

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

REGIONAL

**SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE RURAL WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
(SIRWASH) PHASE II. KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION AND COORDINATION**

(RG-T4842)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Team Leader: Velasquez Rodriguez, Manuela (INE/WSA); Alternate Team Leader: Machado, Kleber B. (INE/WSA); Attorney: Barragan Crespo, Enrique Ignacio (LEG/SGO); PSG Coordinator: Garcia Cortessi, Leonardo (GPS/REM); Moreno Montoya, Nicolas (GPS/GCM) Team Members: Capobiango, Gabriela Vieira (INE/WSA); Guerrero Rivera, Marilyn Ivette (INE/WSA); Mendez Torrico, Eddy Gustavo (INE/WSA); Toro Moreira, Teresa (INE/WSA);

REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE RURAL WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (SIRWASH) PHASE II. KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION AND COORDINATION RG-T4842		
PROJECT SUMMARY		
Operation Type:	Technical Cooperation	
Sector:	WATER AND SANITATION	
Subsector:	INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	
TC Taxonomy:	Client Support	
Project Number under the Operational Support Taxonomy:	N/A	
Technical Responsible Unit:	INE/WSA-Water & Sanitation	
Unit with Disbursement Responsibility (UDR):	INE/WSA-Water & Sanitation	
Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE		
To strengthen knowledge management and strategic communication for the rural WASH sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, by generating, organizing, and disseminating lessons learnt and tools from the SIRWASH initiative, while ensuring effective program coordination and sustained dialogue with participating countries and partners. The TC will support the development of communication strategies, knowledge products, and regional recommendations, as well as the operational implementation and alignment of activities through a dedicated coordination mechanism.		
FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Financing Type	Fund	Amount in US\$
TCN - Nonreimbursable	PSC - Project Specific Contribution Account	235,200
Total IDB Financing		235,200
Counterpart Financing		0
Total Project Budget		235,200
Donors:	N/A	
Disbursement Period:	24 months	
Execution Period:	24 months	
ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
N/A		

I. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVE

1.1 Diagnostic.

1.2 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regional context in access and quality of rural wash services. In LAC, access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) remains a critical challenge, affecting millions of people. In 2023, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) reported updated global data on WASH coverage. In LAC, only 53% of the rural population has access to safely managed water services (drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination), compared to 80% in urban areas, with substantial disparities between countries. The rural population across the four SIRWASH countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, and Peru) totals approximately 42 million people. Among them, only Brazil and Peru report data on safely managed drinking-water services to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), with 73% of Brazil's rural population and 23% of Peru's having access to water that is available on premises, when needed, and free from contamination. In contrast, Bolivia and Haiti report coverage only for the "at least basic" service level, with 81% and 43% of their rural populations, respectively, accessing "improved sources", that do not necessarily meet quality or continuity standards. This situation means that more than 5 million people in rural areas in SIRWASH countries still rely on unimproved, surface, or limited water sources, and over 15 million cannot guarantee continuous, safe, and reliable water services.

1.3 Despite reporting efforts, no reliable data exists for safely managed sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households, and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite in rural areas across the region. However, estimates suggest approximately 75% coverage for at least basic service. Open defecation persists at 5% (JMP, 2022), and 14% of the population still relies on limited or unimproved sanitation facilities. In rural areas of the four SIRWASH beneficiary countries, access to safely managed sanitation services remains a major challenge. None of the countries currently report data under the safely managed sanitation service level. Overall, 42% of the rural population, approximately 17.9 million people, rely on limited, unimproved, or shared sanitation facilities, including 8% (around 3.4 million) who still practice open defecation. Only 58% of the rural population has access to at least basic sanitation services, which do not guarantee safe disposal or treatment of excreta. These figures underscore persistent gaps in quality, safety, and environmental health across rural areas of the region, and in SIRWASH countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Haiti and Peru).

1.4 Inequalities in rural WASH. Persistent structural inequalities continue to shape the availability, quality, and sustainability of WASH services in rural Latin America and the Caribbean as limited access is strongly correlated with socioeconomic, gender, and ethnic disparities, particularly affecting historically marginalized populations. Indigenous populations, who predominantly reside in remote or hard-to-reach rural areas, face some of the most severe gaps in service provision. These inequalities often remain invisible due to the lack of disaggregated data: only about 60% of countries in the region collect WASH access data for indigenous communities, hindering effective planning, monitoring, and targeted policy responses.

