OPERATION UPDATE # 02

Nepal Flash Flood 2026



IFRC Secretary General visits the flood-hit communities in Nuwakot (Photo: IFRC/Fleur)

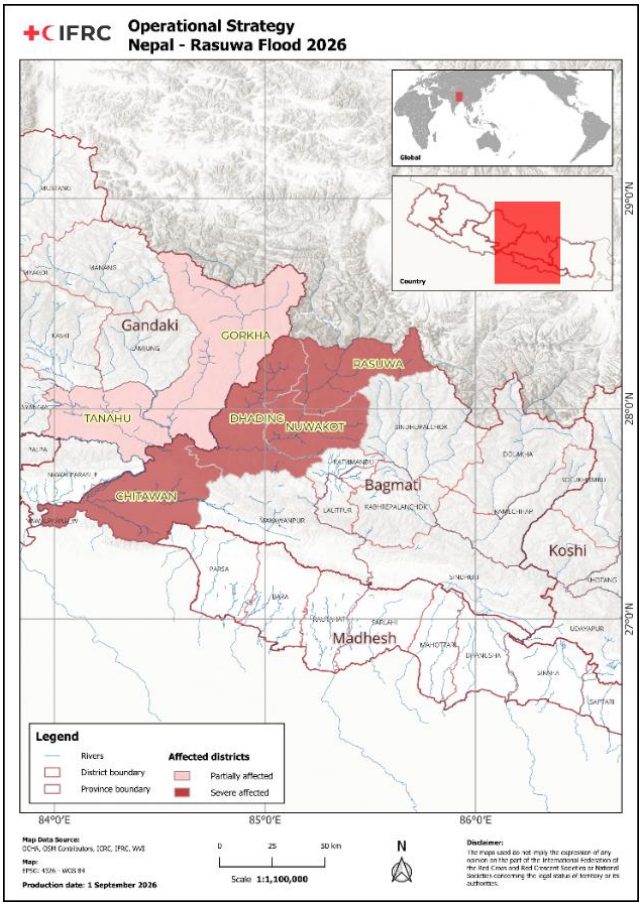
Emergency appeal №: MDRNP022 **Emergency appeal launched:** 27/08/2026 **Operational Strategy published:** 05/09/2026	**Glide №:** FF-2026-000162-NPL
Operation update #2 **Date of issue:** 12/10/2026	**Timeframe covered by this update:** From 27/08/2026 to 02/10/2026
Operation timeframe: 24 months (27/08/2026 - 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:** **Federation -wide:** 46,882 people (sectoral reach)[1]
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**

As of 2 October 2026, CHF 13.04 million in confirmed multilateral hard pledges recorded against the CHF 18 million IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal (approximately 72% per cent). Continued funding is required to sustain the response and scale up early recovery interventions.

[1] Data consolidation in progress. Data not yet separately consolidated/available for IFRC Secretariat figures.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



On 26 August 2026, an ice-and-rock avalanche occurred in the upper Lhende Khola watershed, around 20 km upstream of the Rasuwagadhi border point. The avalanche triggered a debris flow and severe flooding downstream along the Bhotekoshi–Trishuli–Narayani river system. The flooding caused widespread erosion and sediment deposits and damaged settlements, agricultural land, productive assets and critical infrastructure. The most serious humanitarian impacts happened in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading, although impacts were also reported further downstream along the river corridor.[2]

The extent of infrastructure damage continues to affect access and recovery efforts. According to the Government-led Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA)[3], around 69 km of road was damaged, including 55 km classified as completely damaged. The assessment also identified damage to 37 motorable bridges and 68 trail-bridge spans. Of the motorable bridges assessed, 33 were reported washed away. Damage to roads and bridges, as well as electricity, water-supply and communication networks, has disrupted essential services, economic activities and access to affected communities. Access remains difficult in some locations, particularly in Rasuwa, where relief supplies continue to be airlifted to communities that cannot be reached by road because of damaged roads and bridges.

According to the latest Government statistics[4], dated 1 October 2026, 1,453 people had been reported dead, 5,179 remained reported missing, and 13,795 had been rescued. The number of people reported missing still requires further verification and reconciliation. In the context of the access barriers and the ongoing assessments, the Government RDNA also cautions that figures for deaths, missing people and rescues should not necessarily be treated as separate or mutually exclusive counts.

According to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) Situation Report[5], displacement has decreased as families continue to leave collective accommodation, but considerable temporary shelter and recovery needs remain. NRCS reported that 1,107 people were staying in 21 holding centres across Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading as of its latest update. In the very beginning, there were around 33 holding centers, which are gradually decreasing, depicting movement of people to alternate places. Thus, the number of people staying in these centres does not represent the full displaced population. Some affected families are staying with relatives or host families, while others have moved to different forms of temporary accommodation. The Government has also announced monthly cash support for displaced families choosing to live outside holding centres, providing NPR 15,000 (CHF 82) per month for households of up to four members and an additional NPR 2,000 (CHF 10.75) for each additional household member, for up to six months or until alternative accommodation is arranged. As displacement becomes more dispersed, continued household-level verification remains important to understand which families can safely return home and which will require

