

Alert note*India, Assam Floods 28th July 2026***Completed by:** Bibekananda Biswal, LWSIT**Date completed:** 28.07.2026**Forum:** ACT India Forum**Type of emergency:** Floods**Date of emergency (if rapid onset):** 20th July 2026**1. The nature of the emergency**

Assam state of India is reeling under one of the worst flood disasters in its recent history. There are six districts are badly impacted by floods in Assam. Extreme monsoon rainfall in Assam since beginning of this month July and importantly in upstream catchment areas that feed the Brahmaputra Rivers and its tributaries. After several days of exceptionally heavy rainfall across Assam, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh, the situation worsened rapidly between 18 and 20 July, when intense upstream rainfall caused the Brahmaputra River and many of its tributaries to overflow, inundating large parts of Upper Assam.

As of 27th July 2026, Assam is battling its worst floods in six decades. At least 68 people have died and around 40 remain missing while over 700,000 people are affected across the state. Jorhat and Sivasagar are the worst hit districts with nearly 350,000 people have been displaced. Heavy rains from mid-July caused rivers to rise rapidly particularly the mighty Brahmaputra River, submerging villages, destroying crops and creating widespread chaos. With tens of thousands displaced and living in relief camps. Though relief operations are underway with the Army, NDRF and local teams distributing food and essentials, the Chief Minister of Assam and other leaders have appealed for support and coordinated large-scale aid efforts.

As of 27th July 2026, more than 56,600 hectares of crop area damaged. 856 villages remain submerged. Several Public Works Department (PWD) roads have been overtopped or washed away, railway services have been disrupted, and thousands of houses have been partially or completely damaged. Agricultural and Ecological Losses: Vast areas of standing crops, particularly paddy fields, have been inundated, resulting in severe agricultural losses. The floods have also displaced wildlife and placed significant stress on Assam's fragile ecosystems.

2. The impact and scale of the emergency (please include your source of information)

Because of floods, the livelihood of people including agriculture and farmlands are badly affected. The livestock sector has faced unprecedented loss. The floodwaters have entered villages and residential areas, forcing many families to leave their homes. Schools, community buildings and relief camps are sheltering displaced people. Drinking water sources have been contaminated, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases. Transportation and communication remain difficult in several locations due to damaged roads and submerged bridges. Recent reports indicate that the flood emergency has affected hundreds of thousands of people across Assam, with Upper Assam districts including Sivasagar, Charaideo, Jorhat and Dhemaji experiencing severe impacts. 12 districts of Assam are badly affected by floods this year.

Due to very bad situation of floods, thousands of people displaced. Crop fields and livestock are affected, shortage of food and safe drinking water is observed. Poor sanitation and hygiene conditions lead to health hazards and increased risk of diarrhea and skin diseases. Cases of snake bites also reported and annual figures exceed 35,000 cases and rising floodwaters frequently force displaced snakes into human settlements. Children are unable to attend school, while the livelihoods disrupted due to loss of crops and daily income. Charaideo, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Nagaon and Sivasagar are the six districts those are

worst affected by floods in 2026.

At present, 856 villages are under water and 56,600 hectares of crop areas have been damaged across Assam, the ASDMA (Assam State Disaster Management Authority) said. The number of Livestock losses increases to 334,000. Embankments, roads, bridges and other infrastructure have been damaged by floodwaters in different districts of the state. Currently, the Dikhow River at Sivasagar and the Dhansiri at Numaligarh are flowing above the danger level.

Sivasagar is now the worst affected district with nearly 190,000 people impacted. 354 relief camps and distribution centres are operational across four districts, sheltering 37,724 people. Loss Animal losses increased sharply, with over 600,000 animals affected across districts. Sivasagar alone reported 512,041 animals impacted, followed by Dhemaji (34,618), Jorhat (24,748), Golaghat (10,140), and Tinsukia (4,992). Poultry losses were extremely high in Sivasagar.

3. Local and national capacity

Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) said the administration has been operating 274 relief camps and distribution centres in six districts, taking care of 18,902 displaced people at present. Multiple agencies such as the Army, NDRF (National Disaster Response Force), SDRF (State Disaster Response Force), Fire & Emergency Services, police and civil agencies have rescued many people from different parts of Upper Assam, it added.

4. Key needs and gaps

The state governments of Assam are facing the crisis to respond to these massive needs as the current floods have put the state in a very difficult position. The present floods have been hit by 12 districts in Assam As of now and the government machinery also finding it difficult to respond to a level that is required. In addition to the need for peoples permanent rehabilitation with safe shelter there is huge need to support their lost livelihoods. That has been completely lost.

Floods affected Communities and individuals are currently facing a range of vital unmet humanitarian needs related to the following sectors:

Food and Non-Food items – Because of submerged agriculture fields, the flood affected people in Assam lost their primary livelihoods. Besides, they lost poultry birds a lot which was source of livelihood. NFI items destroyed due to floods as well.

WASH- there is a need to support hygiene services within displaced persons.

Cash Transfer – families lost their livelihood and household items which is swept away by floods which will be partly met through this cash transfer

Shelter and Settlements: The families those lost their houses need immediate temporary shelter materials and followed by housing to live in future

☒	sufficient food
☒	safe shelter and basic non-food items
☒	basic health services and facilities
☒	safe drinking water, as well as sanitation and hygiene infrastructure
☒	livelihood activities
☐	protection services
☒	adequate nutrition

Please type your response here

Please indicate whether you are considering:

	Indicate your intention with an X below
Rapid Response Fund (<i>intended for small and medium scale emergencies</i>)	X

Appeal (intended for large scale emergencies)			
5. Forum Capacity and members intention to respond			
ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise	Support required
LWSIT	Assam (Shivasagar and Dhemaji districts)	Food and Non-Food Livelihoods Psycho-social support WASH Shelter	Dry Ration NFIs Livelihood Shelter Cash transfer WASH/Hygiene Kits
CARD	Assam (Charaideo and Jorhat districts)	Community Development, Emergency Response, Health, Agriculture, Education	Dry Ration WASH Shelter Non-Food Items (NFIs) Cash transfer
6. Potential responses.			
ACT India Forum Members – LWSIT and CARD will implement the program directly in the flood affected districts in Assam. At the same time, it would take the support of local stakeholders in the respective areas to assess actual needs and identification of deserving people for the right kind of support and to make sure the support given is well utilised. The involvement in emergency phase is crucial to gain people’s confidence as well as to identify the gaps in local needs to adjust implementation strategies. The local stakeholders cooperation is very important to implement program activities at different states.			
LWSIT and CARD has planned to use Rapid Response Funds to support the flood affected people by providing basic food materials, temporary shelter, non-food items, hygiene/dignity kits, agricultural seeds and allied services as well as cash transfer. Each member organization planned to provide humanitarian assistance to 1,500 households each (i.e., 3,000 in total approx.) through rapid response program as early as possible based on prioritized needs.			