

Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #3

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

as of 8 July 2026



At the time of writing (17:00 hrs on 8 July 2026) verified reports confirm that a major landslide occurred in Camp 5 at approximately 14:15 on 8 July 2026, resulting in multiple casualties and injuries. Humanitarian partners, alongside government authorities and rescue teams, are actively responding on the ground. Additional information will be shared in Flash Update 4, scheduled for release on 9 July 2026.

Background

Heavy monsoon rainfall continues to affect Cox's Bazar District and the wider Chattogram Division, maintaining saturated ground conditions and a high risk of landslides, flash flooding, localized waterlogging, and wind-related damage, particularly across the hilly Rohingya refugee camps. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and the [BMD-FAO Landslide Forecasting System](#), between 150–380 mm of rainfall is forecast across Cox's Bazar over the next three days, creating conditions conducive to landslides in high-risk areas. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) also identifies Cox's Bazar as one of the districts at highest risk of flash flooding due to forecast above-normal rainfall and heavy upstream flows from northeastern India, with an estimated 504,500 people across eight upazilas and 74 unions potentially exposed.

According to the BMD Weather Station in Cox's Bazar, 69 mm of rainfall was recorded during the 24-hour period ending at 06:00 hrs on 8 July 2026, which falls within the heavy rainfall category. Although rainfall intensity has decreased compared to previous days, continued precipitation has sustained saturated ground conditions, prolonging the risk of further landslides, flash flooding, and localized flooding.

The prolonged monsoon continues to have widespread humanitarian impacts across the Rohingya refugee camps. According to the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Daily Incidents Dashboard, between 20:00 hrs on 4 July and 12:30 hrs on 8 July 2026, a cumulative 224 weather-related incidents were reported across the camps, affecting 20,448 individuals (4,344 households).

KEY FIGURES*

(from 20:00 hrs 4 July 2026 to 12:30
hrs 8 July 2026)

20,448

REFUGEES
AFFECTED

10

REFUGEE
FATALITIES

10

REFUGEES
INJURED

3,648

REFUGEES
DISPLACED

224

CUMULATIVE
INCIDENTS
REPORTED

74

LANDSLIDES

122

WIND/STORMS

16

FLOODS

2,187

SHELTERS
PARTIALLY
DAMAGED

13

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 comprised 122 wind/storm incidents, 74 landslides, 16 flood incidents, three drowning incidents, two fire incidents, and two infrastructure hazards. A total of 10 people lost their lives; 10 were injured, and 3,648 individuals were temporarily displaced.

On 5 July, two male children, aged two and six years, drowned in Kutupalong Registered Camp (KRC) and Camp 4 Extension, respectively. On 6 July, eight people lost their lives due to landslides triggered by heavy rainfall. In Camp 15, the landslide claimed the lives of three individuals: a three-year-old boy, a 44-year-old man, and a 39-year-old woman. In Camp 11, another landslide resulted in the deaths of four people, including two boys aged three and five years, a 13-year-old girl, and a 27-year-old woman. An additional five-year-old boy died in a landslide in Camp 7.

In addition, 2,187 shelters have been partially damaged, 13 shelters have been totally damaged while 644 facilities, including 35 learning centres, 147 latrines, 33 water points, and 429 other facilities, as well as critical infrastructure, including 603 retaining walls, 122 pathways, 91 stairways, eight bridges, and 13 roads, have sustained damage.

The highest numbers of affected individuals were reported in Camp 10 (2,543), Camp 12 (1,925), Camp 11 (1,622), Camp 6 (1,453), Camp 9 (1,242), Camp 5 (1,149), Camp 16 (1,075), Camp 1W (1,034), Camp 18 (813), and Camp 7 (809). The greatest levels of displacement occurred in Camp 6 (1,085 displaced individuals), while the highest numbers of damaged shelters were recorded in Camp 11 (372 partially damaged shelters), Camp 12 (288), Camp 9 (256), Camp 16 (160), and Camp 18 (110), highlighting the concentration of impacts in these locations.

Humanitarian partners continue to work in close coordination 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, support emergency response operations, and provide assistance to affected refugee and host communities.

Weather outlook

According to the [Bangladesh Meteorological Department \(BMD\)](#), active monsoon conditions are expected to persist in the coming days. Combined forecasts from the BMD–FAO Landslide Forecasting System and the NAWG Anticipatory Flash Flood Risk Analysis indicate continued risks of landslides, flash flooding, waterlogging, shelter damage, infrastructure disruptions, and displacement across Cox's Bazar.