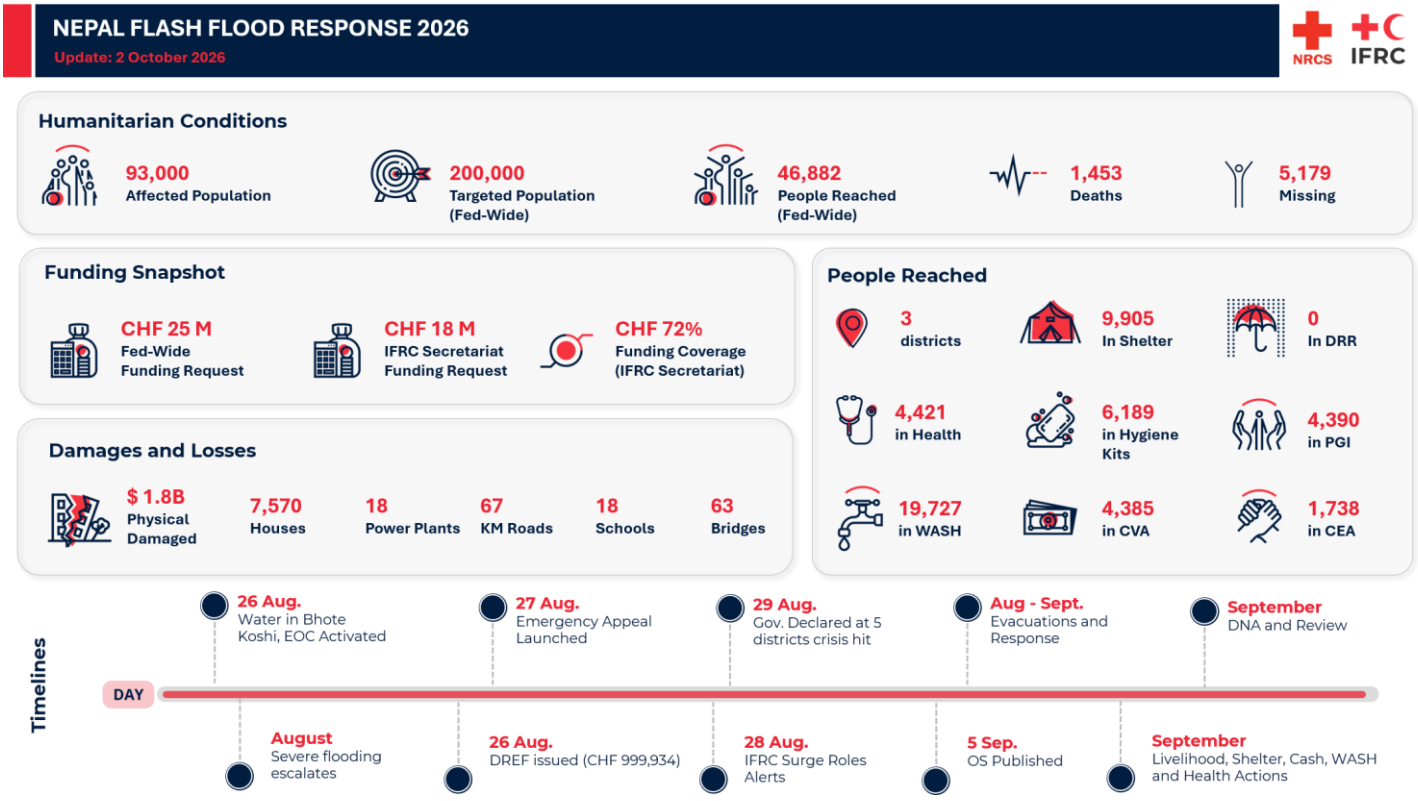
[2] https://ndrrma.gov.np/mediafiles/rasuwa/Rasuwa_Flood_SitRep_Temp_ENG_01_01092026.pdf
[3] https://ndrrma.gov.np/np/study-report
[4] https://ndrrma.gov.np/np/situation-report
[5] NRCS Sitrep#11, 2 October 2026

temporary accommodation, reconstruction support or possible relocation. IFRC-supported ongoing emergency response efforts have distributed shelter items, including NFI sets, mattresses, blankets, etc., to approximately 9,905 people and the operation plans to prioritize emergencies and transition shelter going forward. The IFRC shelter coordination surge supports coordination among humanitarian partners in affected areas. Collectively, 51 actors have provided shelter and essential household items to around 23,000 people (5,900 households), against 25,709 people initially targeted in holding centres. Most households have since moved to temporary sites. By 2 October, basic services and access had largely been restored, except in some hard-to-reach areas of Rasuwa District.

More than a month after the disaster, the response is increasingly moving from immediate lifesaving assistance towards restoring essential services, temporary and transitional shelter and early recovery. This transition is already visible through household assessments, temporary site development and work to rehabilitate damaged water-supply systems, while emergency assistance continues in locations where access remains constrained. Humanitarian needs nevertheless remain, particularly among displaced families and communities that are difficult to reach. Unstable slopes, accumulated sediment, obstructed channels, continuing rainfall and the possibility of further flooding exacerbate the challenges for the affected people. Continuing rainfall is also affecting temporary shelter conditions and has already interrupted some shelter works, increasing the importance of adequate weather protection, sanitation, protection services and winterization as seasonal conditions change.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response



NRCS activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) at the onset of the disaster and continues to coordinate the Red Cross Red Crescent response through its headquarters and district chapters, in its auxiliary role to the public authorities. The EOC supports operational coordination, information management and planning. The Government response is led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) in coordination with federal ministries, provincial and local authorities, security agencies and other government institutions.

The IFRC Secretariat is supporting NRCS through a CHF 999,934 DREF allocation and a CHF 18 million Emergency Appeal within the CHF 25 million Federation-wide funding requirement, alongside 17 technical and surge support, logistics and supply chain, PMER, communications, finance, membership coordination and Shelter Cluster co-leadership. Besides setting up a field office for coordination of operations, the IFRC country delegation has transferred CHF 400,000 from the DREF funds to the national society till 2 October 2026. Partner National Societies and the ICRC provide complementary financial, in-kind and technical support across key sectors. As of 2 October 2026, across reported sector interventions, **46,882** cumulative sectoral contacts/reach were recorded[6].

Needs analysis

Humanitarian needs remain multi-sectoral and continue to change as access improves; displaced families move from holding centres into temporary accommodation, rented housing or stay with host families. The Government-led Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA)[7] found extensive impacts on housing, transport, essential services, agriculture and economic activity. Total disaster effects are estimated at approximately USD 2.70 billion or CHF 2.24 billion with recovery and reconstruction needs estimated at approximately USD 4.77 billion or CHF 3.95 billion. Given the scale of the damage, immediate humanitarian needs are increasingly connected with wider early recovery and reconstruction needs. Based on secondary data and field observations by the response team on the ground, the sectoral gap analysis has been updated with the following details;

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Shelter continues to be a major need as families leave holding centres and look for other places to stay, while it is still unclear how many damaged homes can be safely occupied again. The Government-led RDNA identified around 7,570 affected private buildings covering 8,317 households. More detailed household and site assessments are still required to establish which families can return after minor repairs and which will need reconstruction, temporary housing for a longer period or possible relocation. The government has been planning to conduct a comprehensive sectoral assessment very soon.

The displacement situation remains fluid. As of 2 October 2026, Currently, 1,107 people are taking shelter in 21 holding centres across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Dhading districts, including 799 people in 9 centers in Rasuwa, 187 people in 8 centers in Nuwakot, and 121 people in 4 centers in Dhading. Fewer people in holding centres does not necessarily mean fewer people remain displaced. Rather, displaced families are increasingly spread across rented accommodation, temporary shelter and other locations, making them and their needs more difficult to track.

Current priorities include safe temporary and transitional shelter, winterisation kits, essential household items, assessment of damaged houses and sites, and debris clearance. Recent rainfall has exposed weaknesses in some temporary shelters, including leaking tents and wet bedding reported in Nuwakot. Improving protection from rain and cold weather is therefore increasingly important, particularly for families who cannot safely return home.

As families move out of holding centres into temporary sites, rented accommodation, host families and other dispersed locations, their shelter needs are becoming more varied and more difficult to quantify. Better information on the number, location and specific needs of these households is needed to guide shelter assistance at scale. Support may include upgrading inadequate shelters, rental or hosting assistance and transitional shelter options. For households unable to return and relocate, coordination with the relevant authorities on eligibility, suitable land and tenure arrangements will also be important.

