



Quarterly Protection & Solutions Report

Q1 2026 | January–March

Games and sport activities for women and girls to mark International Women's Day. © UNHCR/Shari Nijman

Population Statistics

Joint GoB–UNHCR database, as of March 2026

1,189,213

total population

78%

women and children

136,842

people with specific needs

146,989

new arrivals since January 2025

KEY INDICATORS AT A GLANCE



56,133

refugees supported to obtain identity documentation



12,087

refugees provided with legal assistance



18,530

protection tickets closed via CAIPP (97% closure rate)



219,540

participants in community centre activities



422,731

participants in awareness sessions



49,180

refugees reached through GBV prevention activities



13,907

children and caregivers receiving child protection services



8,573

refugees benefited from education programming



621

refugees submitted for resettlement

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT SNAPSHOT

As of March 2026, some 1.19 million Rohingya refugees lived in highly congested camps in Cox's Bazar and on the island of Bhasan Char. The population remained extremely vulnerable: women and children comprised 78%, and more than 136,800 people had specific needs, including nearly 100,000 persons with disabilities. Restrictions on movement, livelihoods, skills development, and education kept refugees highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Rohingya continued fleeing violence in Rakhine State. Following government approval of biometric identification of the new arrivals, 146,989 newly arrived Rohingya were identified between January 2025 and March 2026. The Government maintained a closed border policy, and UNHCR recorded 778 refoulement incidents in Q1. Despite ongoing border monitoring and engagement with authorities, interventions succeeded in only 9% of cases.

Serious security incidents rose by 14% from the previous quarter, including abductions, kidnapping for ransom, and forced recruitment. Gender-based violence, especially intimate partner violence, and child protection incidents remained

high. Armed groups and organized criminal gangs continued to undermine security and the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps.

Access to justice remained limited by weak accountability mechanisms, adherence to rule-of-law, lengthy procedures, documentation gaps, and delays in biometric identification. Fear of retaliation also deterred reporting, with 64% of gender-based violence survivors declining legal services.

Human trafficking incidents increased sharply, reflecting worsening protection risks and greater exposure to exploitation. Land and ownership disputes, perceived service disparities, and limited shared spaces continued to strain social cohesion with host communities.

Funding cuts reduced staffing capacity across UNHCR and partners by about 30%, increasing pressure on remaining teams to manage expanded responsibilities while maintaining time and quality standards. Despite this, the operation maintained controls to safeguard integrity and uphold case-processing standards.

MAJOR PROTECTION RESPONSES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Two registration pilots facilitated improved access to registration and documentation for newborns and assistance for new arrivals.
- UNHCR engaged with relevant authorities to address insecurity, forced recruitment and the presence of armed groups in the camps, as part of its mandate to uphold the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and the camps.
- Together with legal partners and UNICEF, UNHCR supported the protection and assistance needs of children who had been forcibly recruited to fight in Myanmar.
- UNHCR convened a Protection Deep Dive on the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and forced recruitment, bringing together stakeholders to inform protection responses.

KEY PROTECTION GAPS AND RISKS

- Despite UNHCR's engagement with authorities, the success rate of interventions for new arrivals at risk of refoulement was just 9%, reflecting a restrictive border approach.
- The civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and the camps remained under pressure, with an increase in serious security incidents, including kidnapping for ransom, abductions, and forced recruitment.
- Refugees continued to face significant barriers in accessing justice. Limited access to national systems, insecurity, inadequate witness protection, and fear of retaliation contributed to underreporting and the informal resolution of serious incidents, allowing perpetrators to act with impunity.
- Child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) risks remained high. Neglect, physical abuse, and child labour were the most frequently reported child protection concerns. Intimate partner violence accounted for 57% of reported GBV incidents, followed by emotional abuse (26%). Key drivers included financial stress (including online gambling), reduced assistance and services, substance abuse, and extramarital relationships and polygamy.
- Trafficking risks were linked to economic vulnerability, limited livelihood opportunities, and unsafe movement pathways. During the quarter, partners identified 119 victims of trafficking (76% men), highlighting the need for continued monitoring, prevention messaging, and coordinated referral support.
- People with disabilities faced multiple, compounding barriers to accessing services. Physical constraints within the camp environment, combined with persistent attitudinal barriers, continued to limit inclusion.

PRIORITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Strengthen joint advocacy efforts to uphold the principle of non-refoulement and access to territory and safety.
- Provide technical support to the Government of Bangladesh to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and the camps, while working with the Protection Sector and Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence sub-sectors to address emerging protection risks.
- In collaboration with WFP, implement the food assistance targeting and prioritization exercise in a protection-sensitive manner, while improving the accuracy of UNHCR's population data.
- Continue to pilot new approaches to facilitate access to biometric identification for new arrivals.
- Expand opportunities for refugee education and complementary pathways, including labour mobility and higher education opportunities for refugee youth and families.
- Support refugee-led consultations and community-driven initiatives that promote localization, empowerment, inclusion, peaceful coexistence, and meaningful community participation. This includes Sports for Protection activities that encourage engagement, dialogue, teamwork, and resilience among refugees and host communities.

- To strengthen coordination, advance the transformation agenda of the Protection Sector and enhance complementarity among UNHCR's protection partners.

2. PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT AND UNHCR RESPONSE

2.1 ACCESS TO TERRITORY, ASYLUM, AND REGISTRATION

Risks and trends:

The Rohingya refugee population increased by 7.9% over the past year, reaching nearly 1.19 million by March 2026. Post-2017 arrivals accounted for 84% of the population, with women and children comprising 78%. This growth was driven by the registration of newborn babies and the resumption of the Biometric Identification Exercise following government approval in December 2024. By the end of March, 146,989 new arrivals had been recorded, representing 12% of the overall population.

Implementation of biometric identification for new arrivals was inconsistent across camps, due to differing approaches by Camps-in-Charge (CiCs), which affected timely access to assistance. UNHCR raised these challenges with the Refugee Repatriation and Relief Commissioner (RRRC). At the same time, the number of refugees identified with specific needs increased significantly due to improved data and identification efforts. While this strengthened planning and referrals, it also placed additional pressure on specialized services.

While 778 refoulement incidents were reported during the quarter – a 63% decrease compared to the same period in 2025 – the rate doubled in March compared to the previous two months. This followed national elections and the formation of the new government, indicating a more restrictive border policy.

UNHCR response:

A pilot introduced in five camps allowed new arrivals to access biometric identification directly at registration sites, removing the requirement to obtain an appointment in advance. This facilitated timely access to assistance through the issuance of Joint Assistance Cards. The pilot offers a practical model for simplifying access to biometric identification and will inform updates to standard operating procedures in consultation with the RRRC.

UNHCR continued regular monitoring along the Myanmar border, conducting 22 missions during the quarter and recording 778 refoulement incidents. Through 15 interventions, UNHCR engaged authorities on behalf of 361 newly arrived Rohingya individuals in detention, resulting in the release of 29 individuals by Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB).

Engagement with border authorities remained central, including discussions with the BGB Regional Commander to advocate for access to territory and respect for non-refoulement, alongside the development of a capacity-building plan for BGB personnel. UNHCR also developed a comprehensive advocacy strategy on refoulement.

