

**Methodology & Data sources:** Data sources include (i) **GBVIMS Incident Recorders** from 13 Data Gathering Organizations (DGOs) where out of 14 DGOs one of the DGO project was temporarily closed for Q1 2026 due to funding constraint (ii) **GBV Perception survey:** KI survey responses from GBV CFPs across 33 camps, (iii) **GBV risk monitoring FGD/KIIs (with GBV CFP and case workers):** Service provider FGD & KIIs from actors across 33 camps and host communities.

## KEY INSIGHTS



82%  
Refugee



18%  
Host  
Communities



98%  
Female



2%  
Male



92%  
Adults  
(18yrs+)



8%  
Children  
(0 – 17yrs)



0.02%  
Unaccompanied  
/Separated  
Children

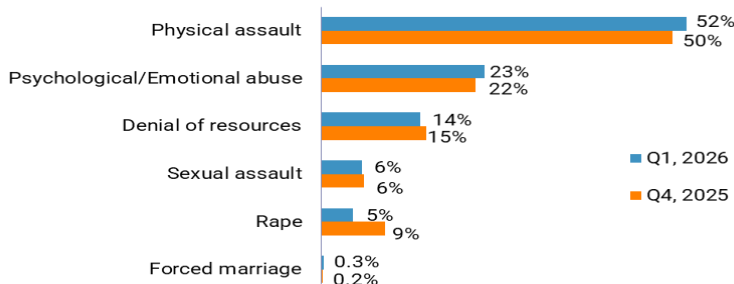


1%  
Person with  
Disabilities

## TYPES OF GBV INCIDENT

Reports of GBV cases decreased by **13%** in Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025, based on GBVIMS data. However, this decline is considered to reflect reporting dynamics rather than an actual reduction in incidents. Variations in service utilization were influenced by fear of perpetrators and retaliation, stigma associated with sexual violence, mobility and safety constraints, financial dependency, and limited trust in justice mechanisms, all of which discouraged disclosure and help-seeking behaviors. Partial reductions in Data Gathering Organization (DGO) operational presence in Q1 2026 further caused access constraints.

**Types of GBV Reported (%)**



**Physical Violence** remained the most reported form of GBV in Q1 2026, accounting for **52%** of all types of GBV cases, compared to 22% in Q4 of 2025. This could be largely driven by IPV, which emerged as the most prevalent form of GBV across camps in Q1. Field observation, focus group discussions, and Camp Focal Point feedback identified frequent incidents of women being beaten, punched, or assaulted with objects such as bamboo or wood, often accompanied by destruction of household items.

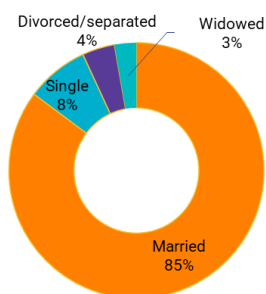
**Emotional and Psychological Violence** widely reported as the second most common form of GBV, which accounted for **23%** in Q1 2026 compared to 22% in Q4 2025. Women are subjected to continuous pressure for money or resources, as well as intimidation from both intimate partners and, in many cases, organized group members.

**Denial of Resources** remained **14%** of reported cases closely interlinked with IPV and economic abuse, compared to 15% in Q4. Women and children are systematically deprived of basic needs, including food, financial support, healthcare, and access to services. Common patterns include husbands withholding money, restricting girl child's access to learning centers following menarche or selling relief items and household assets to fund addictions such as gambling or drug abuse.

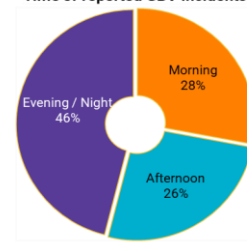
**Sexual Violence**, Sexual violence, including rape (5%) and sexual assault (6%), showed concerning patterns in Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025, where rape accounted for 9% while sexual assault remained at 6%. However, qualitative findings suggest that the decline in reported rape incidents is more likely linked to suppressed disclosure rather than an actual reduction in occurrence.

