



# SSAR Support Platform Pakistan's RAHA programme

# SSAR SUPPORT PLATFORM PAKISTAN'S RAHA PROGRAMME

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION:

In Pakistan, the struggle to balance the scale of refugee needs with available resources has remained constant over the past 40 years. Although an estimated 3 million Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan, 1.4 million continue to reside in Pakistan. Hosting such large numbers continues to pose challenges for refugees themselves and the communities where they reside.

With a view to addressing such challenges, the Government of Pakistan introduced the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme and initiative in 2009, together with UNHCR and UNDP. Since that time, projects have been implemented in target communities throughout Pakistan, benefitting an estimated 12.4 million people.

As it celebrates its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2019, the RAHA programme has not just provided much-needed support for host communities but has been a source of hope and empowerment for Afghan refugees, especially youth. It continues to be the cornerstone of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) in Pakistan and remains the main responsibility-sharing platform, linking vital humanitarian and development interventions.

The Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and launch of the SSAR Support Platform, both were held in December 2019, which also emphasized on the support of RAHA programme from a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, businesses, civil society and individuals, is more critical than ever. UNHCR seeks to generate support for three key areas of the RAHA programme, namely education, health, and livelihoods and youth empowerment.

The RAHA Programme constitutes the cornerstone of the implementation of the multi-year regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) in Pakistan, and remains the principal responsibility-sharing platform for maintaining temporary protection space, mitigating the impact of the protracted refugee presence, promoting social cohesion and enhancing the community acceptance of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.



The RAHA projects prioritize five main sectors of interventions: education, health, livelihoods, water and community infrastructure. This includes projects aimed at the improvement and/or construction of additional public school facilities and infrastructure, enhancement of public health care services, provision of medical equipment to health facilities, enhancement of government technical training institutes, provision of clean drinking water, social protections projects and youth empowerment through provision of technical & vocational skills training.

## 2.0 EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES AND PAKISTANI HOST COMMUNITIES:

The Government of Pakistan has maintained a generous approach towards enabling the access of Afghan refugee children to Pakistan’s national education institutions. Given the challenging education environment in Pakistan (e.g. nearly 23 million Pakistani children are out of school), there is an urgent need to support the efforts of the Government of Pakistan, together with UNHCR’s support, to improve access to, and quality of, primary and secondary education institutions, with focus on infrastructure that will help accommodate a growing number of Afghan refugee and Pakistani learners.

### List of Potential Education Projects/Needs:

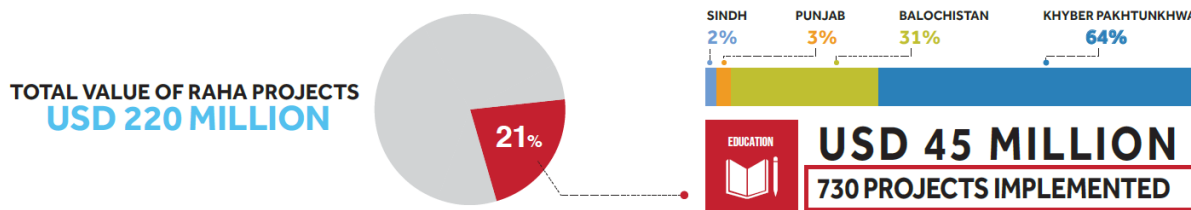
S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
1	Construction of Government Degree College for Boys - Peshawar	Construction of college building Construction of admin block Provision of furniture Provision of lab equipment Provision of allied facilities	01 Government Boys College	\$ 1,300,000	Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2	Construction of Government Girls Intermediate and Degree College (PK-71) Peshawar	Construction of college building Construction of hostel facility Construction of admin block Provision of furniture Provision of lab equipment Provision of allied facilities	01 Government Girls College	\$ 2,000,000	Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3	Provision of missing facilities in Government Degree College Attock	Construction of 06 additional classrooms Construction of science lab Provision of furniture Provision of allied facilities	01 Government degree college	\$ 200,000	Attock, Punjab
4	Construction of building and provision of equipment to Artificial Intelligence school, Quetta	The Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences (BUITEMS) is a government university, planning to construct a dedicated building for advanced computer sciences / technologies.	01 Government University	\$ 5,000,000	Quetta, Balochistan
5	Improving access to education for hosting and Afghan refugee communities in the hosting Districts of Pakistan	The Government has identified public school's which require upgradation through provision of missing facilities and construction of additional classrooms. These interventions will be targeted in Government run schools (high, secondary, primary schools). Land and staff will be provided by the provincial government.	50 Government schools (High, higher secondary, secondary and primary schools)	\$ 10,000,000  (average cost per site is USD 200,000)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab

6	Construction of Bokra School in I-12, Islamabad	Need for construction of a school in the I-12 neighborhood of Islamabad, pending an NOC to be issued by CDA	01 Government school	USD 300,000	Islamabad
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**RAHA Interventions in Education Sector:**

**KEY OBJECTIVES**

Benefit both refugees and the Pakistani host communities, and foster social cohesion	Demonstrate international burden and responsibility-sharing	Enhance the absorption capacity of schools to mitigate the impact of refugee inclusion on the national education system which is already confronted with the challenge to accommodate some 22.5 million out-of-school Pakistani children
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**MORE THAN 785,000 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED FROM RAHA EDUCATION PROJECTS**



**PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 30 DISTRICTS COUNTRY WIDE**



**FOCUS OF RAHA EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS:**

Rehabilitation and/or construction of public schools, additional classrooms, school infrastructure, boundary walls, playgrounds, and other missing facilities (e.g. school latrines, water facilities, teachers' offices)	Provision of school furniture, school materials and supplies, reading materials for students	Provision of teacher training on inclusive education, pedagogy, child protection, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (e.g. identification and referral)	Social mobilization, capacity building of the Parent-Teacher Associations and awareness campaigns on the life-long merits of education for girls and boys, as well as the right to admission of all children regardless of nationality, including Afghans
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**IMPACT OF RAHA EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS:**

Enhanced capacity of public schools resulting in improved access to and quality of education for both Afghan and Pakistani children	More conducive and safe learning environment for children	Increased school enrolment and decreased drop-out rates in targeted communities	Greater awareness among students and their parents on the importance of education, health, hygiene and social cohesion between refugees and their host communities
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**SAMPLE PICTURES OF EDUCATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY UNHCR THROUGH RAHA PROGRAMME**



Figure 1: Government Middle School, Zafar Maidan, Mansehra. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



Figure 2: Government Girls Degree College, Balochistan



Figure 3: School Management Committees Training



Figure 4: Children (Afghan refugees and Host communities) enjoying the newly Constructed Class room

### **3.0 HEALTH INTERVENTIONS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES AND PAKISTANI HOST COMMUNITIES:**

The Government of Pakistan, together with UNHCR's support, continues to enable Afghan refugees to access its national health care system and services on par with Pakistani nationals and has taken important steps towards ensuring that refugees are included in its health plans and programmes. It is imperative to recognize and support the Government of Pakistan's approach through commensurate investments in the health care system, with focus on enhancing infrastructure, and the quality and coverage of primary, secondary and tertiary health facilities. These initiatives will benefit both refugees and host communities.

