

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA21415

Date Prepared/Updated: 08-May-2017

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Haiti	Project ID:	P163194
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P148970
Project Name:	Sustainable Rural and Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Additional Financing (P163194)		
Parent Project Name:	HT Sustainable Rural and Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (P148970)		
Region:	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	02-May-2017	Estimated Board Date:	14-Jun-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Water	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Economy and Finance, MEF		
Implementing Agency	DINEPA		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
IDA Grant			0.00
IDA Grant from CRW			20.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			20.00
Environmental Category:	B-Partial Assessment		
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize to proceed with Negotiations, in principle		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Haiti is a country of 10.4 million people located in the Caribbean, seven hundred miles off the coast of the United States. Although the country's geographical proximity to markets, young labor force, and rich cultural heritage offer a range of economic opportunities, Haiti faces considerable challenges as the poorest country in the Americas and as a fragile state. According to the latest national household survey, more than 6 million people live below the national poverty line, and over 2.5 million people live under the national extreme poverty line, representing 59 and 24 percent of the national population, respectively. GDP per capita stood at US\$820 in 2013. Poverty is highest in rural areas where 52 percent of the population and 63 percent of extremely poor households reside.

A series of natural disasters in the last two decades have hindered the country's ability to overcome these poverty levels. On January 12, 2010 a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti, causing the death of 230,000, displacing 1.5 million people, and resulting in damages and losses equivalent to 120 percent of its GDP. In the months following the earthquake, precarious living conditions and low sanitation coverage gave way to a cholera epidemic breakout in the Center Department of Haiti, quickly spreading throughout the country and across the border to the Dominican Republic. To date, roughly 800,000 cases and 9,500 deaths have been recorded. In 2013, and in consultations with the Pan American Health Organization, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, among others, the Government of Haiti (GoH) unveiled its National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti, a 10-year strategy to address the cholera epidemic and achieve universal access to water supply and sanitation (WSS) and health services. The Sustainable Rural and Small Towns Water and Sanitation Project (P148970), on which the proposed AF is based, supports both the objectives of this Plan, as well as the recently developed mid-term 2016-2018 Cholera Elimination Plan, which was presented to the United Nation's High Level Committee on Cholera on August 30, 2016.

On October 4, 2016, Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti making landfall in the Sud department and heavily impacting the departments of Grande Anse, Sud and Nippes, as well as the coast of the Nord-Ouest department. The directorate of Civil Protection of Haiti reported 546 deaths, 2.1 million people affected, and 1.4 million people (12.9 percent of the population) in need of humanitarian assistance, including 750,000 requiring safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. The passage of Hurricane Matthew also led to an increase of reported cholera cases in the southern peninsula, accounting for 67 percent of total reported cases, and 82 percent of deaths during the first week of October. The combined effects of wind, sea level rise and rain caused heavy flooding, landslides, and major damages to infrastructure, including large sections of drinking water networks and sanitation facilities. The Government's Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) of October 2016 estimated total losses and damages equivalent to 22 percent of the GDP (US\$1.9 billion, of which US\$26 million for WSS) while the subsequent Post Disaster Needs Assessment (February 2017) later evaluated the damages and losses at upward of 30 percent of GDP. In the wake of Hurricane Matthew, emergency funding from the IDA17 Crisis Response Window (CRW) in the amount of US\$100 million was approved to put toward recovery and reconstruction.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Access to and the sustainability of improved water services in Haiti are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. Basic services are already lacking with only 58 percent of Haitians having access to water (48 percent in rural areas) and 28 percent to improved sanitation facilities (19 percent in rural areas), and water points as well as gravity-fed pipes systems, which are used for water supply in small towns and rural communities of Haiti, are typically rendered either temporarily or permanently dysfunctional because of heavy rains or floods. The October 2016 DaLA estimated that nearly 90 out

of 130 water supply systems, water catchments, kiosks, and clarification systems in the Southern Peninsula were affected to varying degrees by the hurricane, ranging from the need to reconnect pipes and chlorinators or protect sources to the need for full system rehabilitation. In addition, DINEPA reported that many small rural agglomerations affected by the passage of the hurricane particularly suffered from the large distances to water sources, requiring new solutions such as the construction of on-site boreholes to improve resilience in times of inclement weather, particularly in agglomerations which are more isolated or which lack all-weather connectivity to the national road network. Finally, actors involved in the emergency response after the passage of Hurricane Matthew highlighted the weaknesses in procuring and distributing chlorine across Haiti to ensure drinking water quality at the point of use (in dispersed rural areas) or at the point of distribution (small towns and urban areas).