In the Rohingya refugee camps, saturated soils and recent landslides have heightened the risk of further slope failures and flooding, particularly in low-lying and steep hillside areas.



Camps 3, 7, 8E, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 20 Extension remain at highest risk of landslides, while Camps 1W, 3, 20, and 20 Extension are among those most susceptible to flooding and waterlogging. Adjacent host community areas also remain vulnerable.

Potential impacts include restricted access due to inundated roads and damaged pathways, disruptions to WASH services, deterioration of shelters, and interruptions to humanitarian operations. The Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) advises sectors and partners to maintain heightened preparedness through close monitoring of weather conditions, dissemination of early warning messages, rapid damage assessments, upkeep of shelters and drainage systems, and readiness to relocate vulnerable households to Emergency Communal Relocation Centres (ECRCs) if required. The NAWG assessment should continue to inform preparedness and response planning alongside official BMD and FFWC forecasts and advisories.

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:

- Household and shelter impacts: Monsoon-related hazards affected 216 households (1,116 individuals) across 16 UNHCR-managed camps. In IOM-managed camps, heavy rainfall triggered 8 major landslides, 104 minor landslides, and eight incidents of waterlogging. A total of 629 shelters sustained damage, including 185 in UNHCR-managed camps (184 partially damaged and one fully damaged) and 444 in IOM-managed camps (443 partially damaged and one fully damaged), of which 26 shelters were affected by flooding.
- Displacement, relocation, and rescue: A total of 286 households were displaced, including 206 in UNHCR-managed camps and 80 in IOM-managed camps. An additional 128 households (680 individuals) were preventively relocated to safer locations in UNHCR-managed camps. Among displaced households in IOM-managed camps, 49 were relocated to Temporary Collective Shelters (TCSs) and 31 stayed with relatives or friends. Site Management Support (SMS) and Disaster Management Unit (DMU) volunteers, together with community members, assisted in the rescue of 652 individuals, while 256 households returned to their shelters after floodwaters receded. Three minor injuries were reported, with no fatalities.
- Infrastructure and access constraints: Significant damage was reported to camp infrastructure, including 97 retaining and guide walls, 165 slope protection structures, 55 pathways, 26 stairways, four culverts/bridges, two roads, 40 latrines, four bathing cubicles, one water point, three blocked drainage points, five community facilities, and 45 fallen trees. The damage has affected safe access, drainage systems, WASH services, and slope stability, requiring urgent repairs during the ongoing monsoon period.

Response:

- Immediate relocation and rescue support: SMS teams, DMU volunteers, and partners rapidly relocated 128 households (680 individuals) from high-risk areas and supported 80 displaced households with temporary accommodation (49 in TCSs and 31 with relatives), including the provision of food assistance. Rescue operations assisted 652 individuals, while 256 households returned to their shelters once conditions improved.
- Damage verification and sector coordination: Rapid Damage Verification (RDV) assessments are ongoing across both UNHCR- and IOM-managed areas. Field teams continue coordinating with Camp-in-Charges (CICs) and sector partners to prioritize assessments, emergency repairs, and referrals, supporting a timely and coordinated response
- Community awareness and monitoring: Early warning and safety messages, including flood safety and drowning prevention messaging, continue to be widely disseminated. Monitoring of flood-prone areas, unstable slopes, drainage systems, and weather conditions remains ongoing, with incident reporting continuing across all high-risk locations.

Challenges/Needs:

- Persistent monsoon hazards: Saturated soils, unstable slopes, elevated water levels, and continued rainfall continue to maintain a high risk of landslides, flash floods, and waterlogging, particularly in low-lying and hillside areas. Continued monitoring and early action remain critical.
- Shelter and relocation challenges: A total of 629 damaged shelters require timely repair and the distribution of emergency shelter materials within the 72-hour response window. Reluctance among some households residing in high-risk areas to relocate continues to hinder risk reduction efforts.
- Infrastructure rehabilitation constraints: Urgent repairs are required for 97 retaining and guide walls, 165 slope protection structures, 55 pathways, 26 stairways, drainage systems, and WASH facilities to restore safe access and prevent further deterioration. Ongoing rainfall continues to delay critical rehabilitation works.

