

Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #5

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

as of 12 July 2026



Background

Heavy to very heavy monsoon rainfall continues to affect Cox's Bazar District and the wider Chattogram Division, maintaining saturated ground conditions and increasing the risk of landslides, flash flooding, localized waterlogging, and wind-related damage, particularly across the Rohingya refugee camps. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) Cox's Bazar Weather Station (#41992), heavy rainfall has persisted over the past week, with daily rainfall totals of 28 mm on 4 July, 240 mm on 5 July, 129 mm on 6 July, 69 mm on 7 July, 125 mm on 8 July, 99 mm on 9 July, 18 mm on 10 July, and 115 mm on 11 July 2026. Trace rainfall was recorded on 12 July, with observations still being compiled. Prolonged rainfall has kept soils saturated, maintaining conditions conducive to landslides and localized flooding across the camps and surrounding host communities.

The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) forecasts heavy (44–88 mm/24 hours) to very heavy (>88 mm/24 hours) rainfall across the Chattogram Division, including Cox's Bazar, during the 24-hour period commencing at 12:00 PM on 12 July. Although maritime cautionary signals for Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Mongla, and Payra ports have been lowered, fishing boats and trawlers operating in the North Bay have been advised to exercise caution. Continued rainfall is expected to sustain the risk of landslides, flash flooding, localized waterlogging, and temporary disruptions to humanitarian operations.

The latest BMD–RIMES five-day rainfall forecast (11–15 July) indicates an improving rainfall trend across most upazilas of Cox's Bazar, including Chakaria, Cox's Bazar

KEY FIGURES*

(from 20:00 hrs 4 July 2026 to 16:30
hrs 12 July 2026)

43,000

REFUGEES
AFFECTED

15

REFUGEE
FATALITIES

21

REFUGEES
INJURED

9,707

REFUGEES
DISPLACED

482

CUMULATIVE
INCIDENTS
REPORTED

164

LANDSLIDES

259

WIND/STORMS

42

FLOODS

5

DROWNING

1

LIGHTNING

4,327

SHELTERS
PARTIALLY
DAMAGED

19

SHELTERS
TOTALLY
DAMAGED

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



Sadar, Kutubdia, Maheshkhali, Pekua, and Ramu, where light to moderate rainfall is expected over the coming days. However, Ukhiya is forecast to receive locally heavy rainfall on 13 July (56 mm), while Teknaf remains the area of greatest concern, with very heavy rainfall (88 mm) forecast on 13 July, followed by moderate to heavy rainfall through 15 July. Consequently, localized flooding, waterlogging, and landslides remain possible, particularly in Teknaf and other vulnerable hillside locations where soils remain saturated.

Despite the expected improvement in rainfall across most of Cox's Bazar, humanitarian partners are advised to maintain heightened preparedness as saturated ground conditions.

continue to pose a significant risk of landslides and localized flooding. Particular attention should be given to Teknaf and Ukhiya, where heavier rainfall is forecast. Partners should continue to monitor official weather advisories, disseminate early warning messages, inspect shelters and critical infrastructure, maintain drainage systems, monitor high-risk slopes, and prepare for temporary relocation to designated Emergency Communal Relocation Centres (ECRCs), where necessary.

According to the [Rohingya Coordination Platform \(RCP\) Daily Incidents Dashboard](#), between 5 and 12 July 2026, a cumulative 482 weather-related incidents were reported across the camps, affecting 43,000 individuals (9,463 households). These included 259 wind/storm incidents, 164 landslides, 42 flood incidents, five drowning incidents, eight fire incidents, one lightning incident, and two infrastructure hazards. The incidents resulted in 15 fatalities, 21 injuries, and the temporary displacement of 9,707 individuals.

The fatalities include two children who drowned on 5 July in Kutupalong Registered Camp (KRC) and Camp 4 Extension, eight fatalities from landslides on 6 July (Camp 7 - one child; Camp 11 - four individuals, including three children; Camp 15 - three individuals), and five additional fatalities resulting from a major landslide in Block A-3 of Camp 5 on 8 July (5 children). According to the official Camp-in-Charge (CiC) report, the Camp 5 incident occurred at approximately 14:10 hrs, claimed the lives of five refugees and left eight others receiving treatment at various hospitals and Primary Health Centres.

