

The authors have demonstrated ability to differentiate seasonal signal from a complex topographic region in the High Mountain Asia. It is true that the South Eastern Tibetan plateau, known as the Hengduan Shan or Eastern Himalayas experience high intensity of monsoonal precipitation (Spring and Summer), which complicates the separation of hydrological and gravity signal from GRACE satellites. General comment regarding the use of gridded precipitation products to understand the total precipitation. I feel that the authors have used less reliable precipitation data products that does not work well in the Himalayas. I would encourage the authors to use ERA5 or better products that will work for this region.

Minor comments.

1. Line 89, the authors mention the use of scale factor to compute the total meltwater contribution from river Brahmaputra. Can you explain the significance of the values used in the scale factor.
2. Line 155: The author has mentioned 'The gridded data is compared with station observations and the correlation index ranges from 0.69 to 0.82 in the interannual variation (Figure S6), indicating a good consistency. The figure S6 indicates the recovered mass changes from the second EOF for different dataset. Can you include the corresponding figure as in the statement.
3. Line 163: Can you indicate where the localized spring precipitation is studied. Please can you remove the word 'shown later' and include the reference to a figure.
4. Line 200: Instead of the text 'demonstrate it later', can you include a reference to the section or figure where the peaks in three-month window offset has been noticed in the annual oscillations.
5. Figure 3. Title of the figure. The white dots represent the glaciers. I assume that they are not dots, it is shaded region. The authors are requested to refer glaciers (white) as shaded regions in the rest of the figures.
6. Supplement Fig S3: Instead of the word 'blue dots', can you use the words 'blue shaded region' for glaciers.