

Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #7

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

as of 19 July 2026



Background

Monsoon rainfall continues to affect Cox's Bazar District despite a temporary reduction in rainfall intensity during recent days. The prolonged wet conditions have left soils highly saturated, maintaining elevated risks of landslides, flash flooding, localized waterlogging, and wind-related damage, particularly across the hilly Rohingya refugee camps and adjacent host communities.

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) Cox's Bazar Weather Station (#41992), 948 mm of cumulative rainfall was recorded between 4 and 18 July 2026, including daily totals of 28 mm (4 July), 240 mm (5 July), 129 mm (6 July), 69 mm (7 July), 125 mm (8 July), 99 mm (9 July), 18 mm (10 July), 115 mm (11 July), 49 mm (12 July), 1 mm (13 July), 0 mm (14 July), 6 mm (15 July), 7 mm (16 July), 4 mm (17 July), and 58 mm (18 July). According to the BMD Cox's Bazar Meteorological Office, Cox's Bazar Sadar has already received approximately 75% of its average July rainfall, Teknaf nearly 90%, while Kutubdia has exceeded its normal monthly average with 1,110 mm recorded. BMD notes that July is climatologically the wettest month in Bangladesh, and continued rainfall has been influenced by the active southwest monsoon, the Bay of Bengal, and prevailing large-scale atmospheric conditions.

Weather Outlook:

According to the latest BMD warning issued on 19 July 2026, maritime cautionary signals have been withdrawn, and no warning signals are currently in force for the ports of Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Mongla, and Payra.

KEY FIGURES*

(from 20:00 hrs 4 July 2026 to 16:00
hrs 19 July 2026)

56,643

REFUGEES
AFFECTED

15

REFUGEE
FATALITIES

25

REFUGEES
INJURED

13,088

REFUGEES
DISPLACED

638

CUMULATIVE
INCIDENTS
REPORTED

209

LANDSLIDES

357

WIND/STORMS

47

FLOODS

5

DROWNING

2

LIGHTNING

5,628

SHELTERS
PARTIALLY
DAMAGED

25

SHELTERS
TOTALLY
DAMAGED

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

Warning signals are currently in force for the ports of Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Mongla, and Payra. While active monsoon conditions persist nationally, with heavy to very heavy rainfall forecast over Rangpur, Mymensingh, and Sylhet divisions during the next 48 hours, Cox's Bazar is expected to receive mostly light to moderate rainfall over the next five days, according to the BMD-RIMES forecast (19-23 July). Teknaf is forecast to receive the highest accumulations, followed by Ukhiya, Maheshkhali, and Ramu, with moderately heavy rainfall possible in Ukhiya on 21 July. Although no very heavy rainfall is currently forecast for the district, the substantial rainfall received since early July has left soils highly saturated, maintaining elevated risks of localized flooding, waterlogging, landslides, isolated slope failures, and temporary disruptions to humanitarian access, particularly in low-lying and unstable hillside areas.

Situation Update:

According to the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Daily Incident Analysis, between 5 and 19 July 2026, a cumulative 638 weather-related incidents were reported across the refugee camps, affecting 56,643 individuals (12,257 households). These included 357 windstorm incidents, 209 landslides, 47 flood incidents, 13 fire incidents, 5 drowning incidents, 2 lightning incidents, 2 infrastructure hazard incidents, 2 traffic accidents, and 1 other incident. Overall, the incidents resulted in 15 fatalities, 25 injuries, and the temporary displacement of 13,088 individuals (2,676 households).

Between 5 and 8 July, a total of 15 fatalities were recorded due to landslides and drowning, including 12 children and three adults. Two children drowned on 5 July in Camp 04 Extension and Kutupalong Registered Camp (KRC). On 6 July, landslides claimed eight lives across Camps 07, 11, and 15, while on 8 July, a landslide in Camp 05 resulted in the deaths of five adolescent girls. In addition, 24 people sustained injuries from the multi-hazard events. All injured individuals received treatment at nearby hospitals and primary health care centres, with several already discharged following recovery while others continue to receive medical care.

Since the onset of the severe weather, 5,638 shelters have been partially damaged and 25 shelters completely destroyed. Damage has also been reported to 1,386 facilities, including 72 water points, 459 latrines, 66 learning centres, 15 mosques, and 796 other facilities, together with 1,603 damaged infrastructure elements, comprising 1,132 retaining walls, 275 pathways, 207 stairways, 20 bridges, and 18 roads.