Since the onset of the severe weather, 4,327 shelters have been partially damaged and 19 have have been completely destroyed. Damage has also been reported to 67 water points, 387 latrines, 53 learning centres, 11 mosques, 698 other facilities, and critical infrastructure, including 967 retaining walls, 229 pathways, 166 stairways, 17 roads, and 17 bridges. Windstorms have affected the highest number of households, while the largest numbers of affected individuals have been recorded in Camp 10 (5,514), followed by Camps 1W (4,017), 12 (3,470), 11 (2,623), 5 (2,109), 6 (1,945), 9 (1,764), 3 (1,719), 16 (1,707), and 14 (1,502), highlighting the concentration of impacts across the Ukhiya and Teknaf camp settlements.

According to the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), Cox's Bazar District has recorded 139,081 affected people, making it the second most affected district in the country after Chattogram. Government assistance has included the provision of BDT 245,000 in cash, 40.4 metric tons of rice, and 780 dry food packets, while an additional BDT 1 million and 159.6 metric tons of rice have been pre-positioned to support ongoing emergency operations.

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

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:

- Heavy rainfall, flash floods, waterlogging, landslides, windstorms, lightning, and soil erosion affected 3,443 households (14,238 individuals). A total of 4,749 individuals were relocated to safer locations, while a small number of households self-displaced due to safety concerns. Two individuals were injured following a lightning strike, with no fatalities reported during the reporting period.
- A total of 1,396 shelters were affected, including 1,391 partially damaged shelters and five fully damaged shelters. Damage was also reported to critical camp infrastructure and WASH facilities, including 252 retaining/guide walls, 85 pathways, 52 staircases, five bridges, 170 latrines, 12 bathing cubicles, and 12 fallen trees, increasing movement constraints, safety risks, and disruptions to essential services.
- The 2024 joint IOM–UNHCR assessment identified more than 25,000 households living in landslide-prone locations. Despite relocation and mitigation efforts, approximately 12,693 households remain in high-risk locations within IOM-managed camps, with a similar number in UNHCR-managed camps. In addition, more than 152,000 biometrically registered new arrivals currently lack formal access to shelter assistance, contributing to settlement in informal, unauthorized, and high-risk locations. To mitigate these challenges, the RCP/SCCCM Sector has already requested additional land from the RRRC for a Detailed Area Plan (DAP) and has incorporated all households into the meso-level risk-reduction plan.

Response:

- Site Management volunteers, CCCM teams, and partners supported evacuations, rescue operations, and the relocation of 4,749 individuals to safer locations, including transit sites, temporary communal shelters, and relatives' shelters. Site Management teams also continued advocating for the relocation of households from flood- and landslide-prone areas.
- Teams conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns, disseminated early warning messaging, conducted damage assessments, and continuously monitored high-risk locations. IOM and UNHCR also continued identifying exposed households and supporting risk-informed site planning, decongestion and relocation initiatives.
- Response teams coordinated with UNHCR, IOM, Camp-in-Charge offices, local authorities, and sector partners to facilitate emergency food and HEB assistance, shelter and NFI referrals, WASH follow-up, infrastructure assessments, protection referrals, and support for vulnerable or displaced households.

Challenges/Needs:

- Ongoing rainfall continues to expose households in low-lying, flood-prone, erosion-prone, and slope-adjacent locations to further hazards. Additional suitable land is required to support decongestion and the safe relocation of households in accordance with minimum site-planning and technical standards.
- The lack of a clear shelter-assistance framework for newly arrived individuals is contributing to the establishment of makeshift shelters and the reoccupation of vacated, condemned, or unauthorized locations. This undermines Site Management efforts to relocate households from landslide- and flood-prone areas.
- Urgent repairs are required for damaged pathways, staircases, retaining walls, culverts, latrines, and bathing facilities. Stronger inter-sector technical coordination is also needed to ensure that new WASH, education, and other service infrastructure does not compromise stabilized slopes, drainage systems, or other risk-mitigation structures. Relocated and displaced households require continued food, HEB, NFI, shelter, WASH, and protection assistance.

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



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Response:

- Sector partners are actively assisting with evacuations, emergency relocations, and the distribution of relief items, such as tarpaulins, food, and water purification supplies.
- Emergency food assistance continues through the distribution of fortified biscuits as an immediate response, followed by hot meals for affected families. Between 9 and 11 July, a total of 835 households (4,437 individuals) received emergency food assistance, including fortified biscuits and hot meals, in the affected camps. Cumulatively, since 6 July, WFP has distributed 7.2 metric tons (MT) of fortified biscuits and 37,276 hot meals to affected people (9,314 individuals from 1,798 households) across the camps.

PARTNERS: WFP and its partners (YPSA, CODEC, SHED, and RIC) are providing emergency food assistance, with additional support from other FSS Sector partners at the camp level.



