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Rama Devi, a female Community Health Volunteer, checks on Sarita and her 22-day-old newborn son, Pranit, in Nuwakot district. Sarita has received a newborn kit provided with UNICEF support. Rama demonstrates how to use the kit's baby clothing, swaddling wraps and hygiene supplies to care for the newborn.

UNICEF Nepal

Humanitarian Situation Report No. 8

2 November 2026

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Highlights

- **Children are bearing the brunt of the disaster.** More than 32,000 children were affected by the Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi flash floods on 26 August 2026, with many losing loved ones, homes and belongings, and facing heightened risks to their health, education, protection and well-being. Further flash flooding along the Budhi Gandaki River on 11 October affected communities, causing additional damage to infrastructure and access routes.
- **Since the onset of the crisis, UNICEF has worked alongside the Government of Nepal and partners to deliver lifesaving support,** reaching more than 50,000 people with safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, over 18,000 people with mental health and psychosocial support and 66,000 people with oral cholera vaccination, while providing almost 1,800 children with continued access to learning and reaching over 1,500 children through child-friendly spaces.
- **Winter poses an urgent new threat to affected children and families.** With homes, clothing, and essential household items lost, thousands face freezing temperatures. UNICEF has procured 8, 514 sets of warm clothes for children, out of which distribution has been undertaken for 1,234 children. In addition, UNICEF has distributed 1,162 thermal blankets, alongside cash assistance to more than 1,000 households, heated learning spaces, and support for newborns and pregnant women.
- **Recovery must strengthen resilience to future disasters.** UNICEF's response, in line with Government plans, has entered a recovery-focused phase. Rebuilding schools, health facilities, and water systems provides an opportunity to establish safer, more inclusive and climate-resilient services, while investments in preparedness and early warning systems can better protect children before crises strike.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

84,270 people need humanitarian assistance

32,021 children affected

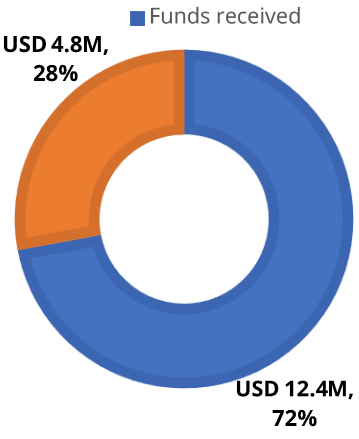
22,100 children need protection support

84,000 people need WASH support

14,900 children need nutrition support

30,000 children need education assistance

FUNDING STATUS



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$12.4 million received,[1] the funding gap stands at US$4.8 million. Additional funding is needed for 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 Saint Charities; National Committee supporters; and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund for their generous support. UNICEF also gratefully acknowledges the public- and private-sector partners whose contributions to Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding provided flexible resources for the response. UNICEF also mobilized internal regular resources as well as the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund to support response efforts.[2]

UNICEF also thanks its implementing partners, whose local knowledge, commitment and trusted relationships with communities have been central to reaching flood-affected children and families, often in remote and hard-to-reach 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 following the finalization of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) report. UNICEF's preliminary estimate for support towards the early recovery and rehabilitation efforts, including winterization, is US$47 million, including the US$17.2 million life-saving response requirement. The overall estimate will be reviewed once the final PDNA report is available. The funding needed for early recovery and rehabilitation remains largely unfunded.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

The Government of Nepal continues to lead the response and recovery through national, district and municipal coordination mechanisms. UNICEF co-leads the WASH, Nutrition, Education and Protection clusters and leads the inter-agency Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Community Engagement Working Group. UNICEF also supports the Health Cluster and Nepal Cash Coordination Working Group. UNICEF works with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), district and local authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and local partners on response planning, information management, technical support and the restoration of essential services. UNICEF's response remains aligned with the inter-agency Nepal Rasuwa Flood Flash Appeal[3] and is coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team and national and subnational mechanisms.

As the response shifts towards recovery, coordination priorities include transitional and permanent shelter, winterization, protection, cash assistance and accountability to affected populations. The inter-agency AAP and Community Engagement Working Group, launched on 1 October with eight United Nations agencies and support from the NDRRMA, is planning a joint community assessment across all affected local governments. Community feedback mechanisms are informing the response, while cash coordination is supporting successive rounds of assistance through government systems.

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[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

Since the start of the response, UNICEF has strengthened 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 field operations shift to recovery, UNICEF is working with other United Nations agencies to maintain an appropriate 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 flood events. 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 flash flooding along the Budhi Gandaki River on 11 October affected communities in Gorkha and Dhading districts and caused additional damage to infrastructure and access routes.