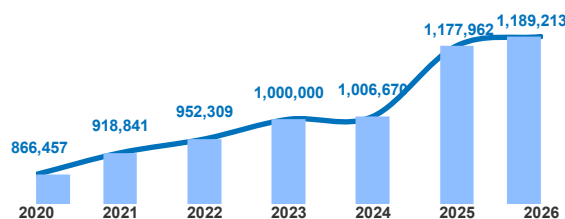


Figure 1: Trend of population growth over time

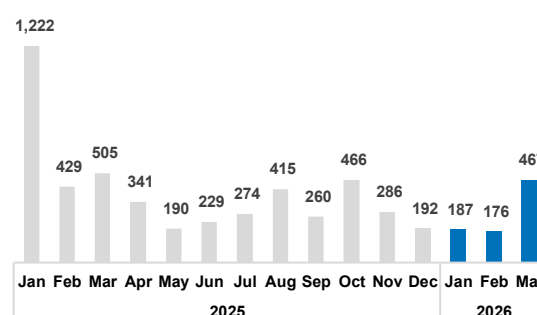


Figure 2: Trend of refoulements since 2025

Urban refugee caseload

UNHCR Bangladesh provides targeted protection support to a limited number of urban refugees and asylum seekers residing in urban areas, based on assessed protection needs and vulnerabilities in line with its mandate. These individuals face challenges in accessing documentation, services, and livelihood opportunities. UNHCR continues to support them through protection interventions, including case management, counselling, and referral services, as appropriate.

2.2 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Risks and trends:

173 serious security incidents were recorded, a 12% increase from the previous quarter, with 64% occurring in the Ukhiya camps, 14% in the Teknaf camps, and 24% in the host communities. The most common incidents were physical assaults, abductions, and kidnapping for ransom. Many abductions occurred outside the camps, beyond the reach of the Armed Police Battalion's (APBn) authority, and the fear of retaliation, limited witness protection, and restricted

access to formal justice contributed to underreporting and deterred refugees from pursuing legal redress. The presence of armed groups and organized criminal gangs in the camps persisted, with 32 recruitment-related meetings reported.

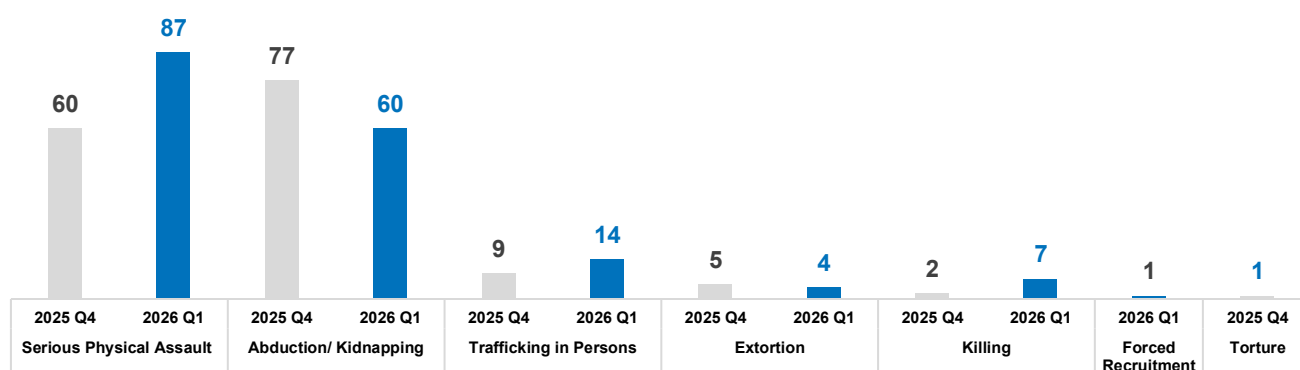


Figure 3: Comparison of different types of serious security incidents from October 2025 to March 2026

Tensions between refugees and host communities increased during the quarter, particularly in the Rajapalong, Palongkhali, and Haldia Palong unions of Ukhiya. Housing and land-related disputes, including informal rental arrangements, exposed refugees to forced eviction and the risk of exploitation. Poor conditions of shared infrastructure such as roads, along with perceived inequalities and pressure on limited resources, contributed to growing frustration and the potential escalation in host-refugee relations, with implications for peaceful coexistence.

UNHCR response:

UNHCR strengthened engagement with law enforcement agencies to address insecurity and risks to the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps. Following a rise in serious incidents, a joint operation by the APBn, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), district police, and Ansar contributed to improved security in the Teknaf camps.

