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BGD: Flood - 07-2026 - Bangladesh Floods 2026: Nationwide

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Visibility: Public

Start Date: 2026-07-12

Report Date: 2026-07-19

NUMERIC DETAILS (PEOPLE)

-	40	-
Injured (RC)	Injured (Government)	Injured (Other)
-	-	-
Missing (RC)	Missing (Government)	Missing (Other)
-	59	-
Dead (RC)	Dead (Government)	Dead (Other)
-	38,422	-
Displaced (RC)	Displaced (Government)	Displaced (Other)
-	-	1,116,174
Affected (RC)	Affected (Government)	Affected (Other)

20,000

Assisted (RC)

-

Assisted (Government)

70

Local Staff

3,500

Volunteers

-

Emergency Response Units

14

Delegates

SOURCES FOR DATA MARKED AS OTHER

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief <https://modmr.gov.bd/pages/notices>
<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-situation-report-1-flash-flood-and-landslides-13-july-2026> Food Security Cluster Bangladesh: Flash Flood and Landslides in North and Southeastern Region Situation Report on 18 July 2026 BDRCS Situation Report 4, 16 July 2024

DESCRIPTION

Bangladesh has experienced widespread flooding, flash floods, riverine inundation, and landslides across its south-eastern and north-eastern regions following several days of exceptionally heavy monsoon rainfall. The emergency was initially triggered by a low-pressure system that brought intense rainfall across large parts of the country, resulting in severe flooding, waterlogging, river overflows, and landslides in vulnerable areas. Rainfall totals were particularly high in Chattogram, Teknaf, Bandarban, and Sylhet districts. Chattogram recorded 298.8 mm of rainfall on 9 July and 203 mm on 10 July, while Teknaf received 245 mm on 10 July. On 11 July, the highest rainfall was recorded in Jaflong, Sylhet (156 mm), followed by Lama, Bandarban (155 mm), and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar (139 mm).

Although weather conditions have gradually improved, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) forecasts that active monsoon conditions will continue through 20 July, bringing light to moderate rainfall accompanied by temporary gusty winds across the country. Maritime ports of Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Mongla, and Payra remain under Local Cautionary Signal No. 3. Hydrological conditions have improved significantly since the peak of the emergency. As of 16 July, only the Kushiya River remained above the danger level at two monitoring stations, Markuli in Sunamganj and Fenchuganj in Sylhet. Water levels along the Surma River and other major rivers in the north-eastern region have continued to recede, and flood conditions in low-lying areas of Sylhet and Sunamganj are expected to improve further. Similarly, water levels in the Teesta, Dharla, and Dudhkumar rivers in Rangpur Division have fallen and are projected to continue decreasing. Nevertheless, localized flooding, waterlogging, and landslide risks persist in several areas where saturated soils, damaged infrastructure, and access constraints continue to affect communities. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) Emergency Operations Centre remains active and continues to monitor the evolving situation.

At the peak of the emergency, flood conditions deteriorated rapidly. Several rivers, including the Sangu, Kushiyara, Monu, and Khowai, exceeded danger levels, with the Sangu River in Bandarban rising more than two metres above its danger threshold. Rising river levels threatened low-lying communities in Chattogram, Feni, Khagrachhari, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Sherpur, Mymensingh, and the northern river basins, causing widespread disruption to livelihoods, infrastructure, transportation networks, and basic services.

The humanitarian impact remains significant. According to the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), an estimated **1,116,174 people** have been affected across **10 districts**. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) reports that approximately **38,500 people were temporarily displaced**, while more than **1,000 evacuation shelters** were opened to accommodate affected populations. Government reporting further indicates that **267,918 households** were stranded or isolated by floodwaters across seven districts. Media reports citing MoDMR indicate that at least **59 people lost their lives** nationwide as a result of floods and landslides.

Housing damage has been extensive across the affected areas. Preliminary government assessments indicate that **15,881 houses were damaged in Bandarban, 13,860 in Chattogram, 1,040 in Khagrachhari, 1,613 in Cox's Bazar**. However, the full extent of housing damage remains unclear as standing water, damaged infrastructure, and access constraints continue to hamper detailed assessments. According to the MoDMR situation update on 18 July 2026, a total of **374 unions and four municipalities across 56 upazilas** have been affected by the ongoing floods.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems have been severely disrupted across **27 upazilas in 10 districts**. In many areas, water supply infrastructure remains submerged, damaged, or contaminated by floodwaters 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 water points** had been fully or partially damaged, increasing risks of waterborne disease outbreaks and reducing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

The floods have also caused substantial damage to agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, threatening household incomes, food security, and rural livelihoods. According to the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), approximately **54,470 hectares of cropland** and **324,358 farming households** have been affected by heavy rainfall and associated hazards. Crop losses alone are estimated at more than **54,409 hectares of agricultural land**. The fisheries sector has sustained particularly severe damage, with preliminary assessments from the Department of Fisheries (DoF) indicating losses of **7,613 metric tons of fish and prawns**. Floodwaters washed away **21,764 fishponds** and **784 commercial enclosures covering 8,966 hectares**, resulting in estimated losses of approximately **USD 18.3 million**.