- 1.5 According to WHO/UNICEF (2023)¹, women and adolescent girls (aged 15 and above) are mainly responsible for water collection in households where sources are located off premises, accounting for 63% of cases compared with only 26% where men are responsible. Recent evidence shows that this “feminization of water collection” not only consumes a major share of women’s productive time but also leads to physical strain, reduced labor force participation, and diminished quality of life, excluding them from income-generating activities and education (Sahoo & Rath, 2025)². The JMP further notes that the reliance on shared sanitation facilities disproportionately affects women and girls, as well as older persons and persons with disabilities, due to concerns around privacy, safety, and accessibility, and highlights that girls aged 15-19 are less likely to participate in work, school, or social activities during menstruation compared to women aged 20-49, connecting WASH inequalities with gender and age dimensions. Finally, while women are often more engaged in caregiving responsibilities and in securing water and sanitation when adequate infrastructure is lacking, they remain underrepresented in the institutional management and governance of service providers, limiting the extent to which decisions effectively address their specific needs.
- 1.6 **Key challenges for universal, quality and sustainable rural WASH services.** The key challenges and determinants contributing to gaps and inequalities in access and quality in rural wash services, include: (i) Policies, programs, regulations, and initiatives often fail to recognize the specific characteristics of rural contexts, such as the absence of differentiated tariff and execution schemes adapted to dispersed populations, and the limited integration with health, education, and environment sectors (multisectoral approaches)³; (ii) Lack of capacities and knowledge for the design and execution of rural wash projects, such as limited expertise in water safety planning, climate resilience, and community-based sanitation models; (iii) Limited resources and capacities at both institutional and local levels to ensure adequate and sustainable operation of rural water and sanitation systems, including the absence of certified and recognized professionals working in rural areas; (iv) Lack of sustainability of rural wash services⁴, often related to insufficient technical assistance to community management structures and rural operators, weak operation and maintenance plans, and technologies poorly adapted to local contexts; and (v) Insufficient financial resources and visibility of rural challenges, related to limited municipal budgets, lack of evidence and the low prioritization of rural WASH in national investment agendas. These challenges reflect the lower visibility and prioritization historically given to rural areas compared to urban zones, which concentrate larger populations and can be served through more conventional approaches. At the same time, municipalities and rural service providers, often community-based and voluntary, play a key role in

¹ Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000–2022: special focus on gender. New York: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), 2023

² Feminization of water collection and marginalization of women: the realities and reasons” (Sahoo & Rath, 2025)

³ According to data from the United Nations and World Health Organization survey known as GLAAS, by 2021, 67% of countries in the region had plans and policies with specific measures to serve populations in dispersed and rural areas, as well as mechanisms to monitor progress in access; also same survey shows that for hard reach areas, only 1 in 4 countries has a specific budget, and in most cases, Indigenous populations are not taken into account.

⁴ Although there is limited data at the regional level, reports of sectoral institutions as Utilities Superintendence in Colombia state that, out of 620 systems, 36% were not operational (2014).

extending and maintaining rural WASH services, but face the challenge of attracting and retaining qualified personnel, a critical factor for strengthening rural services.