The highest numbers of affected individuals have been recorded in Camp 10 (6,671), Camp 01W (5,268), Camp 12 (4,798), Camp 11 (4,263), Camp 06 (3,876), Camp 05 (3,243), Camp 18 (3,170), Camp 03 (2,382), Camp 09 (2,194), and Camp 04 (2,143). The largest displacement has occurred in Camp 06 (5,038 individuals), while the highest numbers of partially damaged shelters have been reported in Camp 11 (927), Camp 12 (817), Camp 09 (471), Camp 10 (412), and Camp 16 (355). The greatest numbers of completely destroyed shelters were reported in Camp 08E (7), Camp 01E (4), and Camp 14 (3).

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

According to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) Bangladesh Situation Report #1 (13 July 2026), Cox's Bazar District remains one of the areas most severely affected by the ongoing monsoon emergency. An estimated 260,756 Bangladeshi nationals have been affected by flash floods and landslides across the district, including 62,647 boys, 60,276 girls, 70,241 men, 67,583 women, and 3,729 persons with disabilities. Flooding, landslides, waterlogging, and damage to critical infrastructure have continued to disrupt access to essential services and humanitarian operations. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services have been significantly impacted, contributing to damage to water supply systems and sanitation facilities. The situation remains of concern due to saturated ground conditions, continued monsoon activity, and the potential for additional localized flooding and landslides should heavy rainfall recur.

RCP Advisory

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

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

ADVOCACY AND FUNDING GAPS

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

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

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

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

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS:

Timely Relocation and Emergency Support for Displaced Households

- Site Management teams coordinated the safe relocation of 1,413 households displaced by monsoon-related incidents, including landslides, flooding, and shelter damage. Affected households were supported through relocation to Temporary Communal Shelters (TCSs) and accommodation with relatives or host families. Continuous monitoring, information management, and inter-sector coordination helped facilitate timely assistance and reduce protection and safety risks for affected populations.

Rapid Shelter Damage Verification and Assistance Delivery

- Joint Shelter Rapid Damage Verification (RDV) efforts enabled the assessment of 2,833 reported shelter damage cases during the reporting period. Through this process, 1,739 households were confirmed eligible for shelter assistance, while emergency shelter assistance materials were provided to 1,615 eligible households, supporting affected families in addressing urgent shelter needs and strengthening their resilience during the monsoon season.

Implementation of Large-Scale Risk Mitigation and Infrastructure Stabilization Measures

- Site Development teams implemented extensive risk-reduction and mitigation activities across the camps, completing 1,173 mitigation and repair interventions. Key achievements included the cleaning of approximately 29.7 km of drainage channels, the installation of protective covering on more than 46,000 sq m of vulnerable slopes, the rehabilitation of 6,495 sq m of slope protection structures, and the removal of 120 fallen or high-risk trees. These interventions contributed to reducing landslide and flooding risks, improving site safety, and maintaining access to critical services and infrastructure.

INTER-SECTOR RESPONSE



SHELTER-CCCM SECTOR

Lead Agencies: IOM and UNHCR

Impact Summary:

- Between 14 and 18 July 2,392 individuals (477 households) were affected. Wind, storms, and heavy rainfall were the predominant hazards, impacting camps across the region, including Camps 10, 11, 1W, 12, and 6. Most reported impacts involved partially damaged shelters.
- Two injuries were reported, with no fatalities or missing persons. One injury resulted from a fire incident in Camp 4 caused by an LPG transfer, while the other occurred in a traffic accident inside Camp 1W. Despite a total of 60 reported incidents, no deaths or missing persons were recorded.
- Twenty-four camps reported incidents, with Camp 6 recording the highest impact from a single incident, affecting 12 households (51 individuals), while Camp 26 reported the highest number of incidents, with three separate reports.

Response:

- Site Management teams, DMU volunteers, Women's Committees, community volunteers, and partner focal points continued early warning dissemination, risk communication, door-to-door awareness activities, and preparedness messaging in flood- and landslide-prone locations.
- Reported incidents were verified through field monitoring and rapid assessments. Response activities included incident verification, monitoring of high-risk locations, support to affected and at-risk households, management of Temporary Communal Shelters, and coordination with relevant sector partners.

- All four displaced households within the IOM Area of Responsibility (AoR) were relocated to Temporary Communal Shelters, while no displacement was reported within the UNHCR AoR. Injured individuals and households affected by fire, traffic accidents, landslides, and weather-related incidents received follow-up support from Site Management teams and operational partners.

