

Individual Project (IP) of the SIRWASH Facility (RG-O1733)

Technical Cooperation (TC) Document

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Sustainable and Innovative Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SIRWASH) phase II. Sustainability and enhancement of rural wash governance and south south cooperation in LAC
▪ TC Number:	RG-T4843
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Velasquez Rodriguez, Manuela (INE/WSA) Team Leader; Machado, Kleber B. (INE/WSA) Alternate Team Leader; Capobiango, Gabriela Vieira (INE/WSA); Garcia Cortessi, Leonardo (GPS/REM); Pereira, Tiago Pena (INE/WSA); Barragan Crespo, Enrique Ignacio (LEG/SGO); Inchauste Daza, Adriana (INE/WSA); Torres Medina, Francisco Jose (INE/WSA); Mendez Torrico, Eddy Gustavo (INE/WSA); Guerrero Rivera, Marilyn Ivette (INE/WSA); Rodriguez Ramirez, Fabian Andres (INE/WSA); Moreno Montoya, Nicolas (GPS/GCM); Matthieussent Romain, Sarah C. (INE/WSA) Alternate Team Leader; Capobiango, Gabriela Vieira (INE/WSA); Garcia Cortessi, Leonardo (GPS/REM); Pereira, Tiago Pena (INE/WSA); Barragan Crespo, Enrique Ignacio (LEG/SGO); Inchauste Daza, Adriana (INE/WSA); Torres Medina, Francisco Jose (INE/WSA); Mendez Torrico, Eddy Gustavo (INE/WSA); Guerrero Rivera, Marilyn Ivette (INE/WSA); Rodriguez Ramirez, Fabian Andres (INE/WSA); Moreno Montoya, Nicolas (GPS/GCM); Matthieussent Romain, Sarah C. (INE/WSA)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	N/A
▪ Beneficiary:	Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Project Specific Contribution Account(PSC)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$786,565.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	October 2025
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms and Individual consultants, and non-consulting services
▪ Prepared by Unit:	INE/WSA-Water & Sanitation
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	INE/WSA-Water & Sanitation
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2030: Transforming for Scale and Impact	Sustainable, resilient, and inclusive infrastructure; Gender equality and inclusion of diverse population groups; Targets poor populations; Supports sustainable economic growth; Institutional capacity, rule of law,

and citizen security; Public sector policy and management; Gender equality; Diversity; Indigenous People
--

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 **Objective.** The objective of the present TC is to consolidate and strengthen rural water and sanitation governance and service sustainability at the regional level, with a particular focus on SIRWASH countries, by enhancing institutional capacities, fostering knowledge exchange, and supporting the adoption of normative instruments, monitoring systems, and planning tools tailored to rural contexts. The operation will promote collaboration among sector stakeholders regionally and globally, and advance regulatory frameworks and sustainability strategies with a focus on gender, resilience, and South-South cooperation.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 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-O17331 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 (WASH) services in rural communities of targeted countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti and Peru) by developing adequate public policies and strengthening institutions and capacities.
- 2.4 **Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regional context in access and quality of rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services.** In LAC, access to adequate WASH services remains a critical challenge, affecting millions of people. In 2023, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (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 Programme (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

¹ SIRWASH – Sustainable and Innovative Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Phase II.

still rely on unimproved, surface, or limited water sources, and over 15 million cannot guarantee continuous, safe, and reliable water services.

- 2.5 **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. Limited access is strongly correlated with socioeconomic, gender, and ethnic disparities, particularly affecting historically marginalized populations. According to the WHO (2024), women and girls aged 15+ are primarily responsible for water collection in 7 out of 10 households, compared to just 3 out of 10 for their male counterparts. Girls under 15 (7%) are also more likely than boys (4%) to fetch water. 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. According to the JMP², the use of shared sanitation facilities disproportionately impacts women and girls, as well as older people and persons with disabilities. Adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 are also less likely to attend work, school, or social activities during menstruation compared with women aged 20 to 49. Across all income groups, both adolescent girls and women face challenges that have not been fully captured in global monitoring, particularly in relation to access to sufficient menstrual materials, the ability to manage menstruation-related pain, and feeling comfortable seeking medical care.
- 2.6 **Access to basic water and sanitation services is further stratified by wealth and poverty levels, with higher-income groups enjoying significantly better coverage.** Meanwhile, 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.
- 2.7 Despite reporting efforts, no reliable data exists for safely managed sanitation - 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).
- 2.8 **Key challenges for universal, quality and sustainable rural WASH services.** The key challenges and determinants contributing to gaps and inequities 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 and the

