

Emergency appeal No: MDRNP022 Emergency appeal launched: 27/08/2026 Operational Strategy published: 05/09/2026	Glide No: FF-2026-000162-NPL
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 25/09/2026	Timeframe covered by this update: From 27/08/2026 to 18/09/2026
Operation timeframe: 24 months (27/08/2026 - 31/08/2028) Number of people targeted: IFRC Secretariat: 50,000 people (10,000 households) Fed-wide: 200,000 people (40,000 households)	Number of people being assisted: 37,378 people – Fed-wide
Funding requirements (CHF): IFRC Secretariat: CHF 18 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal Federation-wide: CHF 25 million	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 999,934

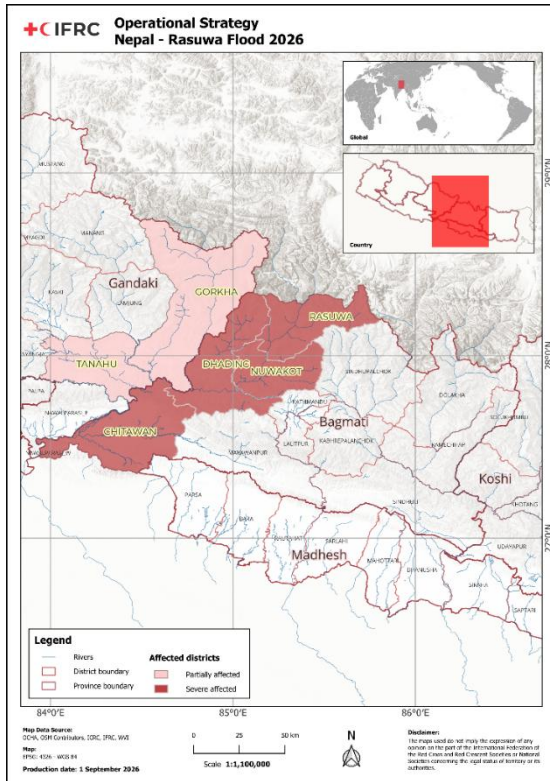


NRCS volunteers loading the relief materials in helicopter to reach the most affected areas with no road access. (Photo: NRCS)

As of 18 September 2026, CHF 5.682 million in confirmed multilateral hard pledges recorded against the CHF 18 million IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal (approximately 32 per cent). Continued funding is required to sustain the response and scale up early recovery interventions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



Districts affected by flash flood in Nepal

On 26 August, a major avalanche occurred in the upper Bhote Koshi watershed near the China–Nepal border triggered a highly destructive debris flow and flash flood along the Bhote Koshi–Trishuli river corridor. The event caused extensive damage across Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading, affecting settlements, roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, water systems, telecommunications, markets and hydropower infrastructure. About 41 bridges along the Bhote Koshi–Trishuli river system was damaged, significantly constraining access to affected communities and disrupting essential services and livelihoods. The flood devastated infrastructure eroding the main road to Rasuwa district, rendering many communities inaccessible for territorial access.

According to the updated data from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA)¹ dated 21 September 2026, 1,411 people have lost their lives, 5,875 remain missing, and 13,784 have been rescued. To date, authorities have identified and handed over bodies to their families. NDRRMA cautioned that the number of people reported missing was still being verified and could include unidentified deceased persons or individuals who had subsequently been rescued. Search and recovery operations remained ongoing, particularly around affected hydropower facilities and along the river corridor.

Displacement remains a major humanitarian concern. As of 14 September, 2,418 people were staying in 33 government holding centres, including 1,499 people in Nuwakot, 825 in Rasuwa, and 94 in Dhading. The movement of people from holding centres to alternative places like host families or their own abandoned homes continues. As of 21 September, 1,342 people are taking shelter in holding centers across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Dhading districts². Assessments of potential sites for temporary shelter were completed in several locations, while food, household items, and other relief supplies continued to be transported by road and helicopter to affected and difficult-to-reach areas. The Government has also initiated arrangements for temporary accommodation, including cash support for households opting for self-arranged accommodation.

The response is progressively shifting from immediate search, rescue and lifesaving relief towards restoration of essential services, temporary and transitional shelter, and early recovery. Significant needs remain in shelter, safe water and sanitation, health and MHPSS, protection, cash assistance and livelihood recovery, while damaged transport and communication infrastructure continues to affect humanitarian access and information flows. The situation also remains dynamic due to continued exposure to flooding, landslides and unstable terrain, requiring ongoing assessment, monitoring and adjustment of the response as access improves and more detailed information becomes available.