Livelihoods

The floods have significantly affected household livelihoods and local economic activity. The RDNA records approximately 1,806 hectares of affected cropland, while around 4,800 business establishments were affected along

[6] The figure of 46,882 reflects cumulative multi-sectoral reach. This is not a count of unique people reached because cross-sectoral deduplication is being done and will be reflected in future reporting.

[7] https://ndrrma.gov.np/mediafiles/rasuwa/Rapid_Damage_and_Needs_Assessment_RDNA_Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi_Flood_2026.pdf

the flood course. Agriculture, livestock, fisheries, local trade and other income-generating activities have sustained substantial damage and losses.[8]

WFP[9] reported on 25 September that displacement, damaged farmland, livelihood losses and disrupted market access continued to affect families' ability to meet food needs, particularly in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading. Priority early-recovery needs include rehabilitation of agricultural land and irrigation, agricultural and livestock inputs, restoration of productive assets, short-term income opportunities and assistance to small businesses. Household-level livelihood assessment remains important to determine the scale and type of support required by different affected groups.

Multi-purpose cash assistance

Cash remains an important response option in locations where markets, transport and financial services are sufficiently functional, allowing households to prioritize their own basic needs. The distribution of affected populations suggests that local markets in many of the flood-affected areas are likely to remain functional, although they are operating under significant pressure. Rapid Market Assessment[10] of World Food Program found that 114 of 117 surveyed traders reported partially open or closed supply routes, while 95 traders reported no or only partial stock replenishment, and many businesses remained unable to meet normal demand.

Market functionality is likely to vary significantly across districts due to flood-related damage to transport corridors, bridges, and public infrastructure. Communities in the most severely affected locations may face temporary supply disruptions, higher transportation costs, and reduced physical access to markets, particularly where roads and communication networks remain damaged. Despite these constraints, the concentration of affected populations in larger municipalities suggests that commercial activity and trader presence are likely to recover more rapidly than in isolated rural settlements. This creates favorable conditions for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), provided that continuous market monitoring confirms the availability of essential commodities and stable supply chains.

Humanitarian cash actors have also been coordinating transfer values and targeting through the Cash Coordination Group. Continued coordination with government and humanitarian actors is important to minimize duplication, clarify the purpose of different transfers and ensure that cash transfer values remain appropriate to market conditions and household priorities. NRCS asked recipients about their preference and modality of assistance. Initial analysis of the data shows that 79 per cent prefer cash assistance, while 21 per cent prefer a combination of cash and in-kind support. A total of 99 per cent report that local markets are functioning and can meet their immediate basic needs.

Health and Care

Health needs are increasingly associated with disrupted access to routine services, displacement, and longer-term care in addition to immediate injury management. Seven health facilities were recorded as damaged in the Government assessment, while WHO[11] has highlighted risks related to diarrhoeal and respiratory illness, water- and borne disease, vector-borne disease, and interruption of essential health services. Disease surveillance and prevention therefore remain important as communities move between holding centres and temporary accommodation.

Maternal and newborn health requires particular attention. On 2 October, official records reported by the Kathmandu Post showed that at least 33 pregnant women from Rasuwa and Nuwakot had travelled to Kathmandu for delivery, including four women who were airlifted, because damaged roads and disruption to local services were limiting

[8] The Kathmandu Post | Read online latest news and articles from Nepal

[9] https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-continues-provide-lifeline-thousands-one-month-deadly-nepal-floods

[10] World Food Programme. 2026. Rapid Market Functionality and Price Monitoring Assessment: Flood affected areas of Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading. Kathmandu. https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/rapid-market-functionality-and-price-monitoring-assessment-flood-affected-areas-rasuwa-nuwakot-and-dhading-september-2026

[11] https://www.who.int/nepal/news/detail/14-09-2026-flood-survivors-face-new-health-struggles-far-from-home

access to maternity care. WHO has also highlighted the needs of pregnant women, newborns, older people, people with chronic diseases and people requiring rehabilitation following injuries. Recent outreach by IFRC/NRCS joint teams to displaced families staying outside formal holding centres has also identified health and psychosocial needs among older people, pregnant women and families of deceased and missing persons, reinforcing the need for outreach beyond established displacement sites. Health needs in Rasuwa district especially need more attention, and not much is known yet.

Mental health and psychosocial support also remain important for people coping with bereavement, missing relatives, loss of homes and prolonged displacement. Priorities therefore include continuity of primary and reproductive healthcare, essential medicines, disease surveillance, health promotion, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), rehabilitation and functional referral pathways. [12]

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure continues to create significant public-health risks. UNICEF's latest humanitarian SitRep reports 64 water systems and approximately 10,000 toilets damaged or destroyed, while earlier assessments highlighted widespread disruption to community and larger water-supply systems. UNICEF and WHO have both linked these impacts to heightened risks of waterborne and infectious diseases, particularly among displaced families living in temporary accommodation.[13] The IFRC ERU found that the field assessments of 15 water schemes identified 11 systems as priorities for rehabilitation. At the same time, increasing demand in host communities, expected seasonal reductions in spring yields and changing availability of water sources are likely to place further pressure on water supply

Priority needs include continued access to safe drinking water, water-quality monitoring and treatment, repair and rehabilitation of damaged water systems, adequate household and communal water storage, accessible and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities, solid-waste management and sustained hygiene promotion. Location-specific assessment remains necessary, particularly where access constraints have limited verification of damaged infrastructure and service coverage.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion / Restoring Family Links

Protection needs remain substantial due to displacement, family separation, loss of livelihoods and disruption of community support networks. UNFPA has identified continuing risks of gender-based violence and barriers affecting women and girls. Earlier protection monitoring raised concerns about sexual exploitation, trafficking and child marriage, alongside isolation and loss of civil documentation. Missing or inaccessible documentation can create barriers to assistance, services and entitlements. UNICEF field reporting also documents fear, anxiety and psychosocial distress among children and caregivers following displacement and loss.

Priority needs include continued Restoring Family Links services for separated families and relatives of missing people; safe, accessible child- and women-friendly spaces; mental health and psychosocial support; and confidential referral pathways. Safeguarding and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) measures remain essential across the response, alongside disability-inclusive assistance and support for dignified management and identification of the deceased.

Particular attention is required to barriers faced by children, women-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older people, persons with disabilities and people requiring ongoing medical care. Direct consultation and appropriately protected sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data should inform targeting and identify unequal access, including among people displaced outside their areas of origin. Guided by the Fundamental Principles, the

[12] https://www.unfpa.org/resources/situation-report-floods-nepal-10-30-september-2026
[13] https://relief.unboundmedicine.com/relief/view/Relief

response aims to integrate PGI across all sectors, supported by staff and volunteer safeguarding induction, clear conduct requirements, accessible reporting channels and safe referral procedures.

