

areas). Every year millions of people, including children and women, require WASH-related humanitarian assistance because of natural or human induced disasters.

This identified priorities align with Pakistan's strategic national and provincial plans, including provincial sector plans (for example in Punjab and Sindh provinces where WASH sector plans are approved) and the national multi sector economic development plan, Vision 2025. Moreover, the prioritization of UNICEF focus areas emanates from provincial consultations conducted in 2016 further affirming the alignment with national and provincial targets.

In addition to its comparative advantage as a strong player in the WASH sector, UNICEF also draws on its experience in successfully implementing humanitarian interventions to strengthen the humanitarian development nexus so as to enhance resilience of communities to absorb future shocks. Owing to its very strategic role, UNICEF is a critical and indispensable stakeholder in the WASH sector providing technical support in sector coordination, service delivery and technical backstopping of government's effort, whereas other key players for example the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank focusing more on loan and grant allocation (sector financing).

3. Theory of Change for Programme Components

With an overarching vision that "By 2022, more people in Pakistan including women and children and the most deprived stop practicing open defecation, and have access and use safely managed water and sanitation services in rural and deprived urban areas," UNICEF's WASH programme will align its focus with UNICEF Pakistan's prioritized strategic goals under the Country Programme 2018-2022.

The overall **Theory of Change (ToC)** diagram (see page 10) provides the vision and multi-year change pathway on how each output will be achieved. The Theory of Change stipulates:

if national and provincial government mechanisms are strengthened to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget for gender responsive safely managed water and sanitation facilities in development and humanitarian situations and

if duty bearers have the capacity and systems to deliver equitable, gender responsive safely managed water and sanitation services (including in schools, ECDC & HCF) and

if Children, families and communities (including in schools, ECDCs & HCF) are supported to promote positive WASH practices including adopting social norms and demand for WASH services,

then millions more people including women and children and the most deprived groups are more likely to stop practicing open defecation, use safe drinking water and government will increasingly provide sufficient safely managed water and sanitation services to all.

The main assumptions in the ToC, are that WASH sector enabling environment is created, with a focus on elimination of open defecation that adequately financed, Government allocations for safe water and sanitation upscaling is actualized, implementing partners have capacity to change/create social norms and communities show no slippage, private sector brings investments to market low-cost HWT and sanitation technologies and people show willingness to pay for WASH services.

The WASH programme will primarily focus on UNICEF Pakistan's strategic goal on creating a "**Safe environment for children,**" derived from UNICEF's global Strategic Plan, and will significantly contribute toward goals on "**Children survive and thrive**" and "**All children live in a secure environment.**" The programme also will align with the country's third One UN Programme (OP-III) Outcome 6: By 2022, the resilience of vulnerable populations is

