

Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #6

HEAVY RAINFALL, FLASH FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES IN THE ROHINGYA CAMPS, COX'S BAZAR

as of 14 July 2026



Background

Heavy monsoon rainfall continues to affect Cox's Bazar District and the wider Chattogram Division, maintaining saturated ground conditions and sustaining the risk of landslides, flash flooding, localized waterlogging, and wind-related damage, particularly across the hilly Rohingya refugee camps.

The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) Cox's Bazar Weather Station (#41992) recorded 873 mm of cumulative rainfall between 4 and 13 July, including daily totals of 28 mm (4 July), 240 mm (5 July), 129 mm (6 July), 69 mm (7 July), 125 mm (8 July), 99 mm (9 July), 18 mm (10 July), 115 mm (11 July), 49 mm (12 July), and 1 mm recorded on 13 July. Although rainfall has eased over the past two days, prolonged wet conditions have left soils highly saturated, maintaining an elevated risk of landslides and localized flooding across both the refugee camps and surrounding host communities.

BMD forecasts that active monsoon conditions will continue, with heavy (44–88 mm/24 hours) to very heavy (>88 mm/24 hours) rainfall likely over parts of the Chattogram Division, including Cox's Bazar, during the 24-hour period commencing on 13 July 2026. While no maritime warning signals are currently in force, localized heavy rainfall may still trigger flash flooding, waterlogging, slope failures, and temporary disruptions to humanitarian access and operations.

The latest BMD–RIMES five-day rainfall forecast (13–17 July) indicates generally light rainfall across most sub-districts of Cox's Bazar through 15 July, followed by increasing rainfall on 16–17 July. Teknaf remains the area of greatest concern, with 63 mm forecast for 16 July

KEY FIGURES*

(from 20:00 hrs 4 July 2026 to 14:30
hrs 14 July 2026)

52,858

REFUGEES
AFFECTED

15

REFUGEE
FATALITIES

22

REFUGEES
INJURED

13,055

REFUGEES
DISPLACED

556

CUMULATIVE
INCIDENTS
REPORTED

189

LANDSLIDES

301

WIND/STORMS

47

FLOODS

5

DROWNING

2

LIGHTNING

4,883

SHELTERS
PARTIALLY
DAMAGED

25

SHELTERS
TOTALLY
DAMAGED

*Figures are subject to ongoing verification and updates. The most current information is available through the online [RCP Daily Incidents Dashboard](#)

while Ramu (50 mm), Chakaria (45 mm), and Cox's Bazar Sadar (45 mm) are expected to receive comparatively higher rainfall on 17 July. Although rainfall is forecast to remain below the peak levels experienced last week, saturated soil continues to increase the likelihood of localized flooding, waterlogging, and landslides, particularly in Teknaf, Ukhiya, and other vulnerable hillside areas.

According to the [Rohingya Coordination Platform \(RCP\) Daily Incident Analysis](#), between 5 and 14 July 2026, a cumulative 556 weather-related incidents were reported across the refugee camps, affecting 53,858 individuals (11,478 households). These comprised 301 windstorm incidents, 189 landslides, 47 flood incidents, five drowning incidents, nine fire incidents, and two infrastructure hazard incidents. Overall, the incidents resulted in 15 fatalities, 22 injuries, and the temporary displacement of 13,055 individuals (2,675 households).

Between 5 and 8 July, a total of 15 fatalities were recorded across the refugee camps due to landslides and drowning, including 12 children and three adults. On 5 July, two drowning incidents claimed the lives of a 6-year-old boy in Camp 04 Extension and a 2-year-old boy in Kutupalong Registered Camp (KRC). On 6 July, landslides resulted in eight fatalities: a 7.5-year-old boy in Camp 07; four fatalities in Camp 11, including three children (boys aged 3 and 5 years and a 13-year-old girl) and a 27-year-old woman; and three fatalities in Camp 15, comprising a 3-year-old boy, a 44-year-old man, and a 39-year-old woman. On 8 July, a landslide in Camp 05 claimed the lives of five girls aged 12, 13, 13, 13, and 16 years.

