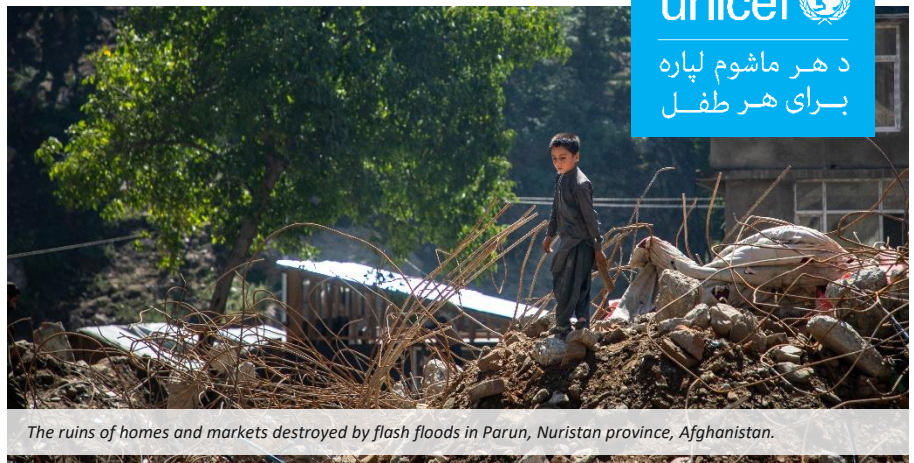


Flood Update #3:

Central and Eastern Region
Flash Floods

11 August 2026



The ruins of homes and markets destroyed by flash floods in Parun, Nuristan province, Afghanistan.

Situation Overview

- On 20 July, heavy rainfall triggered flash floods across several provinces in central, northern and eastern Afghanistan, resulting in casualties, damage to homes and critical infrastructure, and disruption to essential services and livelihoods.
- In the **Eastern Region (ER)**, **Parun district of Nuristan Province was among the most severely affected areas**. Preliminary reports¹ indicate **24 fatalities** (26 per cent women, 74 per cent men), and **125 injuries** (7 per cent women, 93 per cent men), with additional individuals reported missing. The floods destroyed or damaged 120 houses and affected health facilities, local markets, bridges, roads, flood protection walls, agricultural land and water supply networks, disrupting livelihoods and access to safe drinking water.
- On 3 August, a **second flash flood struck Barg-e-Matal district in eastern Nuristan**, affecting **191 families** through destruction or damage to their houses. This flood similarly disrupted livelihoods and damaged critical infrastructure, including bridges, roads, flood protection walls, agricultural land and water supply networks, further constraining access to safe drinking water and essential services.
- In the **Central Region (CR)**, **flash floods across nine provinces² resulted in two fatalities and six injuries**. A total of **316 houses were affected**, impacting **2,057 people** – including 688 girls, 610 boys, 395 women and 364 men. Approximately **1.6 million square metres of agricultural land** were destroyed, some **300 livestock were killed**, and **17 schools sustained damage**, further affecting livelihoods and access to basic services.
- A separate flooding incident in **Paktia province** destroyed **11 houses** and damaged agricultural land. A **joint needs assessment team has been deployed** to assess humanitarian needs, with distribution of assistance planned for **12 August**.
- The recent flash floods may also have **displaced explosive ordnance (EO) or exposed previously buried hazards**, increasing protection risks for affected communities and humanitarian personnel operating in flood-affected areas.³

Assessments

UNICEF and partners were on the ground within 24 hours of the flash floods, conducting rapid assessments and launching a multisectoral response spanning health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and child protection across affected areas. In the Northern Region (NR), an initial assessment identified one household with partial flood damage requiring emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) assistance. In coordination with the provincial Operations Coordination Team (OCT), an NGO partner has since provided the required support.


321
HOUSES AFFECTED


2,408
PEOPLE AFFECTED


24
FATALITIES


125
INJURIES

¹OCHA Flash Update: Flooding in Eastern Afghanistan: Flash Update #2: Flooding in Eastern Afghanistan (22 to 23 July 2026) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb

²Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Wardak, Logar, Panjshir, Ghazni, Paktya, Paktika

³OCHA Flash Update: Flooding in Eastern Afghanistan: Flash Update #3: Flooding in Eastern Afghanistan (as of 28 of July 2026) - Afghanistan | ReliefWeb

Eastern Region (ER) Update:

- A total of 321 houses were affected, impacting 2,408 people.
- Sixteen schools sustained damage, including boundary walls, classrooms and retaining walls.
- The floods caused 24 fatalities (26 per cent women, 74 per cent men) and 125 injuries (7 per cent women, 93 per cent men); additional individuals remain missing.
- All health facilities remain operational with adequate essential medicines, and all injured individuals have received treatment and have been discharged.

