



# Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Impact Assessment 2009 - 2016



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## List of Abbreviations / Acronyms

BlS	Beneficiary Interviews	KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
C&W	Communication and Works	N	Number
CCAR	Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees	N/A	Not Applicable
CPIs	Community Physical Infrastructure scheme	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
CRM	Complaint Response Mechanism	NGO	Non-Government Organization
CT	Core Team	PMU	Project Management Unit
DK	Don't Know	POs	Partner Organizations
DR	Do Not Reply	PTF	Provincial Task Force
EY	Ernst & Young	RAHA	Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas
EYFR	EY Ford Rhodes	RHA	Refugee Hosting Areas
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	SDU	Special Development Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SSAR	Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
IEC	Information Education Communication	UCs	Union Councils
INGO	International Non-Government Organization	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction and Background

The protracted presence of millions of Afghan refugees over the last four decades has had a profound socio-economic and environmental impact on Pakistan and its fragile infrastructure. To address the needs of refugees and offset the multi-faceted impact of protracted displacement on host communities and the over-strained public service delivery systems, in 2009 the Government of Pakistan launched the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas - RAHA programme, in close partnership with a number of United Nations (UN) agencies, donors and other partners. The overall objective of the RAHA programme is to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate (education, health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - WASH) and enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between Afghan refugees and their Pakistani host communities.

To achieve these objectives, between 2009-2016 RAHA programme implemented more than 4,100 humanitarian and developmental projects in the sectors of health, education, WASH, infrastructure and livelihood in 47 districts across all four provinces of Pakistan and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). To date, the RAHA initiatives benefitted over 10.6 million people, including 9.4 million Pakistani citizens and 1.2 million Afghan refugees. The cumulative value of the combined developmental and humanitarian investments under RAHA is more than USD 200 million.

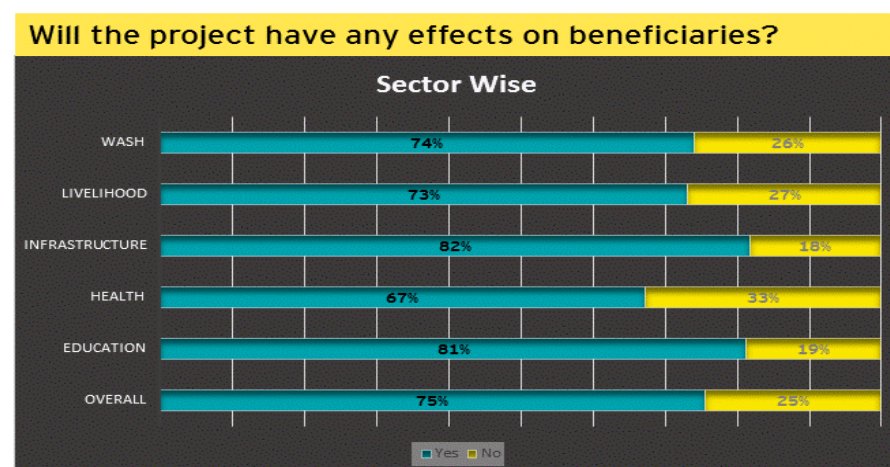
### Objective, Scope and Methodology

This impact assessment study has been commissioned by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to undertake the overall socio-economic analysis of the Refugee Hosting Areas (RHA) component of the RAHA programme as a whole and its sectorial interventions; and estimate the impact on beneficiaries during the period 2009 - 2016 including social cohesion between Afghan refugees and their Pakistani host communities as well as attitudes by various Government stakeholders at federal and provincial levels.

The scope of assessment and methodology (including sampling framework) has been approved by UNHCR in the inception report. Kindly note that there was no formal baseline study available which is generally an important requirement to objectively assess the impact against each program / sector. However, various qualitative and quantitative methods were used to assess the impact of the RAHA programme. The analysis has been done based on competition of the data sources. Five sectors of RAHA program were analyzed including education, health, infrastructure, livelihood and WASH. Representative sample of a total of 4,359 beneficiaries was taken.

## Key Assessment Results

Based on assessment overall results, RAHA programme **had a positive impact on the beneficiaries in all the five sectors**. Following figure summarizes the beneficiaries' responses when asked about, if RAHA project carried out for each sector have effected them positively:



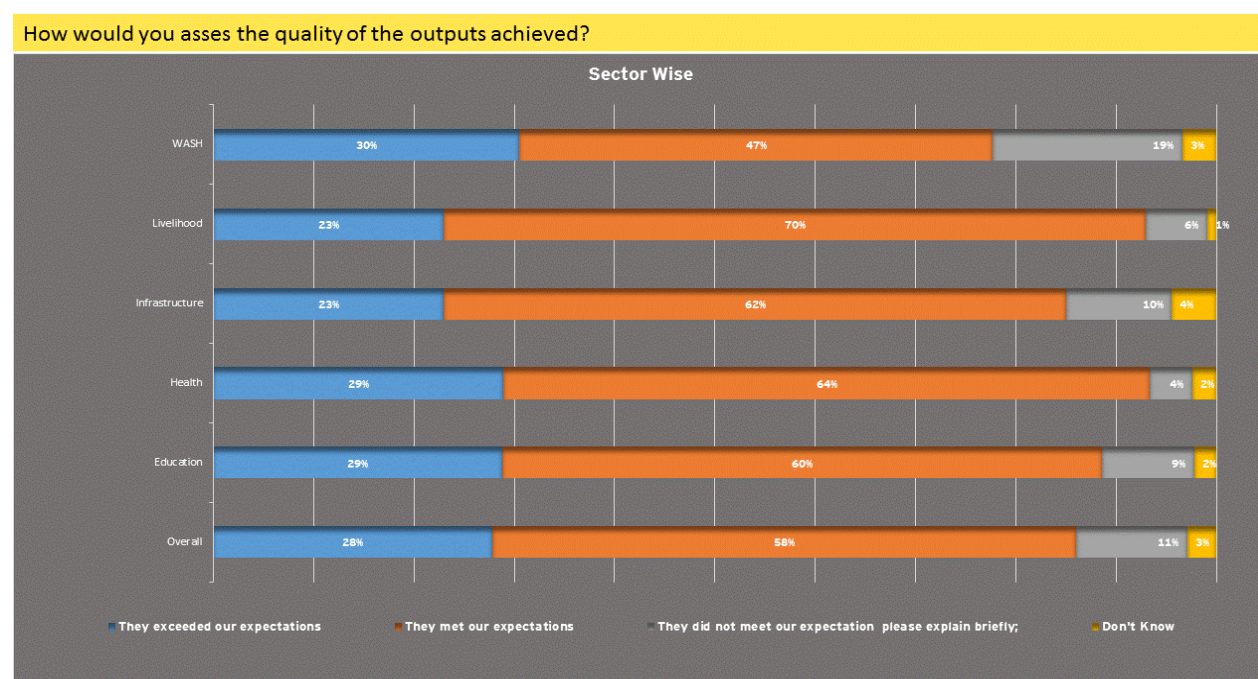
Overall 75% of the beneficiaries responded that RAHA programme has positive impact on their lives. Similarly, with respect to each sector; 74% beneficiaries related to WASH; 73% of Livelihood, 82% of Infrastructure, 67% of Health and 81% of Education sector beneficiaries' responded about positive effect of

RAHA projects.

During our field work, beneficiaries were also asked about the main achievements of the RAHA Programme. Following figure summarizes key achievements stated by the beneficiaries for each sector:

- ▶ 49% of beneficiaries of education sector stated provision of WASH facilities in school
- ▶ 54% of beneficiaries of health sector stated proper care of patient
- ▶ 43% of beneficiaries of infrastructure sector stated improvement in construction of roads & streets
- ▶ 46% of beneficiaries of livelihood sector stated increase in self-employment due to introduction of vocational training
- ▶ 72% of beneficiaries of WASH sector stated improvement due to clean supply of water

Furthermore, when asked about their expectation from the RAHA Programme; overall 28% beneficiaries responded that RAHA project have exceeded their expectations whereas 58% stated that RAHA project met their expectations. Following figure further summarizes beneficiaries' responses for each sector:



It was also noted that **projects are well aligned** with the respective provincial and district plan and contributing to strengthen the provincial and district government policy. The assessment data identified that the project is assisting in achieving the overall objectives of the programme.

The RAHA programme played a key role in supporting the provincial governments and **district governments** in education, health, infrastructure, livelihood and WASH sector projects.

The data described that 98 percent of the beneficiaries did not face any challenges to get the benefits of the project. The projects are implemented by the respective line departments and NGOs.

**98%**

of beneficiaries did not face any challenge to get the benefit out of the projects implemented through RAHA programme.

### Summary of sector wise assessments outcomes:

- a) The **Education Sector** projects had a very positive impact on the beneficiaries. Most of the respondents of the FGDs shared that the RAHA education sector interventions resulted, in the increased school enrolment of beneficiaries' children and improved the attendance in the schools. **An overwhelming percentage (98 percent respondents) reported that they did not face any problems to access public schools.**

**44 percent of respondents** were satisfied with the manner in which information and communication was provided, almost the same percent of respondents (45 percent) were satisfied with the improvement in the facilities and services provided, **48 percent respondents were satisfied with the services** provided by partner organization and its staff.

Beneficiary Interviews		
Sector	Projects	Respondents
Education	77	1,579
Health	30	603
Infrastructure	41	860
Livelihood	12	245
WASH	53	1,072
Grand Total	213	4,359

**193**  
KIIs

**30**  
FGDs

- b) The **Health sector** interventions also had a positive impact on the communities as RAHA programme rehabilitates and equips health care facilities in communities. Members of host communities realize that medical services have improved in their areas. Communities have been benefited from health and hygiene education. The communities have lack of understanding regarding health issues as well as unaware of the hygiene measures that would prevent the spread and contraction of diseases. They also shared that although RAHA programme has been contributing in the health sector but there is huge need of further enhancing health facilities included medicines, medical and paramedical staff, equipment, diagnostic lab, more rooms etc. to meet the requirement of the community.
- c) The **infrastructure sector** also had a positive impact on the community. **97 percent respondents** were equally benefitted from the facilities provided by the projects through RAHA programme and they did not face any problem during the process. These facilities made beneficiaries access easy to the town / cities, farm to market, through the construction / rehabilitation of roads, bridges. Furthermore, these projects enhanced their agriculture, and protected the communities from floods. Furthermore, the provision of solar panels had facilitated them in daily life.



The RAHA programme constructed and rehabilitated many of the infrastructure needs, identified by communities in the target areas. Much to the programme's credit, beneficiaries are appreciative and have expressed that they would benefit from more infrastructure projects.

- d) The **livelihood** projects had also positive impact on the community. The overall sentiment was about, RAHA provided the need based and quality facilities in surrounding areas. The projects facilitated host and refugee communities through skills, entrepreneurship and vocational trainings. These projects enhanced the businesses, agriculture and rural markets support of the beneficiaries. The projects benefitted and have positive results on the rural population through rural income generating opportunities in the agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. The RAHA programme ensured that Afghan refugees benefitted from projects; for example, in public skills and vocational training centers, a quota was allocated to encourage the refugees' participation. These interventions provided Afghan refugees with skills and training that are in demand and recognized in Afghanistan which might make their decision to repatriate easier.
- e) Most of the **WASH** projects has delivered positive impact on the communities and these projects have served both host community and Afghan refugees. These facilities were providing services to both host community and Afghan refugees of the respective catchment areas. The projects were useful for the communities due to irrigation, sanitation, and water supply through construction of dams, WASH supply schemes, irrigation channels, tube wells, hand pumps, sewage lines, WASH tanks and WASH rooms. Another component of the WASH project was to provide the latrines and hand washing facilities in the school. Overall, the projects constructed the latrines and hand washing facilities at schools. These facilities increased the hand washing practices among the students and prevented many diseases in the students. This also contributed to the increased in attendance of the students.

Under the WASH sector of RAHA programme, water supplies projects were implemented in the targeted areas of the respective districts. The water supply projects had a positive impact on the community. The water supply was the key need of the communities; these projects were contributed to meet the need of the communities, however, there was still need for more water supply projects in the targeted areas as stated by the beneficiaries.

Key outcomes from the beneficiary assessments	Sector				
	Education	Health	Infrastructure	Livelihood	WASH
	Sample size of beneficiaries				
	1,579	603	860	245	1,072
	Percentage of beneficiaries assessed				
Beneficiaries <b>DID NOT FACE ANY PROBLEM</b> while getting the benefits from RAHA projects	98	95	97	98	95
Beneficiaries were <b>SATISFIED</b> with the manner in which information and communication was provided	44	51	51	53	42
Beneficiaries were <b>SATISFIED</b> with the design of process in which facilities and services provided	45	59	59	56	41



## Key Challenges

There was an overall consensus among the participants of all the FGDs and KIIs conducted with Partner Organizations (POs); that the projects delivered are not sufficient to meet the needs of the respective host communities. These projects have contributed to all the five sectors, however, these projects have partially met the needs of the areas of intervention. The Partner Organizations (POs) described that the host communities are facing many challenges and there is a significant need of further interventions including in health, education, infrastructure, livelihood and WASH sectors. RAHA programme has already funded the projects in all these sectors, however, more funds and interventions are required to meet the community needs.

The results further suggest that although the services were utilized by the refugees and the host communities, yet the communities were not extensively involved at different stages of the project design and implementation. The **communities are not aware about the objective of the RAHA programme**, its various interventions and further project details. The projects did not develop any community mobilization strategy and lacked community participation structure and / or participatory monitoring mechanism.

Regarding who is sponsoring the RAHA programme, the highest number of respondents i.e., over **42 percent** said that the project is being sponsored by the NGO/INGO; over 19 percent respondents described the project was sponsored by the UNHCR, whereas, around 20 percent respondents stated that they did not know who has funded the respective project. A large number of Afghan refugees i.e., 36 percent, were not aware who is sponsoring the RAHA programme.

The liaison and coordination between the partner organizations, community institutions and line agencies are the essential for the sustainability of the projects. The programme could not develop the strong linkages with the community and close coordination between local governments, district line agencies and community institutions. A comprehensive and systematic methodology should be designed for the identification and selection of the interventions; and better quality assurance could improve the effectiveness of the projects in future. Further, the projects / program should establish the formal committees for the advisory and supervision role. Above-mentioned committees will be consisted of representatives of the line departments, local government, partner organizations, political activists, community leaders and subject matter experts. These committees should conduct the meetings on the regular basis and ensure the sustainability of the projects.

**Social Cohesion:** In terms of the process of **social cohesion**, most participants of surveys and FGDs felt that Afghan refugees are accepted well by the host communities and provided list of reasons that support the notion of social cohesion. The most notable proof of social cohesion cited by respondents is related to the brotherhood that refugees show with the host communities. For example, many refugees had started their own business and had established livelihood in the host communities or other parts of the country. They had brought diversity in agricultural techniques and had provided cheap labour to the host community. Host people started trusting them due to better and fair dealings in their business. The gain in respect and trust emerged over time and now most FGD participant feel that Afghanistan nationals are like part of their family.

Furthermore, the trickledown benefits and effect of development and humanitarian work were also visible. The participants mentioned increased involvement of development organization and related sectorial interventions in host communities to the enhanced facilities and development in their communities. The host community also needed such facilities and the implementation of RAHA programme resulted in peace and harmony among host and refugee populations as the developmental work was mutually beneficial. In contrast, nearly one-third respondents cited negative consequences of hosting refugee population that deter peaceful co-existence and harmony.

Overall, **98 percent** of project staff of the partner organizations agreed that RAHA program's activities have resulted in increasing social cohesion between Afghan refugees and local community in areas that

continue to host them. There were two notable exceptions to the above, from District Lower Dir, whereby 17 percent of project staff said that RAHA project have no impact on social cohesion followed by 7 percent staff in Peshawar with similar feedback. Furthermore, these staff members have also shared that owing to limited social mobilization, these interventions have not sensitized the local community regarding refugees. Therefore, there is a need of strong social mobilization in the projects in order to achieve the social cohesion objectives of the RAHA programme.

With respect to government department facilitation of Afghan refugees, based on respondents feedback, overall two third of respondents said that National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) had overall satisfactory behaviour with the Afghan refugees. Also the health department have no biases for the Afghan refugees. **80 percent** respondents shared in FGDs that health staff have same behaviour with the Afghan refugees as they treat the host community visitors. Regarding school management, the **85 percent** of the respondents described the school management are cooperative and more humble and supportive with the Afghan refugees. Whereas, approximately 90 percent respondents said that they have biased opinion about the Afghan refugees, remaining 10 percent shared that Police department have normal behaviour with the Afghan refugees similar to the host community.

### **Key Recommendations:**

**Based on key challenges mentioned above, following are some of the key recommendations for future consideration/ Interventions:**

**Sustainability:** The review of the project documents and discussion with the partner organization management explore that the sustainability of the project were not up to mark. The partner organization, community organization and / or concern department were not able to run these projects independently. In future, the projects can be designed on public, private partnership (PPP) approach to ensure sustainability. Involvement of community leads to ownership and sustainability of initiatives. Formation of community groups and their capacity building to sustain the initiatives is imperative for future programmes.

The RAHA programme may consider the Public Sector Development Plan of provincial governments, and programme may provide funds to these proposed projects in RAHA priority districts and priority areas. When the RAHA projects will contribute in the development plan and projects will be well aligned with the provincial government and district government development plans.

The livelihood losses among the population of hosting areas emerge as an issue that need attention in future programming. It is recommended that social employment generation activities can be made integral part of humanitarian programs. The distribution share of projects among hosting and refugee's area need to consider programming according to the needs of people. With more investment toward hosting area to ensure rehabilitation.

**Baseline assessment** should be carried out prior to project design finalization, to assess situation analysis. This will enable firm up project design, specific interventions and later on facilitate in impact assessment from various interventions.

**Monitoring / Spot checks mechanism** should be implemented including development of periodic monitoring plans and strong, independent and robust ongoing monitoring / spot checks systems. A central online monitoring and information system should be established to get the real time progress and required details/ documents on timely basis.

**Knowledge Management (KM):** RAHA programme, over the years, has generated substantial amount of monitoring reports. It is recommended to take an annotated review of past reports to analyse and collate the rich experience from already executed interventions. This knowledge base will help guide the future planning and processes to deliver humanitarian assistance to refugees. The Knowledge Management for

RAHA programme can boost both the performance and creativity of RAHA team, it will be encouraging knowledge sharing and effective learning within the organization. There is need to use technology for the knowledge management and encourage all team members to openly share their lesson learned.

**Funds for RAHA Programme:** Policy level decision is required to ensure funds availability for a multiyear programme. The sustainable development agenda and the agenda for humanity partnerships in development work are needed. This include, but not limited to private sector, international corporation, NGOs and faith based organizations to work together for as long as we fail to prevent and end conflicts.

**Enhanced competition among POs:** identification of new POs will create healthy competition and increase sense of accountability which will result in successful project implementation and value for money. Further in future, the projects can be designed on public, private partnership (PPP) approach to ensure private sector ownership that also helps towards sustainability.

**Program/project visibility** should be improved to create awareness and appreciation of specific role of government, donors, partner organizations and other stakeholders in successful implementation of program. Visibility guidelines should be prepared for use of POs to ensure visibility at community levels and at a broader level UNHCR should engage with media for extensive visibility. Visibility strategy should be available, annual visibility plan will be developed at the national, provincial level and field level.

There is an identified need to enhance communication channels with proper communication strategy at local levels, it should fully cover information needs of refugees and host population. This is essential for inclusiveness of people into programming and need assessment for humanitarian assistance.

**Community participation** should be ensured in design and implementation. This will ensure active community participation in planning, implementation, buy in and sustainability. The above results from the beneficiary communities feel this was not the case.

**Complaint Response Mechanism** should be designed and put in place to file the complaints about the progress of the project, issues and challenges of the projects. This should comprise features such as maintaining complete complaints log, its resolution and escalation to various level. Further details of CRM should be widely shared with all the stakeholders (including the beneficiaries). A complaint response mechanism is essential part of any development project for the accountability and quality assurance. UNHCR can decide that complaint response mechanism will be necessary part of each project.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background and Rationale

The protracted presence of millions of Afghan refugees over the last four decades has had a profound socio-economic and environmental impact on Pakistan and its fragile infrastructure. To address the needs of refugees and offset the multi-faceted impact of protracted displacement on host communities and the over-strained public service delivery systems, in 2009 the Government of Pakistan launched the RAHA initiative, in close partnership with a number of UN agencies, donors and other partners.

### Afghan Refugees per Province / Region [Total: 1,394,987]

Location name	Source	Data date	Population
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	802,477
Balochistan	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	318,490
Punjab	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	159,922
Sindh	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	63,160
Islamabad	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	33,236
FATA	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	13,808
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	3,889
Gilgit-Baltistan	UNHCR	28 Feb 2018	5

RAHA became a fundamental component of the implementation of the regional multi-year Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) in Pakistan, as well as an important element of the Government of Pakistan's strategies and policies on the management of Afghans. As such, the RAHA initiative remains the principal responsibility-sharing platform for maintaining temporary protection space and enhancing community acceptance of Afghans in Pakistan.

The overall objective of the RAHA programme is to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate (education, health and WASH) and enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between Afghan refugees and their Pakistani host communities.

To achieve these objectives, between 2009-2016 RAHA implemented more than 4, 100 humanitarian and development projects in the areas of health, education, WASH, infrastructure and social protection in 47 districts across all four provinces of Pakistan and FATA. To date, the RAHA initiative has benefitted over 10.6 million people, including 9.4 million Pakistani citizens and 1.2 million Afghan refugees. The cumulative value of the combined development and humanitarian investments under RAHA is more than USD 200 million.

#### Registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

**1,394,987**

**Households**

**213,342**

Last updated 28 Feb 2018

## 1.2 Overview of UNHCR Strategy and Operations for RAHA Programme

### Objectives of RAHA Programme:

The overall objective of the RAHA program is to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate the environment and enhance social cohesion within communities of refugee affected and hosting areas. Public services will be improved and policies made more effective by strengthening the capacities of the government, community institutions and vulnerable groups. Cross-cutting issues under the UN One Program in relation to human rights, gender equality, civil society engagement and refugees are also addressed through RAHA interventions. Peaceful co-existence between the communities will safeguard a more predictable stay for Afghans until they can voluntarily repatriate to Afghanistan.

**Afghan Refugees Facilitated for Voluntary Repatriation (2002 - 2017)**

**4,360,191**

Last updated 31 Dec 2017

**Afghan Refugees Facilitated for Voluntary Repatriation in 2018**

**351**

Last updated 09 Mar 2018

### Origin of the RAHA Program

In February 2005, the European Union (EU) and UNHCR co-chaired high level consultations in Brussels with the governments of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan on how to manage population movements to and from Afghanistan. Around 2 to 3 million Afghans remained in the two hosting countries of Iran and Pakistan. Support to host communities was one of the important conclusions. During 2006-2008, a series of assessments were carried out on the impact of Afghan Refugees (ARs) in Pakistan which inter alia also served to profile Afghan/host settlements that could be targeted for pilot RAHA activities.

On 15 May 2009, the RAHA Program Document was signed by the GoP represented by Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) and Economic Affairs Division (EAD) and a consortium of UN agencies including UNHCR<sup>1</sup>. This five-year program (2009 - 2013) aimed to respond to the political, socio-economic, financial and environmental consequences associated with hosting ARs for many years.

### Need for Revision of 2009-Program Document:

The RAHA initiative was conceived as a five-year (2009-2013) program. In May 2012, it became an integral component of the regional SSAR, and it was agreed that it should continue beyond 2013 (the original end date of the RAHA initiative) and coincide not only with the time frame of the SSAR (2012-17) but also of the One UN Program (2009-17).

### RAHA Partners:

#### Funding Contribution



**197**

Million USD

#### Donors



USA



Australia



EU



Denmark



Japan



Pakistan



Germany

<sup>1</sup> Refugee Affected And Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program, Program Document: 2014-2017

**Need of the project:**

The Government and people of Pakistan have been generously hosting Afghans for over thirty five years. While more than 3.9 million have voluntarily repatriated to Afghanistan since 2002, over 1.5 million registered Afghans remain in Pakistan, With some 500,000 living in refugee villages, the rest live in communities and urban areas, constituting the world's second largest displaced population as well as the largest protracted situation under UNHCR's mandate.

The project Launched in 2009 as a 5-year Government-led program with financial support from several donor countries and the United Nations, Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) seeks to

- (a) Increase tolerance towards Afghans in Pakistan;
- (b) Improve social cohesion to promote co-existence;
- (c) Provide both the host Pakistani communities and Afghans with development and humanitarian assistance; and
- (d) Empowering youth in assisting them to make their own decisions.

**Operational Structure of the Project:**

The RHA component which is the scoped component of this assessment is implemented through SAFRON, Chief Commissioner Afghan Refugees (CCAR) and provincial CARs and UNHCR. The following federal and provincial entities are:

**Federal Level:**

The only federal level RHA-specific entity is explained below:

**RAHA Cell (RC)**

The RC co-located with the RS provides technical expertise, monitoring and evaluation for humanitarian projects. RC is led by the Project Manager (PM-RC) and reports to Chief Commissioner RAHA. It provides guidelines / instructions for streamlining RHA program under the guidance of the RS. It also examines the endorsed projects and submits these to CCAR and SAFRON for approval. It also maintains a record of all the past and on-going projects. RC assists CCAR office in special RAHA related assignments.



**Provincial Level:****Provincial Task Force (PTF)**

The PTF is chaired by the provincial CAR to endorse UNHCR's humanitarian-cum-development RAHA projects which are then approved at federal level by SAFRON via CCAR. The PTF endorses projects vis-a-vis funding and ensures that the endorsed projects fully meet the criteria laid down for selection of RHA projects. PTF submits endorsed proposals to CCAR through RC for seeking approval from SAFRON.










