

# Ghīras

قطر الخيرية  
QATAR CHARITY  
qcharity.org

Periodical Magazine Published by Qatar Charity  
Issue No. 19 - May 2019

Ramadan,  
The Gift of Giving

High-Level  
Meeting with UNHCR



#The Gift of Giving



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# Empowering the Needy

## Blessing for You, Gift for the Needy

Embrace the power of change  
this Ramadan and share it with  
low-income families.  
Join "Ramadan, the Gift of  
Giving" campaign and send your  
gift to help vulnerable people  
start over.

Chad 

Providing Farming  
Equipment

QR **3,580**

5 Beneficiaries 

Template No # 111148 L/N: 2019/377

Burkina Faso 

Gifting a Vegetable  
Vending Cart

QR **2,810**

5 Beneficiaries 

Template No # 110245 L/N: 2019/361



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### Early Recovery Programmes: A Step towards Sustainable Development (Dialogue)

Early recovery programmes are very important as a step towards sustainable development. This is one of the headings of a dialogue conducted by "Ghiras" with Dr. Ghassan Elkahlout, a senior lecturer at Conflict Management and Humanitarian Action Programme, Center for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies. He enjoys long-term practical, research and academic experiences in the field of humanitarian action. The dialogue includes a rich collection of valuable opinions useful to those interested and specialists in the fields of relief and development.



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### Cooperation Agreements with Several International Organizations

During the first half of this year, Qatar Charity (QC) has inked many cooperation and partnership agreements with several UN agencies, government bodies concerned with humanitarian and development work, civil society organizations, and local media outlets, to implement strategic projects, support the humanitarian effort across the world, and promote social and voluntary action in Qatar.



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### Water plant ends prolonged sufferings of villages in Darfur (Success Story)

The water project of Hishabah's villages in the South Darfur State of Sudan, which was implemented by Qatar Charity (QC) and funded by Qatar Fund For Development (QFFD), has brought major changes and new hopes to the region, making the suffering from the shortage of water part of the past.



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### 'Major WASH sector player' in Bangladesh (Study)

A study, conducted by a foreign evaluation institution showed Qatar Charity as a major player in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector of Bangladesh. The study evaluated these projects from the beginning of 2015 until mid-2018, which was carried out under the supervision of Qatar Charity's office in Dhaka.





# Ghiras

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Issue No. 19 - May 2019

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## Editorial

# Gift

Ramadan  
The Gift of Giving

This issue of the "Ghiras" magazine coincides with the advent of a holy month the hearts are deeply excited to welcome every year, and souls wait for with passion, yearning and longing, because it brings uncountable blessings, virtues, and rewards that distinguish it from other months. It is the blessed month of Ramadan, the most beautiful gift from the Most Benevolent for Muslims all over the world.

On this occasion, I am very pleased to convey my sincere congratulations to the people of Qatar and to the Arab and Islamic nations. I call upon the Almighty to accept their good deeds and help them to seize this opportunity to increase acts of worship, promote the spirit of solidarity and compassion, and support the needy and the affected in the crisis-stricken areas worldwide.

We named Qatar Charity's Ramadan campaign for the year 1440 – 2019 "Ramadan, The Gift of Giving", because we believe that the blessed month is a gift from the Most Benevolent for Muslims in general and for benefactors in particular to do more good deeds. The holy month of Ramadan is also a gift for the poor and needy, as they receive the greatest share of charities, alms and Zakat. Iftar tables are spread in this month to feed those who have no food for the day.

I am glad to extend my thanks and gratitude to the respected Qatari and non-Qatari donors for their continued trust in Qatar Charity. Here, I am delighted to point out that benefactors, through the "Ramadan, The Gift of Giving" campaign, can contribute to implementing various humanitarian and developmental projects in the fields of water, health, education, social housing, economic empowerment, in addition to social welfare and seasonal projects for this month such as Iftar, Eid clothing, and Zakat al-Fitr projects.

This Ramadan campaign targets more than 3.4 million people, who are expected to benefit from its seasonal projects implemented in Qatar as well as in 30 countries across the globe at the cost of 72 million Qatari riyals, focusing on the neediest areas and crisis-hit zones where the displaced and refugees suffer badly. Compared to the last year 1439 AH, the allocations for the projects of the campaign have doubled, and the number of beneficiaries increased by approximately 75%.

Chief Executive Officer

Yusef bin Ahmed Al-Kuwari





# In 30 countries, including Qatar, Nearly 3.4 million people to benefit from Ramadan projects

As of the beginning of Ramadan, the month of giving, sympathy, humanity, and kindness and under the slogan “Ramadan, The Gift of Giving”, Qatar Charity, with the support from benefactors in Qatar, will embark on the implementation of its seasonal projects in 30 countries, including Qatar.





## Up to 75 percent growth in the number of beneficiaries and a 100 percent increase in the cost of projects compared to last year

Qatar Charity will provide aid and food baskets to the countries suffering from crises and disasters to contribute to easing the hardship of displaced persons, refugees, and poor and marginalized people throughout the world.

### The Most Beautiful Gift

The name of the “Ramadan, The Gift of Giving” was chosen, because the holy month is the gift of Allah, the Most Beneficent to the humankind to do more good deeds. During this month, the poor and the needy receive alms and Zakat and Iftar tables are available to feed those, who do not have food.

Qatar Charity’s Ramadan campaign conveys a message that says the donations of philanthropists are gifts for the needy across the globe. Qatar Charity hands over these gifts to those in need through its field offices around the world to ensure the preservation of human dignity.

### Projects of Campaign

The list of the main projects of the campaign includes Iftar tables, food baskets, Zakat al-Fitr, and Eid clothing, in addition to providing aid and food baskets to the countries going through crises and disasters.

The campaign coincides with the implementation of many public projects within the country and

various programmes that will be broadcast in cooperation with the media and Qatar Charity channels on YouTube and social networking sites.

### Significant Increase

Sum of 71.8 million Qatari riyals has been allocated for the campaign of this year, which is expected to benefit 3.4 million people in and outside Qatar.

Compared to the last year 1439 AH, the allocations for the projects of the campaign have doubled, and the number of beneficiaries increased by approximately %75.

### Cost and Number of Beneficiaries

The cost of projects implemented outside Qatar is 54.5 million Qatari riyals and 2.6 million people are expected to benefit from them. The value of Ramadan projects implemented within Qatar is 17.2 million Qatari riyals and 700,000 people are expected to take advantage of them.

### The Map of Campaign

The projects are expected to reach some 30 countries across three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe.







