

Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #2

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

as of 7 July 2026



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Background

Heavy to very heavy rainfall continues to affect Cox's Bazar and the wider Chattogram Division, with saturated ground conditions sustaining a high risk of landslides, flash flooding and localized waterlogging, particularly across the hilly refugee camps. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), these conditions are expected to persist over the next 48 hours. Local Cautionary Signal No. 3 remains in force for the maritime ports of Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Mongla, and Payra, while BMD forecasts heavy (44–88 mm/24 hrs) to very heavy (>88 mm/24 hrs) rainfall across the Chattogram Division.

According to the BMD, the weather conditions are associated with the active monsoon circulation linked to the Monsoon Land Depression, which has moved northwestwards over south Jharkhand and adjoining Odisha after weakening over land. Although the depression is moving away from Bangladesh, its associated monsoon circulation continues to influence weather conditions across the country.

According to the BMD Weather Station in Cox's Bazar, 129 mm of rainfall was recorded during the 24-hour period ending at 06:00 hrs on 7 July 2026, contributing to further ground saturation and increasing the risk of additional landslides and localized flooding.

The prolonged heavy rainfall continues to have widespread impacts across the Rohingya refugee camps. According to the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Daily Incidents Dashboard Report, since 20:00 hrs on 4 July 2026 until 7 July 2026, 10:00 hrs, a total of 160 incidents were reported across 33 camps, affecting 15,813 individuals (3,380 households).

KEY FIGURES*

(from 20:00 hrs 4 July 2026 to 10:00
hrs 7 July 2026)

15,813
REFUGEES
AFFECTED

10
REFUGEE
FATALITIES

10
REFUGEES
INJURED

3,182
REFUGEES
DISPLACED

160
CUMULATIVE
INCIDENTS
REPORTED

52
LANDSLIDES

83
WIND/STORMS

14
FLOODS

1,614
SHELTERS
PARTIALLY
DAMAGED

10
SHELTERS
TOTALLY
DAMAGED

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

The incidents included 83 wind/storm incidents, 52 landslides, 14 floods, three drowning incident, and two infrastructure hazards. A total of 10 people lost their lives (on 5 July, two fatalities were reported due to drowning, while on 6 July, eight fatalities were reported due to landslides), 10 were injured, and 3,182 individuals were temporarily displaced. The severe weather damaged 1,614 shelters partially and destroyed 10 shelters completely, while 391 other facilities, 108 latrines, 24 water points, 20 learning centres, two mosques, 465 retaining walls, 104 pathways, 74 stairways, eight roads, and seven bridges were also damaged.

The camps experiencing the highest humanitarian impacts included Camp 10 (1,891 affected individuals), Camp 6 (1,375), Camp 12 (1,255), Camp 5 (1,149), Camp 1W (1,003), Camp 11 (988), Camp 7 (733), Camp 16 (683), Camp 18 (674), and Camp 14 (625). The highest levels of shelter damage were reported in Camp 11 (213 partially damaged shelters), Camp 12 (191), Camp 9 (119), Camp 16 (88), Camp 10 (87), Camp 18 (84), Camp 2W (80), Camp 19 (68), Camp 6 (55), and Nayapara RC (46), highlighting the concentration of impacts across these locations.

Outside the camps, one local resident reportedly died after a landslide caused by a hill collapse struck his house in the Sattar Ghona area of Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila [1]

Humanitarian partners continue to work in close coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, including the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), local administration, the Fire Service and Civil Defence, and the Armed Police Battalion (APBN) to support search and rescue operations, conduct rapid assessments, and coordinate emergency response across the affected camps.

Weather outlook

With heavy to very heavy rainfall forecast to continue over the next 48 hours, the humanitarian situation remains highly dynamic. The combination of persistent rainfall, saturated soils, and unstable slopes is expected to maintain a high risk of additional landslides, flash flooding, shelter damage, infrastructure disruptions, and further displacement, particularly across the hilly camps of Ukhiya and Teknaf.