**Program Management Unit (PMU)**

It comprises of members from UNHCR-SOs & RAHA Units (RU). PMUs in KP and Baluchistan and UNHCR Field Unit Islamabad (FUI), in case of Sindh & Punjab serve as management and coordination fora at the provincial levels. Its principal duties include program planning, assessment of project proposals and their presentation to the Pre-PTF3 and PTF meetings for endorsement. PMUs facilitate and coordinate activities that emerge after the launch of Calls for Expression of Interest (CEOI)/Calls for Proposals (CFP). The PMU screens proposals, carries out technical and desk reviews and site validations. It also launches CFPs/CEOIs. It processes Project Partnership Agreements (PPA) after the projects are approved by SAFRON.

**RAHA Unit (RU)**

RU in the provincial CAR-KP is led by the Chief Coordinator whereas RUs in CAR Baluchistan, CAR Punjab and Afghan Refugees Repatriation Cell (ARRC) Sindh are led by RAHA Coordinators. They are responsible for selecting, managing, coordinating, implementing and monitoring the RHA projects at the provincial level in coordination with SO or Field Unit (FU) of UNHCR. They also conducted site validations of the newly proposed projects and report to RC on monthly basis regarding the progress of selection, implementation and monitoring of the projects.

The RHA component intervenes in the following sectors:

a) Health	b) Education	c) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) including clean drinking water supply
d) Livelihoods (Indicating the training/capacity building component in the projects and linking with livelihoods of the beneficiaries).	e) Infrastructure (including street pavement, village / farm to market roads, flood protection walls and energy related infrastructure).	f) Social protection (including shelters for women at risk or unaccompanied minors).
<div> <div> <b>Sectors</b>  Health            Education            WATSAN            Livelihood            Infra-structure            Social Services         </div> <div> <b>Implemented By</b>  10 UN Agencies            GIZ            GoP         </div> </div>		

RAHA initiatives shall ensure the integrated approach and implement multi-sectoral projects by ensuring the coverage of almost all sectors as per community and geographic needs.

RAHA was the second component (i.e. Joint Program Component 2 - JPC2) involved in a community mobilization approach to improve the condition of refugees and hosting communities and provide essential services and livelihood generation and consist of the following two main components.

- 1) **Refugee Hosting Areas (RHAs) Component:** These are the areas which continue to host ARs. The hosting areas (districts) have been identified through comprehensive needs assessments carried out time to time to respond to development needs. The RAHA initiative in general and the RHA component in particular is being undertaken in a pragmatic and results-oriented manner and GoP and UNHCR have together assembled data and information gathered by various institutions to identify hosting and affected areas, based on input on registration and voluntary return.
- 2) **Refugee Affected Areas (RAAs) Component:** This component is led by UNDP and through Planning and Development Department (P&DD) of KP and Baluchistan provinces and FATA under, the overall guidance of EAD. The program has been designed to compensate those Pakistani communities for social, economic and environmental damages caused by ARs who had lived in their areas since 1979 but have gradually left.

### 1.3 Objectives and Scope of the Study

Against above mentioned background, the RAHA impact assessment covered Refugee Hosting Areas (RHAs) Component of RAHA projects of UNHCR with following key objectives:

1	Undertake the overall socio-economic analysis of the Programme as a whole and of its sectorial interventions; and estimate the impact on beneficiaries during the period 2009 - 2016.
2	Assess the overall impact of the RAHA Programme on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Social cohesion between Afghan refugees and their Pakistani host communities; and</li> <li>ii) Attitudes by various Government stakeholders at federal and provincial levels.</li> </ol>
3	Assess the impact of the RAHA Programme on improving access of beneficiaries (including both Afghan refugees and their host communities) to national public service delivery systems with emphasis on education and health; and determine the extent to which RAHA interventions helped to enhance the quality of service delivery.
4	Formulate recommendations on policy and/or operational readjustments that could help enhance impact on both social cohesion and access to quality services.

## 2. METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 Assessment Methodology

As explained in the inception report dated 6 December 2017 submitted to UNHCR, the table below illustrates the description of activities to be performed under the assignment specific approach and the roles and responsibility of each team member for this assignment. The project is carried out in phases to ensure the required scope and project objectives are met.

Approach	Phase	Sub phases
Identify	Initiate and Understand	Co-develop expectations, documentary review, Assessment of existing data and business case and preliminary analysis of the context.
Diagnose	Desk review and collecting data and information	Desk review and gathering relevant data through good balance between desk and field analysis, including field visits, interviews, surveys, meetings with beneficiaries, meetings with stake holders, filling of detailed questionnaire.
Deliver	Analysing the data	Processing and combining of data from desk and stakeholder's analysis and drafting relevant, objective, and detailed conclusions.
	Reporting	Impact Assessment report and Dissemination.

Both primary and secondary data collection techniques were used by EY including;

**Primary:** surveys, meetings, focus group discussions, interviews or other methods that involve direct contact with the respondents.

**Secondary:** existing information from other sources including published reports and other information provided by the UNHCR team

Additionally both qualitative and quantitative data was considered while finalizing the approach and survey design - a mix of questions used in this respect. This include:

- ▶ Quantitative data using closed-ended questions and pre-coded questionnaire with limited potential responses.
- ▶ Qualitative data employed a more participatory approach through the use of open-ended questions that allow respondents to expand on their initial answers and lead the discussion towards issues that they find important

Based on the above, the assessment tools has been designed and finalized in coordination with UNHCR.

#### Beneficiary feedback methodology

The beneficiary feedback assessment has been administered in all the provinces/regions. For the quantitative assessment a multi-staged stratified sampling technique was used for selection of beneficiaries. In the first stage, all the provinces/regions has been considered as a strata and proportionate beneficiaries according to the numbers present in each of the strata was selected. Nevertheless, to keep the sample size at minimum for statistical significance adjustments were



required. EY covered 13 districts in total representatives of the beneficiaries. In the second stage, five districts from Baluchistan, five districts from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, two districts from Punjab and one from Sindh each with two implementing partners from each of the selected province/ region is selected; while in the third stage, at least three UCs (of hosted area) from each of the selected districts were selected. In the last stage, an equal sample of male and female beneficiaries, were selected from the selected union council. The beneficiary feedback were collected **from 4,359 beneficiaries of 213 sample projects from 13 sample districts in four provinces.**

For qualitative beneficiary feedback, information obtained at the community level through Focus Group Discussions. For each selected districts from the above sampling technique one FGD with male beneficiaries and one FGD with female beneficiaries have been conducted in each district.

Provinces	Selected Districts
BALUCHISTAN	Quetta; Pishin; Loralai; Chagai; Killa Abdullah
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	Peshawar; Mansehra; Swabi; Lower Dir; Haripur
PUNJAB	Mianwali; Attock
SINDH	Karachi

#### Number of Sample Projects by sector in each sample district

District	Education	Health	WASH	Infrastructure	Livelihood	Total
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>95</b>
Quetta	12	6	5	4	3	30
Pishin	8	0	13	2	1	24
Loralai	9	-	6	-	1	16
Chagai	5	1	6	1	-	13
Killa Abdullah	5	-	7	-	-	12
<b>KP</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>
Peshawar	8	11	2	10	3	34
Mansehra	4	3	2	10	-	19
Swabi	6	2	3	3	1	15
Lower Dir	4	2	5	2	-	13
Haripur	6	2	1	2	2	13
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>
Mianwali	3	2	1	-	-	6
<b>Attock</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Sindh</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Karachi	5	1	1	2	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>213</b>

*Please refer annexure 9 for the details of projects visited/ covered during assessment.*

## Beneficiary Feedback Assessment

For calculating regional distributions (Baluchistan, KP, Punjab and Sindh), the overall sample of 4,359 beneficiaries has been distributed proportionally (considering Afghan Refugee in the region) across all provinces and regions of the country based on the data provided by UNCHR during the Inception Phase. The sector grouping of the regional samples has been worked out on the basis of the proportions of sector beneficiaries in the respective regional populations. All the regional samples have turned out to be statistically representative with a **sample size of 20 beneficiaries** calculated for each project.

A total of **13 districts** have been selected as part of the sample from all over the country. The FATA was excluded from sample as advised by UNHCR as UNHCR has no plans to implement RAHA programme interventions in FATA. The sample districts have been selected keeping in view the following considerations:

- a) The number of beneficiaries to be covered in each province determined on the basis of the proportion of target population in that area
- b) Representation of major POs of RAHA
- c) Projects of all the sectors of interventions
- d) Geographical representation of different regions within a province

The regional and district level sampling framework has been discussed with UNHCR, and RAHA Unit and finalized after incorporation of all the comments and suggestions of UNHCR.

The total sample from 13 districts were first distributed among all the four provinces in proportion to the total number of beneficiaries and Afghan refugees as per the “master file of all projects in Pakistan”, RAHA Programme. The further distribution of the allocated sample in the provinces and in the districts were as per the following procedures;

The five top districts from KP and Balochistan have been selected on the basis of the number of project beneficiaries and Afghan Refugees. Two districts from Punjab and one from Sindh has been selected on the basis of the number of project beneficiaries and Afghan Refugees.

This assessment examined the beneficiary experience in detail to provide a quantifiable assessment of the project performance and outcomes. The assessment helped to determine the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries with the project initiatives. Through this assessment, the team followed up, the experience of both the beneficiaries i.e. hosts and refugees. The assessment examined beneficiary’s perception about the project outputs and result. The assessment results quantified to report on the extent to which implementation has adopted the agreed project proposal from the beneficiary perspective. The questionnaire covered the following key aspects of the project;

**Socio Economic Characteristics:** It mainly covered the socio-economic profile of the beneficiary including sources of income and household assets, wherever possible these indicators helped in comparison with the information collected during field assessment. It included information on marginalized segments such as persons with disabilities, women, social and ethnic minorities etc.

**Understanding of RAHA Programme:** This section will cover beneficiaries understanding about the project, component of the RAHA Programme, process for the selection of the projects, national and local implementing partners, vocational and life skills training, legal aid and other interventions of the Programme.

**Registration:** To assess the level of understanding of beneficiaries about the selection and enrolment process, the eligibility criteria and also the perception of the beneficiaries about inclusion and exclusion in the Programme.

**Empowerment:** To ascertain the level of involvement of the beneficiaries in community level decision making. In addition, it assessed the extent to which the marginalized group is heard at household and community levels.

Please note that we understand that some of the refugees might have travelled back and we have considered the residual refugees for this impact assessment.

### ***Qualitative Feedback (FGDs)***

The Focus Group Discussions has been conducted at the village level with 8 to 12 individuals. These include direct beneficiary groups and a few community activists and key informants of the targeted areas. The scope of the focus groups addressed those issues which are more qualitative in nature and can be best answered by community members rather than individual beneficiaries. These include questions such as how the process of the enrolment of the beneficiaries was undertaken, the capacity building of beneficiary, projects of RAHA Programme at the community level, perceptions of the project's benefits, beneficiary views of communication and information flows between project, implementers (RAHA and partner organization) and beneficiaries, and their recommendations on how these could be strengthened to enhance access to quality services social cohesion, accountability and transparency. A total of 30 FGDs has been conducted, FGDs with exclusive participation of women have been planned where it is culturally not possible to conduct FGD without consideration of gender.

The following key thematic areas addressed while undertaking qualitative research:

- General awareness and perception about the RAHA Programme
- Exclusion and Inclusion errors and their reasons
- Perceptions about targeting of the beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries experiences of humanitarian and livelihood projects, vocation and skills training program and coordination with the national implementing partners
- Interaction with RAHA district management and staff
- Representation and sensitivity towards marginalized groups.
- Transparency, corruption and fraudulent practices
- Economic empowerment of the direct beneficiaries
- Satisfaction with the RAHA program and its partners
- Transparency and accountability of the Programme through engaging communities
- Vocational and livelihood trainings

### **Key Informant Interview:**

In-Depth Interviews held with key informants and stakeholders at the federal, provincial, agency and field levels regarding the overall operations and the different processes of the UNHCR. These stakeholders



were identified in consultation with the UNHCR. Moreover, KIIs were carried out with the selected projects Partner Organizations (POs) Executives and Staff.

*(Please refer Annexure 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the assessment tools)*

## 2.2 Key Considerations to our approach

RAHA programme includes five different sector interventions which were executed during 2009 to 2016 in all four provinces of Pakistan, which makes this assessment complex and to find out the impact was quite challenging. This section highlight certain limitations during different stages of impact assessment.

To gauge the impact either baseline results should be considered or a comparable data for intervention vs. non beneficiary group should be available. It was informed to assessment team that the baseline survey was not possible before start of the RAHA project and information on a counterfactual group (non-beneficiary group) was not available. Since we cannot measure differences across the two groups (beneficiary vs non-beneficiary), it is changing to document impact. However, to overcome this by analysis national vs refugee populations to measure social cohesion. We only partially address this shortcoming by asking questions in retrospect, but could not construct a counterfactual group at baseline and follow-up which is an essential requirement to conduct a pure or quasi impact evaluation study.

Considering these challenges we have drawn and shared detailed methodology including sampling plan to cover all sectors interventions and keeping in mind the geographical coverage to assess the impact of such a large programme in our inception report, which was agreed and approved by UNHCR team. Accordingly, impact assessment methodology and the findings presented in this report are based on procedures performed as per such approved methodology.

This assessment has covered the period from 2009 to 2016, as each project was of short duration and in some cases a project comprised multiple component (having multi-dimensional impact) (for e.g. in a school RAHA has implemented 03 different projects including supply of furniture, construction of WASH rooms and constructions of rooms). Our sample comprised one specific sub component of a project for detailed review, hence it became little challenging to gauge the impact from overall project.

Assessment was designed to conduct the KIIs with the PO staff and project staff, majority of the projects were completed at least 2 years ago. During the assessment, there were instances; where we could not conduct the KIIs with such official who served in the projects in past, mainly in the government line departments, therefore, we have conducted the KIIs of the most relevant current officials who are currently serving on the same position.

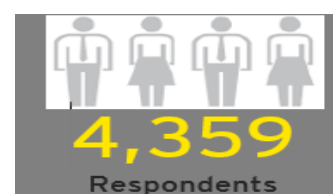
### 3. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

This section has been structured as follows:

- Address each of the five sectors and their associated research questions in turn. Each sector includes description of the outcome variables and shows the empirical results from the impact assessment, followed by qualitative and descriptive findings.
- Overall results / conclusion from of our assessment of the impact of RAHA Programme against each of the sector assessed.

#### 3.1 Demographic

This section presents sample profile. Table 1 shows distribution of location by province. The assessment oversampled areas in Balochistan and KP to better reflect situation of RAHA projects. The refugees have moved on to other areas of Pakistan, therefore, a sample of refugees from Sindh and Punjab is also obtained. Except for Punjab where 54 percent of respondents are rural. In other three provinces majority of locations visited during the assessment are rural. In Sindh, all sampled households are rural.



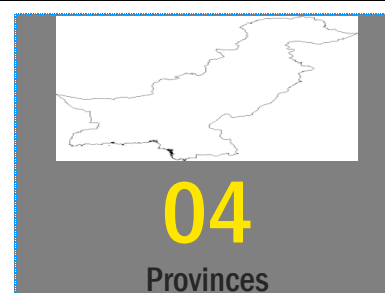
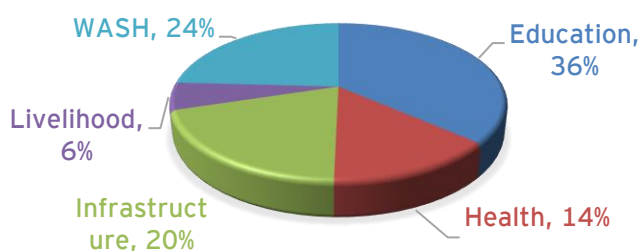
##### Respondents by Gender

Male	2,831
Female	1,528

		Location			
		Urban		Rural	
		%	N	%	n
Province	Balochistan	23.1	439	76.9	1,464
	KP	19.2	376	80.8	1,581
	Punjab	45.8	136	54.2	161
	Sindh			100.0	202
Total		21.8	951	78.2	3,408

An important element of impact assessment is the diversity of the projects in RAHA. In order to capture full spectrum of RAHA projects, all related five themes are selected. The below graph presents the sector wise distribution of themes of sampled projects. The sample obtained all themes of RAHA projects with share of education related projects is highest.

Figure 1: Sector wise distribution of project theme

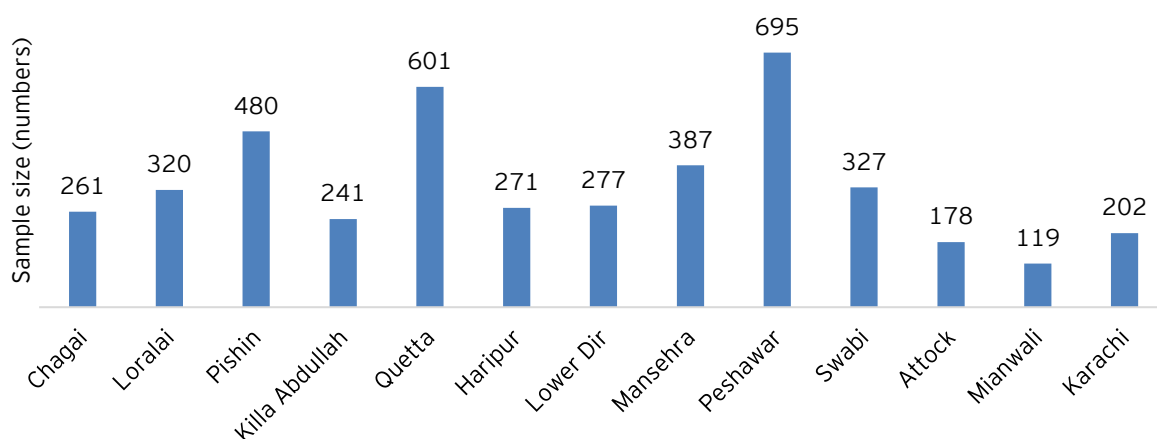


##### Respondents by Province

Baluchistan	1,903
KPK	1,957
Punjab	297
Sindh	202

The figure 2 shows sample size by districts. The field team visited 13 districts to obtain representative sample of geographic diversity across Pakistan. All four province are visited with largest sample drawn from urban and rural areas of Peshawar, Quetta and Pishin Districts.

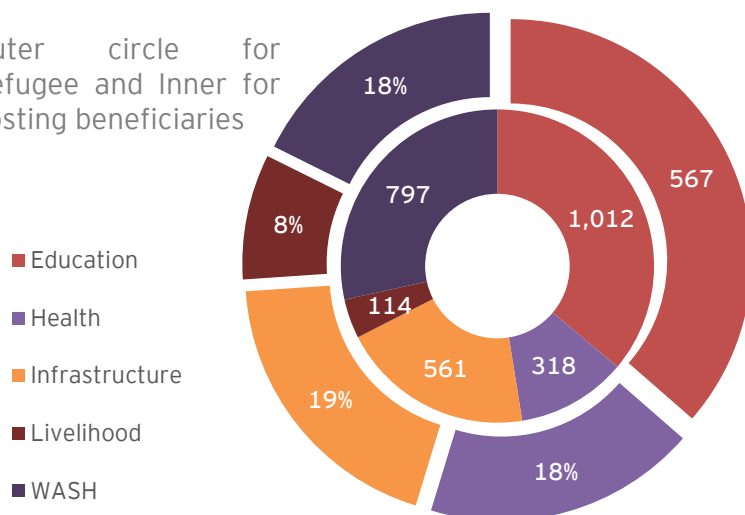
Figure 2: Sampled districts.



The assessment is representative of both host and refugee household in the sampled communities. There are 2,802 host and 1,557 refugee households in the sample providing sufficient numbers for analysis. The education sector has the highest share in the sampled communities.

Figure 3: Distribution of host and refugee household in sample (numbers)

Outer circle for Refugee and Inner for hosting beneficiaries



#### Respondents by Sectors

Education	1,579
Health	603
Infrastructure	860
Livelihood	245
WASH	1072

Table 2 depicts living condition of the sample. Majority of sampled living in a house owned by their family. Respondents from host households are more likely to report ownership than respondents of refugee (89% vs 77%). On the other hand, the construction material of majority of host household is *Kacha* (non-commercial materials mud and brick walls and or thatch roof). Houses of refugees are mostly well constructed as most of them are rented.

**Table 2: Distribution of ownership and type of house of respondents**

			Host	Refugee	Total
Type of house ownership	Own	%	88.5	76.7	84.3
	Rented	%	9.6	20.6	13.5
	Other	%	1.9	2.7	2.2
Total	%		100.0	100.0	100.0
	n		2802	1557	4359
Nature of house construction	Pakka	%	39.2	48.5	42.5
	Kacha	%	47.9	35.2	43.4
	Mixed	%	12.8	16.2	14.0
	Slum	%	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Don't Reply	%		0.1	0.0
Total	%		100.0	100.0	100.0
	n		2802	1557	4359

Table 3 presents who were interviewed for beneficiary assessment. Overall, majority of respondents are household heads. Data shows 61.65 percent of respondents in WASH project area were household heads. In case household head was not available a responsible adult was interviewed. In livelihood project areas, 34.9 percent household heads were interviewed to obtain information on their views about RAHA project.

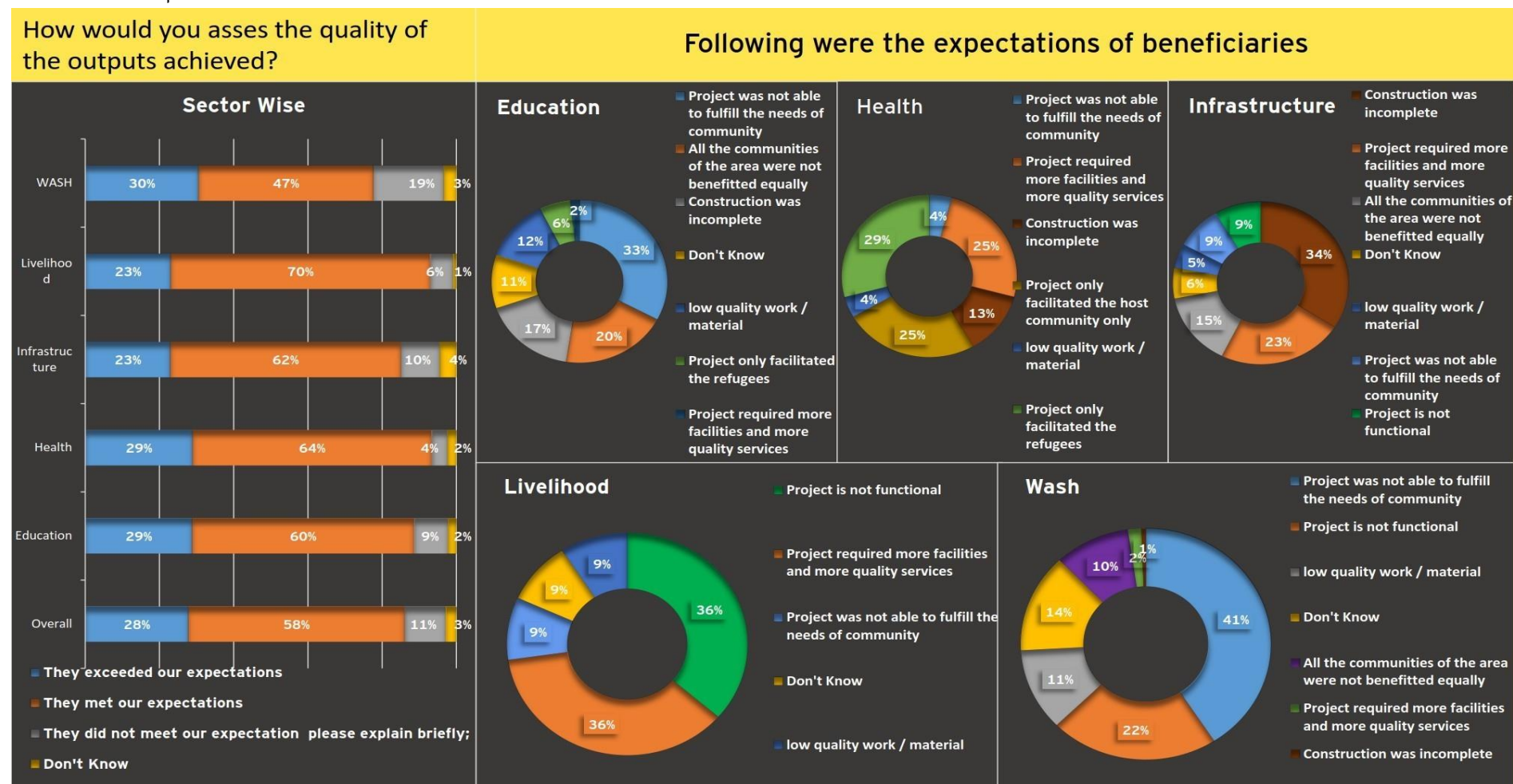
**Table 3: Respondents' profile**

			Sector				
			Education	Health	Infrastructure	Livelihood	WASH
Are you the household head	Yes	%	54.5	46.9	47.0	34.9	61.65
	No	%	45.5	53.1	53.0	65.1	38.35
Total	%		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	n		1,579	603	860	245	1072

### 3.2 Assessment of the quality of output achieved through RAHA projects

Beneficiaries were asked about quality of output achieved due to the RAHA projects in different sectors; overall 28% beneficiaries responded that RAHA project have exceeded their expectation, 58% stated that RAHA project met their expectation, and 11% beneficiaries responded that RAHA projects did not meet their expectations.

