Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Jan-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA21413

BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Project ID	Project Name	Parent Project ID (if any)
Bolivia	P161731	Rural Water Access Project	
Region	**Estimated Appraisal Date**	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	30-Jan-2018	02-Apr-2018	Water
Financing Instrument	**Borrower(s)**	**Implementing Agency**	
Investment Project Financing	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) / Vice Ministry (VAPSB) / Program Coordination Unit (UCP)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve access to drinking water for low-income populations in rural areas.

Components

Component 1: Investments in Drinking Water Infrastructure
Component 2: Project Implementation and Monitoring

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	1.30
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	4.40
International Development Association (IDA)	45.60
Total Project Cost	**51.30**

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

In 2015, the population of Bolivia stood at approximately 11 million – 31 percent of which lived in rural areas. Boosted by gas and mining exports and rapidly increasing public investment, economic growth averaged roughly 5 percent per year since 2004. Strong economic growth in combination with prudent macroeconomic management has allowed for sizeable fiscal and current account surpluses. High dependence on commodity exports renders the economy, however, vulnerable to downturns in export prices and/or international demand for such exports. The rapid decline in export prices has affected the growth rate in 2016, and has resulted in fiscal and external deficits.

This fast-economic growth has resulted in a substantial reduction of poverty and inequality. Higher commodity prices, and a dynamic domestic demand allowed for a rapid reduction in unemployment, both in rural areas – where most of the poor reside – and for non-tradeable sectors in urban areas. Subsequently, the average income of the population increased rapidly from US$ 1,007 in 2000 to US$ 3,095 in 2015. The improvement in incomes has been especially pronounced for the bottom 40 percent, who saw their incomes increase more rapidly than the non-poor population. About 55 percent of the poor and 38 percent of the extremely poor live in urban areas.

Bolivia's geographical characteristics, socioeconomic particularities and weak institutional frameworks – both at the central and decentralized levels – render it highly vulnerable to climate change[1]. The retreat of glaciers and more frequent and intense extreme weather events have had severe impacts on the welfare of Bolivia's population and its economy. Between 2002 and 2012 the country faced 10,503 natural disasters (including 3,967 floods and 1,472 droughts) affecting over 1.1 million households.2 More recently, the drought in 2016 affected 51 percent of the country's municipalities in seven Departments. The cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba, Potosi, Oruro, and Sucre experienced water rationing that affected a large proportion of their population. Predicted impacts of climate change in the country indicate that changes in rainfall patterns, together with more extreme temperatures, will reduce water resource availability, while watershed degradation and changes in land use have an adverse impact on water quality.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Access to improved water supply services (as defined for the Millennium Development Goals) increased at the national level from 68 percent in 1990 to 85 percent in 2015. Progress was also made during the past decade in reducing the gaps in service provision between rural and urban areas, as access to improved water in rural areas increased to 66 percent in 2015, compared to 94 percent in urban areas. Hence, the service gap between poor and rich is still considerable in rural areas. The Government has invested heavily in the sector in the past decade, especially but not limited to the MIAgua program, for a total amount of BOB1.9 billion (equivalent to US$ 273 million in current prices), that has provided water supply and sanitation services to more

[1] World Bank (2011): Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
[2] World Bank, Quantitative Analysis of the Impact of Floods in Bolivia, March 2017 (mimeo)

than 358,000 households in Bolivia. Yet, there is still a significant population of people that lacks access to improved water supply services. Almost 1.2 million of this unserved population resides in rural areas. About 82 percent of those lacking access to safe water supplies live in rural areas in almost 18,000 communities of less than 500 inhabitants, where overall water supply coverage is less than 60 percent[3]. Progress on the sanitation front has been slower, with access to sanitation in rural areas increasing from 28 percent in 1990 to 43 percent in 2016; in urban areas, access to sanitation stood at 66 percent in 2016. Open defecation declined over the same period from 46 to 17 percent.