The livestock sector has also been heavily impacted. Approximately **266,038 cattle and buffalo, 173,592 goats and sheep, 2.85 million chickens, and 62,811 ducks** have been affected. Reported animal deaths include **62 cattle, 139 goats, 59 sheep, 154,528 chickens, and 2,063 ducks**. Total losses in the livestock sector are estimated at **BDT 576.2 million (approximately USD 4.7 million)**. Combined losses across the fisheries and livestock sectors are estimated at approximately **USD 23 million**.

The most severely affected districts include **Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachhari, Moulvibazar, and Habiganj**, where communities continue to face challenges

related to damaged housing, disrupted livelihoods, limited access to essential services, and deteriorated infrastructure.

In Cox's Bazar, the situation remains particularly concerning due to the combined impact on Rohingya refugee camps and surrounding host communities. Across the 33 refugee camps, flooding and landslides affected more than **28,000 people**, damaged over **3,100 shelters**, and displaced more than **4,700 individuals**. Multiple casualties and injuries were reported as a result of landslides and flood-related incidents. UNHCR has confirmed **15 deaths among Rohingya refugees**, while thousands of people have been left homeless following landslides and shelter collapses, further increasing humanitarian needs among already vulnerable populations.

The Government of Bangladesh, led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), has maintained a coordinated multi-agency response to support flood- and landslide-affected communities. Response measures have included the opening of more than **1,000 evacuation shelters**, the distribution of cash assistance, rice, baby food, safe drinking water, and other relief items, as well as the deployment of the Bangladesh Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Fire Service and Civil Defence, and local authorities to support rescue, evacuation, and relief operations. The Government has also mobilised **516 medical teams across 50 affected upazilas** to address urgent health needs and reduce public health risks. In addition, the Government has allocated **3,350 metric tons of rice, BDT 23.5 million in cash assistance, and 4,200 bundles of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets** alongside **BDT 12.6 million for shelter repair and reconstruction support** for affected households across seven districts. National and district-level coordination mechanisms remain active to monitor the evolving situation, facilitate early warning dissemination, support affected communities, and prioritize assistance to the hardest-hit areas. Efforts are ongoing to restore essential services, support displaced populations, and address immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs as floodwaters continue to recede.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Government Requests International Assistance: **No**

NS Requests International Assistance: **Yes**

INFORMATION BULLETIN PUBLISHED

No

ACTIONS TAKEN BY NATIONAL SOCIETY

General

☑ Damage/Needs assessment

- ☑ Search & Rescue
- ☑ Water & Sanitation
- ☑ Food aid
- ☑ Health
- ☑ Camp management
- ☑ Psychosocial support services
- ☑ Evacuation
- ☑ First Aid
- ☑ Relief/Supply distribution
- ☑ Other

Summary:

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) activated its Central Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) immediately following the onset of the flood emergency and continues to coordinate response efforts across flood- and landslide-affected districts in south-eastern and north-eastern Bangladesh. The EOC remains operational to facilitate real-time information management, situation monitoring, and coordination with district units, government authorities, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Participating National Societies (PNSs), and other humanitarian partners, ensuring a timely, coordinated, and effective response. To support immediate response operations, BDRCS has mobilized emergency resources through its contingency funds and partner contributions. A total of BDT 2.6 million has been released to district units in Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachhari, Moulvibazar, and Habiganj to facilitate rapid response activities and assist affected communities. To strengthen evacuation, rescue, and emergency response capacities, BDRCS deployed a wide range of rescue equipment and emergency supplies, including 12 rubber rescue boats, 110 life jackets, 135 rescue helmets, 135 rescue boots, 145 pairs of rescue gloves, five generators, and 5,500 jerrycans, together with rescue ropes, rope bags, float plates, and rescue panels. These assets have enhanced the operational effectiveness of district units and volunteers engaged in life-saving interventions in affected communities. BDRCS has provided emergency food assistance to 6,450 flood-affected households across Bandarban, Khagrachhari, Rangamati, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Moulvibazar, and Habiganj. Distributed food packages included rice, puffed rice, lentils, edible oil, salt, sugar, biscuits, oral rehydration salts (ORS), soap, sanitary pads, safe drinking water, and other essential household items. These interventions have helped address immediate food security and basic needs among affected populations. To respond to critical health and WASH needs, BDRCS deployed four Mobile Water Treatment Units (MWTUs) and distributed more than 5,114 litres of safe drinking water to affected communities in Bandarban and Chattogram districts. In addition, two emergency mobile medical teams were deployed with essential medicines and relief supplies to provide primary healthcare services and support disease prevention efforts in flood-affected areas. In Cox's Bazar, BDRCS continues to respond through its Population Movement Operation (PMO), supporting both Rohingya refugees and host communities affected by flooding and landslides. Response activities include early warning dissemination, emergency relocation support, search and rescue operations, and coordination through Camp Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and humanitarian partners across all 33 refugee camps. PMO teams have provided emergency shelter assistance to 494 affected households in Camps 11 and 12, while WASH volunteers continue to assess damaged facilities and coordinate rehabilitation efforts with sector partners. Health teams remain engaged in community