Following figures summarizes beneficiaries' responses for each sector and reasons for each sector; where beneficiaries understand that RAHA projects have not met their expectations.



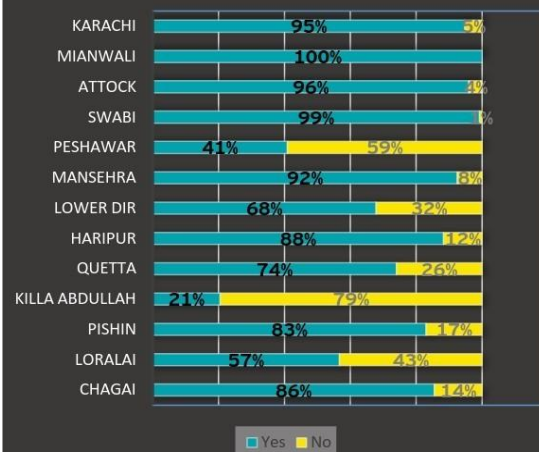


### 3.3 Assessment on the impact of beneficiaries

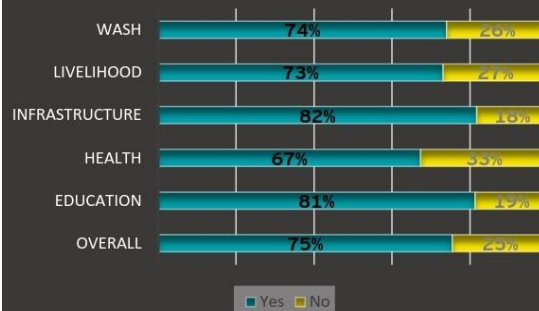
Based on the assessment results, RAHA programme had a positive impact on the beneficiaries in all the five sectors. Overall **75% beneficiaries** stated that they have received positive impacts in result of the RAHA projects. Following figures summarizes beneficiaries' responses for each sector where beneficiaries understand that RAHA projects have positive impacts on their lifecycle.

#### Will the project have any effects on beneficiaries

##### District Wise

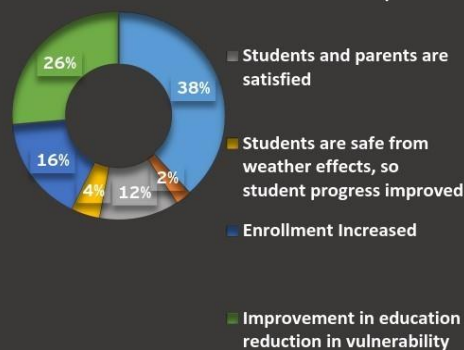


##### Sector Wise

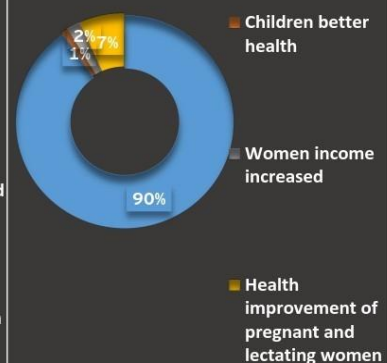


#### Following are the effects on beneficiaries

##### Education



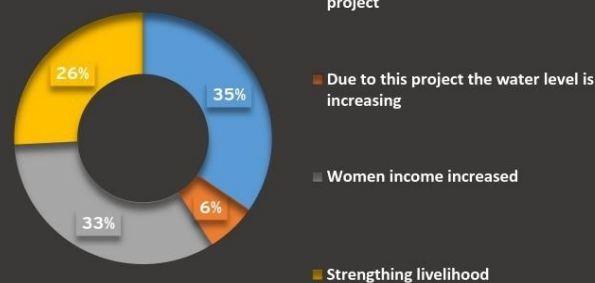
##### Health



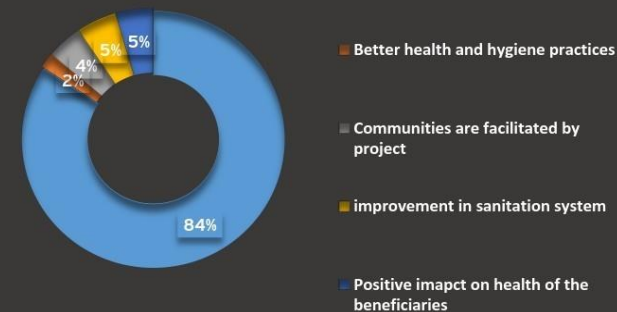
##### Infrastructure



##### Livelihood



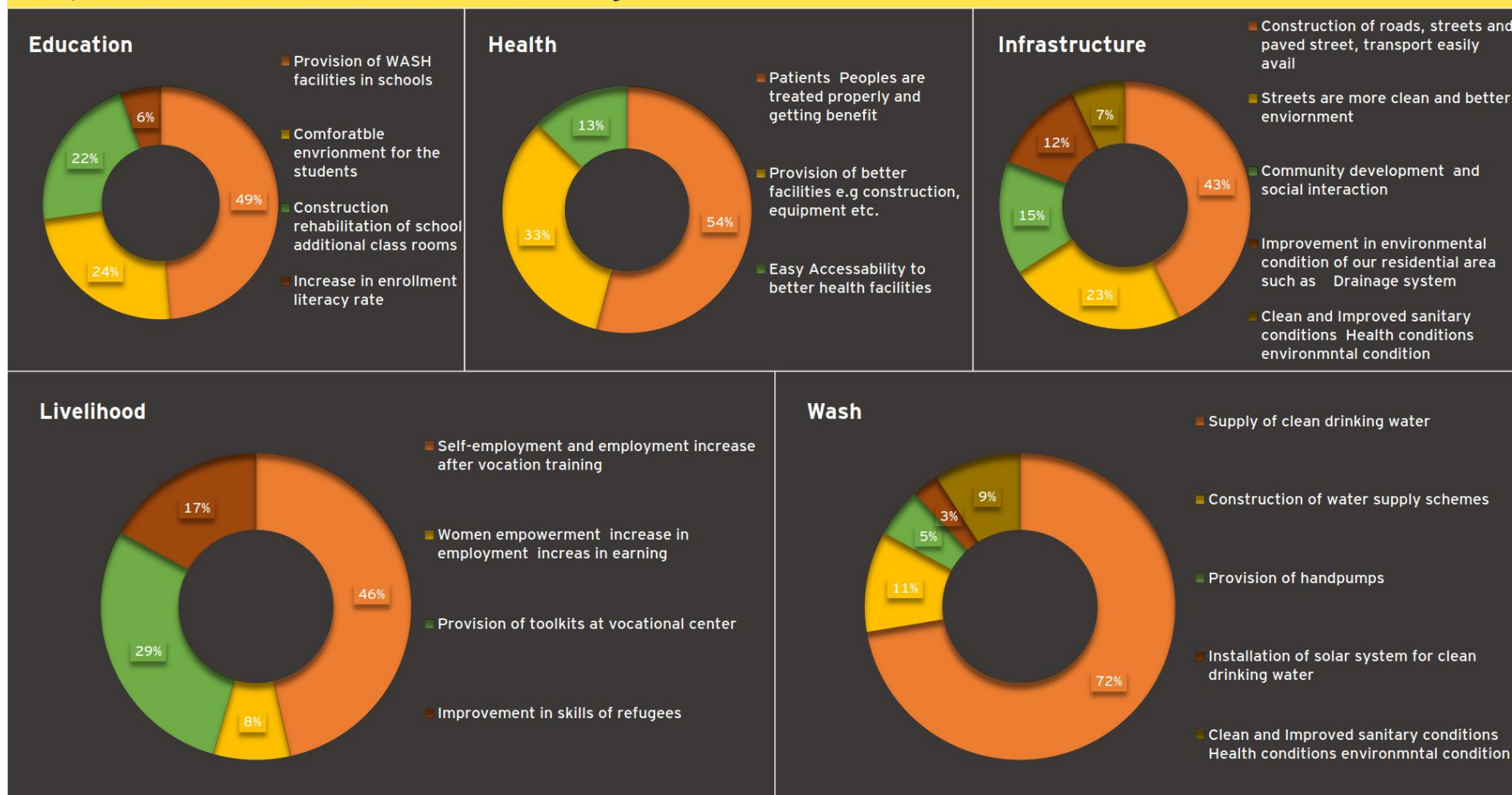
##### Wash



### 3.4 Assessment on the main achievements

During our field work beneficiaries were also asked about the main achievements of the RAHA Programme. Following figure summarizes key achievements stated by the beneficiaries for each sector:

#### Project's main achievement at this stage



### 3.5 Other Key Assessment Results by Sectors

This section describes core findings to assess the impact of the RAHA programme on improving access of beneficiaries, including both Afghan refugees and their host communities in education, health, infrastructure, livelihood and WASH sectors; and determine the extent to which RAHA intervention helped to enhance the quality of service delivery. The analysis presented here comes from combination of three data sources that were designed to establish how RAHA Programme projects made bonding between Afghan refugees and Pakistan communities.

The data sources include both quantitative and qualitative data. The following data gathering activities were carried out in sampled Refugee Hosting Areas (RHA) of four provinces of Pakistan;

- ▶ Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries.
- ▶ Beneficiary household assessment using structured questionnaire to capture socio demographic and economic information about household members.
- ▶ Key informant interviews with partner organization office and PO project staff that provide perspectives of RAHA project implementation staff.

The assessment results indicate that most interventions tended to maintain vigorous levels of activity and organization throughout the operational period. The projects are having positive impact on described sectors, it has increased school enrolment for beneficiary children and improve the attendance of the children at schools. Therefore, it does appear to have an overall positive impact on children already in school.

The assessment data includes a range of information about the views of beneficiaries of the project implemented under the RAHA Programme and stakeholders on various aspects of RAHA Programme including the role of implementing partners and mobilizers, program components and community leaders. Overall the RAHA program has provided positive results for the host communities as well as refugees in a number of ways, particularly in providing education, health and infrastructure facilities.

In focus group discussions participants from all the districts mentioned that RAHA provided the need based facilities in surrounding areas. Furthermore, these facilities have been providing the quality facilities to the communities but these facilities cover the partial needs of the communities. Owing to lack of education, health, infrastructure, livelihood and WASH facilities in the target communities, there is need of more interventions for deprived communities.

The beneficiaries' interviews and KIIs were conducted for 213 selected projects, however, during the assessment, there were 39 sample projects which could not be located despite various follow ups, therefore, these projects were replaced with the same sector projects implemented by same PO. In case where the selected PO closed its office, could not be located / contacted / identified, the specific project was replaced with another project from same sector, implemented by other PO to conduct the interviews/ assessment; in consultation with UNHCR. We understand that UNHCR should have more stringent and regular monitoring mechanism to ensure project functioning and sustainability for its long terms impacts to achieve its overall program objectives.

*(Please refer annexure 5 for list of replaced projects and annexure 9 for the project covered under the assessment)*

### 3.5.1 Education

This section presents assessment findings about the result of education projects of RAHA programme against each of the assessment criteria. To better understand the impact, it is important to understand the initiatives / projects undertaken related to Education sector comprised the following:

- ▶ Construction and rehabilitation of education facilities and infrastructure
- ▶ Distribution of teaching and learning kits
- ▶ Teacher trainings
- ▶ Formation and strengthening of Parent Teachers Committees.

1,579 interviews were conducted with the beneficiaries of the selected education project as well as 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with the representatives of the partner organization to assess the progress of education projects. The analysis cover the progress of education facilities, objectives achievement of the projects, and satisfaction with the RAHA projects / Programme. The education projects are having a positive impact on the community. We selected the sample of 77 Projects and these facilities were servicing both the host community and Afghan refugees of the respective catchment areas.

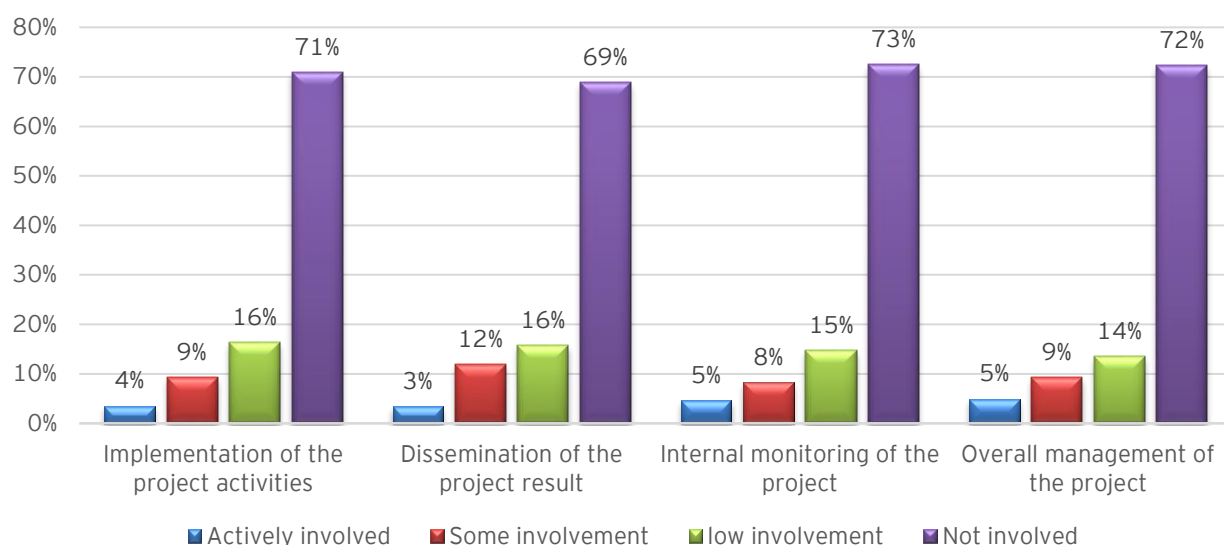
Although the programme has targeted extremely vulnerable communities but it is noted that the schools in targeted areas were in poor condition including lack of classrooms, lack of WASH facilities, lack of furniture and lack of learning material etc. The programme has provided furniture, constructed classrooms, WASH facilities, learning material. The survey findings revealed that in the result of the programme, the students have been studying in more comfortable environment and enrolment of the students has also increased. The parents were satisfied with the school environment and facilities which were provided through the programme. Afghan refugee children and local Pakistani children have been studying in same schools and they have been able to develop friendships in schools. The RAHA programme also forges a space for the parents in these communities to strengthen their relationships through parent-teacher associations and councils, which have encouraged members of the community to think about the state of education in their areas. These bodies enable Afghans and Pakistanis to tell their concerns and shape the learning environment of their children.

#### a) Community's Understanding of the RAHA Programme

Regarding role of the partner organization, our findings illustrated that the partner organization did not involve communities at different stages of the project. Consequently, the respective communities were not aware about the objectives, interventions of the RAHA programme and further project details. The participants of focus group discussions shared that the partner organizations implemented the project through the contractors without involvement of respective communities. If some of the participants were involved at any stage of the project, their involvement was on the basis of personal relationships. The project neither develop any community mobilization strategy and nor they have any community participation structure and / or participatory monitoring mechanism.

## b) Involvement of beneficiaries at different stages of the project

The question were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the education projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the involvement of the beneficiaries at different stages of the project.



Above chart shows the following results of beneficiaries involved at different stages of the project:

The respondents shared that the POs implemented the projects through the vendors and they did not form any platform / committees for the community participation in the projects.

- ▶ Over 71 percent of respondents described that partner organizations (POs) did not involve them in the implementation of the project.
- ▶ Over 69 percent respondents said that PO did not involve them in dissemination of the project result;
- ▶ Over 73 percent respondents were not involved in internal monitoring of the project; and
- ▶ Similarly, over 72 percent were not involved in the overall management of the project.

In focus group discussions, concluded the same reviews, the participants criticized that they were not involved in the implementation of the project. Furthermore, the beneficiaries shared the following dissatisfaction:

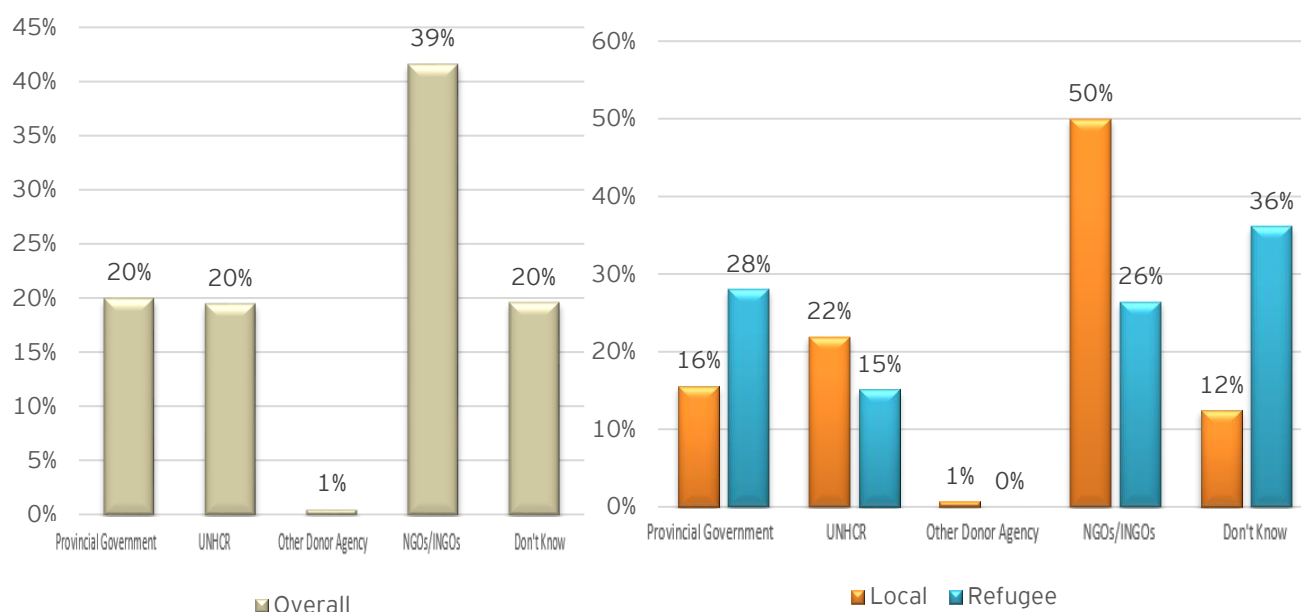
- ▶ Level of communication providing by implementing partners; and
- ▶ They identified gaps in communication between community and partner organization.

The above lack of engagement/involvement of communities during implementation phase of the projects may lead to lack of community ownership and later sustainability of program.



### c) Information about Financial Sponsors of RAHA Program

The question were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the education projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the sponsoring of RAHA Programme



A challenge related to understanding of the program highlighted in the findings that the beneficiaries of the project have limited information about the financial sponsors of the project.

As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

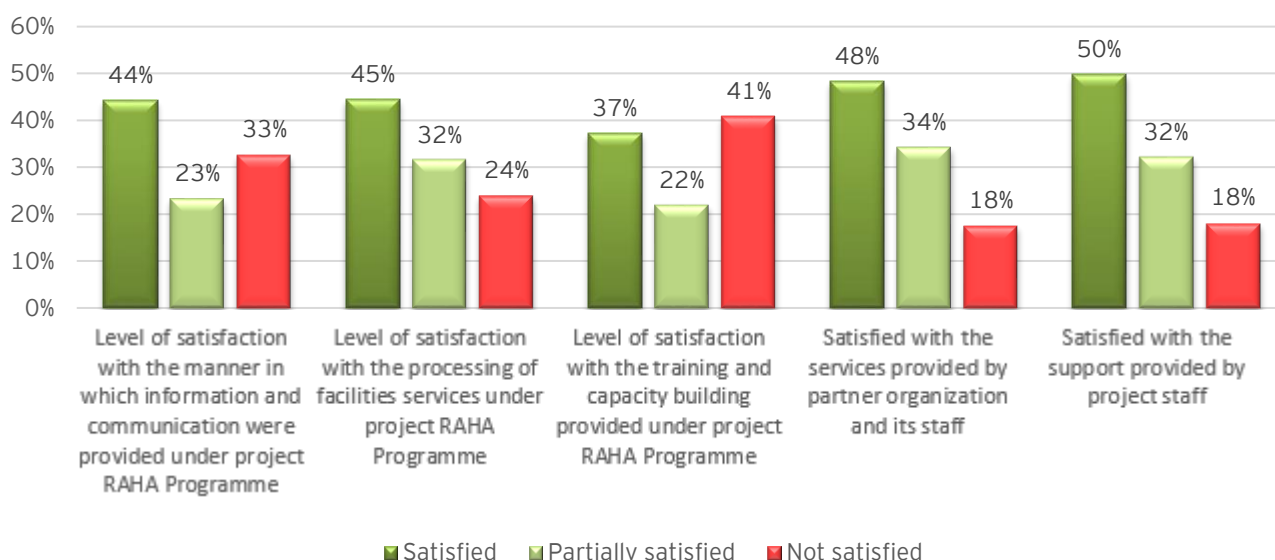
- ▶ Almost 20 percent of the total beneficiaries were not aware about the funding of the RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Furthermore, a significant number of Afghan refugee (over 36 percent refugees) have no understanding about the sponsorship of the RAHA,
- ▶ On the other hand, only 12 percent beneficiaries from host community did not know that who has sponsored the RAHA Programme.

Furthermore:

- ▶ Almost 39 percent beneficiaries respond that the RAHA is sponsored by the NGO/INGOs
- ▶ 20 percent respondents thought RAHA Programme is sponsored by provincial government,
- ▶ 20 percent respondents thought the project is sponsored by the by the UNHCR.

#### d) Satisfaction with the facilities of the Project / RAHA Programme

The series of questions have been asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the education projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings that majority of the beneficiaries have satisfaction on the services, processing of facilities / services, capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme. The findings revealed that the above half of the beneficiaries were satisfied or partially satisfied with the facilities and services provided including construction and rehabilitation of education facilities and infrastructure, distribution of teaching and learning kits, teacher trainings and formation and strengthening of Parent Teachers Committees by the projects of RAHA Programme.



Above chart shows the responses of 1,579 beneficiaries of the education projects, it is noted that:

- ▶ Over 44 percent of respondents were satisfied with the manner in which information and communication were provided under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Almost same number of respondents over 45 percent were satisfied with the process designed for the beneficiary to avail the facilities / services under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Regarding level of training and capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme, almost 41 percent respondents were not satisfied, almost 22 percent respondents were partially satisfied and 37 percent respondents were satisfied;
- ▶ On the other hand, over 48 percent respondents were satisfied with the services provided by partner organization and its staff; and
- ▶ Almost 50 percent respondents were satisfied with the support provided by project staff.

### e) Communities / Stakeholders Awareness of Grievance Redress and Response on its Adequacy of Grievance Redress

It's a very key finding that almost 98 percent respondents did not face any problem while getting the benefits. Similarly, the qualitative data from focus group discussions (FGDs) has the same result. The participants of FGDs shared that they did not face any problem to get the benefits from the RAHA projects, however, the projects have not designed any complaint response mechanism. Most of the participants from all the FGDs shared that they have availed the facilities without any hurdle. Furthermore, they also shared that there are further needs of similar interventions in their respective areas.



Following table shows the response against 2 percent beneficiaries who faces problem during the implementation of the project:

Questions	Response	%age
Did you face any problem during the process to get facility benefit	Yes	2.0%
	No	98.0%
If yes at which stage	Information communication	14.8%
	Preparation of documentation	22.2%
	Processing of application	7.4%
	Training capacity building	11.1%
	Receiving of facility	40.7%
	Contribution sharing	3.7%
Please specify the issue	Shortage of labour supplies	12.5%
	Low quality of supply items	12.5%
	Lack of communication	62.5%
	Reconstruction of boundary wall	12.5%
If yes How	Low quality of supply items	66.7%
	We used to inform about the progress of project to in-charge	33.3%

### 3.5.2 Health

This section presents assessment findings about the result of health projects of RAHA programme against each of the assessment criteria. To better understand the impact, it is important to understand the initiatives / projects undertaken related to Health sector comprised the following:

- ▶ Construction / rehabilitation of health facilities
- ▶ Provision of medical and diagnostic equipment
- ▶ Strengthening referral linkages and services
- ▶ Provision of health care kits

603 interviews were conducted with the beneficiaries of the selected Health project as well as 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with the representatives of the partner organization to assess the progress of the health projects. The analysis cover the progress of Health facilities, objectives achievement of the projects, and satisfaction with the RAHA projects / Programme. The Health projects are having a positive impact on the community. We selected the sample of 30 Projects and these facilities were servicing both the host community and Afghan refugees of the respective catchment areas.

The RAHA programme rehabilitates and equips health care facilities in communities, but a portion of these BHUs and RHCs are still unable to provide beneficiaries with some basic services. Medical tests, medicine, clean drinking water, washrooms, and medical and non-medical equipment are among the necessities still unavailable in some health facilities in the RAHA programme area. Less equipped hospitals have also been making difficulty for doctors. In other cases, specialized doctors and health professionals find little incentive to come from the city and serve in rural areas.

Communities would benefit greatly from health and hygiene education. There is a clear lack of understanding in these areas regarding health issues, and many are also unaware of the hygiene measures that would prevent the spread and contraction of diseases.