In January 2013, the GoB launched the 2025 Patriotic Agenda. This national plan aims to eradicate extreme poverty and translates the country's increasing economic prosperity into well-being in local communities. In 2015, the Government launched the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES for its Spanish acronym – *Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social*) that operationalizes the Patriotic Agenda and aims to increase access to secure water to 80 percent in 2020 in rural areas and increase sanitation coverage in rural areas to 60 percent in 2020.

The Patriotic Agenda constitutes the basis for a series of ambitious government programs[4] including *Cosechando Agua Sembrando Luz (CASL)*. The CASL program aims to provide access to water supply and energy (at the household level and at health and education facilities) to rural communities facing high levels of poverty (as per the GoB's poverty classification based on the Census 2012 data[5]) and where access to water supply and energy coverage significantly lags that of other rural populations. The proposed Rural Water Access Project will be implemented under the CASL program. The Bank Project will provide rainwater tanks to around 10,000 households, 100 schools and 100 health posts, which is equivalent to 22 percent of the targeted households and 31 percent of the targeted health and education facilities.

The water and sanitation sector is made up of various institutions. The MMAyA and its Vice-Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (VAPSB) are the sector authorities responsible for water and wastewater policies, technical standards and norms, and budgeting for sector investments when these are prioritized by the central government. The provision of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) services is the responsibility of municipal governments. In rural areas, water services are managed by Community WSS Committees (CAPyS) while in the case of individual household solutions like rainwater harvesting a more household based management approach is used. The *Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social en Agua Potable y Saneamiento* (AAPS) is the agency that regulates the provision of water services and awards the authorization to service providers (EPSAS and CAPYS in rural areas). The sector investment projects are implemented by several national entities, including: the *Entidad Ejecutora de Medio Ambiente y Agua* (EMAGUA), the *Fondo Nacional de Inversión Productiva y Social* (FPS), and the *Unidad Coordinadora de Programas* (UCP), while the *Servicio Nacional para la Sostenibilidad de Servicios en Saneamiento Básico* (SENABSA) is tasked with improving the institutional capacity of the CAPyS and implementing community development programs in WSS projects.

Donors are active in the rural water sector. The GoB has secured funding from the Financial Fund for Development of the Plata Basin (FONPLATA), with US$10 million earmarked for water supply and energy, to provide services to 1,524 households and 18 schools and 18 health posts in the Department of Potosí; and the

[3] Access to safe water supplies in large rural communities was 81 percent in 2016

[4] Other government programs include 'MIAgua' to improve access to water and wastewater services; and *'Plan Vida'* that supports poor communities in Cochabamba and Potosi by promoting initiatives that increase income.

[5] The Government classification has five categories. Only the two lowest categories will be the focus of the CASL Program.

Italian Development Corporation, that will provide 40 million euros earmarked for rural water supply only, targeting 6,000 households in the Departments of Oruro and Potosí. The FONPLATA funded project is already on-going. With these three-secured funding (FONPLATA, the Italian Development Corporation and the World Bank), 39 percent of the total targeted households will receive the benefits of secure water.

C. Higher Level Objectives to which the Project Contributes

The proposed Project would contribute to the achievement of higher level objectives of the GoB. The Patriotic Agenda (2015-2025) focuses on providing universal access to basic social services, including water supply by 2025. The Project would help the GoB to meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets of achieving 100 percent drinking water coverage by 2025.[6]

The Project is fully aligned with the World Bank Country Partnership Framework (CPF).[7] Improved access to water and sanitation services in rural areas will help to improve social inclusion and poverty reduction. The Project would also contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals that calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030. Access to water services also provides poor households with better health outcomes (through safer drinking water supplies) and allows them to undertake more productive activities, while enhancing their resilience to climate change by increasing the use of scarce water resources more optimally. By addressing inadequate access to basic services in poor rural remote areas, the Project would support the Bank's Twin Goals. The Project will also contribute to reducing poverty through the prevention of water-related diseases, health and associated out-of-pocket expenses, cognitive development, mortality rates, educational attainment, particularly for women, children and vulnerable populations. It will also help to generate time savings.

D. Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to improve access to drinking water for low-income populations in rural areas.

