

BHOTEKOSHI–TRISHULI FLOOD: SEARCH, RESCUE AND RELIEF UPDATE

Reporting Period: 10 Bhadra – 17 Asoj 2083 (26 August – 3 October 2026)

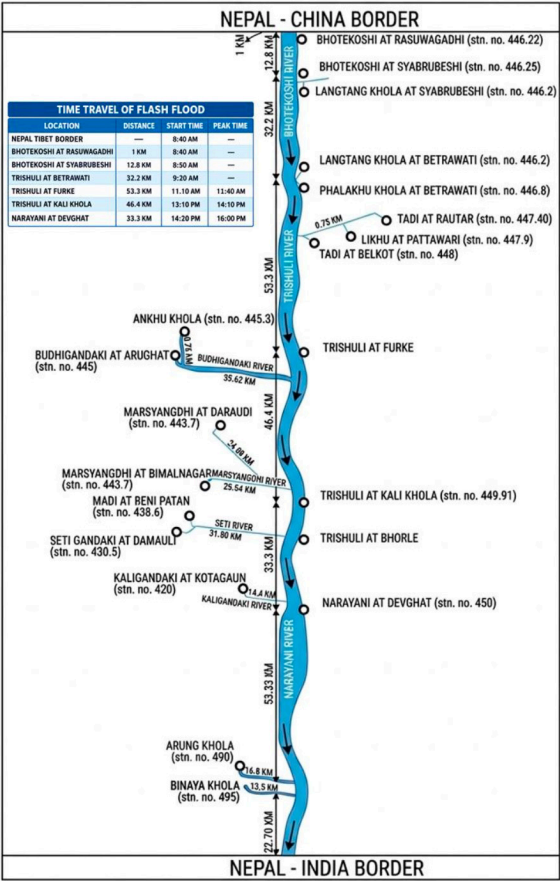


Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

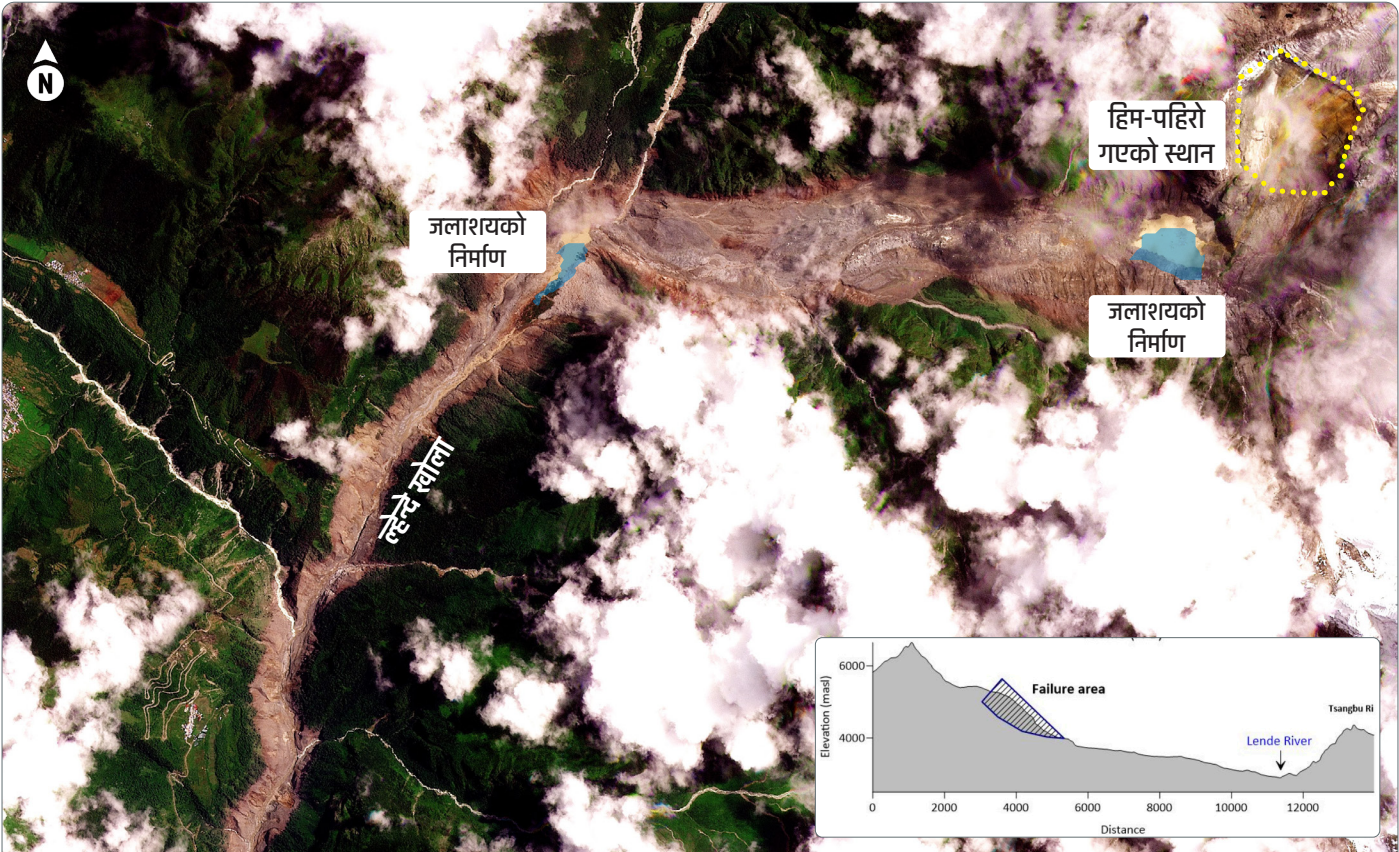
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 26 August 2026 (10 Bhadra 2083), a severe flash flood travelled through the Lhende Khola–Bhotekoshi–Trishuli–Narayani river system. It was caused by an ice and rock avalanche, rather than monsoon rainfall. A hanging glacier and rocky mass covering approximately 2.0 km² broke away at an altitude of about 5,200 metres on the northern side of Langtang Lirung in Rasuwa district and struck the Lhende Glacier at 3,800 metres. The resulting avalanche and subsequent flow down the Lhende Khola generated the flood. The impact produced a strong seismic signal of magnitude 5.2, recorded at 08:37.

Travelling at approximately 188 km/h from its source, the flood covered 20 km within seven to eight minutes and reached the Nepal–China border at Rasuwagadhi at 08:45. It destroyed the hydrological stations at Syabrubesi at 08:50 and Betrawati at 09:20.



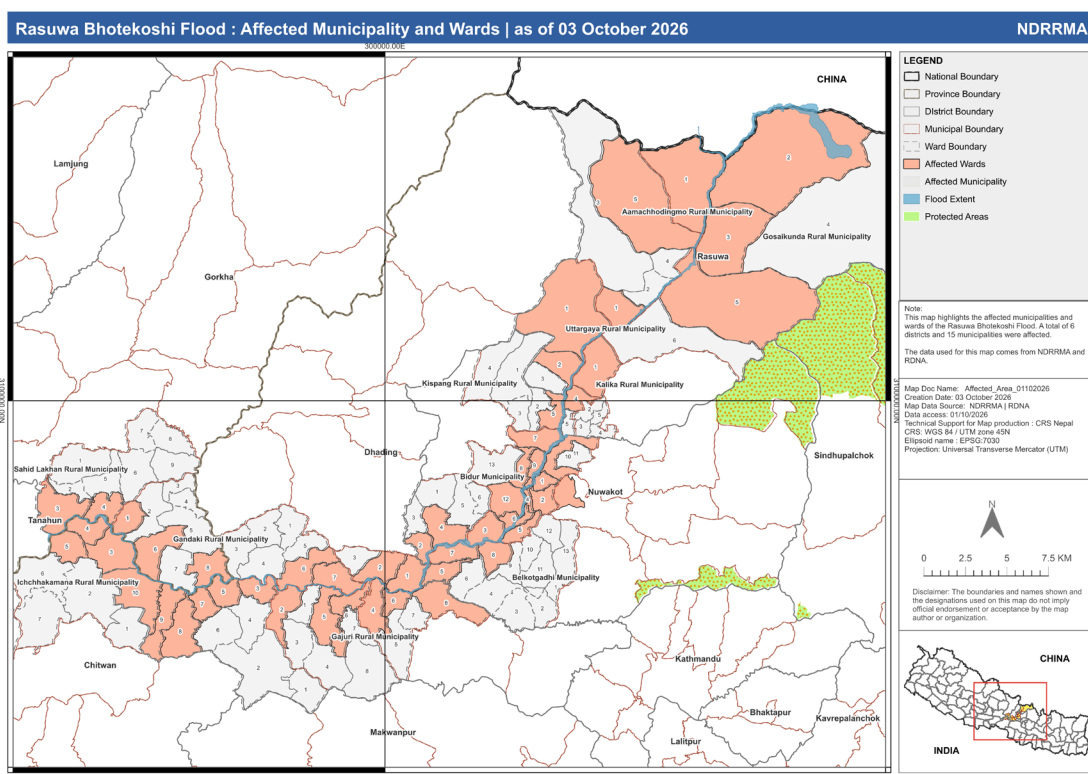
Hydrological profile of the flood from the Nepal–China border to the Nepal–India border, showing gauging stations and downstream progression



Name	: EPSG:32645 - WGS 84 / UTM zone 45N
Method	: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Accuracy	: Based on World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble (EPSG:6326), which has a limited accuracy of at best 2 meters.
Reference	: Dynamic (relies on a datum which is not plate-fixed)
Satellite image	: Copernicus

TIMELINE OF THE EVENT AND EARLY WARNINGS

Date and time	Event or early warning	Details
26 August, 08:37	Event	A large mass of ice, rock and sediment fell into the source catchment of Lhende Khola near the Nepal–China border, while the Department of Mines and Geology simultaneously recorded a magnitude 5.2 seismic event.
26 August, 08:45	Early warning	Staff of the Rasuwa Customs Office in Timure informed the Assistant Chief District Officer of Rasuwa that an exceptionally large flood was approaching from the Nepal-China border crossing. The flood was reported by observers to be approximately 200–300 metres in height.
26 August, 08:45	Early warning	The District Administration Office, Rasuwa, relayed information about a severe flood in the Bhotekoshi River coming from Tibet.
26 August, 08:46–08:54	Early warning	The Assistant Chief District Officer of Rasuwa telephoned contacts in potentially exposed parts of the Bhotekoshi basin, including Syafru, Mailung, Betrawati, the chairperson of Uttargaya Rural Municipality and hydropower projects. Through security personnel and available channels, the officer requested the immediate evacuation of residents up to 200 metres above the riverbank because of the exceptional flow.
26 August, 08:55–08:57	Early warning	The Assistant Chief District Officer of Rasuwa informed the Chief District Officers of Nuwakot, Dhading and Chitwan, and the Ministry of Home Affairs, of the scale of the flood and areas at risk. The officer also requested immediate movement or evacuation of residents living up to 200 metres above the riverbank.
26 August, 08:58	Early warning	The head of the Peace, Security and Crime Control Branch of the Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Chief Executive of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) of the incident.
26 August, 08:59	Early warning	The NDRRMA Chief Executive informed the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and requested SMS alerts for people at risk in the Trishuli basin.
26 August, 09:00	Early warning	DHM received information about a severe flood in the Bhotekoshi River from Tibet through NDRRMA and staff at the Betrawati hydrological station. Residents along the river were then urged to move to a safe location.
26 August, 09:15	Early warning	Following reports of flooding from Tibet, warning SMS messages urged riverbank communities in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading and as far as Mugling in Chitwan to remain on high alert. The Flood Forecasting Division sent 679,295 messages through Nepal Telecom (435,635) and Ncell (243,660).
26 August, 09:20	Early warning	Data transmission from the Betrawati hydrological station stopped. Its last recorded water level was 3.55 metres, below the warning level of 4.1 metres and danger level of 5.0 metres.
26 August, 09:35	Early warning	Telecommunications companies sent emergency flood alerts to mobile users in affected areas.
26 August, 10:28	Early warning	As the flood reached Galchhi in Dhading, a further alert urged markets and settlements along the Prithvi Highway, Mugling–Narayangadh road and Trishuli corridor to remain on high alert.
26 August, 11:26	Early warning	The water level at the Furke (Malekhu) hydrological station passed the warning level and continued to rise.
26 August, 11:43	Event	The level at Furke (Malekhu) passed the danger level. Soon afterwards, the flood swept away the station and the adjoining bridge.



Date and time	Event or early warning	Details
26 August, 11:50	Early warning	When the flood reached Malekhu market, SMS messages called on residents of Mugling, Narayangadh and the Trishuli riverbanks to move immediately to safety.
26 August, 13:20	Early warning	The water level at the Chitwan–Devghat station reached 4.76 metres. The main flood wave was forecast to reach Devghat at 15:30, with the level potentially reaching 8 metres.
26 August, 13:35	Early warning	Information from the Chinese side indicated that the lake formed by the river blockage had not drained completely. A cautionary message was issued because the risk remained.
26 August, 15:20	Early warning	The flood reached the Narayani/Devghat area.
26 August, 16:00	Event	The level at the Devghat station peaked at 6.57 metres. Peak discharge was measured at 5,850 m ³ /s. Of an estimated total flood volume of 57.40 million m ³ , 19.96 million m ³ was assessed as excess floodwater.
27 August, 11:44	Early warning	Analysis of Planet Labs/Landsat satellite imagery confirmed a 0.11 sq km lake caused by blockage of Lhende Khola 18 km upstream of Rasuwagadhi. A high alert was issued downstream because the lake could breach.
28 August, 20:45	Early warning	Following information from the Chinese side that the Bhotekoshi water level had risen again, a high alert was issued for communities along the Trishuli as far as Mugling.
29 August, 04:31	Early warning	Reports of an increased roaring sound and rising flow in the Bhotekoshi prompted an alert to riverside settlements in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading.
29 August, 07:20	Early warning	Following information that the Bhotekoshi had risen further, search, rescue and relief teams and riverside communities were again urged to remain on high alert.

