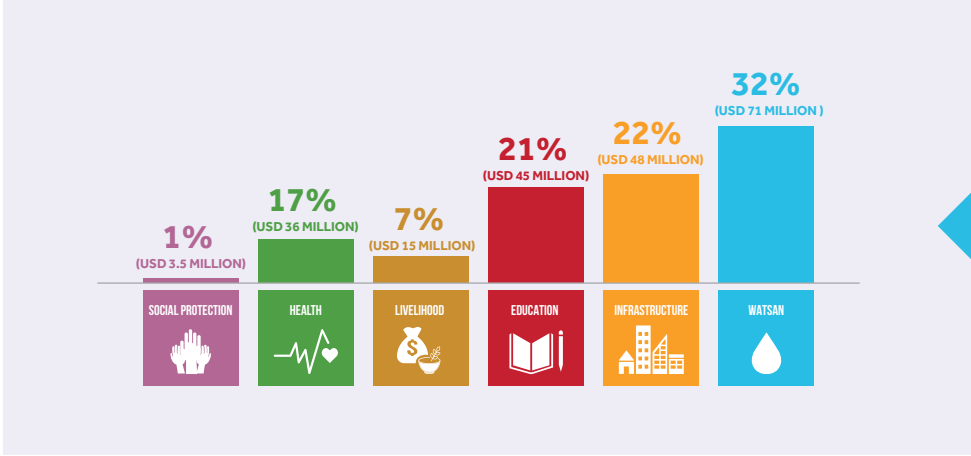
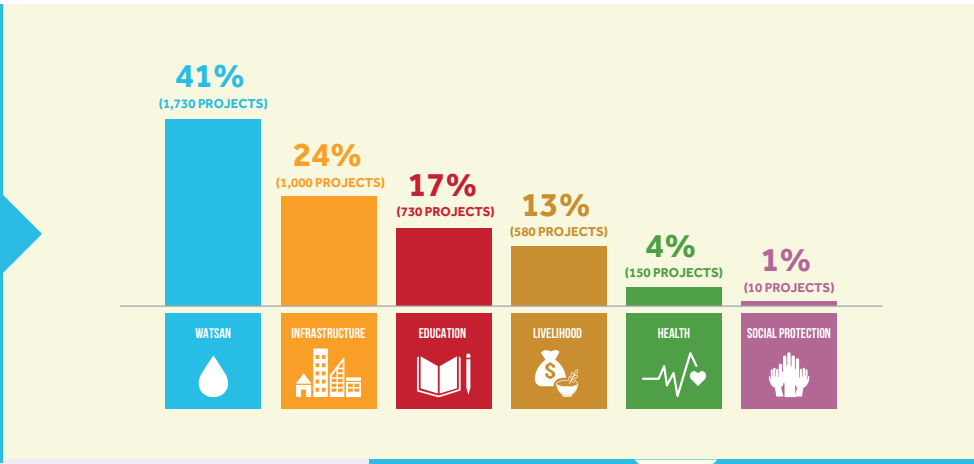