During high-level advocacy meetings with APBn, the armed forces, and intelligence authorities, UNHCR raised concerns regarding criminal activity, forced recruitment and cross-border dynamics, resulting in commitments to enhance coordination, information-sharing, and investigative capacity. Regular coordination with APBn supported timely responses to security incidents requiring law enforcement action, including two rescue operations in abduction cases during the reporting period. UNHCR continued to provide protection guidance and capacity-strengthening to support law enforcement agencies.

Case study: Responding to cross-border recruitment risks

In January 2026, a group of 53 alleged Rohingya fighters – including 13 children – was intercepted in Whykong, Teknaf after retreating into Bangladesh following an attack by the Arakan Army in Myanmar. Some members of the group had voluntarily joined the fight to reclaim their homeland in return for financial incentives.

UNHCR maintains that active fighters should not be accommodated in the camps. UNHCR formally engaged with the Government of Bangladesh to reinforce the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and supported authorities with practical guidance for managing such cases.

The group was charged with illegal entry under the Foreigners Act and subsequently imprisoned. Following interventions by UNHCR, UNHCR's partner and UNICEF, in March 2026 the children were released and reunited with their families in the camps. Some parents reported they had been unaware of the whereabouts of their children. Others alleged their children had been forcibly recruited from the madrasa.

This incident demonstrates the increasing exposure of refugees to recruitment risks, as well as the need for coordinated action to protect children and uphold humanitarian principles in an increasingly complex operating environment.

2.3 ACCESS TO JUSTICE, LEGAL AID, AND CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Risks and trends:

Refugees continued to face significant barriers in accessing justice, including restricted access to national systems, insecurity, limited witness protection, and fear of retaliation contributed to underreporting and the informal resolution of serious incidents, allowing perpetrators to act with impunity. Police response was inconsistent, with delays and limited follow-up. In the quarter, only 27% of reported cases were formally registered, reflecting persistent gaps in access to formal legal processes.

Access to civil documentation remained constrained. Refugees are unable to use national administrative systems to access justice — for example, they cannot register a General Diary (GD) complaint for lost or stolen documents, missing

persons, or other minor offenses due to identification requirements — delaying case reporting and follow-up. Delays in marriage and divorce registration processes — particularly for newly arrived refugees without registered addresses — can have a knock-on impact on birth registration and child custody arrangements.

UNHCR response:

UNHCR and its partners BLAST and BRAC provided legal assistance to more than 12,000 refugees across the camps. This included support to 83 victims of violence to file cases at police stations involving serious crimes such as murder, abduction, sexual violence, and physical assault. In addition, 210 individuals were released from detention following legal interventions with relevant authorities.

Progress was made in strengthening access to civil documentation, with 2,276 refugees issued marriage certificates and 94 divorce certificates. These documents enable access to rights including family registration, child custody, and maintenance. However, delays in processing persisted in some camps. UNHCR continued to engage with Camp-in-Charge offices to address bottlenecks and ensure timely access to documentation.

UNHCR will continue to strengthen capacity-building for police and Armed Police Battalion (APBn) investigators, following advocacy, workshops, and trainings held in 2025.

2.4 CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Risks and trends:

Child protection risks remained high, with 540 children identified and supported during the quarter. Neglect, physical abuse and child labour continued to be the most reported concerns. Cases of family separation persisted, both among new arrivals and due to some parents leaving their children behind when seeking work in Malaysia.

Gender-based violence (GBV) was widespread, with physical violence perpetrated by intimate partners accounting for 57% of reported incidents, followed by emotional abuse (26%). 85% of incidents occurred in the home, reflecting ongoing risks in domestic settings. Key drivers included financial stress, online gambling, substance abuse, extramarital relationships, and polygamy.

UNHCR response:

Child protection services provided by UNHCR and its partners reached 540 vulnerable children through specialized case management, including 60 separated or unaccompanied children. 40 Best Interests Determinations were approved for consideration for durable solutions. 852 children and adolescents received psychosocial support, while over 10,000 children participated in developmental activities including art, sports, drama, and music, strengthening emotional resilience and enabling early identification of risks.

UNHCR strengthened coordination with the Department of Social Services, supporting government ownership of Best Interests Procedures and enhancing links between humanitarian and national child protection systems.

