

Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #4

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

as of 9 July 2026



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Background

Heavy to very 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 \(BMD\)](#), heavy to very heavy rainfall has persisted throughout the week, and rainfall recorded in Cox's Bazar reached 28 mm on 4 July, 240 mm on 5 July, 129 mm on 6 July, 69 mm on 7 July, and 125 mm on 8 July. BMD forecasts heavy to very heavy rainfall to continue until 11 July. A [BMD Special Warning bulletin for Landslide](#) further indicates that 200–500 mm of cumulative rainfall is possible between 9 and 11 July, maintaining a high risk of landslides in vulnerable areas.

The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) continues to identify Cox's Bazar as one of Bangladesh's highest-risk districts for flash flooding, driven by above-normal rainfall across the Chattogram Division and increased upstream flows from northeastern India. An estimated 504,500 people across eight upazilas and 74 unions could be exposed to flash flooding, including Rohingya refugee camps, where saturated soils continue to increase the risk of slope failures, localized flooding, and disruptions to humanitarian operations.

According to the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Daily Incidents Dashboard, between 4 July and 9 July 2026, a cumulative 286 weather-related incidents were reported across the camps, affecting 26,119 individuals (5,518 households).

KEY FIGURES*

(from 20:00 hrs 4 July 2026 to 12:30
hrs 9 July 2026)

26,119

**REFUGEES
AFFECTED**

15

**REFUGEE
FATALITIES**

18

**REFUGEES
INJURED**

4,307

**REFUGEES
DISPLACED**

286

**CUMULATIVE
INCIDENTS
REPORTED**

95

LANDSLIDES

156

WIND/STORMS

21

FLOODS

2,809

**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](#)

These included 156 wind/storm incidents, 95 landslides, 21 flood incidents, three drowning incidents, eight fire incidents, and two infrastructure hazards. The incidents resulted in 15 fatalities, 18 injuries, and the temporary displacement of 4,307 individuals.

The cumulative 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 following a major landslide in Block A-3 of Camp 5 on 8 July (all 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.

The severe weather has cumulatively partially damaged 2,809 shelters and completely destroyed 13 shelters. In addition, 742 facilities (including 37 learning centers, 163 latrines, 38 water points, four mosques, and 500 other facilities) and 974 infrastructure components (including 695 retaining walls, 146 pathways, 107 stairways, 14 roads, and 12 bridges) have sustained damage.

The highest numbers of affected individuals have been reported in Camp 10 (3,818), Camp 12 (2,472), Camp 1W (1,952), Camp 11 (1,774), Camp 5 (1,524), Camp 6 (1,453), Camp 16 (1,247), Camp 9 (1,242), Camp 18 (1,005), and Camp 7 (864). The largest displacement has been recorded in Camp 6 (1,085 individuals), while the highest numbers of damaged shelters have been reported in Camp 11 (405 partially damaged shelters), Camp 12 (396), Camp 9 (256), Camp 16 (196), and Camp 10 (177).

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, 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 continue until at least 11 July, with heavy to very heavy rainfall forecast across Cox's Bazar and the Chattogram Division. A BMD landslide warning forecasts 200–500 mm of rainfall between 9 and 11 July, maintaining a high landslide risk in Teknaf, Ukhiya, and Cox's Bazar Sadar. The NAWG Anticipatory Impact Analysis continues to identify Cox's Bazar as highly vulnerable to flash flooding. Continued rainfall is expected to increase the risk of flooding, landslides, infrastructure damage, access constraints, and displacement. Humanitarian partners should maintain heightened preparedness, monitor weather advisories and high-risk locations, disseminate early warning messages, support relocations where necessary, and exercise caution during 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:

- Despite lower rainfall (92 mm on 8 July), saturated ground conditions continued to trigger significant monsoon-related hazards across the camps. A total of 1,169 households (5,743 individuals) were affected, including 266 households (1,323 individuals) relocated to safer locations and 327 households (1,614 individuals) temporarily displaced due to unsafe shelters or surrounding conditions. Multiple landslide incidents caused the most severe human impact, resulting in fatalities and injuries, predominantly among children. This highlights the continued life-threatening risk faced by households living near unstable slopes, erosion-prone areas, and other high-risk locations during sustained rainfall.
- A total of 992 shelters were affected, including 646 partially damaged shelters and 10 flooded shelters, reflecting the cumulative impact of prolonged rainfall and saturated ground conditions, despite lower rainfall levels recorded on 8 July.
- Significant damage was reported to critical camp infrastructure, including 111 slope protection structures, 20 pathways, 18 stairways, 3 roads, 4 bridges, 11 latrines, and 1 water network, as well as retaining walls, water points, drainage systems, and community facilities. The damage disrupted safe movement, humanitarian access, and the continuity of essential services across the camps.