- 1.7 **The IDB and rural WASH.** IDB has a strong commitment to promote access to WASH services in rural areas of LAC, where historically, access and quality levels of services have lagged urban areas. Between 2010 and 2025, the IDB's Water and Sanitation (WSA) Division approved 50 operations and 24 technical cooperations (TCs) in 18 countries in the region, with an investment of over US\$1.055 million in rural areas. These investments have not only focused on building infrastructure but have also strengthened the capacities of providers and sector institutions and placed significant emphasis on community development through behavioral change and inclusion focus. Also sectoral reform programs including rural subsector strengthening were completed in several countries, as Bolivia or Honduras. An analysis of the experiences in the IDB's implementation of rural programs reveals key lessons learned such as the importance of ownership by the government authorities; the integration of programs with other sectors; the analysis of the actual capacities of the implementers integrating actions for institutional strengthening; and the integration and appropriate coordination of the social and community work. While there is no execution model that is applicable to all contexts, the recognition of these key aspects in the design of the implementation and operation models is decisive for achieving the goals and impacts desired. IDB implements key actions at regional level and in the selected countries directed to rural areas through technical cooperation, pilots or special initiatives.
- 1.8 **Strategic partnerships.** The IDB's efforts to improve rural WASH services in Latin America and the Caribbean are strongly supported by key alliances with strategic partners. Among them, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE) stands out as a driving force behind the SIRWASH initiative, playing a key role in strengthening the enabling environment for rural WASH, generating evidence, and promoting innovation and policy reform across participating countries. Likewise, Spanish Cooperation has played a central role through the Spanish Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean (FECASALC), contributing to the universalization of quality, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive services. Additional contributions from initiatives such as AquaFund, Lazos de Agua (in partnership with One Drop Foundation, Coca-Cola Foundation, PepsiCo Foundation, and FEMSA Foundation) have further expanded the reach and impact of IDB-led actions in the rural subsector.
- 1.9 **SIRWASH (Sustainable and Innovative Rural WASH) Phase I.** The first phase of the Sustainable and Innovative Rural Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services Program (SIRWASH I) was implemented from 2020 to 2025, with the objective of strengthening the policy, knowledge, and innovation environment, and building the institutional and local capacities required to deliver sustainable and quality WASH services in rural areas. With regional scope but special focus on 4 countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Haiti and Peru), Phase I made significant progress by promoting knowledge exchange, developing context-specific policies, and piloting new technologies, through following key outcomes: (i) Policy: At least 7 policies, guidelines, and instruments were influenced by SIRWASH activities; and rural WASH presence was increased, with over 1,704 WASH sector specialists participating in seminars, dialogues, online open courses, webinars, or global and regional events; (ii) Institutions and Capacities: More than 21 partnerships were established to exchange knowledge and best practices, and to invest more and better in the rural sector; investment loans dedicated to rural areas

totaling over US\$400 million integrating SIRWASH activities through improved designs or implementation mechanisms; and 81 local entities were engaged and strengthened in both technical and social aspects to improve rural WASH services and management; and (iii) Innovation: 12 pilot projects received support through SIRWASH, contributing to addressing rural WASH challenges.

- 1.10 **Lessons learned.** Main lessons learned from SIRWASH I can be grouped into four key areas: (i) Relevance – Having dedicated grant resources for rural areas proved crucial in maintaining government interest and engagement. It enabled the development of tools that considered the unique characteristics and challenges of rural contexts; (ii) Governance – From the outset, each participating government appointed a SIRWASH focal Point, this was instrumental in accelerating implementation, fostering the creation of a SIRWASH community, and facilitating the exchange of best practices across countries; (iii) Donor Relations – Maintaining continuous dialogue with SDC was essential to building trust, adapting to political shifts, and ensuring smoother and faster implementation; (iv) Execution – Approving each technical cooperation and initiating activities took longer than anticipated. This delay should be factored in when communicating expected outputs and outcomes to the donor on an annual basis; and (v) Strategic use of data: The program for its first phase, required integrate data to track progress against the established outcomes, which must be appropriately considered to consolidate the results of both phases at the end of SIRWASH phase II. These lessons learned were considered in the design of Phase II of the program. Regarding governance, the proposed framework for the second phase aims to strengthen coordination and collaboration mechanisms with sectoral institutions. This phase of the program also aims to involve various departments within the beneficiary institutions and counterparts, as well as other sector stakeholders and partners involved in the management of rural WASH services.
- 1.11 **SIRWASH (Sustainable and Innovative Rural WASH) Phase II.** Building on the extensive experience of the IDB and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), as well as the lessons learned during SIRWASH Phase I, there was an opportunity to continue and amplify the results previously achieved, advancing the enabling environment for rural WASH services in Latin America and the Caribbean. Phase II of the program focuses on consolidating institutional advancements and scaling up tools, instruments, and knowledge to reach broader audiences. A special effort will be made to capitalize on the knowledge generated and disseminate it widely through a comprehensive communication strategy. These actions will enhance training initiatives, promote the adoption of good practices, and support regional knowledge exchange mechanisms. As result, these efforts aim to inform the design, implementation, and governance of rural WASH services that are context-appropriate, institutionally sustainable, and better aligned with territorial and sectoral realities.
- 1.12 **Objective.** The objective of the present TC is to strengthen knowledge management and strategic communication for the rural WASH sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, by generating, organizing, and disseminating lessons learnt and tools from the SIRWASH initiative, while ensuring effective program coordination and sustained dialogue with participating countries and partners. The TC will support the development of communication strategies, knowledge products, and regional recommendations, as well as the operational implementation and alignment of activities through a dedicated coordination mechanism.