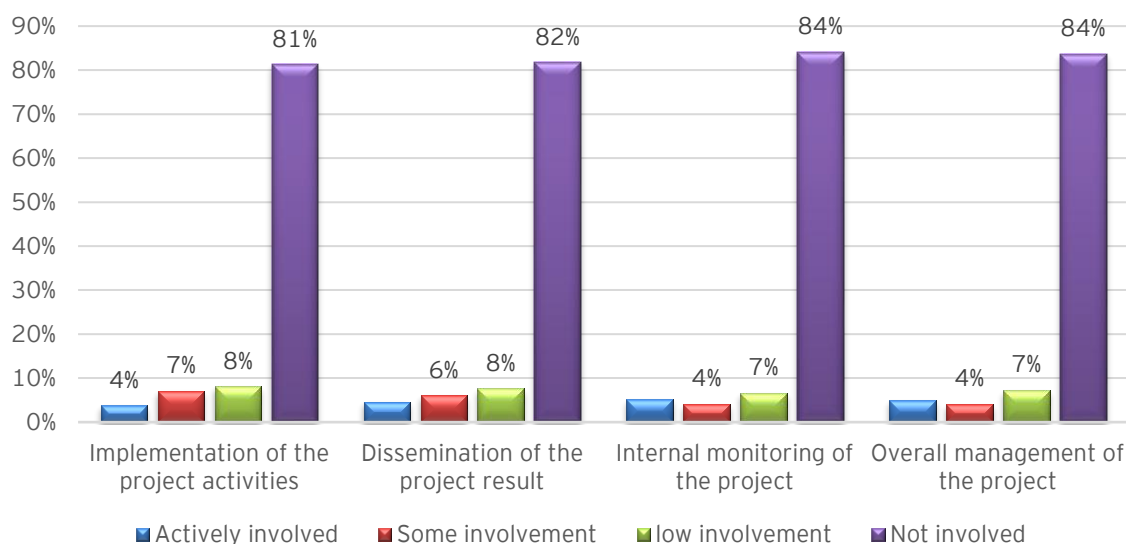
Members of host communities realize that medical services have vastly improved in their areas because of the hospitality they extend to Afghan refugees. While other sector interventions clearly incorporate a coexistence component, health interventions have few joint activities planned for the local community and Afghan refugees at the implementation stage.

#### a) Understanding of the RAHA Programme

The community involvement has vital role in the smooth implementation and sustainability of the development project.

## b) Involvement of beneficiaries at different stages of the project

The question were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the health projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the involvement of the beneficiaries at different stages of the project.



In projects of RAHA programme, the communities were not actively involved in different stages of the project management. The procurement of specialized equipment makes it difficult to involve those without the technical know-how in the planning and implementation phases of health projects. For this reason, community participation during these stages has been limited – but that is not to say that the input of community members is not important. The respondents shared that the POs implemented the projects through the vendors and they did not form any platform / committees for the community participation in the projects. As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

- ▶ 81 percent beneficiaries were not involved in the implementation of the project;
- ▶ 82 percent beneficiaries were not involved in dissemination of the project result;
- ▶ 84 percent beneficiaries were not involved in internal monitoring of the project; and
- ▶ 84 percent beneficiaries were not involved in Overall management of the project.

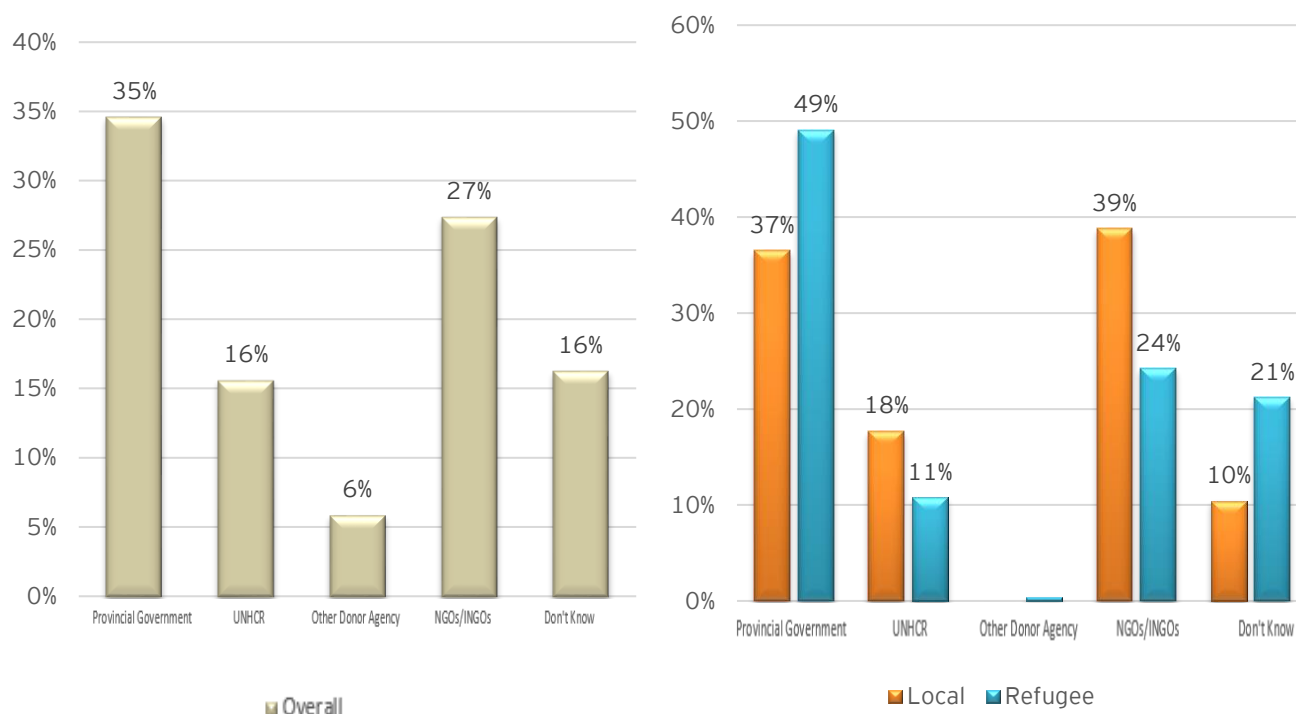
Furthermore, only around 9 percent of respondents has some involvement or active involvement in the different stages of the project.

In focus group discussions, the findings revealed that there was no formal committees or bodies formed to involve the community in the different stages of the project. The participants shared that the projects were implemented by the partner organization and the contractors directly implemented the projects. The communities have almost no involvement or in some cases low involvement in the project implementation in respective areas.



### c) Information about Financial Sponsors of RAHA Program

The question were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the health projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the sponsoring of RAHA Programme



As defined in above chart, it is noted that;

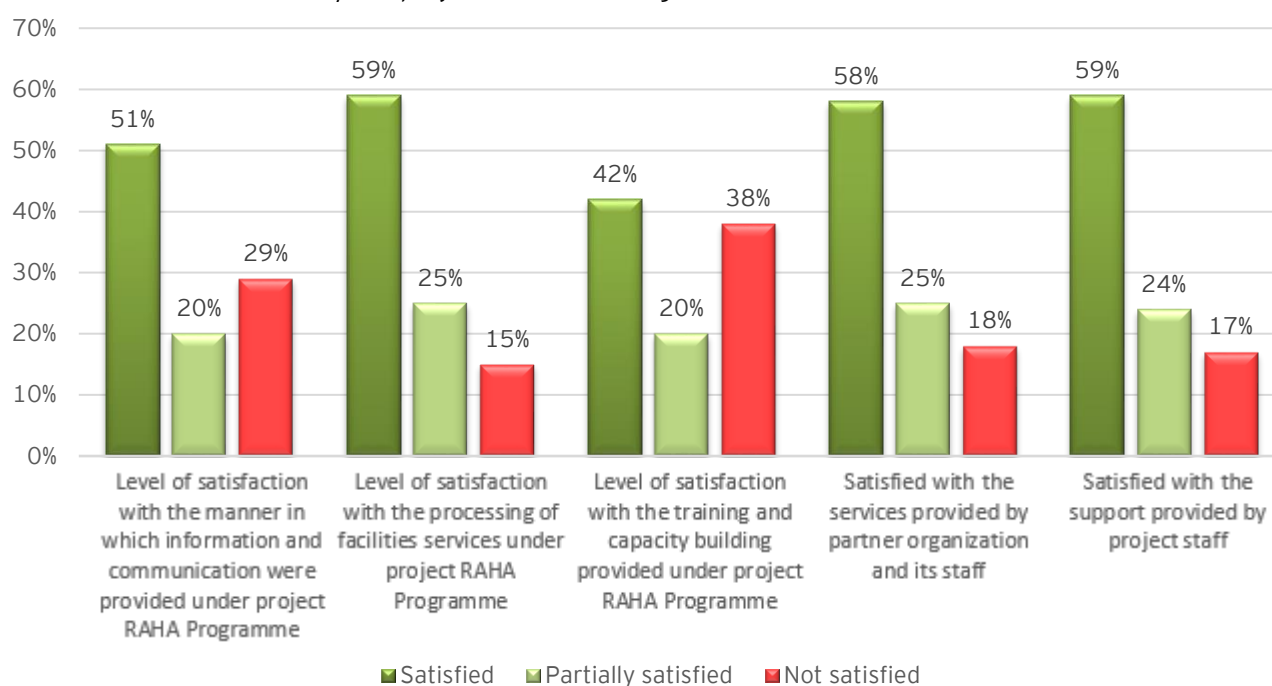
- ▶ Almost 16 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware about the funding of the RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Furthermore, a significant number of Afghan refugee (over 21 percent refugees) have no understanding about the sponsorship of the RAHA,
- ▶ On the other hand, only 10 percent beneficiaries from host community did not know that who has sponsored the RAHA Programme.

Furthermore:

- ▶ Almost 27 percent beneficiaries respond that the RAHA is sponsored by the NGO/INGOs
- ▶ 35 percent respondents thought RAHA Programme is sponsored by provincial government,
- ▶ 16 percent respondents thought the project is sponsored by the by the UNHCR.

#### d) Satisfaction with Project / RAHA Programme

The series of questions have been asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the health projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings that majority of the beneficiaries have satisfaction on the services, processing of facilities / services, capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme. The findings revealed that the above half of the beneficiaries were satisfied or partially satisfied with the facilities and services provided including, construction / rehabilitation of health facilities, provision of medical and diagnostic equipment, provision of essential drugs at both primary and secondary levels, strengthening referral linkages and services, provision of health care kits by the projects of RAHA Programme.



Above chart shows the responses of beneficiaries of the health projects; it is noted that:

- ▶ Over 51 percent of respondents were satisfied with the manner in which information and communication were provided under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Almost 59 percent were satisfied with the process designed for the beneficiary to avail the facilities / services under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Almost 42 percent respondents were satisfied regarding the level of training and capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme;
- ▶ On the other hand, over 58 percent respondents were satisfied with the services provided by partner organization and its staff; and
- ▶ Almost 59 percent respondents were satisfied with the support provided by project staff.

### e) Communities / Stakeholders Awareness of Grievance Redress and Response on its Adequacy of Grievance Redress

Overall, more than 95 percent respondents of the focus group discussions and beneficiary interviews shared that they did not face any problem to get the services of the health project of RAHA programme. They also shared that the number of facilities did not meet the requirement of the community, although RAHA programme has contributed in the health sector but there is huge need of more contribution to health facilities. Owing to Afghan refugees in the respective areas, the requirement of health projects increased in the area. In the health sector of RAHA program; over 95% respondents did not face any problem during the process to get facility benefit from the project implemented under the RAHA Programme that the vast majority of the respondents benefitted from the project facilities without any hurdle or challenge. The beneficiaries were not faced issues to get the benefited from the projects but the projects have not designed any complaint response mechanism.



Questions	Response	%age
Did you face any problem during the process to get facility benefit	Yes	5%
	No	95%
If yes at which stage	Information communication	92.9%
	Training capacity building	7.1%

### 3.5.3 Infrastructure

This section presents assessment findings about the result of Infrastructure projects of RAHA programme against each of the assessment criteria. To better understand the impact, it is important to understand the initiatives / projects undertaken related to infrastructure sector comprised the following:

- ▶ Construction / rehabilitation of street pavements and village/farm to market roads
- ▶ Construction / rehabilitation of bridges, irrigation and flood protection schemes and energy related infrastructure
- ▶ Construction/rehabilitation of waste management systems
- ▶ Provision of solar panels for communities that are off the national electrical grid

860 interviews were conducted with the beneficiaries of the selected Infrastructure project as well as 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with the representatives of the partner organization to assess the progress of the infrastructure projects. We selected the sample of 41 Projects and these facilities were servicing both the host community and Afghan refugees of the respective catchment areas. The analysis cover the progress of infrastructure facilities, objectives achievement of the projects, and satisfaction with the RAHA projects / Programme. The infrastructure projects are having a positive impact on the community.

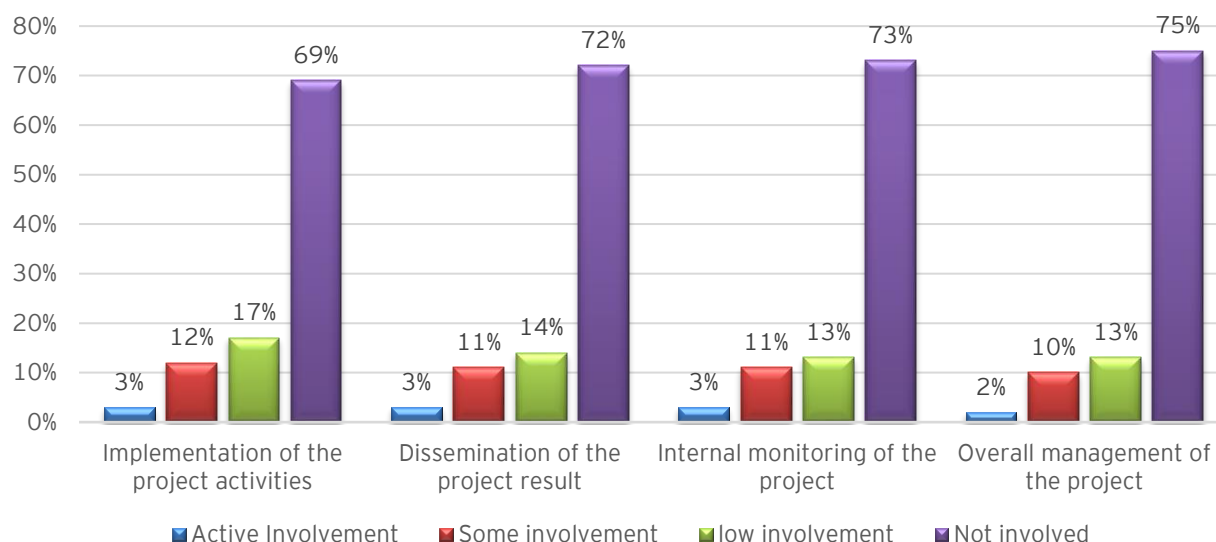
The RAHA programme provides fund to many of the infrastructure needs identified by communities in the target areas. Much to the programme's credit, beneficiaries are appreciative and have expressed that they would benefit from more infrastructure projects. Giving ownership of projects to communities is among the chief priorities of the RAHA programme. At the initial stages of a NGO project, community organisations establish "operation and maintenance committees". These governing bodies operate and maintain completed projects and raise funds for repairs when needed. However, some committees lack technical capacity when it comes to specialized and major repairs.

#### a) Understanding of the RAHA Programme

The community involvement has vital role in the smooth implementation and sustainability of the development project.

## b) Involvement of beneficiaries at different stages of the project

The question were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the infrastructure projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the involvement of the beneficiaries at different stages of the project.



In projects of RAHA programme, the communities were not actively involved in different stages of the project management. The respondents shared that the POs implemented the projects through the vendors and they did not form any platform / committees for the community participation in the projects. As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

- ▶ 69 percent beneficiaries were not involved in the **implementation** of the project;
- ▶ 72 percent beneficiaries were not involved in **dissemination** of the project result;
- ▶ 73 percent beneficiaries were not involved in internal **monitoring** of the project; and
- ▶ 75 percent beneficiaries were not involved in Overall **management** of the project.

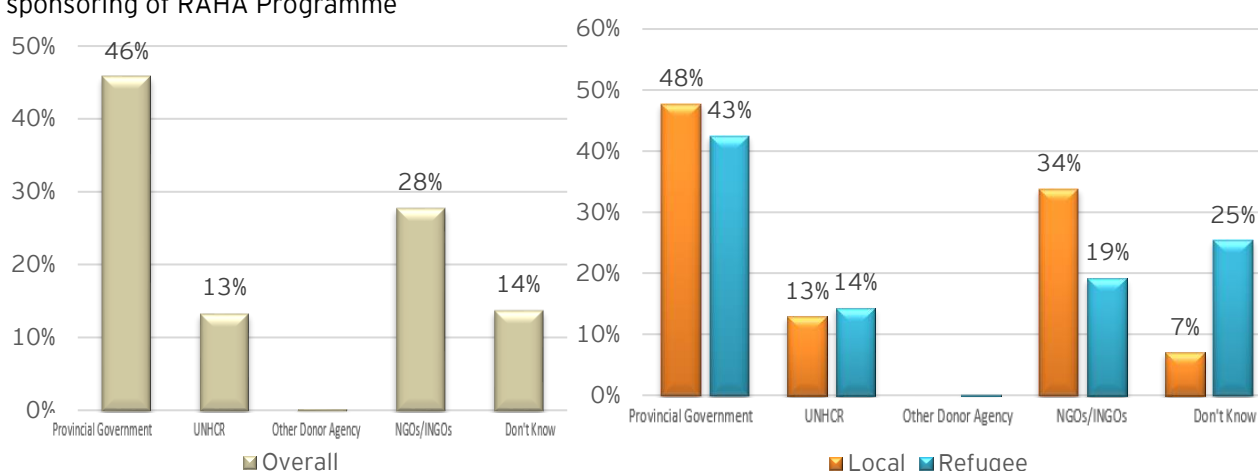
In focus group discussions, we came across with the above same reviews, the participants criticized that they were not involved in the implementation of the project. Following dissatisfaction from beneficiaries were noted:

- ▶ Lack of communication from implementing partners; and
- ▶ Lack of consultation between community and partner organization.



### c) Information about Financial Sponsors of RAHA Program

The question were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the infrastructure projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the sponsoring of RAHA Programme



As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

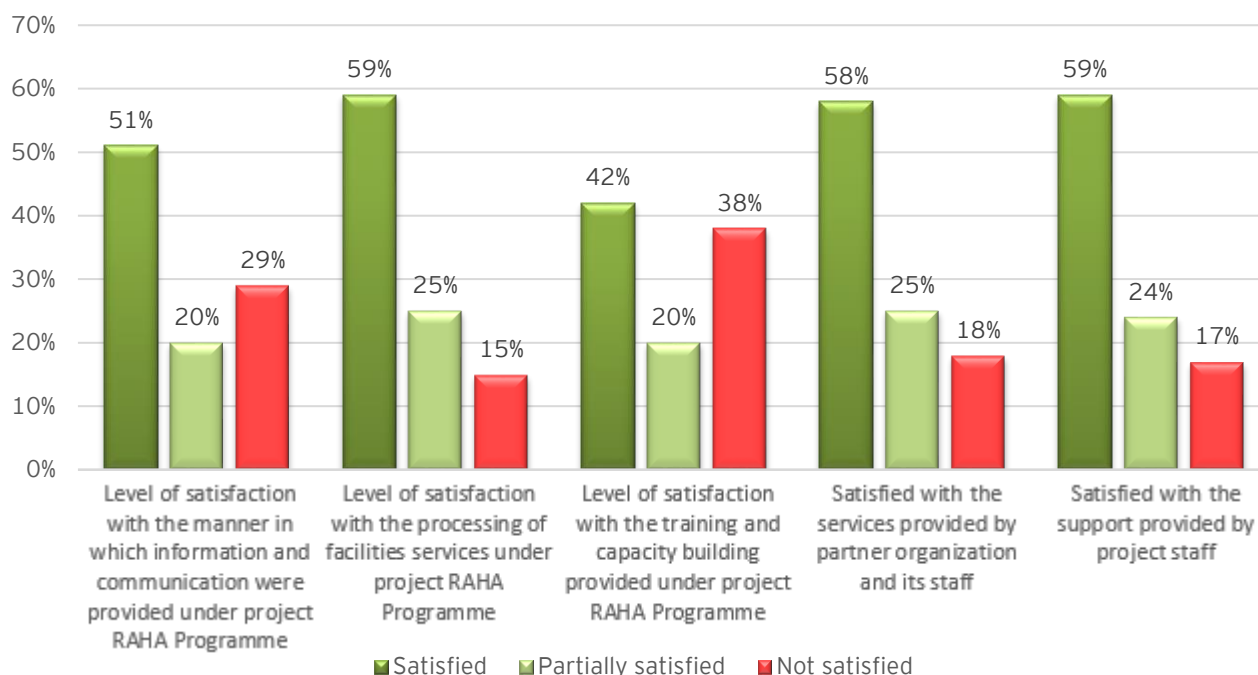
- ▶ Almost 14 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware about the funding of the RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Furthermore, a significant number of Afghan refugee (over 25 percent refugees) have no understanding about the sponsorship of the RAHA,
- ▶ On the other hand, only 7 percent beneficiaries from host community did not know that who has sponsored the RAHA Programme.

Furthermore:

- ▶ Almost 28 percent beneficiaries respond that the RAHA is sponsored by the NGO / INGOs
- ▶ 46 percent respondents thought RAHA Programme is sponsored by provincial government,
- ▶ 13 percent respondents thought the project is sponsored by the by the UNHCR.

#### d) Satisfaction with Project / RAHA Programme

The series of questions have been asked with those beneficiaries who are getting benefits from the infrastructure projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings that majority of the beneficiaries have satisfaction on the services, processing of facilities / services, capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme. The findings revealed that the above half of the beneficiaries were satisfied or partially satisfied with the facilities and services provided including, construction / rehabilitation of street pavements and village / farm to market roads, construction / rehabilitation of bridges, irrigation and flood protection schemes and energy related infrastructure, construction / rehabilitation of waste management systems, provision of solar panels for communities that are off the national electrical grid by the projects of RAHA Programme.



Above chart shows the responses of beneficiaries of the Infrastructure projects; it is noted that:

- ▶ Over 51 percent of respondents were satisfied with the manner in which information and communication were provided under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Almost 59 percent were satisfied with the process designed for the beneficiary to avail the facilities / services under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Almost 42 percent respondents were satisfied regarding the level of training and capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme;
- ▶ On the other hand, over 58 percent respondents were satisfied with the services provided by partner organization and its staff; and
- ▶ Almost 59 percent respondents were satisfied with the support provided by project staff.

### e) Communities / Stakeholders Awareness of Grievance Redress and Response on its Adequacy of Grievance Redress

It is significant to note that 97 percent respondents did not face any problem during the process to get facility benefit. The qualitative data from focus group discussions (FGDs), the respondents shared that they did not face any problems to benefit from the projects. Most the participants of all the FGDs shared that they have availed the facilities without any hurdle. Furthermore, they also shared that there is more need to projects to meet the need of their respective areas. The beneficiaries were not faced issues to get the benefited from the projects but the projects have not designed any complaint response mechanism.



Following table shows the response against 3 percent beneficiaries who faces problem during the implementation of the project:

Questions	Response	%age
Did you face any problem during the process to get facility benefit	Yes	3%
	No	97%
If yes at which stage	Information communication	24%
	Preparation of documentation	28%
	Processing of application	
	Training capacity building	12%
	Receiving of facility	24%
	Contribution sharing	12%
Please specify the issue	No proper channel for sharing of information	71%
	Lack of proper planning	29%

### 3.5.4 Livelihood

This section presents assessment findings about the result of Livelihood projects of RAHA programme against each of the assessment criteria. To better understand the impact, it is important to understand the initiatives / projects undertaken related to livelihood sector comprises the following:

- ▶ Skills, entrepreneurship and vocational trainings
- ▶ Business, agriculture and rural markets support
- ▶ Facilitating access to apprenticeships and job placement
- ▶ Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and market and village roads
- ▶ Expanding the scope of rural income generating opportunities

245 interviews were conducted with the beneficiaries of the selected Livelihood project as well as 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with the representatives of the partner organization to assess the progress of the livelihood projects. We selected the sample of 12 Projects and these facilities were servicing both the host community and Afghan refugees of the respective catchment areas. The analysis cover the progress of livelihood facilities, objectives achievement of the projects, and satisfaction with the RAHA projects / Programme. The livelihood projects are having a positive impact on the community.

Overall, livelihoods projects have had a positive impact on the relationships between Afghan refugees and members of the host communities. The RAHA programme ensured that Afghan refugees benefitted from projects; for example, in public skills and vocational training centers, a quota was allocated to encourage the refugees' participation. Providing Afghan refugees with skills and trainings that are in demand and recognized in Afghanistan might make their decision to repatriate easier.