Humanitarian partners are advised to maintain heightened preparedness, closely monitor official weather advisories, continue monitoring high-risk locations and the most affected camps, and exercise caution during all field movements.

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

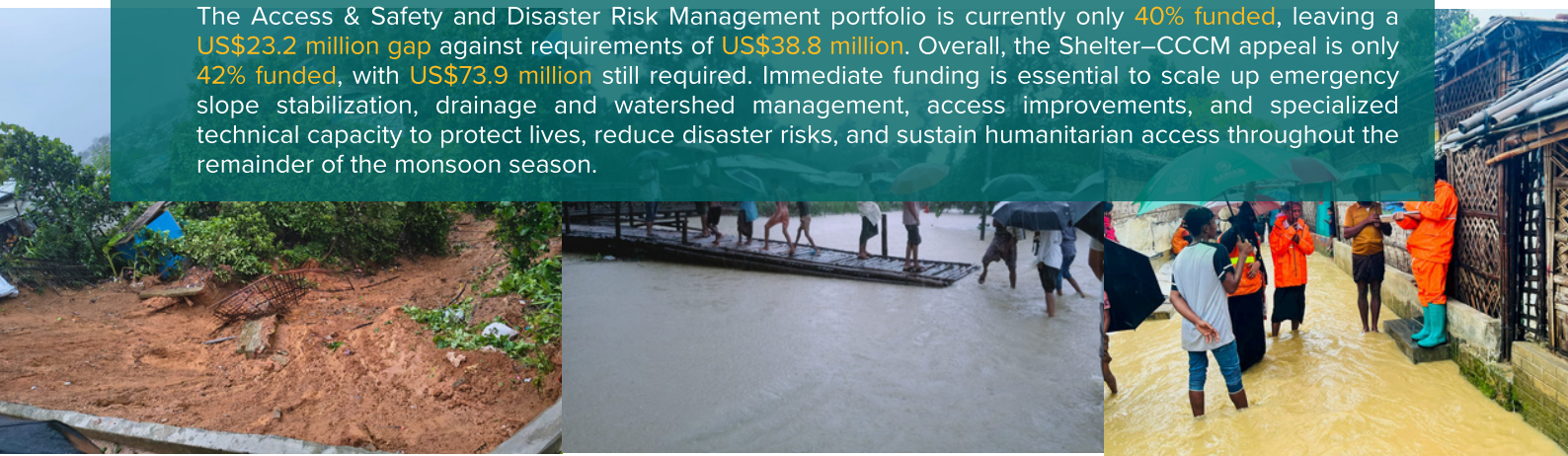


SHELTER-CCCM ADVOCACY AND FUNDING GAPS

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. While funding gaps persist across the response, the Shelter-CCCM Sector is particularly highlighted given its heightened importance during a crisis of this nature, where maintaining safe access, reducing disaster risks, and ensuring humanitarian operations are essential.

The Access & Safety and Disaster Risk Management portfolio is currently only **40% funded**, leaving a **US\$23.2 million gap** against requirements of **US\$38.8 million**. Overall, the Shelter-CCCM appeal is only **42% funded**, with **US\$73.9 million** still required. Immediate funding is essential to scale up emergency slope stabilization, drainage and watershed management, access improvements, and specialized technical capacity to protect lives, reduce disaster risks, and sustain humanitarian access throughout the remainder of the monsoon season.



