

TC Document

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Support to Public Providers of Water and Sanitation to Improve Access to Basic Services as a Result of Increased Flow of Migrants in Ecuador and Peru
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3579
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Paez Rubio, Tania (INE/WSA) Team Leader; Grau Benaiges, Javier (INE/WSA) Alternate Team Leader; Bocco, Maria Julia (INE/WSA); Cueva Guayama, Ana Rosa (CAN/CPE); Escudero, Carolina (VPC/FMP); Granada Garces, Isabel Cristina (VPS/001); Leal Rosillo, Roberto (VPS/ESG); Lopez, Lilitana M. (INE/WSA); Negret Garrido, Cesar Andres (LEG/SGO); Orellana Arevalo, Edgar R. (INE/WSA); Rosero, Maria De Los Angeles (CAN/CEC); Sasaki, Keisuke (INE/WSA); Tres Viladomat, Joaquin (VPS/001)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	20 Jan 2020.
▪ Beneficiary:	Ecuador: Municipal Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD, for the Spanish acronym) on the border regions with increased migrants' presence. Perú: Housing, Construction and Sanitary Ministry (MVCS) and/ or Provincial Municipality of Zarumilla (border with Ecuador).
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Japan Special Fund(JSF)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$810,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$91,000.00 (In-Kind)
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	July 2020
▪ Types of consultants:	Individual and consulting firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	INE/WSA-Water & Sanitation
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CAN/CPE-Country Office Peru; CAN/CEC-Country Office Ecuador CAN/CEC-Country Office Ecuador CAN/CEC-Country Office Ecuador
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No (Perú); Yes (Ecuador)
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality; Economic integration; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Environmental sustainability

II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- II.1 According to data from the International Organization of Migration (IOM) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for September 2019, almost 4.3 million of Venezuelans have left the country. Of the 3.5 million who have stayed in the region, almost 330,000, or 9%, are in Ecuador, 861,000,

or 25%, are in Peru, and the rest in other countries of the region¹. Ecuador was, until recently, a migrant transit country; however, now it is also a destination country.

- II.2 Taking into account the unusual flow of Venezuelan citizens, Ecuador's national government through its Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility Ministry issued a ministerial agreement² in August 2018, declaring an emergency situation of human mobility in the border provinces of Carchi (border with Colombia) and El Oro (border with Perú), and Pichincha, whose capital is Ecuador's capital, Quito. Nowadays, due to the continuous entry of Venezuelan citizens during the last months of 2018 and the first semester of 2019, the Ministry through the Ministerial Agreement N79 extended the emergency until July of this year. During August 2018, the Government of Peru declared the migratory emergency in Zarumilla, Aguas Verdes and Tumbes (border with Ecuador), due to the increase of international migration from the north.
- II.3 Under the emergency framework, the Governments of Ecuador and Peru have coordinated staff for migration control, while providing appropriate security. The medical attention has been strengthened by increasing the number of doctors, border vaccination posts, social workers and psychologists, to take care of vulnerable groups (children, teenagers, unaccompanied minors and women). International cooperation through the UN system with agencies like IOM, OIM, ONU-PMA, ACNUR, HIAS; has provided tents, food supplies, personal hygiene kits for children and women, water, and information. Regarding municipalities, the governments have determined that their actions should be aimed at providing basic infrastructure and most notably ensuring drinking water supply and sanitary services.
- II.4 Within the framework of "Migration Growth Information Collection in Ecuador and Provision of Water and Sanitation Services Effects", it was identified that in the city of Tulcán (Carchi province, border with Colombia), household solid waste final disposal sites and sanitary waste sites no longer have storage capacity, and it is required for the city to have a final design for a new sanitary landfill with a special site for sanitary waste in order to avoid serious public health problems. On the other hand, Huaquillas (El Oro province, bordering with Perú) has a water and sewage service deficit that requires a definitive design study for the expansion and/or improvement of these services. Also, in Huaquillas, the final waste disposal site is collapsed (open dump) and has no more capacity. The municipality urgently needs to prepare studies for the location of a final disposal site, the technical closure design of a new sanitary landfill which will minimize the detrimental effects and health risks as a result of the population growth due to the large and sudden migration, primarily from Venezuela.
- II.5 In Zarumilla province in Peru, bordering with Ecuador, water, sanitary and storm sewage are lacking. According to the 2017 census, an average of 80% of the population has access to drinking water (no data about the quality of the service) and approximately only 50% has access to sanitary sewage. This basic infrastructure deficit is strongly exacerbated with the migration growth, causing the collapse of the