In addition to the fatalities, 22 people sustained injuries due to the multi-hazard impacts. All injured individuals received treatment at nearby hospitals and primary health-care centres. Several have since been discharged following recovery, while others continue to receive medical care as required.

Since the onset of the severe weather, 4,883 shelters have been partially damaged, and 25 shelters completely destroyed. Additional damage has been reported to 72 water points, 458 latrines, 64 learning centres, 15 mosques, 760 other facilities, and critical infrastructure, including 1,087 retaining walls, 256 pathways, 193 stairways, 18 roads, and 19 bridges. The highest numbers of affected individuals have been recorded in Camp 10 (6,571), Camp 1W (5,267), Camp 12 (4,345), Camp 06 (3,825), Camp 11 (3,246), Camp 05 (3,243), Camp 18 (2,969), Camp 03 (2,373), Camp 04 (2,140), and Camp 09 (2,046). The largest displacement has occurred in Camp 06 (5,038 individuals), while the greatest shelter damage has been reported in Camp 12 (733 partially damaged shelters), Camp 11 (717), Camp 09 (437), Camp 10 (394), and Camp 16 (332).

Humanitarian partners continue to work closely with the Government of Bangladesh, including the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), district and upazila administrations, the Fire Service and Civil Defence, the Armed Police Battalion (APBN), and sector partners to conduct rapid assessments, restore essential services, and provide life-saving assistance to affected refugee and host communities.

According to the [Deputy Commissioner's Office of Cox's Bazar](#), approximately 300,000 people remain affected across Chakaria, Matamuhuri, Pekua, Ramu, and Cox's Bazar Sadar upazilas due to flooding and prolonged rainfall. Government response efforts continue through the distribution of emergency food assistance, drinking water, medicines, cash support, and other essential relief items, alongside the mobilization of district resources to support ongoing response operations.

RCP Advisory

Humanitarian partners are encouraged to continue monitoring the evolving weather situation and maintain preparedness in close coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), and relevant camp-level authorities. With further rainfall forecast, partners should ensure that preparedness, early warning, and response measures remain in place, particularly in areas at heightened risk of landslides, flooding, and waterlogging.

For up to date information, please consult the [Daily Incidents Dashboard](#).

ADVOCACY AND FUNDING GAPS

The latest incidents underscore the operational constraints posed by severe camp congestion and reinforce the importance of ongoing advocacy on camp space optimization and additional space, where feasible. Additional space would support safer relocation from high-risk areas, improve drainage and access, and strengthen resilience to future monsoon-related hazards.

At the same time, the ongoing monsoon emergency highlights the urgent need for increased funding across the 2026 Joint Response Plan (JRP), as humanitarian sectors continue to face significant funding shortfalls that are affecting their ability to sustain critical services and preparedness measures.

The table below presents the funding gaps for immediate emergency priority activities that are already included within the overall requirements of the 2026 JRP. As the situation continues to evolve, ongoing assessments may identify additional priority needs within the existing response framework.

Sector	JRP 2026	
	Emergency priority activities requiring immediate support	
	Funding requested	Estimated funding gap
Shelter-CCCM	\$38,774,616	\$23,247,580
Health	\$5,318,138	\$1,430,905
Education	\$3,608,244	\$1,536,264
Protection	\$7,207,918	\$4,899,708
Child Protection	\$320,000	\$320,000
GBV	\$9,948,773	\$2,581,548
Food Security	\$8,128,972	\$2,020,808
WASH	\$24,980,156	\$9,072,972
Nutrition	\$135,000	\$119,000
LSDS	N/A	N/A
Bhasan Char	N/A	N/A
Coordination	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$98,421,817	\$45,228,785

INTER-SECTOR RESPONSE



SHELTER-CCCM SECTOR

Lead Agencies: IOM and UNHCR

Impact Summary:

- Continued monsoon rainfall, flash flooding, waterlogging, and saturated ground conditions affected all 33 refugee camps. A total of 38 landslides and 12 waterlogged locations were reported, with significant impacts reported in Camps 1W, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 18. No fatalities were reported; however, two injuries were recorded.
- A total of 895 shelters were affected, including seven fully destroyed and 888 partially damaged shelters. The highest concentrations of shelter damage were reported in Camps 10, 11, 12, 9, 16, 18, 2W, 19, 6, and 20E, while significant impacts were also recorded in other camps.
- A total of 809 households (3,895 individuals) were temporarily displaced or relocated due to flooding, landslides, shelter damage, and precautionary evacuations. Affected households were accommodated in Temporary Communal Shelters or hosted by relatives and neighbors.

Response:

- Site Management teams, SMS volunteers, DMU volunteers, CiCs, and community structures supported precautionary evacuations, relocation efforts, and temporary displacement management. Assistance included relocating households to safer locations, managing Temporary Communal Shelters, supporting households hosted by relatives or neighbours, and facilitating the safe return of 646 households once conditions improved.
- Site Management teams, DMU volunteers, Women's Committees, and community volunteers continued early warning dissemination, door-to-door awareness campaigns, risk communication, and preparedness messaging in flood- and landslide-prone areas to strengthen community preparedness.
- Joint monitoring, incident verification, and rapid assessment missions were conducted across affected camps. Teams monitored unstable slopes and waterlogged areas, assessed shelter and infrastructure damage, supported displaced and at-risk households, and coordinated with relevant sectors and partners on shelter, WASH, NFI, protection, and infrastructure responses.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continued rainfall, saturated soil, unstable slopes, and localized waterlogging remain major concerns, increasing the risk of further landslides, flash flooding, shelter damage, and additional precautionary relocations, particularly in high-risk locations.
- Significant needs remain for households affected by shelter damage and displacement, including emergency shelter materials, shelter repairs, relocation assistance, Temporary Communal Shelter management, NFIs, and protection support for vulnerable households.
- Damage to critical camp infrastructure continues to restrict safe access and service delivery. Reported impacts include 113 damaged latrines, 14 damaged water points, 179 damaged slope protection structures, 32 damaged pathways, and 34 damaged stairways, in addition to damage to retaining walls, drainage systems, and other site infrastructure.

PARTNERS: UNHCR, IOM, ACTED, ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB), BRAC, DRC, MBSS, Oxfam, CARE, CiCs, Site Management Agencies, government authorities, DMU volunteers, and SMS volunteers.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Impact Summary

- Heavy monsoon rainfall, flooding, and landslides have damaged camp roads and pedestrian pathways, restricting movement and limiting access to food distribution points, e-voucher outlets, and local markets. These conditions have also disrupted humanitarian supply chains and the timely delivery of food assistance.

- Widespread flooding and landslides have displaced thousands of refugees and damaged shelters and household assets, reducing families' ability to safely store and access food. As households divert resources to meet urgent emergency needs, the risk of food insecurity increases, particularly among women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.
- Prolonged rainfall and waterlogging have affected homestead gardening, small-scale food production initiatives, and community infrastructure that supports livelihoods and food security. Recurrent weather-related shocks further increase dependence on humanitarian assistance and undermine longer-term efforts to strengthen self-reliance and resilience.

Response:

- Food Security Sector (FSS) partners closely monitored the situation and adapted operations to maintain support for affected households through flexible distribution arrangements where access constraints and weather conditions disrupted normal service delivery. Between 6 and 13 July, a total of 2,404 households (12,456 individuals) received emergency food assistance in affected camps through the provision of fortified biscuits and hot meals. During this period, WFP and its cooperating partners distributed 9.8 metric tons of fortified biscuits and 56,604 hot meals to flood- and landslide-affected refugees. In addition, other partners provided emergency food assistance in the form of hot meals and one-time dry rations to affected households in Camps 3, 4, and 20.
- FSS partners participated in inter-sector camp-based assessments to identify affected households, monitor the impact of flooding and landslides on food access, and prioritize assistance for displaced and highly vulnerable refugee families. Coordination with camp authorities and humanitarian partners helped target assistance and support a timely response.
- In collaboration with camp management and other sectors, partners contributed to restoring access to essential services by supporting the clearance and repair of damaged pathways and community infrastructure, helping refugees regain access to food distributions, markets, and livelihood activities as conditions improved.

