

Alert note**Southeastern and Northeastern Bangladesh Flash Floods Emergency**

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Date completed: 14.7.2026

Forum: Bangladesh

Type of emergency: rapid on set

Date of emergency (if rapid onset): 12th of July

1. The nature of the emergency

Under the influence of an active southwest monsoon and a steep pressure gradient over the North Bay of Bengal and adjoining areas, heavy to very heavy rainfall has persisted across Chattogram Division and other parts of Bangladesh since 5 July 2026. Prolonged rainfall, upstream runoff, and flows from hilly catchments have triggered flash floods, waterlogging, rising river levels, and landslides, particularly in Bandarban, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachhari, and Rangamati. The floods and landslides have damaged infrastructure, disrupted road and rail connectivity and constrained access to affected communities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene services have been disrupted across 27 upazilas in 10 districts. In several areas, infrastructure remains submerged, while water sources have been damaged or contaminated by floodwater carrying faecal matter, agricultural chemicals, industrial waste and other pollutants. As of 12 July, the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) reported that more than 12,360 latrines and 3,583 waterpoints had been fully or partially damaged.

Preliminary Government reports indicate that 15,881 houses were damaged in Bandarban and 13,860 in Chattogram. The full extent and severity of housing damage remain unclear, as standing water and access constraints continue to delay detailed assessments.

Source: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PppFTT4EVJvxLvu5PG68nPL54jgoRrmF?usp=drive_link

2. The impact and scale of the emergency

Based on the latest situation reports, the current flood emergency in Bangladesh (July 2026) is concentrated mainly in the southeastern and northeastern regions and should be classified as a small to medium given the scale of affected people, displacement, and casualties.

The flood emergency is affecting southeastern and northeastern Bangladesh, particularly the districts of Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachhari, Habiganj, and Moulvibazar. The event is characterized by intense monsoon rainfall, flash flooding, river overflow, severe waterlogging, and landslides in hilly areas. Significant displacement, damage to homes and infrastructure, disruption of transport and basic services, and increased humanitarian needs have been reported across affected communities.

An estimated 1.04 million people have been affected across 10 districts, including more than 12,900 people with disabilities. As of 12 July, 51 deaths had been reported in connection with floods and landslides. At least 38,422 people are staying in 1,047 formal evacuation shelters.

Communities face urgent needs for shelter, food assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, healthcare, and protection support, particularly for vulnerable populations. Flood-affected communities face displacement, loss of shelter, limited access to food, safe water, healthcare, and heightened disease risks. In the long term, affected households may experience livelihood losses, deepening poverty, psychosocial distress, educational disruption, and slower recovery due to damaged assets and infrastructure.

Source ISCG sitrep report (<https://bangladesh.un.org/en/319254-bangladesh-situation-report-1-flash-flood-and-landslides-13-july-2026>)

The floods have affected more than one million people across several districts of Bangladesh, resulting in deaths, injuries, displacement, damage to homes and infrastructure, loss of livelihoods, and disruption of essential services. Communities face urgent needs for shelter, food assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, healthcare, and protection support, particularly for vulnerable populations

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3. Local and national capacity

Affected communities are coping through evacuation to temporary shelters, support from relatives and local networks, and assistance from government and humanitarian agencies. However, many households are increasingly reliant on humanitarian assistance support and may resort to negative coping strategies such as borrowing money, reducing food intake, and selling productive assets as the flood impact continues

The Ministry activated the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre on a 24-hour basis and circulated emergency contact numbers. District administrations also convened disaster management committees to coordinate early warning dissemination, evacuation, shelter management, hot meals, and rescue operations, with support from the Bangladesh Army, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), Border Guard Bangladesh, the Fire Service and Civil Defense, police, and upazila administrations.

On 12 July, the Prime Minister's Office convened a virtual meeting to review the impact of the floods, including waterlogging, infrastructure damage, shelter conditions, rescue operations, relief distribution and medical services. Authorities were instructed to priorities the protection of lives and property, accelerate the delivery of food, safe water, medicines and healthcare, and ensure that shelters provide adequate safety, sanitation, electricity, communication and support for vulnerable groups. Agencies were also directed to strengthen coordination, maintain operational readiness, monitor forecasts and river levels, and ensure transparent relief delivery.

Between 7 and 12 July, the Government of Bangladesh allocated a cumulative BDT 17.5 million (approximately US\$142,276) and 3,250 metric tons of rice to support response efforts in seven flood and rainfall-affected districts. Chattogram received the largest allocation, totalling BDT 6.5 million and 1,200 metric tons of rice, followed by Cox's Bazar with BDT 3 million and 450 metric tons. Bandarban and Khagrachhari each received BDT 2 million and 400 metric tons of rice, while Rangamati received BDT 2.5 million and 500 metric tons. Further allocations included BDT 1 million and 200 metric tons of rice for Moulvibazar, and BDT 500,000 and 100 metric tons for Habiganj. The assistance was released through successive general and rain- and flood-response allocations on 7, 9, 10 and 12 July, allowing additional resources to be directed to districts as the situation evolved. Although the government is supporting flood response efforts, significant gaps remain in our target districts, particularly in Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where vulnerable communities continue to face unmet humanitarian needs and highlighted in the key needs & gap session.