¹ [América Latina y el Caribe, refugiados y migrantes venezolanos en la región - septiembre 2019](#) (UNHCR and IOM, coordinators of the Venezuelan Migrant and Refugees Platform).

² Emergency declaration in the human mobility sector in the border provinces of Carchi, El Oro, and Pichincha, Resolution No. 0001542, August 9, 2018.

existing system. Due to this situation, it is necessary to have water supply and sewage improvements studies, thus, to provide the Government of Peru with ways to address the sudden impact of the migration movement in its border with Ecuador.

- II.6 The objective of this TC is strengthen the technical capacity of the Municipal Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD) of Huaquillas and Tulcán as well as border city of Zarumilla in Peru on the border with Ecuador, which house a greater number of Venezuelan migrants; so that an adequate provision of water, sanitation and solid waste services are provided for all, both migrants and their host communities.
- II.7 This TC is consistent the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 (GN-2788-5) and it is directly aligned with the challenge of developing social inclusion and equality, and migration risk, considering that interventions are focalized on water and sanitary services. In addition, it is aligned with the JSF's objectives to promote capacity building of governments. The TC is also aligned with the challenge of innovation and productivity in the provision of reliable sanitary public services. It also contributes to Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019 (CRF): "Government agencies benefiting from projects that strengthen technological and management instruments to improve the provision of public services" (GN-2727-6). Finally, the TC is aligned with the Bank Country Strategy for Perú 2017-2021 under the indicators: (i) water service coverage in urban areas increased, (ii) basic sewage service in urban areas increased and (iii) wastewater treatment increased, and is aligned with the Country Strategy for Ecuador (2018-21), specifically with the strategic objective related to the strengthening and promotion of investment projects in water and sanitation.
- II.8 In addition, the TC is aligned with the Water and Sanitation Sector Framework (GN-2781-3), in particular with the dimensions "countries achieve universal access to W&S improving the quality of services"; "management of provision of services is efficient and sustainable, and private sector participation increases"; and "projects and programs and social and environmentally sustainable and incorporate climate change and cultural considerations".

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- III.1 **Component 1: Strengthening Municipal Capacity for the Development of Technical Studies on Water and Sewage of Municipalities on the South border of Ecuador and North border of Peru.** It aims at strengthening practical capacity for the development of technical studies to improve and/or expand water and sewage infrastructure in order to minimize the effects of the population growth due to the large and sudden migration of Venezuelans at the border between Ecuador and Peru (South of Ecuador and North of Peru). The objective is to increase practical, hands-on capacity on the job, so that local entities' technical staff can develop their autonomy to eventually propose investment operations that can use the IDB Grant Facility to support countries with large and sudden intraregional migration inflows, under the Migration Initiative coordination and joint leadership with the WSA Division. Products to be developed are: (i) design studies for drinking water supply and sewage of the GAD Municipality of Huaquillas, and (ii) design studies for drinking water supply and sanitary and storm sewage of the Zarumilla province, Tumbes Department and project viability in such a way that local technicians gain autonomy to eventually produce their own studies. The roll out of this component will also help strengthen the entities, as they will learn how to design state of the art study preparation while developing real case studies and scenarios.

