



GENDER BASED VIOLENCE SUB-SECTOR, COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH
QUARTERLY BULLETIN-Quarter 1, 2026
January-March 2026



Cox's Bazar GBV Sub-Sector

Gender Based Violence Sub-Sector
Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Quarterly Bulletin
Q1 (January - March), 2026



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GBV COORDINATION UPDATES

The Gender Based Violence Sub Sector (GBVSS) has rationalized its membership to 24 organizations based on the agreed criteria in response to the realignment of the coordination architecture. The collaborative endeavor is dedicated to driving effective GBV response, prevention and risk mitigation across the Rohingya humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar. The unified approach ensures the quality and essential services adhering to the minimum GBV and ethical standards while proactively identifying emerging threats to the community. The following sections outline the key achievements realized through these efforts during the 1st Quarter of 2026.

Support Service Delivery

- GBVSS in collaboration with the Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) advanced the CP-GBV integration, aligned with the 2025 UNRR endorsement. On 23 February 2026, both the Sub-Sectors with 26 representatives (F:18, M:8) from 13 agencies jointly reviewed the Joint Guidance Note on the Programmatic Integration of GBV and Child Protection Services in Rohingya Response to identify integration components that are practical, context-specific, and adaptable to operational realities in the camps. The Guidance Note promotes cross-sectoral capacity-building to optimize resources and plan joint initiatives, promoting standardized approaches, consistent messaging, and strengthened adherence to protection standards while maintaining sub-sector-specific mandates.
- Formation of a Joint GBV and CP Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) to further strengthen integration at the strategic and coordination level is a key step toward a more streamlined, efficient and strategically aligned coordination approach. Given the interlinkages between GBV and child protection risks and concerns, a joint SAG will enable a more coherent decision-making, reduces redundancies, and enhances the overall impact of GBV and CP interventions. The Joint SAG Terms of Reference have been developed, providing a clear framework for aligned and effective collaboration.
- The GBV Service Audit 2025, assessed the quality, accessibility, and survivor-centeredness of GBV service points, focusing on Priority 1 services—case management, psychosocial support, community risk mitigation, and referral pathways. It also identified gaps in Priority 2 and 3 services that are critical enablers to the access lifesaving GBV services. Preliminary findings highlighted inconsistent service coverage, infrastructure and privacy limitations, staffing capacity constraints, and irregular adherence to SOPs and referral pathways. These findings underscored the need for standardized minimum service standards, targeted capacity strengthening, and strengthened coordination and oversight. Based on the findings of the GBV Service Audit 2025, during Q1 2026, GBVSS bilaterally debriefed audited partners on key findings and priority improvement areas in the GBV service provision...
- The GBV Sub-Sector (GBVSS) convened three monthly coordination meetings with Camp Focal Points (CFP) to reinforce the field-level response and address emerging challenges including International Women's Day preparations and celebrations, and roll-out of PSEA volunteer training. Alongside participants received orientations on GBV SOP and WFP's Targeting and Prioritization Exercise. Furthermore, according to the 2025 Service Audit findings and critical gaps were also discussed along with addressing urgent field concerns, protection risks following fire incidents, service coverage gaps, ongoing updated facility mapping and safe shelter access.
- The GBVSS conducted a quarterly GBV Information Management System Task team (GBVIMS TT) meeting with 22 participants (M: 04, F:18) representing Data Gathering Organizations (DGOs) and signatories focal points. The discussion focused on the status of DGOs, and the review of the GBVIMS Report and Factsheet.