### List of Potential Health Projects/Needs:

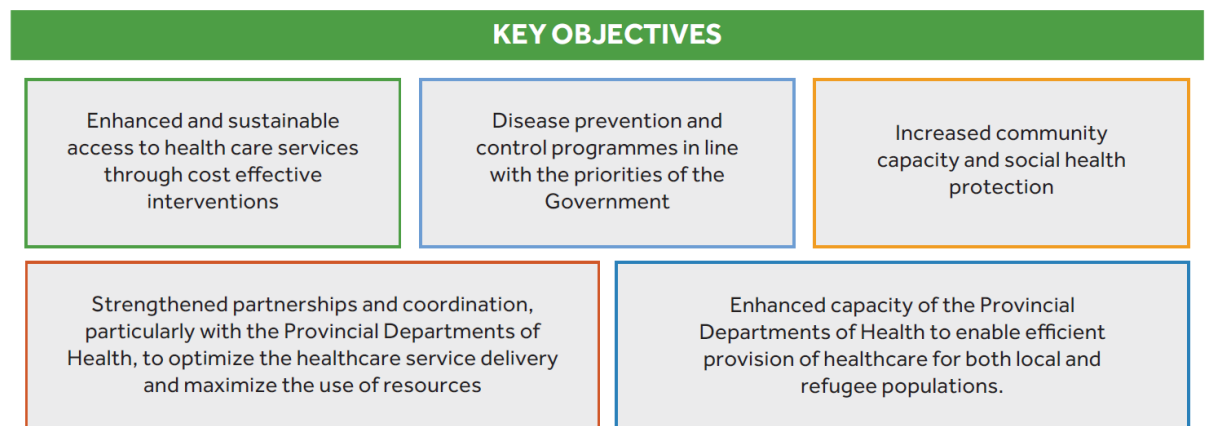
S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
1	Construction of new Thalassemia block in Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar	Hayatabad Medical Complex is a government hospital, which required construction of a new block for Thalassemia, blood disorders & Bone Marrow translation and provision for equipment.	01 Government health hospital Hayatabad Medical Complex	\$ 3,500,000	Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
2	Provision of equipment to Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar	Rehabilitation of existing facilities and provision of equipment at: a) Pathology Unit b) Neuro Trauma ICU c) Paediatric ICU d) Cath Lab Machine for Angio Unit e) Portable CT Scan Machine for radiology, neuro, spine, & cardiology	01 Government health hospital Hayatabad Medical Complex	\$ 3,500,000	Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3	Construction of new block for Gynae Paediatrics and Neonatal ICU in Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar	Lady Reading Hospital is a government hospital, which needs construction of a new gynae paediatrics and neonatal ICU and provision for equipment.	01 Government health hospital (Lady Reading Hospital)	\$ 3,000,000	Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
4	Provision of equipment to cancer hospital "Sheikh Zayed Hospital in Quetta."	Provision of specialized cancer equipment to "Sheikh Zayed Hospital in Quetta."	01 Hospital	\$ 6,000,000	Quetta, Balochistan
5	Provision of equipment to Ayub Medical Collage	Provision of medical equipment to Government hospital "Ayub Medical Hospital" for the paediatric and gynae ICU at mother and childcare unit.	01 Government Hospital	\$ 1,000,000	Abbottabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
6	Construction of emergency block	Construction of a 06 bedded emergency block	01 Government health centre	\$ 350,000	Attock, Punjab

S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
	in Rural Health Centre (RHC) Rangoo Tehsil Hazro District Attock				
7	Construction of a new block of Mother and childcare at National Institute of Child Health (NICH) Hospital in Karachi	Construction of a new 5 story building for the mother and child health care services	01 Government hospital	\$ 3,500,000	Karachi
8	Provision of medical equipment to National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases – Jinnah Hospital	Provision of medical equipment to cardiology unit	01 Government Hospital	\$ 1,000,000	Karachi
9	Provision of Oxygen plant to Abbasi Shaheed Hospital	Provision of oxygen plant	01 Government Hospital	\$ 1,000,000	Karachi
10	Upgradation of Government health facilities through provision of medical equipment	The medical equipment available in some government health facilities are outdated or are not enough to treat the patients effectively. This causes long waiting lines of patients and thus delay the treatments. There is a need to provide up-to-date medical equipment to government health facilities in order to provide effective and efficient treatment.	10 Government health care facilities	\$ 3,000,000 (average cost per site is USD 300,000)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh
11	Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre in Lahore – Provision of equipment for radiology unit	SKMCH & RC Lahore was established in 1994 through a Trust Fund of Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan. With a total investment of over USD 371 million, the hospital continues to provide free treatment to deserving cancer patients, incl. Afghan refugees.  Need: Purchase of a CT scan	01 Cancer Hospital	\$2.5 million  (concept note available)	Lahore, Punjab
12	Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre	SKMCH & RC Peshawar was established in 2015 through a Trust Fund of Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan. The	01 Cancer Hospital	\$6.5 million	Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