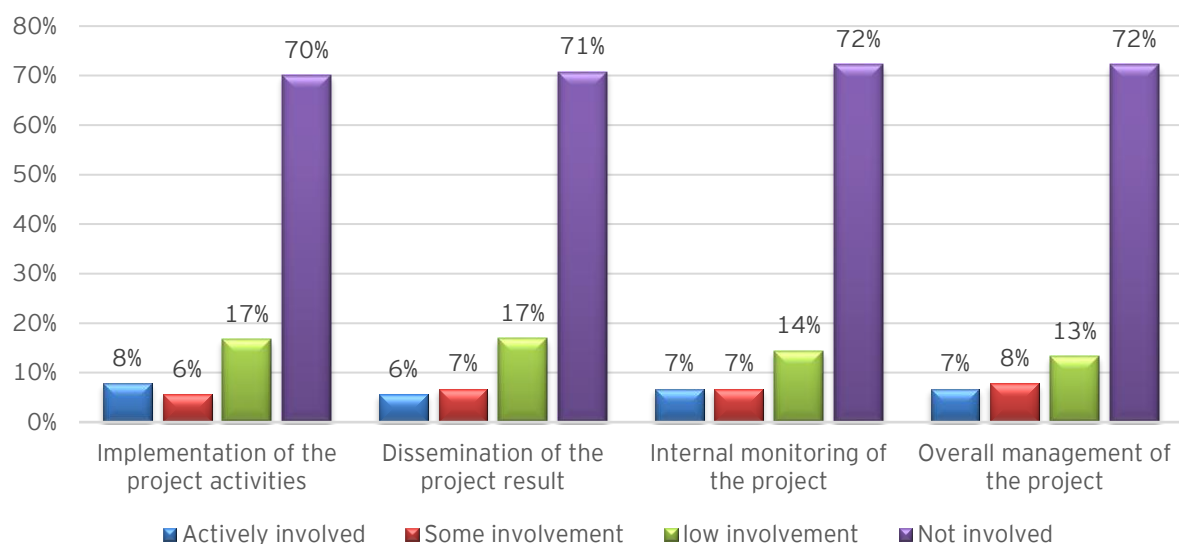
Beneficiaries in the target areas noted that the number of skills offered are limited for men, and that skill and vocational training centres lack modern facilities, equipment, and sufficiently qualified trainers. Men, who are often the main providers in these areas, would benefit from training courses on conventional trades such as plumbing, electrical installation, refrigeration, carpentry, and welding. Both men and women described an urgency for more training centres. For women, the need to have vocational training centres nearby and accessible is particularly dire. Because of cultural barriers, women are not encouraged to travel long distances. In many cases, the traveling precludes them from learning any skill. As the RAHA programme has seen in the past, skills development projects for women improves their confidence and self-reliance. This confidence has facilitated women in expanding their businesses to other markets - even abroad.

#### a) Understanding of the RAHA Programme

The community involvement has vital role in the smooth implementation and sustainability of the development project.

## b) Involvement of beneficiaries at different stages of the project

The questions were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the livelihood projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the involvement of the beneficiaries at different stages of the project.



In projects of RAHA programme, the communities were not actively involved in different stages of the project management. The respondents shared that the POs were implemented the projects through the vendors and they did not form any platform / committees for the community participation in the projects. As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

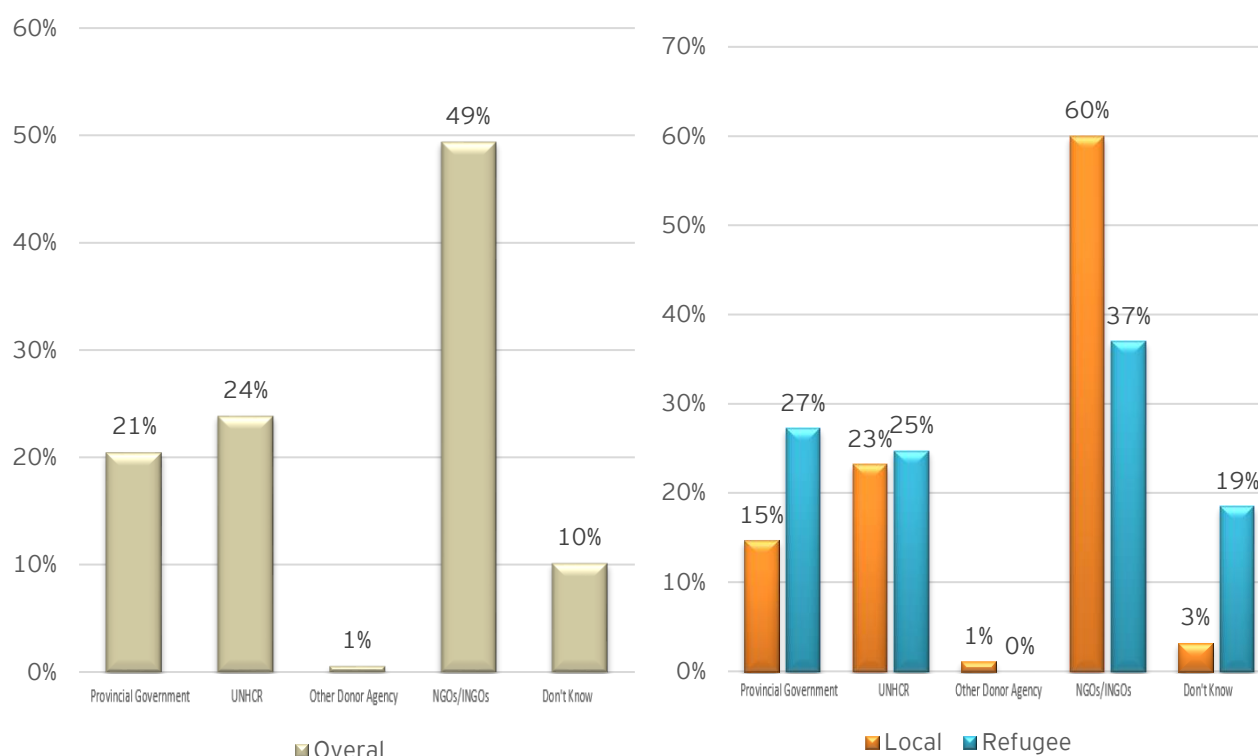
- ▶ 70 percent beneficiaries were not involved in the implementation of the project;
- ▶ 71 percent beneficiaries were not involved in dissemination of the project result;
- ▶ 72 percent beneficiaries were not involved in internal monitoring of the project; and
- ▶ 72 percent beneficiaries were not involved in Overall management of the project.

In focus group discussions, we came across with the above same reviews, the participants criticized that they were not involved in the implementation of the project. Following dissatisfaction of beneficiaries were also noted:

- ▶ Lack of communication by implementing partners; and
- ▶ Lack of consultation between community and partner organization.

### c) Information about Financial Sponsors of RAHA Program

The questions were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the livelihood projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the sponsoring of RAHA Programme



As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

- ▶ Almost 10 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware about the funding of the RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Furthermore, a significant number of Afghan refugee (over 19 percent refugees) have no understanding about the sponsorship of the RAHA,
- ▶ On the other hand, only 3 percent beneficiaries from host community did not know that who has sponsored the RAHA Programme.

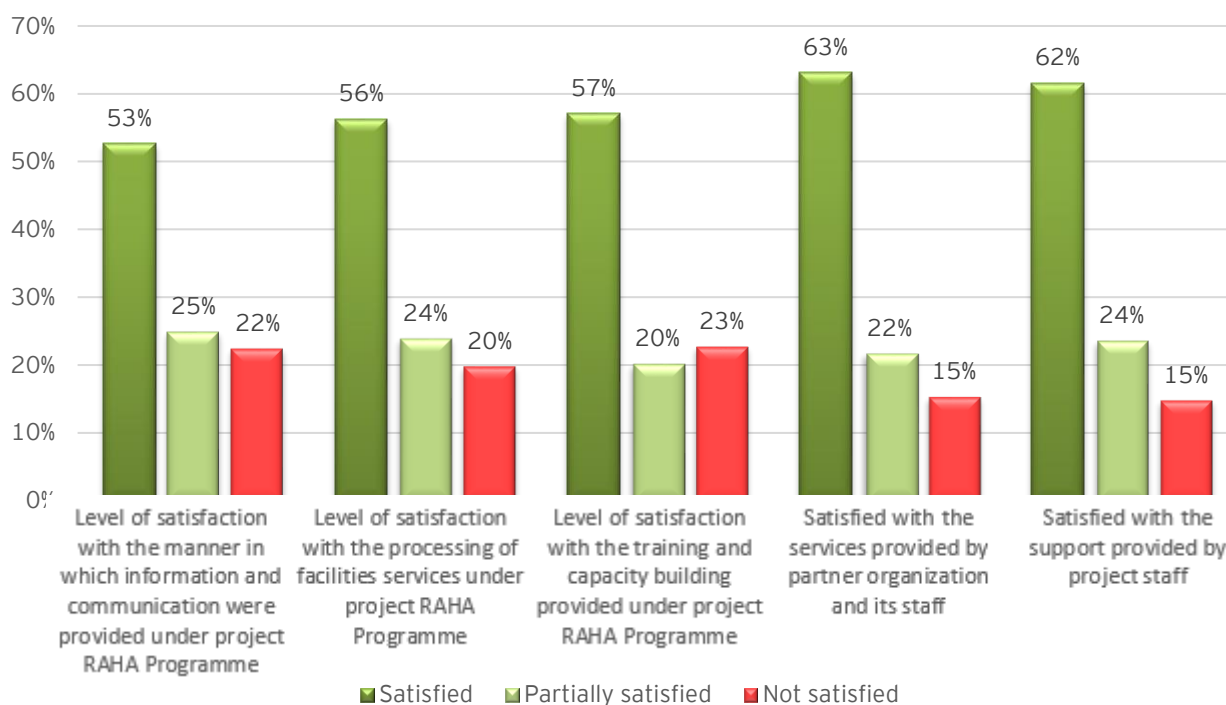
Furthermore:

- ▶ Almost 49 percent beneficiaries respond that the RAHA is sponsored by the NGO/INGOs
- ▶ 21 percent respondents thought RAHA Programme is sponsored by provincial government,
- ▶ 24 percent respondents thought the project is sponsored by the by the UNHCR



#### d) Satisfaction with Project / RAHA Programme

The series of questions have been asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the livelihood projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings that majority of the beneficiaries have satisfaction on the services, processing of facilities / services, capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme. The findings revealed that the above half of the beneficiaries were satisfied or partially satisfied with the facilities and services provided including, Skills, entrepreneurship and vocational trainings, Business, agriculture and rural markets support, Facilitating apprenticeships and job placement, Rehabilitation of rural livelihood and market and village roads, Expanding the scope of rural income generating opportunities in the agriculture and non-agriculture sectors by the projects of RAHA Programme.



Above chart shows the responses of beneficiaries of the livelihood projects; it is noted that:

- ▶ Over 53 percent of respondents were satisfied with the manner in which information and communication were provided under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Almost 56 percent were satisfied with the process designed for the beneficiary to avail the facilities / services under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Regarding level of training and capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme, almost 57 percent respondents were not satisfied
- ▶ On the other hand, over 63 percent respondents were satisfied with the services provided by partner organization and its staff; and
- ▶ Almost 62 percent respondents were satisfied with the support provided by project staff.

### e) Communities / Stakeholders Awareness of Grievance Redress and Response on its Adequacy of Grievance Redress

It's significant to note that almost 97.5 percent respondents did not face any problems during the process to benefit. The qualitative data from focus group discussions (FGDs), the respondents shared that they did not face any problems to benefit from the projects. Most the participants of all the FGDs shared that they have availed the facilities without any hurdle. Furthermore, they also shared that there is more need to projects to meet the need of their respective areas. The beneficiaries were n issues to get the benefited from the projects but the projects have not designed any complaint response mechanism.



Following table shows the response against 2.5 percent beneficiaries who faces problem during the implementation of the project:

Questions	Response	%age
Did you face any problem during the process to get facility benefit	Yes	2.5%
	No	97.5%
If yes at which stage	Receiving of facility	100%

### 3.5.5 WASH

This section presents assessment findings about the result of WASH projects of RAHA programme against each of the assessment criteria. To better understand the impact, it is important to understand the initiatives / projects undertaken related to WASH sector comprised the following:

- ▶ Construction of dams, WASH supply schemes, irrigation channels, tube wells, hand pumps, sewage lines, WASH tanks and WASH rooms
- ▶ Construction of latrines and hand washing facilities at more than 600 schools.

1072 interviews were conducted with the beneficiaries of the selected WASH project as well as 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) have been conducted with the representatives of the partner organization to assess the progress of the WASH projects. The analysis cover the progress of WASH facilities, objectives achievement of the projects, and satisfaction with the RAHA projects / Programme. The WASH projects are having a positive impact on the community. We selected the sample of 53 Projects and these facilities were servicing both the host community and Afghan refugees of the respective catchment areas.

The water shortage in some of the programme areas forces members of the community to fetch water from open water resources. These water supplies are often times contaminated with pollutants, introducing life-threatening diseases. This fact, coupled with the lack of health & hygiene education, can cause diseases to spread throughout communities. Moreover, many members of these communities travel long distances to fetch water. Those who live in remote areas must navigate difficult terrain. In urban and semi urban areas, community members retrieve water from the main water supply lines traveling either on foot or hired carts.

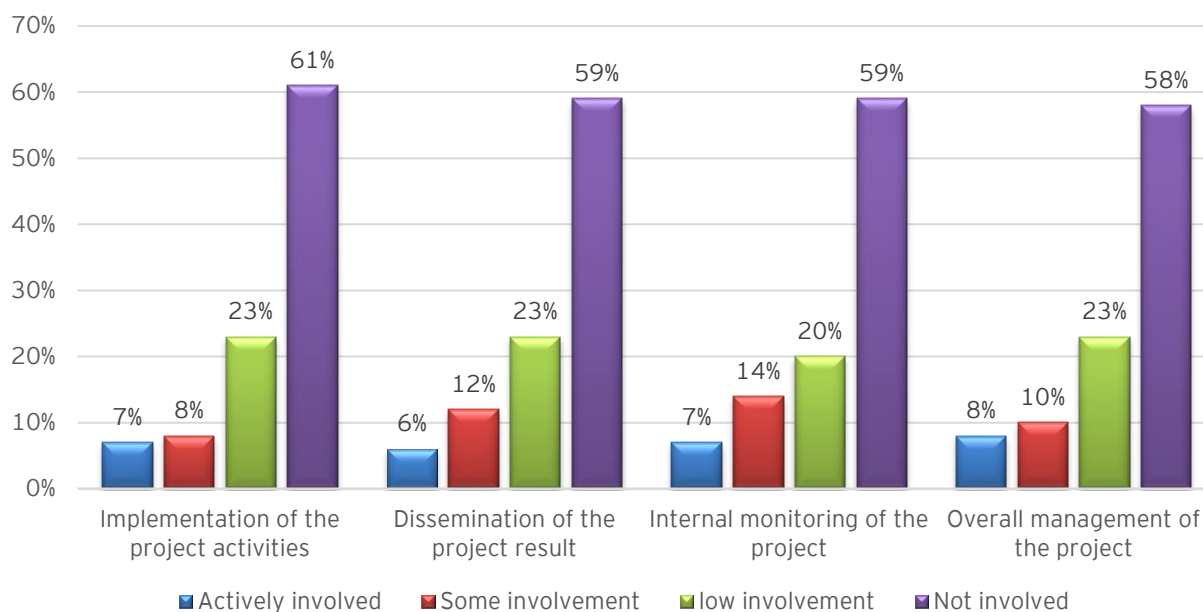
Previously, women and girls spent a portion of their day traveling long distances to collect water for their families. Because of the RAHA programme's water supply projects, women now spend more time on other household or economic activities, and girls are able to spend their time in schools. However, many still practice unsanitary behaviours and lack knowledge of water as a valuable resource, thus negatively impacting the entire community.

#### a) Understanding of the RAHA Programme

The community involvement has vital role in the smooth implementation and sustainability of the development project

## b) Involvement of beneficiaries at different stages of the project

The questions were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the WASH projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the involvement of the beneficiaries at different stages of the project.



The respondents shared that the POs implemented the projects through the vendors and they did not form any platform / committees for the community participation in the projects. Above chart shows the following results of beneficiaries involved at different stages of the project:

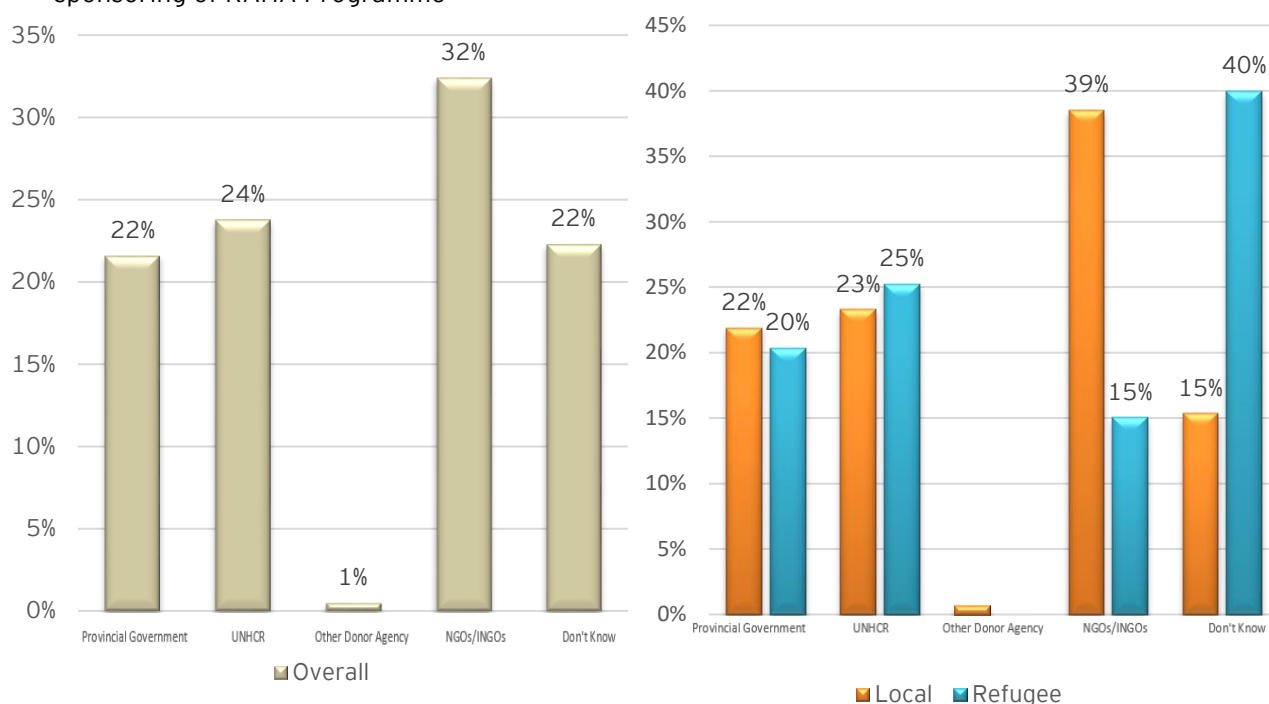
- ▶ Over 61 percent of respondents described that partner organization (PO) did not involve them in the implementation of the project;
- ▶ Over 59 percent respondents said that PO did not involve them in dissemination of the project result;
- ▶ Over 59 percent respondents were not involved in internal monitoring of the project; and
- ▶ Similarly, over 58 percent were not involved in the overall management of the project.

In focus group discussions, we came across with the above same reviews, the participants criticized that they were not involved in the implementation of the project. It is noted the following dissatisfaction of beneficiaries:

- ▶ Level of communication provided by implementing partners; and
- ▶ They often cited a lack of consultation between community and partner organization.

### c) Information about Financial Sponsors of RAHA Program

The questions were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the livelihood projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings about the sponsoring of RAHA Programme



As defined in above chart, it is noted that:

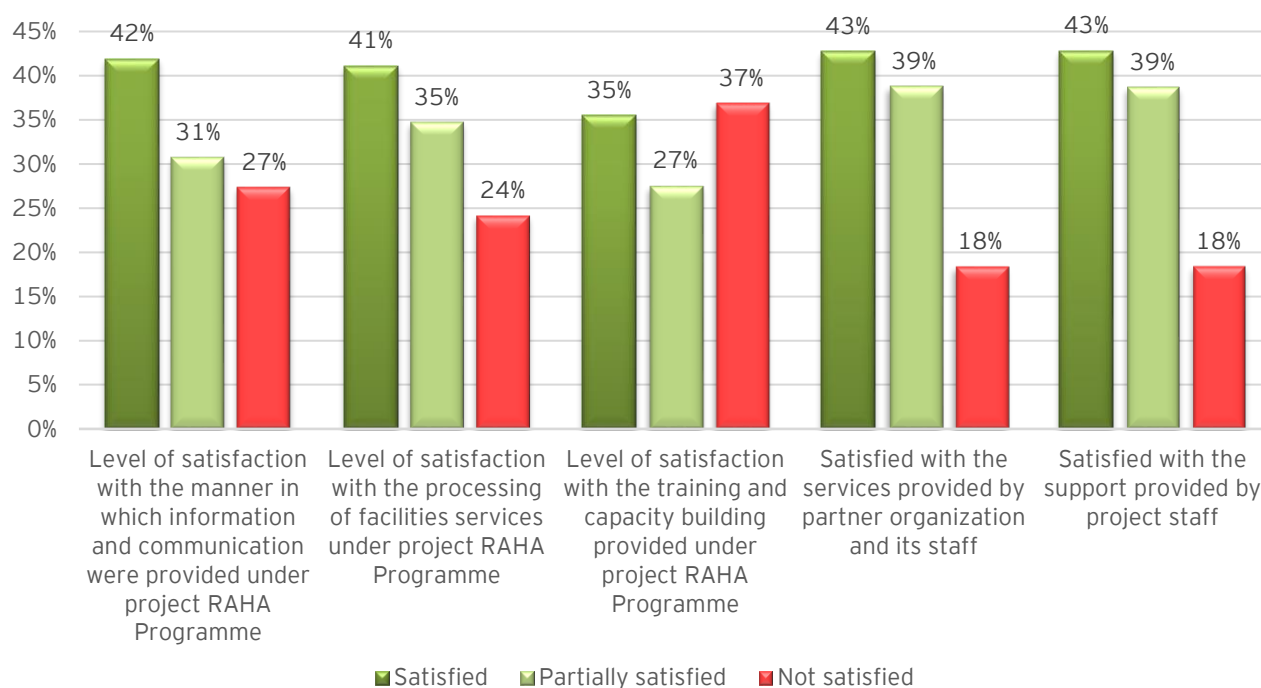
- ▶ Almost 22 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware about the funding of the RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Furthermore, a significant number of Afghan refugee (over 40 percent refugees) have no understanding about the sponsorship of the RAHA,
- ▶ 15 percent beneficiaries from host community did not know that who has sponsored the RAHA Programme.

Furthermore:

- ▶ Around 32 percent beneficiaries respond that the RAHA is sponsored by the NGO / INGOs
- ▶ Over 22 percent respondents thought RAHA Programme is sponsored by provincial government
- ▶ Over 24 percent respondents thought the project is sponsored by the by the UNHCR.

#### d) Satisfaction with Project / RAHA Programme

Series of questions were asked with those beneficiaries who are benefiting from the WASH projects of RAHA Programme. The result emerges from both the quantitative and qualitative findings that majority of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the services, processing of facilities / services, capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme. The findings revealed that the above half of the beneficiaries were satisfied or partially satisfied with the facilities and services provided including, construction of dams, WASH supply schemes, irrigation channels, tube wells, hand pumps, sewage lines, WASH tanks and WASH rooms, construction of latrines and hand washing facilities at more than 600 schools. Business, agriculture and rural markets support by the projects of RAHA Programme.



Above chart shows the responses of 579 beneficiaries of the WASH projects; it is noted that:

- ▶ Over 42 percent of respondents were satisfied with the manner in which information and communication were provided under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Over 41 percent were satisfied with the process designed for the beneficiary to avail the facilities / services under project RAHA Programme;
- ▶ Regarding level of training and capacity building provided under projects of RAHA Programme, almost 35 percent respondents were satisfied;
- ▶ Around 43 percent respondents were satisfied with the services provided by partner organization and its staff; and
- ▶ Over 43 percent respondents were satisfied with the support provided by project staff.



e) **Communities / Stakeholders Awareness of Grievance Redress and Response on its Adequacy of Grievance Redress**

**94.7%**

**DID NOT FACE ANY PROBLEM**  
While getting the benefits

It has been significant finding that 94.7 percent respondents did not face any problem during the process to get facility benefit. The findings from focus group discussions (FGDs), the respondents shared that they did not face any problem to get the benefit from the projects. The beneficiaries were not faced issues to get the benefited from the projects but the projects have not designed any complaint response mechanism.

Following table shows the response against 3 percent beneficiaries who faces problem during the implementation of the project:

Questions	Response	%age
Did you face any problem during the process to get facility benefit	Yes	5.3%
	No	94.7%
If yes at which stage	Information communication	20.0%
	Preparation of documentation	9.1%
	Processing of application	9.1%
	Training capacity building	21.8%
	Receiving of facility	40.0%

### 3.6 Social Cohesion Analysis

This section describes main finding on the theme of social cohesion which is an integral part of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR). The analysis presented here comes from competition of three data sources that were designed to ascertain whether RAHA's humanitarian and development projects formed any bridges between Afghan refugees and Pakistan communities.

The data sources include both quantitative and qualitative data. The following data gathering activities were carried out in sampled Refugee Hosting Areas (RHA) of four provinces of Pakistan:

- A. Focus Group Discussions with beneficiaries.
- B. Beneficiary household assessment using structured questionnaire to capture socio demographic and economic information about household members.
- C. Key informant interviews that provide perspectives of RAHA project implementation staff.

#### Focus Group Discussion

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participant were asked about the impact of sectoral interventions in the host communities on the process of social cohesion. Most participant felt that Afghan refugees are accepted by the host communities and provided list of reasons that support the notion of social cohesion. The most notable proof of social cohesion cited by respondents is related to the brotherhood that refugees show with the host communities. Many refugees have started their own business and have established livelihood in the host communities or other parts of the country. They have brought in diversity in agricultural techniques and have provided cheap labour to the host community. Local people started trusting them due to better and fair dealings in their business. The gain in respect and trust emerged over time and now most FGD participant feel that Afghans are like part of their family.

The other theme that emerged from the FGD is about the benefits of trickled down effect of development and humanitarian work (mentioned in 7 FGDs). The participants mentioned increased involvement of development organization and relate sectorial interventions in host communities to the enhanced facilities and development in their communities. The host community also needed such facilities and their demands were also fulfilled. This resulted in peace and harmony among host and refugee populations as the developmental work was mutually beneficial.