# Ramadan projects target poor communities and crisis-stricken areas in 30 Countries

Throughout the holy month of Ramadan, Qatar Charity's field offices and partners worldwide will work on the implementation of the Ramadan projects at an estimated cost of QR 54.5mn, benefiting 2.6 million people in nearly 30 countries of the world.

The sum of 27.3 million Qatari riyals has been allocated for three main projects, which are Fasting Person Projects, Eid Clothing, Zakat al-Fitr. Some 1,654,000 people are expected to benefit from these projects, while 27.2 million Qatari riyals were allocated for the distribution of food aid in areas suffering from disasters and crises. The number of beneficiaries is expected to reach 946,000 persons.

## 1. Fasting Person Project

### • Ramadan Tables

A Ramadan table provides Iftar meals to targeted

people throughout Ramadan.

**Cost of Project:** QR17.2mn

**Number of Beneficiaries:** Over 1.2 million people

**Places of Implementation:** Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Palestine, Turkey, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Sudan, Mali, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Ghana, Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

### • Ramadan Baskets

These baskets contain essential foodstuffs for the month of Ramadan, and are distributed to poor families.

**Cost of Project:** QR4.1mn

**Number of Beneficiaries:** 115,00 people for a whole month

**Places of Implementation:** India, Ethiopia,





## The projects include Iftar tables, food baskets, Eid clothing, and Zakat al-fitr.

Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Senegal, and the Philippines

### 2 . Zakat al-Fitr

The distribution of Zakat al-Fitr aims at reducing the financial burden on poor families.

**Amount Allocated:** QR 5.4 million

**Number of Beneficiaries:** 347,500 persons

**Places of Implementation:** Bosnia, Sudan, Somalia, Albania, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Turkey, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Palestine, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Kenya, Mali, Ethiopia Senegal, India, Togo, Nigeria, and Lebanon

### 3 . Eid Clothing

This project provides clothes to orphans sponsored by Qatar Charity on Eid al-Fitr.

**Cost of Project:** QR 547,000

**Number of Beneficiaries:** 3,000 orphans

**Places of Implementation:** Somalia, Palestine, Tunisia, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Kenya, Bangladesh, Mali, Indonesia, Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, Turkey, Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, Philippines, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Benin, Senegal, Togo, and Lebanon

### 4 . Food Assistance to Crisis-Stricken Areas

Food aid will be provided for displaced, affected and refugee persons in crisis-stricken zones.

**Cost of Project:** QR 27.2mn

**Number of Beneficiaries:** 946,000 persons

**Places of Implementation:** Syria, Palestine, Somalia, and other countries





# UNHCR and Qatar Charity hold high-level consultative meeting in Geneva

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Qatar Charity (QC) held a high-level consultative meeting in Geneva, during which both sides agreed to explore the possibility of strengthening coordination and cooperation.

The meeting was attended by HE Sheikh Hamad Bin Nasser Al Thani, Chairman of Qatar Charity, and HE Mr. Felipe Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The meeting emphasized Qatar Charity's commitment for strengthening the partnership and cooperation agreement signed with the UNHCR. The High Commissioner was also briefed on joint visits planned with the UNHCR to Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia and Bangladesh with a view to identifying joint projects and ongoing field coordination with the UNHCR.

HE Sheikh Hamad bin Nasser Al-Thani, Chairman,

thanked the High Commission for the constructive partnership that culminated in the opening of an office of the UNHCR at Qatar Charity headquarter office in Doha, and the appointment of a full-time employee there. He also invited the High Commissioner to visit Qatar Charity's headquarters in Doha during his future visit to Qatar.

He also emphasized that this initiative would further enhance Qatar Charity's presence in the field of cooperation with the UNHCR to serve humanitarian issues, and encourage other institutions in the region to establish partnerships with the UN agencies, given their importance in addressing the development and humanitarian challenges, especially with the increasing numbers of displaced people and refugees worldwide.

During the meeting, the parties suggested that a joint meeting should be held at the end of each year in Geneva, and would focus on the



## The meeting was attended by HE Sheikh Hamad Bin Nasser Al Thani and the High Commissioner.

accomplishments made during the year, and on how to expand this cooperation, which would serve the displaced people and refugees throughout the world.

### A Series of Meetings

During its visit to the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva, Qatar Charity's delegation has held several important meetings with officials of UNHCR, including Mr. Raouf Mazou, Director Regional Bureau for Africa, Mr. Ewen Macaulid, Acting Director Division of Resilience, Ms. Perveen Ali, Senior Policy and Protection Advisor, Ms. Indrika Ratwatte, Director Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, as well as Ms. Rema Jamous Imseis, Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa, and Mr. Filippo Grandi, the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The meetings aimed to discuss and consult on future initiatives for the benefit of refugees in these areas



### Strategic Cooperation & Coordination Initiative

In the past year, Qatar Charity and UNHCR have launched an initiative to coordinate partnership and cooperation in order to achieve their common humanitarian goals, primarily the protection of displaced persons and refugees and the provision of a decent life for them in their countries or countries of asylum.

The initiative is the culmination of the five-years strategic cooperation agreement signed between both parties in October 2017 in Geneva. The agreement aims at the establishment of a specialized mechanism within Qatar Charity to institutionalize the partnership between QC and UNHCR, manage the files of mutual interest, and follow up details by the employees of both parties. It also aims at seeking support to provide about 30\$mn annually for the humanitarian projects of UNHCR through the various funding channels in the State of Qatar.

The initiative strives for bringing about a leading model to support emergencies worldwide and carry out consultations and joint action in order to enhance humanitarian response and field cooperation between both parties, develop long-term joint campaigns and common activities for capacity-building of refugees and displaced persons, host an annual high-level fundraising event and highlight the plight of refugees and displaced persons.

Under the initiative, the Qatar Charity will become an active partner of UNHCR in raising awareness on issues, faced by refugee across the world, in Qatar and involving millions of people in their support.





**Dr. Ghassan Elkahlout**

## Early recovery programmes work on the improvement of communities' resilience against the recurrence of crises

The interview with Dr. Ghassan Elkahlout is a very value-added talk, because he enjoys long-term practical, research and academic experiences in the field of humanitarian work. He has already worked with several international organizations and participated in various humanitarian response activities as either a team leader or member in many countries worldwide.

He also delivered a number of training courses in the areas of relief, disaster management, etc., and prepared many assessment and research studies on relief and development projects. Currently, he is a senior lecturer, Conflict Management and Humanitarian Action Program, Center for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies.