Response:

- Humanitarian partners, Site Management Agencies, CiCs, government authorities, and community volunteers coordinated rescue operations, evacuations, rapid damage verification, and emergency response activities. A total of 637 individuals received immediate life-saving assistance, supported by 795 DMU volunteers, 362 Site Management volunteers, and 90 Site Management staff.
- High-risk locations continued to be monitored through red-flag marking, door-to-door awareness campaigns, early warning dissemination, and support for relocating households to safer locations and Temporary Collective Shelters (TCSs).
- Site Management coordinated emergency mitigation measures, including drainage cleaning, slope covering and repairs, debris and fallen tree removal, rehabilitation of damaged access routes, verification of shelter damage, and planning for emergency shelter assistance and infrastructure restoration.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continued rainfall and saturated ground conditions maintain a high risk of flash flooding, landslides, and slope failures. Relocating households from high-risk areas remains challenging and requires strengthened community engagement and stakeholder support.
- Affected and displaced households require timely emergency shelter assistance. Ongoing rainfall continues to limit the safe repair of damaged shelters and critical infrastructure, prolonging displacement and increasing vulnerability.
- Urgent rehabilitation of damaged pathways, roads, retaining walls, slope protection structures, drainage systems, WASH facilities, and community infrastructure is needed to restore safe access, reduce secondary risks, and maintain essential services.

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



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Response:

- Sector partners' community volunteers are actively supporting evacuations, emergency relocations, and the distribution of relief items, including tarpaulins, food assistance, and water purification supplies.
- Emergency food distributions continued, with fortified biscuits provided as an immediate response, followed by hot meals for affected families. On 8 July, a total of 624 households (3,106 individuals) received emergency food assistance, including fortified biscuits and hot meals, across the affected camps. Cumulatively, since 6 July, WFP has distributed 3.9 metric tonnes (MT) of fortified biscuits and 9,658 hot meals to 7,698 affected individuals (1,495 households) across the camps.
- The evolving weather conditions may require a rapid scale-up of assistance and additional preparedness measures to address potential increases in humanitarian needs.

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



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Rapid assessments were conducted to determine damage to WASH infrastructure. Reported damages include 667 latrines (625 partially damaged and 42 fully damaged), 197 bathing cubicles (191 partially damaged and 6 fully damaged), 13 faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) sites (10 partially damaged and 3 severely damaged), 44 tubewells with hand pumps (43 partially damaged and 1 fully damaged), and 13 tap stands (9 partially damaged and 4 fully damaged).
- Two water reservoirs (dams) in Camp 22 were partially damaged, while 11 material recovery facilities (MRFs) sustained partial damage.
- One water treatment plant was partially affected by a landslide.

Response:

- Daily assessments are being conducted by WASH agencies to identify new damage resulting from ongoing rainfall.
- To date, 20 latrines, 6 bathing cubicles, 1 FSTP site, and 1 tubewell have been repaired.
- Site protection measures and the decommissioning of high-risk WASH facilities are ongoing to mitigate safety risks.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continued rainfall has placed many WASH facilities at risk of landslides. Where relocation is not feasible, facilities have been decommissioned, creating access challenges, particularly for sanitation facilities.

- Three sludge transfer tanks have collapsed and been completely destroyed.
- Persistent heavy rainfall is slowing repair and rehabilitation works.