All survivors of GBV seeking support received individual case management through an established network of service providers. GBV prevention efforts continued through community-based approaches, including the Girl Shine programme, which engaged 410 adolescent girls and their caregivers, and outreach by over 600 trained male role models promoting positive behaviors among men and boys. Awareness-raising addressed risks such as online gambling, substance abuse, and harmful coping mechanisms.

Child protection on Bhasan Char

Child neglect remained a key protection concern on Bhasan Char during the quarter. An increase in anti-social behaviour among children and adolescents, including theft and minor assaults, was observed. In response, legal and child protection teams delivered awareness-raising and community-based interventions to support children at risk and prevent harmful behaviour. Continued outreach and engagement with parents and community members focused on preventing neglect, abuse, and harmful practices, including early and child marriage, while supporting at-risk children through targeted protection interventions.

2.5 TRAFFICKING AND ONWARD MOVEMENT

Risks and trends:

Trafficking risks increased during the quarter, with 119 victims identified (76% men), up from 99 in Q4 2025. Adult men aged 25-49 represented the largest group, while children accounted for nearly 27 % of the total victims.

Most victims were intended for trafficking within Bangladesh, with a smaller number targeted for movement to Myanmar and Malaysia. Recruitment patterns continued to involve deception, false promises of employment, and the exploitation

of existing relationships and vulnerabilities. Most female victims were recruited by acquaintances or host community members, while male victims were more likely to be recruited by strangers and acquaintances.

UNHCR response:

Through the Anti-Trafficking Working Group, UNHCR and partners continued to monitor trafficking trends, identify, and refer victims for protection services, and strengthen coordination on prevention and response activities.

During the quarter, the Working Group also published its [2025 year-end report](#), which documented 407 trafficking incidents and highlighted persistent vulnerabilities linked to economic hardship, unsafe movement, and recruitment by individuals known to victims. The findings are informing ongoing prevention, awareness-raising, and referral efforts across the refugee response.

2.6 COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION

Risks and trends:

Physical safety and security, resettlement and legal assistance were the top protection-related concerns reported through all channels of the Centralized Automated Information Processing Platform (CAIPP) in Q1. Complaints and feedback regarding physical safety and security-rated concerns decreased 50% compared to Q4 2025 — partly reflecting reduced UNHCR legal protection case management coverage in nine camps after handing over to IOM or DRC. High-priority cases comprised 42% of all cases, while legal assistance requests rose by 12%.

People with disabilities continued to face multiple, compounding barriers to accessing services, including limited physical accessibility and persistent attitudinal challenges. While outreach improved identification and referrals, gaps in specialized services and inaccessible infrastructure across all camps restricted participation and inclusion.

Due to funding constraints, the number of rehabilitation officers for disability inclusion was reduced, impacting capacity to assess people with disabilities and provide tailored support services. These challenges prevented many people with disabilities from fully accessing assistance and meaningfully engaging in community life.

UNHCR response:

In Q1, CAIPP received 70,520 inquiries, service requests, complaints and feedback entries, including 18,530 protection- and registration-related complaints. Submissions increased steadily throughout the quarter, mainly through strengthened engagement through Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) desks and the UNHCR Helpline. CFM desks received 67% of all tickets, showing a clear preference for in-person channels. The overall closure rate fell to 84% due to higher caseloads, although resolution times remained stable with an average of 18 days. Protection and registration cases had a higher closure rate of 97%, but a shift towards more complex cases, including safety concerns, was observed.

Ahead of WFP's rollout of targeted and prioritized food assistance, scheduled for 1 April, UNHCR and WFP established coordinated help desks at food distribution points to address community questions and concerns.

Religious leaders referred over 3,500 cases to service providers across sectors including shelter, WASH, child protection, and gender-based violence, improving access to assistance and strengthening community-based protection mechanisms. Community-led initiatives remained strong, with 414 activities reaching nearly 32,000 refugees and supporting social cohesion and psychosocial wellbeing.

