

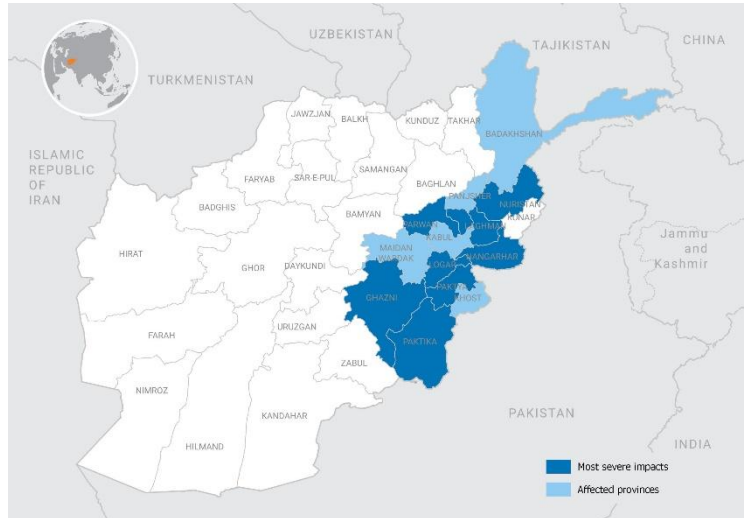
Afghanistan: Flash Update #3

Flooding in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Afghanistan

Update as of 28 July 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rainfall, flash floods and related natural hazards continued to affect communities in central, eastern, northeastern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan.
- Significant impacts were reported in Ghazni, Kapisa, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika and Parwan, among other provinces. In Laghman, three people were killed and four others were injured, with 187 families affected. A total of 183 houses were damaged or destroyed, while approximately 800 acres of seasonal crops and around 310 livestock were also reportedly lost or damaged.
- Nuristan Province remains the most severely affected area. The completed inter-agency needs assessment in Parun district identified 120 families eligible for humanitarian assistance, while humanitarian assistance has already been provided to the first 92 identified families.
- Joint needs assessments have now been completed in Logar, Kabul, Kapisa and Parwan. Humanitarian assistance is scheduled for 79 families in Logar, 28 families in Kabul, 65 families in Kapisa, and 45 families in Parwan. Assessments in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir are expected to commence shortly.
- Humanitarian partners continue to scale up the response through shelter, health, WASH, protection and education interventions. Water network rehabilitation is underway in Parun, emergency health services continue to be provided, and cluster partners are expanding protection, psychosocial support and education responses.
- Recent flooding and landslides may have displaced or exposed explosive ordnance (EO), increasing risks for affected communities and humanitarian personnel.



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Education: The Education Cluster reports damage to education infrastructure in several flood-affected provinces.

In Nangarhar Province, 20 public schools across nine districts were reportedly affected, including damage to school buildings, ceilings and solar power systems. Guldag School in Lalpora District sustained severe structural damage and is at risk of collapse, while Salala Secondary School in Goshta District also sustained damage.

In Nuristan Province, a Grade 6 student from Peski village in Parun District was among those killed in the floods. Two community-constructed schools in Mandol District were damaged, while part of Janakhail Secondary School and the boundary wall of Anesh Secondary School also sustained damage.

In Laghman Province, heavy rainfall and flooding damaged the solar power system at Gul Pacha Ulfat Boys' School in Qarghai District. In Dawlat Shah District, the boundary wall of Zarkamr Girls' School was damaged and is at risk of collapse.

In Kunar Province, flooding damaged a girls' literacy class operating in a private house in Khanabad village, Watapur District, affecting the classroom floor and learning materials. Reports also indicate damage to several public schools, including school buildings, ceilings, boundary walls and solar power systems.

In Kunar, a local partner SCAWNO replaced damaged learning materials, removed mud and supported the reopening of the literacy class. Assessments continue in coordination with Provincial Education Departments.

Food Security & Agriculture (FSAC): FSAC partners responded to the immediate food needs of flood-affected households through a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers. WFP reached 564 households across eight provinces, including 335 households in Badakhshan, Ghazni and Nuristan with in-kind assistance and 229 households in Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Paktia and Parwan with cash assistance. In addition, 1.05 MT of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) was distributed in Parun district, Nuristan.

Health: The Health Cluster activated its emergency coordination mechanisms immediately following the floods and completed an initial health assessment, partner mapping and regional coordination meeting. The World Health Organization (WHO) dispatched five emergency health kits to Parun, including cholera, trauma, emergency surgery and essential health kits.