RAHA FACTSHEET



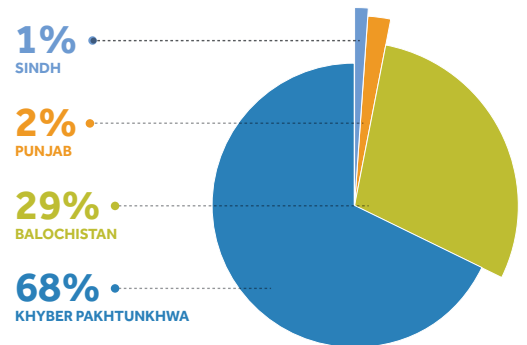
**PROJECTS
IMPLEMENTED**
4,260



SPENT
220
USD MILLION



**PROJECTS
IMPLEMENTED IN**
47
DISTRICTS
COUNTRY WIDE



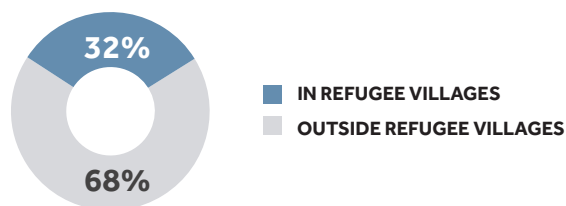
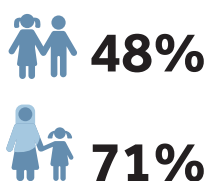
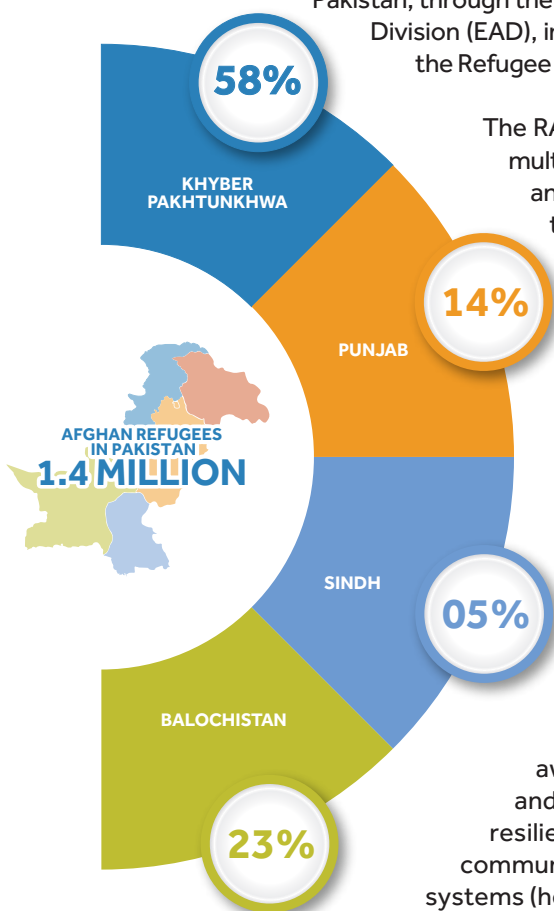
CONTEXT

The Government and the people of Pakistan have been generously hosting Afghan refugees for 40 years. While nearly 4.4 million refugees have voluntarily repatriated to Afghanistan since 2002 under UNHCR's Voluntary Repatriation Programme, some 1.4 million registered Afghan refugees still reside in Pakistan constituting the world's second largest refugee population and the largest protracted refugee situation under UNHCR's mandate.

The majority of Afghan refugees (68%) live outside of the refugee villages in urban and rural areas along with their Pakistani host communities and are therefore largely dependent on access to national services and local labour markets. The socio-economic, financial and environmental consequences associated with such a protracted refugee presence have placed a heavy burden on Pakistan's infrastructure and public service delivery systems, and contributed to growing asylum fatigue.

To alleviate the burden on the host communities and promote social cohesion, in 2009, the Government of Pakistan, through the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) and the Economic Affairs Division (EAD), in partnership with UNHCR and a consortium of other UN agencies, initiated the Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Programme.

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



By linking vital humanitarian and development interventions that benefit both refugees and their host communities, RAHA serves as the central delivery platform for the implementation of whole-of-community resilience-building measures in Pakistan. This constitutes an effort to move away from prolonged dependence on open-ended humanitarian aid ("care and maintenance") by enhancing social cohesion and building empowerment, resilience and productive capacities of both refugees and their host communities through targeted investments into national public service delivery systems (health, education, social protection etc.) and infrastructure.

