kits to postnatal mothers and their newborns as part of winterization support. Three health facilities in Nuwakot district received complete sets of birthing-centre equipment. UNICEF has also initiated the procurement of 5,300 newborn incentive kits, including warm clothing for newborns and breastfeeding mothers, for distribution in flood-affected areas.

Under the leadership of the Government, UNICEF will support the implementation of a Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccination campaign targeting children aged six months to under 15 years. The campaign is tentatively scheduled for end of November and aims to reach approximately 74,000 children across five flood-affected districts.

As the response transitions into the recovery and rehabilitation phase, UNICEF will support the restoration of essential health services through effective planning, capacity building, and community mobilization. UNICEF will work to ensure the delivery of quality maternal, newborn and child health services by strengthening the capacities of health workers and ensuring the availability of essential equipment and supplies. In parallel, UNICEF will continue to coordinate the provision of essential mental health and psychosocial support for children and adolescents through specialized community-based mental health services, while further strengthening tele-mental health platforms to expand access to care.

Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to support the restoration and strengthening of cold chain systems to ensure children in flood-affected areas have access to safe and potent vaccines. To this end, UNICEF has already procured critical cold chain equipment, including 20 freeze-free cold boxes, which have arrived in the country and are currently being distributed, as well as five solar-powered refrigerators that are awaiting customs clearance prior to delivery. These supplies will help restore cold chain infrastructure damaged by the flash floods and ensure the uninterrupted delivery of routine immunization services.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported nutrition screening for 13,278 (over 100 per cent of the target) children under five in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha and Tanahu districts. Screening identified 202 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 22 with severe acute malnutrition. Children with severe acute malnutrition are receiving ready-to-use therapeutic food, while the remaining 13,256 screened children received multiple micronutrient powders as a preventive measure.

Across the five districts, infant and young child feeding counselling reached 6,045 (57 per cent) pregnant and breastfeeding women. Seven women identified with moderate acute malnutrition are receiving treatment. Iron and folic acid supplements were provided monthly to 2,221 (21 per cent) pregnant and breastfeeding women and weekly to 4,906 (35 per cent) adolescent girls. Vitamin A supplementation reached 16,653 (95 per cent) children aged 6–59 months (8,481 boys and 8,172 girls), while 15,073 (95 per cent) children aged 12–59 months (7,597 boys and 7,476 girls) received deworming tablets, helping to protect children's nutritional status and reduce the risk of illness in the aftermath of the floods.

UNICEF also supported training on nutrition in emergencies for 1,297 health workers and female community health volunteers (494 health workers and 803 volunteers).

As the response transitions to the recovery and rehabilitation phase, UNICEF will support the strengthening of existing Outpatient Therapeutic Centres (OTCs) and the establishment of new centres in strategic locations. This will include providing essential equipment and building the capacity of health workers and Female Community Health Volunteers in the prevention and management of malnutrition

and nutrition in emergencies. These activities are aligned with the Multisector Nutrition Plan III (MSNP III), promoting integration into existing systems and ensuring long-term sustainability.

Education

UNICEF established 52 TLCs with inclusive WASH facilities, providing almost 1,800 children with continued access to education. Of these, 36 remain operational (28 in Nuwakot and 8 in Dhading), while 16 have closed following the cleaning and disinfection of schools, allowing children to return to their original classrooms. UNICEF also distributed learning supplies to affected children in Dhading, Nuwakot and Rasuwa, including children in schools integrating displaced students, in total benefiting nearly 9,000 children and supporting their continued learning. This included 48 early childhood development kits, 437 school kits and 2,996 student kits. An additional 287 EduCase bags, which convert into individual desks, were distributed to students at Tribhuvan Trishuli Secondary School in Bidur, Nuwakot.

School-based psychological first aid reached 894 children (406 girls) in Dhading and Nuwakot, while 360 teachers received orientation on psychological first aid. Another 102 teachers from 38 schools received training on learning recovery and accelerated learning.

UNICEF mobilized and trained 16 volunteer teachers and 19 early childhood education volunteers to address teacher shortages in Dhading, Nuwakot and schools in Kathmandu receiving relocated children. Their support for early childhood education and Grades 1–3 is benefiting approximately 1,600 children. UNICEF also oriented 23 early childhood development teachers in Benighat Rorang Rural Municipality, Dhading, on child-friendly teaching approaches and the effective use and management of early childhood development kit materials.

UNICEF is supporting early recovery and rehabilitation in education through the construction of semi-permanent TLCs with WASH facilities in flood-affected schools, to restore safe, inclusive and uninterrupted learning for affected children. The TLCs are being designed as disaster-resilient, climate-responsive and accessible learning spaces, incorporating structural safety measures and local hazard considerations.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers

UNICEF is supporting 12 municipalities across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha districts to deliver humanitarian cash assistance through government systems. Eleven municipalities are preparing to provide NPR 15,000 (approximately US$100) for each of 5,200 affected households. Payments have been completed in seven municipalities, reaching 2,021 households, with further transfers being processed.