PARTNERS: NANDO, 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:

- Heavy rainfall, flooding, and waterlogging continued to disrupt access to protection services. Five Community-Based Protection (CBP) centres and Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) facilities in Camps 1W, 4, 5, 12, and 18 were affected by waterlogging.
- Continued rainfall increased the risk of landslides and further deterioration of partially damaged shelters, exposing households in high-risk areas to heightened protection concerns while disrupting livelihoods as many refugees remained confined to their shelters.
- Protection monitoring identified continued safety and security concerns, including theft and looting of household belongings from affected shelters, some allegedly perpetrated by organized groups, particularly during displacement and nighttime heavy rainfall. Community members also reported intimidation and physical violence by these group members, contributing to heightened fear and insecurity.

Child Protection:

- Three additional Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) were reported damaged, bringing the total number of affected facilities to 39. Eight facilities are currently being used as emergency shelters, hosting six families.
- Six additional non-fatal drowning incidents involving children and three child injuries were reported. Cumulatively, 34 children have been involved in drowning incidents and five children have been injured.
- Seven additional families and 10 individuals were relocated, bringing the cumulative total to 64 families and 98 individuals relocated.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Sixteen WGSS/WFS, one WLCC, and one Men Engagement Centre were affected by heavy rain and flooding, disrupting services.
- Heavy rainfall has reduced access to facilities, affecting community awareness of available services, timely identification of protection concerns, and referrals to appropriate services. People with disabilities and older people face disproportionate barriers to accessing essential services.
- Flooded and poorly lit pathways, displacement, shelter damage, and livelihood losses have increased protection risks, including intimate partner violence (IPV), psychological abuse, and delays in the response to GBV incidents.
- Protection risks are further exacerbated at night due to limited visibility and unsafe movement, making it more difficult for women, girls, and humanitarian personnel to safely access and deliver essential services.

Response:

Protection:

- Protection partners continued monsoon preparedness, landslide safety, drowning prevention, and early warning awareness activities through community networks, PERU members, religious leaders, youth groups, and other community structures, reaching approximately 35,000 refugees and conducting over 90 awareness sessions.
- Protection partners continued providing Psychological First Aid (PFA), individual consultations, and support to persons with specific needs (PSNs). At least 439 people with specific needs

- received follow-up support, while approximately 100 individuals received PFA and psychosocial support.
- Community-Based Protection (CBP) Centres temporarily sheltered 40 flood-affected individuals, including eight children, six older people, and two people with disabilities.
- Protection teams coordinated with Site Management, SCCCM, CP, GBV, HLP, and sector partners to support emergency response, monitor shelter-related protection concerns, identify child protection risks around hazardous water bodies, and maintain community-level monitoring throughout the emergency.
- Protection partners continued protection monitoring in flood-, landslide-, and erosion-prone areas, identifying households at risk, promoting safe relocation, supporting relocation to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCS), and referring protection concerns to relevant service providers. During the reporting period, nine households at risk were identified, nine referrals were made to specialized services, and three vulnerable individuals were referred for specialized protection and psychosocial support.

Child Protection:

- DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) awareness activities reached 8,849 individuals (6,916 children and 1,811 adults, including 122 persons with disabilities). Cumulatively, DRR awareness activities have reached 11,511 individuals.
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) was provided to 556 children and 208 caregivers during the reporting period. Cumulatively, 2,119 children and 431 caregivers have received PFA.
- Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) were provided to 1,467 children and 248 caregivers during the reporting period. Cumulatively, 3,614 children and 356 caregivers have received PSS.
- Two missing girls were reunited with their families in Camp 13 (Thangkhal-Burmapara) by Save the Children, bringing the cumulative number of family reunifications to two children.
- Thirteen children (5 girls and 8 boys) were referred to specialized service providers for further 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 as needed to ensure uninterrupted support for women, girls, and other vulnerable populations through case workers and volunteers.
- A total of 603 individuals (283 women, 68 girls, 35 boys, and 217 men) received PFA services across Camps 5, 11, 12, 15, and 16 to address immediate psychosocial needs and provide timely support.
- A total of 31 individuals (15 women, 9 girls, and 1 man) received PSS services across Camps 11, 12, 15, and 16.
- Dignity kits were distributed to 15 women and girls whose shelters were damaged in Camps 11, 12, 15, and 16.
- Temporary shelter support was provided through Women and Girls Safe Spaces to 27 women, girls, and boys whose shelters were damaged or who were displaced due to heavy rainfall and landslide risks, ensuring access to a safe and secure environment in Camps 16 and 20.