Continued support to DINEPA's country-wide program of professional operators (OP) is pivotal to securing safe, reliable, resilient and continuous water supply services to Haiti's population, including those directly affected by Hurricane Matthew. This service delegation approach deployed as part of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (EPAR) jointly financed by the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank from 2009 to 2014 has helped improve the ability of service providers to cover operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. These results are the basis on which the ongoing Project was developed. In parallel, the AF will use lessons and recommendations from an ongoing evaluation of the performance of and institutional environment in which OPs are providing services, to continue scaling up this management model in Haiti.

In order to continue efforts to stem water- and excreta-related diseases in the areas affected by Matthew, as well as across the country, the national response also needs to focus on constructing and rehabilitating sanitation facilities in schools, health facilities and public markets. Access to sanitation in rural areas and small towns remains low in Haiti, and the passage of the hurricane particularly affected public institutions and spaces in that regard: more than 700 schools and numerous health facilities suffered damage, including to their existing sanitation infrastructure, compounding the high risk of cholera and infectious disease outbreaks. To create a more conducive institutional environment to tackling the low access rates to sanitation facilities across the country, DINEPA has recently taken important strategic steps, including: (i) holding the Sanitation Sector Dialogue in May 2016 with all financial and technical partners active in Haiti, and presenting its sanitation roadmap focusing on behavior change, education and sanitation promotion, as well as on the provision of institutional sanitation; (ii) signing, in February 2016, a memorandum of understanding with the ministries of Health and Environment, defining their responsibilities with regards to sanitation and hygiene and paving the way for joint action in this sub-sector; and (iii) adopting a programmatic approach to sector planning, with its deconcentrated OREPAs playing a key role in its operationalization. Nevertheless, in order for the deconcentration to become fully effective, ownership of the planning tools developed in the last year needs to be further anchored at the regional level, and capacity in sanitation, as well as in social mobilization and fiduciary aspects needs to be reinforced.

Given the difficult setting under which Haiti's water and sanitation sector operates, the implementation of the proposed AF is key to tackle the challenges exposed above and enable further development of reliable access to water, improved sanitation solutions, and stronger institutions. Proposed works, which include and are not limited to small repairs to water supply systems, newly-constructed latrine blocks for public institutions and spaces, and an increased number of piped household water connections, will allow for unimproved access to water and sanitation rates to decrease, while providing to the Haitian population with improved health and a clean environment.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The proposed objectives of the Project are to: (i) increase access to improved water supply and sanitation in targeted rural areas and small towns in zones affected by cholera; (ii) strengthen the Recipient's water and sanitation service delivery mechanism at the deconcentrated level; and (iii) improve the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Emergency.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The proposed objectives of the Project are to: (i) increase access to improved water supply and sanitation in targeted rural areas and small towns in zones affected by cholera; (ii) strengthen the Recipient's water and sanitation service delivery mechanism at the deconcentrated level; and (iii) improve the Recipient's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Emergency.

Key Results

The Results Framework will be adjusted to reflect the intended outcomes of repairs and rehabilitation works under Component 2. It is estimated that approximately 385,000 people will benefit from small repairs to and rehabilitation of water supply systems and improved water sources through new household connections and water kiosks. This increase is reflected in the "Direct Project Beneficiaries" PDO Indicator, where it is further disaggregated by gender. Expected results to be achieved by the AF are additional to the benefits of the Parent Grant, and are included in the Results Framework, where relevant. A detailed list of these additional results is included below:

- 300,000 people to benefit from small and quick repairs to water supply systems;
- 85,000 people gaining access to improved water sources through new household connections and water kiosks, as a result of rehabilitation works;
- At least 5 additional professional operators trained under the AF;
- At least 20 latrine blocks for public institutions or spaces constructed or rehabilitated with management and maintenance arrangements in place.