INTER-SECTOR RESPONSE



SHELTER-CCCM SECTOR

Lead Agencies: IOM and UNHCR

Impact Summary:

- Heavy monsoon rainfall continued to affect multiple camps, causing flash flooding, waterlogging, soil erosion, slope instability, landslides, shelter damage, infrastructure damage, and temporary displacement. Weather-related incidents were reported across both UNHCR and IOM areas, including Camps 1W, 2E, 2W, 3, 4, 4 Extension, 5, 6, 7, 8E, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, and 27.
- Shelter and infrastructure damage was reported across affected locations. In UNHCR areas, 74 shelters were partially damaged, no shelters were fully damaged, while 53 infrastructure assets or facilities were affected, including latrines, water tanks, water points, retaining walls, pathways, stairs, guide walls, toilets, and learning centres. In IOM areas, damage to 271 shelters was initially reported. Subsequent Rapid Damage Verification confirmed 170 households (933 individuals) with partial shelter damage, while one household (nine individuals) was displaced. An additional 34 infrastructure-related incidents affected 206 households (839 individuals), including slope failures and damage to roads, pathways, stairs, and drainage systems.
- Flooding, landslides, and related displacement impacts were reported across several camps. In Camp 3, 11 households (45 individuals) were affected, including five learning centres impacted by flooding. In Camp 5, 10 households (93 individuals) were temporarily relocated to relatives' shelters. In Camp 6, 218 households (1,085 individuals) were relocated to safer locations. One additional household was temporarily relocated following a landslide in Camp 4, with no injuries reported.

Response:

- Emergency response mechanisms remained fully activated across affected camps. Site Management Support staff, volunteers, Disaster Management Units, Camp Disaster Management Committees, community volunteers, and Search and Rescue teams continued monitoring, awareness-raising, early warning, rapid reporting, temporary relocation, and emergency response activities in high-risk areas.
- Joint Rapid Damage Verification was completed for 268 reported incidents, representing 98.9% of all reported cases in IOM areas. Verification confirmed 170 households across 11 camps as eligible for shelter assistance, including Camps 8E, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, and 24. Shelter assistance materials were distributed to 153 households during the reporting period.
- Emergency mitigation and risk-reduction measures continued across affected locations. These included drainage cleaning, soil removal, the installation of tarpaulin and black plastic sheeting on unstable slopes, and repairs to slope protection structures. Overall, 3,044 metres of drainage were cleaned, 85 cubic metres of soil were removed, 413 square metres of unstable slopes were covered, and 652 square metres of slope protection structures were repaired across Camps 8E, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19. Coordination with camp-level stakeholders continued to support coordinated response planning and implementation.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continued rainfall and saturated soil conditions are increasing the risk of further landslides, slope failures, soil erosion, flash flooding, waterlogging, and additional damage to shelters and community infrastructure, particularly on high-risk slopes, in low-lying areas, adjacent to drainage channels, and within densely populated settlements.
- Preventive relocation remains a critical priority for households residing in landslide-prone areas. Additional support from Government authorities and CiCs is required to facilitate relocation to safer locations, including the identification of suitable land for temporary or longer-term relocation.
- Protection, safety, and public health risks remain elevated, particularly for children, Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), and households living near floodwaters, drainage channels, unsafe ponds, pits, and unstable slopes.

- Continued hazard fencing, referral of high-risk cases, mobility assistance, dissemination of referral pathways, health-risk awareness activities, vector-control monitoring, and regular follow-up are required to mitigate risks and prevent accidents and waterborne disease outbreaks.

PARTNERS: UNHCR, IOM, Site Management Support partners, DRC, MBSS, SMS staff and volunteers, Disaster Management Units, Camp Disaster Management Committees, Camp Coordination actors, Search and Rescue teams, community volunteers, and CiCs.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Impact Summary:

- Emergency food assistance was initiated in response to the impacts of the heavy rainfall. Volunteers were deployed to clear mud and debris and reinforce high-risk areas with tarpaulins. Fortified biscuits were distributed as an immediate response, followed by the provision of hot meals to affected households. As of 6 July, 2,376 individuals (467 households) had received emergency food assistance.

Challenges/Needs:

- Flooded roads, damaged access routes, and debris are constraining the timely delivery of food assistance to affected communities.
- Additional food stocks and logistical capacity may be required should adverse weather conditions persist and further displacement occur.
- Food-insecure and highly vulnerable households, particularly female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and families with young children, may require sustained emergency food support.