More than two months after the August floods, the response has entered a recovery-focused phase. While the response has addressed some of the most urgent humanitarian needs and no major public health concerns were reported during the period, significant needs remain, particularly for maternal and child health and nutrition, WASH, education, protection, and cash assistance. At the same time, key priorities increasingly focus on transitional and permanent shelter, winterization, and AAP. As of 21 October, 417 displaced people remained in 11 holding centres in three districts.[5] Beneficiary registration, government land allocation, and federal approval of transitional shelter designs continue to be key bottlenecks in the provision of timely transitional shelter assistance. While these processes are being advanced by the authorities and partners, affected families often move between temporary shelters, rented accommodation, and host communities, prolonging uncertainty and delaying access to more durable housing solutions.

Children, women, adolescents and persons with disabilities remain exposed to risks of family separation, trafficking, exploitation, gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage and psychosocial distress. Sustained mental health and psychosocial support is needed, with a gradual shift from psychological first aid to structured individual and group support, follow-up and referrals for specialized care. Child-friendly spaces and services for women and girls need to remain linked with schools and community structures, while civil registration, family tracing, prevention of child marriage, case management and survivor-centred referral pathways require continued support.

Health priorities include scaling-up maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services in 12 previously inaccessible wards of Rasuwa district and restoring referrals to higher-level facilities. Medical evacuation from Rasuwa district to Kathmandu now requires a lengthy administrative process since search and rescue operations have ended.

Affected communities increasingly require durable WASH solutions. Water supply and water quality monitoring remain priorities around temporary shelters as population movements and shelter conditions increase the risk of waterborne disease. Municipalities also need continued support for waste management, while families returning to partially damaged homes need safe desludging and help to rebuild toilets. Although access has improved, some communities remain unreached and shortages of pipes, fittings and water-storage tanks continue to slow rehabilitation.

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

[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.

Education priorities include identifying safe land for school reconstruction and semi-permanent temporary learning centres; rehabilitating classrooms, furniture, playgrounds and boundary walls; and winterizing learning spaces, particularly in high-altitude areas. Targeted support is also required for children with disabilities, children who lost parents in the floods and other vulnerable learners. Damaged and muddy roads continue to constrain access to some schools.

While the final report is yet to be disseminated, the Government-led PDNA is informing recovery and reconstruction planning, with technical and sectoral support from the United Nations and development partners. UNICEF provided technical support to help ensure that recovery plans support the restoration of essential services for children and strengthen resilience to future shocks.

The floods are a stark reminder of the escalating climate crisis. Children, despite contributing least to climate change, are among those most affected. As climate-related disasters become more frequent and severe, investing in preparedness, climate-resilient services and youth-led climate action is essential to safeguard children's futures.

UNICEF's Response

UNICEF continues to pursue a twin-track approach, addressing remaining humanitarian needs while supporting recovery. Its integrated, multisectoral response covers health, nutrition, WASH, child protection, education, social protection and risk communication and community engagement. Across all interventions, UNICEF is promoting AAP and mainstreaming disability inclusion. Humanitarian activities and essential services continued throughout the national holiday period.[6] With winter approaching, UNICEF is expanding winterization measures and procuring and prepositioning essential supplies to sustain the response and prepare for seasonal needs.

Child Protection

With UNICEF support, 12,782 people (3,215 girls, 2,866 boys, 3,764 women and 2,937 men), including 46 persons with disabilities, received psychological first aid as well as individual and group psychosocial counselling. In addition, 35 UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces (CFS) provided structured play, recreational activities and psychosocial support to 1,537 children (731 girls and 806 boys). To support a transition from emergency to longer-term services, a rapid survey on the needs of adolescent girls is underway. The findings will help inform the transformation of CFS into sustainable, community-based spaces linked to schools, ensuring continued access to recreational activities and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children and adolescents as families move into transitional and longer-term shelter solutions.

UNICEF supported the assessment and verification of vulnerable children. As of 29 October, 758 children (375 boys and 383 girls) were assessed. Of these, 121 were identified as unaccompanied or separated children. Among these, 102 children were reunited with family members, and family tracing is in progress for 19 children. Protection support is ongoing for the remaining 637 children (319 boys and 318 girls) who are either in pre-existing care arrangements or have a surviving parent.