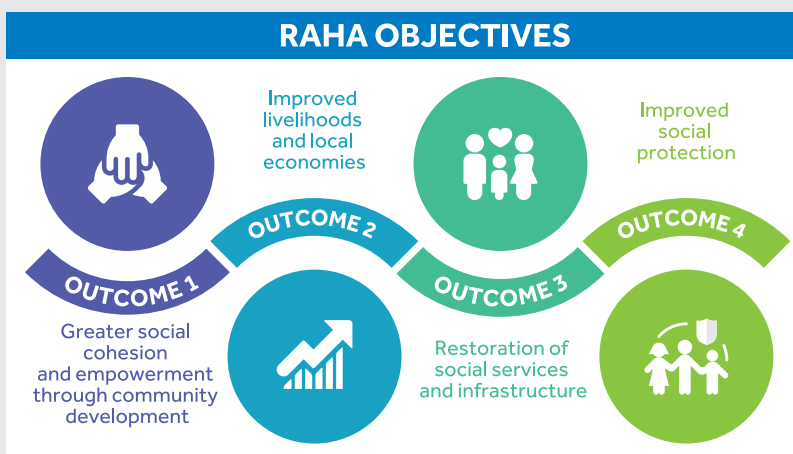
The RAHA projects prioritize five main sectors of interventions: education, health, livelihoods, water and infrastructure. This includes projects aimed at improvement and/or construction of additional public school facilities and infrastructure, enhancement of public health care services, provision of medical equipment to health facilities, provision of clean drinking water, rehabilitation and/or construction of streets and roads, construction of flood protection walls, social protection projects, and provision of technical and vocational skills trainings and livelihoods interventions.

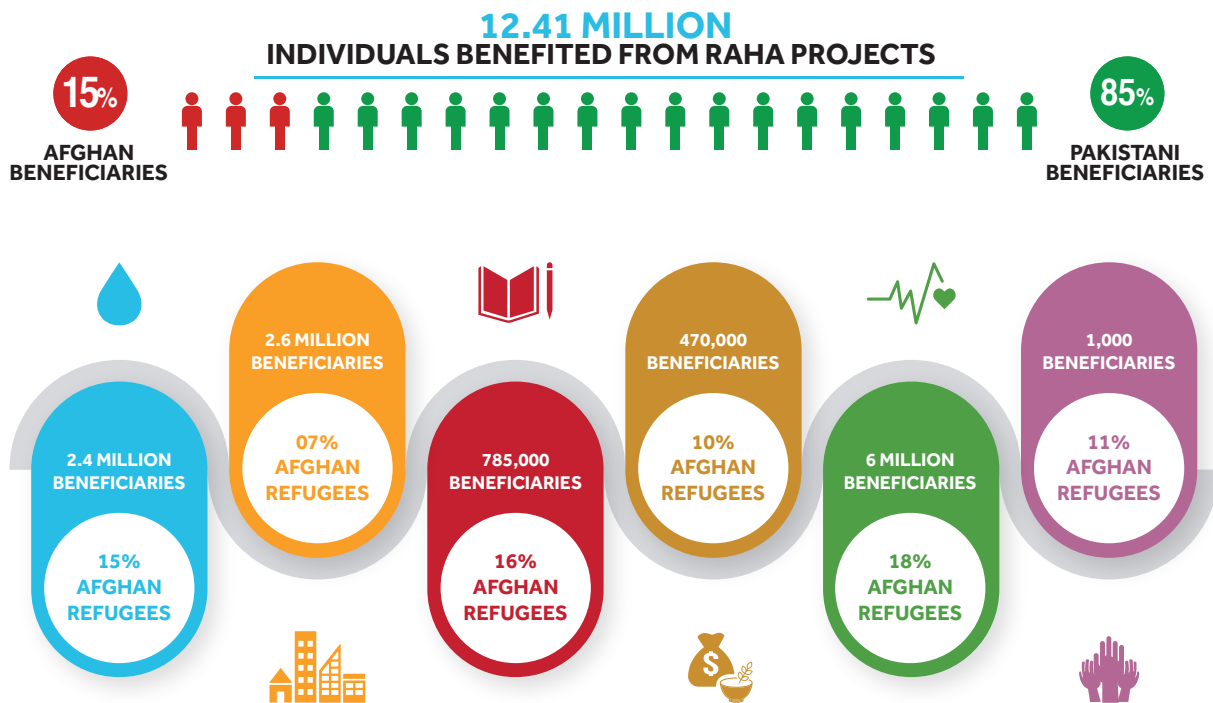
PARTNERSHIPS

Led by the Government of Pakistan and supported by UNHCR, the RAHA programme seeks to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development interventions by engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including key line Ministries and departments at federal and provincial levels, the international donor community, UN agencies, development actors, civil society organizations, NGOs, the private sector and above all – the communities themselves.