PARTNERS: UNHCR, IOM, AAB, ACTED, BRAC, DRC, MBSS, supported by SMS and DMU volunteers, and Camp-in-Charges (CiCs).



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Impact Summary:

- A total of 270 newly affected households (1,359 individuals) received emergency food assistance, including fortified biscuits and hot meals, on 7 July. The Sector and its partners continue to support affected families by ensuring access to food during this challenging period.

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 continue to be conducted to determine damage to WASH infrastructure. Reported damages include 653 latrines (615 partially damaged and 38 fully damaged), 191 bathing cubicles (187 partially damaged and four fully damaged), 10 Faecal Sludge Treatment

- Plant (FSTP) sites (nine partially damaged and one fully damaged), 44 tubewells with hand pumps (43 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 continue to be conducted by WASH partners.
- Coordination continues with CiCs, SCCCM Sector and other stakeholders
- Thirteen latrines and four bathing cubicles have been repaired.

Challenges/Needs:

- Desludging operations continue to face significant challenges, as many pit latrines are overflowing due to rainwater infiltration.
- Continuous heavy rainfall continues to slow repair and rehabilitation activities.
- Landslides and soil erosion around WASH facilities continue to increase the risk of further damage and service disruption.

PARTNERS: ANANDO, BDRCS, BRAC, BRAC-PF, CARE, CPI-YPSA, CARITAS, COAST, DSK, DPHE, 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:

- Five Community Centers and three CFM Points were affected in camps 2W, 5, 18, 20, and Kutupalong RC (KRC) by flash flooding and landslides.
- Some displaced families reported theft of food, household belongings, and shelter materials during relocation.
- Children, women, older persons, and persons with disabilities continued to face heightened protection risks due to flooded pathways, damaged roads, and disrupted access to essential services. Families staying in temporary shelters also experienced overcrowding, limited privacy, inadequate sanitation facilities, and challenges in food preparation.
- Prolonged cloudy weather continued to affect solar lighting, leaving many areas in darkness during the evening and night. This further reduced safe access to latrines and bathing facilities, particularly for women and girls, who reported safety concerns when using these facilities after dark.
- Closure or inaccessibility of Learning Centres (LCs) due to flooding limited children's access to structured activities, while children were increasingly observed spending time playing in floodwater and waterlogged areas, exposing them to increased risks of drowning, injury, and waterborne diseases.

Child Protection:

- Six facility incidents were reported on 7 July, and an additional 30 facilities have now been reported as affected across 18 camps and three unions, bringing the cumulative total to 36 affected facilities. Multi-Purpose Centres/Multi-Purpose Child and Adolescent Centres (MPCs/MPCACs) remain the most affected facilities. Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs), Girl-Friendly Spaces (GFSs), a Child Protection (CP) Unit, and a Children and Adolescent Club have also been reported as affected.
- Six facilities are currently being used as emergency shelters (two MPCs/MPCACs, two CFSs, and two Learning Centres), hosting four families, in addition to the one MPC that was sheltering one family reported yesterday.
- Twenty-eight non-fatal drowning incidents involving children (12 girls and 16 boys) were reported across the camps. Camp 4 alone reported 26 cases (10 girls and 16 boys). In addition, two girls were injured by a landslide in Camp 11, and one boy was reported missing in Camp 20 Extension.
- A total of 57 families were relocated to other camps, while 88 individuals (15 girls, 14 boys, 21 women, and 25 men) were relocated from Camps 2W and 1W.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Due to heavy rainfall and flooding, several Women-Friendly Spaces (WFS) and Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) were affected, disrupting service provision: Camp 5 (Rainwater entered almost all rooms, damaging the shelter fencing and flooring. Group activities in other WGSS were also reduced due to waterlogging), Camp 7 (fencing was damaged, allowing rainwater to enter the facility), Camp 12 (rainwater entered the facility, leading to the temporary suspension of regular activities), Camp 17 (fencing was partially damaged), Camp 18 (group Psychosocial Support (PSS) sessions were suspended due to waterlogging at the camp entrance), Camp 6 (facility was affected by flooding).