**Forced Marriage** accounted for 0.3% of reported GBV cases in Q1 2026. Emerging patterns include marriages arranged from abroad, sometimes conducted over the phone without the girl ever meeting the groom, raising significant risks of trafficking and exploitation. Girls who are unable to marry due to dowry demands often face social stigma and emotional abuse, while some are coerced into marriage as a coping mechanism by families experiencing financial hardship

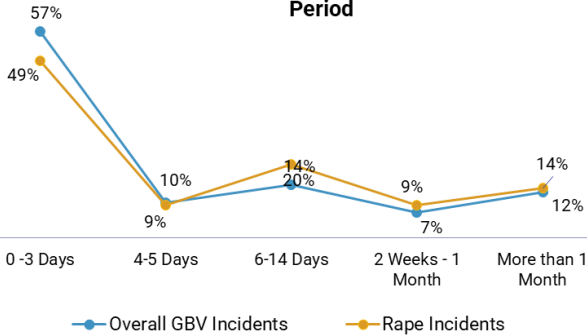
**Marital Status**



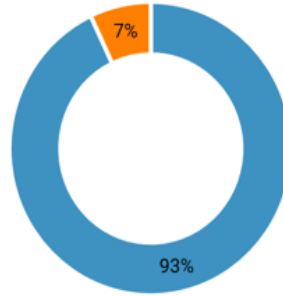
**Time of reported GBV incidents**



**Overall GBV Incidents Vs Rape Incidents Reporting Period**



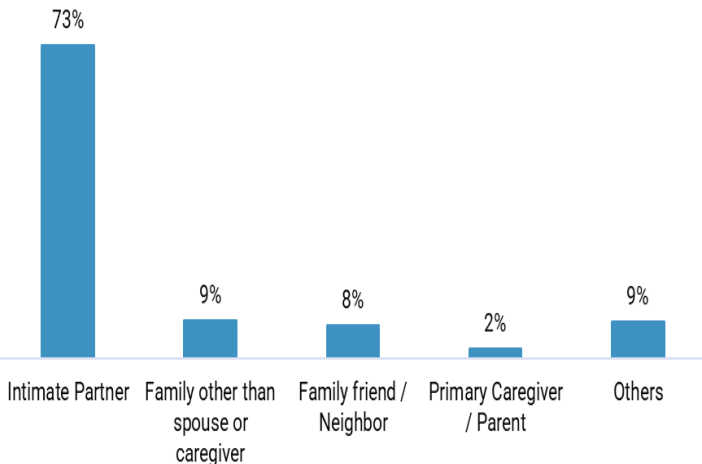
**Rape cases referred within the critical window of 72 hours for CMR Services**



93% of survivors accessed lifesaving Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) services within 72 hours of the reported incident.

■ Referred within 72 hours ■ Not referred within 72 hours

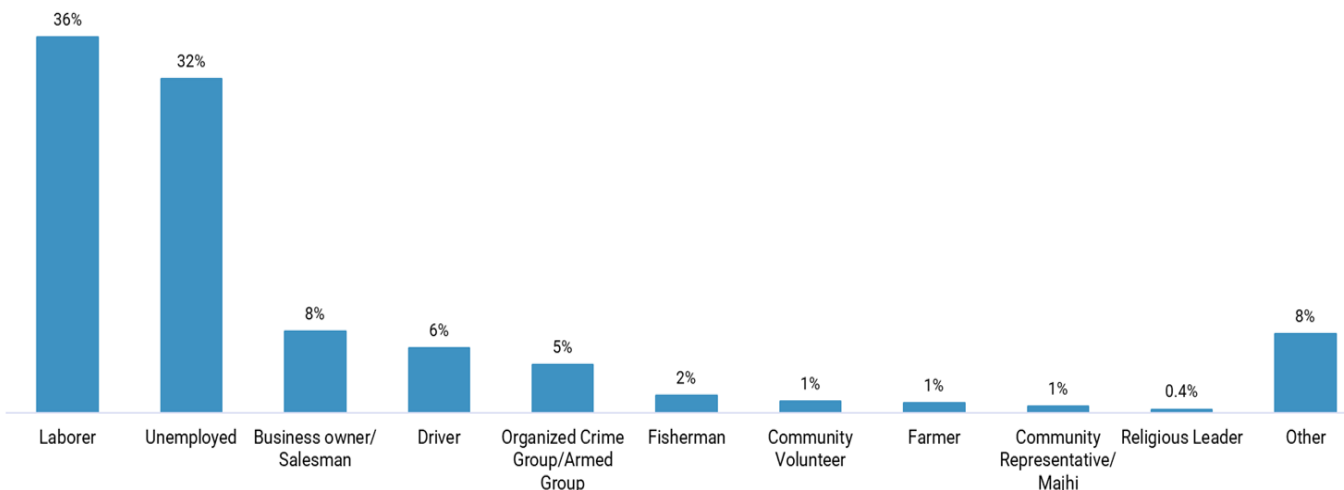
**Alleged Perpetrator and Survivor Relationship**



For Q1 2026, the data shows that 83% of reported cases involved a single alleged perpetrator, while 9% involved two. Cases with three or more perpetrators each made up 4% of the total. In terms of age distribution, 0.4% of alleged perpetrators were under 18, 13% were aged 18–25, the majority (68%) fell within the 26–40 age group, 18% were between 41–60, and 0.2% were over 60.