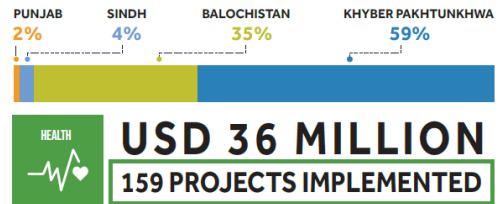
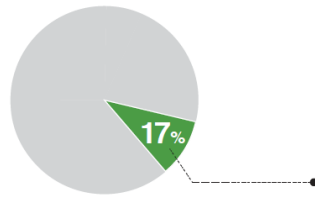


S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
	in Peshawar – equipment for operation theatres	hospital continues to provide free treatment to deserving cancer patients, incl. Afghan refugees.		(concept note available)	
13	Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre in Peshawar – provision of equipment for nuclear medicine	SKMCH & RC Peshawar was established in 2015 through a Trust Fund of Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan. The hospital continues to provide free treatment to deserving cancer patients, incl. Afghan refugees.	\$4.5 million (concept note available)		Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
14	Liaquat Memorial Hospital in Kohat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	The hospital requires construction of five units (Out-Patient Department (OPD), Emergency, Stores, Services and Diagnostics)	Total: \$9 million OPD Unit only: \$1.25 million (concept note available)		Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
15	Tuberculosis Centre in Mansehra (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	The provincial health department requested construction of a Tuberculosis Centre in Mansehra	\$350,000		Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
16	Solarization of health facilities	40 health facilities (both BHUs and RHCs) require solarization	\$13,000 per solar system		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan

### RAHA Interventions in Health Sector:



TOTAL VALUE OF RAHA PROJECTS  
**USD 220 MILLION**



MORE THAN **6 MILLION** INDIVIDUALS  
BENEFITED FROM RAHA **HEALTH** PROJECTS



PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN **25** DISTRICTS COUNTRY WIDE



**FOCUS OF RAHA HEALTH INTERVENTIONS:**

- Rehabilitation and/or construction of health units and hospitals, missing facilities, labour rooms and female wards
- Provision of medical equipment, furniture, water facilities, solar panels and alternate water and electricity supply to public health facilities
- Establishing and capacitating the community health care facilities; training and capacity building of hospital staff and community health workers and monitoring of services provided
- Awareness-raising and sensitization of communities. Construction of labor rooms and provision of medical equipment at Basic Health Units (BHUs) to strengthen the mother and child care services at grass root level
- Provision of solar-powered systems to the Government health facilities to support alternate energy solutions

**IMPACT OF RAHA HEALTH INTERVENTIONS:**

- Enhanced capacity of public and community healthcare facilities and improved quality of medical services provided in refugee hosting districts of all four provinces of Pakistan
- Improved service delivery of Basic Health Units (BHUs) and hospitals
- Enhanced community awareness on a wide range of health issues, including preventable diseases, immunization, nutrition, family planning, personal hygiene and sanitation

**SAMPLES PICTURES OF HEALTH PROJECTS  
IMPLEMENTED BY UNHCR THROUGH RAHA PROGRAMME**



**Figure 5: Construction of Provincial Cold Chain Warehouse – KP for the storage of children vaccines**



**Figure 6: Provision of CT Scan Machine to Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital, Peshawar**



Figure 7: Rehabilitation of Basic Health Unit, Peshawar



Figure 8: Inauguration of radiology unit at Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital

#### 4.0 SKILLS TRAINING AND LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES AND PAKISTANI HOST COMMUNITIES

The Government of Pakistan recognizes that interventions aimed at building the productive capacities, and financial, human and social capital of refugees, yield important dividends. Such interventions help build their self-reliance during their stay in Pakistan and bolster their potential for sustainable reintegration upon return to Afghanistan. In order to promote these objectives, the Government of Pakistan, together with UNHCR's, encourages the enrolment of Afghan refugees in the Government's vocational skills training programmes, which are carried out by Pakistan's premier training institution NAVTTC. These interventions enable Afghan refugees to acquire transferrable skills and assets, promote social cohesion with host communities, and contribute to the overall objective of creating income-generation opportunities for all.