Therefore, UN clusters, the HCTT, INGOs, national NGOs, and government agencies are meeting regularly to coordinate the flood response. The NAWG and Anticipatory Action Working Group and ISCG are producing SitReps, flash updates, risk analyses, and early warning information to guide humanitarian interventions and resource mobilization.

4. Key needs and gaps

The major anticipated gaps include emergency shelter support, safe drinking water and sanitation services, food and cash assistance, healthcare, protection services, and livelihood recovery support. Access constraints caused by flooding and landslides may hinder aid delivery to isolated communities, while continued rainfall could further increase humanitarian needs. Coordination mechanisms remain active, but additional resources may be required to address the scale and duration of the crisis.

In **cox's bazar target district**, according to the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) Daily Incident Analysis, between 5 and 14 July 2026, a cumulative 556 weather-related incidents were reported across the refugee camps, affecting 53,858 individuals (11,478 households). These comprised 301 windstorm incidents, 189 landslides, 47 flood incidents, five drowning incidents, nine fire incidents, and two infrastructure hazard

incidents. Overall, the incidents resulted in 15 fatalities, 22 injuries, and the temporary displacement of 13,055 individuals (2,675 households).

According to the Deputy Commissioner's Office of Cox's Bazar, approximately 300,000 people remain affected across Chakaria, Matamuhuri, Pekua, Ramu, and Cox's Bazar Sadar upazilas due to flooding and prolonged rainfall. Government response efforts continue through the distribution of emergency food assistance, drinking water, medicines, cash support, and other essential relief items, alongside the mobilization of district resources to support ongoing response operations (Source: RCP Inter-Sector Flash Situation Update #6, 14 July 2026)., Based on this requirement the District administration has requested the NGO partner to provide emergency food and medicine assistance (Source: Letter from Cox's Bazar DC Office)

In Bandarban & Rangamati target district, heavy rainfall, damaged roads, disrupted river crossings, and unsafe terrain are delaying assessments and assistance. Limited sectoral data and humanitarian presence, particularly in the Chattogram Hill Tracts, constrain prioritization and coverage. Available resources and pre-positioned dry and ready-to-eat food stocks and WASH & hygiene facilities remain insufficient. Flooding caused market closures, and supply-chain disruptions have reduced the feasibility of cash-based assistance in some areas.

Please indicate whether you are considering:

	Indicate your intention with an X below
Rapid Response Fund (<i>intended for small and medium scale emergencies</i>)	x
Appeal (<i>intended for large scale emergencies</i>)	

If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.

Capacity details of forum members with the intention to respond are given below.

ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise
CCDB has been continuing its regular activities in the Bandarban area for a long time.	District: Bandarban Sub-districts: Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori, Ruma, Lama, Alikadam District: Rangamati, Upazilla: Belaichori,	Food security, WASH, Livelihood
RDRS Since the onset of the Rohingya crisis, RDRS has remained a consistently committed humanitarian actor, implementing multi-sectoral programmes including rapid response in coordination with government authorities, UN agencies, international NGOs, and local partners.	District: Cox's Bazar (Ukhiya and Cox's Bazar Sadar)	Food Security, Livelihoods. Protection and WASH

5. Potential responses

Considering flooding caused market closures, and supply-chain disruptions have reduced the feasibility of cash-based assistance; CCDB is planning to provide food assistance and WASH materials. Food assistance and WASH supplies were procured and delivered through established internal procurement

mechanisms and existing vendor agreements. In this regard, 1000 targeted affected households will be supported with WASH materials and food assistance for emergency response in Bandarban district. In addition to this, through Kerk in Actie partner, KOINONIA, 1,000 will be supported in Belaicheri, Lama and Alikadam in Rangamati district.

RDRS plans to cover 1,000 flood affected households in two upazilas (Cox's Bazar and Ukhiya) of Cox's Bazar district. RDRS Bangladesh will directly implement the emergency response, providing food assistance, WASH support, and other essential relief to affected households in the host communities. Beneficiaries will be selected in coordination with the Government Local Administration and the Camp-in-Charge (RRRC). Assistance will include food items (rice, flattened rice, biscuits, dry cake, pulses, potatoes, edible oil, sugar, and salt), emergency medicines (oral saline, first aid kits, bandages, and water purification tablets), and hygiene kits, in line with government guidance. (Source: letter from Cox's Bazar DC Office).

Due to the magnitude of the disaster and gaps in the response members are requesting maximum ceiling of **\$150,000** for each member (CCDB and RDRS) for emergency response to address the immediate needs of the affected people. A vulnerability-based needs assessment is underway to identify priority needs and guide the response proposal; therefore, number of HH in target areas may vary.