- 1.13 The SIRWASH project was developed in response to a request from the Swiss Government, through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), for the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to implement it. Its first phase, running from 2020 to May 31, 2025, was funded by SDC with a budget of US\$4.5 million. The project's goal was to strengthen policies, knowledge, and innovation, while building the capacities required to deliver sustainable, high-quality WASH services in rural areas of Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, and Peru.
- 1.14 SIRWASH Phase I made significant progress by promoting knowledge exchange, developing context-specific policies, and piloting new technologies.; consequently, SDC requested to IDB implement a second phase of SIRWASH project. The present TC is part of The Facility RG-O1733 which seeks to capitalize, institutionalize and scale up the interventions conducted under Phase I, with the final development goal of increasing access and quality of water, sanitation, and hygiene services in rural communities of targeted countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti and Peru) by developing adequate public policies and strengthening institutions and capacities.
- 1.15 **Strategic Alignment.** The operation is consistent with the IDB Group's Institutional Strategy "Transforming for Scale and Impact" ([CA-631](#)). It directly contributes to the strategy's three overarching objectives: (i) reducing poverty and inequality, by improving the availability, quality and sustainability of water and sanitation (W&S) services in rural areas with high levels of unmet basic needs; (ii) addressing climate change, by supporting adaptation measures and enhancing the technical and management capacities of service providers to increase the resilience of W&S systems; and (iii) bolstering sustainable and inclusive growth, by promoting the use of innovative instruments, tools, and sectoral strategies to scale up effective and context-appropriate service delivery approaches across countries, in coordination with national and subnational governments.
- 1.16 Additionally, the TC is aligned with the Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy for Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth (GN-2710-5) in the priority areas of promoting access to infrastructure services and improving infrastructure governance to increase efficiency in the provision of these services. In the rural WASH context, this alignment is reflected in actions aimed at building the institutional capacity of community-based service providers, developing sustainable and culturally appropriate management models, and promoting technically sound, climate-resilient solutions adapted to territorial realities.
- 1.17 The TC is also aligned with the Water and Sanitation Sector Framework (GN-2781-13), which outlines key lines of action including universal access to quality services, environmental sustainability, strengthened governance and financing, and improved operational efficiency, with particular emphasis on rural and dispersed areas. Furthermore, the TC is aligned with other IDB-led initiatives, such as the "Improving Climate Resilience by Increasing Water Security in the Amazon Basin" program (FP261), funded by the Green Climate Fund, which supports climate adaptation and water security in rural and indigenous communities across six Amazonian countries, including Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia. This comprehensive approach addresses persistent social and territorial inequalities and fosters more inclusive, efficient, and climate-resilient rural water and sanitation service delivery.
- 1.18 In addition, the operation will coordinate with the activities and results of other TCs in WSA with focus on rural areas financed by the Coca-Cola Foundation, the AquaFund,

or FECASALC/LAIF (several of these TCs are currently under preparation in 2025, as CR-G1008 or RG-T4643), among others, and will be implemented within the framework of the Rural Water and Sanitation Strategy of IDB. These complementary initiatives will support knowledge generation, capacity building, and the development of planning and monitoring tools that are essential to improve the sustainability and resilience of rural WASH services. The coordination between the rural oriented TCs will contribute to maximizing impact and fostering synergies in the implementation of rural programs across the region.

- 1.19 **Donor.** The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will support TC's operational execution, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and the dissemination of lessons learned to support rural governance, institutional capacity and sustainability of results.