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Joint assessments were conducted to assess damage to WASH infrastructure. Reported damage includes 849 latrines (781 partially damaged and 68 fully damaged), 240 bathing cubicles (219 partially damaged and 21 fully damaged), 18 FSTP sites (all partially damaged, including three sites with fully damaged sludge tanks), 54 tube wells with hand pumps (51 partially damaged and three fully damaged), 13 partially affected water treatment plants, 20 tap stands (13 partially damaged and seven fully damaged), and two partially damaged dams (water reservoirs in Camp 22). In addition, 11 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) were partially damaged. One water treatment plant was partially affected by a landslide.

Response:

- Joint assessments were carried out by WASH agencies, Camp Management Officers (CMOs), and Site Management (SM) teams to identify newly damaged facilities resulting from the rainfall.
- Non-food items (NFIs) distributed included 1,050 Aquatabs tablets and nine hygiene kits.
- Repairs were completed on 202 latrines, 240 bathing cubicles, three FSTP sites, 29 tube wells, two water treatment plants, and one tap stand.
- Twenty-one WASH facilities (18 latrines and three bathing cubicles) were decommissioned.

Challenges/Needs:

- Access remains challenging for response activities due to landslides and heavy rainfall.
- Most fully damaged infrastructure was affected by landslides and requires extensive site protection works before recovery can take place. Coordination and advocacy efforts with CiCs and Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) Sector are ongoing.
- In addition to the facilities mentioned above, several other WASH facilities are located in areas at risk of landslides. While these facilities are not currently disrupting service delivery, they have increased community concerns regarding safety and access.

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

Child Protection:

Child Protection partners continue to monitor the evolving situation and remain engaged in preparedness and coordination activities. Updates will be provided as further information becomes available.

Impact Summary:

Protection:

- Heavy rainfall and landslide risks continued to affect vulnerable households, with eight households displaced. Of these, three were relocated to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs), while five were accommodated by relatives or friends following protection interventions.
- Community infrastructure continued to be disrupted, with 18 Community-Based Protection (CBP) Centres and Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) desks affected by flooding, resulting in the temporary suspension of protection services at these locations.
- Many households remained reluctant to relocate from high-risk areas due to concerns about losing their shelters and belongings. Protection monitoring continued to identify reports of theft and looting from affected shelters during displacement and at night, including one incident in which a pregnant woman and her husband were physically assaulted while attempting to protect their shelter from looting.
- Persistent flooding, damaged infrastructure, and reduced lighting due to prolonged cloudy weather continued to restrict safe movement and access to essential services, disproportionately affecting children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

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 declined due to mobility constraints and inaccessible pathways.
- Flooding and water ingress have disrupted activities in Women Friendly Spaces (WFSs) and Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) in some locations, requiring temporary adjustments to programming. While no fatalities 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 continued monitoring.

Response:

Protection:

- Protection partners continued protection monitoring, rapid assessments, and coordination with Site Management and relevant sectors to identify households at risk, facilitate safe relocation, and refer protection concerns for timely follow-up. During the reporting period, eight displaced households were supported with relocation to Temporary Communal Shelters or safer locations with relatives, while additional high-risk households remained under close monitoring.
- Protection partners continued disseminating monsoon preparedness, landslide safety, and early warning messages through community volunteers, Community Outreach Members (COMs), religious leaders, and other community structures. During the reporting period, COMs reached 1,856 refugees, while community volunteers conducted household visits and awareness sessions reaching at least 171 individuals.
- Protection partners continued providing Psychological First Aid (PFA), individual support, and referrals for vulnerable households. During the reporting period, 115 affected individuals, including children, women, men, and persons with disabilities, received PFA and psychosocial support.

Gender Based Violence:

- Core GBV services, including case management, Psychological First Aid (PFA), psychosocial support (PSS), referrals, and community outreach, continued with operational adjustments where necessary to ensure uninterrupted support for women, girls, and other vulnerable populations across camp locations through case workers and volunteers.
- Between 9 and 11 July, a total of 2,083 individuals (1,068 women, 273 girls, 167 boys, and 575 men, including 64 persons with disabilities) received PFA services. These services addressed immediate psychosocial needs and ensured timely support for affected individuals. Cumulatively, 2,150 individuals (1,119 women, 273 girls, 167 boys, and 591 men, including 64 persons with disabilities) have received PFA services.