The initial payments target households approved by local disaster management committees. Subsequent rounds will prioritize households with children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, widows and single women aged over 65, in coordination with Cash Working Group partners and Nepal's social-assistance schemes.

More than 16,500 persons with disabilities in the four districts are not covered by the Disability Allowance, according to census and social-assistance beneficiary data. UNICEF is supporting federal and local authorities to strengthen disability-inclusive emergency response and social protection by identifying those already reached and those excluded from cash assistance, disability registration and social protection systems.

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

UNICEF shared life-saving information on protective practices and available services through community radio, digital and social media, SMS, U-Report, information boards and community outreach. The strategy

benefited the 84,270 flood-affected people, while reaching wider audiences through mass communication channels. Community radio reached an estimated 1.8 million people, digital and social media recorded 3.8 million contacts and SMS messages reached 190,085 people. Face-to-face outreach reached a further 21,009 people with information on flood preparedness and available WASH, health, child protection, gender-based violence and mental health services. Figures for mass communication channels represent estimated reach or contacts, not necessarily unique individuals, and may overlap.

As for AAP, UNICEF-supported feedback and complaint mechanisms collected 1,696 community feedback entries, including questions, suggestions, requests, complaints and expressions of appreciation, which informed adjustments to the response. UNICEF also trained 2,873 young people to share information and refer community concerns.

UNICEF installed 25 information boards in 10 municipalities across Nuwakot, Dhading and Rasuwa districts to improve access to information on available services and assistance. It also mapped and supported municipal feedback channels in seven flood-affected local governments. Staffing constraints, particularly in rural municipalities, continue to hamper systematic recording, referral and follow-up of community feedback.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF has delivered supplies valued at US$1.43 million to support the emergency response and is procuring additional supplies to meet emerging needs and maintain emergency stocks. At the same time, UNICEF Nepal is transitioning the storage and management of selected prepositioned emergency supplies from UNICEF-managed facilities to designated government warehouses in Madhesh, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces. This will maintain decentralized emergency response capacity while strengthening government ownership and positioning supplies closer to disaster-prone areas. Once the transition is complete, the Government will assume responsibility for storage, maintenance, release, transportation and distribution, while UNICEF will focus on technical assistance, system strengthening and monitoring.

UNICEF is strengthening transport arrangements to reach remote communities, including through helicopter deliveries and four-wheel-drive vehicles. However, limited road access and delays in customs clearance continue to hinder deliveries to affected areas. UNICEF is accelerating the clearance and distribution of incoming supplies ahead of the planned year-end warehouse closure.

Funding Status[9]

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 and Behaviour Change	347,750
Cross-Sector and Operational Support	2,140,000
Total	**17,243,050**

Summary of Programme Results

Sector / Indicator	UNICEF and IPs Response		Cluster/Sector Response	
	2026 Target	Total Results	2026 Target	Total Results
Health				
# children and adolescents referred for psychosocial support by health workers	6,404	1,852		
# children 6 months to under-15 years of age receiving measles vaccine, supplemental dose	73,793	0		
# Households that received at least two long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)	4,000	393		
Nutrition				
# children 6–59 months screened for acute malnutrition (wasting)	11,000	13,278	22,000	14,618
# of pregnant and lactating women who received iron-folic acid (IFA) supplement	10,618	2,221	10,618	2,221
# primary caregivers of children 0–23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	10,618	6,045	10,618	6,045

[9] Reflected here are the funding requirements for the first three months of the humanitarian response. The broader early recovery appeal, including winterization activities, amounts to US$47 million, of which only 31 per cent has been funded to date.

WASH				
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	57,120	42,143	71,400	46,143
# of people having access to safe sanitation facilities and services	9,000	4,372	15,000	6,771
# of affected people reached with hygiene promotion	57,120	40,135	71,400	55,043
Education				
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	5,000	1,790	7,000	1,999
# children receiving individual learning materials	9,000	2,996	15,000	6,865
# children accessing MHPSS in their schools/learning programmes	4,000	894	5,000	2,455
Child Protection				
# children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based MHPSS	34,000	13,057	50,562	17,040
# children engaged in recreational activities through child friendly spaces	2,500	1,708	5,000	4,628
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	20,000	26,966	50,000	56,513
Social Protection				
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	5,742	2,021		
SBC / AAP				
# people reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	84,270	84,270		
# people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms	12,000	1,696		
# adolescents and young people who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes	5,000	2,873		
Cross-sectoral (PSEA)				
# people with safe and accessible channels to report SEA by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations	35,846	39,225	84,270	68,772

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: Saved by the bell
- Video: Vaccines on the move
- Video: Hear from James Elder: Children Need Urgent Support
- Video: A home, two businesses, one flood
- Video: "Our school is gone, where will we study?"

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
- Human Interest story: A home, two businesses, one flood
- Human Interest story: "Our school is gone, where will we study?"

All multimedia assets are available at WeShare – Nepal

Next SitRep: 7 December 2026

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