II. COMPONENTS

- 2.1 **Components.** To achieve its objective, the Technical Cooperation (TC) is structured into two interrelated components that aim to consolidate knowledge and ensure effective coordination. These components are designed to enhance learning, visibility, and engagement, while supporting the strategic and operational execution:
- 2.2 **Component 1 – Knowledge management and dissemination for the rural WASH sector (US\$99,200).** This component will focus on strengthening knowledge management and dissemination to enhance learning, visibility, and the uptake of lessons learnt and tools developed under SIRWASH. It will finance the design and implementation of a communication strategy to compile, systematize, and share key knowledge products and experiences generated during the program, with a focus on gender and diversity to ensure that insights and solutions are inclusive, context-sensitive, and responsive to the needs of traditionally underserved populations. Specifically, the component will support: (i) the development and dissemination of technical notes, summaries, and learning materials that capture the main achievements and lessons learnt across all components as well as the dissemination of reports synthesizing lessons learnt and providing strategic recommendations for the rural WASH sector, with the aim of informing future policies, programs, and cooperation efforts at national and regional levels. Non-consulting services and travel will be also covered when needed to dissemination and knowledge management purposes related to the objectives of the TC.
- 2.3 **Component 2 – Program coordination and operational support (US\$136,000).** This component will ensure effective coordination, monitoring, and operational management of the technical cooperation. It will finance the recruitment of a program coordinator and operational assistant to support the day-to-day implementation of activities across all components, including administrative, logistical, and financial tasks. The program coordinator will work closely with IDB specialists and teams to ensure alignment with strategic objectives and will maintain regular dialogue with participating countries and implementation partners to facilitate coordination, promote engagement, and ensure responsiveness throughout the program. The coordinator will also support reporting processes, event organization, and knowledge management tasks, ensuring consistency and fluid communication between the IDB, executing agencies, counterparts, and key stakeholders.

2.4 **Expected Results.** The main expected results are related to knowledge and operational products that have been disseminated through networks, global in person or virtual events, or capitalized through policies and programs:

- 5 Knowledge and operational products disseminated or capitalized through policies and programs.

2.5 **Beneficiaries.** This Technical Cooperation (TC) has a regional scope focused on strengthening knowledge management and dissemination across Latin America and the Caribbean, while maintaining a specific focus on the four countries that participated in SIRWASH Phase I (Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, and Peru) to ensure continuity with the previous phase and deepen the consolidation and impact of its results, also fostering broader regional learning and adoption of successful experiences. The Bank will also liaise in each of the four countries with other government entities involved in rural WASH, and with regional and local governments to promote the integration and coordination within the sector. Direct beneficiaries in each country include Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) in Bolivia, National Foundation of Health (FUNASA), from the Ministry of Health in Brazil, National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) in Haiti, and Ministry of Housing Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) in Peru. This support will be formalized through letters of request and no objection from the designated country liaison offices identified as beneficiaries, which will be requested by the Bank prior to initiating activities in the respective country. Potential beneficiary countries include Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, and Peru, which have expressed interest through the SIRWASH Facility (RG-O1733). Their integration as beneficiary from this TC depends on each country's formal request for support. Bolivia have already submitted such requests, while the inclusion of Peru, Haiti and Brazil will be considered once its official request is received.

III. BUDGET

3.1 **Budget.** The total budget for this TC is US\$235,200, which will be financed with the resources of SIRWASH Sustainable and Innovative Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services Facility (RG-O1733)⁵.

3.2 Resources of this project to be received will be financed by Swiss Agency for Development (SDC) through a Project Specific Grant (PSG). A PSG is administered by the Bank according to the "Report on COFABS, Ad-Hocs and CLFGS and a Proposal to Unify Them as Project Specific Grants (PSGs)" (Document SC-114). As contemplated in these procedures, the commitment by SDC will be established through a separate Administration Agreement. Under such agreement, the resources for this project will be administered by the Bank.

Components	SDC	Total US\$
Component 1. Knowledge management and dissemination	99,200	99,200

⁵ Budget comes from the SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). Of the total US\$2,117,647 funded by SDC for this program, 5% (US\$105,882) is allocated as an administrative fee, as established in the facility document RG-O1733.

Component 2 – Program coordination and operational support	136,000	136,000
Total	235,200	235,200

