

WASH Program Strategic Note ICO WASH Program

April 2019

- The Ministry of Science and Technology (Environment and Water Technology Research Department) does research on dealing with water shortages;
- The Ministry of Transport (Directorate of Meteorological Monitoring) has a mandate to predict precipitation and carry out related modeling;
- The Ministry of Health and Environment has several programs focused on desertification and climate change.

4. Theory of Change

Based on the current analysis of the WASH situation in the country, it appears that children, adolescent and their families are not accessing and/ or using safely managed WASH Services. The WASH programme will ensure that more children, more adolescents and their families access and/or using safely managed WASH Services during the new programme cycle. For the programme to achieve the desired change, two main preconditions are necessary through the following change pathway:

If

The political will is mobilized to extend more support to the WASH sector, and Iraq strengthens the WASH Sector Enabling Environment including all 5 building blocks, and Iraq strengthens the WASH sector governance and the service delivery model with clearer accountabilities (i.e. policy maker, service provider and regulator), and Iraq improves its sector investment levels

Then

The WASH service levels will improve both qualitatively and quantitatively,
 More children and their families will have access to safely managed WASH Services,
 The Iraq people's confidence levels in utilities will improve,
 More Iraqi people will use municipal services and pay their bills, hence, improving sustainability, and
 The social contact will be strengthened.

Assumptions and Risk:

Assumptions

- Donors will continue supporting the WASH Sector;
- High-level political commitment exists, and expenditure is prioritized to deliver equitable and sustained WASH services to the most in need, especially in peri-urban areas;
- The Government of Iraq have adequate capacity including financial and human resources to deliver, manage and then to sustain WASH services.

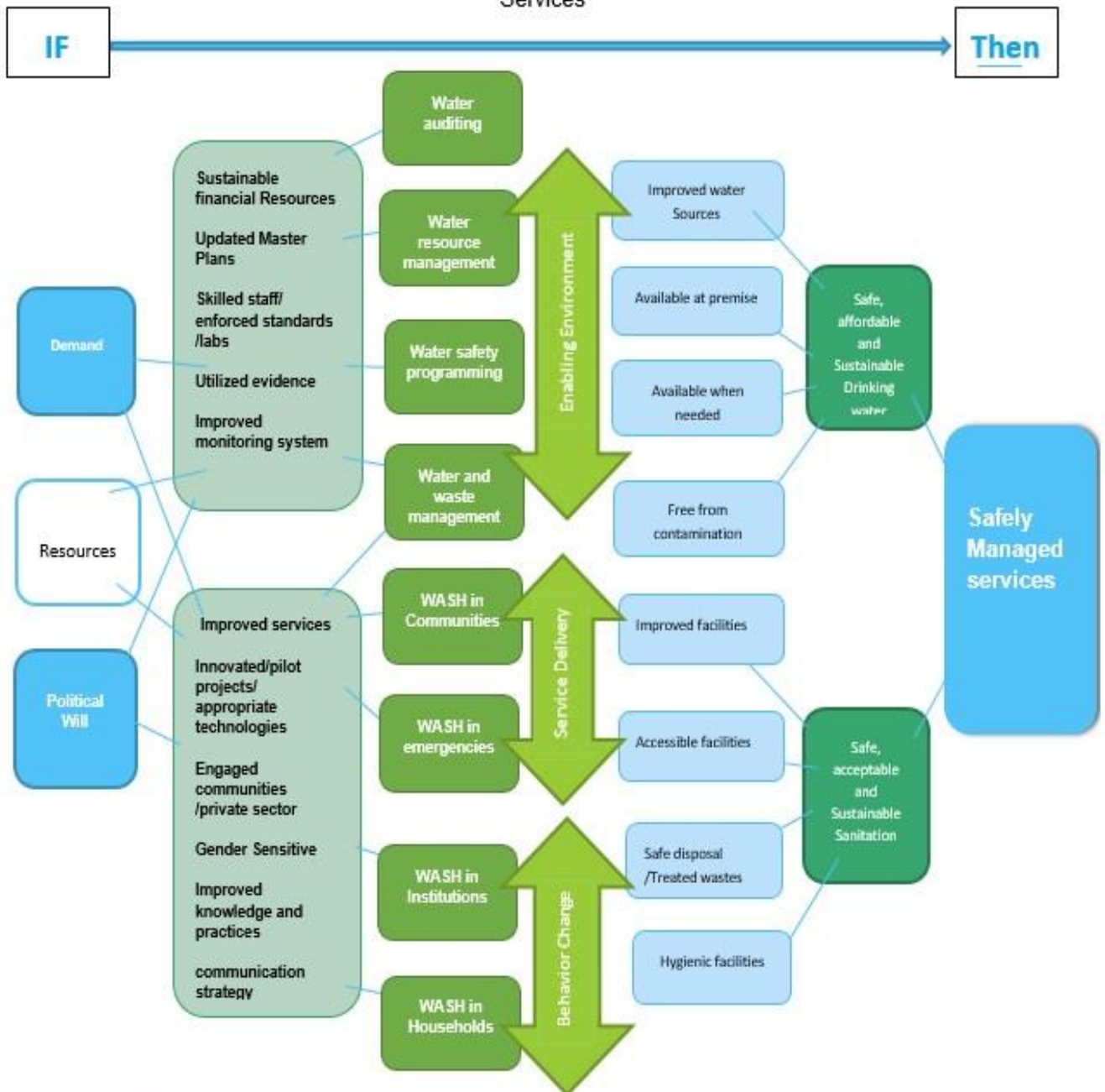
Risk

- Iraq will not face another armed conflict in the next coming years.



Theory of Change

WASH Target: More Children and their families are using safely managed WASH Services



[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