UNHCR continued to strengthen refugee volunteer networks, with a focus on women and youth participation. Expanded outreach and capacity building supported community-led responses and reinforced accountability to affected populations.

2.7 EDUCATION

Risks and trends:

Limited certification and access to higher education remained major barriers for refugees in the camps. The Refugee Higher Education Access Programme (RHEAP) offers a certificate equivalent to 15 US credits and is accepted by some universities as proof of secondary-level completion, but access was limited, with only two centres available, including one temporary centre in Teknaf. Limited English proficiency among teachers and students also affected the quality of the English-based Pearson EdExcel curriculum delivery.

UNHCR response:

During the quarter, 8,583 students took part in UNHCR-supported learning opportunities. These included formal education in the Kutupalong and Nayapara Registered Camps (KRC and NRC) through the Pearson EdExcel curriculum, as well as higher learning initiatives for adolescents and youth. 1,400 students (11 % girls) were enrolled in

Language Images and Analytical Thinking (LIT), a joint programme with Bard College and BRAC University. 85 students graduated from RhEAP, a bridging programme that prepares refugee students for higher education.

The Pearson EdExcel curriculum, implemented by UNHCR and partners in the two registered camps, complements Myanmar language-based formal education by UNICEF and other partners in the remaining camps. To strengthen English proficiency, UNHCR is partnering with Akelius Foundation to introduce the Akelius English Language Programme in both camps.

UNHCR continued to advocate for greater inclusion of refugees in education systems and to expand access to skills development. New partnerships with the Institute of International Education and Parami University increased scholarship opportunities, helping to address limited access to tertiary education for refugees in Bangladesh.

Complementary education pathways were also expanded in Q1, increasing opportunities for Rohingya to access undergraduate and master's studies in third countries. *See Durable Solutions section for details on education pathways.*

2.8 DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Risks and trends:

Resettlement remained a critical, life-saving protection tool for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, who continued to face protracted displacement, restricted rights, and significant protection risks. However, available resettlement quotas were far below the scale of needs, limiting access to durable solutions.

Complementary pathways, including education opportunities and labour mobility schemes, continued to provide additional avenues to protection, skills development, and self-reliance. These opportunities were limited in scale and accessibility, constrained by funding shortfalls, documentation changes, skills recognition barriers, and insufficient partnerships.

UNHCR response:

During the first quarter of 2026, UNHCR submitted 621 refugees with urgent protection needs for resettlement, reaching 27% of Bangladesh's annual target of 2,300 submissions. Most cases involved legal or physical protection needs (50%) or women and girls at risk (41%), with the remainder involving survivors of violence or torture, children at risk, and family reunification cases. 244 refugees departed for resettlement to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

Complementary pathways expanded, with 55 refugees departing through education and labour mobility opportunities. UNHCR advocacy helped increase access to third-country solutions, including five scholarship opportunities and Bangladesh's first participation in the UNICORE programme, which enables Rohingya refugees to apply for master's studies in Italy.

UNHCR screened and counselled more than 100 Rohingya students, both in person and remotely, to confirm eligibility and support applications to available education pathways. New education pathways to the Republic of Korea and Italy, alongside expanded opportunities in the Philippines and Canada, further strengthened equitable access to third-country solutions through targeted outreach and counselling.

2.9 COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

- The Protection Sector, led by UNHCR, published the [Q1 2026 Joint Protection Monitoring Report](#), highlighting protection risks and trends in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char. The Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Working Group also published [an assessment of newly arrived refugees](#), which found widespread challenges including eviction risks, pressure to pay rent, and insecure housing arrangements.
- Through the Protection Sector, UNHCR convened a Protection Deep Dive Workshop in Dhaka, bringing together partners to identify practical measures to strengthen the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps.
- The Protection Sector supported OHCHR to train Protection Focal Points and child protection and gender-based violence frontline staff on applying a human rights-based approach to evolving protection risks in the Rohingya refugee response.
- The Peace and Security Working Group, led by UNHCR, reviewed progress and priorities to better respond to the changing operational context. The review focused on strengthening community-based and evidence-informed support for safety, non-violence, and social cohesion.
- The Protection Sector advanced efforts to strengthen and standardize protection case management through consultations with partners and frontline staff. Finalized guidance covering common SOPs, intake criteria, and referral practices will be submitted to the Protection Strategic Advisory Group for endorsement.
- The Protection Sector also reviewed partner funding proposals to ensure alignment with [2026 Joint Response Plan](#) priorities, helping direct limited resources towards the most urgent protection needs while strengthening accountability and donor engagement.



