

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

Recommendation of the Study

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

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)

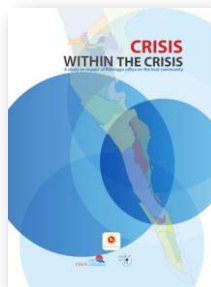
Why whole-of-society approach?

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



Thank you