Challenges/Needs:

- Continued rainfall, saturated soils, and unstable slopes remain major concerns, increasing the risk of further landslides, shelter damage, and precautionary relocations, particularly in high-risk locations.
- Damage to shelters and critical camp infrastructure, including retaining walls, pathways, stairs, drainage systems, and WASH facilities, continues to restrict safe access to services and create protection and safety concerns for affected households.
- Sustained emergency response requirements continue to place pressure on operational resources. Priority needs include shelter repairs and emergency materials, evacuation and relocation assistance, Temporary Communal Shelter management, infrastructure rehabilitation, and continued inter-sector coordination.

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



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Impact Summary

- A total of 172,710 refugee individuals (34,542 households) across all camps have been affected, resulting in significant disruption to household food production and livelihood activities.
- Severe loss of food-producing assets: More than 21,900 homestead gardens were fully damaged, while an additional 11,100 were partially damaged, significantly reducing access to nutritious foods and limiting opportunities for household-level food production.
- Erosion of livelihood resilience: Damage to fishponds, mushroom cultivation units, small livestock and poultry assets, and agricultural plots has reduced income-generating opportunities and weakened the coping capacities of vulnerable refugee households, increasing their dependence on humanitarian assistance.

Response:

- The sector ensured the continuity of emergency food assistance. Between 6 and 18 July, a total of 2,417 households (12,517 individuals) received emergency food assistance in affected camps through the distribution of fortified biscuits and hot meals. WFP distributed more than 9.8 metric tonnes of fortified biscuits and 60,339 hot meals.
- Other partners provided emergency food assistance in the form of hot meals and one-time dry food rations to affected refugee households in Camps 3, 4, and 20.

Challenges/Needs:

- Ongoing rainfall, flooding, and landslides continue to restrict access to affected livelihood intervention sites, delaying assessments, and recovery support. Incomplete damage assessments in some locations are affecting the prioritization and targeting of assistance. Repeated weather shocks increase the risk of further damage to food security interventions and continue to delay recovery efforts.
- Limited emergency resources are available to rehabilitate damaged homestead gardens, fishponds, and mushroom cultivation units.
- Insufficient stocks of vegetable seeds, seedlings, agricultural tools, and other productive inputs are constraining rapid recovery efforts.
- Limited funding is available for the restoration and replacement of food production and livelihood assets damaged by floods and landslides.
- Persistent waterlogging and poor drainage are hampering the recovery of homestead gardening and crop production activities.

- Fishpond rehabilitation is constrained by damaged embankments, loss of fish stocks, and insufficient technical and material support.
- Recovery of mushroom cultivation activities is impeded by shortages of replacement materials and persistently high moisture levels.

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



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Joint assessments were conducted to determine damage to WASH infrastructure. A total of 1,336 latrines were affected (1,196 partially damaged and 140 fully damaged), along with 359 bathing cubicles (307 partially damaged and 52 fully damaged). In addition, 22 Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) sites were affected (all partially damaged, including three fully damaged sludge tanks), 71 tubewells with hand pumps (66 partially damaged and 5 fully damaged), and 18 water treatment plants were partially impacted. Damage was also reported to 27 tap stands (18 partially damaged and 9 fully damaged), two dams (water reservoirs) in Camp 22 (partially damaged), and 12 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) (partially damaged). One water treatment plant was also partially impacted by a landslide.

Response:

- 261 WASH facilities (135 latrines, 125 bathing cubicles, and 1 tap stand) have been decommissioned.
- NFI items have been distributed: 1,050 Aquatabs and 641 hygiene kits.
- Repairs have been completed for 317 latrines, 121 bathing cubicles, 3 FSTPs, 43 tubewells, 4 water treatment plants, and 5 tap stands.
- Debris removal and repair works are ongoing.

Challenges/Needs:

- Many WASH facilities have been decommissioned due to landslides or because they are located in landslide-prone areas. Some facilities require extensive site protection works that exceed the capacity of WASH partners. Collaboration with the Site Management and Site Development (SMSD)/SCCCM Sector is needed to identify suitable alternative locations for reconstruction or to implement site protection measures.
- Water intrusion is causing latrine pits to fill rapidly, significantly increasing desludging requirements and placing additional pressure on the capacity of Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs).
- Beyond the facilities already reported as damaged, several other WASH facilities remain in areas at risk of landslides. While these facilities are not currently disrupting service delivery, they continue to raise concern among affected communities.