Most charitable and humanitarian organizations in the Arab and Muslim world work in the fields of relief and development, and most of them operate in the various areas of these two main aspects.

In your opinion, are these institutions either obliged to do so or should they focus on specific aspects, on the understanding that specialization in their work can make a better impact?

I do not think that the precise description of the

reality of this trend is "obligation" as much as it is «necessity», because an integrated trend towards relief and development at the same time represents an evolution in the field of humanitarian action in general.

So, it has become important to analyze the impact of relief, which is often short-term and addresses emergency needs in nature. However, the impact of development is long term, as it responds to

## **The MSc in Conflict Management and Humanitarian Action (CMHA) is the first programme of its kind in the Arab world**

evolving needs and enhances the resilience and adaptability of community as part of preparedness for future disasters.

This trend is particularly important in many Arab and Muslim countries with low levels of development, where large segments of their communities fall down under extreme poverty.

In the light of the tendency for the increasing specialization in the world, it has certainly become necessary for these organizations to be unique and capable to occupy a matchless place. However, this does not mean at all marginalizing development at the expense of relief or vice versa.

Nevertheless, it means building on the strengths, trying to fill the void in the international humanitarian scene and focusing on an aspect of relief and development such as education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and others, so that it will be a point of attraction, uniqueness and excellence for these organizations.

### **Cultural Specificity**

You were part of the humanitarian response teams, led some of them, and assessed several relief projects of international and local organizations for the countries going through major crises and disasters such as Syria, Yemen, Palestine and Somalia.

So, what are your main observations on these interventions and projects and what are your suggestions to avoid existing negatives and bring about development that would make a greater impact?

Humanitarian response teams have played a critical

## **The vast majority of staff working in the Arab humanitarian organizations lack the academic background**

role in easing the suffering of people in these areas. While some people, in my point of view, tend to focus on negatives prominently, I see the achievements of these organizations hold great importance. However, the field of humanitarian action is like the field of knowledge and work and all other areas, so it can be developed through constructive criticism.

As for the basic observations, I believe that the international system has benefited greatly from previous lessons and managed to coordinate its work more effectively in Syria and Yemen. I believe that most of the interventions took into consideration, as far as possible, the reality of the complex disasters that the countries witnessed, despite some overlaps in the extremely complex Syrian scene and the accusations specifically against the United Nations of overstepping the principle of neutrality.

With regard to the suggestions, we always focus on taking into account the cultural specificity of the affected communities, relying greatly on national and local capacities, and working on the reduction of the costs and the maximization of the use by coordinating work and promoting the values of transparency and accountability.

### **Classic Tendency**

Some humanitarian intervention aspects like education and psychological support do not receive great attention, despite their importance. What are the negative impacts of this on crisis-affected people?

This question is linked to the first question on relief and development. Many organizations still





do not give these areas greater importance for many reasons, including donor preferences, classic tendency to meet more pressing needs, such as food, water, and housing from the point of view of many people, and the difficulty to measure these needs like psychological support needs compared to their more «materialistic» counterparts.

Certainly, this has many drawbacks. Education is a strategic part and more important, in my view, than long-term development policies. If it does not receives sufficient care, then it may contribute to creating vulnerable generations and thus disaster-prone communities.

The same applies to psychological support. One of the invisible consequences of crises, conflicts and disasters is trauma, psychological problems and post-traumatic stress disorder that impose heavy costs on both human and material resources in affected communities.

To what extent can early recovery programmes lead to a transition from emergencies to development in the circumstances of protracted crises, in which the regions experience instability because of the conflict recurring from time to time? What advice do you give in this regard?

Initially, the instability and the recurrence of conflicts point to the need to apply early recovery programmes. Since their adoption as part of all cluster projects in 2013, these programmes have been aiming at the need to integrate development concepts with relief to build capacity and increase the resilience of community in the face of recurring conflict

Early recovery is aimed at addressing the root causes that lead to the recurrence of conflict. These causes, if left unaddressed, will sooner or later result in the recurrence and erupting of conflict.

As for the advice, as mentioned earlier, we note the great importance of early recovery programmes as a step towards sustainable development.

I ask humanitarian workers to be not tempted to meet the «basic» needs that can appear in bright headlines attracting donors without considering the role of these interventions in enhancing the community's long-term capacity.

### **Protracted Crises**

Do international and Arab humanitarian organizations suffer from a gap between continued alternation and concentration regarding relief and humanitarian interventions at the expense of the transition to early recovery boxes and development and reconstruction programmes? If so, what are the reasons?

Yes, both international and Arab humanitarian

organizations are suffering from this limitation, so to speak, and there are many reasons for this. At first, donors' accounts differ dramatically when it comes to reconstruction affairs and operations.

The politicization of humanitarian funding is one of the main obstacles to the trend towards development and reconstruction in particular and overall humanitarian activities in general.

The humanitarian organizations also lack competences and experiences in the development and reconstruction affairs. In this context, I single out the Arab organizations, which are new in these sectors.

The practical and academic specialization in the humanitarian field is still very recent and rare in our region at the level of institutes and universities.

What is the impact of this on the performance of local humanitarian organizations and their employees, and what are your suggestions to address this?

Certainly, the requirements of professionalism in any field require specialization, study and academic research, and the field of humanitarian action has no exception.

It is noted in the Arab world that the vast majority of humanitarian workers lack the sober academic background that constitutes a solid foundation for building and developing humanitarian organizations on the one hand, and developing humanitarian concepts and practices and harmonizing them with the Arab context on the other hand.

One of the most important implications of this reality is the almost absolute dependency of the frameworks imported from the West. While it is necessary to take advantage of the experience of the West predominant in the institutionalization of humanitarian action, our history and Islamic legacy are full of noble examples of humanitarian and charitable work, which is an integral part of the Islamic faith.

This rich legacy awaits us to build our own models, which I believe can make an enriching contribution to humanitarian action worldwide.

Therefore, it seems to me that the solution lies in investing in different university and post-university education programmes specialized in the field of humanitarian action, as well as in supporting relevant research bodies and centers in this regard.

The humanitarian organizations should be encouraged to allocate part of their budgets and raise the spirits of their staff to conduct research and make proposals for the development of Arab, Islamic and global humanitarian action.

## We should get out, from our Islamic cultural legacy, models that enrich humanitarian action globally.

### Assessment Studies

Is it possible to highlight the importance of evaluating relief and development programmes in the field of humanitarian action, and assessing the importance of research papers and studies that shed light on the work of humanitarian institutions in order to develop this work?