##### List of Potential Youth Empowerment / livelihoods Projects/Needs:

S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
1	Construction of a government technical and vocational institute	The Government has requested UNHCR to establish a state-of-the-art institute to impart trainings to prepare youth for emerging and conventional fields. Under this intervention a centre will be established and equipped in collaboration with the provincial government. Land and staff will be provided by the provincial government. The institute will be intended to be built for women.	02 Government Technical and Vocation Institute for Women	\$ 2,000,000	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan
2	Upgradation of Government of Pakistan's Technical and Vocational Institutes and provision of training equipment	a) Identified Government technical and vocational training institutes are in dire need of rehabilitation in order to provide enabling learning environment to women. b) Most of the equipment available in the workshops of these training institutes is generally outdated. There is a need to upgrade the existing equipment to keep abreast with the technological changes and to be relevant to the needs of industry.	10 Government Technical and Vocation Institutes	USD 3,500,000 (\$ 350,000 per Government technical and vocational institutes)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Punjab Balochistan
3	Enhancement of Women Protection Centres	The Department of Social Welfare in Pakistan is providing safe shelter and residential care services for vulnerable and destitute Afghan refugee and Pakistani women until durable (livelihoods) solutions are found. UNHCR Pakistan intends to	03 women crises centres	USD 1,000,000 (Average \$ 300,000 per women)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
		rehabilitate the existing buildings and provide equipment in order to further improve the services provided by the Government department.		protection centre)	
4	Poverty Graduation Programme	Poverty Graduation model is a new approach to assist the ultra-poor and very poor in graduating out of poverty on a sustainable basis; simultaneously improving their overall food security, nutritional status and resilience to climate change. This model targets the poorest members in villages and provides a productive asset grant, training and support, life skills coaching, temporary cash consumption support and typically access to savings accounts and health services.	5,000 beneficiaries	\$ 2,000,000	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan
5	Provision of marketable technical and vocational skills training to hosting and Afghan refugee communities	Due to a lack of formal training following secondary school, youth face obstacles in entering the skilled labour market and encounter high competition in the unskilled job market. UNHCR and the National Vocational and Technical Training Commission (NAVTTTC) started a partnership in 2017 to provide quality, certified and internationally recognized vocational and technical trainings to refugees and host communities.	5,000 beneficiaries	\$ 3,000,000	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, Islamabad
6	Provision of enterprise tool kits for enterprise development	The successful candidates will be provided tool kits related to their trade to initiate their own businesses. Not all the trades in which the youth will be trained require tool kits, such as heavy machine operators. Therefore, an estimated 75 percent (approximately 3,750 individuals) of the beneficiaries will be provided tool kits through this funding.	3,750 beneficiaries	\$ 1,000,000	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, Islamabad
7	Apprenticeships	Technical and vocational skills enhancement is not the only solution for sustainable livelihoods as not all the trainees are absorbed in the formal labour market and many of them will have to find their way within the informal economy. In this regard, UNHCR Pakistan will seek apprenticeship opportunities for both Pakistani and Afghan refugees	500 beneficiaries	\$ 500,000	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh, Islamabad

S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
		successfully trained through the six-months technical training.			