Umme Salema and her brothers were biometrically identified in March 2026, after arriving in Bangladesh the previous month. © Shagufta Tazin Shathy/UNHCR

Biometric identification provides a lifeline for new arrival family

After her hometown of Maungdaw was bombed, 18-year-old Umme Salema fled to Bangladesh. She and three younger brothers now live with another Rohingya family, helping with household work in exchange for shelter.

“We had almost nothing when we arrived in the camp,” she said. “The community shared what they could with us.”

The siblings learned about the Biometric Identification Exercise (BIE) for new arrivals. This is a separate process to full registration and verifies individuals’ biometric data. Biometrically identified households receive a Joint Assistance Card granting access to assistance.

With so many new arrivals visiting the registration site, the siblings made multiple visits without success.

“My brother has special needs, so it took us longer to get there, and when we arrived, spaces were filled,” Umme Salema explained. “Because we were desperate, eventually we paid another refugee for a token to take his place in the queue.”

“Later we learnt from registration staff that all UNHCR services are free of charge.”

After receiving their Joint Assistance Card, the family can receive food and other items.

“We have an identity again. For me, this document represents security, recognition and hope.”

But life remains precarious. Camp overcrowding means there are no shelters available for new arrivals, and Umme Salema’s brother has poor mental health.

“I worry because people often mistreat him,” she said. “We still need a safe place to live.”

One of her brothers added: “I want to earn a living, support my family, and help improve our future.”

Note: Names have been changed for privacy. UNHCR obtained informed consent for the story and accompanying photo.

“

We have an identity again. For me, this document represents security, recognition and hope.

”

4. LOOKING AHEAD: PRIORITIES AND ADVOCACY MESSAGES

To the Government of Bangladesh:

1. Recognize and enable the participation of refugee-led and community-based organizations, including women-led groups, to strengthen community ownership, inclusion, and the sustainability of the response.
2. Allow access to asylum for all civilians fleeing conflict and persecution in Myanmar, in line with customary international law, including the full registration of new arrivals.
3. Ensure timely access to civil documentation including birth, marriage, and death certificates.
4. Strengthen protection-sensitive security measures to preserve the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps and address violence from armed groups and organized criminal gangs.
5. Strengthen access to justice and accountability for crimes committed in and around the camps.
6. Expand access to skills development and higher education opportunities to support refugees' resilience, self-reliance, and prospects.
7. Address overcrowding and related protection risks, including gender-based violence and child protection concerns, through managed camp expansion.

To the international community:

1. Increase investment in resettlement and complementary pathways to expand access to protection and solutions while reinforcing international responsibility-sharing.
2. Sustain predictable and adequate funding for the Rohingya response and continue sharing responsibility with Bangladesh.
3. Intensify diplomatic and political engagement on Myanmar to help create conditions for voluntary, safe, and dignified return.

To members of the Joint Response Plan, UN Country Team and Development Forum:

1. Integrate gender equality and women's empowerment approaches across all sectors of the response.
2. Promote the gradual participation of refugees in national social, financial and economic systems, and in long-term development planning, including the 2028–2032 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

UNHCR BANGLADESH PROTECTION PARTNERS & DONORS

ActionAid Bangladesh, BRAC & CODEC — Integrated Protection (CBP/CP/GBV) | BLAST & BRAC — Legal Protection | Bandhu Social Welfare Society — GBV | Humanity & Inclusion (HI) — Disability Inclusion | Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) — Registration

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