



Xavier's Daily

STAY INFORMED. STAY INSPIRED.

Challenge Yourself!

I am frozen water stored high in the mountains. When I suddenly collapse or melt rapidly, I can send enormous amounts of water and debris downstream. What am I?

Answer: A glacier

Fact or Myth?

Myth: The Nepal disaster was caused simply by ordinary monsoon rainfall.

Answer: Myth

The 26 August 2026 disaster was associated with a sudden surge of water into Nepal's Bhoite Koshi River, possibly following an upstream ice avalanche and temporary damming of the Lhende River. Investigations into the exact chain of events are continuing.

Did You Know?



The disaster affected communities along the Bhoite Koshi and

Trishuli river corridors, including parts of Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading and Chitwan. Nepal declared 15 municipalities in the affected areas disaster-crisis zones.



NEPAL FLOODS: RESCUE OPERATIONS CONTINUE AFTER CATASTROPHIC GLACIAL FLOOD

On 26 August 2026, severe flash floods struck parts of central Nepal, particularly around the Bhoite Koshi and Trishuli river systems. The disaster caused extensive destruction to homes, roads, bridges and hydropower infrastructure, while communities in mountainous areas were cut off from transportation and communication.

The flooding followed a sudden surge of water into the Bhoite Koshi River from the Tibet region of China. Nepal's Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that the event may have been connected to an ice avalanche and temporary damming of the Lhende River. Scientists and authorities are continuing to investigate the precise sequence of events.

The scale of the disaster has been enormous. By 1 September, reports put the death toll in Nepal and neighbouring Tibet at more than 1,000, with thousands still reported missing. More than 11,000 people had been rescued, while search operations continued in remote areas and at damaged hydropower facilities.

Rescue teams from the Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, local authorities and volunteers have been working tirelessly. Helicopters and boats were used to evacuate stranded people and deliver food, drinking water, medicines and other essential supplies.

The disaster has also highlighted the vulnerability of Himalayan infrastructure to rapidly changing environmental conditions. Experts have pointed to the growing risks associated with glacier instability and climate change in the Himalayan region.

The floods have therefore become not only a humanitarian emergency but also a warning about the need for stronger early-warning systems, glacier monitoring and climate-resilient infrastructure to protect lives and livelihoods in the future.



THOUGHT FOR TODAY

"When nature tests our strength, humanity answers through courage, cooperation and compassion."