PARTNERS: WFP and its partners (YPSA, CODEC, SHED, RIC, and WVB) for emergency food assistance, alongside other Food Security Sector partners providing support at the camp level.



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Joint assessments were conducted to determine damage to WASH infrastructure. A total of 1,206 latrines were affected (1,082 partially damaged and 124 fully damaged), along with 331 bathing cubicles (286 partially damaged and 45 fully damaged). Twenty-two FSTP sites were damaged (all partially damaged), including three fully damaged sludge tanks. Damage was also reported to 67 hand pump tube wells (63 partially damaged and four fully damaged), 17 water treatment plants (partially impacted), 27 tap stands (18 partially damaged and nine fully damaged), two dams/water reservoirs in Camp 22 (partially damaged), and 11 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) (partially damaged). In addition, a water treatment plant was partially impacted by a landslide.

Response:

- Debris collection and site clean-up activities are ongoing.
- WASH partners distributed 1,050 Aquatabs and nine hygiene kits to affected households.
- Repairs were completed for 276 latrines, 110 bathing cubicles, three FSTP sites, 35 tube wells, four water treatment plants, and five tap stands.
- A total of 47 WASH facilities (39 latrines and eight bathing cubicles) were decommissioned due to damage and safety concerns.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continuous rainfall is slowing repair and rehabilitation works. Beneficiaries are being advised to use nearby functional WASH facilities, including latrines and tap stands, where available.
- Water intrusion is causing latrine pits to fill rapidly, significantly increasing desludging needs and placing additional pressure on Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) capacity.

- Most fully damaged infrastructure was affected by landslides and requires extensive site stabilization, and slope protection works before recovery can begin. These interventions exceed the capacity of WASH partners and require support from the SCCCM Sector.
- In addition to the facilities already reported as damaged, several WASH facilities are located in landslide-prone areas. While service delivery has not yet been disrupted, these risks are increasing community concerns.

PARTNERS: ANANDO, BDRCS, BRAC, BRAC-PF, CARE, CPI-YPSA, CARITAS, COAST, DSK, DPHE, IRB, NGOF, NRC, OXFAM, SCI, TDH, WV, VERC and UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM as AFA.



PROTECTION SECTOR INCLUDING CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SUB-SECTORS

Lead Agencies: UNHCR, Lead Agencies for Sub-Sectors: UNICEF, UNFPA

Impact Summary:

Protection:

- Waterlogging, flash flooding, and landslides continued to restrict safe movement and access to essential services, particularly for women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Continued rainfall contributed to deteriorating living conditions, with protection monitoring indicating increased health concerns among women and children, including fever, respiratory illnesses, and diarrhoea, associated with prolonged exposure to damp conditions and reduced access to hygiene and sanitation facilities.
- Protection monitoring continued to identify reports of theft from shelters during the night, while families accommodated in temporary shelters reported privacy concerns, particularly affecting women and adolescent girls.

Child Protection:

- Following the 53 facilities reported as damaged as of 12 July, an MPC/MPCAC (Multi-Purpose Center / Multi-Purpose Child and Adolescent Center) was reported affected in Camp 21. Cumulatively, 54 facilities have been reported as affected.
- Eight additional facilities, primarily MPC/MPCACs and CFS/GFSs in Camps 4, 9, 17, 19 and 21, are being used as emergency shelters, hosting 31 families. Cumulatively, 47 facilities are being used as emergency shelters, hosting 294 families.
- Eighteen additional boys were reported in non-fatal drowning incidents (including one boy with a disability) in Camps 12 and 19. Additionally, four children were reported injured (1 girl and 3 boys) across Camps 1W, 12, 19, and 21. Cumulatively, 79 children have been involved in drowning incidents, and 35 children have been reported injured.
- One additional UASC (Unaccompanied and Separated Child) (1 boy) was reported in Camp 17, bringing the cumulative number of UASC cases to 15. Four additional boys were reported missing in Camps 2E and 19, bringing the cumulative number of missing children to 17.
- Fifty-five additional families were relocated to other camps, including 48 families from Camp 1W, with smaller movements from Camps 10, 12, and 15. Six individuals were reported during this cycle (four boys, one woman, and one man). Cumulatively, 184 families and 302 individuals have been relocated.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Continuous heavy rainfall has caused widespread waterlogging across the camps, significantly restricting community movement and access to essential services. Muddy and slippery pathways have delayed service delivery and limited access to vulnerable households. As a result, participation in centre-based activities and access to services have decreased due to mobility constraints and inaccessible pathways.
- Flooding and water ingress have disrupted activities in Women-Friendly Spaces (WFS) and Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS) in some locations, requiring temporary adjustments to programming. While no loss of life or major protection incidents have been reported by GBV partners, prolonged rainfall has increased the risk of landslides and shelter damage, particularly in hilly areas, necessitating continuous monitoring.

Some GBV facilities sustained minor damage due to heavy rainfall and became temporarily inaccessible because of waterlogging.

Response:

Protection:

- Protection partners continued protection monitoring, joint mobilization, and coordination with Site Management and other sectors to identify households at risk, promote safe relocation, and facilitate referrals for protection and emergency assistance. During the reporting period, 65 previously relocated families received follow-up protection visits.
- Protection partners continued disseminating monsoon preparedness, landslide safety, and early warning messages through community volunteers and outreach mechanisms. During the reporting period, volunteers visited 110 households, reached 330 individuals with safety messaging, and conducted awareness sessions for 60 community members.
- Protection partners continued providing Psychological First Aid (PFA), individual support, and referrals for vulnerable households. During the reporting period, 229 affected individuals, including children, women, men, and persons with disabilities, received PFA and psychosocial support.
- Protection teams continued supporting vulnerable households through referrals for emergency food assistance, monitoring conditions in temporary shelters, and coordinating with relevant sectors to address emerging protection concerns.

Child Protection:

- DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) awareness reached 6,413 additional people, including 257 persons with disabilities. Cumulatively, DRR awareness has reached 30,313 people.
- PFA (Psychological First Aid) was provided to 1,101 children and 613 caregivers. Cumulatively, 5,525 children and 2,617 caregivers have received PFA.
- PSS (Psychosocial Support Services) was provided to 1,313 children and 442 caregivers. Cumulatively, 7,953 children and 2,447 caregivers have received PSS.
- Two UASC (two girls) were reunified with their families, and two missing children (1 girl and 1 boy) were reunited. Cumulative reunifications now stand at 18 children (9 UASC and 9 missing children).
- Thirty-one additional children were referred to other service providers, bringing the cumulative number of referrals to 138 children. An additional four children received emergency kits in Camp 1W, bringing the cumulative number of children receiving emergency kit support to 32.

Gender Based Violence:

- Core GBV services, including case management, PFA, PSS, referrals, and community outreach, continue with operational adjustments, where required, to ensure uninterrupted support for women, girls, and other vulnerable populations across the camps.
- During 12–13 July, a total of 2,091 individuals (1,246 women, 237 girls, 167 boys, and 441 men) received PFA services to address immediate psychosocial needs and ensure timely support for affected individuals. Cumulatively, 4,241 individuals (2,365 women, 510 girls, 334 boys, and 1,032 men, including 64 persons with disabilities) have received PFA services.
- During 12–13 July, a total of 580 individuals (392 women, 126 girls, 25 boys, and 37 men) received PSS services. Cumulatively, 1,367 individuals (869 women, 403 girls, 26 boys, and 69 men, including 12 persons with disabilities) have received PSS services.
- During 12–13 July, 130 individuals (61 women, 51 girls, 6 boys, and 12 men, including four persons with disabilities) were referred to temporary shelter services. Cumulatively, 353 individuals (216 women, 51 girls, 6 boys, and 80 men, including 17 persons with disabilities) have been referred to temporary shelter services.
- During 12–13 July, monsoon preparedness awareness-raising activities reached 2,333 individuals (1,344 women, 491 men, 305 girls, and 193 boys, including 26 persons with disabilities). Cumulatively, 4,631 individuals (2,829 women, 305 girls, 193 boys, and 1,304 men, including 76 persons with disabilities) have participated in monsoon preparedness awareness sessions.
- During 12–13 July, 110 dignity kits were distributed to women and adolescent girls whose shelters were damaged or who were identified as highly vulnerable. Cumulatively, 189 dignity kits have been distributed to highly vulnerable women and girls, including three persons with disabilities.

- Staff and volunteers continue to coordinate closely with community leaders, Site Management, and other humanitarian actors to identify vulnerable households, provide timely referrals, and ensure uninterrupted access to essential GBV services.

Challenges/Needs:

Protection:

- Continued rainfall has prolonged the need for shelter repair materials, particularly for households living in partially damaged shelters, newly arrived families with inadequate shelter conditions, and other households with heightened vulnerabilities.
- Temporary Communal Shelters, particularly Learning Centres, continue to present protection concerns due to inadequate weatherproofing, limited privacy, and insufficient basic items such as floor mats, affecting the dignity and well-being of displaced families.
- Continued reports of theft and insecurity in shelters have contributed to fear among affected households, while women and adolescent girls in temporary shelters continue to report privacy and safety concerns.
- Community members expressed frustration over repeated assessments without timely assistance. Continued support for shelter repairs, drainage improvements, health and WASH services, and protection monitoring remains critical for households living in damaged shelters and landslide-prone areas.

Child Protection:

- Waterlogged conditions, damaged pathways, and weather-related closures have reduced session attendance and delayed home-based child protection services across multiple camps (2E, 4, 7, 8W, 9, 11, and 19) and host community locations. The closure of Learning Centres has also increased the presence of children on roads, near drains, and around canals.
- Drowning risks remain high across all camps. Children have been observed playing and catching fish in floodwater and large drains during heavy rainfall (including in Nayapara RC and multiple camps), increasing the risk of being swept away by strong currents, falling into deep water, and sustaining serious injuries.
- Flood-affected caregivers are occupied with cleaning shelters, repairing damage, and recovering belongings, resulting in reduced supervision of children (particularly in Camp 1W and host community locations).
- Community members in Camp 2W have reported attempts by criminal groups to steal property during the disruption caused by the adverse weather conditions. As a result, some families are staying awake at night due to security concerns.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Heavy rainfall has created temporary access challenges for some women and girls seeking to reach MPWCs and other GBV services.
- Communities remain concerned that further rainfall could cause additional damage to shelters. Women and girls are increasingly approaching volunteers for support related to shelter assistance and relocation.
- The need for temporary shelter continues to increase; however, limited space within WGSS constrains the ability to accommodate individuals requiring emergency shelter.
- Increased psychosocial support needs among women and girls continue to place pressure on available GBV response, case management, and support services.

PARTNERS:

Protection: UNHCR, Action Aid Bangladesh, HI, CODEC, IOM, BRAC, Caritas Bangladesh, DRC, Oxfam, Mukti Cox's Bazar, NRC, BLAST, FIVDB.

Child protection: ActionAid Bangladesh, BRAC, Terre des Hommes (TdH), International Rescue Committee (IRC), DSS, Save the Children, World Vision Bangladesh, Caritas Bangladesh, GUK, Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB), YPSA, BITA, CODEC, COAST Foundation, Good Neighbours Bangladesh, and ASD.