Central Region (CR) Update:

- A total of 316 houses were affected, impacting 2,057 people (688 girls, 610 boys, 395 women, and 364 men), including 61 pregnant women.
- 17 schools sustained damage, including boundary walls, classrooms and retaining walls, disrupting access to education for 11,114 students (2218 girls, 8896 boys).
- Fifteen water points, including hand pumps, piped water systems and dug wells, were damaged by flooding.
- As in the ER, all health facilities remain operational with adequate essential medicines, and all injured individuals have received treatment and been discharged.

UNICEF Response Updates

UNICEF rapidly activated its emergency response across affected areas, working with partners and communities to deliver life-saving assistance. As of 10 August, the response includes the following:

	Health ER: • Following the flooding in Parun district, UNICEF’s implementing partner established a temporary health camp to ensure the immediate provision of essential health services to affected communities. As the situation stabilized, the camp was closed, with the nearby health facility continuing to provide primary healthcare to flood-affected populations; ambulance services remain operational in Parun and can be deployed as required. • Across the temporary health camp and the Comprehensive Health Centre (CHC+) in Parun, more than 100 injured patients (two women, 100 men) received treatment, and over 1,300 people accessed essential health services through the two facilities. • In eastern Nuristan, following the flooding in Barg-e-Matal district, UNICEF’s implementing partner, the Afghan Rural Support and Development Organization (ARSDO), rapidly established a second temporary health camp near Awlagul village, staffed by five health workers. The camp treated three trauma cases – one boy under five and two over five years of age. The nearby health facility remains operational, with adequate medical supplies and a functional ambulance available to respond to any additional health needs arising from the floods. CR: • All health facilities likewise remain functional and adequately stocked with essential supplies, and all injured individuals have received the necessary treatment and been discharged. Community awareness sessions are advising residents to visit the nearest health facility should they experience flood-related or seasonal illnesses.
	Nutrition ER: • To support the management of acute malnutrition among children, UNICEF supplied ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to the health camp operating in Nuristan’s flood-affected areas. • During the reporting period, 141 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition: 38 in Laghman (17 girls, 21 boys) and 103 in Nuristan (44 girls, 59 boys). Of these, six children (three girls, three boys) were identified with wasting and enrolled in treatment.
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) ER: • As a temporary measure, the distribution network in the ER has been connected to an unaffected 60 m³ reservoir supplied by one functioning spring, with water channelled to eight water storage tanks (each with a capacity of 1,500 litres) installed at various locations across the community. Collapsible jerry cans, together with information, education and communication (IEC) materials and hygiene kits, were distributed to 630 affected people across 94 families, with each family receiving four jerry cans.

- Hygiene promotion sessions have reached approximately 1,100 people with key messages on safe water handling, sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Longer-term repairs are also under way. The assessment, design and detailed Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for repairing and rehabilitating the water supply system have been completed and submitted to the WASH section for further action.
- The contract has been amended to facilitate rehabilitation and replacement of the damaged infrastructure, restoring access to safe drinking water for the affected population of 7,000. Physical rehabilitation of the gravity-fed network has since begun.
- A separate sanitation assessment identified nine households whose latrines were damaged by the floods, and arrangements for latrine construction are now under way.

CR:

- UNICEF, in coordination with partners, distributed hygiene kits to all 316 flood-affected families across Kapisa, Parwan, Paktika, Logar, Ghazni, Kabul, Paktia and Panjshir provinces, reaching 2,057 people (688 girls, 610 boys, 395 women, and 364 men) with essential supplies to address immediate WASH needs.
- Following reports that 15 water points were damaged by the floods, UNICEF, in its capacity as WASH Cluster Lead Agency, is coordinating with partners to assess available capacity and facilitate the necessary repairs to restore access to safe water in affected communities.



Child Protection

ER:

- UNICEF and partners delivered immediate life-saving child protection support through psychological first aid (PFA) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, reaching 620 children (290 girls, 330 boys) and 160 caregivers. Group counselling was provided to a further 300 children (80 girls, 220 boys), while 16 children (four girls, 12 boys) participated in individual counselling sessions.
- All 221 identified orphaned children (119 girls, 102 boys) and 17 children (10 girls, 7 boys) separated from their families received specialized services, including MHPSS support. All separated children have since been reunified with their families, and no cases remain outstanding.
- Two dedicated social workers remain on the ground, providing MHPSS services to affected families and children across the flood-affected districts.