¹ [NDRRMA](#) (Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi Flood: Search, Rescue and Relief Response Situation Report #20 dated 21st Sep 2026)

² <https://mofnepal.github.io/rasuwa-flood-update/en/rescue/2026-09-14/>

International assistance is supporting Nepal's response through specialized search-and-rescue, forensic identification, health and humanitarian assistance. Teams from India, China, the Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, and Australia are supporting rescue operations, while forensic teams from India, China, Japan, Singapore and the Republic of Korea are assisting with DNA collection and identification of deceased persons. Nepal continues to request additional specialized equipment, including drones, LiDAR systems, Bailey bridges, DNA testing kits, underwater drones, pumps and tunnel-rescue equipment.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian response, activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the onset of the disaster activities continues to lead a locally driven response through its headquarters and district chapters. The EOC serves as the central hub for the coordination of all response activities, information management and strategic planning. The response by the Govt of Nepal is being coordinated by NDRRMA through its sub-chapters.

The IFRC Secretariat is supporting the response through DREF amount of CHF 999,934, the CHF 18 million Emergency Appeal within a CHF 25 million Federation-wide appeal, technical and surge support, supply chain and logistics, PMER, communications, finance, membership coordination and Shelter Cluster co-leadership. IFRC members and ICRC are contributing complementary financial, in-kind and technical support, including MHPSS, CVA, health, WASH, RFL and management of the dead. As of 18 September 2026, NRCS have cumulatively reached at least 37,378 people (fed-wide) through its response activities. Between 7 and 16 September 2026, NRCS conducted 62 helicopter flight legs, transporting approximately 14.4 metric tons of recorded relief supplies to affected and hard-to-reach locations, with a total flying time of 17 hours and 24 minutes. *Key updates are captured below, with details of actions in the following sections:*

Key Updates – Relief Phase Nepal: Flash Floods Emergency



Since the flooding on 26 August 2026 that affected the region, the Nepal Red Cross Society and partners have been working across Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading districts to deliver assistance.

Total Reached
37,378 People across all sectors, as of 18th Sep 2026.



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene 21,171 people

- Water bottles distributed: **1,600**
- Water tanks installed (18, Bidur Municipality): 2,143 HH Served: **10,269**
- Emergency toilets installed (4): **162**
- WASH IEC materials distributed: **100**
- Water schemes rehabilitated (7): **6,444**
- Hygiene kits (856) distributed: **4,280**



Health 2,671 people

- Volunteers mobilized for PFA/MHPSS: **74**
- RCEC deployment: **982**
- MHPSS services received: **1,615**



Protection, Gender & Inclusion 1,975 people

- RFL cases registered: **1,352**
- Volunteers mobilized for CFS: **36**
- Dignity kits distributed: **587**



Community Engagement & Accountability 457 people

- Hotline calls received: **257**
- Hotline pocket cards distributed: **200**
- Help desks across 5 districts: **05**



Shelter and Settlement 9,801 people

- NFI Full Set: **1,218**
- Emergency shelter items (tarps, blankets, mattress): **563**
- Blankets: **1,129**
- Mattress: **701**
- Tents (23): **1,257**
- Food items distributed: **1,324**
- Solar lights: **142**



Multi Purpose Cash (CHF 82 per HH) 1,310 people

- MPC via digital means : **755 People**
- Cash in hand (111 HH) : **555 people**

Source: Nepal Red Cross Society, Indicator Tracking Data (Data Tracking tab), as of 18 September 2026. Figures are cumulative and self-reported by field teams.

Needs analysis

Needs remain multi-sectoral and continue to evolve as access improves to many areas not previously reachable, and the displaced people move from the temporary holding centers set up by the Government and host communities. The NRCS led damage and recovery assessments are in progress while field observations and secondary data from the Government's Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA)³ confirm extensive impacts on housing, basic services, transport infrastructure, agriculture and businesses, indicating that immediate humanitarian needs are increasingly overlapping with early recovery requirements.

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

The floods caused extensive destruction of housing and shelters, with the RDNA reporting 7,570 private houses damaged across affected districts. As of 21 September, 1,342 people are taking shelter in holding centers across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Dhading districts. Assessments of potential sites for temporary shelter have been completed in several locations, while food, household items, and other relief supplies continued to be transported by road and helicopter to affected and difficult-to-reach areas. Priority needs include continued emergency shelter and household items, safer temporary and transitional shelter, winterisation, debris clearance, and detailed damage, structural safety and site assessments. Recovery will require risk-informed site selection to avoid areas exposed to flooding, riverbank erosion and landslides.

Livelihoods and basic needs

The catastrophe affected agricultural land, livestock, productive assets, small businesses and income sources resulting further squeezing the household capacity to meet basic needs and to recover. Per the findings of RDNA carried out by the NDRRMA of Nepal, approximately 1,806 hectares of crops were affected, and 4,800 business establishments were impacted. The local NRCS teams confirmed the priority needs identified in various sources, including short-term income opportunities, rehabilitation of agricultural land and irrigation systems, agricultural and livestock inputs, replacement of productive assets, cash-for-work and support to small businesses. Further household-level assessments are required to identify the most vulnerable households and determine appropriate recovery modalities.