While many respondents can relate project activities to social cohesion and brotherhood, there are respondents, although less in number, who levelled negative views about refugees. Nearly one-third respondents in 5 FGDs cited negative consequences of hosting refugee population that deter peaceful co-existence and harmony. The respondents cited following negative aspects about hosting refugee population in their communities:

- ▶ Increase in poverty due to unemployment. Loss of employment opportunities for the local, due to cheap refugee labour and competition
- ▶ Increase in crimes and kidnappings
- ▶ Faction and feuds with local people
- ▶ The refugees were utilizing the natural resources including water, forest and fodder for their daily usage.

## Beneficiary household assessment

The Table 1 below highlights socioeconomic profile of HH members and provide quantitative backing to the FGDs discussion presented above. The mean age of members in host and refugee household is not statistically different. The age is divided into three groups comprising of child-age population, working and old-age population. The age structure of host families resembles refugee families as the data shows negligible marginal differences. The children, classified as 14 years old or less, are one-third of sample families. The difference between host and refugee families is only 2 percentage-points which is negligible. The share of working-age population (ages 15-64) is also similar in host and refugee families (62 vs 65 percent).

The marriage pattern in host and refugee household reflects both age structure and similar cultural norms of marriage in the assessed communities. The table 1 presents occupational status of household members with more similarities than difference. The refugee community is more likely to report daily wage (10.2 percentage-points) or permanent labour (4.4 percentage- points). Whereas host communities have more formal jobs in public or private sector. The percentage of housework and students are also the same. The data clearly shows that host and refugee families do not differ on key socioeconomic and demographic variable leading to the conclusion that both host and refugees family have coherent family. However, in terms of occupations they differ only marginally. This shows that refugee families are very close to host families.

**Table 1: Socio-economic profile of beneficiary HH members by refugee status**

			Host	Refugee	Total
Age of HH member (in years)	14 years or less	%	35.7	33.7	34.9
	15-64 years	%	62.1	64.6	63.1
	65 years or more	%	2.2	1.7	2.0
	Total %		100.0	100.0	100.0
	N		13108	8342	21450
Mean Age of HH members	Mean years		24.49	23.79	24.22
Marital Status	Single	%	53.4	55.1	54.0
	Married	%	45.8	44.3	45.2
	Divorced	%	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Separated	%	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Widow	%	0.6	0.4	0.5
	Total %		100.0	100.0	100.0
	N		13108	8342	21450
Occupation	Farmer	%	4.8	2.6	3.9
	Own business/shops	%	7.1	4.3	6.0
	Govt./ private Job	%	11.2	7.7	9.8
	Permanent Labour	%	2.0	4.4	2.9
	Daily wage	%	5.2	10.2	7.1
	Unpaid Family worker	%	1.7	2.6	2.1
	Student	%	32.8	32.4	32.7
	Housewife	%	16.3	17.6	16.8
	Old-age/child	%	14.8	13.8	14.4
	Disable	%	0.3	0.5	0.4
	Not earning	%	3.8	3.9	3.8
	Total %		100.0	100.0	100.0
	n		13108	8342	21450

The Table 2 shows distribution of completed level of education among host and refugee children by gender. The females living in both type of families are less likely to attend school. While children in host families are slightly more likely to attend school. Notably, females in refugee families once enrolled are slightly more likely to reach matric or higher levels of education than their host family counterparts. The education programs have successfully reduced the gap between host and refugees household.

**Table 2: Level of education completed among children ages 5-19 years by gender**

		Male		Female		Overall		Total
		Host	Refugee	Host	Refugee	Host	Refugee	
None	%	12.2	15.4	21.5	27.1	15.9	20.5	17.8
Primary (1-5 grade)	%	52.8	48.2	52.0	44.3	52.5	46.5	50.0
Middle (6-8 grade)	%	20.8	22.4	15.7	15.4	18.8	19.3	19.0
Matric/ above (10 or more)	%	14.3	14.0	10.7	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	n	2868	1852	1912	1407	4780	3261	8041

Source: Beneficiary assessment in communities

The data presented above clearly show that when two groups share similar characteristics it is safe to conclude that RHA communities have achieved social cohesion that was equally reflected in the qualitative data as well. The education sector, however, need more emphasis to reduce the gender gap.

The data from KIIs, focus group discussions with host communities (both male and female) and FGDs with host community members (male and female) was revealed that the host communities have supportive behaviour with the Afghan refugees. Over 90 percent of the respondent have shared that host communities live with the Afghan refugees with cooperation and their bonding are becoming more strong with the passage of time.

NADRA has over all satisfactory behaviour with the Afghan refugees. Overall, two third respondents said that NADRA has satisfactory behaviour with Afghan refugees. The remaining respondents described that NADRA does not have satisfactory or non-cooperative behaviour with the Afghan refugees. Regarding Police department, round 90 percent respondents said that they have biased opinion about the Afghan refugees, remaining 10 percent shared that they Police department have normal behaviour with the Afghan refugees. The health department have the same behaviour with the Afghan refugees as they treat with the host community visitors, the 80 percent respondents shared in FGDs. The 80 percent respondents from district Peshawar has said that the health facilities staff have non-cooperative and bad behaviour with the Afghan refugees. Regarding school management, the 85 percent of the respondents described the school management are cooperative and their more humble and supportive with the Afghan refugees.

**Beneficiary Interviews****Q - How RAHA project contributed to Social Cohesion? Beneficiaries' comments:**

Above question has been asked from the beneficiaries to know the impact of the RAHA Programme. We have got the following answers:

Education	Health
Positive effects of project on the beneficiaries female through education Parents of the students are satisfied as their children's are satisfied Shelter Safety students are safe from rain wind and seasonal effects Comfortable environment for Student Capacity increased	Capacity increased Positive effect on beneficiaries
Livelihood	Infrastructure
Positive effects of project on the beneficiaries, the income of the beneficiaries have been increased. The youth of the community were trained in different trades and their income increased. People are safe	Positive effect on beneficiaries Friendly and clean environment Community development quality of life of community improves Standard of life improved now change in environment positive impact
	WASH
	Community is towards prosperity now useful for community Children are safer from different diseases due to hand washing, health and hygiene practices. Positive impact on community People lifestyle has improved / awareness in community about the importance of health and hygiene.

**What are, in your opinion, the strongest points of the project at this stage?**

Above question has been asked from the beneficiaries for knowing the strongest points of the RAHA Programme we have got the following answers:

Livelihood	Health
Communities are benefited from the projects	Local community and Afghan refugees are benefited from the project Positive effect on beneficiaries, provision of the health services.
Infrastructure	
Infrastructure; roads, bridges, street pavements have been improved Better transportation facilities were available Protection from the flood in the respective communities	

**Q - What are, in your opinion, the weakest points of the project at this stage?**

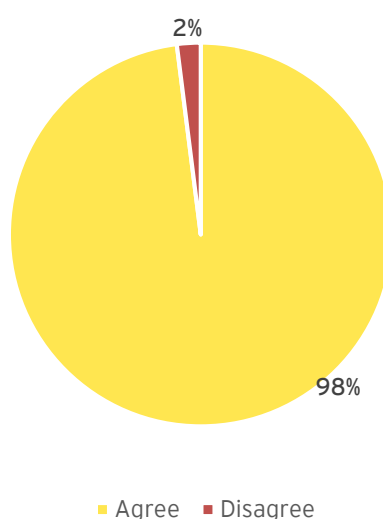
Above question has been asked from the beneficiaries for knowing the weakest points of the RAHA Programme we have got the following answers:

Education	WASH
lack of community participation	Project is not fulfilling the community needs now a days
Host communities are ignored, shared by the few communities.	Lack of community interest in the maintenance of the facilities
	Community lacks participation in the project
	Community reservation has not considered
	Need to Supply more facilities in order to fulfils community needs
Infrastructure	
Community reservation has not considered	
Need to Supply more facilities in order to fulfils community needs	
	System was installed far from community
Livelihood	
Need More community engagement and funds needed	
Involvement of govt. to support RAHA	lake of participation from community side and community does not agree with the work done Extension of canal

**Key informant interviews (KIIs) with Project Staff**

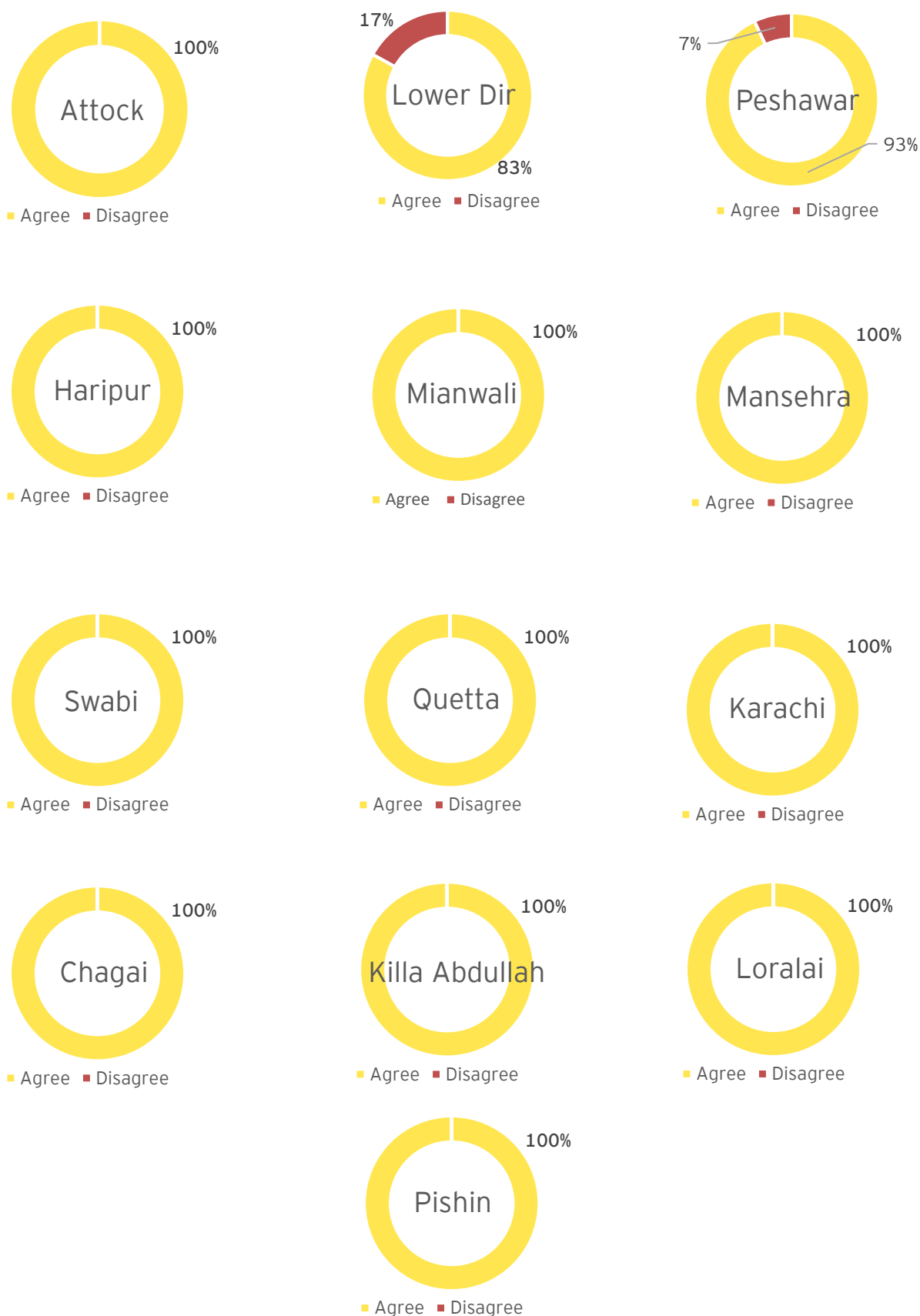
The project staff who implemented range of activities were selected for key informant interview. They were asked direct questions about their agreement or disagreement on RAHA impact on social cohesion at the community level. Below charts presents the overwhelming positive repose to this question. Overall, 98 percent of project staff agreed that RAHA's project activities covering five sectors have resulted in social cohesion of Afghan refugees in areas that continue to host them. However, there are two notable exceptions. In the hosting communities of District Lower Dir, 17 percent of project staff said that RAHA project have no impact on social cohesion followed by 7 percent staff in Peshawar.

RAHA Programme has resulted in improvement in social cohesion at community level overall





## Q - RAHA Programme has resulted in improvement in social cohesion at community level



## 4. KEY LESSONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMMING

Following are some recommendations derived based on primary and secondary data / information collection to help design future program. We have conducted series of meetings with the RAHA Secretariat, donors and UNHCR team including;

- ▶ Ms. Elke Metzen, Project Manager, KFW Germany
- ▶ Chief Coordinator RAHA
- ▶ Coordinator - Balochistan, RAHA
- ▶ Coordinator - KP, RAHA
- ▶ Project Manager RAHA Cell
- ▶ Deputy Project Manager KP, RAHA Cell
- ▶ Deputy Project Manager Baluchistan, RAHA Cell
- ▶ Deputy Project Manager Punjab, RAHA Cell
- ▶ Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, RAHA Cell
- ▶ Head of Sub Office, UNHCR - Quetta
- ▶ Head of Sub Office, UNHCR - Peshawar
- ▶ Programme Officer, UNHCR - Quetta
- ▶ Programme Officer, UNHCR - Peshawar
- ▶ Assistant Programme Officers - UNHCR

### Policy and / or Operational Readjustments

#### Sustainability

- ▶ The review of the project documents and discussion with partner organization management explored that sustainability of the project were not up to the mark. The partner organization, community organization and / or concern department were not able to run these projects independently. The RAHA programme will consider the Public Sector Development Plan of provincial governments, and programme will strengthen these proposed projects in RAHA priority districts and priority areas. As the overall objective of the RAHA programme is to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate education, health and WASH sectors, therefore, RAHA projects will contribute to the development plan and projects will be well aligned with the provincial government and district government development plans.
- ▶ In future, the projects can be designed on public, private partnership (PPP) approach to ensure sustainability. Involvement of community leads to ownership and sustainability of initiatives. Formation of community groups and their capacity building to sustain the initiatives is imperative for future programmes.
- ▶ It is recommended that social employment generation activities can be made integral part of humanitarian programs. The distribution share of projects among hosting and refugee's area need to consider programming according to the needs of people. With more investment toward hosting area to ensure rehabilitation. The livelihood losses among the population of hosting area emerges as an issue that need attention in future programming.
- ▶ Furthermore, identification of new Partner Organization (POs) will create healthy competition and increase sense of accountability which will result in successful project implementation and sustainability. The programme should select NGO partners according to their proven expertise within sectors. The preference should be given to the NGOs that are local and/or physically present in the targeted areas. These organizations have deep roots in the community and they have a better chance of being accepted by the local communities, and they will be able to implement projects.

#### Baseline Assessment

- ▶ Baseline assessment should be carried out prior to project design finalization, to assess situation analysis. This will enable firm up project design, specific interventions and later on, facilitate in impact assessment from various interventions.

### Monitoring of the Projects

- ▶ Monitoring / Spot checks mechanism should be implemented including development of periodic monitoring plans and strong, independent and robust ongoing monitoring / spot checks systems. A central online monitoring and information system with GIS should be established to get the real time progress and achieving of the documents. The programme should increase monitoring visits to the project sites to keep better tabs on projects.

### Knowledge Management (KM)

- ▶ RAHA programme, over the years, has generated substantial amount monitoring reports. It is recommended to take an annotated review of past reports and undertake a documentation excessive to collate the rich experience. This knowledge base will help guide the future planning and processes to deliver humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced people and host population. Furthermore, as identified in the World Humanitarian Summit (Turkey, 23 May 2016) the humanitarian work must be imbedded with impartial need assessment and built on existing knowledge and data. The Knowledge Management for RAHA programme can boost both the performance and creativity of RAHA team, it will be encouraging knowledge sharing and effective learning within the organization. Team can improve the quality and speed of decision-making by accessing the knowledge of the entire organization when they need it. When making decisions, enterprise collaboration tools facilitate the access to opinions and experiences of different people, which may contribute additional perspectives to the choices made. In addition, important knowledge will be kept within the business even after employees move on from the business. It avoids duplicated efforts and take advantage of existing expertise. There is need to use technology for the knowledge management and encourage all team members to openly share their lesson learned.

### Funds for RAHA Programme

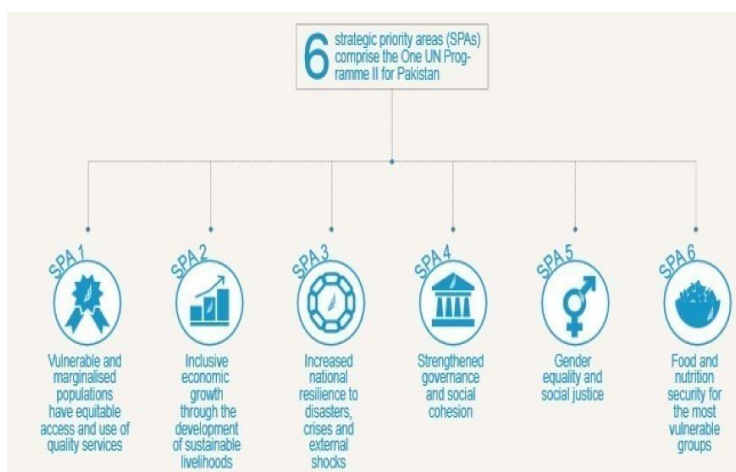
- ▶ Funding constraints were revealed during the interviews with representatives of RAHA and UNHCR as they mentioned that most the time funds were available in last quarter of the fiscal year which sometimes effects on project's timely execution/ completion. Policy level decision is required to ensure funds availability for a multiyear programme.
- ▶ In the spirit of both, the sustainable development agenda and the agenda for humanitarian partnerships in development work are needed. This include, but not limited to private sector, international corporation, NGOs and faith based organizations to work together for as long as we fail to prevent and end conflicts.

### Visibility of RAHA Programme

- ▶ Visibility guidelines should be prepared for use of POs to ensure visibility at community levels; and at a broader level UNHCR should engage with media for extensive visibility. Visibility strategy should be available, annual visibility plan may be developed at the national, provincial level and field level.
- ▶ There is an identified need to enhance communication channels with proper communication strategy at local levels that is not just limited to interpersonal communication of the service providers, but should fully cover information needs of refugees and host population. This is essential for inclusiveness of people into programming and need assessment for humanitarian assistance.

## Social Cohesion

RAHA has been an integral component of UN Delivering as One (DaO) program<sup>2</sup>. Phase-I (OP-I), had five Joint Programs, one of which was the Joint Program on DRM which had three focus areas. RAHA was the second component (i.e. Joint Program Component 2 - JPC2) involved in a community mobilization approach to improve the condition of refugees and hosting communities and provide essential services and livelihood generation. The RAHA Program is primarily connected with the following four Strategic Priority Areas (SPA);



SPA-1: Vulnerable and marginalized populations have equitable access and use of quality services;

SPA-2: Inclusive economic growth through the development of sustainable livelihoods;

SPA-3: Strengthened governance and social cohesion;

SPA-4: Increased national resilience to disasters, crises and external shocks

Through the three tiers community mobilization, the project will involve the community and beneficiaries in the project implementation, result dissemination and internal monitoring. The mobilization structure will develop the formal structure for community participation and participatory monitoring. The communities should be more involved in the projects implemented by the government line departments and / or NGOs during the implementation stage, which would create a sense of increased ownership. The programme should develop community mobilization strategy and the community participation will be the essential part of each project.

Overall community participation was lacking across all sectors interventions, there is a strong need to bridge this gap by evolving communication strategies, improved community participation techniques and proper visibility needs to be ensured at all stages of project which leads to enhanced ownership, transparency and accountability.

## Access to quality services

### Complaint Response Mechanism

Effective mechanism for complaint registration, response and redressal need to be put in place and implemented to ensure beneficiary satisfaction as well as improvement of services across all sectors. The projects of all the sectors have no complaint response mechanism (CRM). A complaint response mechanism is essential part of any development project for the accountability and quality insurance. UNHCR can decide that complaint response mechanism will be necessary part of the each project.

<sup>2</sup> Refugee Affected And Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program, Program Document: 2014-2017

## Other Matters

We have carried out the assessment and developed this report as per the scope of work mentioned under contract no. SC/SRV/17/011 dated 10 October 2017. This report is solely to conduct an impact assessment of the Refugee Affected Hosting Areas (RAHA) Initiative projects of UNHCR.

The above work steps do not constitute either an external audit or a review to be made in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements; we do not express any assurance thereon. Had we performed additional work steps or had we performed an audit or review in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

Our comments are based on the work carried out on the basis of information provided by UNHCR, the stakeholders and other publicly available information. In performing our work, we have assumed the authenticity of all documents submitted to us, whether original or copies.

In accordance with our policy, neither EYFR nor any Partners or employees undertakes responsibility arising in any way whatsoever, to any person other than the management of UNHCR in respect of the matters dealt with in this report, including any errors or omissions therein, arising through negligence. All analyses in this report, conclusions or assessments have inherent limitations.

The findings in our report are based on our field work performed from 03 January 2018 up to 14 February 2018. We have not undertaken to update our report for events or circumstances arising after that date.

The information, advice or recommendations relating thereto contained in this report, in draft or final form, provided to UNHCR by us during this engagement are given in confidence.

No other EY Entity other than EYFR shall have any legal duty of care to the client in connection with the performance of any of the Services by its personnel, and the client shall be entitled to rely only on EYFR for the performance of the Services or with respect to any Report. The client [and its affiliates or other persons or entities for or in respect of which any of the Services are provided] shall have no recourse, and shall bring no claim whether based on breach of contract, tort, strict liability, breach of warranty, failure of essential purpose or otherwise against any EY Entity (other than EYFR), or against any subcontractors, members, shareholders, directors, officers, managers, partners, principals or employees of EYFR or any other EY Entity ("EY Persons"), or any of the assets of any thereof, in connection with the performance of the Services or otherwise under this Agreement.

Neither EYFR nor any of its subcontractors will be liable to UNHCR for any consequential, incidental, indirect, punitive or special damages (including loss of profits, data, business or goodwill, collectively, "Excluded Damages") in connection with the performance of the Services or otherwise under this Agreement, regardless of whether such liability is based on breach of contract, tort, strict liability, breach of warranty, failure of essential purpose or otherwise, and even if the Company is advised of, or the parties had contemplated, the likelihood of such Excluded Damages.

The aggregate liability of EYFR and its subcontractors to UNHCR in connection with the performance of the Services or otherwise under this Agreement shall be limited to the fees actually received by EYFR in respect of the Services directly relating to and forming the basis of the client's claim, regardless of whether liability is based on breach of contract, tort, strict liability, breach of warranty, failure of essential purpose or otherwise. The preceding limitation shall not apply to liability that has been finally determined to have resulted from the fraud or other wilful misconduct by or on behalf of EYFR.

UNHCR shall not bring any claim relating to the Services or otherwise under this Agreement after 12 months of the act or omission alleged to have caused this claim.

Any liability shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of Pakistan as if it were made and fully to be performed in such jurisdiction by residents thereof.

The Services and the information, records, data, advice or recommendations relating thereto contained in any reports, materials, presentations or other communications, written or otherwise, in draft or final form, provided by EYFR (collectively, "Reports") are intended solely for UNHCR information and internal use (consistent with the purpose of the engagement). The client may not rely on any draft Report. EYFR shall have no obligation to update any final Report for events occurring after its delivery.

Our report to you is based on the information provided, discussion with management personnel, interviews, data collected during field visits and work steps performed. We have not, except to such extent as you requested and we agreed to undertake, sought to verify the accuracy of the data or the information and explanations provided by management/ beneficiaries/ Partner Organization management. There is an inherent risk involved in deriving factually incorrect information from these sources; accordingly, the correctness of information contained therein cannot be assured.

EYFR assumes no responsibility whatsoever in respect of or arising out of or in connection with the contents of this report to any third parties. If others choose to rely on the contents of this report, they do so entirely at their own risk.

This report discharges of our obligations under the said assignment. Furthermore, any queries in respect of this assignment and the report would be responded to by us if inquired within a period of 2 weeks from the date of this report.



## ANNEXURES

### Annexure 1 - Assessment Tool - Beneficiary Interview Form

Ref: \_\_\_\_\_

#### UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

#### Assessment of Impact Assessment of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Initiative

#### Beneficiary Interview

Being the apex organization for implementing the RAHA project, RAHA has engaged the services of EY to assess and evaluate the performance of this program with respect to its objectives and outcomes. The evaluation will provide detailed assessment and systematic analysis of performance and outcomes of the RAHA program. For this purpose, EY is conducting a series of interviews with some selected beneficiaries for obtaining their direct views and feedback with regards to implementation of RAHA Programme and its related activities. Your cooperation in this regard is highly appreciated.

For this purpose, EY is conducting a series of interviews with some selected beneficiaries for obtaining their direct feedback with regards to implementation of RAHA and its related activities. Your cooperation in this regard is highly appreciated.

