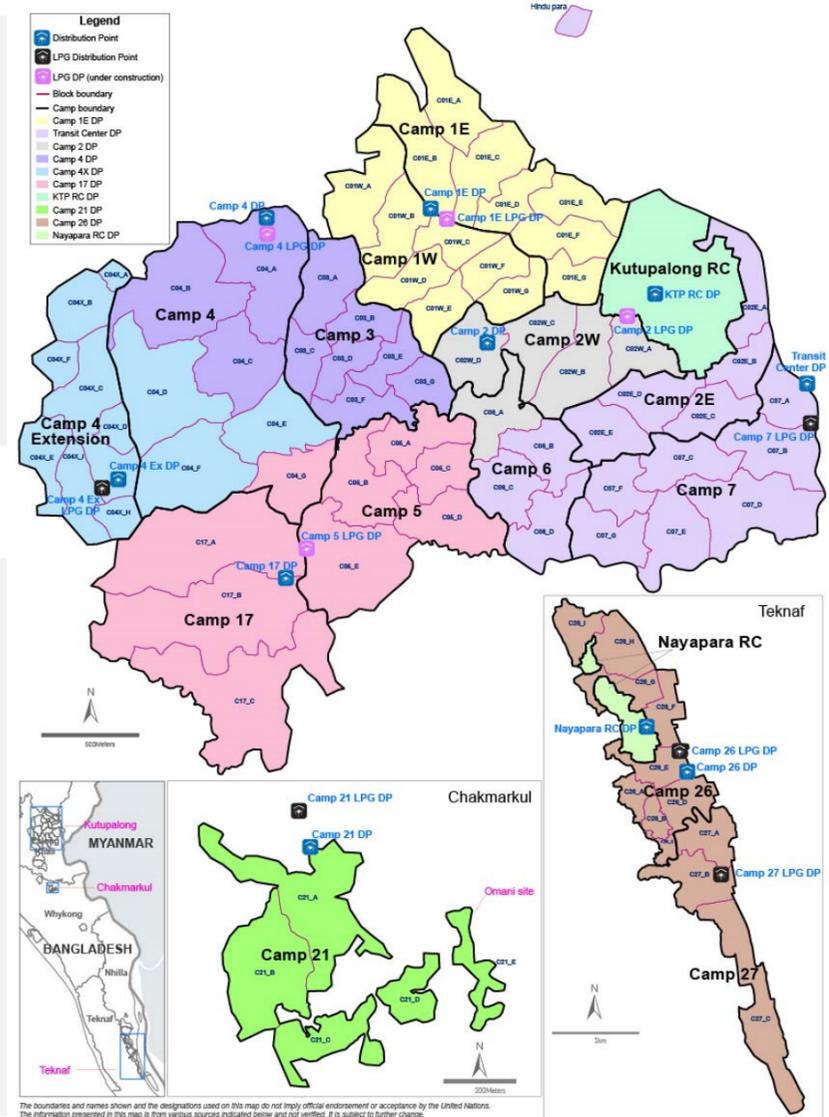


Overview

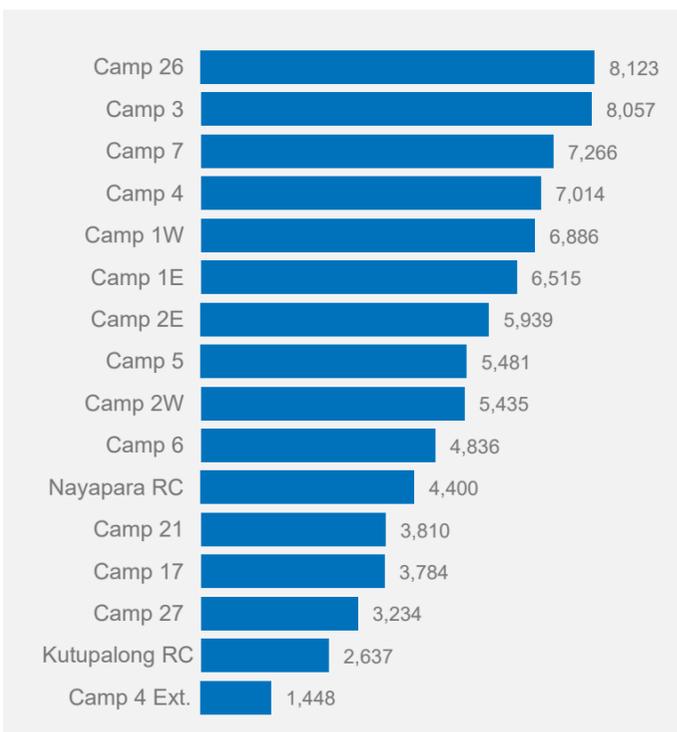
The arrival of refugees to Cox's Bazar from Myanmar put a large strain on the local environment. During the initial phase of the emergency, hundreds of thousands of refugees struggled to build emergency shelters with the materials they could find, and used firewood from forest areas for cooking. This led to being cleared and trees being cut extensively. UNHCR has worked with the authorities and other humanitarian agencies in Cox's Bazar over last 2 years on solutions to mitigate the impact on the environment and protect and restore it with the help of refugees. The LPG distribution programme of UNHCR is on-going and proving to be critical for the protection of the local environment. 99% of the refugees have started some cooking with LPG since April 2019. A biomass survey is being realized together with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and it will allow to quantify the positive impact of the LPG programme on deforestation and the preservation of ecosystem.