- III.2 Component 2: Technical Studies on Solid Waste Management to Strengthen Ecuadorian Municipal Capacities.** Its objective is to strengthen local capacity to develop final design studies and technical proposals to implement solid waste management infrastructure in Tulcán y Huaquillas, in order to minimize the effects of the population growth due to the large and sudden migration, primarily from Venezuela. Products to be developed include: (i) final design studies for an integral management of solid waste in the GAD Municipality of Tulcán, and (ii) final design studies for an integral management of solid waste in the GAD Municipality of Huaquillas. The roll out of this component will also help strengthen the entities, as they will learn how to design state of the art study preparation while developing real case studies and scenarios.
- III.3 Component 3: Institutional Strengthening to Local Governments to Provide Basic Services More Efficiently.** It aims at strengthening local governments in both countries to plan, manage the increased demand, and provide basic services due to population surge as a result of sudden and large migration that flow and settle in those two border regions. It includes knowledge capacity building workshops with the local governments to provide tools for planning, managing the increased demand and provide basic services due to the high presence of migrants. Also, an operational manual will be provided to the local governments with the capacitation contents.
- III.4 Component 4: Mobile Tool Application for Assessing Migrants' and Host Communities' Water & Sanitation Access Conditions in Zarumilla Province and Huaquillas.** It aims at applying a cutting-edge technology to identify the migration population and its host communities in the border cities of Ecuador and Peru in order to assess their needs of water and sanitation more accurately, as well as their standard of living through the use of the *Tling! App*³, being piloted in the La Guajira Department of Colombia for the preparation of a Water and Sanitation operation under the umbrella of the Migration Initiative due to the consideration of the IDB Board of Directors at the end of June 2020. The assessment results will be presented in a workshop with participants from both countries (Ecuador y Peru) as well as Bank personnel.
- III.5** The total Budget for the TC is US\$901,000, of which, US\$91,000 correspond to local counterpart financing. The counterpart funding will be in kind, that can include personnel, offices, IT equipment, and other concurrent expenses. Peru will contribute with US\$ 38,000 and Ecuador will contribute with US\$ 53,000. TC resources will finance hiring of individual consultants and consulting firms against the delivery of verifiable products.

Indicative Budget (in US\$)

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component 1: Strengthening Municipal Capacity for the Development of Technical Studies on Water and Sewage of Municipalities on the South border of Ecuador and North border of Peru	(i) Strengthening Capacity for the Development of Technical Studies on Water and Sewage to strengthen the capacities of of the GAD Municipality of Huaquillas	125,000	16,000	141,000
	(ii) Strengthening Capacity for the Development of Technical	335,000	33,000	368,000

³ Tling is a Mastercard platform for group messages, that the Bank, through a consultant, will use it to perform the survey.

	Studies on Water and Sewage to strengthen the capacities of Zarumilla province and project viability.			
Component 2: Technical Studies on Solid Waste Management to strengthen Ecuador municipalities capacities	(i) Guide local technical teams to produce final design study for the integral solid waste management of the GAD Municipality of Tulcán.	125,000	16,000	141,000
	(ii) Guide local technical teams to produce final design study for the integral solid waste management of the GAD Municipality of Huaquillas	125,000	16,000	141,000
Component 3: Institutional strengthening to local governments to provide basic services	Knowledge capacity building workshops with the local governments to provide tools for planning, managing the increased demand and provide basic services due to the high presence of migrants	40,000	4,000	44,000
Component 4: Mobile Tool Application for Assessing Migrants' and Host Communities' Water & Sanitation Conditions in Zarumilla Province and Huaquillas.	Identification of migration population settled in the border cities of Peru y Ecuador	60,000	6,000	66,000
TOTAL		810,000	91,000	901,000

- III.6 The TC will be supervised by INE/WSA team at the IDB offices in Ecuador and Peru, in coordination with Migration Initiative, and the GADs municipalities in Ecuador and the MVCS in Perú. TC focal points in the Bank will be Water and Sanitation specialists at the IDB offices in Peru and Ecuador and specialists from the Migration Initiative at IDB Headquarters.
- III.7 The execution monitoring will be carried out through: (i) technical working meetings between the Ecuador GADs Municipalities and the IDB and between Peru MVCS and the IDB; (ii) Revision of technical reports presented by consultant by IDB and GADs (Ecuador) and MVCS and IDB (Peru); and (iii) if necessary, coordination meetings among IDB specialist and other actors.
- III.8 During the execution period, the project team leader and the alternate team leader will prepare an annual monitoring report, uploaded into the Convergence platform, following the donors and IDB requirements.