To reduce winter-related risks, 1,234 children (597 girls and 637 boys) received warm clothing. The children are identified through ongoing vulnerability assessments in the affected districts, with a target to reach 6,000 children. UNICEF also distributed 1,162 thermal blankets to vulnerable children and families. Community outreach on trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), protection risks and referral services reached 22,263 people (2,237 girls, 2,394 boys, 8,278 women and 9,354 men). In addition, 377 service providers and frontline workers received orientation on GBV and PSEA. Protection monitoring and awareness-raising at 19 checkpoints

[6] The national holiday period from 19 to 23 October marked the Dashain festival holidays.

covered 3,054 vehicles and reached 36,690 people, with no protection case identified through this activity yet. Support to the Department of National ID and Civil Registration is helping families verify and replace lost or damaged birth certificates and restore civil registration services at the local level in affected areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

UNICEF continued to support existing and newly established government-designated temporary shelters, keeping WASH facilities available and usable throughout the festival period in collaboration with municipalities and partners. Among separate groups of beneficiaries, the rehabilitation of around 36 km of pipelines maintained or restored water access for approximately 12,350 households (49,399 people), while hygiene and household water-treatment assistance reached 35,589 people. One inline chlorinator[7] was installed, with a second installation underway, providing safe drinking water to at least 1,491 people.

UNICEF and partners conducted 200 water quality tests and 100 monitoring activities, including testing for free residual chlorine and *E. coli* (a key indicator of faecal contamination and potential health risks in water)[8]. Emergency sanitation interventions increased the cumulative number of temporary toilets to 80, alongside the rehabilitation of six school toilet units, the installation of five child-friendly handwashing facilities with 11 sinks, and two bathing spaces. The daily operation and maintenance of these facilities support more than 2,200 children and students.

Since the onset of the response, UNICEF has dispatched 11,538 hygiene kits, reaching an estimated 46,152 people. Hygiene promotion, menstrual health and hygiene and risk communication reached 40,135 people. Following the Budhi Gandaki River flood on 11 October, UNICEF provided lifesaving WASH support to 50 households in Aarughat Rural Municipality, Gorkha, including materials for 50 temporary toilets and 50 sets of water-storage and household water-treatment supplies.

Looking ahead, UNICEF is working with the Government, municipalities and development partners to identify and prioritize rehabilitation and reconstruction needs consistent with the findings of PDNA, including the restoration of damaged water supply systems, sanitation facilities and essential WASH services in affected communities. Support will focus on climate resilient and sustainable infrastructure, strengthening local service delivery systems and restoring access to safe WASH services, while complementing government-led recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Health

UNICEF maintained emergency health services in Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts, including community-based disease surveillance and mental health and psychosocial counselling. Orientation on community-based disease surveillance reached 142 health workers and 235 ward-level participants. UNICEF and partners provided specialized psychosocial support to 4,409 people in Nuwakot, including 1,842 adolescents (970 girls and 872 boys) and 2,567 adults (1,408 women and 1,159 men).

The preventive oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign reached over 66,000 people. UNICEF also procured and delivered 74,000 doses of the measles-rubella (MR) vaccine for children aged 6 months to 15 years in five high-risk districts, with the vaccination campaign planned for late November 2026. UNICEF is supporting government authorities with campaign preparations, including microplanning and cold chain monitoring. In addition, UNICEF continues to support the PDNA to help ensure recovery and reconstruction plans are child-centred and climate-resilient.

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[7] An inline chlorinator is a device installed within a water-supply system that adds chlorine to the water as it flows through the system, helping disinfect the water and maintain its microbiological safety before distribution to users.

[8] E. coli (Escherichia coli) is a bacterium used as an indicator of faecal contamination in water and associated potential health risks.

Nutrition

UNICEF supported the screening of 13,278 children under-five years of age (6,809 boys and 6,469 girls) in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha and Tanahu districts. Of those screened, 202 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 22 with severe acute malnutrition were identified and are receiving treatment with ready-to-use therapeutic food. All screened children except those with severe acute malnutrition received multiple micronutrient powders as a preventive measure.

A total of 6,045 pregnant and breastfeeding women received infant and young child feeding counselling and nutrition screening; seven women identified with moderate acute malnutrition are receiving treatment. UNICEF also supported nutrition-in-emergencies training for 1,297 health workers and female community health volunteers (494 health workers and 803 volunteers).

Vitamin A supplementation reached 16,653 children aged 6 to 59 months (8,481 boys and 8,172 girls), while 15,073 children aged 12 to 59 months (7,597 boys and 7,476 girls) received deworming tablets across the five districts, helping to protect children's nutritional status and reduce the risk of illness. Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for pregnant and lactating women has also commenced, reaching 1,107 women to date. IFA supplementation for adolescents is scheduled to begin this week.