TIMELINE OF PRINCIPAL COORDINATION MEETINGS HELD TO DATE

Date	Time	Meeting/action
26 August	08:45	The District Administration Office, Rasuwa, informed relevant agencies about the flood risk after assessing the emergency and requested immediate relocation of residents living up to 200 metres above the riverbank.
26 August	From 09:15, continuing regularly	The Central Monsoon Response Command Post began a meeting to assess the emergency and strengthen search and rescue. It coordinated continuously with the district command posts on ground and air operations and searches at hydropower projects, and facilitated solutions to policy issues affecting search, rescue and relief. More than 35 meetings had been held.
26 August	11:00	Meeting of the National Council for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.
26 August	12:30	Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Nepal.
26 August	13:00	The Prime Minister discussed effective emergency search and rescue with members of Parliament and elected representatives from affected areas.
26 August	From 18:00, continuing regularly	Progress review meetings with sector ministries, departments, agencies and partner organisations.
27 August	—	35th meeting of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Executive Committee.
28 August	Continuing daily	Sixteen mobilisation teams were formed to operate critical infrastructure and expand services during the emergency. Daily progress reviews have been held at NDRRMA.
31 August	—	Meetings of the Rasuwa and Nuwakot District Disaster Management Committees.
5 September	—	Meetings of the Rasuwa and Nuwakot District Disaster Management Committees.
5th September 2026	—	The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council conducted its 21st meeting on September 5, 2026, where it reviewed monsoon and Bhotekoshi-Trishuli flood impacts, directed search, rescue, relief, and reconstruction efforts, approved prioritized disaster management plans and programs recommended by the executive committee for immediate resource arrangement and fund management through the Ministry of Finance.
6 September	16:00	36th meeting of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Executive Committee.
9 September	—	Meeting of the Rasuwa District Disaster Management Committee.
10 September	15:00	High-level review meeting chaired by the Prime Minister on overall disaster management and relief mobilisation.
10 September	—	Meeting of the Nuwakot District Disaster Management Committee.
15 September	13:03 14:00	Meeting with the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Rasuwa District Disaster Management Committee
17 September	—	Nuwakot District Disaster Management Committee
13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26 and 29 September	—	Joint meetings of the central, Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading command posts.
30 September	13:00	37th meeting of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Executive Committee. The committee decided to move from search and rescue to search and recovery.

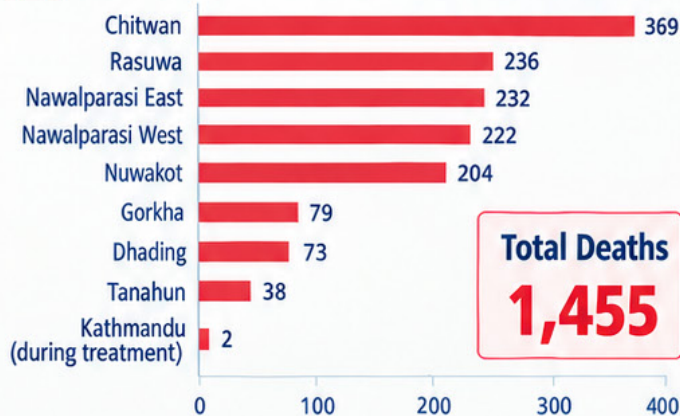
Bhote Koshi-Trishuli Flood Search, Rescue and Relief Update

Date: 17 Ashoj 2083 BS

This data has been prepared based on information received from the District Administration Offices and the National Emergency Operations Centre.



Human Casualties (including deaths with various body parts)



Treatment

- Out of 344 individuals treated across 19 different hospitals so far, 305 have been discharged, 3 are currently undergoing treatment, and 4 passed away during treatment.
- Treated by various security forces: 11,105



Total Rescues

13,795



DNA Sample Collection

1,330
Deceased

2,066
Relatives

Body Details

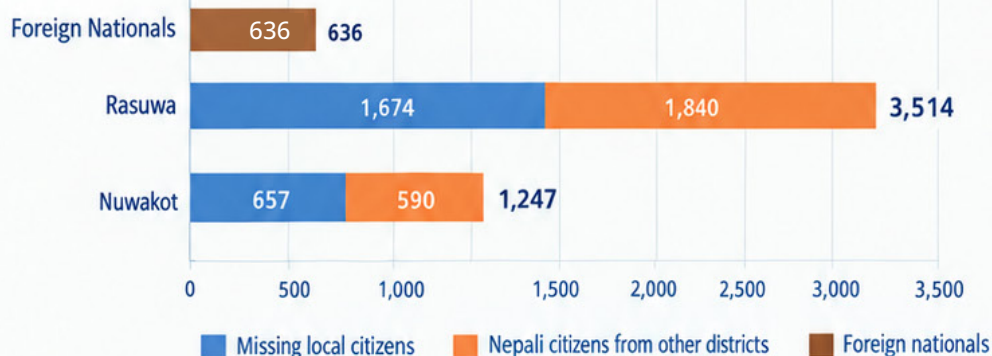
336
Female

585
Male

533
Partial body parts/
remains



Missing Persons



Total Missing

5,285

* The total excludes 112 bodies identified to date.

The number of missing persons above may include unidentified bodies, some people who have been rescued and duplicate records. As data verification is ongoing, the figure may increase or decrease.



Alternative Shelter and Livelihood Support

- For families who do not wish to stay in holding centers and until alternative housing arrangements are made, a livelihood and housing allowance for up to 6 months will be provided:
 - Rs. 15,000 per month for families of up to 4 members, and
 - an additional Rs. 2,000 per month for each additional member.

The procedure for obtaining this grant has been finalized and sent to the respective local levels for implementation.



17 Holding Centres

Currently in Holding Centres

Nuwakot: 121 (Holding Centres: 4)
Rasuwa: 843 (Holding Centres: 9)
Dhading: 121 (Holding Centres: 4)



Security Personnel Deployed

20,477



Total Air Flights

4,820
Sorties

2,026
Nepal Army
2,794
Private

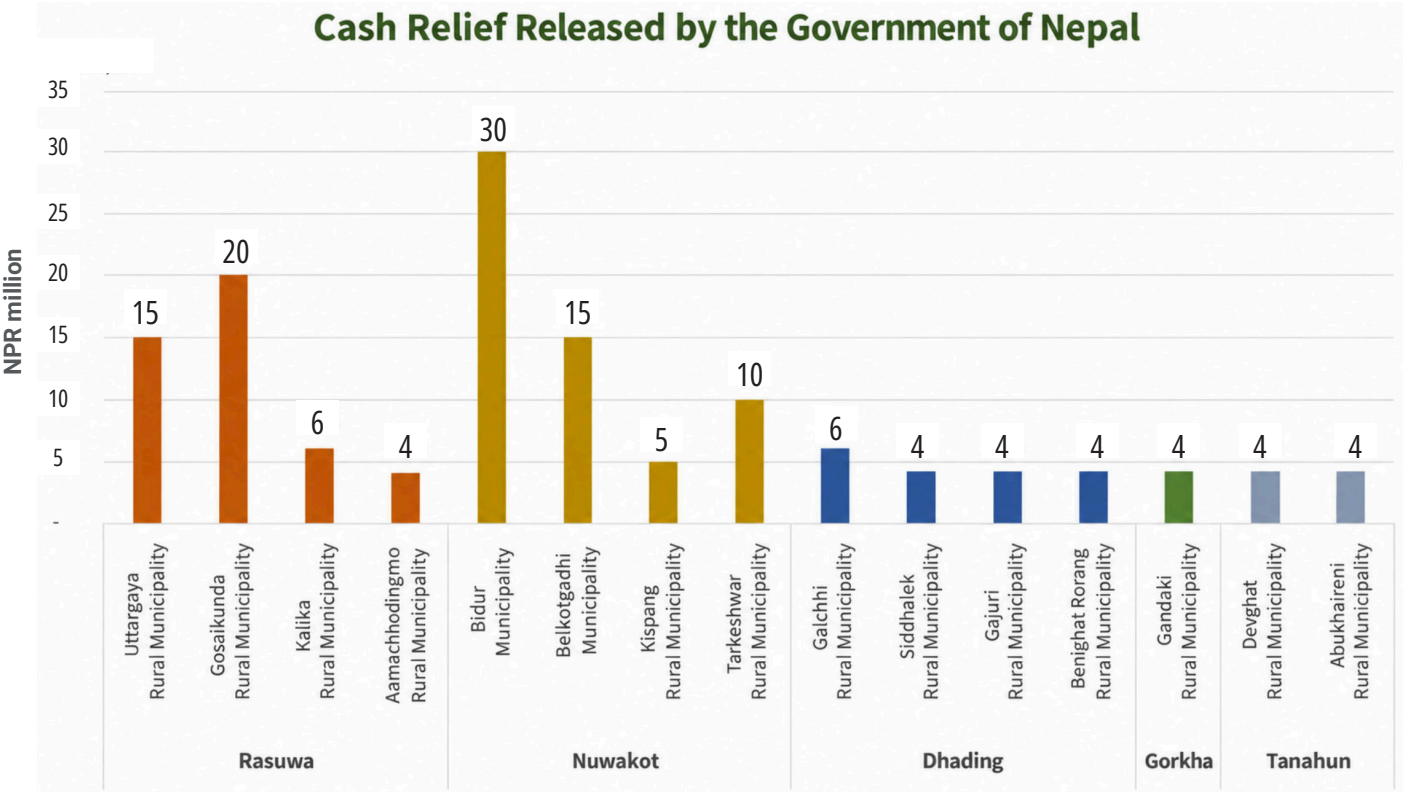


* For DNA testing, samples can be submitted at the respective District Police Office along with 2 photographs and relationship verification documents.

Government relief allocations totalled NPR 370 million: NPR 25 million to district administrations, NPR 135 million to 15 affected local governments, and NPR 210 million for search-and-rescue equipment.

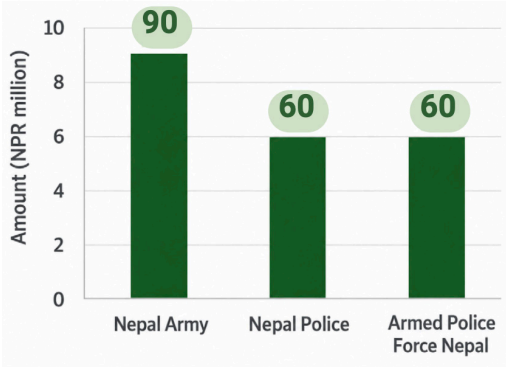
Rasuwa	Nuwakot	Dhading
NPR 10 million	NPR 10 million	NPR 5 million

FIFTEEN AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (TOTAL ALLOCATION: NPR 135 MILLION)



District	Local government	Amount, NPR
Rasuwa	Uttargaya Rural Municipality	15 million
	Gosaikunda Rural Municipality	20 million
	Kalika Rural Municipality	6 million
	Aamachhodingmo Rural Municipality	4 million
Nuwakot	Bidur Municipality	30 million
	Belkotgadhi Municipality	15 million
	Kispang Rural Municipality	5 million
	Tarakeshwar Rural Municipality	10 million
Dhading	Galchhi Rural Municipality	6 million
	Siddhalek Rural Municipality	4 million
	Gajuri Rural Municipality	4 million
	Benighat Rorang Rural Municipality	4 million
Gorkha	Gandaki Rural Municipality	4 million
Tanahun	Devghat Rural Municipality	4 million
	Abukhaireni Rural Municipality	4 million

Additional budget released for the purchase of search and rescue equipment



Additional budget released for the purchase of search-and-rescue equipment: Nepal Army - NPR 90 million; Nepal Police - NPR 60 million; Armed Police Force, Nepal - NPR 60 million (total NPR 210 million)

SEARCH AND RESCUE – BASED ON THE SEARCH, RESCUE AND EVACUATION TEAM REPORT CARD

HYDROPOWER PROJECT | OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Hydropower project	Operational update
Rasuwagadhi (120 MW)	- Heavy equipment was needed to continue search and rescue, but difficult terrain hampered transport. - A team comprising the CQRT and project representatives reached the powerhouse, transformer room and control room. - No one was found in searches of the powerhouse area and surroundings. - Search and rescue continued. - Following discussions between the Rasuwa District Security Committee and the Acting Chief Executive Officer of Rasuwagadhi Hydropower, it was decided that search and rescue operations were not required for the time being. - Forces remained on standby for potential risks and response.
Langtang (20 MW)	- A joint Nepal Army and Chinese DART team entered approximately 170 metres into a tunnel and found nothing using a thermal drone. - About 170 metres were cleared manually, with 30 metres remaining. - Rasuwa's District Security Committee officials and the project head inspected the site. - Following discussions between the District Security Committee and the project's Managing Director, it was decided that search and rescue operations were not required for the time being. - The company would remove debris from the powerhouse; security personnel would remain deployed. - Forces remained on standby for potential risks and response.
Chilime (22 MW)	- Water was being pumped from the tunnel. - After a 250-metre tunnel breakthrough and clearing towards the control room, five bodies were recovered; 80 metres of debris were cleared. - Rasuwa's District Security Committee officials and the project head inspected the site. - Following discussions between the District Security Committee and the project's Managing Director, it was decided that search and rescue operations were not required for the time being. - The Armed Police Force continued moving relief supplies by rope crossing and searching the tunnel. - A specialist Nepal Army team with scuba equipment was deployed. - Forces remained on standby for potential risks and response.
Upper Trishuli 1 (216 MW)	- A joint Nepal Army and Chinese team also searched Upper Trishuli 1 Adit 3. - A five-member Nepal Army team and project representatives searched 200 metres into Adit 1 at Hakubesi without finding anyone. - Searches of Adit 3 used a thermal drone; a Korean team surveyed the accommodation and office area by drone; and a Nepal Army and Chinese team searched Adit 3 manually. - A Nepal Army aircraft delivered an excavator body. - Using three grinders, one gas cutter and two rotary rescue saws, teams recovered six bodies trapped in the steel reinforcement mesh in Adit 3. 31 bodies were recovered by cutting steel with this equipment. - About 2,200 metres of the axis from Adit 3 towards Adit 1 were cleared of debris. - The project engineer reported further work could not proceed because trucks, compressors, steel mesh and other equipment obstructed the use of the excavator. - Forces remained on standby for potential risks and response.
Trishuli 3A (60 MW)	- Searches of the tunnel, powerhouse and surroundings found no one. - Continuous rain washed soil and gravel into the tunnel entrance, blocking it to about four feet; work to reopen it was undertaken. - Joint searches by security agencies and project representatives found nothing. - Forces remained on standby for potential risks and response.
Trishuli 3B (37 MW)	- Excavation to approximately two metres below river level found the foundation of the project office building, but no remains of the accommodation buildings A1, A2, B1, B2 and D were found. - Water continued to flow at the tunnel inlet. - Adit 1 was cleared for 476 metres and Adit 2 for 2.7 km. - Following field inspection, engineers and security forces concluded that no human remains were found. - Forces remained on standby for potential risks and response.



SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS DEPLOYED BY PARTNER COUNTRIES

No	Country	Personnel	Composition	Status
1	China	23	8 tunnel experts; 15 forensic experts	Returned to Kathmandu on 17 September
2	India	54	24 Indian Army; 11 NDRF; 19 forensic experts	Returned to Kathmandu on 17 September
3	South Korea	39	39 KDRT personnel	Returned home on 11 September
		4	4 KDRT personnel	Returned to Kathmandu on 17 September
4	UAE	13	Tunnel experts	Returned home on 16 September
5	Malaysia	10	Drone experts	Returned home on 12 September
6	Australia	26	19 drone experts; 7 forensic experts	Returned home on 14 September
Total		170		

ACTIONS DURING SEARCH AND RESCUE

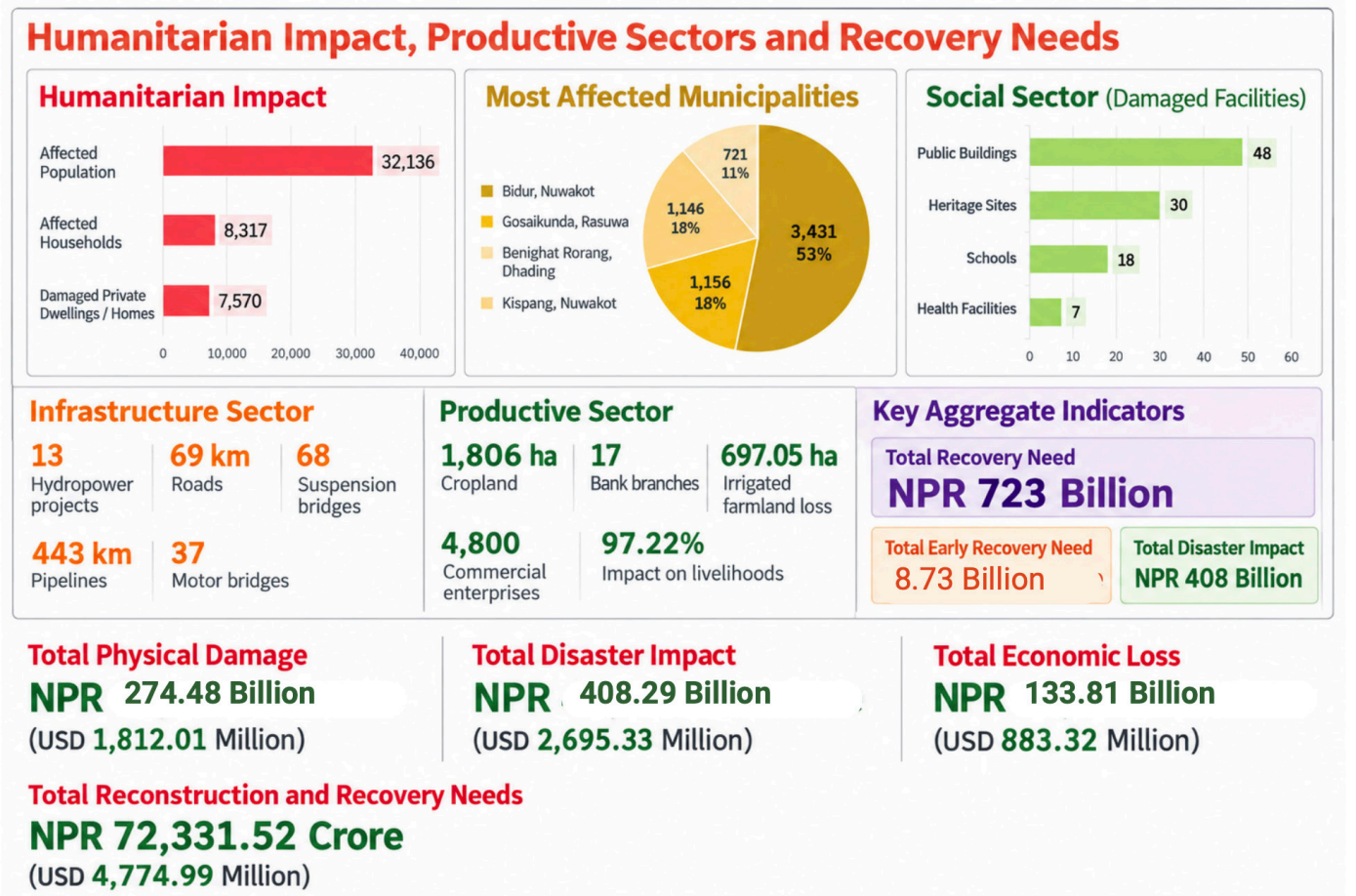
- Nepal's flag was reinstalled at the Nepal–China border.
- The Nepal Army, Nepal Police, the Armed Police Force, local representatives, and international search and rescue teams continued joint operations in affected parts of Nuwakot and Rasuwa. Ground and drone searches covered Devighat, Mailung, Syafrubesi, Kalikasthan, Manchet, Chandanbari, Timure, Ramche, Bahra Ghumti, Bokejhunda, Goljung and Betrawati, among other places.
- Nepal Army units under the Tactical Headquarters in Nuwakot established bases and continued search and rescue across the Trishuli from Colony–Tupche–Sole–Betrawati, Dansing and Samari Bhanjyang, as well as sites in Rasuwa.
- In cooperation with the Korean Disaster Relief Team, Chinese teams and other partner countries, the Nepal Army used thermal and other drones to conduct reconnaissance and search around Devighat (about 5 km), Betrawati (about 1 km), Mailung and Ramche.
- Bodies recovered in Timure and other affected areas were transported by sling load to Trishuli, collected at No. 1 Military Training Centre and disinfected. Notices were issued to suspend drone flights during sling-load operations.
- Rope crossings over the Trishuli were installed between Indrayanighat and Colony Gumba in Bidur Municipality Ward 9 (about 250 metres) and between Devighat and Sirkhau (about 155 metres). Both opened after technical and load testing. A further crossing of about 240 metres was installed near Indrayanighat–Colony because of heavy local demand.
- Nepal Army engineers and technicians provided advice and assistance for a roughly 250-metre suspension bridge between Dhunge and Trishuli Bazaar in Bidur Ward 1, Nuwakot. The Federation of Contractors' Associations of Nepal supported its construction.
- A Bailey bridge was installed over the Tadi Khola at Devighat on the Galchhi–Trishuli road, and reconnaissance was conducted for an Acrow bridge at Betrawati in Bidur Ward 10. Joint security forces and local people built a temporary footbridge approximately 35 metres long at Betrawati. After flood damage, they rebuilt it at approximately 30 metres.
- Three Nepal Army drones delivered food, medicines, fuel, stationery, clothing, water, gas, tarpaulins and other essentials in affected areas of Nuwakot and Rasuwa. The Nepal Army also conducted blasting to open an access road to the Chilime hydropower tunnel.
- Civilian flights for relief distribution, religious rites, tributes and other humanitarian purposes were coordinated with local administration. The Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) coordinated flights to transport essential project equipment.
- A Tactical Signal Centre with a UHF base and rescue help desk was established at No. 1 Military Training Centre in Trishuli. Medical camps at Trishuli Barracks, Dhunche Barracks and Gatlang in Rasuwa provided health services.
- Nepal Army medical teams visited the safe house/kriyaputri (mourners' rites) building in Bidur Ward 2 and the Battar Chautara/cold storage holding centre in Bidur Ward 6, conducted health checks and interacted with affected people. Awareness activities at holding centres and body management centres were conducted to address potential disease outbreaks and preventive measures.
- Nepal Army personnel deployed in search and rescue received oral cholera and tetanus–diphtheria vaccines.
- Information and coordination supported factual rebuttals of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech on social media concerning the disaster and the Nepal Army's work.

KEY DETAILS ACCORDING TO THE RAPID DAMAGE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT (RDNA) REPORT

Principal findings of the RDNA led by NDRRMA, with support from the National Planning Commission and contributions from relevant government agencies are presented below:

DISTRICTS COVERED

The RDNA compiled available sector data for five districts: Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha and Chitwan. It noted that the flood also affected areas outside these districts.



TOTAL ECONOMIC EFFECTS AND RECOVERY NEEDS

- Physical damage: NPR 274.48 billion (USD 1,812.01 million).
- Economic losses: NPR 133.81 billion (USD 883.32 million).
- Total Disaster effects: NPR 408.29 billion (USD 2,695.33 million).
- Recovery and reconstruction needs: NPR 723.32 billion (USD 4,774.99 million).
- Total effects and recovery needs represent 6.69% and 11.84%, respectively, of Nepal's preliminary estimated nominal GDP for fiscal year 2024/25.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Infrastructure sustained the largest effects, totalling NPR 190.04 billion, with recovery needs of NPR 473.57 billion (USD 3,126.30 million).
- Energy: Thirteen hydropower projects with a combined capacity of 759.025 MW, five solar plants totalling 24.36 MW, one substation, transmission lines and distribution systems were affected.
- Roads and bridges: 69 km of roads were damaged. Of 37 affected motorable bridges, 33 were washed away, and 68 suspension bridges were damaged.

SOCIAL SECTORS

- Effects in the social sectors totalled NPR 67.87 billion, with recovery needs of NPR 103.55 billion.
- Private housing: 7,570 private homes were damaged, with damage valued at NPR 63.88 billion.
- Public buildings: 48 public structures were damaged, 35 completely and 13 partially.
- Education and health: 18 schools (11 completely and seven partially damaged) and seven health facilities (four completely destroyed and three partially damaged) were affected.
- Heritage sites: 30 damaged.

PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

- Effects in productive sectors totalled NPR 150.37 billion (USD 992.70 million), with recovery needs of NPR 50.77 billion. Most of the losses concerned business and economic activity and livelihoods (NPR 146.20 billion).

CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

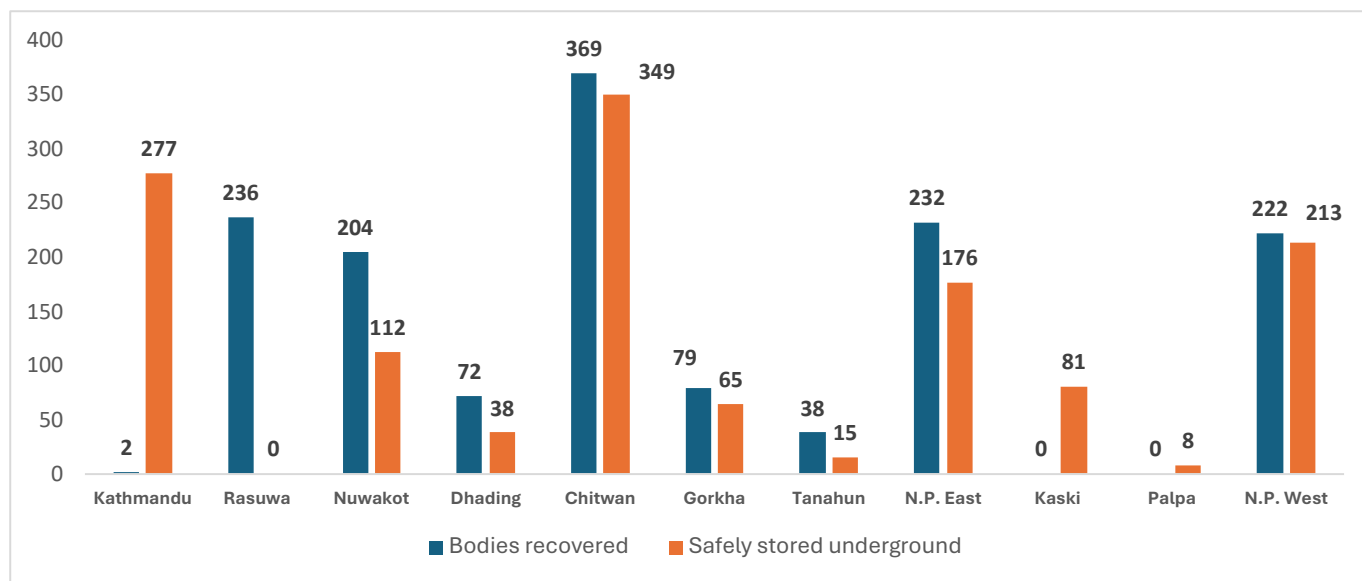
- Needs were assessed at NPR 94.75 billion for disaster risk reduction and river management, and NPR 515.4 million for debris management.



MANAGEMENT OF BODIES AND DNA SAMPLES COLLECTED (DEAD BODY MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT CARD)

BODIES RECOVERED, BY DISTRICT, AND SAFELY STORED, BY STORAGE LOCATION

- Bodies recovered: 1,455
- Safely stored underground: 1,334
- Handed over to families: 112



FORENSIC DNA TESTING (3,396)

- DNA samples from the deceased: 1,330
- DNA samples from relatives of missing people: 2,066

INTERNATIONAL FORENSIC TEAMS (SUPPORTING THE NEPAL POLICE CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY)

- India: 19 DNA experts
- Singapore: 2 fingerprint experts
- South Korea: 3 DNA experts
- United States: 3 fingerprint experts
- China: 15 DNA experts



MANAGEMENT OF CRIMES RELATED TO THE RASUWA FLOOD

Date	District or unit	Incident	Action
27 August 2026	Chitwan	A video circulated on social media showing valuables being taken from the body of a flood victim recovered from the Narayani River.	Two arrested.
28 August 2026	Dhading	A crowd broke open a safe washed up on the Trishuli riverbank and looted the cash.	29 detained; NPR 9,268,505 recovered.
1 September 2026	Kathmandu	A suspect allegedly collected false donations in the name of the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund and obstructed police.	One arrested.
7 September 2026	Cyber Bureau	A suspect posted a Facebook video insulting caste and ethnic groups in relation to the flood disaster.	One arrested under the Electronic Transactions Act.
7 September 2026	Cyber Bureau	Authorities identified 173 posts across platforms that could disrupt social harmony.	173 identified; 88 removed.
11 September 2026	Dhading District Administration Office	A local resident found and concealed gold jewellery lost in the flood; it was later recovered.	One detained; jewellery recovered.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

- Three excavators, three backhoe loaders and three tippers were deployed in Devighat.
- Three excavators, two backhoe loaders and two tippers were deployed in Dhunge.
- One excavator and one tipper were deployed in Trishuli, and two excavators and one tipper in Galchhi.
- Agencies discussed and planned to draft a standard operating procedure (SOP) for debris management and removal, a joint site visit, and an outline for immediate, short-term and long-term restoration and reconstruction.
- The 15 affected local governments and communities are carrying out debris removal and management.



ROADS, BRIDGES AND TRANSPORT (TRANSPORT AND ROAD CONNECTIVITY TEAM REPORT CARD)

The Bhotekoshi flood and associated flooding, landslides, erosion and river damage affected national highways and local roads. Road erosion, bridge damage and complete loss of road sections disrupted travel particularly on the Mugling–Malekhu–Galchhi section of the Prithvi Highway, the Galchhi–Devighat–Trishuli–Betrawati road, the Betrawati–Mailung–Syafrubesi road and the Syafrubesi–Rasuwigadhi road. Emergency repair, alternative tracks and routes were used to reconnect the districts. The Nepal Army, Department of Roads and other agencies were working to restore essential roads and bridges and restore connectivity.