Challenges/Needs:

Protection:

- Many households remain reluctant to relocate from landslide-prone areas despite the continued risk, while partially damaged shelters continue to expose families, particularly persons with specific needs and other vulnerable groups, to heightened protection risks.
- Heavy rainfall, waterlogging, and damaged infrastructure continue to restrict access to protection services and hinder humanitarian response efforts.
- Urgent needs include shelter repair materials, rehabilitation of damaged shelters, slope stabilization, pathway repairs, and restoration of critical infrastructure.
- Delays in assistance for families in Temporary Communal Shelters, including food and basic support, continue to affect displaced households, while some newly arrived households with Joint Assistance Cards (JACs) report not receiving assistance.
- Floodwater diversion efforts in some affected blocks have triggered localized Housing, Land and Property (HLP) disputes and increased community tensions due to competing safety concerns.

Child Protection:

- Drowning risk continues with heavy rainfall: children were observed swimming in ponds and floodwater in Camps 25, 3, 15, and 22, and playing near unfenced water bodies; volunteers report difficulty preventing children from entering the water.
- Landslide risk remains elevated across multiple camps: the hillside above a shelter in Camp 20 collapsed leaving six children without adequate shelter; families in Camps 22 and 26 continue to refuse relocation despite advisories; slippage and injuries were reported in Camp 15 (Jamtoli).
- Emergency shelter materials (tarpaulin, rope, sandbags, GI wire, bamboo) remain insufficient for shelter reinforcement in Camp 16 and other affected sites.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Heavy rainfall and flooding have reduced mobility for women, girls, and survivors, leading to lower attendance at case management follow-up visits and centre-based activities. Outreach sessions, including Girl Shine STAR and Women Support Network (WSN) activities, have been reduced or temporarily suspended in some locations due to safety concerns and adverse weather conditions.

PARTNERS:

Protection: NHCR, ActionAid Bangladesh, BRAC, IOM, Humanity & Inclusion (HI), CODEC, DRC, NRC, BLAST, and Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB).

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

Gender-Based Violence: UNFPA, ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB), BRAC, UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, UN Women, Nari Maitree, CARE, Mukti Cox's Bazar, AID Comilla, BNPS, YPSA, PULSE BD, World Vision International (WVI), DRC.



HEALTH SECTOR

Lead Agency: WHO

Impact Summary:

- A major landslide in Camp 05, Block A-03, resulted in 11 casualties, including 5 deaths and 6 injuries requiring hospitalization. Despite the incident, all health facilities remained operational, with no disruption to essential health services throughout the emergency.
- All incidents resulting in casualties were coordinated through the WHO-led Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee (EPR TC) under the Health Sector, in collaboration with the WHO-supported Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) at the Civil Surgeon Office.
- All 13 designated Medical Hubs, 17 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs), and the 33-ambulance District Referral Unit (DRU) network remained fully operational, ensuring uninterrupted trauma care, referral services, and emergency surge capacity.

Response:

- The WHO-led EPR TC under the Health Sector, through the WHO-supported HEOC at the Civil Surgeon Office, immediately activated the Health Sector emergency response mechanism under the Incident Command System (ICS), coordinating closely with the Civil Surgeon Office, RRRC, CiCs, Fire Service, and Health Sector partners.
- Four Mobile Medical Teams (two Core MMTs and two Surge MMTs) were rapidly deployed, with additional teams placed on standby. In addition, four Medical Hubs and 10 DRU ambulances were activated to provide on-site triage, emergency stabilization, trauma care, and referral services for affected casualties.
- The WHO-led EPR TC maintained continuous operational coordination, field supervision, and real-time incident reporting through the HEOC, while ensuring the readiness of all 17 MMTs, 13 Medical Hubs, and the 33-ambulance DRU network to respond to any further monsoon-related emergencies.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continued heavy rainfall and saturated soil conditions maintain a high risk of further landslides, requiring sustained emergency preparedness and response capacity across high-risk camps.
- Strengthened coordination and timely information sharing among Site Management (SMSD), Camp Health Focal Points, and government counterparts remain essential to support rapid operational decision-making and response.
- Continued reinforcement and standardized implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS), as well as the Mobile Medical Team and Medical Hub Operational Plans, remain priorities to ensure a coordinated and effective emergency health response.