Gender Based Violence: UNFPA-AAB, BRAC and Mukti; UNHCR-Action Aid Bangladesh, BRAC and CODEC; UNICEF-IRC; UN Women- ActionAid and Nari Maitree; IOM- PULSE BD, CARE- Mukti Cox's Bazar; IRC - AID Comilla, BNPS, Nari Maitree, YPSA and PULSE BD; World Vision and DRC.



HEALTH SECTOR

Lead Agency: WHO

Impact Summary:

- A rapid assessment of the operational status of health facilities conducted on 12 July found that all health facilities remained functional. No facility reported service interruptions, closures, or structural damage affecting health service delivery.
- Health facilities reported an increasing trend in suspected acute watery diarrhea (AWD), acute febrile illness, skin diseases, and suspected dengue cases, highlighting the heightened public health risks associated with the ongoing monsoon season.
- Continuous rainfall, localized flooding, and landslides continued to disrupt routine community-based health activities across several camps.

Response:

- The WHO-led and IOM-led Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee (EPR TC) maintained heightened operational readiness of all 17 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs), 13 designated Medical Hubs, and the 33-ambulance Disaster Response Unit (DRU) network, ensuring rapid deployment, continuity of essential health services, and uninterrupted emergency referral capacity in areas affected by heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides.
- The WHO-supported Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) continued close monitoring of the evolving public health situation, coordinating with Health Sector partners to track trends in priority diseases, assessing operational constraints affecting service delivery, and support timely preparedness and response actions.
- In the most affected camps, community-based health activities were temporarily limited to the dissemination of priority health messages on flood-related risks and disease prevention.

Challenges/Needs:

- The increasing number of suspected AWD, acute febrile illness, skin diseases, and suspected dengue cases requires strengthened disease surveillance, timely reporting, enhanced risk communication, and sustained public health preparedness measures.
- Maintaining uninterrupted coordination, real-time information sharing, and standardized implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS) across all emergency health partners remains essential to support rapid operational decision-making and an effective health response throughout the monsoon season.

PARTNERS: WHO (Leadership and Coordination), IOM, UNHCR, BRAC, IRC, Friendship, GK, BDRCS, RTMI/UNFPA, HMBDF, and other Health Sector partners.



NUTRITION SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Following a reduction in rainfall intensity during the reporting period, attendance at Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) improved. However, access remains challenging in some locations due to slippery roads, localized waterlogging, and damage to household surroundings.

Response:

- Due to the heavy rainfall experienced last week, approximately 15–20 per cent of beneficiaries missed scheduled nutrition services. Outreach volunteers are prioritizing the identification and follow-up of these beneficiaries to ensure continuity of care and minimize service gaps.
- Despite power outages and other weather-related disruptions, staff continued providing nutrition services by using flashlights and rechargeable LED lights, where necessary, to ensure uninterrupted delivery of essential services across all 41 INFs.

Challenges/Needs:

- No major operational challenges were reported during the reporting period. Nutrition partners remain prepared to accommodate the anticipated increase in caseloads as beneficiaries who missed scheduled services due to heavy rainfall return for follow-up and routine nutrition services.

PARTNERS: Concern, Friendship, GK, SHED, UNICEF and WFP.



EDUCATION SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF and Save the Children

Impact Summary:

- A Day 3 rapid assessment was conducted to determine the extent of damage across the Education Sector. A total of 1,439 education facilities were reported damaged, including 1,366 Learning Centres, 34 CBLFs, and three community schools. Of the damaged facilities, 386 are severely damaged (collapsed, dangerous, or unusable), 920 have sustained moderate damage, and 94 have minor damage. An additional 34 newly reported damaged facilities are currently being assessed to determine the severity of damage. Facilities requiring reconstruction or repair are located across 29 camps: 01E, 01W, 02E, 02W, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08E, 08W, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, and 27.
- Many classrooms have been waterlogged, while some have lost their roofs and walls. Others have collapsed or are at risk of collapse, posing a threat to neighbouring shelters. Additionally, 78 learning centres have been used as temporary safe shelters.
- Learning materials have also been damaged, including textbooks, workbooks, floor mats, blackboards, and other classroom materials.
- This situation is particularly urgent as the new academic year is scheduled to begin on 26 July, with new learners expected to enrol; however, approximately 20 per cent of education facilities remain non-operational.