UNICEF's health partner deployed six health personnel and established a health camp capable of serving more than 3,000 people, while essential medical and nutrition supplies sufficient for more than 6,000 people have been pre-positioned. Two ambulances were also deployed to Parun.

The Health Cluster coordinated deployment of two Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) from Kunar and two Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) outreach teams. A multidisciplinary WHO assessment team is also planned to assess health facility functionality, humanitarian needs, access and resource requirements.

UNFPA's mobile Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) team reached 1,429 beneficiaries by 26 July, providing antenatal and postnatal care, reproductive health services, family planning counselling, general health consultations and psychosocial support.

Key challenges remain limited health infrastructure in Nuristan, shortages of essential medicines and medical supplies, inadequate MHPSS surge capacity, and increased risks of waterborne disease associated with damaged water infrastructure.

Protection: Protection partners continue to monitor protection risks arising from displacement, damaged homes and disrupted access to essential services. Child protection partners are providing case management for at-risk and unaccompanied children, family tracing and reunification, Cash for Protection, psychosocial support (PSS), and referrals to specialized services, including MHPSS.

Mine Action partners continue to disseminate Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) messages and awareness materials following recent flooding and landslides, which may have displaced or exposed explosive ordnance (EO), increasing risks for affected communities and humanitarian personnel.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR) partners in Nuristan Province have continued delivering integrated emergency services to women and girls affected by the floods. To date, partners have reached 629 women and girls with psychosocial support (PSS) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services and provided Psychological First Aid (PFA) to 450 people.

Partners have also distributed 95 dignity kits and delivered 200 dignity kits, 200 Baby Mama kits and 200 menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits to the affected area for distribution to the 92 flood-affected families initially identified through the joint needs assessment. An additional 7,000 dignity kits remain pre-positioned in the region and can be rapidly mobilized should humanitarian needs increase.

Shelter, Land and Site Coordination (SLSC): According to the SLSC Cluster, 1,168 families have been affected across 14 provinces, including 234 houses completely destroyed and 930 houses damaged. The largest shelter impacts have been reported in Logar, Nuristan, Laghman, Kapisa, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Paktia, Parwan and Paktika.

The SLSC response remains unchanged from the 24 July update while assessments continue in newly affected provinces. Joint needs assessments have now been completed in Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan and Logar. Humanitarian assistance is scheduled for distribution to 28 families in Kabul and 65 families in Kapisa on 30 July, 79 families in Logar on 2 August, and 45 families in Parwan on 4 August.

In Parun, Nuristan, the completed inter-agency needs assessment identified 120 families eligible for humanitarian assistance, including 28 additional families identified during the assessment. Assistance has already been provided to the first 92 families, including tents, clothing kits, blankets and solar lights from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), non-food item (NFI) and hygiene kits from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), shelter repair kits from Save the Children (SCI), and dignity kits from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Key challenges reported by the SLSC include limited partner presence, constrained emergency response capacity and insufficient resources to respond to growing humanitarian needs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The WASH Cluster and partners have distributed 92 hygiene kits to flood-affected families identified through the joint needs assessment. Rehabilitation of the damaged urban water supply network in Parun is underway following completion of a technical assessment. Four water distribution points have been activated to restore access to safe drinking water, while installation of four handwashing stations and two water reservoirs is ongoing. Distribution of 1,200 jerry cans to affected households also continues.

Cluster priorities include rehabilitation of the damaged water network, provision of water trucking for 30 days until repairs are completed, installation of 20 emergency latrines and 10 emergency bathing facilities, and rehabilitation of 50 flood-damaged household latrines.

A funding gap has emerged as the number of families identified through the joint needs assessment did not meet the minimum threshold required to activate the available funding mechanism.

COORDINATION

OCHA continues to coordinate the humanitarian response with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Operational Coordination Teams (OCTs), provincial authorities, United Nations agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian partners.

Joint needs assessments have been completed in Kabul, Kapisa, Logar and Parwan, while assessments in Maidan Wardak and Panjshir are expected to begin shortly. Humanitarian partners continue to coordinate assistance through established inter-agency and cluster mechanisms to ensure support is prioritized based on assessed needs.

Cluster coordination continues across affected provinces to support emergency response and early recovery planning. Timely collection of information remains constrained by restrictions on the use of smartphones and WhatsApp during official working hours.

For further information, please contact:

Olga Cherevko, Head of Public Information & Information Management Unit, OCHA Afghanistan, cherevko@un.org
Abdullah Zahid, Public Information Officer, OCHA Afghanistan, abdullah.zahid@un.org

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