Province	District	Tehsil	UC	Enumerator

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Partner Organization (PO) \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number \_\_\_\_\_

Beneficiary and Household Details									
1. Beneficiary's name									
2. CNIC Number							-		
3. Religion		Muslim= 1		Hindu= 2		Christian= 3			
		Sikh= 4		Other= 5		Specify:			
4. Address									
5. Village				6. Union Council					
7. Tehsil				8. District					
9. Province				10. Contact #					
11. Location				Urban=1		Rural=2			
12. Are you the household head?				Yes=1 (go to Q14)			No=2		
13. If not, relationship with the household head		Husband=1		Wife=2		Father=3		Mother=4	
		Son=7		Daughter=8		Other=9		Specify	

**Family Roaster****\*Gender Code:** Male=1, Female=2, Transgender =3**\*\*Marital Status Code:** Single=1, Married=2, Divorced=3, Separated=4, Widow=5**\*\*\*Education Code:** (for age 05 years and above): None=1, Primary (1 to 5) =2, Middle (6-8) =3, Matric (9-10) =4, Intermediate (11-12) =5, Graduate (14 or higher) =6, Other (please specify)**\*\*\*\*Occupation Code:** Farmer/livestock=1, Own business/shop=2, Govt./private Job=3, Permanent labor=4,

Daily wage=5, Unpaid family worker=6, Student=7, Housewife=8, Old-age/Child=9, Disable=10, Not earning=11, Other (please Specify)

Sr. No	14. Name (First member will be beneficiary himself/herself. If household head is other than the beneficiary, then second member will be household head)	15. Gender*	16. Age (Years)	17. Marital status**	18. Level of Education***	19. Enrolled in School Yes=1 No=2	19. Occupation****	20. Disability Yes =1 No=2
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Household**

21. Type of house ownership	Own	1
	Rented	2
	Other	3
	Specify	4
22. Nature of house construction	Pakka	1
	Kacha	2
	Mixed	3
	Slum	4
23. Household average monthly income:		PKR

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24. How much do you monthly spend:	PKR
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### Understanding of Projects under RAHA Program

25. What are the objectives of RAHA Programme that you remember?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

26. Who do you think is sponsoring RAHA Program?	Provincial Government	1
	UNHCR	2
	Donor Agency	3
	INGOs	4
	NGOs	5
	Other _____	

27. Do you know that you can file complaints related to Project?	Yes	1
	No (go to Q29)	2

28. If yes, with whom?	Partner Organization	1
	RAHA Program	2
	Government	3
	Community institutions	4
	Project Office	5
	Other _____	

29. How much are/were you involved at different stages of the project? <i>Please circle the appropriate answer, 1-Not involved....., 4 very much involved</i>	Implementation of the project activities	1	2	3	4
	Dissemination of project result	1	2	3	4
	Internal monitoring of the project	1	2	3	4
	Overall management of the project	1	2	3	4

30. How do you rate your satisfaction as to communication standards and procedures? <i>Please circle the appropriate answer, 1-Not involved....., 4 very much involved</i>	Not involved	1
		2
		3
	Very much	4

31. Overall, how well did project partners work together?  <i>Please circle the appropriate answer</i>	Very well	1
	Quite well	2
	Not well at all	3

32. In your opinion, did the project achieve the envisaged outputs (for ongoing tasks: intermediate outputs) <i>(Please circle the appropriate answer)</i>	Yes, completely	1
	Only partially	2
	Not at all	3
	Don't Know	99

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33. How would you assess the quality of the outputs achieved? (Please circle the appropriate answer)	They exceeded our expectations	1
	They met our expectations	2
	They did not meet our expectation, please explain briefly;	3

34. If , expectation were not met, please explain briefly;

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35. What do you see as the project's main achievements at this stage?(Please describe in a few words)

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36. Considering projects of RAHA Programme in your area, what do you see as the most useful project's achievements at this stage?  
(Please describe in a few words)

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37. In your view, will the project have any effects on beneficiaries? (Please circle the appropriate answer)	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know	99

Please describe these effects with a few words:

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38. What are in your opinion the two strongest points of the project at this stage? *(Please describe in a few words)*

a. 

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b. 

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39. What are in your opinion the two weakest points of the project at this stage? *(Please describe in a few words)*

1. 

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2. 

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40. How much are/were you involved at different stages of the project?

Clearness of objectives	1	2	3	4
Quality of the partnership	1	2	3	4
Clearness of the roles within the partnership of stakeholders	1	2	3	4
Communication among the stakeholder	1	2	3	4
Level of cooperation among the stakeholders	1	2	3	4
Project management	1	2	3	4
Clearness of information received	1	2	3	4
Your involvement	1	2	3	4
Goals achievement	1	2	3	4
Quality of output	1	2	3	4
Usefulness of output for target groups	1	2	3	4
Sustainability of results	1	2	3	4

*Please circle the appropriate answer, 1-Not involved....., 4 very much involved*

#### Communication

41. How did you come to know about the RAHA programme / Projects?	Community Institutions	1
	Local notables	2
	Announcements at Masjid	3
	Orientation sessions by POs	4
	TV/cable	5
	Newspaper	6
	Internet/social media	7

	Friends/relatives	8
	Printed material	9
	Radio	10
	Other _____	

42. Did you receive detailed information about RAHA Programme / projects	Yes	1
	No (go to Q46)	2

43. If yes, how?	Pana flexes/banners	1
	Brochures/flyers	2
	Orientation session	3
	Other _____	

44. What information did you receive?	Project facilities	1
	Project Objectives	2
	Project Processes	3
	Complaint response mechanism	4
	Technical guidance	5
	None	6
	Other _____	

45. Language of the information	Urdu	1
	Local Language	2
	English	3

46. Do you receive updates from any source(s) about the project?	Yes	1
	No	2

47. Have you ever been contacted by the partner organization staff for sharing of your experiences about the project / RAHA Programme?	Yes	1
	No (go to Q49)	2

48. If yes, what kind of information did you share?		

Grievance Redress		
49. Did you face any problem during the process to get facility/benefit?	Yes	1
	No (go to Q52)	2

50. If yes, at which stage?	Information/communication	1
	Preparation of documentation	2
	Processing of application	3
	Training/capacity building	4
	Receiving of facility	5
	Contribution sharing	6
	Other _____	

51. Please specify the issue		
52. Did you launch a complaint against this issue?		Yes No ( <b>go to Q61</b> )
53. If yes, how?		1
54. Was your complaint registered?		Yes No ( <b>go to Q61</b> )
55. If yes, were you provided with an acknowledgment or complaint tracking number?		Yes No
56. What is the status of your complaint?		Resolved Pending Rejected
57. If resolved, how long did it take?		Days
58. If pending or rejected were you informed about the reason?		Yes No ( <b>go to Q61</b> )
59. If yes, what was the reason?		
60. If pending, please provide since how many days?		Days

### Satisfaction with Project/RAHA Programme

Question	Satisfied	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied
61. What is your level of satisfaction with the manner in which information and communication were provided under project / RAHA Programme?	1	2	3
62. What is your level of satisfaction with the processing of facilities / services under project / RAHA Programme?	1	2	3
63. What is your level of satisfaction with the training and capacity building provided under project / RAHA Programme?	1	2	3
64. Are you satisfied with the services provided by partner organization and its staff?	1	2	3
65. Are you satisfied with the support provided by project staff?	1	2	3

### Comments



## Annexure 2 - Assessment Tool - KIIs PO Staff Form

Ref: \_\_\_\_\_

## UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

## Assessment of Impact Assessment of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Initiative

## KII with Partner Organization (PO) Staff

Being the apex organization for implementing the RAHA project, RAHA has engaged the services of EY to assess and evaluate the performance of this program with respect to its objectives and outcomes. The evaluation will provide detailed assessment and systematic analysis of performance and outcomes of the RAHA program. For this purpose, EY is conducting a series of interviews with some selected staff of partner organizations for obtaining their direct views and feedback with regards to implementation of RAHA Programme and its related activities. Your cooperation in this regard is highly appreciated.

	Province	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Enumerator	PO
ID						

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of PO Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Designation of PO Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Gender of PO Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number \_\_\_\_\_

Project activities in the sampled area \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions with Partner Organization Representative / Focal Person

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Start Time \_\_\_\_\_

1. What type of legal status does your organization have?
2. How long has your organization been involved in the following fields:

S. No.	Field	Years of Experience	Geographic Areas	Community	District	Provincial	National
1.	Livelihood, Health, Education			1	2	3	4
2.	Community development			1	2	3	4
3.	Refugees Programme			1	2	3	4

S. No.	Field	Years of Experience	Geographic Areas	Community	District	Provincial	National
4.	Community Mobilization and social cohesion			1	2	3	4
5.	Networking and capacity building			1	2	3	4
6	Others (specify)			1	2	3	4

3. How long have you been associated with RAHA programme?

Thematic Area	Project name	Duration	Geographic Area

4. Do you hold any regular meetings for coordination of RAHA programme activities? If yes, with whom and what is the purpose and frequency of these meetings?

	Designation of Official	Organization	Purpose	Frequency
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

5. Please specify what kind of monitoring and audit mechanisms are implemented by RAHA programme and your organization.

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*Name of Tools (please collect hard/soft copy of tools):* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What approaches do you adopt for monitoring RAHA programme processes carried out in the project in the field?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

End Time \_\_\_\_\_

### **Questions with the Project Head**

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Start Time \_\_\_\_\_

7. A. Since when has this project been operationalized \_\_\_\_\_

B. and how long have you been appointed here? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Was your team provided with a training/orientation on the RAHA Programme and project?

☐ No (go to Q 11)

☐ Yes,

9. If yes, how, when and where was this training provided?
- \_\_\_\_\_

10. If yes, please specify the topics covered under this training and your level of understanding.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

11. Please list down the different type and number of personnel deployed at the project what are the roles and responsibilities of each?

Total number of staff: \_\_\_\_\_ Male: \_\_\_\_\_ Female: \_\_\_\_\_

	Designation	No. of Male	No. of Female	Responsibilities
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

12. Which facilities are provided by the project and how do you ensure provision of services to the

EY Ford Rhodes

A member of Ernst & Young Global Limited

beneficiaries /visitors?

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13. What type of project informative material and stationary are provided to the project for smooth functioning of operations?

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14. Which methods do you adopt for informing the public about the RAHA Programme and how do you engage communities at different levels?

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15. With what frequency do you contact the communities for RAHA Programme?

☐ Weekly   ☐ Fortnightly   ☐ Monthly   ☐ Occasionally

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16. Do you keep a beneficiaries record?

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17. Which type of complaints do you normally receive from the beneficiaries? How long does it take for resolution of these complaints?

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18. Which of these complaints can you resolve at your end?

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19. What support do project provide facilitation in implementing the RAHA Programme? How do you find the assistance provided by the project?

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20. Do you feel that community institutions can take over all the responsibilities of RAHA Programme in the long term?

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21. Do you face any issue(s) with regard to the RAHA Programme operations? If yes, please describe each.

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22. Do you have any suggestions for the prevention or resolution of these problems? Please specify.

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23. What are your recommendations and suggestions about the RAHA program in general?

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Enumerator Mr. / Ms. \_\_\_\_\_ Enumerator Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

End Time \_\_\_\_\_

## Annexure 3 - Assessment Tool - KIIs Project Staff Form

Ref: \_\_\_\_\_

**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)****Assessment of Impact Assessment of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Initiative****KII with Partner Organization (PO) Project Staff**

Being the apex organization for implementing the RAHA project, RAHA has engaged the services of EY to assess and evaluate the performance of this program with respect to its objectives and outcomes. The evaluation will provide detailed assessment and systematic analysis of performance and outcomes of the RAHA program. For this purpose, EY is conducting a series of interviews with some selected staff of partner organizations for obtaining their direct views and feedback with regards to implementation of RAHA Programme and its related activities. Your cooperation in this regard is highly appreciated.

	Province	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Enumerator	PO
ID						

Date \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent Name \_\_\_\_\_

Project Thematic Area: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Duration: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent's Gender \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number of Respondent \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Start Time \_\_\_\_\_

1. How long has your organisation been operational and since when have you been its member?

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2. How long have you been associated with RAHA program?

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3. Please specify the topics covered under this training and your level of understanding;

a) Need Assessment	
b) Project purpose, interventions, outcome	
c) Project Implementation strategy	
d) Reporting and documentation	
e) Monitoring and evolution of the project	

4. What support do community institutions provide in implementing the RAHA Programme?

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5. Please list down the number of members of your organization in supporting the RAHA Programme activities. What are the roles and responsibilities of each?

S. No.	Designation	No. of Male	No. of Female	Responsibilities
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				

6. Which methods do you adopt for informing the public about the RAHA Programme and how do you engage communities at different levels?

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7. What is the eligibility criteria for becoming a beneficiary of RAHA Programme funded project? What additional qualities are to be assessed in this regard?

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8. What are the required documents to be submitted by the potential beneficiaries?

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9. Who provide assistance to the potential beneficiaries for completion of these documents?

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10. How do you support in sustainability in O&M of the project?

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11. How do you support in sustainability of the project?

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12. Do you maintain any records with respect to RAHA Programme related activities? What types of records are maintained at your end?

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13. Do you hold any regular meetings for coordination? If yes, with whom and what is the purpose and frequency of these meetings?

S. No.	Designation of Official	Organization	Purpose	Frequency
1.				
2.				
3.				

14. What is the average number of beneficiaries who are provided facilitation by your organization per month?

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15. Please specify what kind of monitoring mechanisms are implemented by RAHA Programme and the local partner organization.

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16. Does the project committee ensure that the facility / services are utilized for the intended purpose?

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17. If no, what are the reasons of facility / service not being utilized for the intended purpose?

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18. How have the community organizations improved linkages with government line agencies, NGOs, network and private sectors?

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19. Do you agree that this RAHA Programme has resulted in improvements in the following areas?

S. No.	Area of Improvement	Agree	Disagree	How
1.	Improved access to health, education, livelihood, Water and WASH services			
2.	Improved social cohesion at community level			
3.	Improved coordination at government level			

20. Do you face any issue(s) with regard to the project operations? If yes, please describe each.

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21. Do you have any suggestions for the prevention or resolution of these problems? Please specify

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22. Do you feel that your organization can take over all the responsibilities of Refugees Hosting Areas Programme in the long term? If yes, to what level and if no, please provide the reasons.

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23. How can the identified challenges be addressed to enable community institutions to continue improved access to health and education services projects beyond project life.

Name of Enumerator \_\_\_\_\_ Enumerator's Gender \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number of Enumerator \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

End Time \_\_\_\_\_

## Annexure 4 - Assessment Tool - FGDs Form

### UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

#### Assessment of Impact Assessment of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Initiative Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Beneficiaries and Community Members

Being the apex organization for implementing the RAHA project, RAHA has engaged the services of EY to assess and evaluate the performance of this program with respect to its objectives and outcomes. The evaluation will provide detailed assessment and systematic analysis of performance and outcomes of the RAHA program. For this purpose, EY is conducting a series of interviews with some selected staff of partner organizations for obtaining their direct views and feedback with regards to implementation of RAHA Programme and its related activities. Your cooperation in this regard is highly appreciated.

#### FGD FACE SHEET

Date \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

Union Council \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Starting Time \_\_\_\_\_

Ending Time \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Facilitator \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Note taker \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Note taker \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Facilitator \_\_\_\_\_

Language FGD conducted:

**Demographic Profile of Participants**

S. No.	Name	CNIC #	Age	Gender	Years of schooling	Occupation / Business	Contact #	Status in Project
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								



## 1. What do you know about RAHA Programme?

a) objectives	
b) type of projects / interventions	
c) benefits	

## 2. What liabilities do the beneficiaries face in the project/intervention?

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## 3. After becoming RAHA Programme beneficiary, how has your socio-economic conditions changed?

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## 4. Do you believe that generally, the funds are utilized for the intended purpose / business? If no, what are the reasons?

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5. What role and support these organizations/structures have performed in RAHA Programme in your area?

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6. How women and youth from poor, vulnerable and marginalized households are specifically being benefitted through the RAHA Programme?

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7. How RAHA Programme has been effective in female participation and inclusion in socio-economic activities in your area?

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8. What sort of behavioural changes are being observed in the beneficiaries with respect to health and education practices?

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9. To what level do you feel that community institutions can take over all the responsibilities of RAHA Programme in the long term? What challenges they may face in this regard?

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10. What is your perception about sustainability of community institutions?

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11. Have you observed any sort of discrimination with anyone in the project?

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12. In general, what has been the impact of refugees on daily life in your local area?

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13. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted on refugees?

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14. To the best of your knowledge, in the last 12 months would you say the level of refugees into your area has increased, decreased or is unchanged?

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15. Are you aware of any success story of RAHA Programme beneficiary? Please narrate.

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16. What are your suggestions/recommendations for the improvement of RAHA programme?

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**Comments:**

## Annexure 5 - List of Projects replaced

#	District	Sector	Project Description
1.	Attock	Education	Provision of Missing Facilities in Primary Schools
2.	Attock	Education	Construction of Class rooms
3.	Chaghi	Education	Construction of two additional class rooms with boundary
4.	Chaghi	WASH	Killi nabi bakhsh water supply scheme
5.	Chaghi	WASH	Water supply scheme killi
6.	Haripur	Education	School Improved Programme (SIP) Phase I
7.	Haripur	Health	Provision of Essential Maternal and Neonatal Care Services to Refugee and Host Population - <u>Phase IV</u>
8.	Haripur	Health	Provision of Essential Maternal and Neonatal Care Services to Refugee and Host Population - <u>Phase I</u>
9.	Haripur	Infrastructure	WATSAN project - RAHA Programme, Phase II
10.	Killa Abdullah	WASH	Construction of Water Supply Scheme at Killi Kolak District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%
11.	Lower Dir	Education	Integrated Education Development initiatives
12.	Lower Dir	Livelihood	Skill enhancement initiative
13.	Lower Dir	Water	Using alternate Energy sources for clean drinking water and improved living
14.	Mansehra	Health	Collective Action and Enabling Infrastructure
15.	Mianwali	Education	Restoration and strengthening the Govt. education facilities in UC, Kamar Mushani & Thani Khail
16.	Peshawar	Education	Rehabilitation of schools and strengthening of education services
17.	Peshawar	Education	Rehabilitation of Schools in District of Peshawar
18.	Peshawar	Health	Installation of Solar Energy Systems at 31 BHU's
19.	Peshawar	Health	Development of Cold Chain for KP Government
20.	Peshawar	Infrastructure	Improvement of Infrastructure Services at Arat Korona, Garhi Shaheed, Mohallah Mama Khel, Peshawar
21.	Peshawar	Water	Support to water & sanitation systems in RAHA areas
22.	Peshawar	Water	Drinking Water Supply Scheme (Boring of Pressure Pumps) in various UCs in districts Peshawar

23.	Quetta	Education	Educational Promotion Project in 06 School in UC Ahmad Khanzai
24.	Quetta	Education	Balochistan Girls Education Promotion Project (Tameer-e-Nau Girls High School)
25.	Quetta	Education	Refugees Affected Areas project for education
26.	Quetta	Education	School Improvement Project at Govt Boys Middle School in Kuchlak
27.	Quetta	Health	assistance to improve access to basic health services to hosting communities
28.	Quetta	Health	Provision of Missing Facilities/medical equipment at Lady Dufferin Hospital Quetta, Baluchistan
29.	Quetta	Health	Strengthening of Balochistan Institute of Nephro-Urology Quetta (BINUQ)
30.	Quetta	Health	Detoxification of Drug users and counselling services among Drug users in District Quetta
31.	Quetta	Health	Renovation, Extension, upgradation and purchase of medical equipment's for surgical ITC ward CMH Quetta Constant 15%
32.	Quetta	Health	Renovation, Extension, upgradation and purchase of medical equipment's for surgical ITC ward CMH Quetta Constant 15%
33.	Quetta	Livelihood	To increase community access to improve sanitation and communication
34.	Quetta	WASH	Construction of Main Nala at Taktani Bypass Quetta City
35.	Quetta	WASH	Installation of Tube well in Halka No.61 Union Council Kuchlak District Quetta Constant 12%
36.	Quetta	WASH	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Killi Shabo Near Eid Gah District Quetta
37.	Quetta	WASH	Drilling and Development of Tube well Bore in Killi Kateer Hayaabad District Quetta Constant 12%
38.	Quetta	WASH	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Itehad Colony District Quetta
39.	Quetta	WASH	Improved Community Services of Household waste Management Awareness sanitation and livelihood cleanliness of affected areas of Afghan road Kakar Colony in Quetta Balochistan

## Annexure 6 – The List Stakeholders / Officials for KIIs

Meeting with the following list of key stakeholders / officials are conducted:

- ▶ Members of Joint Program Steering Committee (RAHA) Steering Committee
- ▶ Members of Joint Programme Component Task Force
- ▶ Members of Special Development Unit (SDU)
- ▶ Members of Provincial Task Force (PTF) – Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- ▶ Members of Provincial Task Force (PTF) – Balochistan
- ▶ Chief Commissioner / representative of CCAR
- ▶ Commissioner / DG, Afghan Refugees, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- ▶ Commissioner / DG, Afghan Refugees, Balochistan
- ▶ Sr. Coordinator RAHA – UNHCR
- ▶ Project Coordinator RAHA Unit
- ▶ Project Manager RAHA Unit
- ▶ Deputy Project Manager KP – RAHA Unit
- ▶ Deputy Project Manager Balochistan – RAHA Unit
- ▶ Deputy Project Manager Punjab – RAHA Unit
- ▶ Senior Management of National Implementing Partners
- ▶ Head of Projects are implemented by National Implementing Partner
- ▶ Representatives of local government; Quetta, Pishin, Peshawar and Nowshera
- ▶ Representatives of district education department, health departments, Public Health Department and Works Department of 04 districts (Quetta, Pishin, Peshawar and Nowshera)



## Annexure 7 - Field activities previews



Beneficiary interview at Pishin



Beneficiary interview at Quetta



Beneficiary interview at Pishin



Beneficiary interview at Killa Abdullah



Beneficiary interview at Quetta



Beneficiary interview at Chaghi



Beneficiary interview at Karachi



Beneficiary interview at Mansehra



Beneficiary interview at Peshawar



Beneficiary interview at Chagi



Beneficiary interview at Lower Dir



FGD at Mianwali



FGD at Haripur



FGD at Peshawar



FGD at Mansehra



FGD at Karachi



FGD at Attock



KII at Haripur



	
<p>KII at Quetta</p>	<p>KII at Attock</p>
	
<p>KII at Karachi</p>	<p>KII at Karachi</p>
	
<p>FGD at Pishin</p>	<p>FGD at Quetta</p>
	
<p>FGD at Loralai</p>	<p>FGD at Chagi</p>

## Annexure 8 – Snapshots of Data Base

Assessment of RAHA Programme

FILE HOME CREATE EXTERNAL DATA DATABASE TOOLS

Compact and Repair Database Visual Basic Macro Relationships Object Dependencies Database Documenter Analyze Performance Access SharePoint Database Add-ins \*

Tools Macro Relationships Analyze Move Data Add-Ins

Assessment of the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Initiative

Main Sheet Report Quit

ID: 23317022 Date Interview: 6/01/2018 Name of PO: 411 Contact PO: (0333)9595414 1 Bene name: ABDULLAH 2 CNIC: 13402-1152169-3 3 Religion: 1 4 Address: BARARI CAMP after type relation, Click "Enter" than "tab" to start family roster data

5 Village: BARARI CAMP 6 Union: MANSEHRA DEH 7 Tehsil: 2 8 District: 23 9 Province: 2 10 Contact: (0342)1953556 11 Location: 1 Enumerator: 12 HH head: 1 13 relations: 77

Family roster. Form

ID:	23317022	32 Project's main achievements at this sta	320	38 Come to know about the RAHA program	2	55 If yes what was the reason:	77
21 Type of house ownership:	1	33 RAHA most useful project achievement:	320	39 You receive detailed information about	1	56 If pending since how many days:	77
22 Nature of house construction:	1	34 will the project have any effects on ben	1	40 If yes how:	2	57 level of satisfaction information and co	1
23 Household average monthly income:	60000	Describe these effects with a few words:	315	41 What information did you receive:	1.2.3	58 level of satisfaction with the processing	1
24 How much do you monthly spend:	55000	35 Two strongest points of the project at th	320	42 Language of the information:	2	59 Level of satisfaction with the training ai	3
25 The objectives of RAHA Programme that	36	36 Two weakest points of the project at thi	99	43 You receive updates from any source at	1	60 You satisfied with the services providec	1
26 Who do you think is sponsoring RAHA Pr	2	37a Clearness of objectives:	3	44 Have you ever been contacted by the ps	2	61 You satisfied with the support provided	1
You can file complaints related to Project:	2	37b Quality of the partnership:	4	If yes what kind of information did you shai	77	Comments:	321
If yes with whom:	77	37c Clearness of the roles within the partn	3	45 You face any problem during the proces	2		
27a Implementation of the project activiti	77	37d Communication among the stakehold	4	46 If yes at which stage:	77		
27b Dissemination of project result:	77	37e Level of cooperation among the stakel	4	47 Please specify the issue:	77		
27c Internal monitoring of the project:	77	37f Project management:	3	48 Did you launch a complaint against this	77		
27d Overall management of the project:	77	37g Clearness of information received:	3	49 If yes how:	77		
28 Rate your satisfaction as to communica	77	37h Your involvement:	3	50 Was your complaint registered:	77		
29 Overall how well did project partners w	1	37i Goals achievement:	4	51 If yes were you provided tracking numb	77		
30 Did the project achieve the envisaged o	1	37j Quality of output:	4	52 The status of your complaint:	77		
31 You asses the quality of the outputs ach	2	37k Usefulness of output for target groups:	4	53 If resolved how long did it take:	77		
If expectation were not met, please expla	77	37l Sustainability of results:	4	54 Pending or rejected were you informed:	77		