Response:

- All learning facilities were closed from 9 July to 26 July (one day earlier than planned) for the academic break.
- Fourteen Education Sector partners completed the Day 3 assessment tool to collect more detailed information on facility damage and the number of children affected.
- The primary response priorities are the reconstruction, repair, or relocation of damaged facilities, coordination with CiCs and other stakeholders, including SCCCM partners, and the replacement of damaged teaching and learning materials.

Challenges/Needs:

- A significantly high number of education facilities (1,439) have been damaged to date, including both previously damaged facilities and those newly affected by the monsoon.
- Continued heavy rainfall and the scale of the damage are expected to prolong reconstruction and repair efforts.
- Landslides and soil erosion around education facilities are increasing safety risks for children attending classes and for families living near facilities that are at risk of collapse.

PARTNERS: BRAC, Caritas, CODEC, EDUCO, FIVDB, JCF, Mukti, NRC, PIB, IRC, SCI, SKUS, UNFPA, UNICEF, YPSA.



LIVELIHOODS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNHCR

Impact Summary:

- Despite continuous heavy rainfall, all seven Adolescent and Youth (A&Y) Centres remain operational. However, several centres have sustained partial damage to facilities and infrastructure, which may affect the quality and continuity of programme implementation.

- LSDS Skills Centres in Camps 1W, 2W, 8W, 8E, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 26, and 27 have been affected by the ongoing heavy rainfall. Rainwater is leaking into session rooms through damaged roofs, and parts of the roof structures have sagged, posing potential safety risks to staff and participants. Solar power systems have been damaged in some locations, while backup generators are non-functional, disrupting emergency electricity supply during power outages.

Response:

- At A&Y Learning Centres, temporary measures have been implemented where possible, including protecting learning materials, furniture, electronic equipment, and other programme assets from water damage.
- In Camp 18, a total of 13 families (134 individuals) were accommodated in the MPWC, including 24 adult men, 36 adult women, 33 girls, and 41 boys, as well as three persons with disabilities (two males and one female). UN Women provided dry food and drinking water and coordinated with Site Management and WFP to facilitate the provision of hot meals.
- A total of 72 community volunteers (LSDS, Protection, and GBV Prevention and Response) and partner staff continue to provide regular services and maintain field-level operations across the camps.
- In Camp 13, facilities operated by World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) and Mukti Cox's Bazar sustained minor damage and have been temporarily closed. The CiC of Camp 13 convened an inter-sector coordination meeting involving sector focal points, block-level Head Majhis, the Disaster Management Unit, and women representatives. As of the latest update, 95 families had been relocated due to minor landslides.

Challenges/Needs:

- Livelihoods training is conducted in MPWCs, which also serve as emergency shelters. Currently, MPWCs are hosting women and children, with some facilities accommodating more than 100 individuals. Urgent coordination with FSS is required to ensure the provision of hot meals, and with SCCCM to support the provision of NFIs, as these costs are not covered under existing MPWC training budgets.
- Water leakage and damaged infrastructure are reducing the availability of safe and suitable spaces for LSDS sessions, counselling services, and other programme activities.
- Damaged solar power systems and non-functional generators, particularly in Camp 1W, are limiting access to backup electricity during power interruptions.
- Continued heavy rainfall may further deteriorate facilities and disrupt service delivery if repairs are not undertaken promptly.

PARTNERS: MUKTI, UNFPA, UN Women, AAB, JNUS, SKUS, RWWS, NM, PLAN, WVB, NRC.



BHASAN CHAR

No significant impacts have been reported. The situation continues to be closely monitored, and preparedness measures remain in place in coordination with the relevant government authorities to support a timely response, if required.