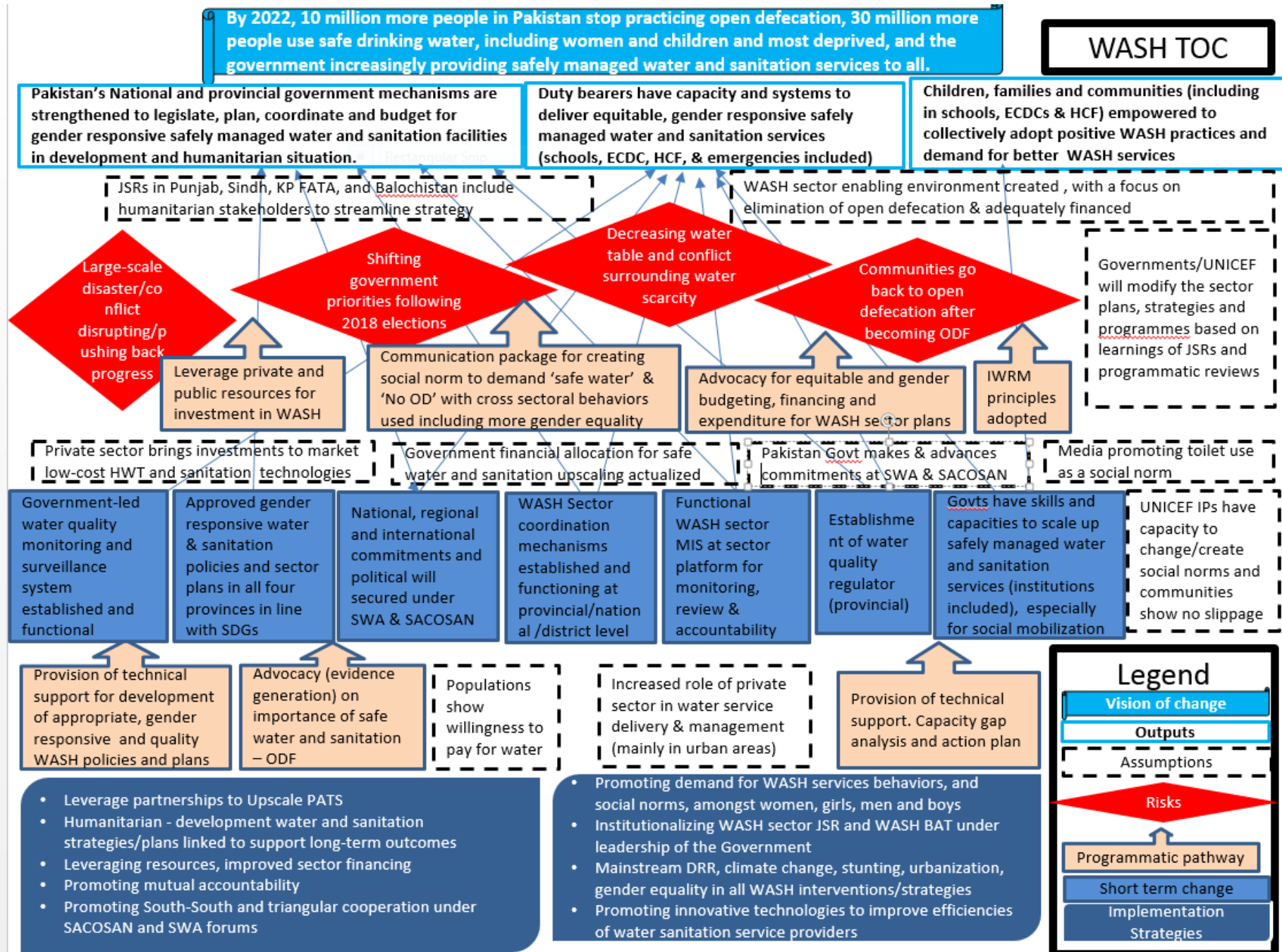
increased by addressing and mitigating natural and human induced disasters, including climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and sustainable management of natural resources, as well as with SDGs 6.1, 6.2 and 4.3. The Country Programme will continue to focus on addressing Government-prioritised WASH bottlenecks as highlighted above. Anchored on the UNICEF global WASH strategy, the programme will employ mixed, gender-responsive approaches to achieve results for all children of Pakistan.

UNICEF Pakistan will focus on **reaching 10 million people out of the 25 million who continue to defecate in the open, as well as another 43 million currently using other forms of unimproved sanitation**; this will especially include children and women, who suffer most from the consequences of poor sanitation and hygiene. UNICEF will also undertake interventions to sustain gains made on access to improved sanitation and facilitate progress toward safely managed sanitation facilities including during humanitarian situations. Critically, supporting the Government to achieve this will necessitate a **new approach by the WASH sector that models best practices to address key challenges, including community slippage back to open defecation**. In turn, this calls for additional skills and scope of work.