D. Project Description

The objective of the AF is two-fold: (i) finance small repairs to bring water supply systems back into operation and ensure full rehabilitation of water supply systems in rural areas and small towns affected by Hurricane Matthew. The AF will, therefore, underpin a scaling up of the original geographic scope of WSS activities under Component 2, to include communities in the Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes, and Nord-Ouest departments which were affected by the hurricane. It will likewise finance DINEPA's chlorine needs (for water disinfection purposes) including its procurement, distribution and storage; and (ii) scale up the delegation of water supply service provision to the local private sector by training additional OPs in the affected areas. The AF will, furthermore, complement the national WSS baseline being developed under Component 1 of the Parent Grant, and finance hydrogeological studies to consolidate knowledge on groundwater resources across the country.

The Parent Grant will likewise undergo a Second Order restructuring to: (i) reallocate grant proceeds between disbursements categories to align the respective disbursement and outstanding commitment amounts for each category; (ii) update disbursement estimates, as well as components and their respective costs; (iii) update the Results Framework to include additional project beneficiaries resulting from the activities to be financed under this AF; and (iv) amend the Project Financing Agreement to include the financing of involuntary resettlement compensation.

Component Name:

Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building, and Project Management

Comments (optional)

Under this component, additional resources will be used to complement the national water supply

and sanitation baseline being developed under Component 1 of the Parent Project. Hydrogeological studies will help consolidate knowledge on groundwater resources across the country and enable the rehabilitated systems under the AF to be more resilient and robust. In addition, by continuing to strengthen sector planning and deconcentration, the AF will help with building DINEPA's capacity to mobilize resources in priority areas, including for emergencies such as hurricanes, floods and cholera outbreaks.

Component Name:

Water Supply and Sanitation

Comments (optional)

The proposed AF will finance small repairs to bring water supply systems back into operation and ensure full rehabilitation of water supply systems in rural areas and small towns affected by the hurricane. Moreover, the construction or rehabilitation of additional latrine blocks for public institutions or spaces will ensure the continued efforts of this component to increase access to safe water and sanitation in schools, health facilities and public spaces such as public markets, to help curb the spread of water- and excreta-related diseases such as cholera in zones hit by the hurricane. In addition, the AF will finance DINEPA's chlorine needs for small town water supply systems across the country and help with consolidating its procurement and distribution.

Component Name:

Contingent Emergency Response

Comments (optional)

Additional funds will be allocated to Component 3 in order to further strengthen the Client's ability to rapidly respond in the event of an eligible emergency. The increased cost for this component comprise additional funds for future emergencies, as well as funds that were committed in response to needs identified by DINEPA following the passage of Hurricane Matthew. The Bank notified the Minister of Economy and Finance, through a letter dated March 29, 2017, that all withdrawal conditions under Category (2), as stated in Section IV, Annex 2 of the Financing Agreement, had been satisfied and therefore all withdrawal operations relative to Category (2) were authorized.

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

***Parent Grant**

The localities will be selected among: (i) priority communes that have posted the highest cholera incidence rate in the last three dry seasons, with specific focus on the Centre department; (ii) communes along the border with the DR, with specific focus on the Centre department; and (iii) communes of the South Region in which the previous EPAR Program intervened. One particular zone where population dynamics and communicable diseases such as cholera can create strong externalities is the border area between Haiti and the DR. The border area is both strategic and vulnerable: it witnesses movement from migrants, workers and cross-border service users, hosts bi-national markets, and includes some of the poorest areas in both countries, with poverty rates as high as 79 percent in the Nord-Est department of Haiti and 83 percent in the province of Elías Piña in the DR. Immigration officials also monitor daily border crossings of workers providing services to the Dominican population (approximately 500 people daily into Dajabon, and 200 into Pedernales, for example), as well as of people looking to gain access to basic health services and, to a lesser extent, education.

***Additional Financing**

This AF will target the areas most affected by Hurricane Matthew, with specific focus on Haiti's Southern Peninsula and the Northwest coast, as well as other regions showing high cholera incidence rates and reporting surges in cholera cases or deaths. The Project will undertake repairs and the rehabilitation of water networks and sanitation facilities damaged by the Hurricane.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Asli Gurkan(GSU04)

Felipe Jacome(GSU04)

Nyaneba E. Nkrumah(GEN04)

II. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the AF would maintain the same implementation arrangements, including financial management, procurement, and disbursements arrangements, as for the Parent Grant. There are no unresolved fiduciary issues under this Project. The Procurement Plan will be executed in accordance with paragraph 5.9 of the” World Bank Procurement Regulations for Investment Project Financing (July 2016) (“Procurement Regulations”), the Bank’s Systematic Tracking and Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) system, as well as the provisions stipulated in the Procurement Plan and the Operational Manual. There is no outstanding audit report and all audit reports were found satisfactory to the Bank.