PARTNERS: ANANDO, BDRCS, BRAC, BRAC-PF, CARE, CPI-YPSA, Caritas, COAST, DSK, DPHE, IRB, NGO Forum, NRC, Oxfam, SCI, TdH, WV, VERC, UNICEF, UNHCR, and 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:

- Damaged and flooded shelters, particularly in low-lying and landslide-prone areas, continue to increase protection risks for children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable households.

- Protection monitoring indicates a continued increase in theft incidents, particularly among households with partially damaged shelters, fences, and other structures that remain unrepaired, heightening safety and security concerns among affected families.
- Ongoing waterlogging and damage to roads, stairways, protection walls, and drainage systems, as well as overflowing toilet facilities, continue to restrict safe movement, disrupt access to essential services, and increase public health and protection risks across affected communities.

Child Protection:

- No new facility damage was reported during this reporting cycle. The cumulative number of affected facilities remains 54.
- One additional facility was reported as being used as an emergency shelter during this reporting cycle: a CFS/GFS in Camp 21 (Chakmarkul) hosting one family. Cumulatively, 49 facilities are being used as emergency shelters, accommodating 298 families.
- No new child deaths, drowning incidents, injuries, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), missing children, or family relocations were reported during this reporting cycle. Since 6 July, cumulative figures remain at 79 children involved in drowning incidents, 36 children injured, 15 UASC, 17 missing children, and 184 relocated families (308 individuals).

Gender-Based Violence:

- No significant rainfall was recorded during the reporting period. However, the residual impacts of previous rainfall continue to affect access to essential services. Participation in facility-based activities and access to services remain reduced due to mobility constraints and inaccessible pathways. Consequently, lower attendance has been observed at community outreach activities and psychosocial support (PSS) sessions.
- Although road conditions have improved in many locations, some low-lying areas continue to experience waterlogging and damaged pathways, creating minor access challenges. Essential GBV case management and referral services have continued without interruption, ensuring the continuity of critical services for survivors.

Response:

Protection:

- Community-Based Protection (CBP) structures, including Community Outreach Members (COMs), community groups, volunteers, religious leaders, and youth groups, remained actively engaged in emergency preparedness, protection monitoring, community outreach, and referral services. During the reporting period, 886 awareness and community engagement sessions reached 8,880 refugees with key messages on monsoon preparedness, protection, child safety, hygiene, and available humanitarian services.
- Protection partners facilitated 773 referrals to Shelter, Site Management, Protection, WASH, and Health services and supported the relocation of 56 households to safer locations.
- Protection partners continued providing Psychological First Aid (PFA) and psychosocial support to affected individuals. During the reporting period, 1,165 individuals, including women, men, children, and persons with disabilities, received PFA and related support.
- Temporary shelter support was provided to vulnerable households affected by heavy rainfall. A total of 55 vulnerable families (170 individuals), including women, children, and persons with disabilities, were accommodated in emergency safe shelters across Camps 3, 4, 4 Extension, 18, and 20 and received essential assistance, including safe drinking water and food support.

Child Protection:

- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) awareness activities reached an additional 4,711 individuals, including 68 persons with disabilities. Cumulatively, DRR awareness has reached 37,882 individuals.
- PFA was provided to 23 children in Camps 15 (Jamtoli) and 26 (Nayapara) by Save the Children. Cumulatively, 5,757 children and 2,727 caregivers have received PFA support.
- PSS services were provided to 131 children and nine caregivers. Cumulatively, 8,374 children and 2,595 caregivers have received PSS.
- No new family reunifications were reported. The cumulative number of reunified children remains 20 (9 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and 11 previously missing children). In addition, two boys in Camp 7 received emergency kits through CODEC, bringing the cumulative number of children supported with emergency kits to 36.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Core GBV services, including case management, PFA, PSS, referrals, and community outreach, continued with operational adjustments where required to ensure uninterrupted support for women, girls, and other vulnerable populations across the camps.
- Between 14 and 18 July, a total of 384 individuals (332 women, 16 girls, 5 boys, and 31 men) received PFA services to address immediate psychosocial needs and ensure timely support. Cumulatively, 4,625 individuals (2,697 women, 526 girls, 339 boys, and 1,063 men, including 64 persons with disabilities [PwD]) have received PFA services.
- Between 14 and 18 July, a total of 1,026 individuals (606 women, 400 girls, and 20 men, including 1 PwD) received PSS services. Cumulatively, 2,393 individuals (1,475 women, 803 girls, 26 boys, and 89 men, including 13 PwD) have received PSS services.
- Between 14 and 18 July, 473 dignity kits were distributed to women and adolescent girls whose shelters were damaged or who were identified as highly vulnerable. Cumulatively, 662 dignity kits have been distributed to vulnerable women and girls, including three persons with disabilities (PwDs).
- Between 14 and 18 July, 49 individuals (32 women, 2 girls, 1 boy, and 14 men, including persons with disabilities) were referred to temporary shelter services. Cumulatively, 402 individuals (248 women, 53 girls, 7 boys, and 94 men, including 17 PwD) have been referred to temporary shelter services.
- Between 14 and 18 July, monsoon preparedness awareness sessions reached 624 individuals (311 women, 189 men, 89 girls, and 35 boys, including 26 PwD). Cumulatively, 5,255 individuals (3,140 women, 394 girls, 228 boys, and 1,493 men, including 76 PwD) have participated in monsoon preparedness awareness sessions.
- Temporary shelter was provided in camp 18 MPWC to 27 women, 25 girls, and 30 boys. Adult male family members were accommodated separately in temporary shelter facilities by Site Management partners.
- In Camps 11, 12, 15, and 16, Rohingya refugees who had been accommodated in Women and Girls' Safe Spaces (WGSS) and Women-Friendly Spaces (WFS) as temporary shelters during the heavy rainfall for more than one week were able to safely return to their own shelters as conditions improved.

Challenges/Needs:

Protection:

- Continued landslide risks, waterlogging, and damage to critical community infrastructure continue to limit safe movement, disrupt access to services, and increase public health and protection risks for affected households.
- Affected families continue to require emergency shelter assistance, shelter repair materials, food assistance, and targeted support for female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Delays in shelter repairs have contributed to heightened protection concerns, including increased exposure to theft and insecurity.

Child Protection:

- Children's access to education and safe spaces remains disrupted during periods of heavy rainfall, with damaged roads and stairways in hilly areas restricting safe movement.
- Dengue risk continues to increase across multiple camps due to rising mosquito infestations, while partners have also reported an increase in flu-like illnesses.
- Persistent psychosocial distress among children and caregivers continues, alongside challenges in the timely identification and referral of vulnerable children.
- Many families living in landslide-prone hilly areas remain reluctant to relocate despite the risk of further rainfall and slope failures.

Gender-Based Violence:

- Although conditions have improved and some challenges have eased, the recent heavy rainfall and landslides have highlighted gaps in emergency preparedness and response. The need for dedicated cyclone or emergency shelters for Rohingya refugees remains a key concern.
- Shelter, WASH, and Site Management actors have resumed repair and rehabilitation activities, including the restoration of roads, shelters, and pathways. Continued efforts are needed to improve safe access to essential services for women, girls, and the wider community.

- Concerns regarding snakes have been reported in several locations, including Camps 15, 20, and 22.
- Limited access to emergency equipment, such as raincoats, gumboots, and waterproof bags or document folders, remains a challenge for volunteers and frontline workers during heavy rainfall.
- Limited lighting and damaged infrastructure continue to increase safety and protection risks for women and girls, particularly during early morning and evening hours.

PARTNERS:

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

Child protection: BRAC, EDUCO, CARITAS BANGLADESH, IRC, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL, UNHCR, UNICEF, WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL.

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



HEALTH SECTOR

Lead Agency: WHO

Impact Summary:

- Prolonged rainfall and deteriorating ground conditions continued to affect community outreach, patient mobility, referral pathways, and routine health service delivery in vulnerable locations. Muddy and waterlogged access routes created operational challenges for community health workers, ambulances, and the transportation of essential medical supplies, particularly in areas with difficult terrain and limited road access.
- Prolonged monsoon conditions continue to heighten public health risks. Health partners remain on high alert for acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), acute febrile illness, skin diseases, and suspected dengue cases. Adverse weather conditions and population movements further underscore the importance of early detection, timely reporting, and the continuity of essential health services.

Response:

- The WHO-led Emergency Preparedness and Response Technical Committee (EPR TC), through the WHO-supported Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC), maintained coordinated emergency health leadership, incident monitoring, and operational readiness throughout the ongoing monsoon response.
- On 18 July, the EPR TC convened a follow-up emergency coordination meeting to verify the readiness of 17 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs), 13 Medical Hubs, and the 33-ambulance Disaster Response Unit (DRU) network. The meeting reinforced referral pathways, incident reporting mechanisms, and preparedness measures for further adverse weather events.
- Health Sector partners continued monitoring priority monsoon-related health risks, including acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), acute febrile illness, skin diseases, and suspected dengue, while maintaining essential health services and coordinated emergency referral capacity wherever operationally feasible.