outreach, referrals, household visits, and the provision of essential health services, including outpatient and maternal healthcare. Through its extensive volunteer network and field teams, BDRCS continues to address the urgent needs of flood- and landslide-affected refugees and host communities. Recognizing the scale of the emergency, BDRCS formally requested IFRC support on 8 July 2026 to launch a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation for flood- and landslide-affected populations in the Rohingya camps and adjacent host communities in Cox's Bazar. In response, IFRC approved and launched a CHF 475,000 DREF operation to support life-saving interventions, including early warning dissemination, evacuation support, search and rescue, emergency shelter assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, food assistance, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), volunteer mobilization, and operational coordination. The DREF operation complements ongoing efforts by BDRCS, government authorities, and humanitarian partners while strengthening support to the most vulnerable communities. To strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination and review the evolving humanitarian situation, BDRCS convened an emergency coordination meeting on 16 July with IFRC, ICRC, and in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs). The meeting provided updates on the flood situation, damage assessments, response achievements, and operational challenges across affected districts. Given the continued deterioration in humanitarian conditions, extensive damage, emerging needs, and the expansion of affected areas beyond the initial operational scope, BDRCS has developed an enhanced response plan aimed at scaling up humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable and severely affected households. Planned interventions include the mobilization of additional food parcels, mobile water treatment plants, emergency medical teams, essential household items, cash assistance, and agricultural recovery support. In light of increasing humanitarian needs and widening response gaps, BDRCS has requested IFRC to consider expanding the current DREF operation and has appealed to Participating National Societies to mobilize additional international resources to support a larger-scale response and early recovery effort across the flood-affected districts.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY FEDERATION

General

- ☑ Camp management
- ☑ Other

Summary:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Bangladesh Country Delegation is supporting the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in coordinating, strengthening, and scaling up the response to the ongoing floods and landslides across affected areas of Bangladesh. IFRC maintains close coordination with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), humanitarian clusters and working groups, Participating National Societies (PNSs), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other humanitarian partners to facilitate information sharing, operational coordination, resource mobilization, and complementarity of response efforts. IFRC is providing continuous technical and operational support to BDRCS in emergency assessments, response planning, coordination, reporting, information management, and overall operational management. The IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation remains in close communication with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office to ensure timely technical guidance and surge support as required. Together with BDRCS and Movement partners, IFRC

continues to closely monitor the evolving situation, assess emerging humanitarian needs, identify operational gaps, and support the mobilization of additional resources to address the growing needs of affected communities. Following a request from BDRCS, IFRC approved and launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation amounting to CHF 475,000 to support flood- and landslide-affected populations in the Rohingya refugee camps and adjacent host communities in Cox's Bazar. The operation aims to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance through interventions including early warning dissemination, evacuation support, search and rescue, emergency shelter assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, food assistance, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), volunteer mobilization, and operational coordination. The DREF operation complements ongoing response efforts led by BDRCS and supports the immediate needs of the most vulnerable affected populations. In addition to the DREF allocation, IFRC has contributed emergency relief support from its Population Movement Operation (PMO) Disaster Preparedness (DP) stocks. Non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter materials with an estimated value of CHF 120,000 have been made available to support BDRCS response activities for flood- and landslide-affected populations. These pre-positioned resources are helping to strengthen the timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance delivered to affected people. In its role as Co-Lead of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC is actively engaging with shelter sector partners to support coordinated assessments, information management, response planning, and gap analysis. Through this engagement, IFRC is contributing to the identification and prioritization of emergency shelter needs, promoting coordinated humanitarian action, and supporting efforts to provide timely shelter assistance to flood- and landslide-affected households across the impacted areas.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY RCRC