Community Engagement and Accountability

As households move from holding centres into temporary accommodation, rented housing, host communities and other locations, regular engagement is needed to understand changing priorities and barriers to assistance. Population movements remain dynamic, while access constraints can limit information flow and face-to-face engagement. Direct consultation should reach people outside holding centres and groups less likely to be represented through existing community structures and inform assistance and relocation decisions.

Affected people require clear, timely information on available assistance, eligibility and selection criteria, cash and shelter support, health and WASH services, relocation arrangements, and how to raise concerns or request a review. Communication should use relevant languages and accessible formats, combining face-to-face engagement with telephone, radio, social media, and community-based channels according to people's preferences and access.

Feedback should be routinely analyzed, referred to responsible sectors and followed through to corrective action, with communities informed of the response or why a requested change is not possible. Sensitive complaints require confidential handling and safe referral through designated pathways. Continued engagement should identify information gaps, rumours and exclusion risks, and enable affected people to participate in decisions concerning their recovery.

Education and disaster risk reduction / recovery

The Government RDNA records 18 schools physically damaged, including 11 completely damaged. However, the impact on learning is considerably wider than the physical-damage count. UNICEF[14] reported on 23 September that education had been disrupted for more than 14,000 children across 62 schools and learning centres in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading.

Priority needs include temporary and safe learning arrangements, restoration of school infrastructure and WASH facilities, replacement of learning materials and psychosocial support for affected children and teachers. Recovery should also integrate disaster-risk reduction into housing, schools and essential infrastructure. The Government RDNA identifies continuing risks from unstable slopes, accumulated sediment, obstructed channels and secondary flooding, while extensive damage to roads and bridges demonstrates the need for safer siting, resilient reconstruction, improved early-warning systems, evacuation planning and community-level preparedness.

Operational risk assessment

As the operation moves from emergency relief towards temporary accommodation, restoration of basic services and early recovery, the nature of operational risks is also changing. Access and basic services have improved, but conditions remain uneven. Population movement, difficult last-mile access in some areas, gaps in beneficiary information and the scale of recovery need continue to affect implementation. The main operational risks and mitigation measures are outlined below.

Shelter and Relocation: The joint IFRC/NRCS shelter teams noted that the unclear eligibility criteria, delays in accessing validated beneficiary lists and unresolved land and tenure arrangements may slow transitional shelter assistance. Uncoordinated shelter support also creates risks of duplication, inconsistent standards and possible disputes around relocation sites.

Human resource/operational capacity: The IFRC surge deployments are filling critical capacity gaps in the number and quality of local staff. As scope and pace of work accelerate, especially for time-bound pledges, pressure on human

[14] https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/one-month-after-floods-efforts-restore-education-are-helping-children-return

resources is expected to increase. A gradual and well-planned transition from surge to local staff is essential to maintain implementation momentum and quality. The engagement of volunteers without adequate training, supervision, and support could further increase safeguarding, performance, and accountability risks. As a mitigation measure, NRCS and IFRC should proactively plan workforce requirements, ensure structured handovers, and strengthen coaching and support mechanisms at district level.

CVA scale-up and procedural risks: The planned scale-up of cash assistance for shelter and livelihood may face challenges related to beneficiary targeting, verification, and data quality, potentially affecting timeliness and accountability. To mitigate these risks, NRCS will strengthen the targeting criteria and verification processes, and ensure adequate staffing, training, and oversight throughout implementation. An IFRC data management solution is also now being deployed to complement the existing NRCS data collection mechanisms. Stronger and robust CEA is pivotal for transparent and accountable cash distribution, however, the existing CEA mechanism needs lot more strengthening to perform efficiently.

Protection, safeguarding and accountability: Displacement and changing accommodation arrangements continue to create protection concerns, particularly for women, children, persons with disabilities, older people and other people at greater risk. These include risks related to gender-based violence, exploitation, trafficking and family separation. Protection concerns may also become less visible as families move from collective sites to host families, rented accommodation or other temporary arrangements. PGI, safeguarding, PSEA and child-protection considerations will remain integrated across the response, supported by accessible information, safe feedback and reporting channels, referral pathways, Codes of Conduct and protection monitoring.

Access, last-mile delivery and supply chain: Although access has improved considerably, reaching some locations remains difficult, particularly in Rasuwa. As of 2 October, access continued to depend partly on alternative gravel routes affected by mud, rainfall damage, longer travel times and localized landslide risks, while some sections of the main road network remained blocked. These conditions may delay field visits, assessments and movement of bulky shelter and recovery materials. Customs clearance and limited warehousing capacity may also affect the timely movement of incoming supplies. The operation will therefore maintain flexible transport arrangements, advance logistics planning, local procurement, contingency storage where required, and close coordination with Government and logistics partners.

Duty-free exemption/import issue: Delays in duty-free and import approvals are affecting incoming humanitarian consignments, with some cargo awaiting clearance at Kathmandu airport and border points. Additional international shipments have been paused pending resolution.

Data verification, beneficiary tracking and duplication: The information-management challenge is increasingly one of verification rather than initial access to affected communities. Families continue to move, beneficiary lists are being updated, and eligibility for some forms of assistance is still being verified. At the same time, several sectors and Movement partners may be supporting the same communities, increasing the risk of duplicating records and inconsistent reporting of people reached.

Missing persons, family separation and management of the dead: A significant number of people remained recorded as missing or unaccounted for in late September, while verification and identification processes continued. These figures should be treated cautiously as records are still being reconciled and may include duplicate reports, unidentified remains or people subsequently confirmed as safe. For affected families, the uncertainty continues to create an important humanitarian need, including requests for information, restoring family links (RFL), mental health and psychosocial support, and dignified management and identification of the dead. Government-led verification and forensic processes are being complemented by NRCS and ICRC in RFL and related humanitarian services.

Public health and continuity of essential health services: Damage to water and sanitation systems, displacement and temporary living arrangements continue to present public-health risks. Women, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, older people and people living with chronic conditions may also face difficulties accessing

essential services. Safe water, water-quality monitoring, sanitation and hygiene promotion, health surveillance, MHPSS and functioning referral pathways will remain important as families relocate and the response moves towards early recovery.

Further rainfall, landslides and responder safety: Unstable slopes, debris, damaged roads and further rainfall remain risks for affected communities as well as staff and volunteers. Some access routes remain vulnerable to landslides and secondary disruption during rainfall. Government weather and hazard information should therefore continue to guide field movements, alongside route checks, staff and volunteer safety procedures and contingency arrangements for possible access interruptions.