The Project would benefit households and public institutions (mostly schools and health centers) in rural areas of Bolivia. The Project would target beneficiaries from unserved households in areas with the highest levels of poverty and the lowest access to safe and secure water supply. The Project is expected to benefit more than 35,000 people residing in households in rural remote areas with rural water services, and 300 beneficiaries (teachers and health workers) residing in schools and health centers. In addition, 90,500 people will benefit indirectly from investments in water supply provision in schools and health posts. The poor population in these rural remote areas would especially benefit from the project interventions as it will result in time savings, and quality of life improvements

Key indicators to measure progress towards achievement of the PDO include:

- People provided with access to improved water sources (Corporate Results Indicator).
- People provided with access to improved water sources – Female

[6] *http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Bolivia/1/INDC-Bolivia-english.pdf*

[7] Report No. 82173-BO, discussed by the Board on December 8, 2015.

E. Project Description

The gap in access to water supply services is largest in Bolivia's dispersed rural areas. The Project aims to reduce the access gap especially among the poorest and most vulnerable in the country. To identify these populations, the Project would use a set of eligibility criteria[8] to screen participating communities. The Project will ensure to fund investments that, at the end of the Project, provide water supply services to the prioritized communities.

Component 1: Investments in Drinking Water Infrastructure (US$48.15 million)

This component will finance goods, works (including engineering designs) and consultant services (including construction supervision and Community Development). The infrastructure solutions will be simple, robust with low maintenance requirements, and the communities and local governments will participate in the selection of infrastructure solutions.

Sub-Component 1.1: Investments in Water Infrastructure (US$45.40 million). This sub-component will improve access to safe drinking water for households, schools and health posts in rural areas especially during the dry season that can last up to 8 months in the target areas, and will increase the resilience of the population to secure water. The Project will use rainwater harvesting technology that will capture rainwater from rooftops which will be subsequently stored in cisterns to provide a minimum of 10 liters of drinking water per day per person to an average family of 3.5 members. Storage capacity will contribute to the beneficiaries' ability to cope with prolonged periods of drought, which are expected to be longer due to climate change. The benefiting households will provide an in-kind contribution to the cost of the infrastructure. The infrastructure, roof improvements, tanks and wells which will be financed by the Project, will be transferred through the municipalities to the beneficiaries, who will be in charge of its operation and maintenance. The combination of these technologies will contribute to coping with variability of water resources due to climate change. This component will address the very basic needs for drinking water supply in the targeted areas benefitting up to roughly 10,000 families, 100 schools and 100 health posts. This sub-component will also support the provision of basic water and sanitation services to schools and health posts. The training of children and youth in improved hygiene practices will make use of improved school and health posts infrastructure.

Sub-component 1.2: Community Development and Capacity Building (US$2.75 million). Given the Project's focus on remote and unserved rural populations, this sub-component will include innovative approaches and activities in community development and hygiene promotion which are based on experiences gained in other countries and, in maternal and child health projects implemented in Bolivia. This sub- component will finance goods and services aimed to develop the community and household organization and skills needed to plan, organize, and facilitate the implementation, and management of individual household solutions in highly dispersed communities, schools and health posts. The Project will support the implementation of activities, including educational and communication materials, to promote behavior change at the community and household levels that will include water treatment and safe storage at the household level, handwashing, and safe disposal of human excreta.

[8] The eligibility criteria have been further described in the Operational Manual of the Project.

The National Rural and Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy and a baseline study, which was recently concluded[9], will inform the design of the Project's community mobilization and hygiene promotion strategies. They will include a more prominent role for school teachers and community health agents. The sub-component will also provide technical assistance to develop the institutional capacities of municipalities to comply with their responsibilities in providing water and sanitation solutions, develop investment plans and design climate change resilient technical solutions. Additionally, municipalities will be supported through the provision of equipment and technical assistance to monitor basic information of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Information System (SIASAR).

Component 2: Project implementation and Monitoring Component (US$ 3.15 million)

This component will fund the incremental Project management and administration costs of the UCP to coordinate, implement, and monitor Component 1. It will also fund financial management, procurement and safeguards related activities and monitoring and evaluation programs. Monitoring will comprise a combination of initiatives that include the recently concluded baseline study that interviewed a sample of participating communities (and determined their current water and hygiene behaviors), and measure progress in implementation and satisfaction.