MAIN PROGRESS

- Traffic resumed on the Mugling–Malekhu section; the road at Dharapani and Fishling was open to one-way traffic.
- A landslide near Nagdhunga obstructed the road, although one-way traffic and movement through the newly constructed Nagdhunga tunnel continued.
- The Galchhi–Devighat, Devighat–Dhunge and Dhunge–Trishuli sections had been cleared. Vehicles were using one lane of Kolfu Bridge following minor repairs.
- The Dhadingbesi–Parewatar–Nepaltar–Gajuritar–Pipaltar–Adamtar–Belintar–Keurnitar–Mastar (Hamlet Restaurant) route to the Prithvi Highway reopened, reconnecting the Dhading district headquarters. In Rasuwa, transportation resumed through repaired alternative routes: Dhikure, Phedibesi Chowk, Hiramunitar, Chogte, Bore Bhanjyang, Sano Khola, Dhanswara, Bholen, Jibjibe and Bogatitar.
- Betrawati road and bridge: Of the 10 km Bidur–Betrawati section, 9.8 km had been cleared. Work involving blasting is under way with Nepal Army coordination. Foundation concreting for a Bailey bridge at Betrawati is in progress.
- Alternative roads connecting areas across the Trishuli and bypassing the damaged Tadi Khola bridge at Devighat, including Kalleritar, Koshikhola, Pimaltar, Darshantar, Chhabrekhol, Gauribesi and Trishuli Bazaar, were operating while repair continued.

MAIN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- Landslides and large rocks blocked traffic at Chalise on the Naubise–Malekhu section.
- Heavy rain from 24 to 28 September 2026 (2083/06/08–12) interrupted traffic on several sections.
- The restoration of the road and bridge network connecting the areas of Aamachhodingmo, Gosaikunda, and Uttargaya Rural Municipalities—as well as Trishuli Bazaar, Trishuli Hospital, and the Dhading district headquarters—has become an urgent priority. Furthermore, work on making the road route from Trishuli to Betrawati operational has reached its final stage, and the construction of a Bailey bridge over the Betrawati River has also commenced.

NEXT STEPS AND FURTHER ACTION

- Immediate efforts continued to reopen the blocked road at Chalise on the Naubise–Malekhu section.
- Work on the repair and upgrading of damaged roads and bridges is being continued.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES AND ROPE CROSSINGS

- Rope crossings have been completed at Devighat, Indreni Chaur and Syafrubesi. Work is progressing to install two additional crossings at Hakubesi and Pairebesi.
- The target is to repair 20 suspension bridges by the end of Asoj (mid-October). Repairs of five bridges are under way, and the tendering process for the repair of 15 bridges has been initiated.
- Work is proceeding to expedite the tendering process for the design and construction of essential new suspension bridges.

TEMPORARY SHELTER AND ACCOMMODATION (CAMP MANAGEMENT AND SHELTER AND WASH TEAM REPORT CARDS)

MAIN PROGRESS

- A total of 1,085 displaced people are residing in 17 camps: 843 in nine camps in Rasuwa, 121 in four camps in Nuwakot and 121 in four camps in Dhading. District focal persons have been designated to update records and submit daily reports.
- Through the Shelter Cluster, 37,302 non-food items had been distributed to 15,117 people, with such distribution continuing.
- A Resettlement and Shelter Management Action Plan 2083 and a detailed damage assessment action plan had been prepared. NDRRMA reviewed various prototype emergency and transitional shelter designs prepared by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction.
- A questionnaire form was prepared by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, and data was collected from 2,027 households in the field. A "Temporary Shelter Needs Survey — Summary Report" has been prepared and submitted to the NDRRMA. This task was accomplished in collaboration with local levels and the Nepal Red Cross Society.
- An alternative housing and livelihood grant has been approved. Families who do not wish to stay in holding centres will receive NPR 15,000 per month for a family of up to four members, plus NPR 2,000 for each additional member, for up to six months or until alternative housing is arranged. The procedure has been sent to local governments for implementation.



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu

Public Notice for Partner Organizations Interested in Constructing Transitional Shelters for Bhotekoshi Flood Victims

Various local levels in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Dhading districts have been affected by the Rasuwa-Bhotekoshi flood that occurred on Bhadra 10, 2081. Partner associations and organizations interested in constructing Transitional Shelters for the affected households of these local levels—in accordance with the standards approved by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction—are hereby requested to submit their proposals to this Authority within 7 days, ensuring the details mentioned below are explicitly stated, in coordination with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and the respective local levels.

Details Required:

- Specify the number, location, and name of the local level where the Transitional Shelter is intended to be constructed.
- Include an action plan detailing the start time and completion deadline for the construction of the Transitional Shelter.
- Provide details if any prior agreement has been made to construct Transitional Shelters in the flood-affected area.

SURVEY FINDINGS

- Of the 2,027 surveyed households, 80.6% are willing to stay in temporary shelter with some form of government support provided.
- More than two-thirds (66.9%) were also willing to arrange their own rental accommodation.
- Only 25.3% had their own land for constructing temporary structures, and just 8.0% own an alternative home outside the flood-affected area.
- As the majority (74.6%) of households consist of 3–6 members, the standard shelter design (sample design) should be developed to accommodate households of this size. A separate design arrangement (sample design type-2) appears necessary for larger households, which constitute 5.1% of the total surveyed households.
- A separate design (sample design type 2) is needed for households with nine or more members, which account for 5.1% of surveyed households.

MAIN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- The number of individuals staying in the holding centres varies from day to day.
- Since the proposed sites for constructing transitional shelters may include land not owned by the government, a challenge exists in conducting a suitability analysis of these sites based on reports received from the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration.

NEXT STEPS AND FURTHER ACTION

- The Department of Urban Development and Building Construction has deployed a team to assess the suitability of proposed transitional shelter sites in the field, and the work is underway.
- Relief distribution, data collection and shelter construction will be strengthened through more effective coordination with relevant partner organisations and local levels of government.



EDUCATION (EDUCATION CLUSTER REPORT CARD)

MAIN PROGRESS

- Establishment of Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs): A total of 53 temporary learning centre classrooms have been established in the affected areas; of these, 49 are operated by UNICEF (in Nuwakot and Dhading) and 4 by Save the Children (in Nuwakot).
- Temporary Toilets and Sanitation Supplies: Three temporary toilets have been installed at Tribhuvan Trishuli Secondary School in Nuwakot. Additionally, bathing soap, shampoo, toilet cleaner, and sanitary pads have been distributed to the students.

EDUCATION MATERIALS AND KITS

- 30 early childhood development and education (ECED) kits were distributed.
- 85 school kits were distributed for teachers.
- A total of 3,266 student kits were distributed to affected students.
- Volunteer teachers: Nine early childhood development volunteer facilitators were deployed in Nuwakot and Dhading.
- School cleaning and repair: Teaching at Tribhuvan Trishuli Secondary School resumed in temporary structures on 21 September 2026 (2083/06/05). Classrooms at Ranabhuvaneshwari Secondary School, Kshetrapal Basic School, Sulakshana Secondary School, Bhairum Secondary School, Sundari Keureni Secondary School and Trishuli Basic School in Nuwakot were cleaned and disinfected.
- Psychosocial support and training: A total of 915 children - 452 in Dhading, 366 in Nuwakot and 97 in Rasuwa - received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) services. Workshops and training for teachers have been conducted covering recovery, accelerated learning and psychological first aid.

MAIN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- A major challenge was the lack of space to set up temporary learning centres at former school sites.

NEXT STEPS AND FURTHER ACTION

- Local governments and schools were asked to help identify safe locations for the establishment and construction of temporary learning centres.



ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY RESTORATION (ELECTRICITY RESTORATION AND BACKUP POWER TEAM REPORT CARD)

MAIN PROGRESS

- An initial estimate indicated damage to 12 hydropower projects in Rasuwa and Nuwakot, interrupting 431.1 MW of generation.
- After the flood, electricity supply was interrupted across most of Nuwakot and Rasuwa, and partly in other districts.
- Loss of road access to Rasuwa also disrupted petrol, diesel and cooking gas supplies.
- Electricity was restored in Battar, Trishuli, Kharanitar, Samundratar, Chaughada, Likhu, Panchakanya and Bidur in Nuwakot, among other locations, within 24 hours of the flood.
- Immediately after the flood, Nepal Oil Corporation stationed an aviation turbine fuel refueller in Nuwakot for air search and rescue operations. Approximately 150,000 litres of aviation fuel was consumed by 21 September (Asoj 5), and the refueller returned to Kathmandu on that day.
- Special attention was given to fuel supply for search, rescue and relief. Rasuwa received 220 LPG cylinders as a grant. Nuwakot and Dhading had adequate fuel stocks, and Rasuwa's fuel market was gradually reopening as alternative roads became available.
- The Alternative Energy Promotion Centre sent 500 household and 13 office solar power systems to affected areas on various dates. To facilitate distribution of donated solar backup systems, agencies identified and coordinated with 1,268 Rasuwa households still experiencing electricity difficulties.
- Electricity was partly restored in Rasuwa from 31 August. By 1 September, service had resumed in approximately 70% of the district, including Dhunche, Wards 5 and 6 of Gosaikunda, Wards 1–5 of Kalika, Wards 2–5 of Aamachhodingmo, Wards 1–6 of Naukunda and Wards 1–4 of Uttargaya. Despite difficult terrain, weather and damaged roads, service was reported restored to almost 100% by 10:00 on 19 September (2083/06/03).

MAIN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- Damaged and deteriorated roads remained a major obstacle for transportation and the movement of goods.
- Although electricity service has been restored, there is a need to improve the reliability and quality of electricity supply.

NEXT STEPS AND FURTHER ACTION

- Further improvement measures will be advanced based on a study conducted by the technical team formed to improve the reliability and quality of electricity supply.
- Agencies will continue monitoring and coordination to make fuel and energy supply chains more regular and effective.



TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESTORATION (EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION RESTORATION TEAM REPORT CARD)

MAIN PROGRESS

- Most Nepal Telecom and Ncell base transceiver station (BTS) towers have been restored. Nepal Telecom's Rasuwagadhi site resumed service after solar panels were installed, while Ncell towers in Gatlang and Goljung became operational after connection to two-phase power lines.
- Internet service was restored in key locations in Nuwakot, Dhading and Rasuwa. Free Wi-Fi was provided at relief shelters, including Bhairum Secondary School, Chandrajyoti Secondary School, Trishuli holding centre and Nilkantha School hostel.
- 30 satellite phones received through the telecommunications authority were handed over to NDRRMA. Satellite internet terminals have been installed and made operational through the District Administration Offices of Nuwakot and Rasuwa.
- Additional lines at the district emergency operations centres in Nuwakot and Rasuwa improved access through hotline 1234.

MAIN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- Flood and landslide damage to roads hindered technicians' access to towers, including transport of fuel, generators, solar components and other heavy equipment.
- Power interruptions associated with flooding and rain caused towers at some sites in Nuwakot and Dhading to go offline again.
- At remote sites where road access is completely cut off, helicopters are the only available means of transporting equipment and fuel.

NEXT STEPS AND FURTHER ACTION

- NDRRMA and other agencies will coordinate helicopter and drone transport of telecommunications equipment and fuel to areas cut off by the disaster.
- The Nepal Electricity Authority will work with the telecommunications agencies to provide reliable power to affected towers.
- Service outages in remaining areas will be monitored and coordination strengthened for rapid restoration.



HEALTH (EMERGENCY HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESPONSE TEAM REPORT CARD)

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAM DEPLOYMENT

- 34 emergency medical teams had been deployed; 28 had returned, and six teams from Nepal APF Hospital remained active in the field.
- A total of 149 health personnel had been deployed, with six teams still active in the field.
- A total of 9,130 individuals had received health services, including 120 people recorded during the preceding 24-hour reporting period.
- Challenge and response: To expand services in flood-affected areas, an emergency and basic health service centre was established at the Nuwakot Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine Hospital in Tallo Pipaltar.

HOLDING CENTRE MANAGEMENT

- Health and psychosocial services had been provided to 12,871 people as of 3 October 2026, including 553 service contacts during the preceding 24-hour reporting period.
- Case and referral: A nine-year-old flood-affected girl in Pipaltar, Nuwakot, developed appendicitis. In coordination with the Nuwakot Public Health Office, she was referred to Kanti Children's Hospital in Kathmandu for treatment.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

- A total of 105 mental health facilitators and psychiatrists had been mobilised: 14 for the helpline and 91 in the field. District breakdown of field staff: Kathmandu 6, Dhading 9, Rasuwa 22 and Nuwakot 36.
- Psychosocial counselling had been provided to 13,703 people as of 3 October 2026, including 144 service contacts during the preceding 24-hour reporting period.
- Mental health information, education and communication materials were distributed, and referral pathways for specialist services were strengthened.

AMBULANCE AND HEARSE ARRANGEMENTS

- Ambulance services for Kathmandu holding centres were available through 102.
- Ambulances, hearses and a mass casualty vehicle were kept on standby at Nepal APF Hospital, Balambu and Sinamangal.

FORENSIC RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DECEASED

- 33 forensic teams comprising 53 personnel had been deployed.
- Eleven forensic specialists in three teams remained active in the field.

DISABILITY SUPPORT AND REHABILITATION

- The response identified and assessed 160 persons with disabilities in the Bhotekoshi flood-affected area. More than 220 assistive devices were distributed and a disability help desk established. There is an urgent need for accessible temporary shelter and WASH services for 53 individuals.

HEALTH SUPPLIES

- A total of 111,502 units of medicines and health supplies were sent to health facilities, including 108,000 chlorine tablets, 1,000 malaria rapid diagnostic tests, 900 dengue test kits and 700 scrub typhus test kits. One wheelchair was provided to Nepal Senior Care for a flood-affected senior citizen. Nepal Army medical teams had treated 3,999 people as of 3 October 2026.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- Water supply was restored for more than 550 people in approximately 200 households. More than 1,700 metres of HDPE pipe, storage tanks and submersible pumps supported distribution through the existing network.
- Joint teams began testing water at holding centres in Nuwakot and Chitwan and along supply systems from source to tap. The Bidur Water Supply Committee received testing equipment and expert support.
- Three tankers, two with a capacity of 6,000 litres each and one of 9,000 litres, continued supplying safe drinking water to affected areas.
- A water tank was installed in Gerkhutar Puchhartol, Bidur Ward 10. Tankers supplied the Colony area, and a bladder tank was installed at the temporary camp in Dandachautara.
- The Nuwakot Water Supply and Sanitation Division distributed 9,500 metres of pipe for schemes serving the central prison, Bidur water users' association, Kalikhola and Belkotgadhi. Installation and restoration of supply were under way.
- At the Janasewa Basic School shelter in Belkotgadhi Ward 8, improvements included a temporary men's bathing area with lighting, a 1,000-litre tank, a restored handwashing basin, and repairs to taps and plumbing.
- A 6,000-litre tank and water treatment system were installed at the Chandi Basic School holding centre.
- JICA provided three additional 100 kVA voltage stabilisers for the Bidur water supply system.
- Drinking water was provided for 400 pupils at Mahakali Secondary School in Siddhalek Ward 7, Dhading, and 249 pupils at Jaleshwari Secondary School in Ward 4.