General

- ☑ Health
- ☑ Relief/Supply distribution
- ☑ Other

Summary:

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement maintains a strong presence in Bangladesh through the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and nine in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs), namely the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent. Throughout the ongoing flood and landslide emergency, Movement partners have remained in close coordination with BDRCS and IFRC, continuously monitoring the evolving situation and consulting with their respective regional offices and headquarters to assess opportunities for additional technical, operational, and financial support. To strengthen BDRCS's response capacity and support the scale-up of humanitarian assistance to affected communities, several Movement partners have confirmed financial contributions to the ongoing response operation. Confirmed contributions include USD 84,166 from the British Red Cross, USD 38,333 from the Danish Red Cross, USD 25,000 each from the American Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and USD 20,833 from the Turkish Red Crescent. These contributions will support BDRCS in delivering essential humanitarian assistance to flood- and

landslide-affected populations, including food assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, emergency shelter and household items, health services, cash assistance, and other priority interventions. In addition to these confirmed contributions, Participating National Societies continue to engage with BDRCS and IFRC to review evolving needs and identify opportunities for further support. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement remains committed to supporting BDRCS in addressing immediate humanitarian needs, strengthening response capacities, and assisting affected communities throughout the response and early recovery phases of the emergency.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY OTHERS

Following the heavy rainfall forecast issued on 5 July, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), and the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) convened a series of coordination meetings to strengthen preparedness and response measures. The National Disaster Response Coordination Centre was activated on a 24-hour basis, and emergency contact information was disseminated to facilitate timely response. At the district level, disaster management committees were mobilized to coordinate early warning dissemination, evacuation efforts, shelter management, emergency feeding, and rescue operations. These efforts were supported by the Bangladesh Army, Bangladesh Navy, Coast Guard, Border Guard Bangladesh, Fire Service and Civil Defence, Bangladesh Police, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), and local administrations. On 12 July, the Prime Minister's Office convened a high-level virtual meeting to review the evolving flood and landslide situation, including impacts on infrastructure, shelter conditions, rescue operations, relief distribution, and healthcare services. Relevant authorities were instructed to prioritize the protection of lives and property, expedite the delivery of food assistance, safe drinking water, medicines, and healthcare services, and ensure that evacuation shelters provide adequate safety, sanitation, electricity, communication facilities, and support for vulnerable groups. Government agencies were further directed to strengthen inter-agency coordination, maintain operational readiness, closely monitor weather forecasts and river levels, and ensure transparent and accountable delivery of relief assistance. Led by MoDMR, the Government of Bangladesh activated a comprehensive multi-agency response across the affected districts. Response measures included the opening of more than 1,000 evacuation shelters, the distribution of cash assistance, rice, baby food, safe drinking water, and other relief items, and the deployment of the Armed Forces, Coast Guard, Fire Service and Civil Defence, and local authorities to support search and rescue, evacuation, and relief operations. To address urgent health needs and mitigate public health risks, the Government mobilized 516 medical teams across 50 affected upazilas. National and district-level coordination mechanisms remain active to monitor the situation, facilitate early warning dissemination, and support targeted assistance in the most severely affected districts, particularly Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachhari, Moulvibazar, and Habiganj. To reinforce response efforts, the Government allocated a cumulative BDT 23 million, 3,350 metric tons of rice, 4,200 bundles of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, and BDT 12.6 million for shelter repair support between 7 and 18 July. Chattogram received the largest allocation, comprising BDT 7.5 million, 1,200 metric tons of rice, 1,000 bundles of CGI sheets, and BDT 3 million for shelter repairs. Cox's Bazar received BDT 4 million, 450 metric tons of rice, 1,000 bundles of CGI sheets, and BDT 3 million for shelter repairs. Bandarban and Khagrachhari each received BDT 2.5 million, 400 metric tons of rice, 500 bundles of CGI sheets, and BDT 1.5 million for shelter rehabilitation. Rangamati received BDT 3 million, 500 metric tons of rice, 500 bundles of CGI sheets, and BDT 1.5 million for shelter repairs. Additional allocations included BDT 1.5 million and 200 metric