Movement from collective sites to temporary accommodation: The movement of families out of holding and collective centres may reduce pressure on these sites but creates a different challenge. Families staying with relatives, host communities, in rental accommodation or in dispersed temporary locations can become less visible to humanitarian monitoring and assistance systems. Available figures from collective sites therefore do not necessarily represent the full displaced population. Household-level follow-up and coordination across shelter, WASH, health, PGI and CEA will be important to identify vulnerable families and reduce the risk that they are missing as collective sites close or reduce in size.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operation continues to follow the Operational Strategy, with NRCS leading a phased and locally led response, supported by the IFRC Secretariat, participating National Societies and the ICRC. The operation targets approximately 50,000 people (10,000 households) through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal and 200,000 people (40,000 households) Federation-wide, combining immediate humanitarian assistance with early and longer-term recovery. Priority is given to households most affected by the floods and with limited capacity to recover independently, including displaced families, women-headed households, children, older people, persons with disabilities, and households that have lost family members, homes, or primary sources of income.

During the relief phase, priorities remain emergency and transitional shelter, essential household items, multipurpose cash assistance, health and Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS), safe water and sanitation, protection and restoring family links, and community engagement and accountability. The response continues to adjust as access improves; household-level assessments advance and displaced families move from holding centres to other temporary accommodation. Cash assistance is being scaled up, while health, WASH, shelter, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) /Restoring Family Links (RFL), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) services continue in affected communities and displacement locations.

During the reporting period, the transition towards early recovery became more evident. Shelter planning increasingly focused on winterization, rental and hosting support, and transitional shelter, while WASH shifted towards rehabilitation of priority water systems and health teams assessed longer-term facility and equipment needs. Shelter and settlement activities will draw on structural and site assessments and hazard information to promote safer recovery and reduce exposure to future floods, landslides and related hazards. PGI, safeguarding, CEA and environmental considerations will remain integrated across the response, with community feedback and assessment findings informing programme adjustments. Federation-wide coordination will support alignment of partner contributions and help reduce duplication.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION[15]

Shelter, Housing and Settlements	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
		Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
		Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	9,905

Objective:	Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of households provided with emergency shelter item support	2,299	10,000
	Number of households provided with conditional cash assistance for transitional shelter	Not yet started	6,000
	Number of targeted sites for which debris removal has been completed	Not yet reported	3
	Percentage of assisted households reporting that shelter assistance met immediate shelter needs	Not yet applicable	80%
	Number of people reached with shelter support through conditional cash grants	Not yet applicable	1,450
	Percentage of people surveyed whose households received a conditional cash transfer are satisfied with the amount received	Not yet applicable	80%
	Number of masons who completed training in safer shelter construction	Not yet started	240
	Number of staff and volunteers who completed training in PASSA Training of Trainers.	Not yet started	40
	Number of communities that completed the PASSA rollout process	Not yet started	10

Progress Toward Objectives

Emergency Shelter and Household Items: As of 2 October 2026, NRCS distributed 1,218 sets of non-food relief items (NFRIs), 1,377 blankets, 1081 tarpaulins and 882 mattresses to flood-affected households supporting 9,905

[15] *The indicator targets shown are IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal targets, while the reported actual figures and headline sector reach are Fed-wide unless explicitly stated otherwise. IFRC Secretariat actual figures will be reported in the next update.*

people. Assistance continues to address immediate shelter, bedding and household needs, while housing damage assessments are ongoing.

Temporary shelter: NRCS continued support in 21 holding centres and strengthened tents with additional tarpaulins. Site preparation progressed at Kodobari and Pipaltar through clearance and gravelling.

Relief delivery: More than 15 metric tons of food and non-food items were airlifted to communities in Rasuwa by 2 October.

Assessments: NRCS volunteers supported Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC)-led household assessments to inform further shelter assistance.



One of the holding centres at Nauwakot set up for homeless people (Photo: IFRC /Fleur)

Debris clearance: Following requests from Gajuri and Galchhi Rural Municipalities, Galchhi initiated a survey to determine debris-clearance requirements.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) -The proposed NPR 50,000 transitional cash grant is no longer feasible due to a shift in the Government's construction strategy. The programme will now be restructured to provide cash for rent alongside transitional shelter construction support of NPR 300,000 to NPR 500,000 per shelter.

As an alternative transition option, rental assistance will be provided for up to one and a half years, if needed, until semi-permanent/permanent housing arrangements can be made. Assistance will be provided at NPR 15,000 per month for a household of four, with an additional NPR 2,000 per month for each additional household member. Beneficiary identification and verification will be aligned with the Government's existing data and registration process, in coordination with the concerned municipalities.

Planned Actions for September - December 2026: During the September-December 2026 period, the National Society will support affected families with essential shelter and household assistance, including the distribution of 8,000 NFRI shelter kits, 2,000 shelter tool kits, 2,000 solar lamps and 1,200 winterization kits. In addition, 700 households will receive transitional shelter or rental cash support to help them recover and secure safe accommodation. Efforts will also focus on improving emergency shelters, supporting winter preparedness, and providing guidance on transitional shelter solutions, while coordinating with local authorities on beneficiary validation and land-related issues. Shelter assessments, technical support and monitoring will be carried out with the support of volunteers, with particular attention to remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Livelihoods	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
		Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
		Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	2,316
Objective:	Provide livelihood support to targeted households, based on the selection criteria to help restore income sources lost due to the flash flood		

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

Progress Toward Objectives

Basic Food Assistance: During the reporting period, 2,316 people received food assistance[16]. This includes 15,918 kg of food dispatched by helicopter, including 8,375kg of rice, 450 kg of pulses, 415 liters of cooking oil, and 270 kg of salt, helping people with immediate food needs.

Livelihoods and Recovery: As of 2 October 2026, standalone livelihood support had not yet commenced, as the response continued to prioritize immediate lifesaving and basic needs. During the September-December period, initial livelihood recovery efforts are planned through cash-for-work activities in one district, supporting community priorities such as debris clearance and irrigation canal rehabilitation. Additional household and sector assessments will help determine the extent of livelihood and productive asset losses and inform the targeting and design of subsequent recovery support.

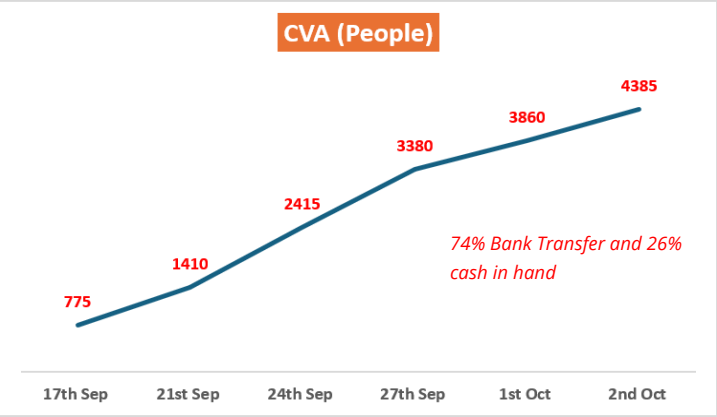
Multi-purpose Cash	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
		Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
		Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	4,385

Objective:	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		
	Indicator	**Actual**	**Target**
Key indicators:	*Percentage of households that report being able to meet their basic needs according to their priorities*	Not yet measured	80%
	Number of households provided with unconditional cash assistance	877	6,000
	Number of households receiving unconditional cash assistance in the first three months of the operation	877	2,000

[16] The 2,316 people were reached through food assistance provided as part of the Federation-wide response. Food assistance is not included among the planned actions under the IFRC Secretariat Operational Strategy.