PARTNERS: WFP (lead agency) and partners: YPSA, CODEC, SHED, and RIC.



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Rapid assessments were conducted to determine damage to WASH infrastructure. Reported damages include: 609 latrines (573 partially damaged and 36 fully damaged); 188 bathing cubicles (184 partially damaged and four fully damaged); nine Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) sites (eight partially damaged and one fully damaged); 42 tubewells with hand pumps (41 partially damaged and one fully damaged); 11 tap stands (eight partially damaged and three fully damaged); two dams/water reservoirs in Camp 22 (partially damaged); and 11 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) (partially damaged).

Response:

- Rapid assessments were conducted by WASH partners.
- Coordination continued with CiC Offices, SCCCM, and other relevant stakeholders.
- Planning is underway for the repair of damaged facilities and the distribution of emergency WASH supplies to affected households, where required.

Challenges/Needs:

- Desludging operations are facing significant challenges, as many pit latrines are overflowing due to rainwater infiltration.
- Continuous heavy rainfall is slowing repair and rehabilitation activities, while difficult access conditions in some areas are hampering assessment and repair efforts.
- Landslides and soil erosion around WASH facilities are increasing the risk of further damage, service disruption, and public health concerns.

PARTNERS: ANANDO, BDRCS, BRAC, BRAC-PF, CARE, CPI-YPSA, CARITAS, COAST, DSK, IRB, NGOF, NRC, OXFAM, SCI, TDH, WV, YPSA-CPI, 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:

General Protection:

- Heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and landslides resulted in the temporary displacement of affected households. Families relocated to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs) or stayed with relatives, while some remained in unsafe shelters due to concerns about theft and loss of belongings.
- Flooding, muddy pathways, damaged stairways, and overflowing or damaged WASH facilities significantly restricted safe access to essential services, disproportionately affecting children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and pregnant women.
- Flooding and damage to WASH facilities, coupled with prolonged cloudy weather which affected the functionality of many solar lighting systems non-functional, significantly reduced safe access to latrines and bathing facilities after dark. Women and girls were particularly reluctant to use these facilities due to safety concerns, while the continued presence of organized groups in some affected areas further heightened perceptions of insecurity.

Child Protection:

- Six Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) were affected across two camps, including two MPCs in Camp 5 and four MPCs in Camp 4. One MPC in Camp 18 is currently being used as an emergency shelter.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Flooding damaged WASH facilities and caused waterlogging around Women-Friendly Spaces (WFSs), Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs), Women-Led Support Spaces (WLSSs), and camp roads. These conditions hampered the movement of staff and volunteers, disrupted GBV service provision, and reduced access to services.

Response:

General Protection:

- The Protection Emergency Response Unit (PERU) was activated on a limited scale across affected camps. Protection actors intensified monitoring in flood- and landslide-prone areas, identified households at risk, promoted safe relocation, and referred at least 14 households, including vulnerable families, to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs). Additional affected families were supported to relocate to relatives' shelters where appropriate.
- Community volunteers disseminated monsoon safety messages through more than 125 community awareness sessions, including child safety messaging in waterlogged areas, while strengthening early warning dissemination, risk communication, and community-based monitoring. Volunteers also supported the rapid identification of protection risks, assistance to persons with specific needs, and community-level emergency preparedness and response.
- Protection teams provided Psychological First Aid (PFA), facilitated referrals for protection concerns, and coordinated closely with Site Management, Shelter, GBV, Child Protection, Health, and other sectors to support affected households.

Child Protection:

- Psychological First Aid (PFA) was provided to 273 children and 21 caregivers, offering immediate emotional support and helping them manage stress and distress associated with the emergency. In addition, 300 children, including 11 children with disabilities, received Psychosocial Support (PSS) and two girls were referred for additional support services.