² JMP Report “Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2020-2024” (WHO, JMP, UNICEF).

need for multisectoral approaches³; (ii) Lack of capacities and knowledge for the design and execution of rural wash projects; (iii) Limited resources and capacities at both institutional and local levels to ensure adequate and sustainable operation of rural water and sanitation systems; (iv) Lack of sustainability of rural wash systems and solutions not appropriated to the community⁴; and (v) Insufficient financial resources and visibility of rural challenges.

- 2.9 **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 \$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 sound 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.
- 2.10 **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.
- 2.11 **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

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).

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 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 20 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 integrated 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.

- 2.12 **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, as it allowed the development of tools tailored to 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 into account when communicating expected outputs and outcomes to the donor on an annual basis; and (v) Strategic use of data: In its first phase, the program required integrated data to track progress against the established outcomes. This element 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. In terms of governance, the new framework aims to strengthen coordination and collaboration mechanisms with sectoral institutions, while also fostering the participation of different departments within the beneficiary institutions, counterparts and other stakeholders and partners involved in the management of rural WASH services.
- 2.13 **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.

- 2.14 **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.
- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 **Alignment with Country Strategies.** This technical cooperation (TC) is aligned with the country strategies of the IDB with Brazil, Haiti, Peru, and Bolivia.
- In Brazil, the operation contributes to the [Country strategy 2024–2027](#) (GN-3243-3) with pillar: (i) "Enabling the Green Transition and Strengthening Climate Resilience", specifically through the objective of build inclusive and resilient cities by expanding rural WASH infrastructure and access; (ii) "Accelerating Growth Through Strong Institutions and Enhanced Productivity", with a focus on strategic objective strengthen the public sector sustainability and government efficiency; and (iii) "Advancing a New Social Agenda for a Prosperous and Inclusive Country", by supporting strategic objective strengthen policies for the protection and welfare of women and diverse population a strong emphasis on gender equality, inclusion, and cross-cutting priorities such as climate action, institutional capacity, rule of law, and citizen security.
 - In Haiti, the operation supports the [Country strategy 2017–2021](#) (extended, GN 2904) contributing to Two strategic areas and objectives: (i) Render key services more accessible to enhance human development with strategic objective of widen access to water and sanitation services by promoting greater access to rural wash services and area; and (ii) Strengthening government capacities to increase fiscal sustainability prioritizing strategic objective government's organizations modernized by enhancing the technical and operational capacity of institutions at both national and local levels. The operation also addresses Haiti's cross-cutting themes of climate resilience, through the integration of risk management and adaptation measures, and gender equality, by promoting inclusive participation in training and community governance.
 - In Peru, the TC is aligned with the [Country strategy 2022–2026](#), (GN-3110-1) within the strategic area "Institutional strengthening and delivery of basic services at the regional level", particularly with the strategic objectives: (i) Boost the effectiveness and institutional structure of public administration, by supporting strengthening of capacities of national and subnational entities and subnational rural wash providers; and (ii) Improve the coverage and quality of basic health care, water and sanitation services; supporting the implementation of investments aimed at bridging the

infrastructure gaps, improving the delivery of services, and strengthening the financial capacity of sanitation service providers, aligned with Peru's cross-cutting priorities of gender, diversity and digitalization, climate change resilience, and institutional capacity and rule of law.