IV. Executing agency and execution structure

- IV.1 Given the Bank's experience and regional nature of the operation, the executing agency of this TC will be the Bank through its Water and Sanitation Division (INE/WSA). Also, according to GN-2629-1 (Annex10), since this is a regional TC that involves several independent institutions with competence in the provision of water, sanitation and solid waste services, and a regional entity with legal capacity to execute this TC could not be identify, the Bank is able to execute it. This arrangement guarantees a swift execution of TC activities, with an efficient coordination in each institution and an adequate use of financial resources. Each beneficiary entity will create a Technical Team, responsible for providing inputs in the components presented in this TC framework.

- IV.2 INE/WSA, who is already executing various technical support operations in the region⁴; will be responsible for the administration, planning, control and supervision of assigned financial resources, and all activities related to the preparation and programming of this operation and the Migration Initiative will provide the comprehensive knowledge of the operational non-reimbursable resources and technical cooperation both national and regional related to migration.
- IV.3 This TC will only hire national and international individual consultants and consulting firms. Procurement process will be carried out in accordance with applicable Bank policies and procedures: (a) contracting of individual consultants will follow the rules established in AM-650, (b) contracting of consulting firms for intellectual services will follow the rules of document GN-2765-4 and its associated operational guidelines (OP-1155-4) and c) performing workshops will follow the rules of document GN-2303-28. The procurement plan will describe this point in detail.
- IV.4 The Technical Cooperation was requested by the governments from Perú and Ecuador (Annex 1).

V. Major issues

- V.1 The risk of delayed in the delivery of studies will be mitigated by the close monitoring by the team in charge of INE/WSA and the Migration Initiative. Also, there is a low risk of delayed in the delivery of studies due to COVID 19 because field work will begin in 2021. The IDB team will convene periodic coordination meetings with the beneficiaries, with whom we already provide technical support and strategic dialogue and an overall strong relationship. The risk of shortage of implementation/updating of TC products due to lack of institutional commitment will be mitigated by a direct follow-up from INE/WSA with the beneficiaries. The risk for agencies to not move forward once the diagnostic stage and action plans have been in place is minimal since they have need to meet their mandate. Nevertheless, this risk will be mitigated by putting in place periodic validation and evaluation workshops to ensure that beneficiaries are committed, adding also the incentive to the Ministries of potential investment operations, where the financial structure would be 80% loan-20% non-reimbursable funds.

⁴ In 2019, WSA worked in the preparation and approval of the TC "Support to the Program of Basic Drinking Water and Sanitation for the Department of La Guajira" (CO-T1503) with the objective to support the preparation and initiation of the "Program of drinking water and sanitation for La Guajira Region" (CO-L1242), which aims to improve the sanitary and environmental conditions of the prioritized areas (urban and rural areas) of the Department of La Guajira, affected severely by migratory flows. With the approved TC and the upcoming loan (scheduled for IDB approval for up to US\$50 million in July 2019), the program will improve the coverage and quality gap of water and sanitation services.

VI. Exceptions to Bank policy

VI.1 None.

VII. Environmental and Social Strategy

VII.1 It is anticipated that the TC will not produce adverse environmental and social effects because it is contracting consulting services for the preparation of studies and technical advice. This TC is classified as Category “C” in accordance with the Bank’s Environmental Safeguards Policy (OP-703). See environmental filters ([SPF](#)) and ([SSF](#)).

Required Annexes:

[Request from the Client_47261.pdf](#)

[Results Matrix_78041.pdf](#)

[Terms of Reference_82321.pdf](#)

[Procurement Plan_5476.pdf](#)