At the same time, while UNICEF Pakistan recognizes that 9 per cent⁴ of people still lack access to improved drinking water in hard-to-reach and water-stressed areas (mostly in Balochistan and Sindh), more emphasis will be placed on **assisting 30 million people who already have access to demand their right to safely managed water services**. Because quality of drinking water poses a major setback to achieving the safely managed water target, UNICEF will **help governments improve surveillance on water quality and enforcement of regulatory mechanisms** to hold service providers to account. Communities and duty bearers also will be supported in **water safety planning**, which presents a new area of work for UNICEF Pakistan.

⁴ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012-2013

UNICEF Pakistan Country Programme 2018-2022



The diagram on the previous page illustrates the WASH programme's Theory of Change (ToC). Below is an outline of the strategies to be adopted for the Country Programme 2018-2022:

- ***Eradication of open defecation/access to basic sanitation***: UNICEF Pakistan will continue to support improved equity in access to sanitation by focusing on the eradication of open defecation **through support to Government planning and systems strengthening, along with direct engagement with women, men and children in communities where appropriate**. Hygiene promotion (including hand washing with soap at critical times) will remain an integral part of the open defecation eradication drive. This will build on UNICEF Pakistan's significant experience in implementing large-scale sanitation & hygiene promotion interventions. This will directly contribute toward reducing stunting in children. UNICEF Pakistan will also support the improvement of contamination of water sources and transmission of polio virus and other WASH-related diseases in high-risk areas. Upstream support to Government in gender-responsive planning and capacity development will particularly focus on defining a pathway to work toward defining SDG6 targets related to "safely managed" sanitation.⁵
- ***Water supply (specifically, assistance to improved quality of water)***: The focus will be on **helping to improve the quality of water supplied, and on reaching populations without any form of drinking water** (9 per cent of population). Support in this area will largely focus on working within sector planning frameworks and will include increased engagement in urban areas with private sector service providers including private water vendors, technicians and skilled professionals providing water services directly to communities. Innovative means to reach those without access also will need to be considered, e.g. exploring financially viable business models and structures to harvest sub-surface water,
- ***WASH service delivery in institutions (e.g., ECDCs, schools, health facilities)***: The poor quality and inadequate level of WASH services also represents a standing challenge in schools, health, and ECD centres. Ministry of Education data indicate that only 56 per cent of primary schools overall have WASH services, with a similar situation found in health facilities. Moreover, if poor operation and maintenance practices of WASH services in these institutions are factored in, the situation is even worse. MHM formative research findings from Balochistan and Punjab province provide strong evidence on challenges girls go through in managing menstruation. It is against this background that WASH in institutions will be included as a priority focus area in the sector and will contribute directly to UNICEF Pakistan priorities in Health and Education.
- ***Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)***: WASH stands as one of the critical life-saving humanitarian interventions. The preparedness for potential risks through gender-responsive WASH service delivery (e.g. raised infrastructure, hand pumps and latrines in floods prone areas) will remain mainstreamed as part of risk informed WASH programming that will aim to build the resilience of communities exposed to various hazards.
- ***Social policy***: As part of the strategy to ensure that disadvantaged children access WASH services, work on social policy will focus on public finance for children with a detailed analysis of public WASH spending for children will be measured by reviewing the functional classification of budgets promoted by the World Bank in several provinces. The review will identify the budget items that directly or indirectly relate to children's access to safely managed water and sanitation services. This analysis will provide UNICEF Pakistan with evidence on

⁵ Safely managed WASH services in the Pakistan context implies: a sanitation facility not shared; faecal waste safely disposed of, with onsite/off-site transportation and treatment; presence of a handwashing facility with soap; and improved water facility that is accessible, available and free of contamination.

the per capita investment on the right of children to adequate WASH services and will allow UNICEF to advocate with provincial and federal governments on the importance to increase public finance for children in the public sector. Secondly, an analysis will be conducted on budget allocations versus budget expenditures, with the purpose of identifying bottlenecks that contribute to low expenditure in the WASH sector. UNICEF will build on experiences from other countries that has demonstrated the important role civil society mobilization and engagement could play in influencing budget allocations in favour of children.

