

DCA NEPAL | FLASH FLOOD RESPONSE

Nepal Flash Flood 2026: Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading & Downstream Districts

Situation Report #14 | 16 September 2026, 17:00 NPT



Overview

The death toll from the flash floods affecting the Bhoite Koshi–Trishuli river system has risen sharply, with 1,399 confirmed deaths reported as of **11:00** today. A further 5,179 people remain missing, including 587 foreign nationals and 4,592 Nepali nationals. Search and rescue operations continue across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Chitwan, Gorkha, Tanahun, and Nawalparasi (East and West).

Of the five initially most affected districts, Rasuwa and Nuwakot remain severely affected, with approximately 1.6 million people impacted, while Dhading, Gorkha, and Chitwan are moderately affected. Third week after the 26 August floods, the response is gradually shifting from search and rescue towards relief and recovery, although rescue operations are still ongoing.

Preliminary assessment conducted under the Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) indicates that approximately 7,570 houses affecting around 32,933 people, and 48 government offices have been affected. Similarly, 55 kilometers of roads, 37 motorable bridges, and 68 suspension bridges have been damaged.

Likewise, approximately 1,806 hectares of agricultural land, 13 hydropower projects, one solar power plant and two transmission lines have been also damaged. The assessment further indicates that 783 MW of hydropower generation capacity has been affected. The widespread destruction of crops and agricultural land is expected to have significant medium- and long-term impacts on food security and livelihoods. These impacts are likely to extend beyond households directly affected by the floods, as reduced agricultural production, loss of income, and disruptions to local markets may affect a much broader segment of the population.



1,399 Deaths confirmed
Confirmed fatalities from disaster response operations



5,179 Missing persons
Out of contact (587 foreign, 4,592 Nepali citizens)



13,742 Rescued to date
Ground and helicopter emergency rescue operations



21,022 Security personnel mobilized
7,975 Nepal Police | 8,844 Nepal Army | 4,203 APF



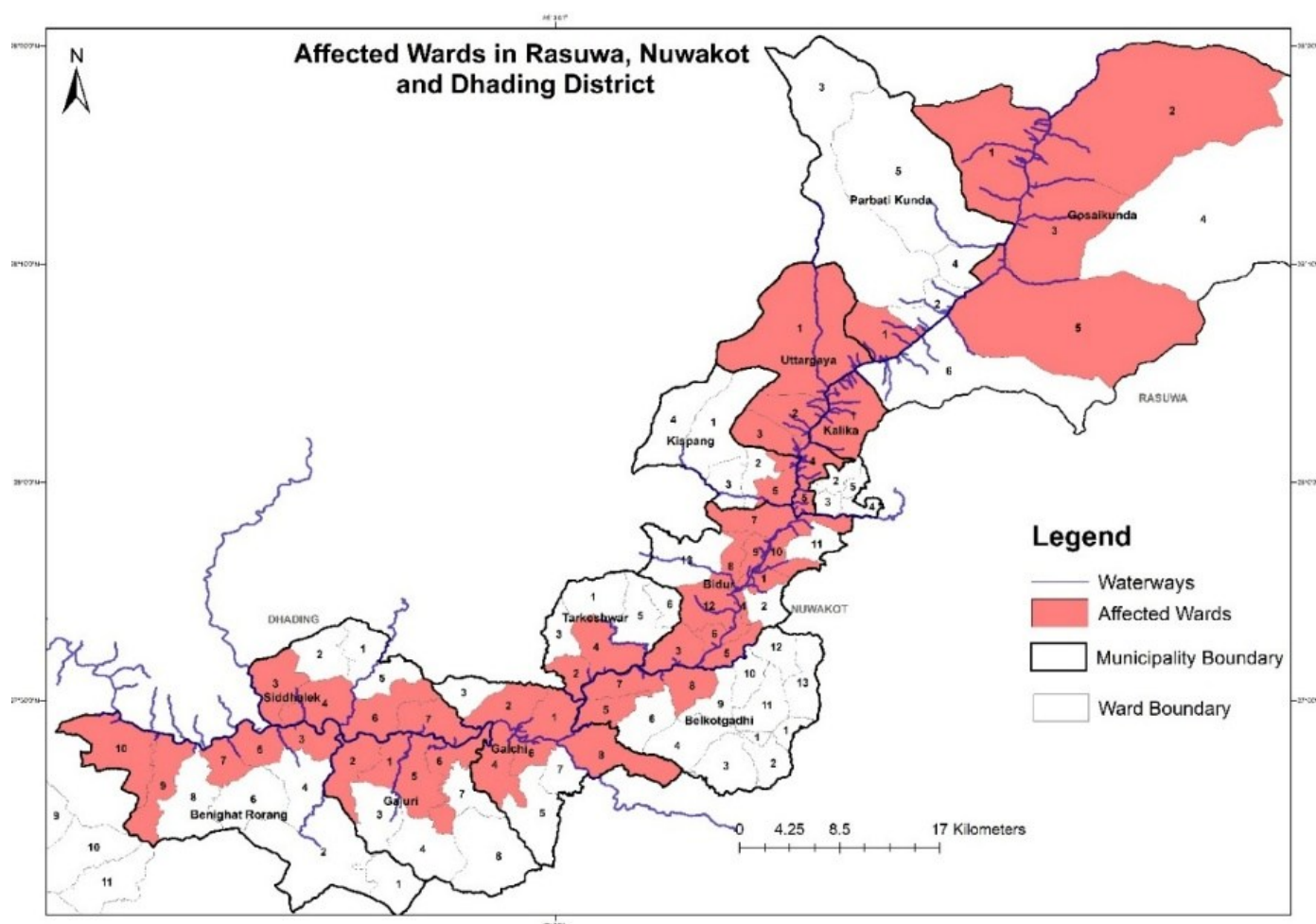
84,270 People affected (UNICEF est.)
Across 17 municipalities in 6 districts (incl. 32,021 children & 1,854 PWDs)



