



Community based plantation has changed the idea of greening in the camps. Here, the community itself helps to restore the environment by planting several species of vegetables and plants which also help provide nutritious foods. It has evidently made the camp much greener, healthier and safer from the risk of landslides by enforcing the slopes. (UNHCR / Roger Arnold)

Objectives

- 1 Reduce environmental impact of hosting refugees through environmental protection efforts, restoration & awareness among refugees
- 2 Increase use of safe and alternative energy sources in both refugee and host communities
- 3 Improve protection and wellbeing in refugee settlements through solar streetlight installations and other environment-friendly energy initiatives

Progress (March - April 2021)

- Preliminary findings from a pre-pilot project that provided pressure cookers to households as an energy saving initiative was presented to the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group in Cox's Bazar. The report projects potential savings of up to 20-25% in Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) fuel efficiency savings. The use of a pressure cooking reduces cooking time and as such, reduces carbon emissions and use of fuel.
- In April, Human-Elephant Contact (HEC) was reported 6 times in several western peripheral camps. In Nayapara Registered Camp, an elephant breached the barbed wire fencing. The Elephant Response Team was activated and pushed back the elephant without any further damage.
- Water sampling was carried out by the Energy & Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) in the camps affected by the devastating fire on 22 March (Camps 8W, 8E and 9). UNHCR led the methodology sampling and analysis for the exercise.

Challenges

- Renewed restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted the implementation of activities.
- UNHCR continues to seek partners with strong energy expertise and commitment and is working with the Norwegian Refugee Council on potential capacity building to create opportunities for such partnerships.

Way Forward

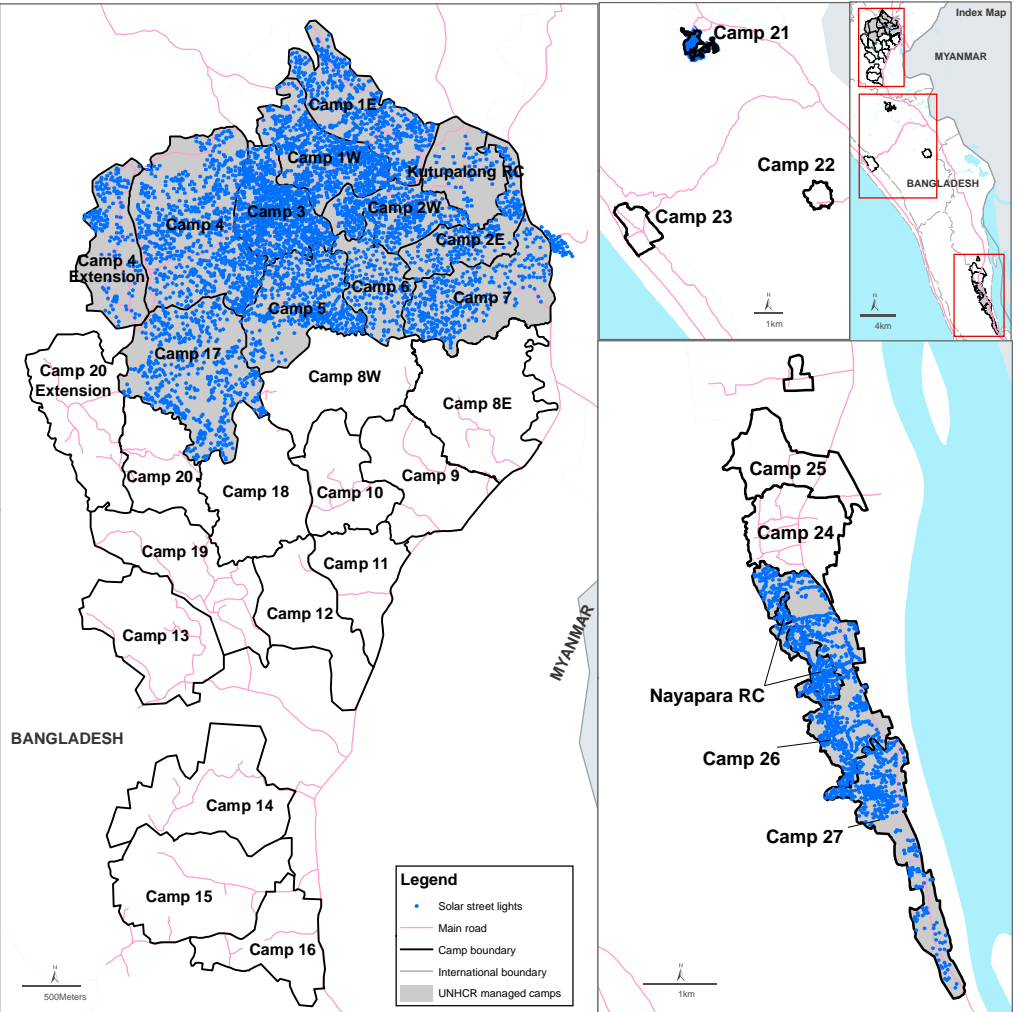
- The pressure cooker pre-pilot will be scaled up in the coming months to a full pilot reaching 6,000 refugee households.

Key Figures (since January 2021)

21 hectares of existing mixed vegetation maintained in refugee and host community

407 new tools distributed to ERT (Elephant Response Team)

7 education / training sessions conducted for refugees and host community members



Achievements (March - April 2021)

220 local bamboo growers supported with inputs and training

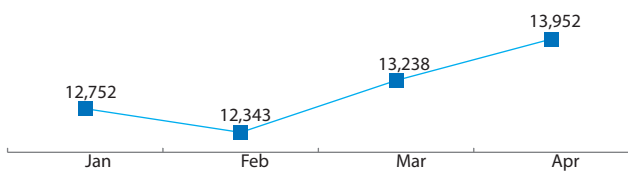
180 bamboo seedlings raised in the nursery

20,000 seedlings at plantation age and height

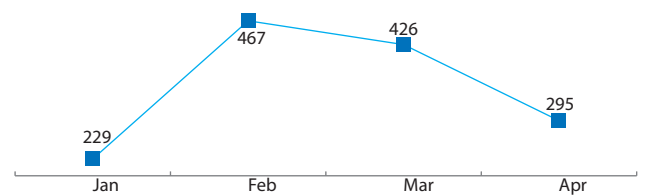
47 hectares covered by plantation

Trends (since January 2021)

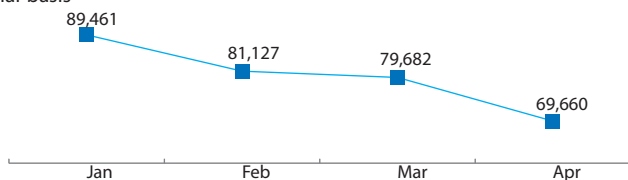
Host community households receiving LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) refills on regular basis



Refugee households receiving LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) stove sets



Refugee households receiving LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) refills on a regular basis



Forest extension workers engaged