The Ministry of Environment and Water will be the implementing agency of the proposed Project. A Project Coordination Unit (UCP) will be established for the implementation of the project. The UCP will have the responsibility for all fiduciary aspects of the Project and the contracting of project audits. The municipalities in which the communities and households that are selected are located, will participate in sub-component 1.1 and 1.2 of the Project, especially in the selection of communities, the implementation of the subprojects and the provision of back-up support to the participating communities.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will be implemented in communities identified as the poorest in Bolivia (Categories A and B), which are located in 6 ecoregions. According to the National Census 2012 data, approximately 85 % of the target population are indigenous people (IP). The municipalities located in the zones where the project will be implemented, are extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change and there is a high level of risks associated with extreme drought due to low rainfall and the lack of access to sufficient water resources. The ESMF identified geographically potential sites where projects will be developed (municipalities) and assessed the potential socio-environmental impacts and measures to mitigate them (flora, fauna, soil, social, etc.) The ESMF defined all the needed requirements to comply with the WB policies and safeguards, health and safety issues, and the Bolivian regulatory framework. Also, extensive stakeholder consultation took place during project preparation, and will continue through implementation (through the community

[9] Relevant information that came out of the baseline study included socio economic data such as that 26 percent of women had no school education in comparison to 11.6 percent of men; and that 13.8 percent of the households interviewed had a woman as a head of household. The baseline study confirmed the low access of the target communities to improved water supply (17.2 percent of Households during the dry season). It also depicted a critical situation in access to improved sanitation (10 percent of households have a latrine or a toilet), and hygiene practices, with 32.5 percent of households treating drinking water, 61.5 percent of family members practicing handwashing before eating, and 4.5 percent washing their hands after defecating. The responsibility of fetching water relies mostly on the heads of household (men and women) and their partners, and to a lesser extent on children.

development program). The ESMF includes an Environmental Management Plan that will be submitted to contractors at the time of the submission of proposals. Also, in compliance with Bolivian environmental regulations, , an environmental license must be obtained from the environmental authority before the execution of any work or project. The Environmental Law and its regulations have provided mechanisms to ensure the environmental management of Programs and Projects similar to the Rural Water Access Project. The project has a national scope, but initially the Altiplano and inter-Andean valleys will be prioritized

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Juan Carlos Enriquez Uria, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Angela Maria Caballero Espinoza, Social Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Project does not generate significant negative impacts. To ensure compliance with the World Bank environmental policies and safeguards, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was prepared. The ESMF defined all the requirements to comply with the WB policies and safeguards, health and safety issues, and the Bolivian regulatory framework. Also, extensive stakeholder consultation took place during project preparation, and will continue through implementation. In compliance with Bolivian environmental regulations, before the execution of any work or project, an environmental license must be obtained from the environmental authority. The Environmental Law and its regulations have provided mechanisms to ensure the environmental management of Programs and Projects like the Rural Water Access Project.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project will be solely focused on the provision of water services in households, health posts and schools and is therefore not in any way impacting natural habitats.

Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will be solely focused on the provision of water services in households, health posts and schools and is therefore not in any way impacting forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project will be solely focused on the provision of water services. As such, it will not provide funds for the purchase of pesticides, nor will it result in a change in pesticide management within the community.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Chance findings during construction activities is the reason for triggering this OP. The policy is triggered as a precautionary measure to avoid adverse impacts on the country's diverse cultural and historical resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	A Social Assessment (SA) and a Social Management Framework of national scope was prepared by the borrower considering the 6 ecoregions in Bolivia. Per the National Census 2012 data, the SA identified that approximately 85% of the target population are indigenous people (IP). Aymara with 20,7% and Quechua with 45,36%, represent the majority indigenous groups in the project area,; another 25 indigenous groups and the Afrobolivian community, are also present. Given that Indigenous Peoples are the overwhelming majority of direct project beneficiaries, OP/BP 4.10 is trigged and the elements of an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) such as the cultural pertinence approach; free, prior and informed consultations during the project cycle and participatory planning processes, are included in the overall project design. Given this, separate IPPF or IPPs were not required. During preparation, free prior and informed consultations were undertaken in each ecoregion. Eight (8) workshops were conducted between March and August 2017 that collected opinions and suggestions from 302 people from 41 municipalities. About 30% of the participants were women and their needs, positions and interest around the project were identified. Representatives of regional and local indigenous organizations and municipal authorities participated in the consultation processes. Throughout the consultations and other