Multi-purpose cash

Multipurpose cash remains appropriate where markets and financial services are functioning, enabling affected households to meet priority needs with freedom of choice. However, damaged telecom and internet services, lost or damaged documentation, inaccessible bank accounts and financial-service-provider movement-related constraints may hinder cash delivery through service providers. To cope with the situation, the NRCS continues monitoring the markets and prices, working in close collaboration with Government departments and Nepal Cash Coordination Groups to make more informed decision on cash transfer value and transfer modalities, while ensuring complementarity with other similar cash transfers being done by the Govt and humanitarian actors.

Health and Care

The flood has badly damaged the health infrastructure and made access to social services and health care more challenging. Relocation of people in temporary holding centers are exposed to various health risks. The primary driver of such risks is contaminated water sources. The RDNA report seven health facilities damaged. Overcrowded temporary accommodation and poor WASH conditions increase the risk of diarrheal, respiratory, vector- and water-borne diseases, while access to maternal, newborn and specialized health services remains limited in some affected areas.

³ [//ndrrma.gov.np/mediafiles/rasuwa/Rapid_Damage_and_Needs_Assessment_RDNA_Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi_Flood_2026.pdf](https://ndrrma.gov.np/mediafiles/rasuwa/Rapid_Damage_and_Needs_Assessment_RDNA_Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi_Flood_2026.pdf)

The floods have resulted in widespread distress among affected populations due to loss of lives, missing family members, displacement, damaged livelihoods, and uncertainty about the future. Key MHPSS concerns include grief and bereavement, stress related to relocation and recovery, disruption of children's routines and support systems, and heightened vulnerability among older persons, people with disabilities, and individuals with pre-existing mental health conditions. Priority needs include basic psychosocial support for affected families, outreach to vulnerable groups both inside and outside holding centers, child-focused activities, and strengthened MHPSS capacity and coordination at district level.

Priorities include continued primary healthcare, first aid, disease surveillance, health promotion, MHPSS and strengthened referral pathways.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The horrific flooding damaged water sources, supply systems and sanitation, reducing access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Earlier inter-agency assessments⁴ identified 46 damaged water-supply schemes and estimated that approximately 10,000 toilets required restoration. Priority needs include emergency safe-water provision, water-quality monitoring and treatment, rehabilitation of damaged systems, adequate water storage, accessible sanitation facilities and sustained hygiene promotion. Significant information gaps remain in less accessible locations, requiring continued location-specific assessment.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion / Restoring Family Links

Displacement, overcrowded accommodation, family separation and communication disruptions continue to increase protection risks, including child protection concerns, gender-based violence, trafficking and exclusion. Women and girls, children, older people, persons with disabilities and people with chronic illnesses face specific barriers. Reuniting lost families, setting up child-friendly spaces, safeguarding, safe referrals, inclusion measures and dignified management of the dead remain critical for the future support.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Affected communities require timely, practical information on available services, eligibility, cash selection and distribution, health and WASH risks, and feedback channels. The existing NRCS hotline and five help desks are helping and amplifying community concerns alongside radio, and social media. The areas still inaccessible require a robust system to communicate their concerns and face-to-face engagement is necessary, alongside routine analysis of community feedback so that implementation can be adapted to concerns and changing priorities.

Education and disaster risk reduction / recovery

The RDNA report reveals that 18 schools are damaged partially or completely, affecting access to education for school-going children. Priority needs include restoration of school infrastructure, especially WASH facilities, replacement of learning materials and targeted assistance to vulnerable school-aged children. The recovery planning will have to be resilience focused on the school to address the exposure of educational institutions to flooding, landslides, riverbank erosion and other secondary hazards through community-level risk assessment, improved early warning, preparedness and evacuation planning, disaster-risk mitigation, and risk-informed reconstruction of homes and essential infrastructure.

⁴ <https://www.linkedin.com/posts/nepal-rasuwa-flood-situation-report-no-7-ugcPost-7503343646453452800-x81z/>

Operational risk assessment

The operational environment remains challenging and evolving, although access has gradually improved since the onset of the response. Key risks and challenges identified and updated during the reporting period include:

- **Safeguarding Risk:** Risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and gender-based violence against children, women and other vulnerable community members remains high. The fragility of the situation continues to expose and put many vulnerable people at high risk. Minimum PGI, safeguarding, PSEA and child-protection standards should be applied across all activities. Staff and volunteers should be oriented on safe reporting, referral mechanisms, Codes of Conduct and prevention measures.
- **Increased challenges for inaccessible communities:** Several actors including Red Cross partners, the UN WFP, Government disaster management departments and local NGOs transporting the lifesaving assistance to inaccessible communities via air drops, zip lines and through other possible ways. Life in such areas continues facing health, food, and shelter-related challenges.
- **Emerging and evolving information:** While assessments are progressing, information on affected populations, casualties, housing damage and priority needs remains limited in some areas. Access limitations and communication disruptions continue to affect verification and timely consolidation of data, requiring the operation to maintain flexible planning and adjust activities as new information becomes available.
- **Telecommunications and communication disruptions:** Damage to telecommunications infrastructure has affected information flow between affected communities, local branches and response teams. Cash transfer through banks and digital systems is facing problems. NRCS is relying on local branch focal points and available communication channels to maintain operational information flows.
- **Large number of missing persons and management of the dead:** More than 5,000 people remained unaccounted for during the reporting period. The scale of fatalities, decomposition of remains, family separation and the need for identification have created significant operational and protection challenges. DNA collection and forensic identification are ongoing, with international technical support complementing national efforts and ICRC support for dignified management of the dead.
- **Public health risks:** Damage to water supply and sanitation systems, displacement and overcrowded temporary accommodation increase the risk of waterborne and other communicable diseases. Continued provision of safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion, disease surveillance and access to basic health services remains essential.
- **Risk of further flooding and landslides:** Continued rainfall, unstable terrain, debris and upstream instability may pose additional risks to affected communities and responders. Mud, damaged infrastructure and unstable slopes also create occupational safety risks for teams working in affected areas. The operation continues to monitor hazard information and follow government safety directives. The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology in the country forecasted intense rains, rising river basins, and potential landslides nationwide from September 24 to 28 due to a low-pressure system developing from the Bay of Bengal.
- **Transition to recovery:** The scale of infrastructure destruction presents a major recovery challenge. As the response progressively shifts from immediate relief to early recovery, the operation will need to balance continued lifesaving assistance with restoration of basic services, shelter recovery, livelihoods and resilient reconstruction, while adapting to evolving government guidance and available funding.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operation continues to follow the published Operational Strategy, which expanded the IFRC Secretariat target to 50,000 people (10,000 households) and combines immediate relief with early and longer-term recovery through 31 August 2028. The response remains phased and adaptive, with priorities adjusted as access improves, assessments are completed and the needs of affected communities become clearer.

During the immediate and relief phase, NRCS and IFRC are prioritising emergency shelter and essential household items, multipurpose cash assistance, health and first aid, mental health and psychosocial support, safe water and emergency sanitation, protection, restoring family links, community engagement and accountability, and support for the dignified management of the dead. Implementation has been adapted to evolving operational needs and constraints. Field coordination and technical capacity are also being strengthened closer to the affected districts.

As the operation transitions towards early recovery and recovery, support will increasingly focus on permanent and transitional shelter solutions, livelihood recovery, rehabilitation of damaged water systems and basic services, continued community health and MHPSS services, disaster risk reduction, education support and resilient reconstruction. Shelter, WASH, health/MHPSS, PGI/RFL, CEA and cash therefore remain immediate priorities, while livelihoods, DRR, education and longer-term reconstruction will scale up as assessments, access and government recovery planning advance.

Across all phases, the operation follows a Federation-wide, locally led approach, with NRCS at the centre and support from the IFRC Secretariat, Participating National Societies and the ICRC. Community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, safeguarding, environmental considerations and National Society strengthening remain integrated across the response.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
	Fed-wide	People Reached	9,801
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households provided with emergency shelter item support</i>	1,960 HH	10,000 HH
	<i>Number of households provided with conditional cash assistance for transitional shelter</i>	Not yet started	6,000 HH

<i>Number of targeted sites for which debris removal has been completed</i>	Not yet reported	3
<i>Percentage of assisted households reporting that shelter assistance met immediate shelter needs</i>	Not yet applicable	80%
<i>Number of people reached with shelter support through conditional cash grants</i>	Not yet applicable	1,450
<i>Percentage of people surveyed whose households received a conditional cash transfer are satisfied with the amount received</i>	Not yet applicable	80%
<i>Number of masons who completed training in safer shelter construction</i>	Not yet started	240
<i>Number of staff and volunteers who completed training in PASSA ToT</i>	Not yet started	40
<i>Number of communities that completed the PASSA rollout process</i>	Not yet started	10

Progress Toward Objectives

As of 18 September, NRCS shelter assistance reached 9,801 people. A total of 1,218 sets of non-food relief items were distributed, together with 1,129 blankets, 142 solar lamps, 563 tarpaulins, 23 tents, and 563 mattresses. This assistance is helping displaced and flood-affected households meet immediate needs for basic protection, bedding and household items while more permanent options are assessed.

Access remains a major determinant of delivery. Between 7 and 16 September 2026, with support from IFRC on making the fixed number of free flying hours of helicopter available⁵, the NRCS conducted 62 helicopter flight,⁶ transporting approximately 14.4 metric tons of recorded relief supplies to affected and hard-to-reach locations, with a total flying time of 17 hours and 24 minutes. The supplies were dispatched to Uttargaya Rural Municipality in Rasuwa, reaching families who did not previously receive assistance because of restricted road access. In parallel, NRCS and IFRC continue to co-lead Shelter Cluster coordination and support Government-led household and damage assessments to inform temporary, transitional and recovery shelter options.

Next steps include continued emergency shelter and household-item support, detailed damage and site assessments, and preparation for transitional shelter and longer-term housing recovery. Significant gaps remain for blankets and bedding, kitchen and cooking items and hygiene supplies, while winterisation and safe-site considerations are becoming increasingly important considering the approaching winter season.