~1.6 Million Severely affected districts
Populations impacted in Rasuwa and Nuwakot districts

Affected Areas

The Nepali Army, together with a team of engineers, is working to restore the Galchhi–Trishuli Road by constructing a temporary bridge over the Tadi River. In addition, two cable pulleys (tuen) have been made operational, one at Trishuli Indrenighat and the other at Devighat. The figure below highlights the most affected wards and municipalities across three of the affected districts.



Humanitarian Situation

Food, safe drinking water, shelter, hygiene and sanitation, health services, protection, and psychosocial support remain the priority needs for displaced households. Access to several affected areas continues to be constrained by damage to roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

DCA Nepal, together with **Action Nepal**, is responding to the flash floods in the affected areas, prioritising women, children, the elderly, affected farmers and households. All response efforts are aligned with the Government of Nepal's priorities, response framework and coordination mechanisms.

Our Humanitarian Response

DCA and partner organizations continue to support relief operations across Dhading and Nuwakot serving as INGO focal point and district lead in Dhading. DCA partner has established an operational office at a central location between Dhading and Nuwakot to support coordination and field operations. A dedicated staff member has been deployed in Nuwakot for coordination and data collection, in partnership with the Disaster Preparedness Network Nepal (DPNet). Field visits to holding centres in Galchi, Gajuri, Bidur and Belkotgadhi have identified consistent gaps in water, sanitation, lighting, privacy and protection, alongside continued needs for shelter, health support for vulnerable groups.

Key Highlights:

- WASH needs have been identified at other holding centres, including insufficient toilets, limited water availability, inadequate handwashing facilities and sanitation facilities that do not adequately address the safety and privacy needs of women, girls and children.
- DCA is engaging with Belkotgadhi Municipality regarding the rehabilitation of damaged water supply schemes and irrigation canals as part of early recovery efforts. Discussions have also been initiated on temporary housing support for families whose homes have been destroyed.
- At the Wilsin Church Holding Centre in Belkotgadhi-7, limited space and the shared sleeping arrangement of men, women and children have raised concerns regarding privacy, dignity and safe spaces, particularly for women and girls.
- Protection and safeguarding concerns are being integrated into holding-centre assessments, with particular attention to women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Coordination is being maintained with local authorities, police and organizations working on trafficking prevention to monitor and address potential protection and trafficking risks.
- Vulnerability and demographic data are being collected and verified with local authorities to support more targeted assistance. Initial information from Galchi Rural Municipality includes senior citizens, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, lactating women, deaths and missing persons. Further ward-level information on single women and marginalized and underprivileged communities is being collected.
- Initial assessments are being conducted to identify health and psychosocial needs among affected populations in holding centres.
- An initial assessment of the impact of the disaster on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has started.
- DCA and Action Nepal are coordinating with municipalities, ward offices, the Nepal Army and other humanitarian actors to address identified gaps.
- Supporting in roadside debris clearance in Galchi, Dhading.
- Field teams continue to collect, verify and update information from holding centres and affected communities to inform response prioritization.

200 UNITS- SOLAR LAMP

Provided emergency solar lamps for displaced families in Nuwakot.



100 FOOD PACKAGES

Direct relief to displaced flood families in Dhading.

100 PAIRS OF GUMBOOTS

Supplied 100 pairs gumboots, 120 dead body management bags, 20 shovels, 50 boxes of gloves and 6 boxes of masks



150 UNITS TARPULINS & 50 FAMILY TENTS

Provided immediate emergency shelter; 30 tents in Dhading, 20 tents in Nuwakot

3000 L WATER TANK

One 2,000L and one 1000 L tanks installed at Galaudi Centre in Gajuri, Dhading.



2 HOLDING CENTRES

Supporting two holding centres in Dhading for basic needs, WASH setup, and gap assessment operations

4 TOILETS

Temporary toilets at the Amantari Holding Centre, Dhading, with support from the Nepal Army.



2 GENERATORS

Handed to Nepal army for airlift to Rasuwa.

Priority Needs & Gaps Identified

PRIORITY AREAS IDENTIFIED

Early Recovery and Rehabilitation



Immediate priorities remain focused on improving conditions in displacement and relocation sites, particularly through additional shelter support, safe water and sanitation facilities, protection measures, and access to essential health services.

As the response moves towards early recovery, priority will be given to temporary housing for families whose homes have been destroyed, restoration of damaged water supply and irrigation systems, agricultural and livelihood recovery, and continued assessment of private-sector impacts.

Targeted assistance will also require further disaggregated information on vulnerable groups, including senior citizens, single women, persons with disabilities, pregnant and postpartum women, children, Dalit and marginalized households, and other vulnerable groups.

Proposed Early Recovery Support

DCA Nepal and **Action Nepal** are assessing and designing targeted response and early recovery interventions in coordination with affected municipalities and communities. Potential interventions include debris clearance, Multipurpose cash (MPC), support for transitional shelter options livelihood and micro/small enterprise recovery grants, agricultural recovery support, improved WASH facilities and technical assistance to LGs for damage assessment and information management.

Annex: Photos