Going forward, UNICEF Pakistan intends to remain highly influential and a key player in taking the sector agenda to the next level. Consultative workshops held in the provinces by stakeholders recommended that UNICEF play a **major role in upstream advocacy, leveraging resources; coordination; evidence generation/knowledge management; and sector financing in relatively strong provincial governments** (e.g. Punjab), while also have **some level of direct implementation in areas where Government capacity is challenged**. In the short term, reaching the unserved communities will be a priority, as highlighted above, while Government systems and overall capacity will be developed to ensure gains are sustained in the long term.

Central to these strategies are **three major outputs** that will support UNICEF's effort to achieve its vision:

Output 1: National and provincial government mechanisms are strengthened to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget for gender responsive safely managed water and sanitation facilities in development and humanitarian situations.

To address barriers in the enabling environment:

- Existing WASH policies at national and provincial level will be supported to adopt a human rights-based, gender-responsive approach and respond to emerging challenges highlighted during SDG6 consultations at provincial and national levels. Subsequently, SDG strategies and action plans will be developed for each province that build upon work done by provincial governments (e.g., provincial WASH sector master plans). Revision of national WASH policies will precede provincial rollout, commencing with Sindh and Punjab provinces. UNICEF Pakistan will support the federal Government to provide technical guidance to provinces.
- UNICEF Pakistan will focus on supporting governments and sector partners to conduct systematic annual provincial Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) that identify priority bottlenecks, as well as to integrate these reviews into planning and budgeting processes. To mitigate identified bottlenecks, strategies on financing options will be developed; service delivery levels monitored against a harmonized set of indicators; and sector progress toward achievement of SDG6 tracked. UNICEF also will focus on strengthening mutual accountability relationships at national and provincial levels, using the WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (WASHBAT) to conduct the JSRs, including a focus on the gender-responsiveness of interventions. The annual JSRs will facilitate provincial WASH commitments by the highest political leadership and will be consolidated at federal level to inform national commitments to be presented at Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meetings and at South Asian Conferences on Sanitation (SACOSAN). South-South partnership and triangular support to implementation strategies will be used. High-level commitments are expected to influence WASH budgetary allocations and result in increased sector financing. These harmonized commitments are envisaged to enhance ownership of sector stakeholders, along with improving implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- UNICEF Pakistan will support the Government to develop an advocacy and communication plan that will leverage appropriate platforms, including strategic consultative events where evidence can be shared, to

influence budget preparatory processes. An evidence base of WASH sector studies – e.g., the Sustainability Check study, service delivery assessments (SDAs), and analyses from provincial datasets such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey/MICS, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement/PSLM and Management Information Systems/MIS – will be harnessed to inform these processes. Part of the communication efforts will include multi-year WASH sector mass media and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) interventions to reinforce community mobilization efforts, thus contributing to creating positive social norms for women and men in relation to WASH practices. UNICEF will empower communities to have their voices heard at district-level budget preparations and in identification of development projects, through advocacy with newly elected local government representatives.

- UNICEF will support provincial governments’ Planning & Development Departments to bring local governments and PHED, along with other departments including Education, Nutrition, Health, Women’s Development, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and other WASH sector stakeholders/institutions, to one JSR forum. This arrangement may however vary from province to province. A review of existing WASH sector coordination mechanisms, both for humanitarian and development work, will also be carried out.
- A methodological process will be undertaken to define mandates, roles/responsibilities, and key steps that must be followed to enhance sector coordination. The process will include sector-specific contextual analysis of political, economic, and social factors which drive sector governance, as well as institutional vulnerabilities and capacities at all levels, involving all stakeholders.⁶ For this, extensive consultation at provincial and national levels will be undertaken, to agree upon a strategy and action plan to strengthen Government- led coordination during the first years of the Country Programme.