⁵ IFRC-CD coordinated with the Airbus Foundation to facilitate the free availability of a fixed number of helicopter flying hours for NRCS. The exact beneficiary data and type of assistance are not currently available and will be reflected in OU #2.

⁶ Exact data of families supported with relief goods will be available in forth coming update.

 Livelihoods	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
	Fed-wide	People Reached	-

Objective:	<i>Provide livelihood support to targeted households, based on the selection criteria to help restore income sources lost due to the flash flood</i>
-------------------	--

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with livelihoods-related training sessions</i>	Not yet started	840 people
	<i>Number of targeted households provided with conditional cash grants</i>	Not yet started	168 HH
	<i>Percentage of surveyed people whose households received cash transfers/vouchers who are satisfied with the amount received</i>	Not yet applicable	80%

Progress Toward Objectives

Livelihoods assistance has not yet commenced as a standalone intervention. The immediate phase continues to prioritise lifesaving relief, cash for basic needs and restoration of essential services. The Operational Strategy positions livelihoods primarily within recovery, combining skills training, cash-for-work and conditional grants to restore productive assets, restart small businesses and strengthen agricultural and livestock activities.

As of now, it is very clear that the people have lost their livelihoods and assets to make quick recovery. Detailed sector and household recovery assessments will guide targeting and the choice of livelihood modality. Priority will be given to households that have lost productive assets or income sources and have limited capacity to recover without external support.

 Multi-purpose Cash	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
	Fed-wide	People Reached	1,310

Objective:	<i>Provide timely and dignified cash assistance to affected households, enabling them to address their basic needs in alignment with their priorities, while simultaneously strengthening local markets and supporting early recovery</i>
-------------------	---

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Percentage of households that report being able to meet their basic needs according to their priorities</i>	Not yet measured	80%

	<i>Number of households provided with unconditional cash assistance</i>	262	6,000 HH
	<i>Number of households receiving unconditional cash assistance in the first three months of the operation</i>	262	2,000 HH

Progress Toward Objectives

CVA teams are deployed in Dhading, Rasuwa and Nuwakot, and 34 volunteers were trained in Kobo to support registration, targeting and verification. NRCS coordinated beneficiary selection with municipal authorities and the Nepal Cash Coordination Group; in Nuwakot, humanitarian actors agreed to align targeting with the NRCS-led process.

Following household-level validation of beneficiary data received from the local government, the first batch of MPCA for 287 families was processed through financial service providers. Of these, 151 families received the cash amount of 15,000 NPR (CHF 82) by bank transfer, while Cash in hand was provided to 111 families and the remaining 25 families are in the process of getting cash in hand. In total, 262 households (1,310 people) received cash till 18 September 2026. This adaptive approach is intended to avoid excluding households affected by documentation, connectivity or banking constraints. To strengthen the community engagement and access to NRCS feedback channels, NRCS disseminated 200 CEA cards on top of displaying the CEA details at the distribution sites. During the period, 257 people provided their feedback through various channels including Hotline No and social media. Of 257, 4 complained about their missing names for MPC while a significant number of calls were about cash details.

Beneficiary selection, data cleaning and bank account verification continue across all three districts. The NRCS collects and manages beneficiary data through trained volunteers using digital tools such as Kobo ODK with data handled in line with data protection guidelines of the organization. The current NRCS financial service provider agreement cannot yet be used because of governance-related limitations, so initial transfers are being managed through IFRC. A cash distribution plan is being finalized to scale up cash transfer to achieve targets towards the Operational Strategy targets.

 Health & Care	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		<i>Female > 18:</i>	<i>Female < 18:</i>
		<i>Male > 18:</i>	<i>Male < 18:</i>
	Fed-wide	People Reached	2,671
Objective:	<i>Address risks to health, mental health, and psychosocial well-being arising from both the crisis and underlying health capacity and vulnerabilities among the affected population</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of volunteers mobilised on MHPSS, ECV, and FA</i>	74	1,300
	<i>Number of Red Cross Emergency Clinics (RCEC) deployed</i>	1	1

<i>Number of people reached with MHPSS services and activities during the emergency and recovery phases, disaggregated by sex and age where feasible</i>	1,615	50,000
<i>Number of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers</i>	ongoing - data not available yet	50,000
<i>Number of health facilities rehabilitated/reconstructed</i>	Not yet started	10

Progress Toward Objectives

As of the reporting period, Health and care activities benefited 2,671 people through the 1x Red Cross Emergency Clinic (RCEC). A detailed health assessment was completed in four NRCS-supported holding centers in Nuwakot, helping refine priorities for clinical services, MHPSS, health promotion and referral. Assessments are also planned for Rasuwa and holding centers in Kathmandu as well.