Gender-Based Violence:

- GBV partners provided Psychological First Aid (PFA) to 67 individuals (51 female, 16 male) and referred 31 individuals (23 female, 8 male) were referred to Shelter, Site Management, and Health services. Ten women and girls received temporary daytime shelter support through WFSs and dignity kits were distributed to four women and girls. Assessments are ongoing to identify additional women and girls requiring dignity kits and to update emergency stock levels for future distributions.

Challenges/Needs:

General Protection:

- Many households remain reluctant to relocate from high-risk areas or move to Temporary Communal Shelters due to concerns over security of belongings, privacy, dignity, and cultural considerations, increasing their exposure to General Protection
- Many households remain reluctant to relocate from high-risk areas or move to Temporary Communal Shelters due to concerns regarding the security of belongings, privacy, dignity, and cultural considerations, increasing their exposure to landslide and flood risks.
- Continued heavy rainfall is hampering humanitarian access, delaying response activities, and placing additional pressure on protection and emergency response capacities.
- Immediate rehabilitation of damaged pathways, slope protection structures, shelters, lighting systems, and WASH facilities is required to restore safe access and reduce protection risks, particularly for persons with specific needs.
- Newly arrived households holding Joint Assistance Cards (JACs) require timely access to humanitarian assistance to reduce their vulnerability during the ongoing emergency.

Child Protection:

- Flooding and landslide risks continue to threaten Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) and Multi-Purpose Child and Adolescent Centres (MPCACs), disrupting service provision and increasing safety risks for children and surrounding communities.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Waterlogging and flooding affecting WFSs and WGSSs in Camps 1E, 7, 11, 15, 16, and 20 have hampered staff and volunteer movement, limiting service delivery and restricting safe access for women and girls.

PARTNERS:

General Protection: UNHCR, HI, CODEC, IOM, BRAC, FIVDB, IRC, DRC, ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB), and NRC.

Gender-Based Violence: UNFPA, UNHCR, Mukti, ActionAid Bangladesh, BRAC, Good Neighbours Bangladesh, World Vision, Caritas Bangladesh, CODEC, and DRC.



HEALTH SECTOR

Lead Agency: WHO

Impact Summary:

- All fatalities resulting from heavy rainfall and landslides were reported through the Health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) to the Civil Surgeon Office and the RRRC.
- All health facilities across the camps remained operational, with uninterrupted delivery of essential health services and no reported disruptions to access or service delivery.
- Medical Hubs continued to provide routine health services while maintaining surge capacity for rainfall-related trauma and emergency cases, ensuring the continuity of referral services.

Response:

- The WHO-led Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee (EPR TC), through the WHO-supported HEOC under the leadership of the Health Sector, maintained continuous coordination and emergency readiness with the Civil Surgeon Office, RRRC, CiC Offices, Site Management, CHFPs, and health partners. The EPR TC (WHO and IOM) conducted a joint field visit to landslide-affected areas in Camps 15 and 11 to assess the health situation and the continuity of services.

- Seventeen Mobile Medical Teams (13 in Ukhia and 4 in Teknaf), including three Core Teams and 14 Surge Teams, remained on standby for rapid deployment. Incident Commanders maintained continuous coordination with CHFPs, CiC Offices, and Site Management. No MMT deployment was required during the reporting period.
- Thirteen Medical Hubs (12 PHCs and one Field Hospital; 10 in Ukhia and three in Teknaf) continued to provide specialized emergency care, trauma stabilization, and referral management services. Thirty-three DRU ambulances remained on alert for emergency referral and transportation, equipped with the required emergency equipment and reporting mechanisms.

Response:

- Communication and coordination with field-level stakeholders (SMSD, camp and catchment focal points) and government-level counterparts remain challenging amid the rapidly evolving landslide situation, although these challenges are being managed through active liaison efforts.
- Damaged access roads and ongoing slope instability in Camps 15 and 11 continue to constrain the movement of assessment and response teams within some sub-blocks.
- Limited real-time information from the field continues to affect timely decision-making.