IF	THEN	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>if policies at national and provincial level will be supported to adopt a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach and respond to emerging challenges</p> <p>if governments and sector partners conduct systematic annual provincial Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) that identify priority bottlenecks, as well as to integrate these reviews into planning and budgeting</p> <p>If the Government is supported to develop an advocacy and communications plan that will leverage appropriate platforms, including strategic consultative events where evidence can be shared, to influence budget preparatory processes</p>	<p><i>...then</i> it is more likely to lead to more equity-based gender responsive, disaster risk advised planning, and Implementation of sector plans and policies, and more likely there will be improved allocation of public resources to WASH and more reliable data leading to more equitable and quality WASH services, and <i>hence</i> leading to more people including women and children and most</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt makes and advances commitments at SWA & SACOSAN • Government financial allocation for safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion upscaling actualized • In addition, increasing efforts to address gender and other inequities in plans, programmes and budgets in all provinces thus giving positive momentum that can lead to scaling up of WASH interventions • Political and bureaucratic willingness and capacity to implement policies and sharpen the equity and gender focus in

⁶ Maskall, Ken. *Methodological Process for Strengthening National Humanitarian Coordination*.

If WASH sector coordination mechanisms, both for humanitarian and development work are strengthened,	deprived groups being likely to stop openly defecating, use safe drinking water and governments will increasingly provide safely managed water and sanitation services to all	WASH sector plans and budgets at all levels.
If mandates, roles/ responsibilities are clarified		

Output 2: Duty bearers have capacity and systems to deliver equitable, gender responsive safely managed water and sanitation services (schools, EDCs & HCF included) including for those affected by emergencies

In consultation with WASH sector partners, the ToC articulates this output’s focus on addressing bottlenecks related to the capacity of duty bearers to deliver equitable services, as defined by the SDGs. UNICEF Pakistan programmes already have had relative success in advocating for improved access to basic sanitation, as demonstrated by the Punjab government’s increased capacity to replicate sanitation programmes. However, more advocacy is needed for governments to mobilize resources at scale to address key challenges such as sustainability and moving from basic sanitation to safely managed sanitation and water services, in an equitable and rights-based manner.

UNICEF will model the PATS Plus Programme in the context of the SDGs. PATS Plus is not a new approach, but rather, a modular programme that supports provincial governments to integrate additional WASH packages into the existing PATS approach. PATS Plus offers girls and women- as well as boys and men- an opportunity to participate in identifying their community’s sanitation needs, planning to meet them, and creating/ reinforcing a new set of social norms that enhance their dignity, health, safety, and improved freedom through improved sanitation options. It will particularly address deficiencies in the current PATS programme such as sustainability, basic service level in institutions (schools to have at least one star status) and adaptability to urban environments, while adding new elements that help to ensure a bottom up as well as top down community and institutional WASH approach, all while responding to country contexts such as preparedness for potential emergencies both natural and human induced and taking climate change adaptation measures into consideration. The broader aim will be to strengthen systems and support the Government to adopt comprehensive and gender-responsive WASH programmes to achieve SDG targets addressing the supply, demand and quality aspect of the bottleneck.

Specifically, PATS Plus Programme will incorporate the following elements:

- Sustainability of sanitation programmes will be boosted by extended support to community-level structures, from the current 12 months to 18 months implementation. Gender-balanced community structures such as Village WASH Committees (VWCs), as well frontline workers, will have their roles clearly defined and strengthened under a sustainable monitoring framework.
- Water safety and security will be integrated in Community Action Plans (CAPs) calling upon communities to take up actions linking up with the effort of duty bearers, for example, mapping potential water sources during droughts, floods and so forth, or conducting semi-annual community bacteriological water quality tests using simple techniques will enhance the capacity of district and provincial

departments to plan mitigation measures effectively. Further engagement with private sector especially in underserved areas will also be explored.