IV. EXECUTION STRUCTURE

- 4.1 **Executing Agency.** The Executing Agency will be the Bank, through the Water and Sanitation (INE/WSA) Division. Since this is Research and Dissemination (RD) TC, the IDB will execute this operation in accordance with OP-619-4 Annex 2. INE/WSA will be responsible for the administration, planning, disbursements, control and supervision of the financial resources allocated to this TC, as well as all activities related to the adequate preparation and programming of the operation, under the supervision of Project Team Leader. Activities developed in any country in the region will be coordinated with the respective INE/WSA specialists in Country Offices (COF), and, if necessary, when activities are developed in a specific country, with liaison authority in the country and/or sector officials. The project team will be responsible for the preparation and submission to the donor of the project reporting in compliance with the stipulations of the Administration Agreement and RG-O1733.
- 4.2 The team will be led by the Chief of the Water and Sanitation Division and will be composed of specialists from the Water and Sanitation Division, including staff from Headquarters and Country Offices. The team leader will be based at Headquarters to ensure proper coordination of the execution of all activities at the regional level and to oversee activities at the country level. Additionally, IDB country specialists, who are experts in the water and sanitation sector with backgrounds in engineering or economics, will lead activities and sector dialogue in each of the selected countries, bringing solid experience in executing water and sanitation interventions through ongoing operations and technical cooperations. The project team will not initiate any activities in Peru, as beneficiary country, until a formal letter of request is received from the designated authority within the country.
- 4.3 The project team will be responsible for the preparation and submission, to the donor of the project reporting, in compliance with the stipulations of the Administration Agreement.
- 4.4 **Knowledge products.** The knowledge products of the TC will be delivered and approved by the team leader (INE/WSA Specialist), with support from the SIRWASH coordination team and the Bank's specialists in SIRWASH countries, as well as appropriate government agencies (particularly at the local level), local community organizations, and implementing partners of the different activities to be financed by this operation. The Team Leader will be responsible for the supervision, follow-up, and approval of all products. Given the nature of the products to be developed through this TC, all content will be made available to every country which requests it.
- 4.5 The TC will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based on a request by SDC, in accordance with the Bank's Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), through the Water and Sanitation (INE/WSA) Division.

- 4.6 **Procurement.** All procurement to be executed under this Technical Cooperation have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be hired in compliance with the applicable Bank policies and regulations as follows: (a) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulation on Complementary Workforce (AM-650) and (b) Contracting of services provided by consulting firms in accordance with the Corporate procurement Policy (GN-2303-33) and its Guidelines.
- 4.7 **Execution and Disbursement Period.** The Bank will contract individual consultants, consulting firms, and non-consulting services in accordance with the Bank's current procurement policies and procedures for Bank-executed operations. The activities to be executed are included in the Procurement Plan (Annex B) and will be contracted in accordance with Bank policies as follows: (a) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulation on Complementary Workforce (AM-650) and (b) Contracting of services provided by consulting firms and non-consulting providers in accordance with the Corporate procurement Policy (GN-2303-33) and its Guidelines. The resources of the TC will be executed over a period of two years following its approval. The disbursement unit of the IDB for SIRWASH will be INE/WSA.
- 4.8 **Monitoring, Reporting, and Supervision.** The implementation will be monitored through the following mechanisms: (i) technical working meetings between the Bank and the consultants; (ii) review by the Bank and the beneficiary entities of the technical reports to be submitted by the consultants; (iii) coordination meetings incorporating Focal Points in SIRWASH countries, IDB specialists and SDC representatives as well as steering committees and established mechanisms in The Facility RG-O1733.
- 4.9 All activities under this TC that receive, manage or use information that may contain personal data or sensitive information shall follow the provisions of the Bank's Personal Data Privacy Policy (GN-3030) and its Guidelines (GN-3030-5).

V. POTENTIAL RISKS

- 5.1 The major risk during the execution of this TC is the limited engagement or availability of key sectoral actors and counterparts to contribute actively to the validation and dissemination of knowledge products. To mitigate this, the TC will rely on the established SIRWASH coordination mechanisms, and IDB staff in country offices will lead follow-up and articulation efforts with relevant institutions. Another risk is the low uptake and application of lessons learned, tools, and strategic messages produced under the TC. To address this, the proposal includes the development of a tailored communication strategy with strong visual and narrative components, and targeted dissemination efforts that promote use among decision-makers, practitioners, and cooperation partners. The TC will also prioritize synthesis products that convert technical outputs into actionable messages and practical guidance for rural WASH policy and programming.
- 5.2 **Intellectual Property Rights.** The knowledge produced within the framework of this TC shall be the property of the Bank and may be made available to the public under a Creative Commons license. However, at the request of the beneficiaries, the intellectual property of such products may also be licensed to the beneficiaries.

VI. EXCEPTIONS TO BANK POLICIES

- 6.1 This operation does not have any exception to Bank policies.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

- 7.1 This TC will not finance feasibility or pre-feasibility studies of investment projects with associated environmental and social studies; therefore, it is excluded from the scope of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework.

REQUIRED ANNEXES:

- [Client Letter](#)
 - [Results Matrix](#)
 - [Terms of Reference](#)
 - [Procurement Plan](#)
-