		information collected for the SA, the following mitigation measures were identified: (i) extended eligibility criteria to ensure pertinence and transparency for the beneficiaries; (ii) integrate traditional indigenous authorities and municipal authorities in the full project cycle to permanently inform households and communities in their native languages; (iii) beneficiaries whose houses are located in “solares campesinos” and “pequeñas propiedades”, will subscribe a Letter of Commitment to ensure their houses won’t be sold for a 5 years’ period. This requirement will enable the investment. Community Development (DESCOM) which is the designed mechanism to participative planning, includes educational and communication activities to induce knowledge, attitude and behavioral changes, involving men, women and children. The DESCOM component will work on specific issues to strengthen the benefits of the project. The project impacts might be favorable to gender equity given they will facilitate activities inside the domestic sphere, which is still the primary space of women’s development in rural areas of Bolivia. The communication strategy of these Programs will ensure cultural adequacy, bringing oral materials in native languages, given that most of the population living in these areas are functional illiterate. The Social Assessment document is included in the Social Management Framework and was disclosed in country and on the World Bank’s external website on January 11, 2018.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is not trigged since land tenancy, assets and economic incomes of beneficiaries will not be affected.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project will depend on the use of rainwater harvesting as the source of secure, safe drinking water, and does not build any infrastructure than rainwater harvesting tanks that are very small and will be setup close to the house.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will depend on the use of rainwater harvesting as the source of secure, safe drinking

		water, as such it will not depend on either international or national ground or surface waters.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No project activities are contemplated in disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

No large scale or significant and irreversible negative social impacts are foreseen. Given the project activities will include only small works, technical assistance and training activities, issues such as labor influx and correlative problems, are not expected. The proposed Project interventions will require specific service providers that will be contracted for implementing the civil works. A few skilled workers from outside the communities will guide a majority of unskilled local workers. The presence of outsiders in the community will be limited to at most 3 months depending on the size of the community and the number of tanks to be constructed. Since the planned activities do not represent major construction challenges, no significant risks or negative environmental impacts are expected. The potential adverse environmental impacts during the construction, operation and maintenance stages, are site-specific, reversible and can be readily mitigated.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

Considering the current conditions of poverty and economic discrimination suffered by rural indigenous populations in the project area, the proposed Project can have a positive social impact. Different strategies to include women's participation during the project cycle, might also increase the opportunities for women's decision taking during the participative planning processes and communities public life.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Vice Ministry of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation (VASP) has prepared the Social Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Framework; VASP is familiar with the World Bank social safeguards and have satisfactory procedures in place for ensuring mitigation measures and the use of participative planning processes. Key to implementation will be the incorporation of needed social measures in the Project Operation Manual and Bidding documents.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Direct beneficiaries are community members and local governments since the investments in drinking water supply will be constructed for households, schools and health posts. During the preparation of the project, the beneficiaries were consulted and broad community support to the proposed Project was given.

Cultural pertinence approach, procedures for free, prior and informed consultations and participative planning processes have been included as part the project cycle.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
11-Jan-2018	11-Jan-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Bolivia
11-Jan-2018

Comments

http://www.mmaya.gob.bo/uploads/Programa_Cosecha_de_Agua_MARCO_DE_GESTION_AMBIENTAL_Y_SOCIAL.pdf

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
11-Jan-2018	11-Jan-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Bolivia
11-Jan-2018

Comments

http://www.mmaya.gob.bo/uploads/Programa_Cosecha_de_AguaEvaluacion_Social_y_Marco_de_Gestion_Social.pdf

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?
Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?
No

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?
Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?
Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?
Yes

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?
No

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?
Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?
Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?
Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?
Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?
Yes

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APPROVAL

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