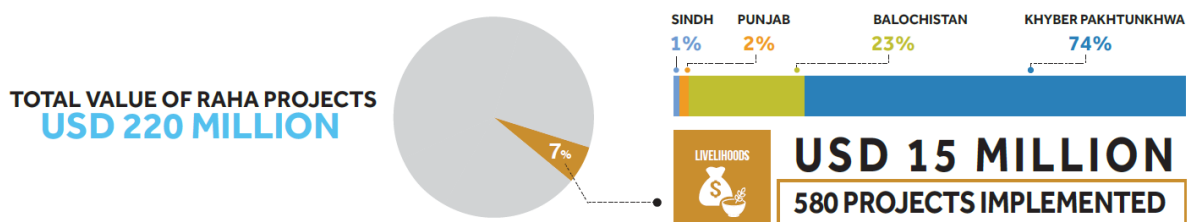
## RAHA Interventions in Youth Empowerment / Livelihoods Sector:

### KEY OBJECTIVES

Enhancing the productive capacities and financial, human and social capital of refugees and their host communities

Supporting policies that foster an environment in which the most vulnerable members can achieve greater self-reliance

Enabling Afghan refugees to acquire transferrable assets and skills, based on livelihoods and employment opportunities in Afghanistan



### MORE THAN 470,000 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED FROM RAHA LIVELIHOODS PROJECTS



PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN **22** DISTRICTS COUNTRY WIDE



### FOCUS OF RAHA LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS:

Protecting and enhancing the livelihoods assets of refugees and their host communities

Forming social and economic capital in communities

Increasing access to financial services

Promoting the acquisition of transferable and marketable vocational training skills and assets with linkages to the demand in Afghanistan

Provision of skills training to facilitate access to income generation

Formation of community organizations to identify vocational training needs

Expanding access to employment in Pakistan and Afghanistan

Enabling productivity in On-Farm and Off-Farm sectors

Post-training support in the placement of the trainees promoting self-employment and income-generation

### IMPACT OF RAHA LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS:

Improved access to livelihoods, (self-)employment and sustainable businesses in targeted host communities

Enhanced financial, human and social capital of refugees and their host communities

Enhanced social cohesion between refugees and their host communities

Increased self-reliance, decreased dependency on aid, and improved prospects for sustainable reintegration of refugees upon return to Afghanistan

### SAMPLE PICTURES OF LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS

IMPLEMENTED BY UNHCR THROUGH RAHA PROGRAMME



Figure 9: Construction of Government Women Technical Training Center, Loralai, Balochistan



Figure 10: Women empowerment through a 6-month Skill training course in machine embroidery





Figure 11: Certificate distribution by UNHCR High Commissioner to trainee received 6-month of technical training



Figure 12: Inauguration ceremony of Women Technical Training Center, Loralai, Balochistan

## **5.0 ENERGY INTERVENTIONS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES AND PAKISTANI HOST COMMUNITIES:**

The provision of alternate energy solutions to Government health and education facilities is an initiative where UNHCR is aiming to provide a suitable working environment for both Afghan refugees as well as host communities. Most of the government educational and health facilities are in rural areas, where electricity is not available throughout the day, thus making it difficult for the doctors to proceed with treatments and examine the patients without proper electrical equipment. In order to enhance the capacities of these health and educational facilities, the Government of Pakistan, together with UNHCR’s intervenes in providing the alternate energy solutions.

### **List of Potential Sustainable Alternate Energy Projects/Needs:**

<b>S.#</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Description / Needs</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (USD)</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	Provision of alternate energy solutions to government health facilities	Installation of solar system to the primary, secondary and tertiary hospitals in order to provide electricity for provision of efficient health services	Provision of alternate energy solutions to government health facilities	\$ 15,000 for smaller health facilities \$ 100,000 for hospitals	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan
2	Provision of alternate energy solutions to Government educational facilities	Installation of solar system to the primary, secondary and higher education facilities in order to provide electricity for provision of efficient educational services	Provision of alternate energy solutions to government educational facilities	\$ 15,000 for educational facilities	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan

## **6.0 POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES AND PAKISTANI HOST COMMUNITIES:**

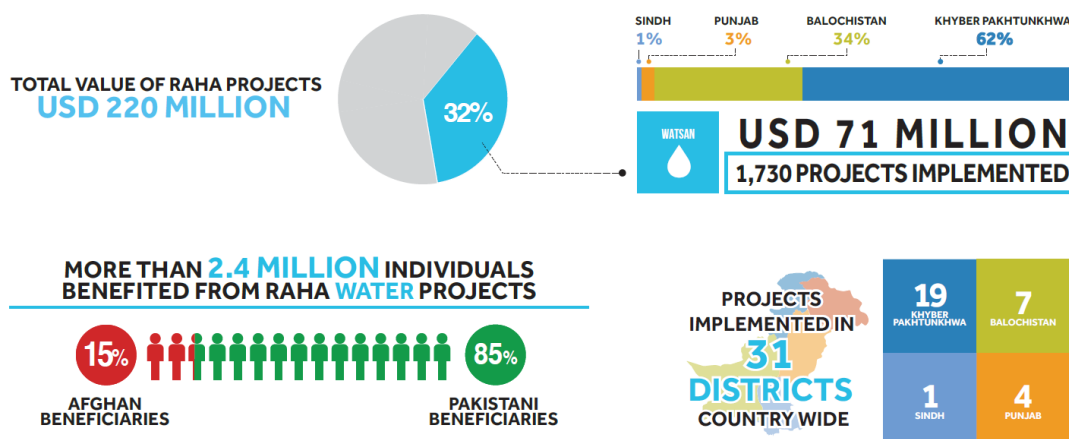
The host communities of Pakistan have been a general drop in the underground water level due to excessive use, while a change in climate has further worsened the situation. This has caused hardships in access to potable water which has become scarce in most of the refugee hosting areas due to non-functional tube wells and hand pumps (for multiple reasons). Availability of potable water has remained one of the main problems of Afghan refugees and host communities alike. In some areas, the use of scarce and depleted water resources has often been the cause of tension between the refugees and local communities. Despite the declared government priority policy to reduce existing inequalities in underdeveloped regions of the country, there is still limited institutional capacity at the provincial and district government levels.

In order to provide clean drinking water to Afghan refugees and their hosting communities, the Government of Pakistan, together with UNHCR’s interventions have improved water sources through development of water supply sources, construction of water reservoirs, water channels and household water tanks.

## List of Potential Water Projects/Needs:

S.#	Project Name	Description / Needs	Units	Estimated Cost (USD)	Location
1	Construction of water supply scheme at various districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	UNHCR in consultation with the concerned Government Departments has identified 30 water supply schemes in areas where there is dire need of drinking water to reach some 150,000 Pakistani and Afghans	30 water source sites	\$ 4,000,000	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan

## RAHA Interventions in Water Sector:



## FOCUS OF RAHA WATSAN INTERVENTIONS:

Construction and/or rehabilitation of drainage systems, garbage collection points, water filtration plants, septic tanks, sewage lines, and communal latrines	Establishment of community organizations (consisting of refugees and their host communities)	Construction of water reservoirs and schemes, irrigation channels, tube wells, and household water tanks
Construction/rehabilitation of street pavements, village/farm to market roads, bridges and flood protection walls and schemes, provision of solar panels and other energy related infrastructure	Development of water supply sources	Provision of training and awareness-raising sessions on the waste water management, solid waste management, and recycling of waste water for plantation to preserve the already scarce water resources and minimize the risk of diseases

## IMPACT OF RAHA WATSAN INTERVENTIONS:

Enhanced access to diversified and improved water sources	Enhanced access to potable water and improved sanitation resulting in reduction in the incidence of water borne diseases	Implementation of clean water management systems	Enhanced hygiene and waste management awareness among communities
Improved protection environment/reduced protection risks for women and children who can now access drinking water in the vicinity of their dwellings (without having to fetch water from remote areas)	Reduced incidence of environment-unfriendly solid waste disposal practices (open dumping, open burning and un-engineered sanitary landfilling, etc.)	Strengthened capacities of the Government, community organizations and vulnerable groups	

## SAMPLE PICTURES FOR WATER PROJECTS

IMPLEMENTED BY UNHCR THROUGH RAHA PROGRAMME



Figure 13: Provision of clean drinking water to communities



Figure 14: Water channels for irrigation