tons of rice for Moulvibazar, and BDT 1 million and 100 metric tons of rice for Habiganj. Both districts also received 200 bundles of CGI sheets and BDT 600,000 for shelter rehabilitation. These resources were released through successive allocations between 7 and 18 July, enabling the Government to progressively scale up assistance as the situation evolved. The humanitarian community simultaneously strengthened coordination and response efforts. On 11 July, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) convened an ad hoc meeting to review the evolving situation, anticipatory action activations, and updates from operational partners. The meeting emphasized strengthening information management, consolidating response reporting, identifying priority needs and gaps, and producing the first ICCG Situation Report. Subsequently, the Displacement Management, Health, Logistics, Shelter, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Clusters convened emergency coordination meetings to review field information, identify operational constraints, and coordinate response actions. The Needs Assessment and Information Management Working Group (NA/IMWG) issued Flash Updates on 9 and 12 July and continues consolidating information from affected areas. A multi-sectoral assessment is being planned once access conditions improve. The Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AATWG) remains actively engaged with agencies implementing anticipatory action frameworks, monitoring trigger thresholds, sharing operational updates, and supporting coordinated preparedness measures. The ICCG Secretariat continues to coordinate closely with cluster leads, BMD, DDM, MoDMR, the NGO Affairs Bureau, and district administrations to support a coherent and coordinated humanitarian response. In anticipation of peak flooding, the World Food Programme (WFP) activated both Anticipatory Action (AA) and Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) interventions in Bandarban on 10 July. Through these mechanisms, WFP reached 15,000 households under anticipatory action and an additional 859 households through SRSP, providing multipurpose cash assistance of BDT 5,000 per household alongside early warning messages. These interventions focused on Bandarban Sadar and Lama upazilas. Subsequently, WFP expanded its response, reaching approximately 122,750 people with high-energy biscuits across Bandarban, Rangamati, and Chattogram districts. On 13 July, the Start Fund Bangladesh Project Selection Committee approved GBP 799,890.60 under Alert B075 to support an emergency humanitarian response targeting approximately 55,554 people across six of the most severely affected districts: Bandarban, Khagrachhari, Rangamati, Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, and Moulvibazar. The allocation supports rapid multi-sectoral assistance to populations affected by floods and landslides. On 18 July, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) Bangladesh published a situation report highlighting priority food security and livelihood needs. Key priorities identified include emergency ready-to-eat food, livestock feed and shelter, emergency agricultural support, storage facilities for seeds and fertilizers, aquaculture and fisheries rehabilitation, multipurpose cash assistance, and the provision of cooking fuel and cooking utensils. Several humanitarian organizations activated anticipatory actions under existing disaster preparedness frameworks. Under the Early Action Protocol for flash floods in the Haor region, CARE Bangladesh mobilized volunteers, assessed evacuation shelters, and pre-positioned four rescue boats in Derai and Gowainghat, targeting approximately 18,500 people. UN Women provided preparedness support to approximately 300 households in Kanaighat, while World Vision disseminated early warning messages to around 50,000 people, pre-positioned 1,000 hygiene kits, validated beneficiary lists for 700 households, and prepared evacuation support for up to 2,000 households. In response to heightened landslide risks, Caritas Bangladesh and Save the Children activated anticipatory actions under the draft National Landslide Early Action Protocol. Save the Children provided BDT 6,000 per household to 400 at-risk households, in line with the 2026 ICCG-endorsed transfer value, while also supporting early warning dissemination and evacuation preparedness activities in Bandarban, Chattogram, and Rangamati. Several NGOs have already initiated direct humanitarian assistance. CARE Bangladesh reached approximately 8,000 people in Matamuhuri and Chakaria upazilas of Cox's Bazar through the distribution of emergency relief packages, including tents, WASH non-food items, and dignity kits.

Caritas Bangladesh provided dry food and non-food assistance to approximately 2,520 people in Bandarban Sadar, Alikadam, and Chakaria upazilas. Islamic Relief Bangladesh allocated GBP 150,000 to support flood-affected communities, including GBP 50,000 dedicated to emergency response activities in Banshkhali and Satkania upazilas of Chattogram District. The intervention is expected to reach approximately 700 households through multipurpose cash assistance, hygiene and dignity kits, and protection messaging. BRAC supported 5,460 families across Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Khagrachhari, and Rangamati through the distribution of dry food packages. In addition, BRAC provided multipurpose cash assistance to 300 families to help meet immediate recovery and basic needs. ActionAid Bangladesh reached approximately 2,500 people in Pekua Upazila of Cox's Bazar through multipurpose cash assistance and shelter repair support. A further 2,250 people in Teknaf received women-focused protection services and food assistance. Similarly, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), with support from Start Fund Bangladesh, plans to provide multipurpose cash grants of BDT 8,000 per household to 1,000 households in Chattogram District. The intervention will target 600 households in Baharchara, Chambol, and Chanua unions of Banshkhali Upazila and 400 households in Roypur and Bairag unions of Anowara Upazila, enabling affected families to address their most urgent needs and support early recovery efforts.

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