PROTECTION (PROTECTION CLUSTER TEAM REPORT CARD)

PROTECTION AND CHILD PROTECTION

- All ministry hotlines, 104, 1098, 1145 and 1115, were made available for disaster rescue and support.
- A total of 232 unaccompanied or separated children have been identified at holding centres in flood-affected areas. Of these, 18 children have been reunited with their families. Processes regarding the identification, identity verification, family tracing, reunification, and case management of the remaining children are currently underway.
- To meet immediate protection and personal hygiene needs of women and girls, including adolescent girls, 3,242 dignity kits and 1,400 adolescent kits were distributed.
- A total of 1,516 baby packs were distributed to address the immediate needs of infants and young children.
- Forty-five child-friendly spaces were established and operated for play, recreation and psychosocial support, reaching 1,570 children.

WOMEN, ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

- Ten women-friendly spaces were established in Nuwakot and Dhading to offer women and adolescent girls safe, accessible settings. They provided individual and group psychosocial counselling, psychological first aid and recreational activities.
- Awareness of gender-based violence prevention and response and referral pathways reached 357 individuals in communities and holding centres.
- Community mobilisers worked with Nepal Police and security personnel along principal travel routes in Dhading and Nuwakot. They monitored about 20 public vehicles daily at each checkpoint. With an assumed average of 10 passengers and five checkpoints, the estimated reach was up to 1,000 people per day. They identified separated people, people at risk of trafficking, gender-based violence cases and other protection concerns.
- In coordination with Nepal Police, surveillance increased at border areas, transit points, checkpoints, holding centres and other important locations to mitigate the risk of human trafficking and unsafe movement of women and children.

PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- Protection Cluster members provided psychological first aid and psychosocial counselling to 7,491 flood-affected people: 1,518 girls, 1,407 boys, 2,783 women and 1,783 men. The report also records 69 older persons and 42 persons with disabilities among those served..
- A total of 249 frontline service providers were trained in stress management and psychological first aid.
- An orientation programme on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was conducted for 102 individuals to ensure the delivery of safe, accountable, and services centred on affected people to flood-affected people.

HEALTH AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION

- Air evacuation was arranged for pregnant and postpartum women and newborns facing life-threatening conditions in localities cut off from road transport. A total of 11 women and newborns in complex obstetric cases had been airlifted for treatment at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital.
- A free health camp organised with Bidur Municipality and other organisations served 200 people, including 101 senior citizens. Senior citizens and their families also received psychosocial counselling.

SUPPORT FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- According to the Social Welfare Council, 45 international NGOs had provided relief supplies worth NPR 379,487,986. International NGOs had also deposited NPR 39,990,577 into the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund and Prime Minister's Relief Fund.
- Twenty-four national NGOs had provided support worth NPR 129,134,902. They had also deposited NPR 7,272,425 into the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.
- Until 1 October 2026 (15 Asoj 2083), international NGOs could use an expedited process to conclude project agreements directly with the Social Welfare Council for response activities in affected areas. Between 31 August and 7 September (15–22 Bhadra), 55 new projects and two amendments from 52 organisations were approved, making NPR 508,106,800 available for disaster response.

PROTECTING THE DIGNITY AND PRIVACY OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

- The dignity, self-respect and privacy of affected people were given particular priority. Through the Social Welfare Council, all concerned were asked not to photograph or film affected people without consent during relief distribution, or to use or publish religious or commercial logos, messages or promotional material.



RELIEF MANAGEMENT (FOOD, WATER AND ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES TEAM REPORT CARD)

MAIN PROGRESS

- The logistics and food security clusters were activated, a mobilisation team formed, and relief collection and storage centres established through the Humanitarian Staging Area. The World Food Programme also established a food warehouse in Nuwakot.
- District administration mechanisms supplied ready-to-eat foods and other essentials as far as possible on the basis of available information. The Ministry of Home Affairs formed and deployed a special team headed by a joint secretary to coordinate relief management in affected districts.
- Food Security Cluster coordination meetings collected requests down to local government and ward level. In response to requests from district administration offices and local governments, food, lentils, rice, oil and essential medicines were supplied continuously by road, helicopter and drone to flood-affected and road-isolated areas of Rasuwa, Nuwakot and elsewhere.
- The Department of Food Technology and Quality Control deployed a dedicated team to check relief quality. The SETU platform was updated to collect integrated information.

MAIN PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

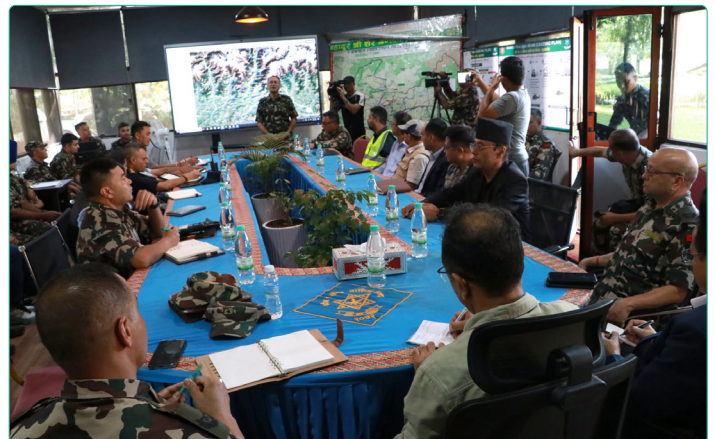
- Flooding, rain and loss of roads made it difficult to access directly affected areas and move supplies.
- Relief was sometimes distributed in an ad hoc, uncoordinated way in easily accessible places while remote and difficult-to-reach communities faced severe shortages. Food shortages also began affecting households not directly affected by flooding because of supply-chain disruptions.
- Incomplete household data made relief distribution difficult. Supplies distributed in the initial phase could run out, creating a risk of renewed shortages.

FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION AND ADDITIONAL INITIATIVES

- In order to reduce crowding in relief distribution, arrangements have been made to supply relief materials only against formal requests from district administration offices or local governments.
- The need has been highlighted to maintain organised buffer stocks of relief materials, collect and categorise detailed data on affected households, and implement income-generating programmes to facilitate a smooth supply chain in the long term.
- The relief distribution system will be made more effective through continuous coordination with the District Administration Office, the Food Security Cluster, and other relevant agencies.

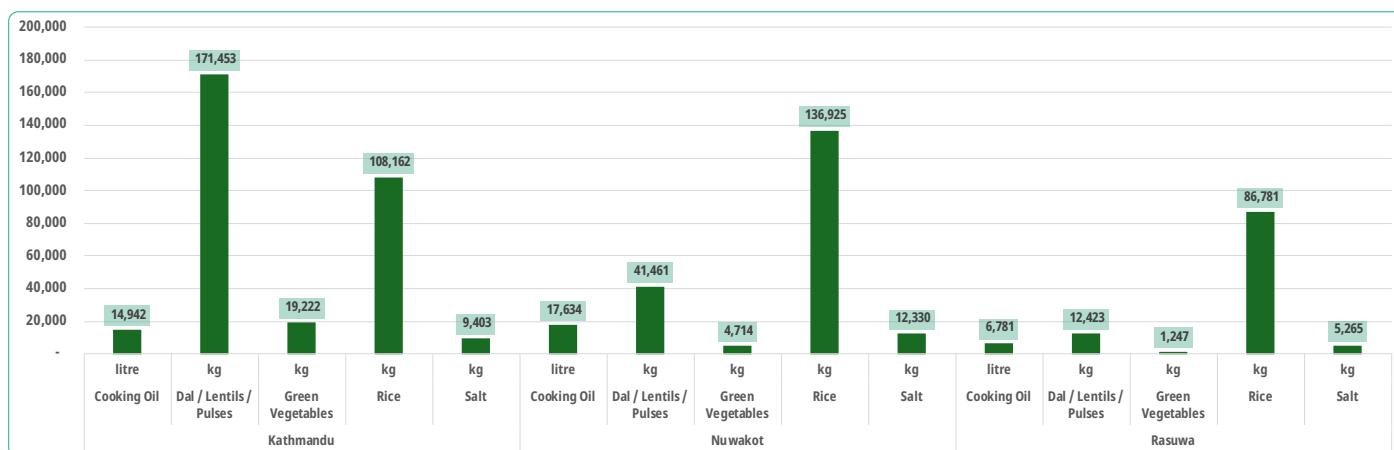
CONTINUING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

- **Search and recovery:** Continue excavation and identification of suspected bodies at Upper Trishuli 1. At Rasuwagadhi, maintain safe access, debris management and drainage, and provide heavy equipment and transport support. Continue identification and dignified management of recovered remains.
- **Roads and bridges:** Complete rock cutting, drainage and debris removal towards Betrawati. Transport and install bridge components. Confirm when the Devighat bridge can reopen to traffic. Accelerate rope crossings at Hakubesi and Pairebesi.
- **Communications and power:** Transport replacement transformers to Gatlang and Goljung. Resolve electricity problems at Tiru. Deliver fuel and equipment to inaccessible telecommunications sites.
- **Education and temporary accommodation:** Identify safe land for additional learning centres where school premises lack space. Arrange alternative accommodation for families sheltering in schools. Continue learning and psychosocial support for children.
- **Shelter transition:** Update household and holding-centre records. Verify beneficiaries and safe land. Track rental assistance, grant payments, temporary shelter and completed relocations.
- **Health and protection:** Maintain health services, disease surveillance, psychosocial counselling and referrals as families relocate. For those needing additional support, prioritise accessible housing, safe water, medicines, assistive devices and rehabilitation.
- **WASH:** Continue water-quality testing and monitor restored supplies. Maintain tanker supply, storage, purification, handwashing and bathing facilities in camps and schools.
- **Food security and livelihoods:** Continue relief transport to remote communities. Resolve the cooking-gas shortage and complete pending food procurement. Through the rapid assessment, meet needs for veterinary care, animal feed, safe animal shelter and agricultural inputs.