- Between 9 and 11 July, a total of 689 individuals (418 women, 251 girls, one boy, and 19 men, including 12 persons with disabilities) received PSS services. Cumulatively, 787 individuals (477 women, 277 girls, one boy, and 32 men, including seven persons with disabilities) have received PSS services.
- Between 9 and 11 July, 151 individuals (98 women and 53 men, including 13 persons with disabilities) were referred to health and temporary shelter services. Cumulatively, 221 individuals (153 women and 68 men, including 13 persons with disabilities) have been referred to these services.
- Between 9 and 11 July, monsoon preparedness awareness-raising activities reached 2,298 individuals (1,485 women and 813 men, including 50 persons with disabilities).
- Between 9 and 11 July, 19 dignity kits were distributed to women whose shelters were damaged or who were identified as highly vulnerable. Cumulatively, 77 dignity kits have been distributed to highly vulnerable women, including three persons with disabilities.

Challenges/Needs:

Protection:

- Many households continue to remain in, or return to, damaged or high-risk shelters due to concerns about losing their shelters and belongings, highlighting the need for continued protection monitoring and support for safe relocation.
- Persistent waterlogging has damaged pathways, stairways, drainage systems, toilets, and other community infrastructure, restricting safe movement and access to essential services, particularly for persons with disabilities, older persons, and other vulnerable groups.
- The immediate provision of shelter repair materials remains a priority, as families living in partially damaged shelters continue to face heightened protection risks during ongoing rainfall.
- Gaps in assistance for families staying in Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs), including inadequate food support and prolonged disruptions to solar-powered lighting, have affected living conditions and increased protection concerns, particularly at night.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Heavy rainfall has created temporary access challenges for some women and girls seeking to reach Multi-Purpose Women's Centres (MPWCs) and other GBV services.
- Communities remain concerned that further rainfall may cause additional damage to shelters. Many are approaching volunteers for shelter support and relocation assistance. Volunteers are coordinating with Site Management and Shelter teams in Camp 26 to facilitate support.
- The need for temporary shelter continues to increase; however, limited space within Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) constrains the ability to accommodate individuals requiring emergency shelter.
- Increasing psychosocial support needs among women and girls continue to place pressure on available GBV response and case management services.

PARTNERS:

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

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



HEALTH SECTOR

Lead Agency: WHO

Impact Summary:

- Since 4 July 2026, monsoon-related hazards have continued to affect the Rohingya camps. On 10 July alone, 57 incidents affected 3,367 individuals (1,228 households), primarily due to windstorms, landslides, and flooding.
- Although localized waterlogging temporarily affected several health facilities, floodwaters receded rapidly, and no health facility closures or prolonged disruptions to essential health services were reported.

- The WHO-led, IOM co-led Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee (EPR TC), through the WHO-supported Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) at the Civil Surgeon Office, maintained continuous incident monitoring, coordination, and operational oversight, while keeping all 17 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs), 13 Medical Hubs, and the 33-ambulance Disaster Response Unit (DRU) Network on heightened readiness to respond rapidly to any deterioration in the situation.

Response:

- Several health facilities experienced temporary waterlogging due to ongoing heavy rainfall across multiple camps. However, floodwater receded promptly, all facilities resumed normal operations, and no prolonged disruptions to essential health services were reported.
- The WHO-led, IOM co-led Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee (EPR TC) maintained all 17 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) on high operational standby to ensure immediate deployment, in the event that static health facility services were disrupted by heavy rainfall, flash floods, or landslides.
- All 13 designated Medical Hubs and the 33-ambulance Disaster Response Unit (DRU) network remained fully operational and on heightened readiness. Meanwhile, the WHO-led EPR TC, through the WHO-supported Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) at the Civil Surgeon Office, continued monitoring, coordination, and information sharing with government authorities and Health Sector partners to support a timely emergency health response.

Challenges/Needs:

- Ongoing adverse weather conditions continue to pose a high risk of additional landslides and localized flooding, necessitating sustained operational readiness across the emergency health system.
- Ensuring uninterrupted referral pathways and maintaining emergency response capacity in areas vulnerable to temporary access constraints remain key operational priorities.
- Strengthening timely information sharing, incident coordination, and the standardized implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS) across all emergency health actors remain essential to support a timely, coordinated, and effective health emergency response.

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:

- As of 12 July, a total of seven nutrition beneficiary deaths have been recorded, including two children (one due to a landslide and one due to drowning) and five adolescent girls who died in landslides. In addition, at least 15 nutrition beneficiaries were injured, including three children, 11 adolescent girls, and one pregnant woman.
- Despite ongoing challenges, Nutrition partners have continued service delivery through all 41 Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs). However, at least two facilities sustained moderate damage, while 11 others sustained minor damage.
- Heavy rainfall continued to affect nutrition operations. Nutrition service delivery and outreach activities were disrupted by waterlogging, landslides, facility leakages, and slippery roads caused by the rainfall. As a result, beneficiary attendance at facilities declined, and community outreach activities were limited.
- Power outages and solar system failures affected multiple nutrition facilities, creating operational challenges and reducing visibility within service delivery points.