NRCS operating RCEC in Nuwakot District providing essential healthcare services to communities affected by the flash flood. (Photo: IFRC/Fleur)

The RCEC in Nuwakot is operational and provides basic healthcare services to 982 people, with an average of 80 consultations per day during the reporting period and referral of cases requiring further treatment. A Child-Friendly Space has also been established, with health promotion sessions on handwashing and non-communicable diseases. MHPSS scaled up through 74 deployed volunteers, reaching 1,615 people with PFA, psychoeducation and safe referrals. An MHPSS staff member integrated into the RCEC team provided basic psychosocial support to 48 patients. It is important to highlight that the Danish Red Cross is active in supporting the MHPSS component; however, partner-wise tracking of assistance is not available in this update. Priorities are to sustain the RCEC,

conduct further health assessments in Rasuwa, strengthen outbreak monitoring and referral pathways, and expand training on infection prevention and control, MHPSS and hygiene management.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
	Fed-wide	People Reached	21,171

Objective:	<i>Ensure the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation, and promote effective hygiene practices among populations affected by the flash flood in targeted communities, thereby reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and improving overall health outcomes</i>
-------------------	---

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households that received and improved sanitation facility</i>	0	8,000
	<i>Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities</i>	At least 100 people reached	50,000
	<i>Number of people provided with access to safely managed drinking water services or an improved drinking water source constructed or rehabilitated</i>	6,444	40,000

Progress Toward Objectives

NRCS helped about 21,171 people with water, sanitation and hygiene related assistance period under reporting. One water bladder and 18 water tanks were installed in holding centres and host communities to receive and distribute trucked water, enabling more than 10,269 people to regain access to water supplies. Seven water-supply system actions were also completed and are expected to support approximately 6,444 people from 1,432 households. The restoration and construction of household latrines have not started yet; however, four emergency latrines were provided in holding centers helping 162 people. To assist people living in a fragile condition with hygiene support, the Korean Red Cross supported 856 HH hygienic kits were distributed benefiting approx. 4,280 people.



NRCS installing water storage tanks in different locations of Nuwakot to restore access to drinking water in the communities. (Photo: IFRC/Fleur)

Reconstruction of household latrines will follow the assessment findings. The operation supported the installation of four emergency latrines at a holding centre in Dhading, serving 162 people. Moreover, WASH IEC materials on water purification were displayed and shared, and NRCS continued sub-national coordination with the WASH Cluster. These measures are intended to reduce immediate public health risks while damaged water systems are assessed and rehabilitated.

Technical capacity is being reinforced through the deployment of the Norwegian Red Cross-led Water Supply Rehabilitation ERU and the Austrian Red Cross-led M15 team. Priorities are to scale water supply and distribution, complete additional emergency latrines, train volunteers in hygiene promotion and water quality, and conduct detailed assessments in Nuwakot, Dhading and Rasuwa.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
	Fed-wide	People Reached	1,975
Objective:	Ensure protection and safety by strengthening existing protection capacities within affected communities and ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are accessible, safe, and dignified for all backgrounds		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target

<i>Number of temporary safe spaces established/operated</i>	18	5
<i>Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming</i>	1,975	50,000
<i>National Society completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis</i>	Not yet reported as completed	1
<i>Percentage of assisted people reporting assistance was safe, accessible, inclusive and dignified</i>	Not Applicable yet	80%
<i>Number of people reached with referral services</i>	Not yet consolidated	As needed
<i>Number of people receiving assistive devices following the screening camps</i>	Not yet started/reported	550
<i>Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained in PGI</i>		144
<i>Number of separated family members able to restore family contact</i>	Not yet consolidated	Through the ICRC

Progress Toward Objectives

PGI and protection activities like 18 child-friendly spaces and engagement of children in drawing reached 1,975 people. NRCS mobilised RFL-trained volunteers at headquarters and major hospitals and established RFL help desks in Nawalparasi East, Kaski, Chitwan and Nuwakot. By 18 September, 1,352 tracking requests were registered through the NRCS hotline and social media platforms.

18 child-friendly spaces were established with 36 trained volunteers on managing such places, substantially exceeding the Operational Strategy target for temporary safe spaces. NRCS and the Protection Cluster also developed an SOP for child-friendly spaces, while volunteers received orientation on protection, safeguarding principles and safe reporting mechanisms. In addition to this, NRCS has provided 1,930 body bags to security forces in support of dignified management of the dead.

Protection concerns remain high in holding centres and among separated families, with rising concerns about trafficking and unaccompanied children. Planned actions include PSEAH and Do No Harm messaging, additional safeguarding training, collaboration with organisations of people with disabilities and strengthened safe referral pathways. Disaggregated data remains incomplete and continues to limit tailored analysis of specific vulnerabilities.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		<i>Female > 18:</i>	<i>Female < 18:</i>
		<i>Male > 18:</i>	<i>Male < 18:</i>
	Fed-wide	People Reached	457

Objective:	<i>Comprehensively integrate CEA into the response, ensuring that the needs, priorities, and context of affected communities are thoroughly understood and addressed in a collaborative and participatory way</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people receiving relevant operational information</i>	Not available	50,000
	<i>Number of feedback received and responded to</i>	257	1,500
	<i>Percentage of people surveyed reported receiving useful and actionable information</i>	Not yet measured	80%

Progress Toward Objectives

NRCS is integrating CEA across sectoral interventions through its 1130 hotline, help and information desks, face-to-face communication, radio and social media. Helpdesk SOPs have been developed and shared with response districts. More than 200 contextual IEC materials (awareness messages on health, hygiene, DRR) were developed and disseminated through NRCS social media and other channels, while QR codes linked to the NRCS KOBO feedback form were displayed at holding centres and help desks to make feedback channels easier to access.