Education

UNICEF supported 52 temporary learning centres with inclusive WASH facilities in Dhading and Nuwakot districts, providing almost 1,800 children with continued access to learning. The centres received classroom management and learning supplies. UNICEF distributed 48 early childhood development kits, 427 school kits and 2,801 student kits in Nuwakot, Dhading and Rasuwa districts, helping around 9,000 children resume learning. In Godawari Municipality, Bagmati Province, 67 displaced students from Rasuwa are enrolled in local schools and receiving hostel accommodation and other support.

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

Sixteen volunteer teachers and 19 early childhood education volunteers were mobilized and trained to support early childhood education and Grades 1–3 in schools facing teacher shortages in Dhading and Nuwakot, as well as schools in Kathmandu receiving relocated children, reaching approximately 1,600 children.

To facilitate the transition from temporary arrangements to more sustainable solutions, UNICEF is supporting the establishment of semi-permanent learning facilities in affected areas. At the same time, UNICEF is working with local governments and partners to assess damage, plan rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and restore education infrastructure, helping ensure children can continue learning safely and without interruption.

Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Humanitarian Cash Transfers

UNICEF supports 12 municipalities across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha districts to deliver humanitarian cash assistance through government registration, verification and payment systems. Of these, seven municipalities completed beneficiary registration, publicly disclosed beneficiary lists for grievance redress and notified households by SMS about the NPR 15,000 transfer (approximately US$100). Transfers through the Government's public financial management system reached 1,076 affected households so far (out of 4,611 affected households).

The next round will prioritize households with children under-five years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women, or persons with disabilities, with beneficiary lists revalidated using health data and community verification. Drawing from census and social assistance beneficiary data, more than

16,500 persons with disabilities in the four districts are not covered by the Disability Allowance; UNICEF is supporting federal and local authorities to strengthen disability-inclusive emergency response and social protection, including the identification of persons with disabilities who have been reached and those who remain outside existing cash, disability registration and social protection systems.

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

UNICEF delivered life-saving information to all affected and surrounding communities on protective practices and available services through an integrated, low-cost multi-channel strategy, leveraging pre-positioned partnerships with NCell, social media platforms and local community-based organizations. Community radio reached 1.8 million people in affected districts, digital and social media an estimated 3.8 million, and highly targeted SMS messaging 190,000 people. In addition, 20,498 people were reached directly through face-to-face outreach on flood preparedness and available WASH, health, child protection, GBV and mental health services.

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. Twenty-five information boards were installed in ten municipalities across Nuwakot, Dhading and Rasuwa districts to improve access to information on available services and assistance. UNICEF also mapped and supported municipal feedback channels in seven flood-affected local governments. Staffing constraints, particularly in rural municipalities, continue to limit systematic logging, referral and closure of the feedback loop.

Supply and Logistics

UNICEF dispatched supplies valued at US$ 1,339,461 to support the emergency response. Additional supplies are being procured to meet additional response needs and maintain emergency stocks. UNICEF is strengthening transport capacity to reach remote communities. In coordination with the Logistics Cluster, UNICEF is preparing to deliver winter clothing to hard-to-reach areas in Rasuwa district, by helicopter on 4 November, with additional deliveries planned by road.

Fuding Status

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**

Summary of Programme Results (as of 2 November 2026)

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	1,842	0	0
# children 6 months to under-15 years of age receiving measles vaccine, supplemental dose	73,793	0	73,793	0
# Households that received at least two long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)	4,000	435	19,284	435
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	1,107	10,618	1,107
# primary caregivers of children 0–23 months receiving infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling	10,618	6,045	10,618	6,045
WASH				
# people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	57,120	49,399	71,400	53,399
# of people having access to safe sanitation facilities and services	9,000	3,891	15,000	3,891
# of affected people reached with hygiene promotion	57,120	40,135	71,400	54,871
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	2,801	15,000	6,239
# 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	12,782	50,562	15,701
# children engaged in recreational activities through child friendly spaces	2,500	1,537	5,000	4,457
# women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	20,000	22,263	50,000	27,902
Social Protection				
# households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	4,419	1,076		
SBC / AAP				
# people reached with timely and life-saving information on how and where to access available services	84,270	84,270[9]		
# 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	22,263	84,270	27,902

[9] The reported reach was achieved through an integrated mix of radio, digital and on-the-ground channels.

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: 16 November 2026

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