Response:

- All nutrition facilities remain fully operational despite ongoing challenges, and services continue to be provided to beneficiaries. Due to limited lighting within facilities, alternative lighting solutions—including mobile flashlights, rechargeable lights, candles, and LED lamps—have been used to maintain essential services during electricity outages.
- Community volunteers continued beneficiary tracking, follow-up visits, absentee management, and outreach activities while adhering to safety precautions.

- Incident reporting, facility assessments, and procurement processes for the repair and rehabilitation of affected facilities have been initiated.
- Safety awareness and preparedness messages were disseminated to communities, while temporary measures were implemented to protect facilities, equipment, and supplies from rainwater damage.

Challenges/Needs:

- Persistent heavy rainfall, flooding, waterlogging, and slippery roads continue to restrict access, outreach activities, beneficiary attendance, and the transportation of supplies.
- Electricity outages, inadequate backup lighting, and non-functional solar systems continue to disrupt service delivery and affect staff working conditions.
- Network disruptions caused by adverse weather continue to affect communication and coordination.
- Urgent maintenance is required for facility infrastructure due to roof leakages, erosion risks, water damage, and deteriorating conditions around service points.

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 1,400 learning facilities were damaged, including 1,366 Learning Centres, 31 Community-Based Learning Facilities (CBLFs), and three community schools.
- Of the 1,400 damaged facilities, 386 sustained severe damage (collapsed, unsafe, or unusable), 920 sustained moderate damage, and 94 sustained minor damage. These 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 were waterlogged. Some lost roofs and walls, while others collapsed or remain at risk of collapse, posing risks to nearby shelters.
- Learning materials were also damaged, including textbooks, workbooks, floor mats, blackboards, and other classroom materials.
- An estimated US\$4 million is required to reconstruct and repair the damaged facilities and restore a safe and secure learning environment. This is particularly urgent as the new academic year begins on 26 July and new learners are expected to start classes, while 20 per cent of Education Sector facilities remain non-operational.

Response:

- All learning facilities were closed from 9 July (one day earlier than planned) until 26 July for the academic break.
- Fourteen Education Sector partners completed the Day 3 assessment tool to collect detailed information on the extent of facility damage and the number of affected children.
- The primary response involves reconstructing, repairing, or relocating damaged facilities, coordinating with CiCs and other stakeholders, including the Education Sector and SCCCM partners, and replacing damaged teaching and learning materials.

Challenges/Needs:

- A total of 1,400 learning facilities have been damaged, representing a significant impact on education infrastructure across the camps.
- The scale of the damage, combined with continued monsoon rainfall, is expected to prolong reconstruction and repair efforts.
- Ongoing landslides and soil erosion around education facilities continue to pose safety risks to children and nearby households, particularly where structures are damaged or at risk of collapse.

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



LIVELIHOODS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNHCR

Impact Summary:

Several livelihood training spaces within the MPWCs have been affected by adverse weather conditions. Waterlogging and rainwater entering through bamboo walls damaged materials and equipment in the AAL and livelihood training rooms in Camps 3, 14, 18, and 25. In addition, grant distribution activities in Camp 3 were suspended following a recommendation from the CiC Office due to heavy rainfall. The Women's Market in Camp 5 is also experiencing waterlogging. In Camp 18, the MPWC has been temporarily designated as an emergency shelter. As of the reporting period, 11 families have taken refuge at the facility.

Response:

Field teams remain on high alert and continue to closely monitor the situation, facilities, and LSDS beneficiaries. The LSDS Sector in Camp 22 is supporting awareness-raising on disaster risks, assisting with relocations to safer areas, guiding community movement, and conducting safety patrols to help prevent accidents during adverse weather conditions. In Camp 3, the CiC has advised all organizations to immediately close facilities located in landslide-prone areas until further notice, ensure they are securely locked, and clearly mark hazardous areas with red flags.

Challenges/Needs:

Due to the heavy rainfall, many women are finding it difficult to remain in their homes and are instead seeking refuge at MPWCs in Camps 4 and 4 Extension. In Camp 5, women shopkeepers have been unable to access the market due to the continued rainfall.

PARTNERS: AAB, JNUS, SKUS, NM, and RWWS.



BHASAN CHAR

Rainfall in Bhasan Char has largely subsided since 10 July, with only light drizzle reported. There are no major incidents to report, and there are currently no restrictions on movement. Refugees continue their normal daily activities, including grazing animals and fishing. Some waterlogging remains in low-lying areas. Additionally, the Navy LCU vessel has departed Chattogram for Bhasan Char.