As of 13 September, 257 community insights were received through the hotline and other mechanisms on relief distribution, volunteering, RFL, blood donation and other services, and were responded to through established mechanisms.

Feedback analysis indicates that early calls focused heavily on RFL, while more recent enquiries are increasingly concerned about the damaged WASH services and call for more assistance from the Red Cross. No complaints or concerns of a sensitive nature have been reported yet. The operation team will strengthen systematic analysis and reporting of feedback and develop clear community messages on MPCA eligibility, selection, and distribution. The complete analysis of the CEA data will be available in the OU#2.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		<i>Female > 18:</i>	<i>Female < 18:</i>
		<i>Male > 18:</i>	<i>Male < 18:</i>
	Fed-wide	People Reached	-

Objective:	<i>Reduce the vulnerability of affected people to disasters and the impacts of climate change, while strengthening their capacity to cope with and recover from future disasters</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in disaster risk reduction</i>	Not yet started/reported	696
	<i>Number of disaster risk mitigation schemes completed</i>	Not yet started	36
	<i>Number of early warning system installed/updated</i>	Not yet started	4

	<i>Number of people reached with DRR initiatives including early warning</i>	Not yet started	TBC
--	--	-----------------	-----

Progress Toward Objectives

The operation strategy aims to strengthen the disaster risk reduction and response capacities of the local govt system and communities through mapping vulnerabilities and capacities and the community for early warning systems.

At this stage of the operation, the dedicated DRR and recovery activities have not yet commenced on a scale. Detailed damage assessment and recovery planning remain priorities as access improves, and the operation is increasingly moving from immediate relief towards restoration of services and risk-informed recovery.

Future work will focus on strengthening local disaster preparedness and response capacities, EVCAs in priority communities, risk mitigation measures and enhancement of multi-hazard early warning and anticipatory action, consistent with the Operational Strategy.

 Education	IFRC Secretariat	People Reached	-
		<i>Female > 18:</i>	<i>Female < 18:</i>
		<i>Male > 18:</i>	<i>Male < 18:</i>
	Fed-wide	People Reached	
Objective:	<i>Support the continuation of education for affected populations, especially children and young people and vulnerable and marginalised groups</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of children receiving an education kit</i>	Not yet started	6,000

Progress Toward Objectives

The operation plans to distribute education kits to school children enrolled in schools vulnerable and affected by the disaster. Education-related needs will continue to be verified with affected communities and authorities, with planned support focused on the most vulnerable school-aged children. Child-friendly spaces are already providing safe structured activities and psychosocial support but are reported under PGI rather than counted as education-kit assistance.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	
Objective:	<i>Contribute to strengthening the NRCS at the district chapter and National Headquarters levels while improving service delivery at the community level</i>

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff/volunteers oriented towards pre-deployment</i>	50	250
	<i>Number of National Society volunteers insured</i>	400*	150
	<i>Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted</i>	Not yet started	2

* NRCS has insured 400 volunteers under IFRC global insurance package and the deployed 50 were from the insured pool of volunteers.

Progress Toward Objectives

NRCS headquarters personnel, including senior leadership, and 50 trained National Response Team members have been deployed to affected areas to assess conditions and reinforce district chapters. The cohort of emergency responders deployed to the field received orientation on deployment essentials. This has strengthened local coordination and response capacity during a period when the most affected branches are operating under significant pressure.

Additional NDT and health-trained teams are planned to accelerate implementation. The operation is also preparing shared NRCS/IFRC field arrangements in Nuwakot and is recruiting additional PMER, procurement and PGI surge support that will work alongside NRCS counterparts. Longer-term National Society strengthening will focus on preparedness systems, branch capacity, volunteer management, compliance, and institutional learning.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Strengthen coordination within the IFRC Membership and within the Movement to enhance technical and operational complementarity and cooperation with external partners

Progress Toward Objectives

In line with IFRC coordination arrangements for such emergency operation, Technical Working Groups are being established where more than few Movement partners are supporting the same sector, thematic area or delivery mechanism. The TWGs will help ensure that partners work through common approaches, technical standards and agreed priorities, while also linking with relevant external coordination mechanisms where required. They will also support joint planning, follow-up and monitoring of the Federation-wide response.

Federation-wide coordination continues to support NRCS in aligning financial, in-kind, technical and surge contributions with the Operational Strategy. Regular Movement coordination meetings and 3W mapping are helping to identify geographical and sectoral coverage, gaps and opportunities for complementarity. IFRC members are supporting or considering support across MHPSS, CVA, health, WASH, PMER and field coordination, while ICRC continues its support to Restoring Family Links and the dignified management of the dead. IFRC Country Delegation has also coordinated with the Airbus Foundation to facilitate a fixed number of helicopter flying hours for NRCS.