I believe that the evaluation and drawing lessons are among the most important processes that contribute significantly to improving humanitarian action and avoiding mistakes.

Our current experience in the field of humanitarian action is the result of such assessments, which together form a legacy of a literature that grows day by day and can be referred to by both staff and researchers to benefit and get experiences and information.

Research papers and studies, which are important as forward-looking attempts, use and review these literatures to provide a new vision and solutions to the problems and challenges faced by humanitarian action.

A word about the role of Center for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies and its PG programme

Perhaps it is possible from our talk to draw the importance and the necessity of the Center for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies.

It tries to establish a renaissance led by a generation of young people from all parts of Arab society to fill the knowledge gap and bring us back to the caravan of global research and scientific output.

The MSc in Conflict Management and Humanitarian Action (CMHA) is the first program of its kind in the Arab world and tries to bridge this knowledge gap, especially in the light of the increasing need for this kind of knowledge in the painful reality experienced by our region.



### Dr. Ghassan Elkahlout

#### Academic Qualifications & Experiences

- He holds PhD in post-war reconstruction and development studies from York University in the United Kingdom.
- Currently, he is a senior lecturer, Conflict Management and Humanitarian Action Program, Center for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies.
- His two decades of specialized experiences include work in post-war early recovery, humanitarian response to disaster, capacity building, organizational development and peacebuilding programs.
- In addition to his work in different locations in Switzerland and the United Kingdom, he worked in other war-torn and disaster-hit countries such as Palestine, Iraq and Yemen.
- He worked in many international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other organizations.
- He led the implementation of the first phase of the UNDP pilot project to mitigate the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on Jordanian host communities in Jordan.
- He was a member of emergency humanitarian response teams in several countries.
- He has provided numerous training courses in the fields of relief work, humanitarian response, disaster management, conflict management, post-war early recovery and post-war reconstruction.
- He has prepared many assessment studies, research studies and final and progress evaluation reports on relief and development projects.





# Cooperation & Partnerships Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding

During the first half of this year, Qatar Charity (QC) has inked many cooperation and partnership agreements with several UN agencies, government bodies concerned with humanitarian and development work, civil society organizations, and local media outlets, to implement strategic projects, support the humanitarian effort across the world, and promote social and voluntary action in Qatar. Below are the most important agreements:

## With the World Food Programme (WFP)



An agreement was signed with the World Food Programme (WFP) in Rome, in cooperation with the Qatar Fund For Development (QFFD) to support WFP's humanitarian activities in Yemen, as detailed in WFP's strategic plan, by supporting populations

suffering from food insecurity across Yemen.

### Signatories:

- Mr. Chris Kaye, Executive Director of Government Partnerships at WFP
  - Mr. Faisal Rashid Al Fehaida, Assistant to CEO in International Operations and Partnerships Sector
  - H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz bin Ahmed al-Maliki, Ambassador of the State of Qatar in Italy, on behalf of Qatar Fund for Development
- In presence of Mr. David Beasley, Executive Director of the World Food Programme

### Terms:

- Qatar Charity shall contribute an amount of \$ 1,472,500 to a joint funding of 2.945\$mn to finance WFP's project in Yemen, which is the provision of healthy food to Yemeni poor families, benefiting 250,000 families in Yemen.
- WFP shall implement the program in Yemen.

## With the International Organization for Migration (IOM)



A co-operation agreement was signed with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to support migration management in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a joint funding of QR3mn by both parties in equal shares.

### Signatories:

- Mr. Faisal Rashid Al Fehaida, Assistant to CEO in International Operations and Partnerships Sector
- Drazan Rozic, IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina Emergency Response Coordinator

### Terms:

- Qatar Charity shall provide a financial support to the IOM project, which is about equipping a reception center for Asian and African refugees and migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The accommodation center shall be equipped with the basic supplies necessary to provide safe and healthy shelter for the families therein and protect them from the cold of winter.
- IOM will manage and supervise the center within its competence.

## With Ministry of Health and Social Care, Somalia



A cooperation and partnership agreement was signed with the Ministry of Health and Social Care, Somalia at the ministry's headquarters in Mogadishu to organize cooperation with the Ministry of Health in order to ensure Qatar Charity's active participation in health projects in accordance with the sectoral strategy and the priorities of the ministry.

The pact came as part of Qatar Charity's keenness to coordinate and cooperate with all its government partners and support the efforts of the ministry for a gradual transition towards sustainable development in the health sector.

### Signatories:

- Dr Fawziya Abikar, Minister of Health and Social Care, Somalia
- Abdul Nour Haj Ali, director of Qatar Charity's office in Somalia

In the presence of Deputy Minister of Health and several members of the ministry

### Terms:

- Construct and rehabilitate health centers and hospitals, and provide necessary medical equipment
- Provide ambulances and distribute medicines to centers and hospitals
- Train medical personnel in Somalia
- Carry out health campaigns for those affected by humanitarian crises and disasters

## With Qatar Fund For Development (QFFD)



Qatar Charity (QC) signed a co-funding agreement with Qatar Fund For Development (QC) in April this year to support an emergency response to Syrians within their country, Lebanon and in Jordan as part of the Quest Health

Initiative.

### Signatories:

- Mr. Misfer bin Hamad al Shahwani, Deputy Director General for Projects at Qatar Fund for Development
- Mr. Faisal Rashid Al Fehaida, Assistant to CEO in International Operations and Partnerships Sector

### Terms:

- Several projects, which shall be implemented in the health sector, includes a primary health programme to support and operates health centers in northern Syria, the development of the Aarsal Medical Center in Lebanon, antenatal, intra-partum and postpartum health care for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and health services in Zaatar camp.
- These projects shall be implemented at the cost of 6,505,724\$, whereby QFFD contributes 4,101,857\$.



Pakistan-Administered Kashmir

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# How the orphaned Rabia becomes a doctor





Rabia Qazi was born in the beautiful valley of Rawalakot, located in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. During the early years of her life, she enjoyed the care and love of her parents, who wished her to achieve her future dreams, as they witnessed, in her, the signs of intelligence and smartness.

Rabia dreamed of becoming a doctor after completing her secondary school. However, her father died in the earthquake that hit Kashmir in 2005.

Although she was the youngest one among her siblings, she had a high sense of her ability to do something important in her life for her family and for other people. However, after the sudden and tragic demise of her father due to the earthquake, she feared her dream would not come true.