- The GBVSS continued to strengthen coordination and collaboration with the Protection Sector (PS) engaging partners through the other Working Groups to include , the Housing, Land and Properties Working Groups (HLP WG) and the Anti-Trafficking Working Group (ATWG). The approach aimed at strengthening the referral pathways, ensuring that GBV risks are systematically integrated into broader protection interventions, and improving the identification and mitigation of specific vulnerabilities of women and girls related to HLP and trafficking.
- The GBVSS leads GBV risk monitoring across its partners to systematically gather data on emerging GBV trends and evaluate their specific field-level implications for ongoing programming. This monitoring ensures that interventions remain timely and strategically adjusted to address new challenges raised on the ground faced by partners.
- The 2026 GBV Service Facility Mapping exercise continued to provide a comprehensive understanding of service availability and gaps across the camps, to identify the resources allocation concentrations and looking for evolving needs of the community. The ongoing assessment serves as a critical foundation for optimizing service delivery and ensuring that survivors have access to essential support systems.
- To ensure timely, safe and survivor-centered access to essential GBV services, the GBVSS regularly updated the lifesaving [GBV Referral pathway](#) across 33 Rohingya camps. The process was accomplished with dedicated support of 33 GBV Camp Focal Points (CFP).

Capacity Building

To strengthen GBV programming and ensure a comprehensive understanding of existing capacities and gaps, the GBV Sub-Sector (GBVSS) continued conducting capacity mapping exercises to identify and address critical sectoral needs. As part of these efforts, GBVSS implemented several capacity-building initiatives during the quarter.

On 12 March 2026, GBVSS conducted a Training on GBV Information Management (IM) for both JRP and non-JRP GBVSS members. The training was attended by 28 Information Management and M&E focal points (17 female and 11 male participants). It provided an opportunity for participants to review and reflect on the 2025 5W findings and gain orientation on the 2026 reporting template aligned with the logframe. The session aimed to enhance data quality, strengthen reporting practices, and support evidence-based decision-making across the sector.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

The GBVSS tracked Dignity Kits stocks and distribution across partners, with 14,057 kits positioned by the end of Q1 2026 to support survivors and emergency response efforts. Additionally, the 2026 Inter Sector Business Continuity Plan (ISBCP) ensured service delivery during disasters and national election. In coordination with the GBVSS, partners (notably, IOM, Care, Mukti Cox's Bazar, IRC, BNPS, NRC, BRAC, Nari Maitree, Caritas, and Bandhu) responded to four medium-scale fire incidents in Camp 5, 11, 16 and 24. During these emergencies, partners provided Psychological First Aid (PFA) to 1,427 individuals (F: 871; M: 556) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) to 347 women and girls (W: 194; G: 153)

Furthermore, the GBVSS partners facilitated the safe referral of 319 individuals (F: 158; M: 161) fire-affected individuals to essential services, including health, child protection, food, WASH, site management, shelter, and LPG assistance. As part of the direct material response, the sub-sector coordinated the



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distribution of dignity kits to the 1,070 fire-affected women and girls (W:882, G:188) while facilitating emergency shelter support for 34 critically affected families.

GBV Trends and Information Management through Reports and Factsheet Publication:

- In Q1 2026, the GBVSS focused on strategic information sharing and organizational strengthening, producing key advocacy documents including the [Q4 2025 Bulletin](#), [GBVIMS Factsheet](#), [GBVIMS Annual Report 2025](#), and an updated [GBVSS Member list](#) for 2026. The documents will inform evidence-based programming, coordination, and strategic advocacy efforts.

Advocacy & Campaign

On March 8, 2026, the GBVSS in collaboration with the Gender in Humanitarian Actor (GiHA) Working Group commenced the International Women's Day (IWD) 2026 with the theme of "Rights. Justice. Action. For ALL Women and Girls". It was attended by a distinguished assembly of stakeholders, reflecting a unified humanitarian commitment to gender equality in the Rohingya response, celebrating progress in gender equality and committing to a more inclusive society. A significant number of various UN agencies and the Rohingya Coordination Platform (RCP) were present, alongside delegates from International, National and Local NGOs graced the occasion.