Response:

General Protection:

- COM volunteers assisted CPP and SMS volunteers in supporting affected communities across Camps 1E, 3, 4, 5, 15, and 17. The teams supported more than 60 affected households to relocate to safer locations and continued to monitor the situation while providing necessary guidance and assistance.
- Six Community Centres (in Camps 1, 3, 4, 15, 16, and 22) are currently being used as temporary safe shelters. A total of 16 families have taken shelter in Community Centres located in Camps 3, KRC, 16, and 1E.
- Protection partners continued protection monitoring in flood-, landslide-, and soil erosion-prone areas, identifying households at risk, promoting safe relocation, facilitating referrals to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs), and referring protection concerns to relevant service providers.
- Protection partners continued disseminating monsoon safety and early warning messages, including targeted awareness for children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and other highly vulnerable individuals, while raising awareness of the risks associated with children playing in floodwaters.
- Protection partners continued providing Psychological First Aid (PFA) and facilitated more than 500 referrals to Site Management, Shelter, Child Protection, GBV, Health, and other sectors to support affected households and emergency response efforts.

Child Protection:

- Cumulatively, DRR awareness reached 2,662 individuals (1,586 children, 1,076 adults, including 86 persons with disabilities).
- Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) was provided to 1,263 children and 202 caregivers.
- Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) were provided to 1,847 children and 108 caregivers; 14 children were referred to other service providers, and 10 children received emergency kits.

Gender Based Violence:

- Psychological First Aid (PFA): 133 individuals (55 women, 24 girls, 29 men, and 25 boys) received PFA services to address immediate psychosocial needs.
- Psychosocial Support Services (PSS): 73 individuals (44 women, 17 girls, and 12 men) received PSS.
- Dignity kits were distributed to 39 females whose shelters were damaged (30 women and nine adolescent girls), including three persons with disabilities.
- Thamis were distributed to eight women, and solar lights were provided to eight individuals.
- Twelve high-risk families were visited, and four families were successfully relocated to safer locations.
- Joint needs assessments were conducted with other sectors to identify immediate needs.
- WFS/WGSS facilities continued providing GBV case management, PSS, PFA, information sharing, and referral services where access remained possible.

Challenges/Needs:

General Protection:

- Many households, including newly arrived families, remain reluctant to relocate from landslide-prone areas due to concerns about losing their shelters, shelter plots, or personal belongings, despite the ongoing risk of landslides.
- Delays in the provision of essential assistance, including hot meals for families relocated to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs), have increased hardship, particularly for children and other vulnerable individuals.

- Flood-damaged roads and continued rainfall are restricting humanitarian access and disrupting protection services, limiting refugees' access to facilities such as Community Centres and Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Points.
- The continued rehabilitation of damaged pathways, slope protection measures, shelters, WASH facilities, and lighting remains a priority to restore safe access to services and reduce protection risks.

Child Protection:

- Child fatalities and drowning risks remain the primary concerns, with children observed playing in floodwaters, canals, and near unfenced ponds across several camps, often with limited caregiver supervision.
- Exposure of facilities to landslides and flooding remains a concern. One Multi-Purpose Child and Adolescent Centre (MPC) in Camp 8W is located adjacent to a landslide-affected hillside and is at risk of further collapse. Structural damage has also been reported in Camps 2E and 16, while roof leakages were reported in Nayapara RC.
- Flooded roads and network outages continue to disrupt access and services, limiting outreach, referrals, and participation in sessions. In addition, some at-risk families remain reluctant to relocate despite ongoing hazards

Gender-Based Violence:

- Heavy rainfall and waterlogging have restricted safe movement, limiting access to and participation in WGSS/WFS activities and other essential services. Damaged and inaccessible access routes continue to temporarily disrupt some WGSS awareness and outreach activities.

PARTNERS:

General Protection: UNHCR, DRC, IRC, NRC, Action Aid Bangladesh, HI, CODEC, IOM, BRAC.

Gender-Based Violence: IOM, PULSE Bangladesh Society, UNFPA-Mukti, UNICEF-BRAC, IRC -AID Comilla, BNPS and Nari Maitree, WV, UN Women-ActionAid and Nari Maitree, DRC, CARE-Mukti Cox's Bazar.



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, CiCs, Site Management, CHFPs, and health partners.
- Seventeen Mobile Medical Teams (13 in Ukhia and four in Teknaf), including three Core Teams and 14 Surge Teams, remained on standby for rapid deployment. Incident Commanders maintained continuous coordination with CHFPs, CiCs, and Site Management. No Mobile Medical Teams (MMT) deployment was required during the reporting period.
- Thirteen designated Medical Hubs (12 Primary Health Care Centres and one Field Hospital; 10 in Ukhia and three in Teknaf) remained fully operational, providing specialized emergency care, trauma stabilization, surge support, and referral management services. In parallel, 33 Disaster Response Unit (DRU) ambulances remained on operational alert to facilitate emergency referrals and patient transportation, supported by standardized emergency equipment and established reporting and coordination mechanisms.