Progress Toward Objectives

Multipurpose Cash Assistance: As of 2 October, 877 families (4,385 people) received MPCA of NPR 15,000/CHF 82 per household. Of these, 657 families (74%) received assistance through bank transfers and 220 (26%) through cash-in-hand distributions.



Cash assistance trend in last 15days

Registration and Scale-up: National disaster response team CVA teams continued supporting the cash response in Dhading, Rasuwa and Nuwakot, while 34 trained volunteers supported household registration and validation using Kobo Toolbox. Further cash assistance was under preparation for approximately 400 households in Gosaikunda Rural Municipality and 600 households in Uttargaya Rural Municipality. These households are still under processing and are therefore not included in the reported reach of 877 households.

Coordination and Targeting: NRCS continued coordination through the Nepal Cash Coordination Group, including on beneficiary selection and targeting. In Nuwakot, NRCS supported the municipal government with beneficiary selection, with humanitarian partners agreeing to align their targeting with the process. Data-sharing arrangements remained under discussion.

Planned cash distribution: Cash assistance is scheduled for 5–9 October in Wards 1, 4, 6 and 7 of Bidur Municipality, with remaining eligible households planned to receive assistance through bank transfers.

Community Feedback and Post-distribution Monitoring: NRCS continued promoting feedback channels at cash distribution sites, including hotline 1130, social media and face-to-face communication, supported by 200 information cards and on-site banners. As of 2 October, 446 calls were received from communities, including 10 complaints concerning names missing from cash assistance lists. Another 255 callers sought information on eligibility criteria, usage and future planned distributions. All feedbacks are resolved and acted upon by NRCS NHQ and District teams. An exit survey was conducted with cash recipients to gather feedback on the CVA process. With only 10 responses entered so far, consolidated findings will be shared in future reporting.

Actions Planned for September - December 2026: Multipurpose cash assistance will be provided to 2,000 households through up to two tranches to help meet their priority needs. Registration, verification and deduplication will continue through KoBo, supported by market monitoring, coordination with local authorities and post-distribution monitoring. As of 9 October, 3,983 families had been registered, with data validation and payment processing ongoing, including for households displaced from Rasuwa and currently residing in Kathmandu. Cash transfer delivery will also include reconciliation of unclaimed payments. In parallel, sector-specific cash assistance for rental and transitional shelter support will be delivered under the Shelter sector and tracked separately to avoid double counting.

Health & Care

IFRC Secretariat	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
	Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
	Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
Fed-wide	**People Reached**	4,421

Objective:	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		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of volunteers mobilized on MHPSS, Epidemic Control for Volunteers(ECV), and FA	85	1,300
	Number of Red Cross Emergency Clinics (RCEC) deployed	1	1
	Number of people reached with MHPSS services and activities during the emergency and recovery phases, disaggregated by sex and age where feasible	1,719	50,000
	Number of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers	1,191	50,000
	Number of health facilities rehabilitated/reconstructed	Not yet started	10

Progress Toward Objectives

Access to Basic Health Care services: The Red Cross Emergency Clinic (RCEC) in Nuwakot provided basic health care services to a total of 1,535 patients (647 males and 888 females) since 8 September; 54 cases were referred for further medical treatment or examination, and 57 patients received Psychosocial First Aid (PFA). Following discussions with local authorities, the clinic concluded its operation on 2 October and remains on standby for future emergency responses. The 24/7 NRCS ambulance service will remain operational to ensure uninterrupted referral support. Primary eye-care services were provided to 54 people at the Uttargaya-3 holding center in coordination with Tilganga.



NRCS health staff provide medical care to a patient at an RCEC facility in Nuwakot. (Photo: IFRC/Fleur)

MHPSS and Psychosocial Support: 1,719 people received PFA/MHPSS support across Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Chitwan and Kathmandu. Reported concerns included anxiety, sleep difficulties, emotional distress, substance use, guilt and uncertainty related to livelihoods. The capacity of NRCS to implement MHPSS remains a challenge, and the recruitment of resources is underway.

Disease Prevention and Health Preparedness: NRCS volunteers supported the Government-led Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign and health surveillance at the holding centre in Bidur, Nuwakot, with 1,992 students reached through OCV vaccination. In addition, 25 volunteers, including 17 Female Community Health Volunteers, were trained on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) in Nuwakot to strengthen community-level health awareness.

Shortages of volunteers and health focal points in Rasuwa and Dhading remain a critical issue that require immediate resolution.

Health Facilities and Assessments: NRCS provided medicines to Dhunche Provincial Hospital in Rasuwa and gathered key information to evaluate current gaps and needs. Detailed discussions are ongoing regarding the provision of medical equipment. A joint Health, MHPSS and non-communicable disease (NCD) assessment was also conducted in Rasuwa.

Planned Actions for September - December 2026: Health support will focus on three RCEC deployments, continuity of care and referral services, supported by essential medical equipment and supplies. Emergency health stocks include 10,000 mosquito nets, 1,000 first-aid kits, 200 first-aid response kits, 5,000 ORS sachets and 5,000 bottles of sanitiser, along with protective masks. Community-based health, first aid and MHPSS activities will be supported through 200 FA, 500 PFA/MHPSS and 500 ECV volunteer-days, with trained volunteers conducting health awareness, epidemic prevention, MHPSS and NCD-related outreach at community level. MHPSS assessments will be conducted in three districts, complemented by seven self-care and stress-management sessions. Additional efforts will strengthen referral pathways, assess and support health facility needs, including maternal and newborn health services, and enhance health service capacity in affected areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
		Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
		Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	19,727

Objective:	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		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of households that received and improved sanitation facility	0	8,000
	Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities	193	50,000
	Number of people provided with access to safely managed drinking water services or an improved drinking water source constructed or rehabilitated	19,727[17]	40,000

Progress Toward Objectives

Emergency Water Supply and Storage: As of 2 October, 22 water storage tanks were operational, supporting 13,283 people. Water trucking continued in Nuwakot and Dhading, including through two contracted trucks serving transitional sites and other priority locations. At Uttargaya-3 holding centre, emergency handwashing facilities and

[17] People reached through emergency water supply and storage, as well as water supply rehabilitation activities

a water filter supported 130 people. Water-quality monitoring also continued across water sources, distribution systems and trucking operations.

Water Supply Rehabilitation: Seven water supply rehabilitation actions were completed, supporting 6,444 people from 1,432 households. In Nuwakot, assessments were completed for 15 water schemes, with 11 prioritised for rehabilitation. Attention is being given to the Bidur Major Water Supply System, which normally serves large number of people and was significantly damaged by the floods. Technical options, including alternative water sources, are being assessed with relevant authorities.

