



BACKGROUND

Access to scarce water sources presents a major challenge in Pakistan which faces a severe water crisis, but has particularly grave implications in the displacement context where competition over natural resources negatively impacts co-existence between refugees and their host communities. In addition to the general drop in the underground water levels and the impact of climate change, water sources in host communities have largely deteriorated due to excessive use.

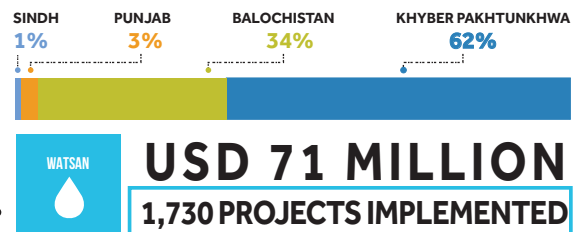
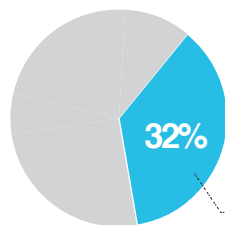
To address these challenges, the RAHA interventions seek to meet the water and sanitation needs of the communities affected by the protracted refugee presence, including by rehabilitating or constructing irrigation and water supply and distribution systems. To ensure the long-term sustainability of investments into enhanced water supply, specific projects have been carried out to train the communities in managing and maintaining these systems. In addition to meeting the urgent and immediate needs in relation to access to drinking water and sanitation systems, these projects have a positive long-term impact on enhanced agricultural productivity, reduced water-related conflicts and flood risks, as well as improved environmental protection.

Interventions in the area of community infrastructure have focused on diversifying the scarce energy resources, but also improving the accessibility of and connectivity with services and markets (particularly in remote areas) through construction of roads, bridges and other communal infrastructure.



WATER

TOTAL VALUE OF RAHA PROJECTS
USD 220 MILLION



MORE THAN **2.4 MILLION** INDIVIDUALS
BENEFITED FROM RAHA **WATER** PROJECTS



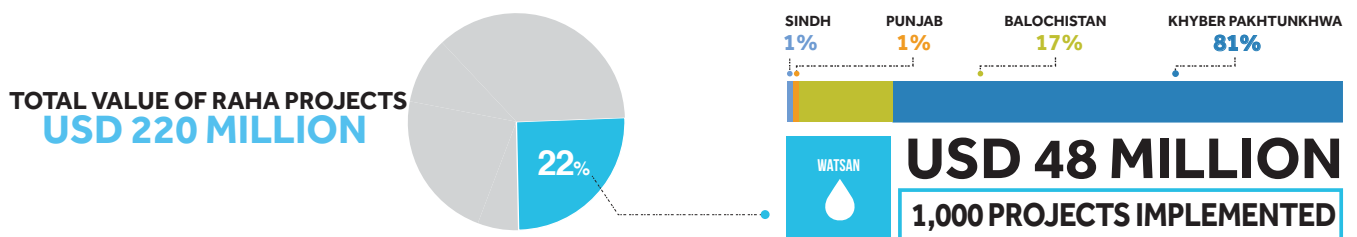
FOCUS OF RAHA WATSAN INTERVENTIONS:

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

IMPACT OF RAHA WATSAN INTERVENTIONS:

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

SANITATION / COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE



MORE THAN 2.6 MILLION INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED FROM RAHA INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