Challenges/Needs:

- Recurrent rainfall, waterlogging, unstable terrain, and deteriorating access routes continue to hinder health service delivery. Ongoing monitoring of facility accessibility, ambulance movement, community outreach activities, and medical supply routes is required to prevent disruptions to essential and emergency health services.
- The combination of weather-related hazards and the increased risk of communicable and climate-sensitive diseases underscores the need for strengthened emergency coordination, disease surveillance, early warning systems, risk communication, and rapid public health response to ensure timely detection and containment of public health threats.

- As adverse weather conditions persist, maintaining operational readiness across Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs), Medical Hubs, and the Disaster Response Unit (DRU) ambulance network remains critical. Continuous verification of staffing, communications, emergency supplies, referral pathways, and adherence to the Incident Command System (ICS) is essential to sustain an effective emergency health response.

PARTNERS: WHO (Leadership and Coordination), IOM, UNHCR, BRAC, IRC, Friendship, GK, BDRCS, RTMI/UNFPA, HMBDF, and other Health Sector partners, in collaboration with the Civil Surgeon's Office, RRRC, and other relevant camp-level stakeholders.



NUTRITION SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Impact Summary:

- Improved weather conditions have supported the smooth continuation of services across all Integrated Nutrition Facilities (INFs). All facilities remain fully operational, with no additional service disruptions.
- Beneficiary attendance has returned to normal or satisfactory levels across most camps. Attendance increased as beneficiaries who had been absent during the heavy rainfall period resumed accessing services, resulting in temporary overcrowding at some facilities.

Response:

- All nutrition services continued as planned across the camps with no further interruptions.
- Beneficiary follow-up and attendance management activities have been strengthened. Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs) and outreach teams continue to conduct regular household visits, track absent beneficiaries, share messages with beneficiaries and support mobilization to ensure uninterrupted access to nutrition services.

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



EDUCATION SECTOR

Lead Agencies: UNICEF and Save the Children

Impact Summary:

- No significant changes were reported during the reporting period. Previously reported damage to learning facilities and education infrastructure continues to affect preparedness for the upcoming academic year.

Response:

- Education Sector partners continue to coordinate damage verification, repair planning, and preparedness activities to support the safe reopening of learning facilities.

Challenges/Needs:

- Repair and reconstruction of damaged learning facilities, together with the replacement of damaged teaching and learning materials, remain priority needs for the safe resumption of learning.

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



LIVELIHOODS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Lead Agency: UNHCR

Impact Summary:

- UN Women partners (AAB, JNUS, SKUS, RWWS, and NM) have continued implementing livelihoods and skills development activities at the Multi-Purpose Women's Centres (MPWCs) in Camps 3, 4, 4 Extension, 5, 14, 18, and 25, as well as in host communities in Whykong and Rajapalang, and at the Women's Market in Camp 5.
- The overall situation has significantly improved, with water levels receding across the camps. Mobility has been restored and conditions have largely returned to normal.
- No new incidents affecting LSDS beneficiaries have been reported.
- Repair work is still required on the second floor of the Camp 3 MPWC before full operations can resume.
- Business operations at the Camp 5 Women's Market were significantly affected by severe waterlogging. Improvements to the drainage system adjacent to the market are needed to prevent future disruptions.
- In Camp 3, the MPWC sustained damage to the upper floor, creating additional safety risks and highlighting the urgent need for repairs to ensure the continuity of services.

Response:

- Preparations have been initiated to resume livelihood activities following improvements in weather conditions and road accessibility.
- An electrician is scheduled to visit the Camp 3 MPWC to repair damaged electrical wiring and inspect the generator to ensure it is safe and fully operational.
- Plans are being finalized to conduct the postponed Handicrafts Trade Grant distribution and resume remaining project activities once repair works are completed.

Challenges/Needs:

- The wooden flooring on the first floor of the two-storey MPWC in Camp 3 has been severely damaged due to water leakage from the roof and prolonged exposure to water. This poses a significant safety risk and has disrupted training activities. UN Women is seeking support from the Site Management Sector to address the issue.

PARTNERS: UN Women, AAB, JNUS, SKUS, RWWS, NM.



BHASAN CHAR

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