Challenges/Needs:

- Rapidly evolving weather conditions and localized landslide risks continue to require sustained multi-level coordination and continuous information sharing among government authorities, camp management, and Health Sector partners to support timely operational decision-making.
- The timely collection and validation of field information remain challenging due to the dynamic nature of the emergency, underscoring the need for strengthened real-time reporting and coordinated situational awareness across all operational levels.

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



NUTRITION SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- At least 16 of the 41 Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) sustained minor structural damage following heavy rainfall. In addition, roof leakages were reported in nine INFs, affecting multiple service delivery points and necessitating temporary operational adjustments to ensure the continuity of services.
- Prolonged periods of heavy rainfall and limited daylight reduced solar power generation, resulting in inadequate or interrupted electricity supply in at least 18 INFs. This affected indoor lighting and created operational challenges for service delivery.
- Adverse weather conditions, including waterlogging, flooding, and slippery access roads, led to reduced beneficiary attendance at facilities. At least seven INFs were affected by waterlogging, making it particularly difficult for pregnant women, caregivers of young children, and other beneficiaries to access essential services.

Response:

- Nutrition services continued despite adverse weather conditions through temporary operational adjustments and the use of rechargeable lights and mobile flashlights during power outages.
- Facility roofs and food items were protected using tarpaulins and ropes. In one INF, in coordination with the Site Management partner, polythene sheets were installed as a temporary mitigation measure to reduce the risk of landslides and help stabilize the affected slope.
- Outreach activities were strengthened by implementing appropriate safety measures, including the provision of raincoats, umbrellas, and gumboots to staff and volunteers.

Challenges/Needs:

- Community outreach activities were disrupted in flooded sub-blocks and waterlogged catchment areas, as well as by poor road conditions. These challenges also restricted staff mobility and reduced community coverage, despite continued efforts to maintain essential services.
- Heavy rainfall has disrupted local network connectivity, adversely affecting communication. This may result in delays in reporting and coordination until network services are fully restored.

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



EDUCATION SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF and Save the Children

Impact Summary:

- Rapid assessments continue to be 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 (LCs) are currently being used as temporary shelters by families whose homes were destroyed.

- A total of 678 learning facilities (660 Learning Centres and 18 Community-Based Learning Facilities [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.
- Many classrooms are waterlogged; some have lost their roofs and walls, while others have collapsed or are at risk of collapse, posing a threat to neighboring shelters. Learning materials, including textbooks, workbooks, floor mats, blackboards, and classroom supplies, have also been reported damaged. As a result, learning activities have been severely disrupted.

Response:

- Rapid assessments were conducted by Education Sector partners and coordination was maintained with CiCs and other stakeholders, including SCCCM. A Day 3 assessment tool will be rolled out on 8 July to collect more detailed information on the extent of damage to facilities and the number of affected children.
- 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, Caritas Bangladesh, CODEC, EDUCO, FIVDB, HMBD Foundation, IRC, JCF, Mukti, NRC, UNICEF.



LIVELIHOODS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNHCR

Impact Summary:

- In Camp 13, a total of five organizations, World Vision Bangladesh, Mukti Cox's Bazar, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Plan International, are implementing LSDS activities, including dressmaking, tailoring, handicrafts, and upcycling/solid waste management. As of the latest update, two World Vision Bangladesh facility centres and two Mukti Cox's Bazar training rooms have been damaged to varying degrees, with rainwater entering the facilities. Training and production activities have been disrupted due to heavy rainfall.

Response:

- Field teams remain on high alert and will continue to closely monitor the situation, facilities and LSDS activities.

Challenges/Needs:

- Waterlogged conditions continue to restrict access, preventing facilitators and staff from accessing the facilities.

PARTNERS: WVI, Mukti Cxb.



BHASAN CHAR

Heavy rainfall has continued across Bhasan Char since 5 July. While no flash floods or landslides have been reported or observed to date, there is an increased risk to livelihoods, with agricultural crops experiencing waterlogging and remaining submerged. Bhasan Char continues to be under Local Cautionary Signal No. 3, however, no movement restrictions or access constraints have been reported.