Key figures (since 2018)

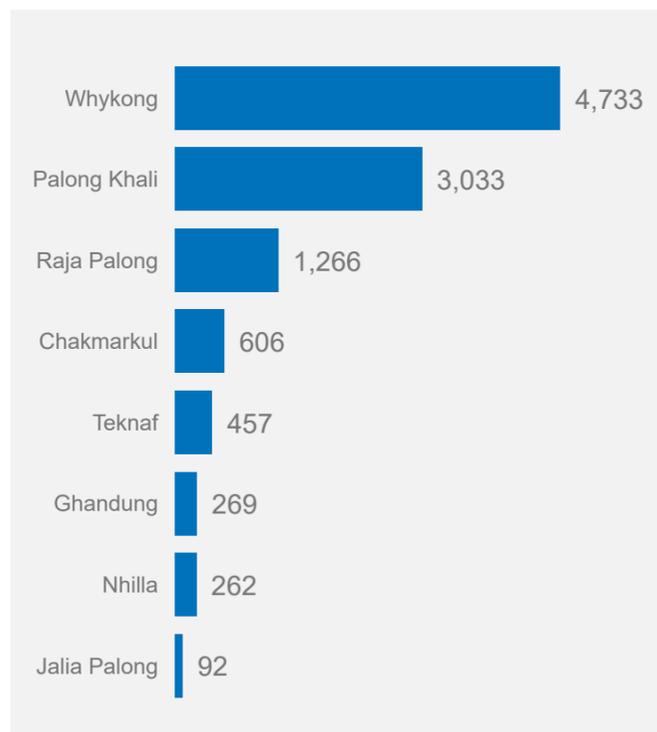
	Total # of LPG Cylinder Distributed by UNHCR (1st Time + Refill)	Total # of HH Receiving LPG Support from UNHCR	Total # of LPG Refill Distributed
Refugee & Host Community Households	1,179,542	117,783	1,061,759
Refugee Households	1,139,417	107,065	1,032,352
Host Community Households	40,123	10,716	29,407



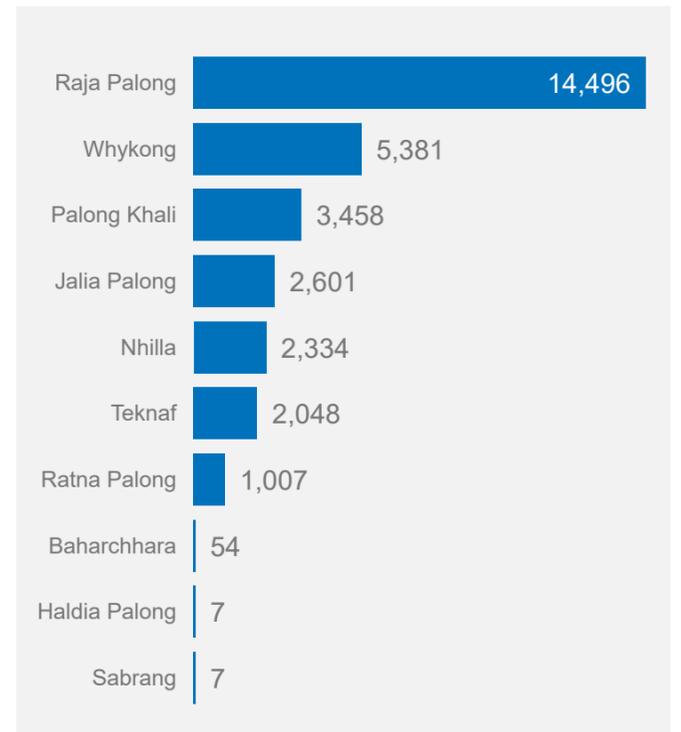
of Refugee HH Receiving LPG Support by Location*



of Host Community HH Receiving LPG Support by Location



of Host Community Households Assessed for LPG Distribution



*3,300 LPG Support was provided to IOM managed camps and 18,900 HH were handed over from Caritas whom UNHCR provided LPG support from 2019 along with the mentioned distribution by location

of LPG Distribution by Month