- In Bolivia, the operation supports the [Country strategy 2021–2025](#) (GN-3088), under the priority area 3 “Inclusive and sustainable social development”, particularly with specific objectives: (i) Help to boost universal access to quality basic and social services, and its expected outcome “Increase in coverage and quality of sanitation, water, and drainage, and improvements in solid waste treatment” (disaggregated into urban and rural), by focusing on equitable access to WASH services for rural and indigenous populations, and also with cross cutting strategic objectives; (ii) Improve gender and diversity conditions; and (iii) Help to build institutional capacities, by promoting gender and inclusion in access to rural WASH services, building the technical and managerial capacity of subnational governments and rural service providers. The operation also reflects Bolivia's selected cross-cutting themes of climate change and environmental sustainability, gender equality and social inclusion, and Institutional capacity and rule of law, through the promotion of sustainable, context-sensitive service delivery models.

- 2.17 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.
- 2.18 In addition, the present TC is part of The Facility RG-O1733 financed by the Government of Switzerland through Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to capitalize, institutionalize and scale up the interventions conducted under SIRWASH program Phase I, with the final development goal of increasing access and quality of water, sanitation, and hygiene services in rural communities of targeted countries by developing adequate public policies and strengthening institutions and capacities. Finally, 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), 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.

III. Description of components and budget

- 3.1 The TC is structured in two main components:

- 3.2 **Component 1. Policy (US\$456,565).** This component aims to strengthen rural WASH governance by supporting countries in the adoption and scaling of regulatory and planning tools adapted to rural contexts and ensuring incorporation of key considerations such as gender equality and intercultural approach of the access to WASH, climate change, and risk management. It will finance technical consultancies, as well as the organization of workshops, socialization events, and pilot activities to promote the appropriation, implementation, and validation of key tools for rural sector at regional level. Specifically, the component will support: (i) appropriation and capacity-building processes for the use of monitoring and decision-making tools developed under SIRWASH I, to inform the preparation of sectoral plans in coordination with national institutions; (ii) support for the development of regulatory frameworks and technical guidelines to implement national priorities to tackle specific rural challenges, as for example open defecation, incorporating gender equality and intercultural approaches; (iii) development of studies and roadmaps to facilitate the scaling and operationalization of successful tools at the regional level—such as incentive mechanisms, monitoring schemes, micrometer use, and risk and resilience plans; (iv) design of guidelines and manuals for the certification of competencies in areas such as basic skills, gender, climate change, and risk management, including the flow of certification processes, requirements, and mapping of key actors for implementation; and (v) elaboration of sustainability guidelines for rural services, with a focus on promoting associative and technical assistance schemes to strengthen local service provision, considering gender, intercultural and local communities perspectives.
- 3.3 **Component 2 Institutions and capacities (US\$330,000).** Building on the achievements of Phase I, this component will focus on strengthening the capacities of rural WASH stakeholders by facilitating the exchange, dissemination, and capitalization of knowledge at regional and global levels. It will finance consultancies, workshops, study tours, dialogue events, and webinars aimed at fostering collaboration and supporting the implementation of effective practices. Specifically, the component will support: (i) the organization of strategic workshops and global events—including at least two international conferences—to promote rural WASH relevance and exchange lessons learned, ensuring inclusive participation of youth, women's groups, and community organizations, and addressing cross-cutting topics such as disaster risk management and WRM-WASH integration; (ii) the implementation of three regional study tours for representatives of rural entities from SIRWASH countries, promoting peer learning, knowledge capitalization, and institutional strengthening; (iii) the development of sustainability strategies within the Latin America and Caribbean Community of Practice (CoP), aimed at enhancing cooperation, rural relevance, gender action, intercultural approaches and joint projects among stakeholders; and (iv) the facilitation of online seminars and dialogue spaces to share experiences, build capacities, and promote South-South cooperation and collaboration among rural WASH networks in the region. This component will place a strong emphasis on integrating gender, inclusion and intercultural perspectives in both knowledge-sharing spaces and knowledge production.
- 3.4 **Beneficiaries.** The SIRWASH Facility Phase II maintains a specific focus to benefit the four countries⁵ already prioritized in Phase I—Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, and Peru—