- DRR and climate change adaptation measures will be mainstreamed, providing greater opportunities to strengthen community’s risk education and resilience to withstand disasters in relation to WASH needs. Resilience will be built through greater participation of minorities and the most vulnerable groups, particularly women, in resource allocation and WASH committees. The importance of safe spaces for women and girls will be emphasized during humanitarian situations, as well as a continued focus on privacy walls around latrines and laundry areas; lighting in camps; and gender-appropriate location of latrines and provision of inside locks on latrine doors. Research will be conducted to understand women’s and men’s differential needs throughout the WASH in Emergencies cycle.

- Pakistan has incorporated UNICEF’s globally successful 3-Star Approach to WASH in Schools, which is designed to ensure healthy habits are taught, practiced, and integrated into daily school routines through simple and inexpensive steps. The approach is incremental, with schools graduating from one to three stars. In Pakistan, WASH in Schools will focus on the first star, which highlights achieving behavioural change toward basic hygiene practices of drinking safe drinking water, as well as using toilets and washing hands with soap in a communal activity involving students, teachers and parents’ associations meeting gender specific requirements. Specific guidance packages will be explored for incorporation into national WASH in Schools packages, sensitizing teachers to provide support to menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and exploring linkages with health systems. Similarly the approach to improving WASH in health facilities will be further developed and incorporated into programming. These will be a potential convergence opportunity with UNICEF Pakistan’s Education, Health, Nutrition and Child protection programmes working on similar initiatives targeting children and adolescents.

- UNICEF Pakistan also will provide technical support to enhance capacity needs assessments of duty bearers and define road maps to strengthen both human and institutional capacities. Capacity building of District WASH Committees, which have representation from relevant government departments and civil society partners, will aim to improve their effectiveness and accountability in developing and tracking progress of district WASH plans.

IF	THEN	ASSUMPTIONS
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<p><i>If</i> an implementation strategy is standardized and proven approaches/models are available to all partners to adopt through capacity building, <i>if</i> all partners are more flexible and committed to eliminating Open Defecation and start implementing towards achieving SDG targets <i>if</i> sector partners deploy the required human resources, systems, and institutional arrangement at national, provincial, district and Union Council level</p>	<p>... <i>then</i>, it is likely to have a functional system, effective institutions and responsive line departments that can deliver equitable, gender responsive safely managed water and sanitation services (schools, ECDCs & HCF included) including for those affected by emergencies <i>hence</i> leading to more people including women and children and most deprived groups are more likely to stop practicing open defecation, use safe drinking water and governments will increasingly provide safely managed water and sanitation service to all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government is willing and able to lead mainstreaming and resource flexible delivery models and focus resources on disadvantaged areas and children. • Provincial governments remain committed to eradication of open Defecation and to SDG commitments. • Government invests in scaling up PATS (+) packages in all districts. • For safely managed water supply and safely managed sanitation interventions, the assumption is that UNICEF’s work will result in proven, scalable and costed models that provincial governments can expand, and that Government’s current interest in WASH SDGs will continue,
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Output 3: Children, families and communities (including in schools, ECDCs & HCF) empowered to collectively adopt positive WASH practices and demand for better WASH services

Social and behaviour change will be at the core of UNICEF’s efforts to achieve this output. To achieve this output women, men, girls and boys in communities will be empowered to take collective action for improved hygiene and sanitation behaviours and also to hold relevant line departments accountable for the provision of equitable WASH services. Prevailing norms such as social acceptability of open defecation among rural communities will be addressed .

Specifically, the Programme will undertake the following:

- Innovative platforms including technology based systems like RapidPro and U-Report will be used to galvanize community/ youth based networks to promote meaningful engagement of citizens including youth to demand for WASH services.
- A comprehensive social and behaviour change intervention will be needed if behaviours are to be changed and sustained. Bottleneck analyses including formative research will be conducted to understand the key determinants and causes – including both drivers and risks – that govern women, men, girls and boys’ willingness to own and use a latrine and practice handwashing with soap at critical times and sustain these practices years after being declared free of open defecation. UNICEF will build the capacity of local partners to use participatory mobilization techniques to strengthen community structures such as village sanitation committees and youth networks to cultivate champions thus holding dutybearers to account for better WASH services. Private sector engagement will be explored to leverage corporate companies innovative marketing and communications campaigns to compliment

UNICEF’s interpersonal communications initiatives on key behaviour change themes such as hand washing with soap and menstrual hygiene.