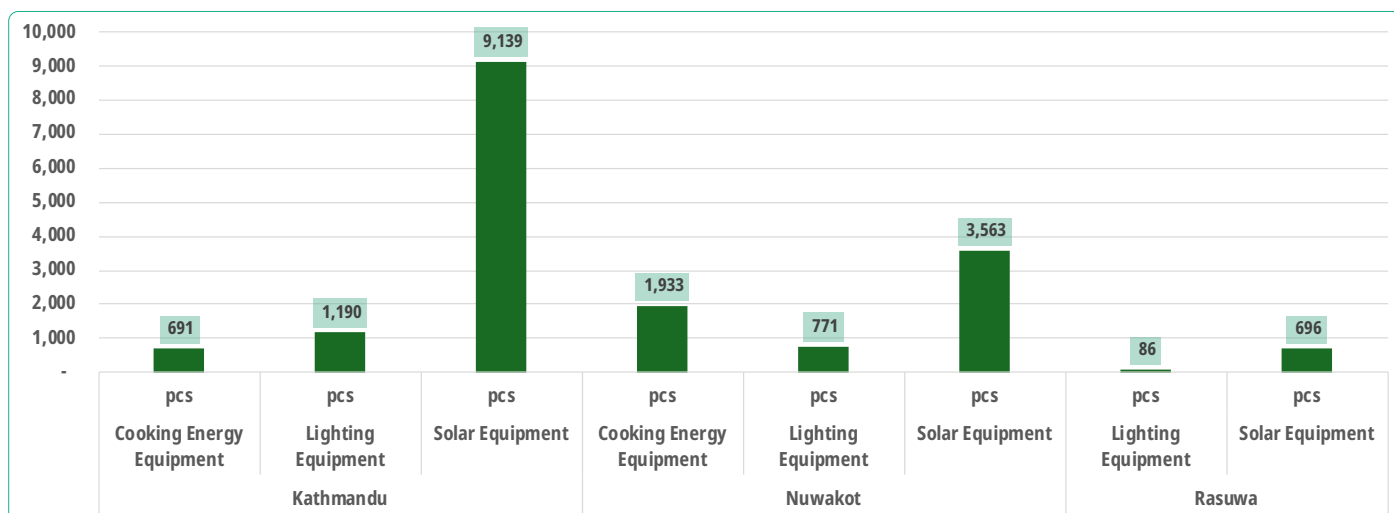


RELIEF ITEMS RECEIVED AND DISTRIBUTED TO DATE

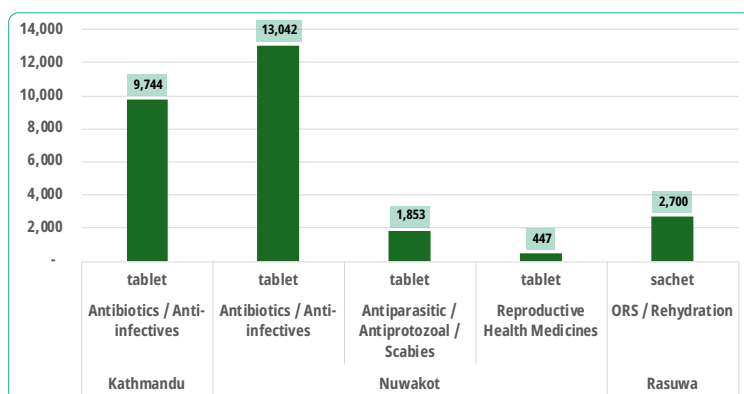
FOOD AND NUTRIENT



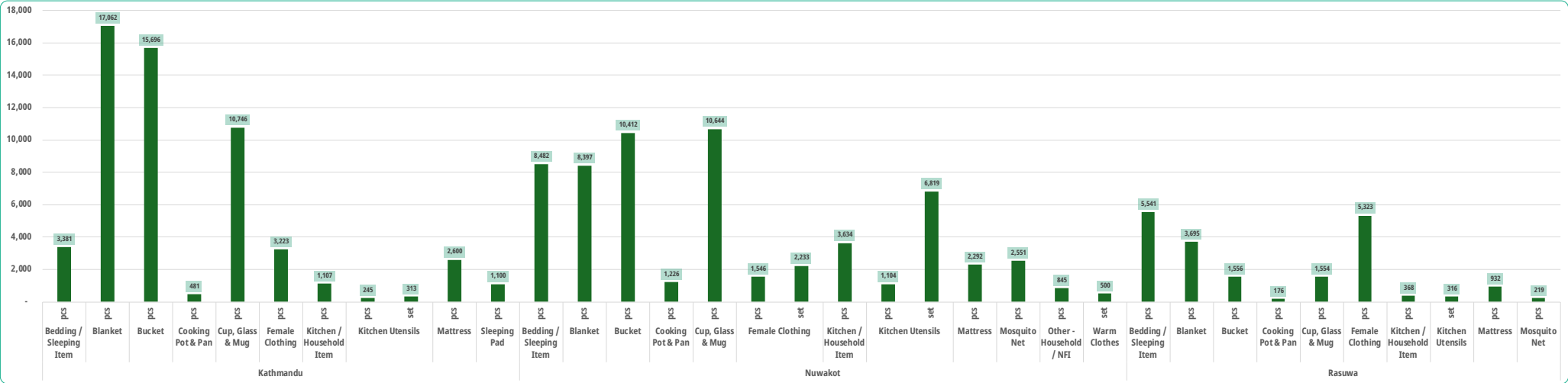
FUEL AND ENERGY



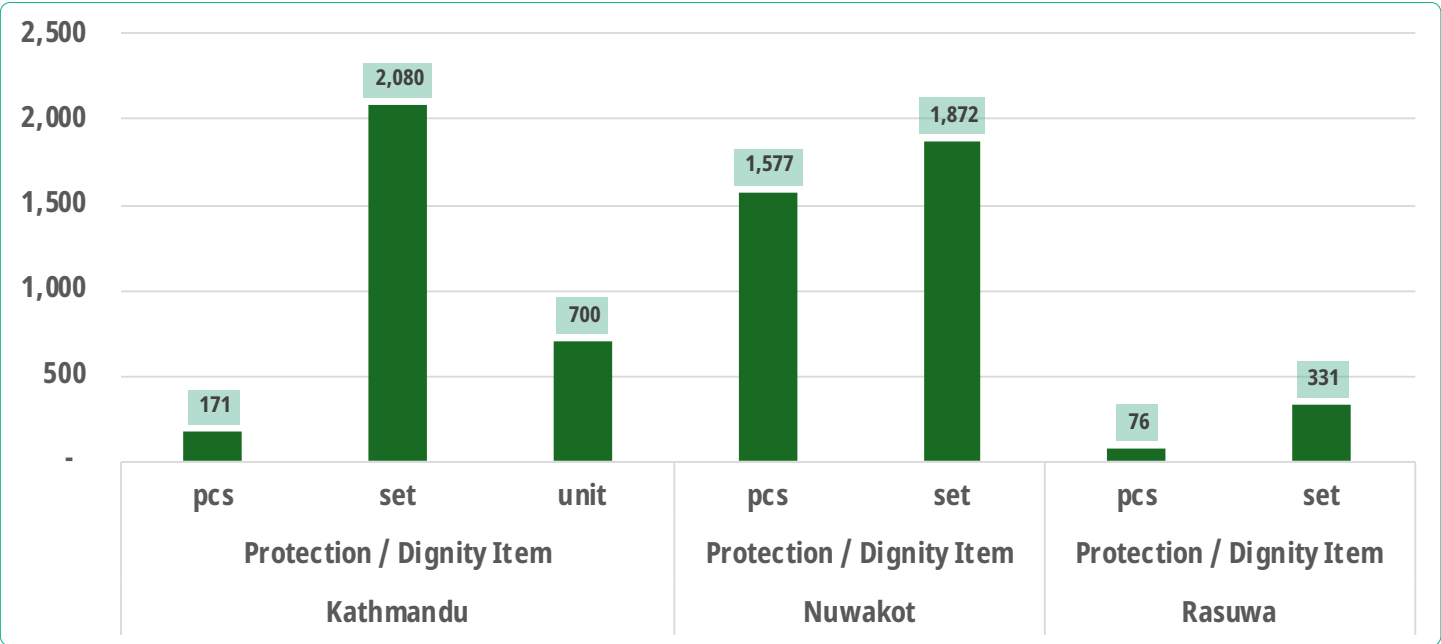
HEALTH



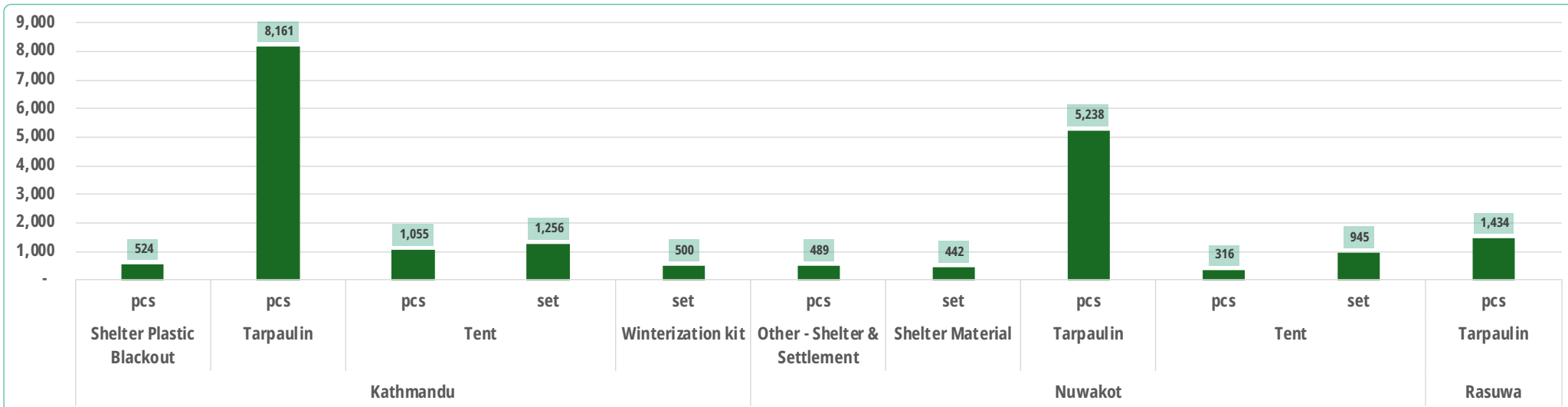
HOUSEHOLD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



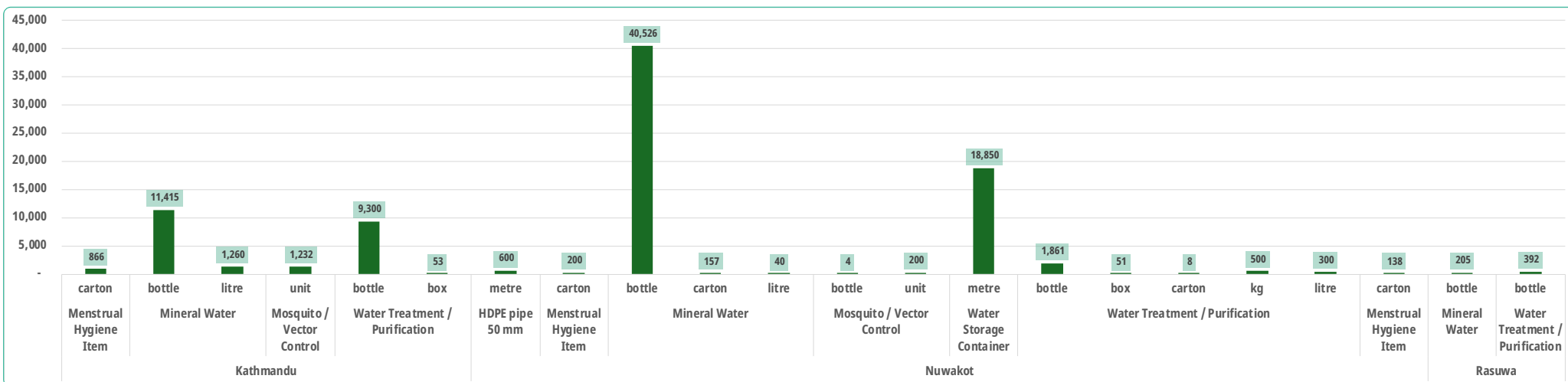
PROTECTION AND DIGNITY ITEMS



SHELTER



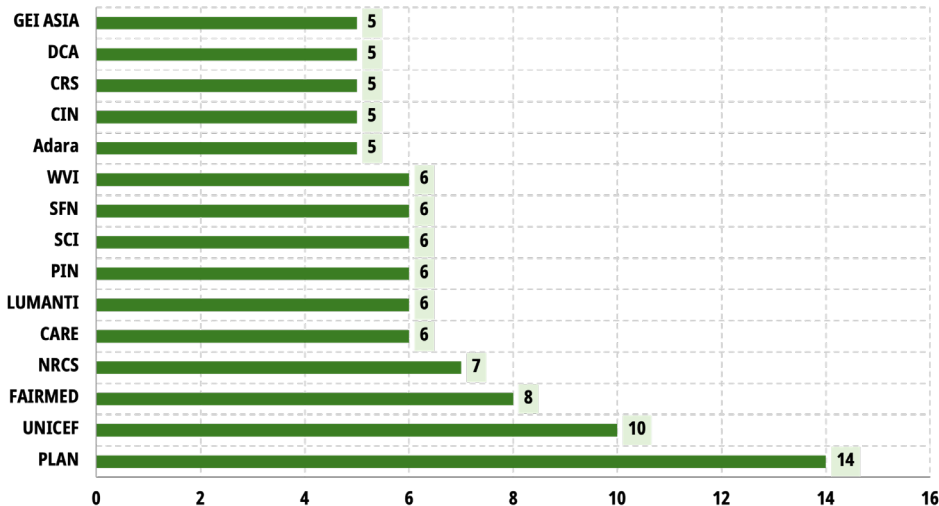
WASH



HUMANITARIAN PARTNER ACTIVITIES (5W DATA)

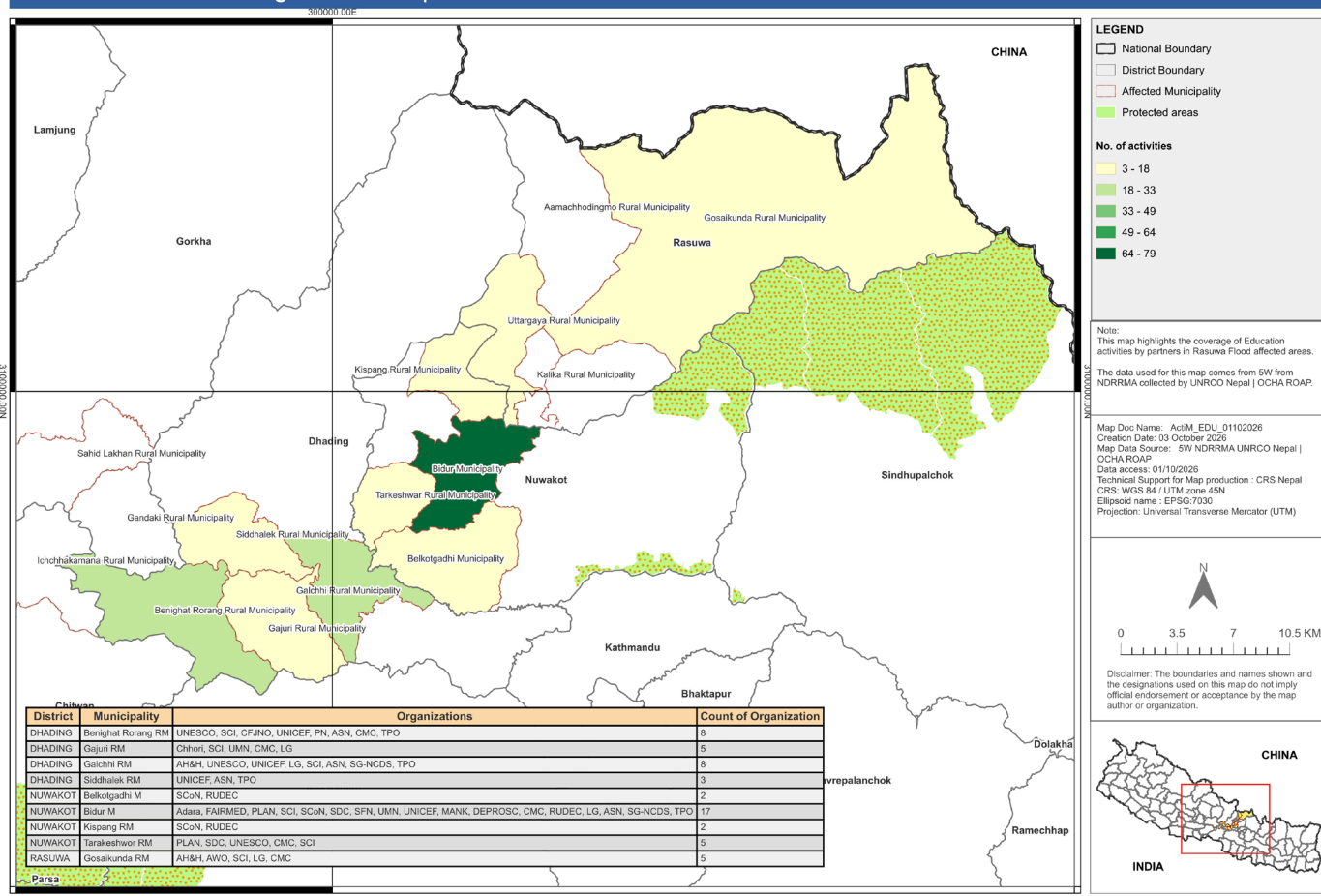
65 Lead Agencies	62 Implementing Partners	91,313 Total People Reached	
2,136 Activities	66% Completed	26% Ongoing	9% Planned

Organizations Active Across the Most Sectors



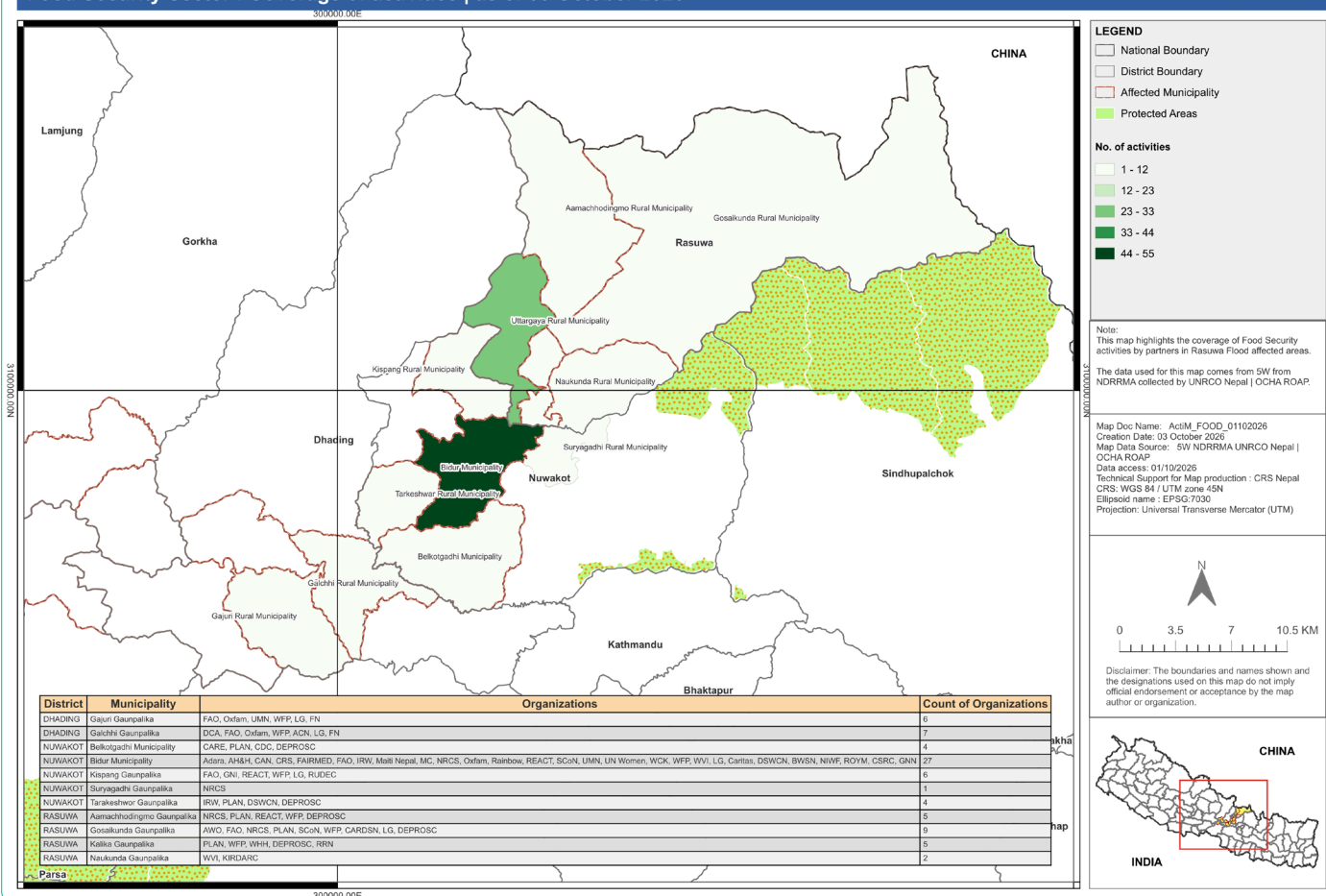
Education Sector : Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