The RAHA programme adopts a bottom-up participatory approach with interventions designed based on the needs identified by refugees and their host communities, as well as needs assessments carried out by the local authorities.

Local civil society organizations and NGOs facilitate social mobilization and strengthen the capacities of communities to plan, implement and manage their resources.





SYNERGIES

RAHA's objectives are fully aligned with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular its overarching commitment to leave no one behind; as well as the Global Compact on Refugees which calls for greater and more equitable responsibility-sharing by the international community, including through additional investments into inclusive national public service delivery systems that benefit both refugees and their host communities.

"The Global Compact on Refugees represents the political will and ambition of the international community as a whole for strengthened cooperation and solidarity with refugees and affected host countries".

VALUE ADDED FEATURES OF RAHA

- Government-owned and Government-led
- People-centered approach (based on the needs identified by communities) while aligned with the Government's policies and priorities
- Multi-stakeholder approach, broad-based partnerships and cooperation across the board
- Promotes and strengthens the humanitarian-development nexus
- Recognizes the contribution of the host country and communities and demonstrates more equitable and greater responsibility-sharing by the international community
- Supports national/local systems and builds resilience of both refugees and their host communities;
- Builds human capital of refugees to enable them to positively contribute to local economies pending return and to enhance their potential for sustainable reintegration upon return to Afghanistan.

IMPACT

Since 2009, more than 4,200 projects have been implemented across 47 districts of Pakistan. The majority of projects have been implemented in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan which host the majority of Afghan refugees. To date, RAHA projects benefited 12.41 million people (85% Pakistani nationals, 15% Afghan refugees).

KEY MESSAGES

In line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular its overarching commitment to leave no one behind, as well as the Global Compact on Refugees which calls for greater and more equitable responsibility-sharing by the international community, UNHCR calls on the international community to build on the momentum of RAHA's 10th anniversary by:

1

Greater and more equitable burden and responsibility-sharing by the international community through additional investments in RAHA, in recognition of Pakistan's generosity and inclusive policies over 40 years;







2

Donors, development agencies, financial institutions, private sector, etc. making concrete pledges in support of RAHA at the 1st Global Refugee Forum in December 2019.

3

Pro-active engagement of new actors (UN agencies, development actors and the private sector) in forging advocacy, policy and operational synergies in support of the implementation of RAHA.

RAHA PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN PAKISTAN (2009-2018)

SECTORS	WATSAN	INFRASTRUCTURE	EDUCATION	LIVELIHOOD	HEALTH	SOCIAL PROTECTION
DISTRICT						
CHITRAL	6	22	22	22		
SWAT	25	3	18	1	1	
UPPER DIR	41	4	1	1	3	
LOWER DIR	49	139	48	21	10	
MANSEHRA	10	4	4		1	1
BUNER	80	40	31	2	4	
MALAKAND	14	3	1	1	19	
MOHMAND	3		2			
MARDAN	2		7			
SWABI	120	94	45	16	5	
PESHAWAR	328	238	183	153	43	4
KHYBER	64	35	9	230	1	
NOWSHERA	122	104	81	50	7	
ABBOTTABAD					1	
HARIPUR	74	73	25	8	8	
KOHAT	5		16	8	4	
HANGU			10			
BANNU	12	1	2			
LAKKI MARWAT	11		1			
TANK	4					
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	11	3	2		10	
KILLA SAIFULLAH	74	16	15	23	5	
PISHIN	98	52	46	20	4	
KILLA ABDULLAH	249	102	25	6	5	
QUETTA	81	23	45	5	11	5
LORALAI	80	14	38	4	4	
BOLAN					1	
NASIRABAD	1					
NUSHKI			2		1	
CHAGAI	115	64	40	5	7	
KARACHI	1	1	6		2	
LAHORE	4					
RAWALPINDI	9			1		
ATTOCK	12		2	1		
MIANWALI	31	3	8		3	