⁵ The beneficiary counterpart in each one of the SIRWASH countries for Phase II is: Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAYA) in Bolivia, National Foundation of Health, from the Ministry of Health (FUNASA) in

through the approval of specific Technical Cooperations at national level, aimed at consolidating and paving the way for scaling up at country level the results and initiatives previously supported in Phase I. This CT complements national interventions through a regional approach, focused on building upon and disseminating the results achieved in Phase I, ensuring that lessons learned at country level are leveraged to inform and improve rural WASH governance, policy, and service delivery across the region, through communities of practice, networks, dialogue spaces, and other collaborative platforms. To this end, its activities will engage regional and global stakeholders and collaborate with other countries in LAC that demonstrate interest and potential to apply or adapt the products supported by SIRWASH. 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, Brazil, and Haiti have already submitted such requests, while the inclusion of Peru will be considered once its official request is received.

3.5 Expected results. The main expected results are:

- 2 Normative, instruments, tools and rural programs enhanced, scaled or tailored to incorporate rural water and sanitation specific approaches. .
- 3 Alliances and collaborative initiatives consolidated⁶.

3.6 Budget. The total budget for this TC is US\$786,565, which will be financed with the resources of SIRWASH Phase II - Sustainable and Innovative Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services Facility (RG-O1733)⁷. These funds will be used to finance the hiring of individual firms and/or consultants against the submission of verifiable deliverables, as well as the costs of mobilization expenses related to the performance of their duties and other non-consulting services. The distribution of resources is as follows. Annex E presents the detailed budget.

Table 1. Indicative budget (US\$)

Activity/Component	Cost (US\$)
Component 1. Policy	456,565
Component 2. Institutions and capacities	330,000
Total	786,565

3.7 Resources. The resources of this project are to be received from the Government of Switzerland through a Project Specific Grant (PSG). The Bank administers a PSG 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 the Government of Switzerland was established

Brazil, National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) in Haiti and Ministry of Housing Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) in Peru.

⁶ Number of alliances and collaborative initiatives established or reinforced to sustain South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing among Rural WASH networks, Communities of Practice (CoP), MDBs, stakeholders, and international organizations.

⁷ 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% (US105,882) is allocated as an administrative fee, as established in the facility document RG-O1733.

through an Administration Agreement. Under such an agreement, the resources for this specific TC have been allocated and are being administered by the Bank.

IV. Executing agency and execution structure

- 4.1 The Executing Agency will be the Bank, through the Water and Sanitation (INE/WSA) Division. 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 role of the Bank.** The IDB holds full fiduciary responsibility and accountability for the receipt, custody and disbursement of the SDC contribution. The IDB rules and regulations apply for the award of contracts for the activities of this Program. The identification, preparation, appraisal, approval, disbursement of resources, execution, cancellation, termination and supervision of eligible activities financed through the Program, as well as the selection, recruitment, remuneration and supervision of consultants, contractors and/or suppliers hired for such activities, are carried out by the IDB, in accordance with IDB's applicable policies and procedures.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 **Execution structure.** 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.
- 4.5 **Execution period.** 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.
- 4.6 **Monitoring and Evaluation.** 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; and (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.

- 4.7 **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.
- 4.8 **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.
- 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. Major issues

- 5.1 The main risk during the execution of this TC is the limited engagement or availability of key sectoral actors and counterparts to actively participate in the adoption, validation, and dissemination of the products and tools supported. This could limit both the quality of the validation process and the uptake of results at country and regional levels. To mitigate this, the TC will rely on the established SIRWASH coordination mechanisms, while IDB staff in country offices will maintain close follow-up and articulation with relevant institutions, ensuring alignment with national priorities and ongoing sectoral processes. Another risk is the limited engagement of stakeholders in sustaining collaborative processes—such as networks, communities of practice, and coordination spaces—which could undermine their continuity and impact. To mitigate this, the TC will build on an analysis of the interests and priorities of different actors to align them in a sustained manner, and will prioritize actions that strengthen institutional ownership, governance structures, and resource mobilization capacities, ensuring these platforms can continue facilitating knowledge exchange and collaboration beyond the life of the TC.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 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:

[Request from the Client 61976.pdf](#)

[Results Matrix 419.pdf](#)

[Terms of Reference 7764.pdf](#)

[Procurement Plan_95921.pdf](#)