- Under PATS Plus Programme, UNICEF will lead communities up the WASH “SDG ladder” following a gradual process, from a “basic WASH package” to a “safe WASH package” and, finally, a “comprehensive Government- led WASH package.” The “basic WASH package” focuses on community behaviour change, envisioning sustainable open defecation-free villages by ensuring consistent toilet use and the presence of household latrines. The “safe WASH package” will continue to advocate for basic-level services while at the same time focusing on the more ambitious aspects of safety and quality of services and facilities. Lastly, in the “comprehensive Government-led WASH package,” efforts are intensified to enable provincial and local governments to take the lead in ensuring sustainable and equitable service delivery at scale.
- An ‘Inequities in WASH’ study and a ‘Sustainability Check’ study that analyzes social norm determinants contributing to slippages in sustainability of latrine use and water supply schemes; and the 2015 evaluation of the UNICEF supported SPSP intervention have produced analyses and evidence that point to the importance of C4D programming in achieving WASH results. UNICEF will build on successes such as the impact of household and community behaviour change communications campaigns in educating and creating awareness, as well as catalyzing dialogue and collective action towards achieving ODF communities.

IF	THEN	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><i>If</i> children, families and communities understand and get convinced on the benefits of use of safe water, toilet and hand washing practice and challenge social norms,</p> <p><i>if</i>, the poorest families are supported to have access to basic WASH services</p> <p><i>if</i>, community based structures are supported to sustain results</p>	<p><i>...then</i>, it is more likely that communities demand for quality and sustainable WASH services sustaining the norm and behaviour of using WASH services, hence leading to more people including women and children and the most deprived groups being likely to stop practicing open defecation, use safe drinking water and that government will increasingly provide safely managed water and sanitation service to all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive WASH SBCC strategies and interventions will be in place and promoted by all stakeholder • Institutional and resource capacity is in place to respond to the demands of communities • Extensive societal platforms such as media are in place promoting toilet use as a social norm

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Note for the Record

Subject: **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

As part of the development of the [REDACTED] and in accordance with recommended practice, the UNICEF Country Office [REDACTED] has undertaken an initial screening of all proposed activities within each draft programme component to assess their potential impact on the environment.

The Country Office applied the recommended assessment methodology as described in the PPP Manual, Chapter 6, Section 3 (the Manual's 2011 version), namely Checklist 1 "Initial Screening". The completed checklist attached to this note reflects that the Country Office considers that the programme components contemplated in the draft Country Programme Document, submitted to the UNICEF [REDACTED], should have no impact on the environment.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Attachment 1 – Checklist 1 "*Initial Screening*"

[REDACTED]

Checklist 1- Initial Screening

Does the proposed programme or project contain activities that fall under one or more of the following categories? If the answer is **NO**, and EIA is not required, and the process is complete

- Extraction of water (e.g., groundwater, surface water, and rain water) NO
- Disposal of solid or liquid wastes (e.g., human faeces, animal wastes, used supplies from a health centre or health campaign) NO
- Use of chemical (e.g., pesticides, insecticides, paint and water disinfectant) NO
- Use of energy (e.g., coal, gas, oil, wood and hydro, solar or wind power) NO
- Exploitation of natural resources (e.g., trees, plants, minerals, rocks, soil) NO
- Construction work above household level (e.g., hospital or school) NO
- Changing land use (deforestation, forestation, and developing industrial housing or recreational centres) NO
- Agricultural production (e.g., growing crops, fish farming) NO
- Industrial production (e.g., small scale town/village workshops) NO