Nevertheless, she came to know about “Rofaqa”, which is a Qatar Charity’s initiative that focuses on the sponsorship of orphans worldwide, providing them with comprehensive care along with educational, health and social services with the support from sponsors in Qatar.

She placed great hopes in the ‘Rofaqa’ initiative. Accompanied by her uncle, she was very excited to visit Qatar Charity’s office in Kashmir, because the hope for achieving her

dream has appeared once again.

Thanks to the monthly amount and moral support received from the ‘Rofaqa’ initiative as part of her sponsorship, she regained vitality and joined a secondary school.

Graduating from the school with outstanding academic performance and excellent marks, opened a door for her to make her future dream come true.

She joined a medical college in Rawalakot for MBBS degree. Currently, she works hard to complete the course. She looks extremely grateful for the assistance that she has been receiving since she was sponsored.

“Just like many other students, I went through various difficulties to get a good education. However, I found the required support from the generous sponsors in a timely manner”, said Rabia.

She considers herself lucky, due to the support of sponsors in Qatar, who help needy children, affected persons, and their families.

She also noted that she would complete MBBS with distinction marks, harness her profession to serve society and allocate a portion of her income to help children in need in her country and across the globe.



**154 artesian wells and 180,000 beneficiaries in 4 years**

# Drilling unit at Sudan office quenches thirst of Darfur and Kordofan

Qatar Charity (QC) has established a well drilling unit in several countries such as Sudan, Niger, Somalia and Burkina Faso. It has advanced hydraulic drilling machines. Qatar Charity uses them to implement its water projects and help others carry out their projects in the framework of cooperation and partnerships.

The establishment of the drilling unit came as part of Qatar Charity's efforts to contribute to achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in water and sanitation, mitigating the effects of the chronic drought experienced by African countries, providing clean water to areas in need, and controlling water-borne and water-related diseases.

Here, we will shed light on Qatar Charity's drilling unit in Sudan since its establishment, highlighting its achievements, developmental roles, number of beneficiaries, and partnerships in the water and sanitation sector.

## Training

An 18-day course was organized in April 2014 under the supervision of an engineer from Bohak, a German company, to train the team of the drilling unit on how to operate the drilling rig to dig wells and carry out other necessary works.

The training course was held in the Gallabat village located in the Sudanese state of Al Qadarif, where a 630-ft deep well was drilled for training purpose. The number of beneficiaries of the artesian well reached 3,000 people.

Three engineers, four technicians, a mechanic, a worker and drivers participated in the course. Then, the best trainees were selected to operate the

drilling rig.

## Specifications

It is an advanced hydraulic drilling machine, which is equipped with a compressor for drilling in hard rocks by a hammer, and a small pump for digging in soft rocks. It has two engines, hydraulic engine and air driven engine.

The shortest depth that can be reached by the drilling rig is 650 - ft, according to its manual.

## Goals

- Contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the field of water
- Provide well drilling services
- Contribute to providing better quality clean water at lower costs to areas in need
- Contribute to implementing the strategic plan of Sudan in quenching thirst or achieving the so-called (Zero Thirst)
- Contribute to eliminating diseases caused by the lack of clean water
- Cooperate with international and local development partners in the field of water

## Partnership and Coordination

Qatar Charity's office in Sudan implements drilling projects in coordination with:

- State Humanitarian Aid Commission
- State Water Authority
- Civil Administrations
- Competent Authorities





### **Achievements**

The drilling rig dug 154 artesian wells during four years (2018-2015), benefiting about 180,000 people.

### **Places of Implementation**

Some 88 wells were drilled in four localities of the North Kordofan State, while 66 wells were dug in 10 areas of the South Darfur State.

There are 125 artesian wells belonging to Qatar Charity, while 29 artesian wells were implemented

for others. The year 2018 was the most prolific year with 88 artesian wells.

### **Appreciation**

The South Darfur State's humanitarian aid commissioner, Jamal Youssef Idriss, thanked Qatar Charity for establishing a drilling unit in Sudan, which managed to dig 50 artesian wells in three months in the state.





# Arabic Foundation Programme at FCC for Asian Communities in Qatar

The Friends Cultural Center (FCC), a Qatar Charity community development center, has designed a foundation programme to teach Arabic to non-native speakers, targeting members of Asian communities living in Qatar.

The center has recently celebrated the graduation of 28 male and female students, who studied the Arabic language for four months at the Beginner and Intermediate levels. The center has also set out higher ambitions for the coming period.

## Four Skills:

The programme focuses on teaching the four skills of the language, which are reading, writing, listening and speaking fluently. It also use visual aids to create an interactive and comfortable environment for trainees.

## Target Groups:

The programme is appropriate for all ages and both genders.

## Programme Levels:

Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced

## Duration of Level:

Each level lasts for three months and two-hour classes are held on every Friday and Saturday.

## Eligibility Conditions:

- Desire to learn Arabic
- Belong to any of Asian Communities
- Attend the class regularly

## Future Plan:

- Bring more students of Asian communities
- Establish the Arabic Language Club for Asian communities

## Beneficiaries' Impressions

### The Student Mustafa:

«I consider the programme an important opportunity to improve my Arabic. I became able to read the first novel completely in this language and play a dramatic role during the closing ceremony of my course at the Friends Cultural Center.»

### The Student Barovina Aisha:

«I have studied Arabic before, but due to this programme, I have greatly enhanced my speaking, listening, and writing skills, and I have gained the confidence to speak in Arabic. As I want to study international relations and understand the Arab culture, which is not possible without knowing Arabic, I joined FCC to take advantage of this Arabic programme.»





# During the prolonged journey of displacement , **Nearly 6,000 housing units shelter affected Syrians**



**Some 11 villages and cities have been built inside Syria. Al Rayyan is the largest city, which includes 1,000 apartments with basic facilities and services.**

Qatar Charity (QC), with the support of philanthropists in Qatar, managed to build 11 villages and cities at an estimated cost of QR96.5mn to

shelter tens of thousands of affected, displaced and refugee Syrians from 2013 to present.

These villages fall within the relief projects



aimed at preserving the dignity of families, securing a safe haven for them and easing the hardship of the Syrian refugees by providing them with homes, education opportunities and healthcare services.

The model villages include 5,968 pre-fabricated or concrete housing units, benefiting 5,968 families.

A host of factors has driven the decision to establish these villages, including an increase in the number of those recently displaced to these areas, high rents due to demographic density, shortage of housing facilities, inability of people to pay rents because of scarcity of employment and low income, and overcrowded camps with the dilapidated tents.