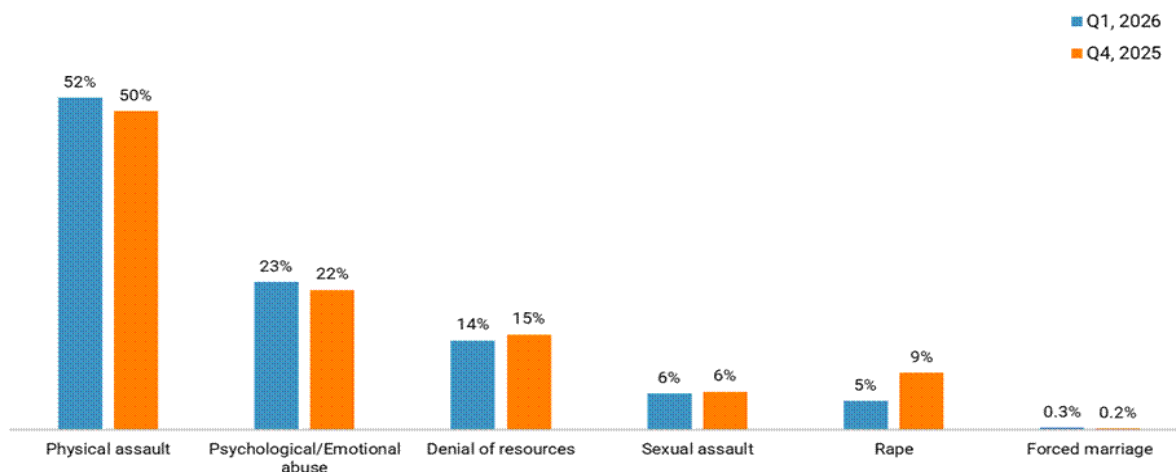
Pic 3: IWD 2026 inauguration ceremony in Camp 18

GBV Situations in Quarter 1, 2026

a) GBV Types & Trends: Reported in GBVIMS

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, increasingly affect survivors' ability to disclose incidents. Field observations, focus group discussions, and Camp Focal Point (CFP) feedback continue to indicate sustained, and heightened GBV risks within the camps in several contexts.

Top types of GBV Reported (%), Q1 2026





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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. The violence is deeply rooted in **economic stressors** - particularly unemployment, poverty, 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. Polygamy, dowry demands, and extramarital affairs further exacerbate tensions, often resulting in physical abuse. Additionally, women engaged in income-generating roles (e.g., volunteers) are specifically targeted for financial control, facing violence to surrender their earnings. Physical assault rarely occurs alone and is often preceded by other forms of violence.

Emotional and Psychological Violence is widely reported as the second most common form of GBV, often occurring alongside and preceding physical violence **23%** in Q1 2026 compared to 22% in Q4 2025. The field observation, focus group discussions, and Camp Focal Point (CFP) feedback highlighted the patterns of threats, blackmail, verbal abuse, humiliation, and coercive control, including threats of polygamy, divorce, or abandonment. 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. Emotional abuse is also linked to suspicion, extramarital relationships, and family interference, contributing to a hostile domestic environment. Adolescent girls and unmarried women face social stigma, harassment including being coerced or pressured to share images insinuating for sexual suggestive interactions further deepening psychological distress.

Denial of Resources remained **14%** of reported cases closely interlinked with IPV and economic abuse. The focus group discussion indicated that women and children are systematically deprived of basic needs, including food, financial support, healthcare, and access to services. Common patterns include husbands withholding money, refusing to provide for girl children's education, or selling relief items and household assets to fund addictions such as gambling or drug use. Women are frequently restricted from accessing humanitarian services or participating in household decision-making, reinforcing dependency and vulnerability. Notably, in-laws (e.g., mothers-in-law or brothers-in-law) often influence financial decisions, limiting mobility, and reinforcing harmful norms, at times directly contributing to abusive practices within the household. Like physical violence polygamy further compounds this issue, as resources are divided or withdrawn, leaving women and children without adequate support.