The violence is deeply rooted in economic stressors - particularly unemployment, lack of opportunities needed to meet the minimum standards of living and financial instability - which intensify household tensions. Patterns indicate strong links with negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse (YABA) and online gambling, where men continue to sell household assets or ration supplies, and violence is triggered when women resist or question these actions.

**Alleged Perpetrator Occupation**



## Location of GBV incidents

Locations	Q1 2026	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025
Survivor's Residence	91%	89%	88%	88%
Perpetrator's Residence	2%	4%	4%	4%
Street / Pathway	2%	3%	3%	3%
Friend or Relative Residence	1%	1%	1%	1%
Water point	0.5%	1%	1%	0.5%
Hotel	0.2%	0.5%	1%	1%
Bathing Facilities	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Public toilets/latrines	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Bush	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%

In Q1 2026, the overwhelming majority (**91%**) of the reported GBV incidents occurred within **survivor's own residence**, this shows home remains most unsafe environment for women and girls.

In terms of case context, **Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)** remains the most prevalent form of GBV, increasing from 69% in Q4 2025 to **73% in Q1 2026**. This rise is closely associated with economic hardship, unemployment, limited livelihood opportunities, and increased household stress linked to prolonged time spent at home due to movement restrictions outside camp. Additional contributing factors include family conflict, demand of items such as wooden furniture and smartphones as part of dowry, gambling, substance abuse, in-laws' influence, extra-marital affairs, and financial pressures during periods such as Ramadan and Eid.

## GBV SERVICES RECEIVED BY THE SURVIVOR



99% Psychosocial Services



11% Basic Need Services



5% Legal Services



7% Mental Health Service/Medical Services

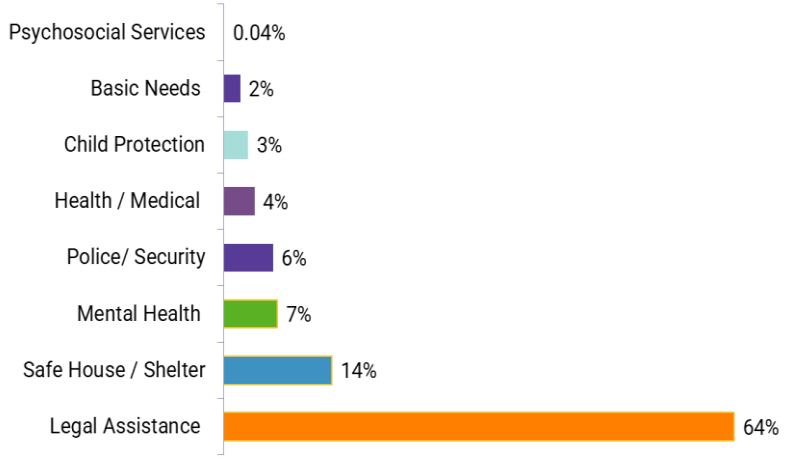


0.2% Safe House/Shelter Services



0% Police and Security Services

## DECLINED REFERRAL SERVICES



64% of survivors declined legal services in Q1 2026, representing an increase from 59% in Q4 2025. This trend highlights persistent barriers to accessing justice, including fear of social reprisal, the lengthy nature of legal processes, and significant emotional distress.

Similarly, 14% of survivors declined safe shelter referrals. The primary reasons include fear of community blame and stigma when they return from the safe house and for the safety of family members left behind. Survivors also expressed discomfort with unfamiliar environments and restrictions on phone use.

The GBVIMS factsheet is a quarterly product produced by the GBV Sub-Sector, Cox's Bazar. For any queries, please reach out to the GBV Sub-Sector team with the contact information below: **GBV Sub-Sector and Program Coordinator:** Alona Bermejo [bermejo@unfpa.org](mailto:bermejo@unfpa.org) ; **GBV Sub-Sector Information Manager:** Yamuna Shrestha [yshrestha@unfpa.org](mailto:yshrestha@unfpa.org)  
**Rohingya Response Webpage:** <https://rohingyaresponse.org/sectors/coxs-bazar/protection/gender-based-violence/>

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