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



NUTRITION SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Waterlogging, flooding in several sub-blocks, and slippery access routes have created significant challenges in accessing nutrition services, particularly for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) across the camps, contributing to reduced beneficiary attendance.
- Nearly all Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs) are experiencing limited or no solar power due to the complete shutdown of the camp nano-grid system. As a result, most service points are without adequate lighting, affecting the working environment, safety and security, and the delivery of nutrition services, particularly during periods of low natural light.

Response:

- Nutrition partners are actively tracking and following up with absent children and pregnant and breastfeeding women to help ensure continuity of essential nutrition services despite the ongoing challenges.
- Temporary mitigation measures have been implemented to address lighting shortages in facilities, including the use of mobile flashlights, rechargeable LED lights, portable charger lights, and candles.
- Nutrition partners have undertaken immediate mitigation measures, including emergency repairs, drainage clearance, temporary roof protection, and the safeguarding of nutrition supplies to sustain service delivery in affected facilities.

Challenges/Needs:

- Sustained low beneficiary attendance throughout the week is likely to result in a significant increase in caseloads and service demand once access improves, potentially placing additional pressure on facility capacity and staff.
- Flooded sub-blocks, waterlogged catchment areas, and deteriorating road conditions continue to disrupt community outreach activities, limiting staff mobility and reducing coverage of vulnerable populations despite ongoing efforts to maintain essential nutrition services.

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



EDUCATION SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF and Save the Children

Impact Summary:

- A tragic incident was reported at a community-run madrasa (not supported by the Education Sector) in Camp 5, where multiple children and a teacher were reported missing, injured, or deceased following a landslide. As a safety and protection measure, all learning facilities have been closed.
- Learning activities have been severely disrupted across the camps. Rapid assessments are being conducted. Two learners were reported injured, while no injuries among volunteer teachers have been reported.

- A total of 45 Learning Centers (LCs) are currently being used as temporary shelters by families whose homes were damaged or destroyed. 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), damage has been reported to 678 learning facilities (660 LCs and 18 CBLFs), requiring repair, reconstruction, or relocation. Many classrooms are waterlogged, while others have lost roofs or walls, have partially or fully collapsed, or are at risk of collapse, posing additional risks to nearby shelters.
- Teaching and learning materials, including textbooks, workbooks, floor mats, blackboards, and other classroom resources, have also been damaged.

Response:

- All learning facilities were closed on 9 July due to concerns regarding the safety, security, and protection of children and volunteer teachers. This closure was implemented one day ahead of the planned academic break. Learning facilities are expected to reopen on 26 July.
- Rapid assessments were conducted by Education Sector partners using a Day 1 assessment tool. A Day 3 assessment tool was subsequently shared with partners to collect more detailed information on the extent of facility damage and the number of affected children.
- Coordination is ongoing with CiC offices and other stakeholders, including the Site Management (SMSD).
- The primary response will focus on repairing, reconstructing, or relocating damaged facilities and replacing damaged teaching and learning materials, in coordination with CiCs and relevant stakeholders.

Challenges/Needs:

- An extremely high number of learning facilities have been damaged.
- Due to continued heavy rainfall during the monsoon season and the scale of the damage, reconstruction and repair efforts are expected to take considerable time.
- Landslides and soil erosion around the foundations of education facilities are increasing risks for children attending classes and for families living near facilities that are 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

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



BHASAN CHAR

Continuous rainfall persists on Bhasan Char, although no movement restrictions have been reported. Prolonged cloudy weather and limited sunlight have prevented many solar-powered streetlights from recharging, resulting in widespread nighttime outages across the camp. The reduced lighting has contributed to a reported increase in theft incidents within the camp.

The Navy has advised residents to remain highly vigilant and take necessary precautions to secure their shelters and cluster areas to mitigate the risk of theft. Despite the adverse weather conditions, operational activities continue as planned, with no major disruptions reported.