### **Al Rayyan Humanitarian City**

'Al Rayyan Humanitarian City, located in the village of Shamarin in northern Aleppo Governorate, is one of the largest shelter projects carried out by Qatar Charity so far.

The city includes 10 villages with 1,000 pre-fabricated housing units (caravans), which provide shelter for 6,000 displaced persons. It also has a health clinic, schools consisting of 30 classrooms, a mosque and playgrounds for children.

### **Competitors Village**

The village, situated in Azaz, a district of the Aleppo Governorate in northern Syria, includes 300 pre-fabricated housing units, benefiting 1,800 displaced persons, in addition to a school, mosque and children's playgrounds.

### **City in Wadi Deif**

The city, located in northern Syria, includes 400 concrete housing units, providing shelter for 2,400 people. The housing units were allocated to families, whose homes were destroyed during the conflict, to encourage displaced families to return to their villages.

### **Village in Jarabulus**

The village, located near the Syrian-Turkish border, has 72 concrete housing units, benefiting 72 affected Syrian families. It also includes a

well and a mosque.

### **Model Village in Al-Dana**

The village includes 400 concrete housing units for 2,400 people in the Idlib rural area, in addition to a medical unit, a school, a well, a mosque and shops.

### **Model Village in Northern Syria**

The village located on the Turkish-Syrian border, consists of 400 housing units. It also includes a mosque, a medical center, a two-story school, shops, an administrative building and an artesian well.

### **Shamaryk Village**

The village, which is under construction to date, consists of 1,200 residential units, «caravans», and expected to benefit 1,200 families.

### **Three Villages in Northern Syria**

Each village consists of 100 housing units «caravans», benefiting 100 affected families.

### **Village inside Syria**

The village consists of 1,000 residential units «caravans», benefiting 1,000 families

### **Camps in the Governorates of Aleppo and Idlib**

Some 796 housing units (caravans) were provided to 796 affected families in northern Syria.

### **Zaatari Refugee Camp in Jordan**

The camp consists of 200 housing units «caravan», a mosque and a health center, benefiting 200 families.

### **Ashiaa Camp in Lebanon**

In addition to building villages for the displaced Syrians, Qatar Charity operates 15 shelter centers to house Syrian refugees in Lebanon. It also runs the Al-Awda village in Beqaa, Lebanon, providing housing units for 350 Syrian families (2,100 people), as well as a school, a mosque, a clinic and other facilities.



## UNHCR chooses Qatar Charity as advisory council member of its shelter cluster in Yemen

Qatar Charity's office in Yemen has been chosen as a member of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s shelter cluster. It was selected out of 48 organizations that come under the umbrella of the cluster.

Qatar Charity also participated in a forum for international donors dedicated to donating to shelter needs in Yemen, which was held in March in Jordan.

The advisory council of UNHCR's shelter cluster consists of six members that are Qatar Charity, the Norwegian Relief Council and the Danish Relief Council, in addition to three local associations.

The role of this council is to provide the cluster with advice and opinions on its activities and work strategy, and to view its reports, in addition to the key role, which is working as implementing partners and supporting the cluster by attracting funding from different donors for its activities.

The Yemen office of Qatar Charity is also a member of UN's shelter, food security, education, water and sanitation clusters, which organize and coordinate the activities of UN humanitarian agencies and international organizations operating in Yemen.

The office is also a member of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This membership means that its Yemen

office has become a candidate to act as an OCHA executive partner.

This membership is considered an important component of the office in order to be eligible to act as an implementing partner of UN agencies operating in Yemen, such as the World Food Program (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Besides, Qatar Charity took part in a forum for international donors organized by the shelter cluster in Jordan. The European Union, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the British Department for International Development (DFID) and other agencies and international donors participated in the forum.

The delegation of Qatar Charity included Mohammed Al Waxi, director of its Yemen office, Muhammad Taimoor Saqib, international partnership officer for Relief, Qatar Charity.

The forum aims to encourage and motivate international donors to donate for the shelter cluster in Yemen, as those affected by the ongoing conflict in Yemen are in urgent need of support.





# Qatar Charity celebrates the world's largest family of orphans

## «Rofaqa» aims to raise the number of orphans to 190,000 by the end of 2019

Qatar Charity (QC) celebrated the Arab Orphan Day in conjunction with the fifth anniversary of the "Rofaqa" initiative, which sponsors orphans worldwide.

The Arab Orphan Day was marked by organizing a mass festival at Aspire Park, in which hundreds of people, including Qatar's AFC Cup team, several media persons, social media influencers, and Qatar Charity's officials participated.

The football stars from Qatar National Team played a match with young people from the "Future Leaders" project. The festival included a cultural programme containing a variety of entertaining, coloring, and sports activities, in addition to performing arts, handcrafts, games, and competitions.

Qatar Charity has been holding the event annually for five years to integrate the students of the 'Future Leaders' into the community by organizing various activities, in addition to motivating benefactors to sponsor more orphans.

On this occasion, Qatar Charity thanked the sportspersons and media persons and all

supporters of this event, especially Aspire and Ooredoo.

### Ambition of "Rofaqa"

Qatar Charity began its journey to sponsors orphans three decades ago. In December 2013, the "Rofaqa" initiative was launched. It focusses on the issues and needs of children and orphans across the globe by launching effective programmes for their benefit.

The initiative has so far sponsored 156,000 orphans worldwide, making it the largest family of orphans in the world. By the end of 2019, Qatar Charity aims to raise the number of orphans under the umbrella of its "Rofaqa" initiative to 190,000 children.

Qatar Charity provides psychological, health, educational and social care services to its orphans, while they enjoy family life in their community. It also establishes orphanages in some countries to provide accommodation, education, training and vocational rehabilitation to orphans in order to empower them. These centers also provide educational and health services and programs to surrounding communities.

### Sponsor within Moments

Sponsorship processes can be completed within seconds by visiting ROFAQA.COM, using Rofaqa's mobile App available at the Apple Store and Google Play or by dialing hotline 44667711. It also can be made through Qatar Charity's collectors, bank deduction, and home collector service available at Qatar Charity's mobile App.

Once the sponsorship process is completed, the sponsor receives a detailed report on the sponsored person (twice a year). He can also communicate directly with the sponsored through voice and video calls, and have access to an electronic account to manage sponsorships, track deductions and view reports, in addition to providing video and photographic reports.





# Water plant ends prolonged suffering of villages in Darfur



The water project of Hishabah's villages in the South Darfur State of Sudan, which was implemented by Qatar Charity (QC) and funded by Qatar Fund For Development (QFFD), has brought major changes and new hopes to the region.