Records: 4358 of 4358 No Filter Search

Form View NUM LOCK

**Annexure 9 - List of projects visited / assessed during impact assessment**

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
1	Balochistan	Construction of Additional Classroom for Government Boys High School Chiater District Chagai	Chaghi	Education	4.58
2	Balochistan	Construction of Two Additiotnal Classrooms with Boundary Wall for Chagai Islamia Public Model School District Chagai	Chaghi	Education	2.03
3	Balochistan	Promotion of Girls education through infrastructure and capacity building in GGPS Dalbandin	Chaghi	Education	12.79
4	Balochistan	Increasing community access to educational services in refugees and hosting areas	Chaghi	Education	19.75
5	Balochistan	Promotion of Education through infrastructure development and capacity building	Chaghi	Education	10.76
6	Balochistan	Community emergency center care project	Chaghi	Health	17.38
7	Balochistan	Restoration of Social Services and Infrastructure in Refugee Hosting Areas (in 17 villages of Distt Chaghi)	Chaghi	Infrastructure	15.55
8	Balochistan	Supply & Installation of Wind Mills in Various Places in District Chagai Constant 12%	Chaghi	WASH	1.00
9	Balochistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Killi Ghulam Dastagir Shadi Shaif District Chagai Constant 12%	Chaghi	WASH	4.60
10	Balochistan	Supply of Hand Pump 150NOS in various places in District Chagai Constant 12%	Chaghi	WASH	7.43
11	Balochistan	Catering to water needs of population in Chagai Distt through solar water supply schemes	Chaghi	WASH	13.32
12	Balochistan	Catering to water needs of population in Chagai Distt through solar water supply schemes	Chaghi	WASH	1.00
13	Balochistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Dalbandin town	Chaghi	WASH	22.00
14	Balochistan	To improve community development of targeted areas by providing basic infrastructure water and sanitation and health and hygiene awareness to general population of UC Loralai Circle I and III district Loralai	Loralai	Livelihood	11.99
15	Balochistan	Improving Educational services by Improving Infrastructure Facilities and provision of School Supplies, furniture and equipment for staff at 02	Loralai	Education	53.23

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
		Colleges and 03 Schools in Loralai			
16	Balochistan	Construction and rehabilitation of Infrastructure at Refugees Hosting Area (Loralai) Constant 12%	Loralai	Education	1.24
17	Balochistan	Construction of Two Classrooms with Boundary & Toilet at Govt. Primary School at Killi Khadim Pathankot Malik Hashim Mardanzai District Loralai	Loralai	Education	2.07
18	Balochistan	Construction of Two Classrooms for Girls Primary School for Killi Gul Muhammad Ustarana Tehsil Duki District Loralai	Loralai	Education	1.24
19	Balochistan	Water Supply Scheme Haji Muhammad Siddique Kibzai Killi Lori in Loralai Area	Loralai	WASH	3.74
20	Balochistan	Water Supply Scheme Ghulam Muhammad Nasar, Nasar Abad Loralai	Loralai	WASH	4.11
21	Balochistan	Construction of Murtat Storage Dam in Murtat area Tehsil Bori District Loralai	Loralai	WASH	9.47
22	Balochistan	Repair of Nursing Public School & Hostel at loralai	Loralai	Education	1.89
23	Balochistan	Construction of Govt. Primary School Killi Maulvi Faizullah Dargai Khudezai Tehsil Bori	Loralai	Education	3.72
24	Balochistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Malik Abdul Majeed (Late) Duki By-pass road District Loralai	Loralai	WASH	5.00
25	Balochistan	Water Supply Scheme Naqeebullah Killi Kach Yar Mohammed District Loralai	Loralai	WASH	4.46
26	Balochistan	Support to government schools through provision of missing facilities and associated infrastructure under Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas (25% afghans)	Loralai	Education	11.93
27	Balochistan	Catering to water needs of populations in Loralai District of Balochistan	Loralai	Education	13.11
28	Balochistan	Construction of DWSS Killi Abid Khan Tehsil Duki	Loralai	WASH	2.82
29	Balochistan	Construction of Building and boundary wall for government primary school Killi Sagar (Jalat Khan) Bori	Loralai	Education	1.25
30	Balochistan	Improved Sustainable Livelihood, social Cohesion, and fostering community Development	Pishin	Livelihood	19.74
31	Balochistan	Construction of Government boys Primary School	Pishin	Education	2.47
32	Balochistan	Construction of One room with Verandah at Govt. Girls Primary School	Pishin	Education	1.05

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
33	Balochistan	Remaining Work of Govt. Primary School	Pishin	Education	1.60
34	Balochistan	Water Supply Scheme Sardar	Pishin	WASH	4.17
35	Balochistan	Water Supply Scheme Sardar	Pishin	WASH	4.40
36	Balochistan	Construction of Two Additional Rooms in Govt. Primary School North Churmian District Pishin	Pishin	Education	1.25
37	Balochistan	Developing Infra structural support for producing education learning (DISPEL)	Pishin	Education	30.21
38	Balochistan	Rehabilitation and Improvement of existing education facilities serving the Host population and Afghan refugees in UC Khushab, District Pishin	Pishin	Education	11.78
39	Balochistan	Revitalizing education thorough integrated approach in district Pishin	Pishin	Education	18.63
40	Balochistan	Strengthening educational Schools/Institutions in district Pishin by improvement of missing facilities	Pishin	Education	23.86
41	Balochistan	Black Top and Widening of Bypass Road Pishin District Pishin	Pishin	Infrastructure	4.90
42	Balochistan	Rehabilitation of public infrastructure, provision of WATSAN facilities and improved livelihood opportunities in UC Dilsora Constant 10%	Pishin	Infrastructure	13.51
43	Balochistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Killi Toor Ghundi District Pishin	Pishin	WASH	4.80
44	Balochistan	Construction of two additional rooms, lab, staff quarter at BHU Mughtian District Pishin	Pishin	WASH	27.09
45	Balochistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Noorabad Tore Shah UC Batezai District Pishin	Pishin	WASH	4.00
46	Balochistan	Catering to water needs of population in Pishin Distt of Baluchistan through installation of solar water Supply schemes and Rehabilitation of an existing non-functional WSS	Pishin	WASH	24.30
47	Balochistan	Development of water supply scheme system Pishin Babu Mohallah Teacher colony	Pishin	WASH	4.80
48	Balochistan	Construction of Building for boys primary school	Quetta	Education	1.85
49	Balochistan	Construction of Building and boundary wall for government primary school	Quetta	Education	1.96
50	Balochistan,	Strengthening of educational facilities in focused schools of District Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	Education	12.40
51	Baluchistan	Extension & improvement of Faiz Muhammad Karez Murda Karez District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	1.96



Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
52	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Killi Khan Amanullah Khan Chaman District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	4.96
53	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Hashim Khan for Killi Gullistan Karez District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	4.85
54	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Killi Habibzai District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	4.80
55	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme at Killi Kolak District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	4.80
56	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Tank and Pipe line for Killi Khawaja Noor Allah-Ud-Din Kulak Tehsil District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	0.50
57	Baluchistan	Extension & Improvement of Pipeline, Plastic Tanks, Talab & Machinery for various Killies in UC Jilga Tehsil Dobandi Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	WASH	4.21
58	Baluchistan	Construction of Sports Hall at Government Boys High School Pir Alizai District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	Education	3.12
59	Baluchistan	Construction of Two Rooms Including Electrification in New Primary School Malik Qadir Amsezai District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Killa Abdullah	Education	1.55
60	Baluchistan	Repair of Govt. High School Sagai Gulistan District Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	Education	1.97
61	Baluchistan	Construction/Raising of Boundary Wall and Science Lab at Govt. Bibi Zohra Girls High School Habibzai District Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	Education	3.35
62	Baluchistan	Providing and Laying of 3" Dia Pipe at Tehsil Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Pishin	WASH	4.00
63	Baluchistan	Construction of Check Dam in Kram Manda Toba Achakzai MPA capt @ Abdul Khaliq (Check Dam/ Karez drinking purpose) District Killa Abdullah Constant 12%	Pishin	WASH	1.25
64	Baluchistan	Improving access to clean water management for drinking household and irrigation purposes to Refugee affected hosting area popn	Pishin	WASH	19.16
65	Baluchistan	Catering to water needs of population in districts of Baluchistan through installation/rehabilitation of electric and solar water supply scheme	Pishin	WASH	47.72



Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
66	Baluchistan	Construction of Main Nala at Pishin City	Pishin	WASH	3.00
67	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme	Pishin	WASH	4.00
68	Baluchistan	Completion/improvement of playground and pavilion steps at Kuchlak High School Quetta	Quetta	Education	5.86
69	Baluchistan	Construction of Hall in Govt. Girls High School Nawa Killi District Quetta	Quetta	Education	4.33
70	Baluchistan	Construction of Class rooms at School in Loher Karez District Quetta	Quetta	Education	4.75
71	Baluchistan	Provision of Missing facilities in Government schools at primary and middle levels in District Quetta, UC Nawa Killi and UC Kharotabad	Quetta	Education	12.79
72	Baluchistan	Provision of Missing facilities in Government schools at primary and middle levels in District Quetta, UC Nawa Killi and UC Kharotabad	Quetta	Education	12.40
73	Baluchistan	Supporting Pakistani and Afghan students - Renovation and Rehabilitation of Public Schools in Quetta	Quetta	Education	17.26
74	Baluchistan	Educational Promotion Project in 06 School in UC Ahmad Khanzai	Quetta	Education	14.09
75	Baluchistan	Creation of Child Friendly and Educational Environment through construction/renovation of WASH facilities and provision of supplementary educational materials to 4 schools of UC Kuchlak, District Quetta	Quetta	Education	15.86
76	Baluchistan	Qambrani Health Project (QHP)	Quetta	Health	11.52
77	Baluchistan	Enhancement of capacity for storage of vaccines at Provincial Extended Programme for Immunization (EPI) Facility, Quetta	Quetta	Health	20.12
78	Baluchistan	Strengthening of Balochistan Institute of Nephro-Urology Quetta (BINUQ)	Quetta	Health	39.77
79	Baluchistan	Access to tertiary health care services provided or supported in Prosthetic and Physiotherapy Centre (OPPC)	Quetta	Health	30.91
80	Baluchistan	assistance to improve access to basic health services to hosting communities	Quetta	Health	16.67
81	Baluchistan	Street Pavement of Kakar Town Golimar Chowk District Quetta	Quetta	Infrastructure	0.93
82	Baluchistan	Women Economic Development through Skill Enhancement Training Programme	Quetta	Livelihood	6.58

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
83	Baluchistan	Installation of Tube well in Halka No.61 Union Council Kuchlak District Quetta Constant 12%	Quetta	WASH	4.80
84	Baluchistan	Construction of Water Supply Scheme Killi Shabo Near Eid Gah District Quetta	Quetta	WASH	4.95
85	Baluchistan	Catering to water needs of population in Quetta district through installation of solar and electric water supply schemes and rehabilitation of an existing non-functional WSS	Quetta	WASH	17.66
86	Baluchistan	Construction of main drainage and bridges at Killi Kotwal, Killi Arsalan in surrounding UC 49, Quetta Refugee 40%	Quetta	WASH	26.61
87	Baluchistan	Balochistan Girls Education Promotion Project (Tameer-e-Nau Girls High School)	Quetta	Education	31.17
88	Baluchistan	Construction of Class rooms at School in Kotwal District Quetta	Quetta	Education	1.25
89	Baluchistan	Renovation, Extension, upgradation and purchase of medical equipment's for surgical ITC ward CMH Quetta Constant 15%	Quetta	Infrastructure	6.08
90	Baluchistan	Renovation, Extension, upgradation and purchase of medical equipment's for surgical ITC ward CMH Quetta Constant 15%	Quetta	Infrastructure	6.08
91	Baluchistan	Provision of Missing Facilities/medical equipment at Lady Dufferin Hospital Quetta, Baluchistan	Quetta	Infrastructure	12.35
92	Baluchistan	Provision of Missing Facilities/medical equipment at Lady Dufferin Hospital Quetta, Baluchistan	Quetta	Health	12.35
93	Baluchistan	To improve community development of targeted areas by providing basic infrastructure water and sanitation and health and hygiene awareness to general population of U/C Pashtoon Bagh District Quetta	Quetta	Livelihood	11.72
94	Baluchistan	Assistance to Refugees Affected Hosting Areas Quetta	Quetta	Livelihood	11.98
95	Baluchistan	Drilling and Development of Tube well Bore in Killi Kateer Hayaabad District Quetta Constant 12%	Quetta	WASH	4.80
96	KP	Addressing Specific Needs of Girls for Education	Haripur	Education	32.06
97	KP	Rehabilitation of government primary school	Haripur	Education	12.35
98	KP	Rehabilitation of Primary School	Haripur	Education	18.25

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
99	KP	Restoration of social services and community infrastructure	Haripur	Education	13.50
100	KP	Rehabilitation of School Facilities	Haripur	Education	10.00
101	KP	Skill Training Enhancement Programme (STEP)	Haripur	Livelihood	4.95
102	KP	Collective Action and Enabling Infrastructure	Haripur	Livelihood	18.05
103	KP	Provision of Essential Maternal and Neonatal Care Services to Refugee and Host Population – Phase IV	Haripur	Health	11.56
104	KP	School Improved Programme (SIP) Phase I	Haripur	Education	11.79
105	KP	Provision of Essential Maternal and Neonatal Care Services to Refugee and Host Population – Phase I	Haripur	Health	11.64
106	KP	WATSAN project - RAHA Programme, Phase II	Haripur	Infrastructure	11.44
107	KP	Construction of Road (700 meters) from G.T. road to village Bhandan, District Haripur	Haripur	Infrastructure	2.01
108	KP	Water Supply scheme for Sector no.4 Khalabat, Township District	Haripur	WASH	4.96
109	KP	Enhancing of Education Facilities in 02 Schools	Lower Dir	Education	30.28
110	KP	Enhancing of 03 Government educational facilities through reconstruction of schools	Lower Dir	Education	30.86
111	KP	Community Stabilization at RAHA sites through improved health services	Lower Dir	Health	16.52
112	KP	Providing missing facilities in schools	Lower Dir	Education	10.98
113	KP	Rehabilitation of govt. primary schools	Lower Dir	Education	9.60
114	KP	Drinking water supply scheme	Lower Dir	WASH	27.98
115	KP	Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Village Dheri Union Council Chakdarah, District Dir Lower	Lower Dir	WASH	8.58
116	KP	Upscaling of BHU's by Mounting Labor Room Facilities & Proficient training for Capacity Building for Midwifery (Tangi Kalay)	Lower Dir	Health	7.33
117	KP	Provision of Water Through Installation of Tube well in Toor Qilla Village in Jandool	Lower Dir	WASH	10.13
118	KP	Drinking Water Supply Scheme at UC Zeimdara-Maidan (Machin Abad)	Lower Dir	WASH	12.91
119	KP	Water Supply Scheme in Lower Dir (Package - 6)	Lower Dir	WASH	7.60
120	KP	Development of Social Cohesion between the Afghan and Host Community and Restore Community Based Infrastructure at Chakdara and Tore Qila Mian Kalay	Lower Dir	Infrastructure	12.95

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
121	KP	PCC street at Kotigram NA-34, PF-97	Lower Dir	Infrastructure	2.50
122	KP	Enhancing of educational facilities in 02 Government Schools	Mansehra	Education	27.02
123	KP	Enhancing of education Facilities in 01 Government Schools	Mansehra	Education	10.47
124	KP	Enhancing of Health Facilities in 03 Basic Health Units (BHUs)	Mansehra	Health	22.89
125	KP	Streets Pavement and Drains at Baddaryian	Mansehra	Infrastructure	12.90
126	KP	Sanitation / Streets Pavement and Drains at Koray Ichryian , Nelor and Hari mera	Mansehra	Infrastructure	30.00
127	KP	Construction of Streets and Drains at U/C City 2	Mansehra	Infrastructure	12.34
128	KP	Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Hari Mera and Nelor	Mansehra	WASH	30.00
129	KP	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme at Sheikhabad  (WSS PKR 5,464,000 Street / Drain PKR 4,296,000)	Mansehra	WASH	9.76
130	KP	Addressing Specific Needs of Girls for Education	Mansehra	Education	33.86
131	KP	Enhancing infrastructure capacities through street pavements and sanitation at Badharian in district Mansehra	Mansehra	Infrastructure	20.54
132	KP	Restoration of social services and community infrastructure	Mansehra	Education	17.79
133	KP	Restoration of livelihoods and social services in Mansehra	Mansehra	Health	24.84
134	KP	Rehabilitation of Hamsharian Tamberkola Chitter Kot Road, Mansehra	Mansehra	Infrastructure	11.07
135	KP	Construction of PCC road Village Kachar Mera UC Behari	Mansehra	Infrastructure	3.70
136	KP	Construction of PCC road Madni Mosque to Berari Hill and from Afghan Colony to Agha House, Batdraian	Mansehra	Infrastructure	10.25
137	KP	Construction of PCC road from Afghan colony to Agha House, Batdarian, UC Mansehra Deh	Mansehra	Infrastructure	1.10
138	KP	Construction of PCC road Pano Road, Allahi Coloby Batdarian	Mansehra	Infrastructure	7.00
139	KP	Construction of PCC road Debgran Sheikhabad road Mansehra Deh	Mansehra	Infrastructure	5.86
140	KP	Repair and Rehabilitation of OT in ENT Dept	Mansehra	Health	29.58
141	KP	Enhancing of educational facilities in 03 Government Schools	Peshawar	Education	34.25
142	KP	Enhancing of education Facilities in 01 Government Schools	Peshawar	Education	9.19

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
143	KP	Enhancing Health facilities through the provision of D. R. Machine and Rehabilitation of Radiology Department at HMC	Peshawar	Health	30.00
144	KP	Enhancing of Health Facilities in 01 Basic Health Unit (BHU)	Peshawar	Health	8.44
145	KP	Sanitation Scheme in UC Tehkal Payan	Peshawar	WASH	30.00
146	KP	PCC Roads & Streets Pavement, Drains And Culverts Side Wall VC- 110 Arbaban, Tehkal Bala UC-40, District Peshawar	Peshawar	Infrastructure	20.00
147	KP	Enhancing of Govt. Blind Institutes	Peshawar	Education	8.34
148	KP	WSS at Mohallah Charand Khail, Behari Colony, Moh: Daudzai, Moh: Garhi near Gohar Zaman Hujra UC Tehkal Payan	Peshawar	WASH	29.93
149	KP	Addressing Specific Needs of Girls for Education	Peshawar	Education	28.34
150	KP	Strengthening of Primary Health Care through Rehabilitation of 2 BHUs in District Peshawar	Peshawar	Health	6.21
151	KP	Renovation and Rehabilitation of Nursery and Labor Rooms (A, B, C) in Gyane Block & Gyane Operation Theater at M.T.I Lady Reading Hospital (LRH)	Peshawar	Health	20.58
152	KP	Up gradation and Provision of Equipment at Nursery Unit M.T.I Lady Reading Hospital (LRH)	Peshawar	Health	19.15
153	KP	Construction of emergency room at SKMT	Peshawar	Health	35.00
154	KP	Enhancing infrastructure capacities through street pavements and sanitation at Union council Tajabad in district Peshawar	Peshawar	Infrastructure	8.14
155	KP	Enhancing capacities and infrastructure at Union Council Mamo Khatkay	Peshawar	Infrastructure	13.70
156	KP	Improvement of Infrastructure Services at Arat Korona, Garhi Shaheed, Mohallah Mama Khel, Peshawar	Peshawar	Infrastructure	15.50
157	KP	SELI-3	Peshawar	Livelihood	29.80
158	KP	Rehabilitation of GTVC Gulbahar and skill training for female youth.	Peshawar	Livelihood	20.22
159	KP	Development of social cohesion in specific needs	Peshawar	Education	11.27
160	KP	Upgradation of Radiology Department	Peshawar	Health	24.00
161	KP	Road infrastructure in UC/7, Shahi Bagh	Peshawar	Infrastructure	10.68
162	KP	Reduce Vulnerability of children through Improvement of Education	Peshawar	Education	4.98
163	KP	Civil Works / Rehabilitation / Construction - KTH	Peshawar	Health	17.65



Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
164	KP	Establishment of Gait Analysis Lab	Peshawar	Health	14.30
165	KP	Construction of new block/08 class rooms in Govt. Secondary School Cantonment Peshawar	Peshawar	Education	10.00
166	KP	Infrastructure Improvement in the Refugee Hosting Areas of District Peshawar (Strengthening of Health facilities)	Peshawar	Health	5.56
167	KP	Improvement of Sanitation System at Khawaja Twon Qazi Village (Lall Din Colony) Khalid Bin Waleed Town, Shinwari Town	Peshawar	Infrastructure	7.00
168	KP	Peshawar TMA II Kankola	Peshawar	Infrastructure	1.04
169	KP	Rehabilitation services for disabled persons in Conflict affected areas of FATA, KP and Afghan Refugees	Peshawar	Health	23.85
170	KP	Rehabilitation/ Extention of Retaining Wall in Bara River for the protection of Jahgra Village U.C Maira Kachori	Peshawar	Infrastructure	10.09
171	KP	Package 1 Peshawar - Access to safe drinking water & sanitation (WASH)	Peshawar	Infrastructure	5.50
172	KP	Package 5 Peshawar - Access to safe drinking water & sanitation (WASH)	Peshawar	Infrastructure	6.00
173	KP	Strengthening and improving rural livelihoods	Peshawar	Livelihood	29.56
174	KP	Enhancing of Facilities in Boys primary school	Peshawar	Education	22.89
175	KP	Enhancing Education Facilities at Girls Higher Secondary School Topi	Swabi	Education	29.97
176	KP	Enhancing of educational facilities in 02 Government Schools	Swabi	Education	18.40
177	KP	Enhancing of Health Facilities in 03 Basic Health Units (BHUs)	Swabi	Health	18.05
178	KP	Development of infrastructure services including access road leading to Govt: Schools, RHC and refugee community in Village Tordhair, District Swabi	Swabi	Infrastructure	29.69
179	KP	Augmentation of Water Supply Schemes at Lahore-I & II & Jalbai 2 and Sanitation Works at Gulabad, Afzalabad UC Yar Hussain, District Swabi	Swabi	WASH	22.47
180	KP	Augmentation of WSS at Thand koi, Charbagh & Hamza Dhair District Swabi	Swabi	WASH	17.28
181	KP	Addressing Specific Needs of Girls for Education	Swabi	Education	5.50
182	KP	Community Stabilization at RAHA sites through improved health services	Swabi	Health	23.42

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
183	KP	Improvement of Infrastructure Services at Gandaf, Tehsil Tpoi district Swabi	Swabi	Infrastructure	28.85
184	KP	School improvement govt. primary school	Swabi	Education	2.99
185	KP	Rehabilitation of government primary school	Swabi	Education	15.94
186	KP	Capacity Building of Special Needs Individuals	Swabi	Livelihood	5.03
187	KP	Schools Improvement Programme	Swabi	Education	10.59
188	KP	Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Sawabi (Ismaila and Ismaila Sorara)	Swabi	WASH	15.44
189	KP	Construction of PCC roads, Culverts at Hakeem Abad, Malakzu Sadri Qadeem Sadri Jadeed, Sikandri Mughdara, Shagai, Gohati and Syri	Swabi	Infrastructure	10.00
190	Punjab	Construction of Class rooms	Attock	Education	12.86
191	Punjab	PCC	Attock	Infrastructure	25.80
192	Punjab	Drainage	Attock	Infrastructure	12.51
193	Punjab	Provision of Missing Facilities in Primary Schools	Attock	Education	8.30
194	Punjab	Community Infrastructure Project	Attock	Infrastructure	18.25
195	Punjab	Installation of Tube Well rising main distribution system Awan Shareef	Attock	WASH	20.00
196	Punjab	Community Infrastructure Project	Attock	Infrastructure	18.25
197	Punjab	Provision of improvement infrastructure, sanitation and clean drinking water to the schools of Refugee Hosting areas.	Attock	Infrastructure	9.88
198	Punjab	Construction of Class rooms	Mianwali	Education	10.81
199	Punjab	Construction of Class rooms	Mianwali	Education	17.84
200	Punjab	Restoration and strengtening the govt education facilities in UC, Kamar Mushani & Thani Khail	Mianwali	Education	9.99
201	Punjab	upgradation and Provision of medical equipment in integrated rural health center Hafiz wala District Mian wali	Mianwali	Health	10.00
202	Punjab	Improvement of Health Facilities in THQ, KalaBagh-District Mianwali	Mianwali	Health	7.00
203	Punjab	Provision of Water Facilities in Qanungoi Circle, Kamar Mashani Pakka, District Mianwali	Mianwali	WASH	7.68
204	Sindh	Rehabilitation in Existing School at Government Boys Primary School, Mulla Hussain Brohi, UC-5, Songal Gadap Town, Karachi	Karachi	Education	13.12

Sr.	Province	Project Title	District	Sector	Project Cost (PKR - Million)
205	Sindh	Provision of missing facilities in existing Govt school	Karachi	Education	9.01
206	Sindh	Construction /Re Construction/ Addition of class room /Rehabilitation in existing school at Govt Girls Primary school Abdullah Gabol,	Karachi	Education	8.61
207	Sindh	Improvement of Education Facilities for Afghan & local	Karachi	Education	8.80
208	Sindh	Provision of missing facilities in primary schools govt, primary school, Jamali Goth & govt. Primery School, Sukhia goth UC 4 Gujro, Gadap town, Karachi	Karachi	Education	9.99
209	Sindh	Strengthening of BHU in Tharoo Goth UC 5 Gadap town Karachi	Karachi	Health	13.19
210	Sindh	Providing and laying RCC sewer pipe line of various dia at Jamali Goth Phase-I, UC-4, Gadap Town Karachi	Karachi	Infrastructure	9.61
211	Sindh	Street Pavements for sustainable sanitation in UC-4 Gojra	Karachi	Infrastructure	9.91
212	Sindh	Improvement of Social Services for Afghan & Host Communities	Karachi	Livelihood	30.43
213	Sindh	Rehabilitation/Replacement of 160 mm dia P.E pipe from N.E.K filter Plant to camp Jadeed Afghan Basti near Mohammadia Masjid (620)	Karachi	WASH	9.96



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