Sanitation and Hygiene: NRCS has installed emergency latrines at the Dhading holding centre, supporting 285 people, while 1,087 family hygiene kits reached approximately 5,435 people. 60 eco-friendly dustbins were distributed in holding centres in Dhading and Rasuwa. Hygiene promotion on water purification and measles prevention reached 193 people. Bathing facilities served 285 people, and handwashing stations supported 254 people.

Planned Actions for Sep-Dec 2026: According to quarterly plan, WASH support will continue to ensure access to safe water through water trucking and storage at up to 100 locations, while technical assessments and rehabilitation of six community and three institutional water systems are carried forward. Efforts will focus on finalizing rehabilitation plans for the 11 identified water schemes, including technical solutions for the Bidur water system serving around 25,000 people, and advancing borehole and spring investigations and drilling where feasible. Sanitation activities will include the construction of up to 1,000 emergency toilets, 200 temporary bathing facilities and 500 handwashing stations. The response also plans to distribute 4,000 hygiene kits, 800 water-storage tanks, 20,000 water containers, 3,000 household water filters and one million Aquatabs, complemented by hygiene promotion, water quality monitoring and the mobilization of WASH volunteers.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
		Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
		Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	4,390

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**
	Number of temporary safe spaces established/operated	28	5
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	4,390	50,000
	National Society completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis	Not yet reported as completed	1
	Percentage of assisted people reporting assistance was safe, accessible, inclusive and dignified	Not Applicable yet	80%

	Number of people reached with referral services	Not yet consolidated	As needed
	Number of people receiving assistive devices following the screening camps	Not yet started/reported	550
	Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained in PGI	Not yet consolidated	144
	Number of separated family members able to restore family contact	Not yet consolidated	Through the ICRC

Progress Toward Objectives

Child Protection and Child-Friendly Spaces: NRCS continued child-focused protection services in displacement locations. As of 2 October, 28 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) were co-operated with NRCS, UNICEF and Save the Children, reaching 1,308 children through health, education, peer learning and recreational activities. NRCS also supported the National Child Council to establish a temporary centre for children at Thecho, while 16 vulnerable separated children were registered in Nuwakot for follow-up. Protection monitoring at CFS, holding centres and other displacement locations identified concerns around child safeguarding, accessibility, dignity and privacy, menstrual hygiene and community engagement. The PGI surge led-oriented 20 staff and volunteers on safeguarding in addition to engaging with 17 older persons from the displaced community, noting their specific shelter needs.



Trained PRCS volunteers engaged children in drawing activities at a CFS (Photo: IFRC/Fleur)

Restoring Family Links: Restoring Family Links (RFL) remained a major component of the response, with 2,291 missing-person tracing requests registered. Tracing continued across hospitals, shelters, and affected areas. Five RFL help desks were operational in Rasuwa, Chitwan, Nuwakot, Kaski and Nawalparasi East, supporting missing-person data collection, family reconnection, access to phone services and DNA sample collection.

Dignity and Protection Assistance: As of 2 October, NRCS had distributed 754 dignity kits to affected people, an increase from 587 reported as of 30 September. Protection monitoring and support continued alongside services in displacement locations, with attention required for vulnerable and separated children and risks associated with prolonged displacement.

Priorities and Gaps: Protection concerns remain important as affected families continue to stay in holding centres or move to alternative accommodation. Priorities include strengthening safeguarding and safe reporting mechanisms, improving inclusion of people with disabilities, and maintaining follow-up of vulnerable and separated children. Collection of disaggregated data remains a gap, limiting analysis of whether assistance is adequately reaching different vulnerable groups.

Quarterly Plans under PGI/RFL (September - December 2026): During September to December 2026, the response will support five Child-Friendly Spaces and one Women-Friendly Space, while mobilizing 300 volunteer-days for SGBV, child protection and PGI assessment activities. Around 6,500 specialized dignity kits will be distributed, including 4,000 general dignity kits and 500 kits each for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children,

older people and adolescent boys. Protection efforts will also include human trafficking surveillance, survivor assistance, and referral support for SGBV survivors and persons with disabilities, supported by 500 volunteer-days for dignity-kit distribution. In addition, RFL capacity will be strengthened through 600 volunteer-days, two refrigeration units and 4,000 body bags to support dignified management and family-link services.

Community Engagement and Accountability	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	*Data not yet available*
		Female > 18: -	*Female < 18: -*
		Male > 18: -	*Male < 18: -*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	1,738

Objective:	*C* 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		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of people receiving relevant operational information	1,738	50,000
	Number of feedback received and responded to	446	1,500
	Percentage of people surveyed reported receiving useful and actionable information	Not yet applicable	80%

Progress Toward Objectives

Community Feedback and Response: NRCS continued to integrate CEA across response through hotline 1130, help desks, face-to-face engagement and social media. As of 2 October, 446 community feedback, queries and concerns were received and responded to through these channels. The categorization of community feedback is illustrated below.



Help Desks and Access to Information: Through 15 community help desks, 950 people directly engaged with response teams to seek information, raise tracing requests through RFL services, and access information on other available response services, including PFA.

CEA visibility: More than 200 contextualized Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on health, hygiene and other relevant issues were developed and disseminated through NRCS communication channels. Public service announcements and radio programmes were also used to share humanitarian and public health information with affected communities.

CEA Integration in Cash Assistance: Community engagement was incorporated into the multipurpose cash response. Communities were consulted on preferred payment modalities, which helped maintain cash-in-hand as an option for people facing documentation or connectivity barriers, alongside bank transfers. To raise awareness, the NRCS team at Nuwakot District Chapter broadcasted details about RCEC schedules and services. In response, community members frequently called the NRCS Hotline (1130) regarding specialized care.

https://ee.ifrc.org/x/diXXV82y

Use this QR or link for recording any kind of feedback, queries, concerns, complaints on Rasuwa Flood Response



Feedback collection at the community (Photo: IFRC)

Information on cash assistance and available feedback channels was provided to 600 MPC recipients through SMS. Of these, 166 people responded by phone or text, including acknowledging assistance and seeking clarification on eligibility and use of cash assistance.

Feedback Analysis and Next Steps: Community feedback continued to cover relief assistance, cash, RFL, volunteering, blood services and other Red Cross services. Feedback mechanisms were also promoted at distribution sites and health facilities. The next priority is to strengthen systematic analysis of community feedback so that recurring issues and concerns can be shared with sector teams and inform adjustments to the response.

Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	**IFRC Secretariat**	**People Reached**	0
		Female > 18: 0	*Female < 18: 0*
		Male > 18: 0	*Male < 18: 0*
	Fed-wide	**People Reached**	0

Objective:	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		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in disaster risk reduction	Not yet started	696
	Number of disaster risk mitigation schemes completed	Not yet started	36
	Number of early warning system installed/updated	Not yet started	4
	Number of people reached with DRR initiatives including early warning	Not yet started	TBC

Progress Toward Objectives

Dedicated DRR and recovery activities had not yet commenced at scale during the reporting period, as operational attention remained on immediate relief, restoration of essential services and assessment of damage and recovery needs. As access improved, the operation increasingly started preparing for the transition towards recovery. Detailed damage and household assessments underway across affected areas will help identify vulnerabilities, recovery priorities and opportunities for risk reduction.

The Operational Strategy foresees strengthening disaster preparedness and response capacities of local authorities and affected communities, including through vulnerability and capacity assessments, community-based risk mitigation, multi-hazard early warning systems and anticipatory action. These activities will be further defined based on assessment findings and local recovery priorities.



Education

IFRC Secretariat	**People Reached**	0
	Female > 18: 0	*Female < 18: 0*
	Male > 18: 0	*Male < 18: 0*
Fed-wide	**People Reached**	0

Objective:	Support the continuation of education for affected populations, especially children and young people and vulnerable and marginalised groups		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of children receiving an education kit	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:	*Contribute to strengthening the NRCS at the district chapter and National Headquarters levels while improving service delivery at the community level*		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of staff/volunteers oriented towards pre-deployment	50	250
	Number of National Society volunteers insured	400*	150

	Number of lessons learnt workshops conducted	Not yet started	2

* *NRCS has insured 400 volunteers under the IFRC global insurance package, and the 50 deployed 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. The National Society has mobilized about 1,118 volunteers to support a range of activities, many of whom have been trained as technical volunteers to support child-friendly spaces and health interventions. Of the deployed volunteers, 400 are insured under IFRC global insurance coverage. The Operational Strategy sets a target of insuring 150 National Society volunteers, while the NRCS One Plan aims to insure 5,000 volunteers overall, including a target of 3,000 volunteers during September-December 2026.

Additional NDRT and health-trained teams are being mobilized to help accelerate implementation. The operation is also establishing shared NRCS/IFRC field arrangements in Nuwakot and has recruited additional surge support in PMER, procurement and PGI to work alongside and strengthen NRCS counterparts. Longer-term National Society strengthening efforts will focus on preparedness systems, branch capacity, volunteer management, compliance and institutional learning. NRCS continues to work closely with local authorities and is leading the management of the Thulo Gaun and Kodo Bari holding centres. The NRCS Nuwakot operation team and IFRC surge/ERU colleagues have also started preparing joint weekly workplans to improve coordination and expedite the implementation of planned activities.

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*		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	-	-	-

Progress Toward Objectives

Federation-wide coordination continues to support NRCS in aligning financial, in-kind, technical and surge assistance with the Operational Strategy and emerging One Plan. Regular Movement coordination meetings and 3W mapping are supporting a clearer overview of partner presence, sector coverage and gaps. A Federation Coordination Framework is also being discussed with NRCS, in-country partners and operational teams to clarify strategic, operational and technical coordination arrangements and maintain continuity as surge support gradually transitions.

Membership support currently includes MHPSS surge support from Danish Red Cross in collaboration with Hong Kong Red Cross Branch of the Red Cross Society of China; CVA, PMER, logistics and PGI support from British Red Cross; field coordination support from Finnish Red Cross; and health/RCEC support from Canadian Red Cross. Norwegian Red Cross and Austrian Red Cross are supporting the WASH response through the WSR and M15 ERUs

respectively, alongside financial and in-kind contributions from other IFRC members. ICRC continues to support NRCS on Restoring Family Links and the dignified management of the dead.

Externally, NRCS and IFRC continue to coordinate with Government authorities and relevant humanitarian coordination mechanisms to complement the wider response and reduce duplication. Inter-agency coordination meetings have commenced in Rasuwa and Nuwakot, focusing on geographic coverage, priority sectors and key operational challenges, including access, CVA overlap and adherence to minimum standards. The meetings will continue monthly to strengthen coordination and complementarity among partners.

The NRCS/IFRC Shelter Cluster co-lead function remains active, including support to Government-led household assessments and coordination on transitional shelter, displacement sites and partner mapping. Within the Federation response, sector Technical Working Groups are being established to strengthen operational alignment among NRCS, IFRC and participating National Societies and, where relevant, link with Government-led and wider humanitarian coordination mechanisms. The Shelter Technical Working Group arrangements are still being defined. The Shelter Cluster, co-led by NRCS and IFRC, has established a Strategic Advisory Group and technical working groups to develop harmonized guidance on winterization, rental and hosting assistance, and transitional shelter/housing.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	*Provide comprehensive support to the NRCS in its relief operations, ensuring compliance with relevant standards, effective operational management, and enhanced visibility of its actions*		
Key indicators:	**Indicator**	**Actual**	**Target**
	Number of surge personnel supporting the operation	16	9
	Number of public communication materials/visibility (e.g., social media posts, web articles, infographics, media article/ interview)	119	20
	Number of post distribution monitoring conducted	Not yet started	1
	Number of evaluations conducted for the operation	Not yet started	2

Progress Toward Objectives

The IFRC Secretariat continues to provide operational management, finance, logistics, supply chain, PMER, information management, communications, resource mobilization, security and technical sector support. Seventeen surge profiles were alerted, resulting in 16 rapid-response deployments/personnel supporting the operation, alongside the WSR and M15 WASH ERUs and regional support.

In Nuwakot, the WASH ERU/WSR team is conducting baseline assessments and water quality testing and has completed pre-feasibility surveys for seven water supply schemes in Tarkeshwor and Belkotgadi. The team is also assessing three potential borehole locations through geophysical surveys, developing the detailed design for the Maharani water system, and progressing procurement to enable drilling to commence before the upcoming festival period.

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 included production of five IFRC Federation-wide Situation Reports, finalization of two Operational Updates, development of the M&E Plan and Indicator Tracking Table, and work to reactivate the Federation-wide PMER Working Group.

D. FUNDING

As of 2 October 2026, the IFRC had allocated CHF 999,934 from DREF and processed a CHF 100,000 emergency advance payment, 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 13.042 million (about 72 per cent). Further Federation-wide potential interest currently stands at approximately CHF 7.04 million. If this interest materializes, projected IFRC Secretariat funding coverage would reach approximately 150 per cent, while overall Federation-wide coverage would increase to approximately 116 per cent. These figures remain indicative and subject to change as funding interest and pledges are confirmed and registered.

IFRC Secretariat Coverage of project associated	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total hard pledges	13,042,965	4,957,035	72%
Total hard pledges + in kind	13,829,277	4,170,723	77%
Total hard pledges +in kind soft pledges	**20,039,081**	**-2,039,081**	**111%**
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	20,039,081	-2,039,081	111%
Total FW contribution (bilateral + IFRC)	**22,045,063,**	**2,954,937**	**88%**

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For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:
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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.