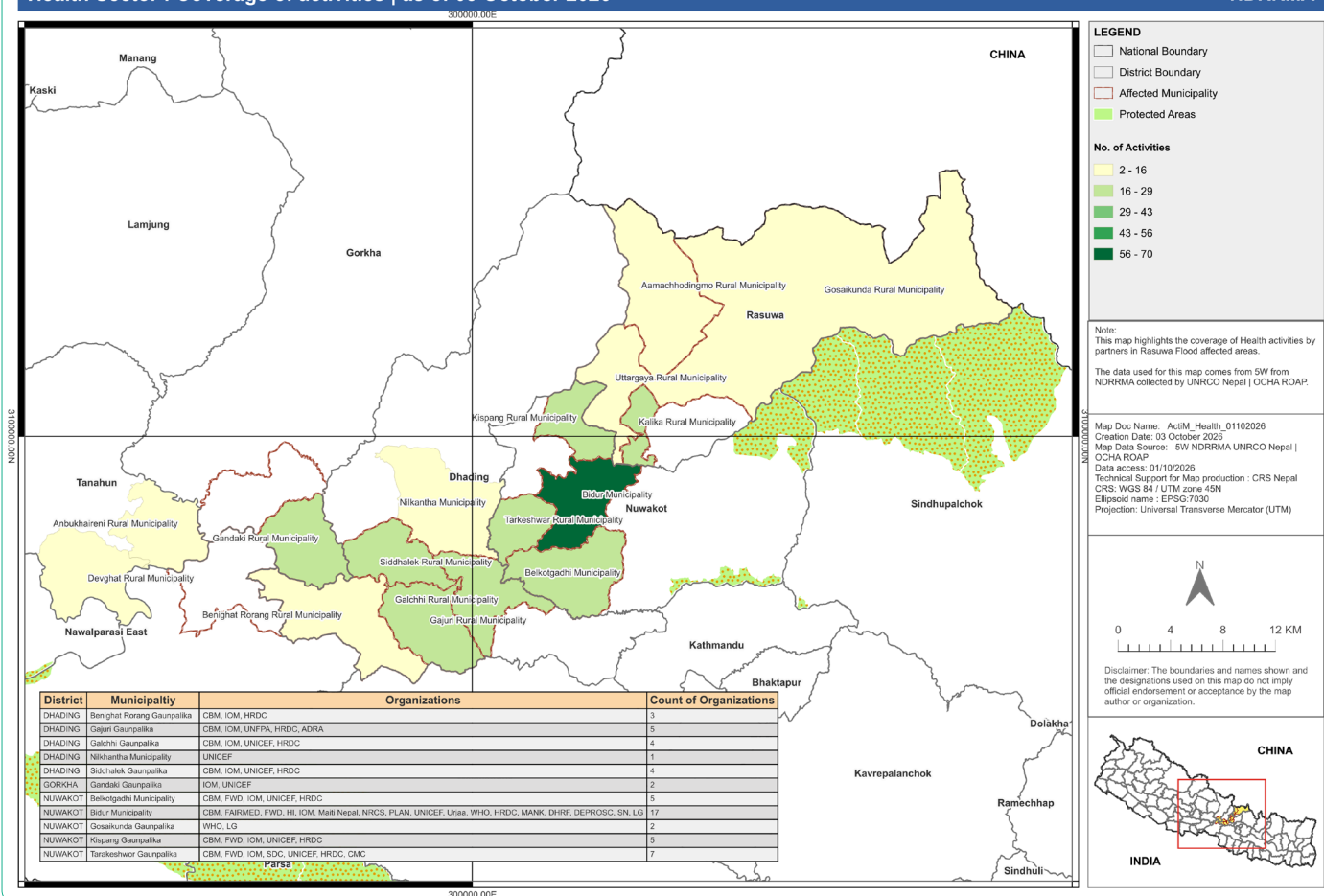
Food Security Sector : Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



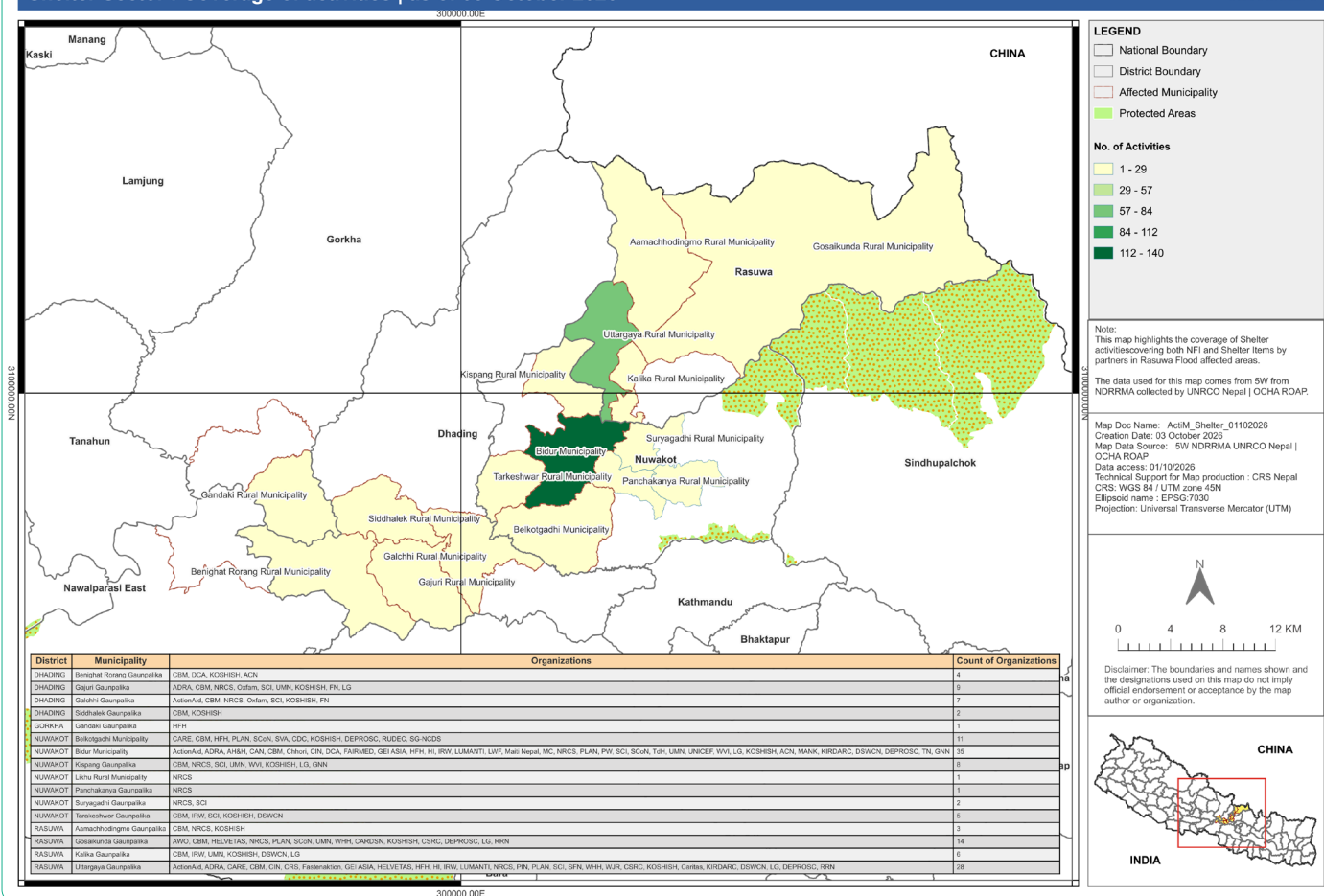
Health Sector : Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



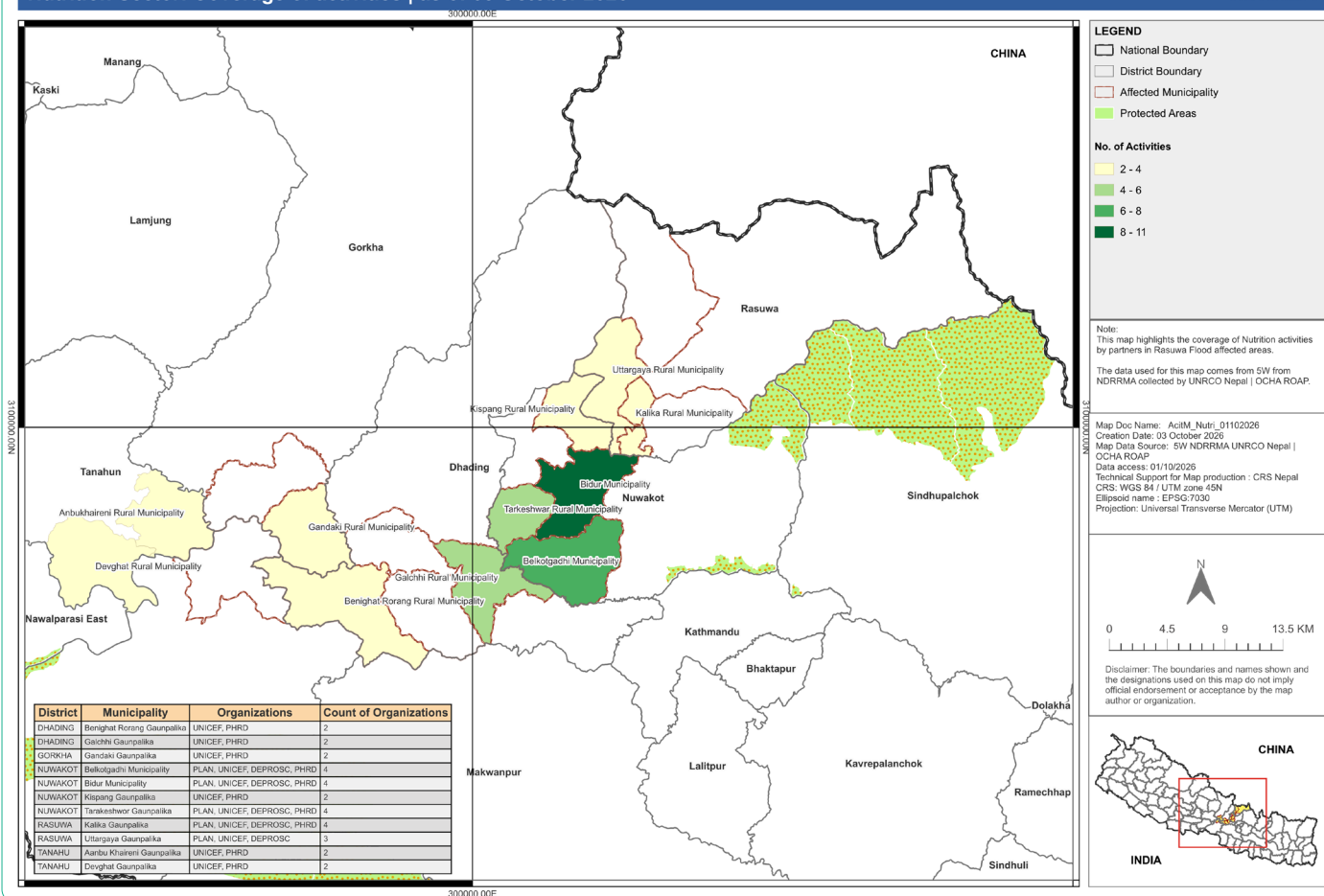
Shelter Sector : Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