Sexual Violence including rape (5%) and sexual assault (6%), showed decline in Q1 2026 compared to Q4 2025. However, qualitative findings suggest the decline in reported rape incidences reflect suppressed disclosure rather than reduced occurrence. Focus group discussions indicate that adolescent girls and young women are particularly at risk, driven by perceived vulnerability and often targeted by youth in the camps influenced by exposure to sexual content and limited supervision. The report highlights that the technology facilitated gender-based violence for adolescent girls and women who have been exposed to online marriage and sexual exploitation. Incidents occur in both private and public spaces, including within households and in insecure, poorly lit areas. Reports also indicate cases of sexual abuse within extended family settings, particularly affecting newly arrived individuals staying with relatives. Additionally, there are accounts of assaults among children during community play, including peer-to-peer abuse where boys target girls, highlighting critical gaps in supervision. In intimate relationships, forced sexual acts (including marital rape) are also reported, often linked to substance abuse. Reported rape cases involved organized groups, including gang rape and assaults by unidentified perpetrators, frequently occurring at night. Fear, threats, and intimidation - especially by organized actors or influential community leaders significantly suppress disclosure, resulting in underreporting. Another emerging pattern involves manipulation through false promises of marriage, where perpetrators establish relationships, abduct survivors, and subsequently commit rape.



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

Females account for 98% of reported cases, with 85% involving married women and **1% involving persons with disabilities**. 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. Additional contributing factors include family conflict, dowry practices, gambling, substance abuse, in-laws' influence, extra-marital affairs, and financial pressures during periods such as Ramadan and Eid.

In Q1 2026, out of GBV cases referred to the legal services, **64% of survivors declined legal services** due to multiple intersecting barriers, including prolonged and time-consuming legal procedures, complicated medicolegal documentation process, lack of ID or camp registration, limited legal knowledge, and fear of retaliation, all of which collectively constrain access to justice. There is also a gap in the law-enforcement due to ongoing security risk and staff turnover due to funding constraints. Perpetrators often evade accountability, reducing trust in legal systems. Out of all reported rape incident cases, the majority **93%** of survivors were able to **access lifesaving Clinical Management Rape (CMR)** services within 72 hours.

In Q1 2026, the perpetrator and survivor relationship profiles indicate **73% of incidents were perpetrated by intimate partners**, 9% by other family members, 8% by family friend/neighbor. Notably, 91% of all reported incidents occurred within the survivor's residence. This significant figure confirms that the home remains the most unsafe environment for women and girls within the camps. Furthermore, 1% of the alleged perpetrators are the community volunteers at the camps level.

b) Emerging GBV Risks:

- **Sexual Violence by Unknown and Local Actors:** In Q1 2026, rape and sexual exploitation by unknown individuals, organized groups, and local power actors remain among the most critical risks, based on the perception survey. Women and adolescent girls are increasingly targeted at night by perpetrators with covered faces who enter shelters to commit sexual assault and theft. Adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable, with some incidents involving deliberate attempts to lure or force them into sexual activity. Survivors frequently face threats of sexual violence, including death threats to themselves or their families, discouraging reporting. Unrestricted access of outsiders, including host community members and different criminal groups, further increases exposure to sexual assault and harassment. Overcrowded shelters and poorly lit areas amplify vulnerability to sexual violence.
- **Retaliation After Reporting:** Increased retaliation when GBV cases are reported; once aid actors leave, perpetrators enter homes, put survivors at gunpoint, and threaten harm to husbands and children.
- **Irregular Migration and Associated GBV Risks.** Irregular migration is increasingly contributing to protection and GBV risks, with 54% of Camp Focal Points (CFPs) reporting related concerns. Economic hardship is driving individuals to take high-interest loans to finance migration attempts. When it fails, households often resort to harmful coping mechanisms such as theft or deceptive practices, exacerbating intra-household stress and increasing the risk of violence. The involvement of brokers and traffickers, particularly those promising opportunities in Malaysia and the Middle East is exposing women and girls to heightened risks of trafficking and sexual exploitation. Adolescent girls are especially vulnerable, either directly influenced by brokers or pushed by families



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under financial strain. At the same time, adolescent boys attempting irregular movement, often outside camp settings, face significant protection risks including unsafe border crossings and recruitment threats by organized groups.

