

Launch of the study book  
**Crisis within the crisis  
 &  
 Whole-of-society Approach**

19 August 2018, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Cox's Bazar



## Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals

- **891,233** Total refugees in Bangladesh now (as of 31 July 2018)
- Fled Myanmar to **survive a genocide**
- The **host community** in Ukhiya and Teknaf responded first
- Govt. of Bangladesh provided shelter
- International community ensured relief



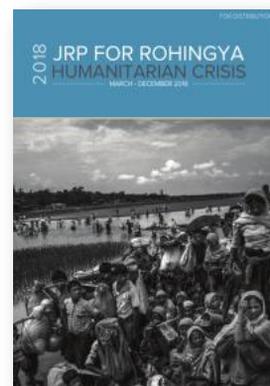
## Why study on Host Community?

- Poor host community was severely affected
- Affected people was not heard and unrest grew
- We acknowledge DG of NGOAB Mr. KM Abdus Salam and Former DC of Cox's Bazar Mr. Ali Hossain



## Achievement of the study

- This issue is discussed in several dialogue and **well heard**
- **25% of the JRP 2018** is allocated for the compensation of the host community
- **Measures taken** already to save environment and to reduce the vulnerability of host community



## Key Findings of the study

Environment	Agriculture	Livelihood	Health	Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,250 tons of firewood is burnt everyday</li> <li>• Ukhiya-Teknaf forest to be lost by 2019</li> <li>• Ground-Water level is dried up</li> <li>• Heavy pollution in canals/ streams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural land is occupied/ polluted</li> <li>• Irrigation is severely affected</li> <li>• Crop damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income reduced as labor wage falls</li> <li>• Living cost increased</li> <li>• Crop/ Cattle damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diseases transmitted</li> <li>• Hospital/ health services reduced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students absent in the schools for different reasons (safety, jobs, teacher shortage)</li> <li>• School-building occupied</li> <li>• Generation loss</li> </ul>

## Recommendation of the Study

Short-Term	Medium Term	Long Term
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative cooking fuel to save forest</li> <li>• Assessment and compensation</li> <li>• Security needs to increase</li> <li>• Street lights for girls/women's safety</li> <li>• Secure Ground water in Teknaf (immediate)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative IGA and agricultural input</li> <li>• Special Safety Net program</li> <li>• Alternative water and irrigation solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation and water conservation</li> <li>• Scientific research on water</li> <li>• School building + Cyclone shelter</li> <li>• Embankment and roads for extended population</li> </ul>

## Whole-of-society Approach



- A change to be of benefits for refugees
- To respond to refugee crisis in a different way
- A shift from a vertically-led response (where the normative framework for refugee protection is translated into a response formally led by the hosting government, frequently with a strong UNHCR-lead in practice) to a horizontally- coordinated response (where multiple actors respond to needs based on comparative advantages, rather than formal mandates)

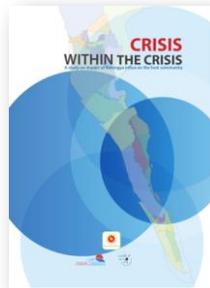
## Why whole-of-society approach?

- The scale and duration of displacement **continue to rise**,
- The quality of protection and the availability of solutions are **declining**
- The need for **change is inevitable**
- To consider **comparative advantage** of the responders instead of traditional mandate



## Key features of whole-of-society approach

Move away from	To bring into
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A top- down response modality</li> <li>• Institutionalized lines of legal and operational accountability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Multi-stakeholder</b> response</li> <li>• <b>Focus on the outcome</b>, i.e. on the ability of a 'new system' to produce <b>better results</b> for</li> <li>• Be <b>more inclusive</b> including the refugees themselves, host communities, local authorities, local NGO-CSO and other important stakeholders</li> </ul>



# Thank you

