

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic project data

▪ Country/Region:	Regional
▪ TC Name:	Development of Strategic Plans for the Stormwater Drainage Subsector
▪ TC Number:	RG-T2645
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Coral Fernandez Illescas (INE/WSA), Team Leader; Stefan Buss, Jorge Ducci and Irene Cartin (INE/WSA);and Monica Lugo (LEG/SGO)
▪ Indicate if: Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination.	Client Support
▪ If Operational Support TC, give number and name of Operation Supported by the TC:	
▪ Reference to Request:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	05/22/2015
▪ Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Regional
▪ Executing Agency and contact name (Organization or entity responsible for executing the TC Program)	INE/WSA
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$300,000
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	N/A
▪ Disbursement period (which includes execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	July 1 <sup>st</sup> 2015
▪ Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Individual consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	INE/WSA
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	INE/WSA
▪ Included in Country Strategy (y/n);	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ GCI-9 Sector Priority:	(i) Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare; (ii) Basic Services: access to water and sanitation; and (iii) Protect the environment, respond to climate change and enhance food security: risk management for natural disasters.

## II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), of all regions, is the most vulnerable to natural disasters (IDB 2013<sup>1</sup>) and its poorest population segments are those most affected (IDB-ECLAC 2000<sup>2</sup>, World Bank 2003<sup>3</sup>). Rapid and unplanned urbanization in risk-prone areas, environmental degradation, and faulty governance are factors associated with the rising impact of natural disasters (IDB 2013<sup>4</sup>). Part of this problem, particularly as it relates to the risk of flooding, is due to the lack of attention paid to urban drainage in the region (Dourojeanni and Jouralev 1999<sup>5</sup>).
- 2.2 The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through its Water and Sanitation Division (INE/WSA) and in the context of its recently approved Water and Sanitation Sector Framework, will assist the beneficiary countries in the preparation of Stormwater Drainage Sector Plans (SDSPs). The objective of the SDSP is to propose solutions to the rainwater drainage sector challenges that will arise from a diagnosis of the subsector. The preparation of SDSP is part of the dialogue process of the Bank with each beneficiary country concerning stormwater drainage subsector strategy. Its preparation will be participatory, working with the authorities of the sector and the government.
- 2.3 It is anticipated that the SDPS will be developed in two phases: Phase I comprises a sector diagnosis, which defines the sector, identifies sector challenges, and proposes alternative solutions to the challenges. As a general methodology, the sector diagnosis and proposed development alternatives would be presented in workshops and open consultations to arrive at the mentioned set of alternatives. It is expected that a series of activities be defined, such as projects and products for which, if no financing has been sourced, could be financed or supported by the Bank. Phase II comprises the production and agreement on the SDPS.
- 2.4 As a result of this process, a long term road map (10 to 15 years horizon) will be set out uniting the country and the Bank's vision for the subsector, combining institutional actions with financial resources, as appropriate. It will propose a set of sector interventions, including support from the Bank and other national and international agents and NGOs, to achieve the proposed objectives, making use of a range of effective instruments and mechanisms. The SDSP will serve as the main document for dialogue with the economic authorities of the countries concerned (i.e., finance ministries and treasuries) and the donor community, in addition to fostering the programming process

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<sup>1</sup> IDB (2003): Sustainable Infrastructure for Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth – IDB's Infrastructure Strategy – November, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> IDB-ECLAC (2000) "A Matter of Development: How to Reduce Vulnerability in the Face of Natural Disasters" Mexico City: ECLAC.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank (2003): "World Development Report 2003: Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World" Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

<sup>4</sup> IDB(2003): Sustainable Infrastructure for Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth – IDB's Infrastructure Strategy – November, 2013.

<sup>5</sup> Dourojeanni A. y A. Jouravlev (1999): Management of watersheds and rivers related to urban centers, ECLAC, 1999.

within the Bank, through the support for the preparation of inputs to subsector strategy.

### III. Description of activities and outputs

3.1 The main component is the preparation of strategic sector plans in countries where such document is needed including both phases mentioned in 2.3. For some countries, updates to existing strategies need to be considered, particularly when significant sector institutional changes have taken place, or when there are new unforeseen circumstances (for example natural disasters), or changes of the political authorities. In most cases, basic strategies need to be developed. Priority will be given to countries with a particular interest in advancing the rainwater drainage sector with the help of the Bank and which are chronologically close to embarking upon dialogue with the Bank vis-à-vis its Bank sector strategy or Bank country programming document or missions.

3.2 The activities involved are mainly the following:

- (a) Preparation of Terms of Reference (TOR) specific to the country and subsector in which strategy needs to be developed;
- (b) Hiring (primarily) individual consultants to carry out the studies;
- (c) Prepare a thorough diagnosis of the subsector of interest;
- (d) Prepare options for solving the main issues or subsector constraints;
- (e) Carry out workshops with main stakeholders to agree upon the diagnosis and select the desired options for actions;
- (f) Define the main action plans agreed with the country to be developed including: specific objectives, activities, budgets, responsible institutions, role of the Bank, etc. for the near run (say five years) and a longer term (10 to 15 years); and
- (g) Produce a final report consolidating all the work carried out, and a formal synthesis to be published.

### 4 Budget

**Indicative Budget**

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Number of countries/SDSP	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
<b>New strategic sector plans</b>	Country SDSP	30,000	10	0	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300,000</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>300,000</b>

### 5 Executing agency and execution structure

- 5.1 The Technical Cooperation (TC) will be executed by the Bank, and in particular INE/WSA, given that it is a regional TC that requires prioritization of and coordination with 10 countries. This has been done for the water and sanitation sector since 2008, and to date 20 country strategies involving the water and sanitation services have been produced, for eight countries the solid waste subsector has been included, and for seven countries the water resources subsector strategy is available.

## **6 Project risks and issues**

- 6.1 In general, the experience with the water and sanitation sector plans has shown to date that the sector diagnostics are usually easily established and agreed upon with the authorities. Much more difficult has been reaching agreement on the general strategy to be implemented and the specific actions to follow. This has been due to factors like: inability of the authorities to reach internal consensus; unresolved conflicts between stakeholders; the need of major interventions for which the government does not have the necessary political support; weak interest in dealing with sector issues; and lack of governance required for proper decision making. A main lesson learned is that key decision makers, which may usually be from outside the sector, need to be involved early in the process so that they will have an opportunity to learn about the sector, identify the main issues and adopt an early empowerment of the decisions that need to be made.
- 6.2 A secondary risk has been the difficulty of selecting proper consultants to do this kind of work, which requires not only technical knowledge, but also a good sense of the politics involved, and have the ability to reach and attract the attention of key stakeholders. By now, the Bank has an adequate number of consultants that have provided good results in earlier studies.
- 6.3 The learning process has also included an improvement of the TOR over the years, so that by now better definition of objectives and the scope of work can be established.

## **7 Environmental and Social Classification**

- 7.1 Given the nature of the activities to be financed by this TC and following the guidelines of the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (OP-703), this TC has been classified as C category ([see environmental filters](#)).