- **Exploitation linked to Dowry.** New dowry practices, including demands for items such as wooden furniture and android mobile phones, further burden families and influence child marriage decisions related with the age of child. Basically, demand and amount of dowry increased. These practices expose girls to long-term risks, including intimate partner violence, sexual abuse, and denial of resources within marriage.
- **Technology Facilitated GBV.** Mobile and online harassment, reported by around 30% of CFPs from the Perception Survey, increasingly affects adolescent girls through unwanted sexual communication, coercion, and manipulation, often unreported.

Challenges and Mitigation

- **Trafficking:** The presence of human trafficking syndicates within the Rohingya camps and host community has been reported while these organized groups promote illegal migration to Malaysia, Thailand and Kashmir (India) by presenting false promises of jobs, marriage and other forms of deceptive expectation. In response to these close coordination and collaboration have been strengthened with Anti Trafficking Working Groups (ATWG) along with field level actors and GBV case workers to disseminate awareness messages against trafficking and its consequences.
- Rising fear has been observed within the community particularly among women and child-headed households regarding the World Food Programme (WFP) **Targeting and Prioritization Exercise (TPE)** for General Food Assistance (GFA). The shift from blanket coverage to categorized ration distribution has led to concerns about potential reductions in food assistance, contributing to heightened anxiety around food security and reduced food intake. These fears risk exacerbating protection concerns, including negative coping mechanisms and increased vulnerability to GBV. In response, coordination efforts have been strengthened, and orientations provided to GBV

actors and Camp Focal Points (CFPs) to support the dissemination of clear, consistent messaging aimed at mitigating rumors and misinformation within the community.

- **Family Counting Number (FCN) Cards Mortgage and Women Sufferings:** The community members particularly women have reported to the emerging concern on mortgaging of FCN cards by male members suspected consequences of on-line gambling which impacting women life and heightened risks as well as intensifying Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). Additionally, increased in selling rations have reportedly . In response to that, relevant communication and coordination have been made with various organizations and stakeholders to develop and deploy awareness building materials designed to mitigate these risks in the community.
- **Security concern and GBV Trends:** The camp community has raised security concerns over reported organized crime involved in extortion and kidnapping of children targeting families with relatives living abroad. A rise in nighttime harassment incidents also reported targeting vulnerable households, especially single women/widows and adolescent-headed families. To address the issues a coordinated response involving communication with government stakeholders and the delivery of targeted community awareness sessions to mitigate these multifaceted dangers.



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- **Fire Incidents and Trauma:** Reported trauma and insecurity among community members-particularly women and girls- have been driven by near-daily occurrences of fire incidents within the camp settings. To address these psychological impacts and immediate needs, time-befitting initiatives have been taken through ensuring Psychological First Aid (PFA), Psychosocial Support (PSS), and referrals to relevant actors.

Resources and Data

- Updated GBVSS Member list ([LINK](#))
- For more information on GBVSS Coordination, visit the Rohingya Response, [GBV Sub-Sector Website](#),

CARE



Organizational Objective: The “Support in Urgent Lifesaving Response for Rohingya Girls and Women Empowerment (SURGE)” delivers lifesaving GBV services integrated with Child Protection (CP) in Camps 11, 12, 15, 16, and Jaliapalong. It provides survivor-centered support through awareness, psychosocial services (PSS), outreach, and referrals, while addressing urgent protection needs.

Key Highlights

- Initiated a pilot GBV and Child Protection (CP) integration approach, strengthening coordinated service delivery through joint outreach, awareness, and community engagement activities, reaching 1338 women, 981 men, and 1394 children, including 21 persons with disabilities.
- Provision of survivor-centered GBV case management and psychosocial support (PSS), PFA, and referral services through WGSS/ integrated safe space and outreach platforms
- Reinforced protection mechanisms in Camp 16 by supporting Women-Led Groups (WLIE), working with local leaders, and encouraging women’s leadership.
- CARE conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) on a fire incident at camp 16 to inform internal program design, generating key recommendations to enhance gender-responsive programming across CARE sectors (WASH, SCCM/Shelter).
- A total of 21 persons with disabilities (PWDs) and 7 individuals from gender-diverse groups participated in regular activities through Self-Help Groups and Disability Support Committees.