"We easily get water once the faucet is opened" said one of the women benefiting from the project, "All praise is due to Allah, the Almighty and we are grateful to the State of Qatar and its charitable organizations that made water available to us."

For many years, the village of Hishabah, 130 km from Nyala, the capital of South Darfur State, suffered from the shortages of water, especially in summer when there is no rain and human and animal are increasingly in need of water as temperatures rise.

The village's 5,000 inhabitants had to walk more than 15 kilometers for more fresh water, because the only hand pump in their area was not sufficient to meet their growing water needs.

However, all this suffering has become part of the past after Qatar Charity implemented a water plant project in the region, with a plan to supply water to homes through a main and subsidiary pumping network and build adequately equipped solar control rooms for the project.

The project, which was completed in just 30 days, is expected to create a quantum leap in the lives of the population by giving them the opportunity to set up small businesses and increase their livestock, which they often decided to sell due to the great difficulties faced by them to get water during the long summer.

The inhabitants of the village are sure that

the water project will change the pattern of production in the area, whose population depends mainly on rain for seasonal agriculture and raise limited numbers of animals due to the difficulty in getting water in summer.

However, the availability of water after the completion of the project will allow them to increase the number of herds and start small industries to produce dairy products such as milk, cheese, and utter, which can be sold in the nearby city market.

During a ceremony organized by the residents of the region to celebrate the completion of the project, the commissioner of the Kas locality said, "Qatar strives for peace and stability in the area of Hishabah and Darfur where people can enjoy safety and security."

He also noted the great economic value of the project, as it serves the inhabitants of 7 villages and provides water to 8000 people, in addition to animals.

The Hishabah water project ended the difficulties faced by the residents of the area in obtaining fresh water, owing to poor infrastructure and the absence of service projects, due to decade-long crises.

The scramble to get water from the single hand pump and the long walk for water became distant memories, thanks to the water project implemented by Qatar Charity.



# According to a UK enterprise's report Qatar Charity 'a major WASH sector player' in Bangladesh

Bangladesh faces problems when it comes to access to safe drinking water, owing to the increased salinity in groundwater of the country and contamination with unacceptable levels of native arsenic.

## Challenges of Water

According to reports, «Saltwater will completely submerge the water streams that are under the capital Dhaka. When people dig into the land for water, they will find it salty. This will affect 50 million people all over the country.»

Other studies have indicated that, «More than one in five tubular wells, about 1.5 million of them, is contaminated with unacceptable levels of native arsenic. This poison, which is often slow acting, has become evident in the early 1990s when the victims of arsenic poisoning were brought to hospitals in Bangladesh.»

The Long-term exposure to high levels of arsenic can cause skin, liver and lung cancers, diabetes, and heart diseases.

According to the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program, about 28 million people in Bangladesh or %20 of its total population live in harsh conditions in remote areas, which make up one-quarter of the country's land area. The report also revealed that bad weather contributes to increasing the salinity of water and worsening the problems with access to potable water.

## Places of Implementation

Consequently, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector is one of the key areas of Qatar Charity's work in Bangladesh. It has been working on the implementation of significant WASH projects in the country since late 2009.

Since the beginning of 2015 until mid-2018, Qatar Charity has been prolific in the provision of deep-tube-wells (DTWs) supplying over 13,000 of these on an individual village basis to those living in saline-affected areas, under the supervision of its field office in Dhaka.

Bangladesh is divided into eight administrative divisions. Each of them is named after their respective divisional headquarters. Qatar Charity has implemented WASH projects in seven divisions, which are Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet.

An assessment study was conducted on Qatar Charity's WASH projects implemented in Bangladesh from 2015 until mid-2018, under the methodology adopted by the project management, which goes through several stages.

These stages include project proposal, analysis, planning, implementation, follow-up, audit, evaluation (both internal and external), and project closure to know the impact of the project in accordance with its objectives.





## Criteria & Tools

Osman Consulting Ltd - Disaster Management Experts, a UK company, conducted this evaluation study in accordance with key criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Coherence and Impact. The evaluation team gathered information from multiple sources, including literature review, organizational data, questionnaire survey, site visits direct observation, interviews, and focus group discussion.

## Findings

The assessment study concluded the following:

- Qatar Charity is prolific in the provision of deep-tube-wells (DTWs) supplying over 13,000 of these on an individual village basis to those living in saline-affected areas, bringing positive impact on the lives of beneficiaries who have access to safe drinking water.
- The evaluation shows positive results, with the potential to improve in many areas. The evaluation team identified limitations that prevent WASH programme from having as great an impact as it could have and which might limit its long-term effectiveness.
- Qatar Charity is an effective provider of DTWs for the local community in Bangladesh. It is responsive to the needs of local people and is seen to react in a more timely manner than government

agencies.

- Qatar Charity has installed a significant quantity of high quality infrastructure, improving the lives of beneficiaries. In allowing the community to take ownership of each DTW project, Qatar Charity is reducing overheads and promoting sustainability.
- In financial terms, Qatar Charity performs well in many ways, with tight control over financial procedures to ensure funds are released in an appropriate and timely manner, with no delays in implementation. It complies with all regulations of relevant government agencies. All financial transaction are made through bank transfer, with funds only released after receiving approval from the designated authority, the NGO Affairs Bureau.
- Qatar Charity should pay more attention to the committees that govern and receive funds to build/construct DTWs and tighten financial and management controls as a matter of urgency.
- Qatar Charity should pay attention to the needs and views of women and ensure that gender as a cross cutting issue influences its WASH strategy, plan and programme and should seek to improve its own gender balance.
- Qatar Charity should join the WASH cluster and WASH working groups in order to improve coordination, strengthen learning and enhance its program's effectiveness.
- From 2015 to mid 2018, the vast majority of the





spending for the WASH programme has gone on deep tube wells (%87) with only (%13) of the budget spent on latrines. No funds appear to have been allocated to awareness raising sessions.

- According to the survey results, the profile of the population benefiting from Qatar Charity's WASH programme is predominantly female.
- One clear benefit of Qatar Charity's work indicated in the survey is in access to clean water: the great majority (%81) of DTW's are located within 1Km of beneficiaries. This is a testimony to Qatar Charity's outstanding reach to remote communities and correlates with observations made by the evaluation team of beneficiary's not traveling long distances to fetch water.
- %76.78 of interviewed people stated the water facility had been brought 2 km or more closer as a result of the Qatar Charity's intervention, giving women extra time for other activities, such as mat making, cleaning and spending more time with their children.