Externally, NRCS and IFRC continue coordination with the Government, Humanitarian Country Team and relevant sectoral mechanisms to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. The NRCS/IFRC Shelter Cluster co-lead function remains active, with coordination focused on holding centre management, transitional shelter and partner mapping. NRCS volunteers are also supporting Government-led household assessments, contributing to a coordinated understanding of needs and informing response planning and partner engagement. As systems are

being put in place by the host national society, the donor-wise attribution in federation wide assistance would be available in future updates.



Secretariat Services

Objective: <i>Provide comprehensive support to the NRCS in its relief operations, ensuring compliance with relevant standards, effective operational management, and enhanced visibility of its actions</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of surge personnel supporting the operation</i>	12	9
	<i>Number of public communication materials/visibility (e.g., social media posts, web articles, infographics, media article/ interview)</i>	108	20
	<i>Number of post distribution monitoring conducted</i>	Not yet started	1
	<i>Number of evaluations conducted for the operation</i>	Not yet started	2

Progress Toward Objectives

The IFRC Secretariat is providing operational management, finance, logistics, supply chain, PMER, information management, communications, resource mobilisation, security and technical sector support. Sixteen surge profiles had been alerted by the latest reporting period, with multiple specialists deployed or selected, in addition to the Water Supply Rehabilitation (WSR) and M15 WASH Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and immediate regional deployments. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office also provided immediate support through the deployment of four personnel: an Operations Coordinator, Health Coordinator, WASH Coordinator and Communications Coordinator, strengthening operational coordination and technical support to NRCS as the response scaled up.

Supply-chain support has enabled the arrival and processing of multiple international consignments and local procurement, including 20,000 water-purification tablets delivered to Nuwakot. Logistics teams are also developing transport arrangements for inaccessible areas and field movement, although customs clearance for air consignments continues to take 7-10 days.

PMER support has produced weekly Situation Reports (SitReps) and data tracking, completed indicator mapping, and is supporting sectoral assessments. PMER support was significant in the finalization of DREF, Appeal document, and operation strategy for the operation. Communications have issued three press releases, updated key messages and generated field content; more than 100 international media items had referenced the Nepal floods until the date. Finance has processed DREF allocation, emergency advance, and subsequent operational tranches while working through NRCS signatory constraints.

D. FUNDING

As of 25 September 2026, the IFRC had a processed CHF 100,000 emergency advance payment, allocated CHF 999,934 from DREF and followed by an additional CHF 300,000 tranche on 4 September. Confirmed multilateral funding

recorded for the CHF 18 million IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal stood at approximately CHF 5.682 million (about 32 per cent). Further Federation-wide multilateral interest under discussion/registration was reported at approximately CHF 27.9 million. Bilateral support directly to NRCS was being tracked at approximately CHF 1.9 million as part of the Federation-wide response. Funding figures are evolving as pledges are registered and should be updated against the latest MDRNP022 funding table before publication.

IFRC Secretariat Coverage of project associated	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total hard pledges	5,682,294	12,317,706	32%
Total hard pledges + in kind	6,468,605	11,531,395	36%
Total hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	17,954,828	45,172	100%
Federation-wide coverage of project associated	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total bilateral contributions to FW Appeal	1,971,226	5,028,774	28%
Total IFRC hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	17,954,828	45,172	100%
Total FW contribution (bilateral + IFRC)	19,926,054	5,073,946	80%

Note: There is potential Federation-wide funding interest amounting to CHF 27.907 million. Any interest that materializes in confirmed funding will be reflected in OU# 2.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

At the Nepal Red Cross Society:

- Rishi Raman Khanal, Secretary General; email: rishi.khanal@nrcc.org, phone: +977 985-1069244
- Sagar Shrestha, Director, Operational Coordination, Disaster Management Department; email: sagar.shrestha@nrcc.org, phone: +977 9803202129

At the IFRC Nepal Country Delegation:

- David Fisher, Head of Delegation; email: david.fisher@ifrc.org
- Shrinkhala Thapa, Programme and Operations Coordinator; email: shrinkhala.thapa@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Felipe Del Cid, Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Matt Baden, Large Scale Disasters and Crises Coordinator; email: matthew.baden@ifrc.org
- Farah Zainuddin, Operations Coordinator; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Li Li Chin, Acting Communications Manager; email: lili.chin@ifrc.org
- Siew Hui Liew, Regional Head, PMER and Quality Assurance; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva:

- Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: santiago.luengo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Herve Gazeau, Regional Head of SPRM; email: herve.gazeau@ifrc.org
- Mohd Hisham Bin Ahmad Nazri, Partnership in Emergencies; email: hisham.nazri@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager, Regional Logistics Unit; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- MDRNP022 [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [MDRNP022 Operational Strategy](#)
- [MDRNP022 DREF Application](#)
- [MDRNP022 – GO Platform](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.