Major Achievements

International Women’s Day (IWD) 2026: International Women’s Day 2026 was implemented as a key strategic protection and advocacy initiative across Camps 11, 12, 15, 16, and host community, reaching an estimated 407 women, men, boys, and girls through community rallies, dialogue sessions, and awareness activities on gender equality, GBV prevention, and women’s leadership.



Figure 01: A dialogue session was held at Camp 16 between the CiC and women

CARE Bangladesh actively participated in the International Women’s Day (IWD) 2026 event, jointly organized by the GIHA and GBVSS initiatives in Camp 18 on 8 March. The event strengthened inter-sectoral coordination on gender equality and GBV prevention and response. As part of its engagement, CARE set up a stall showcasing handicrafts made by beneficiaries, highlighting their skills, creativity, and economic empowerment.

At the Cox’s Bazar level, a strategic coordination event on IWD was held on 11 March 2026, engaging over 200 stakeholders, including RRRC, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, women-led organizations, and local partners. The event

reinforced collective commitments, strengthened coordination, and advanced a shared agenda on gender equality and protection of women and girls within the humanitarian response.

Emergency Fire Response (Camps 11 & 16)

Following the fire incident in January 2026 that affected around 500 families in Camp 16 (Block D), CARE Bangladesh provided immediate life-saving protection support. Care Supported approximately 734 individuals during the Emergency response, including the provision of temporary shelter at WGSS for 19 vulnerable women, ensuring their safety, dignity, and



Figure 02: Compassion in action: staff providing Psychological First Aid (PFA)

protection in a secure environment. **“The fire took everything in minutes. My children are scared lot Now we are in Shantikhana. The emotional and shelter support we received here means a lot, and we are trying to cope ”**as mentioned by a fire-affected woman.

In addition, 300 dignity kits were distributed to fire-affected women and girls, including 22 girls (10–11 years), 62 adolescents (12–17 years), and 216 adult women (18+), ensuring access to essential hygiene and dignity support during the emergency. Furthermore, 788 individuals received Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS), helping them cope with distress and recover from the shock of the incident.

UPDATES FROM PARTNERS



BRAC

Organizational Objectives: To empower people and communities in situations of poverty, illiteracy, disease and social injustice. Interventions aim to achieve large-scale, positive changes through economic and social programmes that enable women and men to realise their potential.

Key Highlights (with Figures)

- BRAC implemented GBV response, prevention and mitigation services at the camp and host communities.
- Opportunities for women's economic empowerment were provided through life skills training to 240 participants.
- A total of 66,988 individuals were reached through GBV awareness and outreach efforts.
- BRAC trained 22 staff from ActionAid, Codec, and its own team on the Male Role Model (MRM) module.



Major Achievements

- BRAC initiated integrated protection services in partnership with UNHCR in Camps 1E, 3, 4, 5, and KRC in collaboration with its Community-Based Protection (CBP) and Child Protection programmes.
- BRAC observed International Women's Day 2026 in partnership with UNHCR and UNFPA across the camps through participatory activities, including Henna competitions, storytelling, video sessions about Malala Yousafzai, discussions, quizzes, drama, and male engagement, promoting women's rights, dignity, and gender equality under the theme "Rights. Justice. Action. For All Women and Girls."
- BRAC's SASA! Together activists and MRMs demonstrated a strong community-led emergency response during the fire at Camp 5, supporting rescue and recovery and providing Psychological First Aid.





INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Organizational objectives: is to help people whose lives and livelihoods are shattered by conflict, disaster, and displacement to survive, recover, and rebuild their futures. IRC works to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance while also supporting long-term recovery through programs that promote safety, and economic stability.

Key Highlights

Service Coverage: IRC and partners (YPSA, Pulse BD, Aid Comilla, Nari Maitree, BNPS) delivered GBV response services across 14 camps and 12 host community locations, ensuring continued access to quality GBV services.

Community Outreach: 38,756 individuals reached (16,718 male; 22,038 female), including 924 persons with disabilities, through community outreach and risk mitigation activities in camp and host communities.

Women Rise Intervention: 960 women reached across 28 locations through structured Women Rise sessions addressing emotional wellbeing, stress and trauma responses, safety, IPV awareness, and coping strategies.

Multi-sectoral Referrals: Strengthened multi-sectoral coordination enabled 89 GBV clients in host communities to access ERD services (VSLA, EA\$E, market linkage, and IGAs), supporting recovery and resilience alongside health and legal referrals.

Major Achievements

VAWG Case Management Training (22–26 Feb 2026): A five-day training organized by YPSA equipped 20 participants (18F, 2M) to deliver safe, confidential, survivor-centred services aligned with inter-agency standards. IRC provided technical facilitation on case management, referral pathways, clinical management of rape (CMR), and technology-facilitated GBV (TFGBV).

CMR ToT (20–22 Jan 2026): IRC, in collaboration with the Health and Economics Unit (HEU), conducted a three-day ToT at Hotel Sea Pearl, Cox's Bazar, with 45 participants including government, UN, and IRC doctors, nurses, and protection service providers, strengthening capacity on CMR and survivor-centred care.

International Women's Day 2026: Marked through rallies, cultural and interactive activities engaging 1,656 participants (554M, 1,102F) across field, national, and global platforms, promoting awareness on women's rights, gender equality, and collective action to prevent GBV.



Figure 1. ERD Participant showcasing skills development in Host community programming



Figure 2: The adolescent girls Henna celebration day 2026 at Camp 22



Figure 3: IRC Staff at IRC Ukhiya office attending the IWD awareness meeting



Figure 5: Prof. Dr. Selim Reza training on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) - ToT Training Phase 1

UPDATES FROM PARTNERS



Plan international Bangladesh

Organizational Objectives: To achieve social justice, gender equality, and poverty eradication by working with people living in poverty and exclusion, their communities, people's organizations, activities, social movements, and supporters.

Key Highlights (with Figures)

From January–March 2026 Plan International Bangladesh, in partnership with UNFPA, implemented Champion of Change (CoC) and Girl Shine Life Skills Education sessions across 15 Rohingya camps and 5 host communities in Cox's Bazar, delivered through 57 youth-responsive facilities and 21 Women Friendly Spaces in collaboration with Mukti Cox's Bazar. The programme engaged adolescents and caregivers in discussions on gender equality, GBV prevention, SRHR, mental health, and positive parenting, contributing to safer and more supportive community environments, engaging adolescents and caregivers on gender equality, GBV prevention, SRHR, mental health, and positive parenting to promote safer and more supportive communities.



Figure 1: Session on Girl shine, discussing GBV, SRHR and gender equality issues with adolescent

Major Achievements

- Reached 1,140 adolescent boys and 830 adolescent girls, including participants with disabilities, through Champion of Change and Girl Shine Life Skills Education sessions addressing GBV prevention, gender equality, SRHR, and mental health, GBV risk mitigation and response awareness by integrating referral pathway information, safeguarding practices.
- Engaged 651 caregivers (252 women and 399 men) in sessions promoting positive parenting and supportive family environments to reduce risks of violence and harmful practices such as child marriage.
- Observed International Women's Day 2026, mobilizing 2,100 community members(766 boys, 654 girls, 438 women, and 69 men)across camps and host communities through awareness activities promoting women's rights, positive masculinity, digital safety, and collective action to prevent violence against women and girls.



Figure 2: Project participants are in festive celebration of