### Water Sufficiency

- Community members surveyed were overwhelmingly satisfied with the amount of water being received (%99 satisfaction). Through focus group discussions (FGDs) it was revealed each family pumps around 60 liters of water per day for cooking, washing and drinking.
- Although this is lower than the 25 litres per person per day recommended in humanitarian settings, beneficiaries reported that the amount of water is sufficient and there have been no problems in accessing as much water as they required.

### Latrines

- Latrines were in high demand by beneficiaries interviewed with many lamenting the poor sanitation and unhygienic state of lavatory facilities they had.

### Condition of facilities

- Almost all facilities installed by Qatar Charity were functioning (%99.53). DTWs and latrines are well designed and built on a platform that can withstand flooding, usually the main cause of dysfunction.
- A similar proportion of survey respondents reported facilities are in good condition with %96.8 of respondents describing the facilities as clean and %96.2 saying DTWs are well maintained.

### Beneficiary's Satisfaction

- The survey results, FGDs, and semi-structured interviews all confirm beneficiaries' overall satisfaction with the WASH project in their community, with almost %57 of respondents stating they are either satisfied or very satisfied.

- Beneficiaries' comments also highlight unmet need for more DTWs or latrines, with %43 requesting additional assistance.

### Relevance

- On a grassroots level, the installation of DTWs appears highly consistent with beneficiaries' requirements. In terms of improving the convenience of access to clean water for drinking and other use, the programme is a clear success
- All direct beneficiaries the evaluation team spoke to praised the project for making it easier to access a clean water source. "Only Allah knows what a blessing this has been" replied one woman when asked what difference the newly installed pump had made to her life.

### Effectiveness

- By improving access to clean water, the WASH programme has certainly achieved its fundamental objective. Villagers in areas where DTWs have been installed have less distance to travel to access clean drinking water.

### Efficiency

- The programme invests all of its funds into infrastructure, which goes to the beneficiaries. In this regard, it is highly economical. Qatar Charity clearly has a strong and cost-effective procurement mechanism. Designated volunteers and local committees carry out the construction of each WASH project to their best knowledge, saving programme expenditure.

### Sustainability

- The evaluators believe QC's global WASH programme to be financially sustainable as there will always be donors for water projects since this endeavor is considered a commendable charity in Islamic teachings.
- While evaluators saw no evidence of environmentally damaging practices or impacts, Qatar Charity could do more to ensure its WASH programme in the future includes environmentally sustainable means for the provision of clean drinking water.
- In the construction of hand-pumps and boreholes, community members were not merely passive recipients, but key drivers and overseers of projects and hence felt responsible for its success. Such ownership is an excellent foundation for sustainability.

### Coherence & Coordination

- Qatar Charity's WASH programme comply with government policies in order to get approval for projects from NGO Affairs Bureau.
- Qatar Charity is doing good work on the ground,



to the great satisfaction of its beneficiaries. But it has not thus far prioritised relationships with ministries, particularly the Government of Bangladesh, Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) at central level, or other NGO actors in the sector.

- The evaluation team was struck by how large Qatar Charity's WASH programme is, certainly in terms of outputs and spend, compared to the small staff of Qatar Charity's office in Bangladesh. The evaluation team was surprised that the office has no fulltime WASH specialist or a dedicated fulltime WASH team to deliver and monitor the programme, despite an average of over US\$2million being spent annually.

### Impact

- Qatar Charity have installed a high number of DTWs, which have led to improvements in the community and received high degree of satisfaction from beneficiaries.
- It is evident that the programme is having a positive impact on beneficiaries. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive; they are very satisfied and believe the water pumps have had a positive impact on their health and well-being. A female interviewee said, "the frequency of child diarrhoea

has been cut down dramatically," (this response was given after being asked specifically to think of any health benefits the pump had brought). The surveys of households show a significant increase in access to improved water sources within the communities.

- In the site visits the evaluation team made, the high quality of construction was evident, with no serious technical issues identified with water points. At the time of inspection, all DTWs from random selection of 2017 and 2018 pumps were functioning with no issues in either water quantity or quality.
- The water desalination plant provided by Qatar Charity has a laboratory and conducts regular water quality tests on the water provided by the unit.
- The financial resources Qatar Charity brings to the WASH sector are impressive. As part of a WASHplus Cooperative agreement, USAID committed 6\$ million over three years (with WaterAid as the main implementing partner). The financial information shared with the evaluation team by Qatar Charity indicated that annual spend for its WASH programme was US 2.36\$, so QCB is clearly a major sector player.







analysis

# Millions of refugee children going without schooling, UNHCR report shows



Four million refugee children do not attend school, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, says in a report released today. This is an increase of half a million of out-of-school refugee children in just one year.

The report, *Turn the Tide: Refugee Education in Crisis*, shows that, despite the efforts of governments, UNHCR and its partners, enrolment of refugee children in school is failing to keep pace with the growing refugee population. By the end of 2017, there were more than 25.4 million refugees around the world, 19.9 million of them under UNHCR's mandate. More than half – 52 per cent – were children. Among them, 7.4 million were of school age.

“Education is a way to help children heal, but it is also key to rebuilding their countries,” said Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees. “Without education, the future of these children and their communities will be irrevocably damaged.”

Only 61 per cent of refugee children attend primary school, compared to 92 per cent of children globally.

As refugee children get older, this gap grows. Nearly two thirds of refugee children who go to primary school do not make it to secondary school. In total, 23 per cent of refugee children attend secondary school, compared to 84 per cent of children globally.

At tertiary level, the gap becomes a chasm. Globally, enrolment in higher education stands

at 37 per cent, while only one per cent of refugees have the same opportunity – a figure that has not changed in three years.

“School is the first place in months or even years where refugee children find any normality,” adds Grandi. “Based on current patterns, unless urgent investment is undertaken, hundreds of thousands more children will join these disturbing statistics.”

The report highlights progress made by those committed to the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in enrolling an additional 500,000 formerly out-of-school refugee children in 2017. At the same time, it calls for more to be done to ensure all refugees get the quality education they deserve.

The report urges host countries to enrol refugee children in national systems, with a proper curriculum, all the way through primary and secondary school, to allow for recognized qualifications that can be their springboard to university or higher vocational training.

It further notes that countries in developing regions host 92 per cent of the world's school-age refugees and need more sustained financial support from the international community.

Finally, the report calls for stronger partnerships with the private sector, humanitarian and development organizations and governments to increase sustainable solutions for refugee education.