PARTNERS: WHO (Leadership and Coordination), IOM, BRAC, BDRCS, Friendship, RTMI/UNFPA, IRC, HMBDF, TDH and others.



NUTRITION SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- All 41 Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) remain fully functional despite continuous heavy rainfall. However, a few facilities have sustained partial damage due to strong winds and heavy rain.
- Challenging weather conditions and restricted mobility have affected community outreach services in several camps.
- A major landslide in Camp 15 claimed the life of a child under five years of age who was enrolled in the malnutrition prevention programme (36–59 months). Another child enrolled in the malnutrition prevention programme (6–23 months) was injured and referred to the MSF Hospital, where the child is currently receiving treatment.

Response:

- Immediate nutritional support was provided to affected beneficiaries and outreach teams conducted active follow-up to ensure continued support.
- Partners used mobile lights, torches, and candles inside the facilities to ensure continued services under poor lighting conditions. Facilities roofs and food items were protected using tarpaulins.

Challenges/Needs:

- Prolonged cloudy weather has significantly reduced the effectiveness of solar power systems at Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs), resulting in lighting constraints within facilities.
- Heavy rainfall has reduced beneficiary attendance at some sites. Waterlogging around facility entrances and inadequate drainage have further restricted safe and convenient access to services.
- Persistent rainfall and localized flooding have disrupted outreach activities, limiting staff access to target communities. Communication challenges due to poor network connectivity have also been reported in affected areas.

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



EDUCATION SECTOR

Lead Agencies: *UNICEF and Save the Children*

Impact Summary:

- Rapid assessments were conducted to determine the extent of damage across the Education Sector. Two learners were reported injured, while no injuries among volunteers were reported. A total of 45 Learning Centres are currently being used as temporary shelters by families whose homes were destroyed.
- A total of 678 learning facilities (660 Learning Centres and 18 CBLFs) have been damaged and require repair or reconstruction 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.
- Learning activities have been severely disrupted. Many classrooms are waterlogged, some have lost roofs and walls, while others have collapsed or are at risk of collapse, potentially causing damage to neighboring shelters. Learning materials, including textbooks, workbooks, floor mats, blackboards, and classroom supplies, have been damaged.

Response:

- Rapid assessments were conducted by Education Sector partners and coordination was maintained with CiCs and other stakeholders, including SCCCM.
- Planned response activities include repairing, reconstructing, or relocating damaged facilities and replacing damaged teaching and learning materials.

Challenges/Needs:

- An extremely high number of learning facilities have been damaged.
- Ongoing monsoon rains and the scale of destruction are likely to prolong reconstruction and repair efforts.
- Landslides and soil erosion around educational facilities are increasing safety risks for children attending classes and for nearby families living close to structures at risk of collapse.

PARTNERS: BRAC, CODEC, Mukti Cox's Bazar, Plan International Bangladesh, UNICEF.



LIVELIHOODS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Lead Agency: *UNHCR*

Impact Summary:

- In Camp 20, heavy rainfall inundated the IOM-PHALS Soap Production Centre with floodwater. As a result, 5 cartons of laundry soap wrappers, 33 cartons of laundry soap outer packaging cartons, 3 cartons of toilet soap wrappers, 17 cartons of toilet soap outer packaging cartons, 25,000 soap wrappers and raw materials, including 3 bags of caustic soda and 20 kg of ASO powder were damaged and rendered unusable.

Response:

- At the Soap Production Centre, although a number of packaging cartons were damaged by water, the soap bars themselves remained undamaged and were transferred to new cartons. Camp Personnel staff and volunteers are actively working to safeguard raw materials, equipment, and finished products from further damage.
- In Camp 17, volunteers from ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB) are conducting regular visits to affected locations and providing necessary assistance to affected communities in other camps.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continuous heavy rainfall has significantly damaged access roads, making them slippery and difficult to navigate. As a result, access to hilly and other affected areas remains challenging.

PARTNERS: PHALS and Action Aid Bangladesh