Education

ER:

- 16 flood-affected schools were identified (three in Nuristan, two in Laghman, one in Nangarhar and 10 in Kunar provinces). The flooding resulted in the death of one Grade 6 student and disrupted access to education for 200 students (108 girls, 92 boys). Only one of the 16 schools has suspended lessons. UNICEF's construction team has since conducted a detailed engineering assessment in Nuristan, Nangarhar and Laghman provinces, where three of six schools were found eligible for rehabilitation. The recently damaged school in Barg-e-Matal was not included in this assessment.

CR:

17 schools – 10 in Parwan, five in Logar and two in Paktika – sustained damage to boundary walls, classrooms and retaining walls, disrupting access to education for 11,114 students (2,218 girls, 8,896 boys). This information has been shared with the Education Cluster to inform ongoing coordination, follow-up and response planning.



Cross-sectoral (Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

UNICEF adopts an integrated programme approach to ensure that key messages and information are harmonized across all programme sectors. This approach helps ensure that affected communities and children receive timely, consistent, and accessible information on available services, child protection and safeguarding measures, PSEA, health, nutrition, education and WASH, supporting informed decision-making and safe access to assistance.

ER:

- UNICEF and partners deployed 16 community social mobilisers, including youth volunteers, grandmother group members and community leaders, to support the emergency response through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE).
- In Parun District, Nuristan, 9,044 people (2,912 women, 2,702 men, 1,282 girls, and 2,148 boys) received timely, gender- and age-sensitive lifesaving information through community meetings, Community Engagement and

Feedback Centre (CEFC) sessions and IEC materials while a further 4,522 people were directly engaged through participatory behaviour change activities.

- Household visits reached 345 people across 86 visits and group sessions engaged 2,060 participants across 196 sessions.
- Through established AAP mechanisms, 77 community members shared concerns and sought information, most relating to damaged water systems, reliance on river/stream water, inadequate sanitation, shelter, food/NFI needs and cash assistance.
- To strengthen community preparedness, 50 religious leaders and female madrasa teachers were trained on immunization promotion and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) prevention – 25 in Parun, and 25 in Wama.
- UNICEF and partners distributed 500 brochures (including 100 posters for immunization, 200 on AWD prevention), 30 flip charts/books, 2,000 posters and 80 banners to reinforce lifesaving messages on health, hygiene, immunization and AWD prevention.
- The response also supported the rescue and referral of two injured individuals and the recovery of three deceased victims, including one teacher and two children, through joint operations with rescue teams and relevant authorities.



CR:

- Hygiene-promotion mobilizers reached 948 people (391 women, 557 men) across all flood-affected communities, delivering essential life-saving messages, conducting hygiene-awareness sessions, and providing practical guidance on hygiene practices. Separate hygiene-promotion sessions were conducted for women and men in all targeted communities to ensure the effective participation of all community members.



UNICEF together with other UN agencies and partners assess and monitor the impact of recent floods in Nuristan province, Afghanistan.

Emergency Non-Food Items Updates

ER:

- As part of the joint inter-agency response, UNICEF, together with OCHA, IOM, WFP and other partners, distributed 310 family kits and 310 hygiene kits – including seven bars of soap per family (2,170 bars in total) – reaching 2,232 people in Parun and Barg-e-Matal districts of Nuristan.

CR:

- As part of a joint inter-agency distribution conducted with IOM and WFP, UNICEF provided family kits to 90 flood-affected families in Ghazni, Paktika and Paktia provinces, reaching a total number of 559 people (180 girls, 166 boys, 114 women, and 99 men).
- For 11 more families recently affected in Paktia, the joint assessment team recommended NFI, food and hygiene kits. UNICEF will provide family and hygiene kits on 12 August.

Coordination

UNICEF participates in coordination meetings nationwide to align the emergency response and support joint needs assessments. As a key partner in Afghanistan's humanitarian response architecture, UNICEF serves as Cluster Lead for WASH, Nutrition, and Education, leads the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and plays a key role in the health sector. Through these leadership roles, UNICEF supports information management, response planning, and provides technical guidance for quality interventions.

Gaps and Challenges

- An estimated USD 1.5 million is required to scale up the emergency response, including rehabilitation of water supply systems, education and health facilities.
- Further rain is forecast across Afghanistan, and road damage in most flood-affected areas continues to hamper the delivery of aid.
- Network connectivity remains a persistent challenge in Afghanistan, and the recent flash floods have further disrupted telecommunications services.

Next Update: 20 August 2026

Who to contact for further information:

Dr. Tajudeen Oyewale
Representative
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7100
Email: toyewale@unicef.org

Charles Nzuki
Chief of Field Services
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7119
Email: cnzuki@unicef.org

Daniel Timme
Chief of Communication
UNICEF Afghanistan
Tel: +93 79 998 7110
Email: dtimme@unicef.org