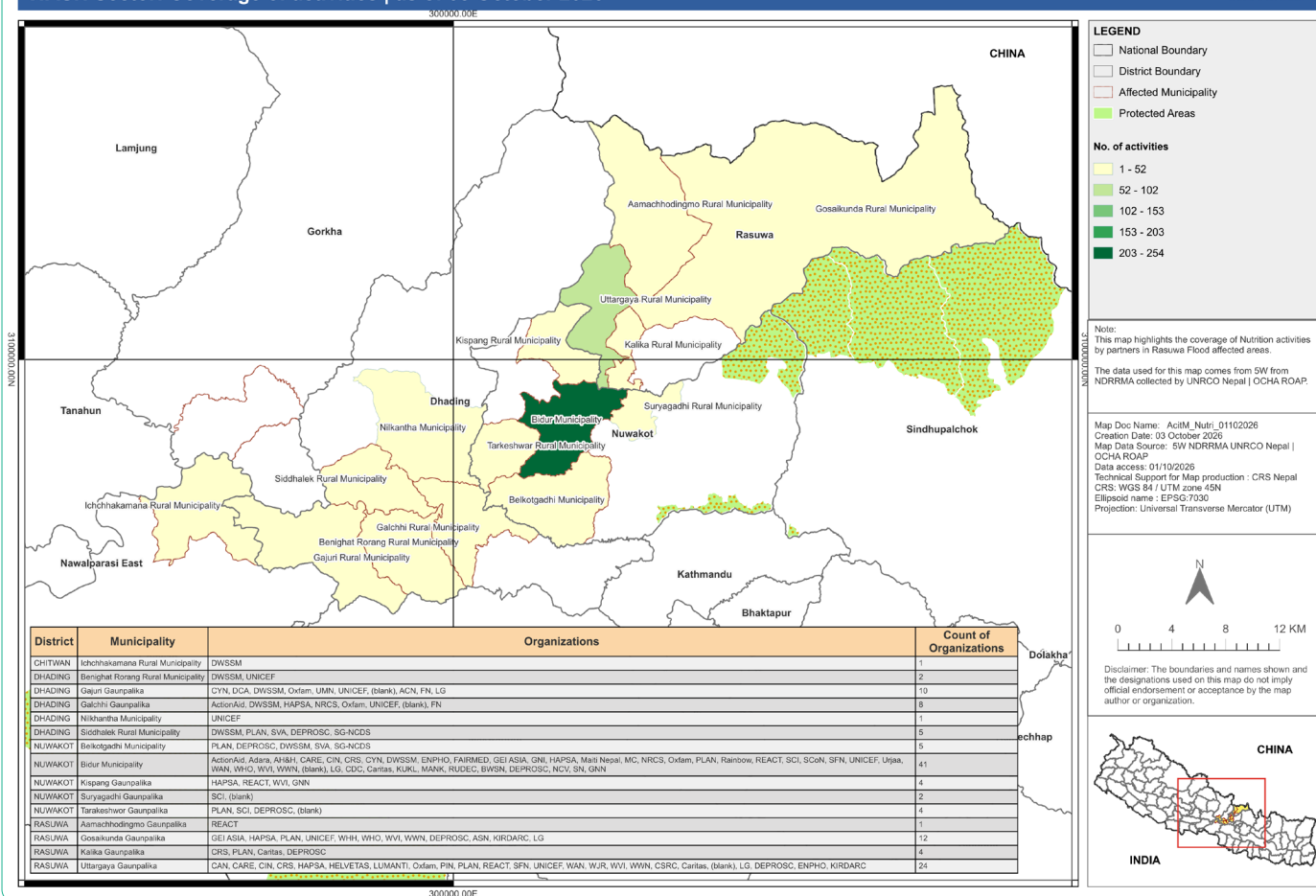
Nutrition Sector: Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



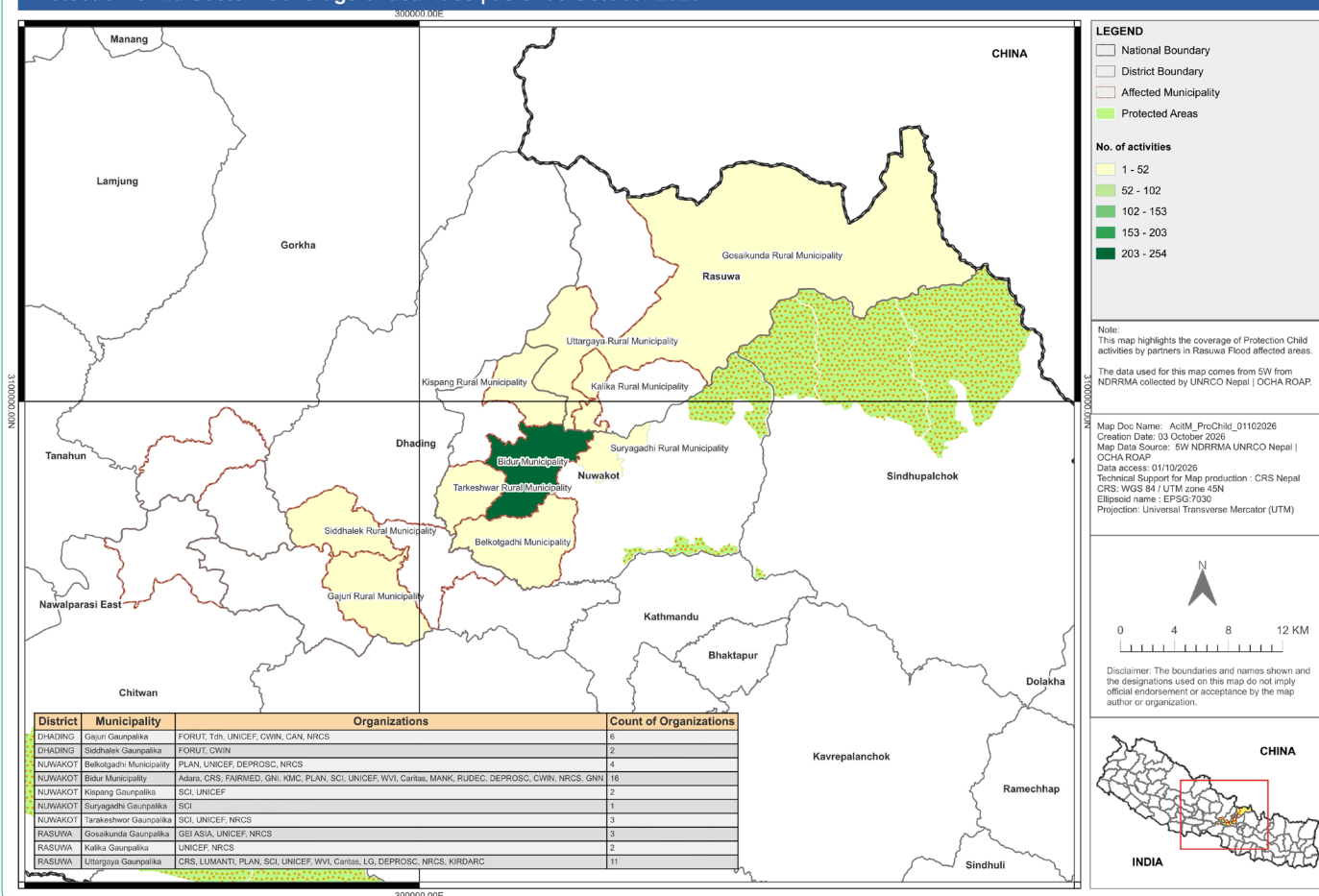
WASH Sector: Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

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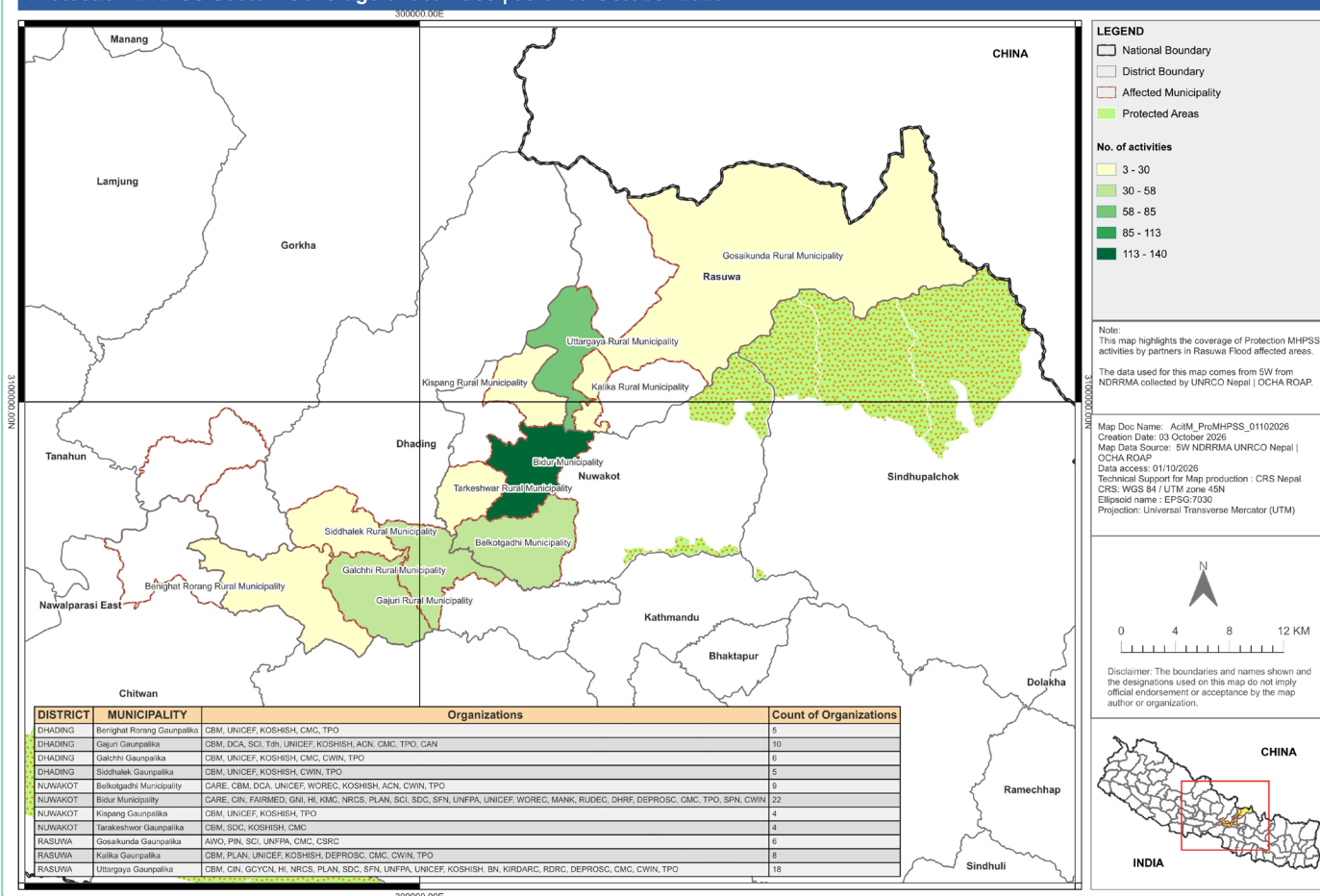
Protection Child Sector: Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



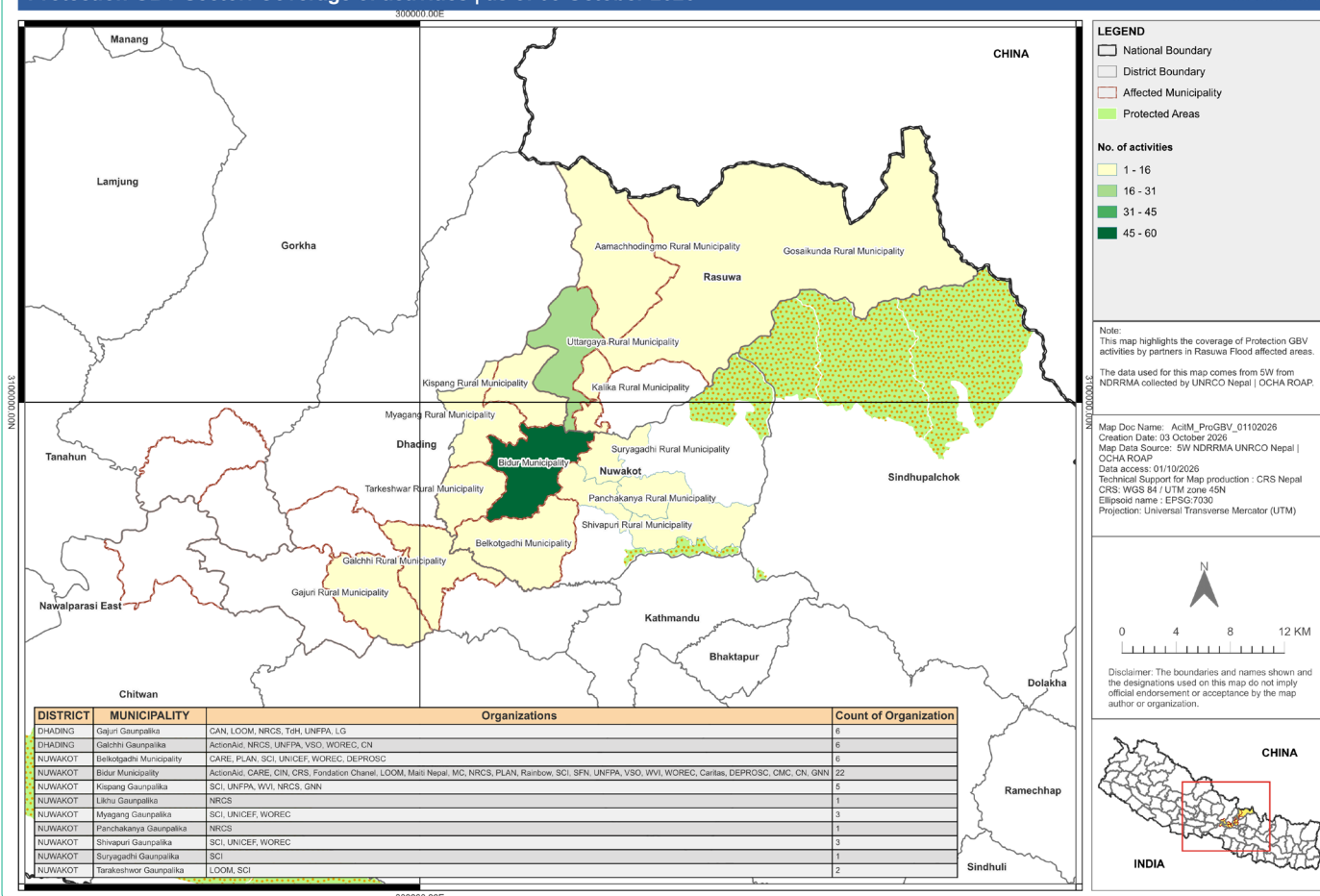
Protection MHPSS Sector: Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



Protection GBV Sector: Coverage of activities | as of 03 October 2026

NDRRMA



PEOPLE REACHED BY MUNICIPALITY AND CLUSTER

District	Municipality	CCCM	Education	Food	Health	SRH	MPC	Nutrition	CP	GBV	MHPSS	Shelter	WASH	Total reach
Dhading	Benighat Rorang		332					1,715		200	217	1,000	150	1,715
	Gajuri		70	2,262				13	80	538	524	2,519	346	2,519
	Galchhi		1,047	1,080			1,084	140		483	448	1,757	6,025	6,025
	Siddhalek		57						1,078		110			1,078
Gorkha	Gandaki							47						47
Nuwakot	Belkotgadhi		267	1,387	10,398			3,466	71	705	2,136	680	705	10,398
	Bidur	3,303	6,553	5,591	36,232	643	1,000	219	1,915	3,386	7,511	5,566	25,000	36,232
	Kispang		49	1,654	2,091	284		239	50	324	657	748	2,220	2,220
	Tarakeshwar		411	1,408	2,910	118		783	405	102		375	1,408	2,910
Rasuwa	Aamachhodingmo			4,500	3,419			100		10		70	3,059	4,500
	Gosaikunda		146	5,550	2,969			62	26	100	611	3,267	8,162	8,162
	Kalika			1,753	6,463		624	705	229		513	380	755	6,463
	Uttargaya	270	231	3,000	3,740				177	1,740	1,067	4,001	7,942	7,942
Tanahun	Abukhaireni							398						398
	Devghat							704						704
Total		3,573	9,163	28,185	68,222	1,045	2,708	8,591	4,031	7,588	13,794	20,363	55,772	91,313