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The additional financing (AF) is rated a Category B given that the proposed project interventions (small-medium scale civil works) for construction of new and rehabilitated water systems) are not likely to result in significant negative impacts. This is mainly due to the small/medium scale of the interventions, their dispersed locations and the nature of the potential impacts, which are easily identifiable, mostly temporary and easily mitigated with known management techniques. The Project is not to be processed under OP 10 which means that the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) safeguard documents will be prepared, consulted, and disclosed prior to appraisal. The Project’s ESMF was recently approved after consultation and disclosed on February 14, 2017. This ESMF will be used for the AF given that with the exception of a study on groundwater sources, all activities financed under the AF are activities that are already financed under the Parent Grant. This means that the technical content of the ESMF is still very relevant for the AF. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will complete consultations before the end of appraisal and re-disclose the ESMF, particularly in the AF designated areas (those hit hard by Hurricane Matthew).

		<p>The AF will : (i) finance small repairs to bring water supply systems back into operation and full rehabilitation of water supply systems in rural areas and small towns affected by Hurricane Matthew. (ii) finance DINEPA's chlorine needs for small towns in all departments of Haiti, and support DINEPA in its procurement, distribution and storage; (iii) scale up the delegation of water supply service provision to the local private sector by training additional operators in the affected areas and (iv) finance hydrogeological studies to consolidate knowledge on groundwater resources across the country. None of these activities is new to the Parent Project and therefore the original safeguard arrangements remain relevant and applicable. The Parent Grant continues to finance small repairs where needed as well as put new systems into place and also finances chlorination of water systems, as well as the training of operators. As mentioned previously, the new activity is the financing of hydrogeological studies, which will have minimal negative environmental impact. It will however have a significant positive environmental impact, by mapping out where groundwater resources are low and where these are adequate to support DINEPA's plans for water supply expansion. This information will impact Component 2, where activities focus on the construction of piped water schemes, mainly sourced from underground mountain streams that reach the surface at key points on higher ground.</p> <p>As such, the ESMF remains largely without technical changes. The mitigation measures and activities remain unchanged. However, updates will be done to include the extended areas in the Hurricane-hit areas, and consultations will be necessary for these new areas. Under the Parent Project, 2 Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) were developed for works financed under the Project. In addition, ESMPs will be developed for the AF, as needed. The screening tool currently used will be assessed and training given to ensure that all works that need to are covered by an ESMP.</p>
--	--	---

		<p>Risks linked to labor influx are expected to be limited. They will be mitigated by prioritizing local labor and ensuring clarity on where laborers coming from outside will be hosted through their stay period and ensuring that bidding and contract documents are consistent with ESMF provisions.</p> <p>Capacity for environmental safeguards at DINEPA has been recently assessed and the consultant trained in environment and social issues related to labor influx. Although the consultant does not have formal training in environmental management, he has relevant work experience and has put in place a system of tracking the project. Monitoring and reporting on works are being conducted well although the frequency (3 times during construction of a subproject) will need to be improved and provision made for additional staff as needed (if there are many sub-projects) to ensure timely monitoring. Currently the one specialist serves as both environment and social specialists. DINEPA will add an additional junior specialist to take over more of the social specialist role.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>The streams that will be used to provide the water are part of an ecosystem. Normally, the point source is protected under the Project but the rest of the water is left so that animals can access this water. However, the pumping system may increase or decrease water flows and speeds and this may have an impact on aquatic life. At this stage, it is assumed, out of caution, that natural habitats may be minimally impacted. The ESMF includes a screening mechanism to ensure that impacts on aquatic and other natural habitats are mitigated.</p> <p>The Project will also support a fecal sludge management system for latrines that is already supported under the Parent Project. In addition, the Project will mitigate risks (as necessary) related to the placement of these latrines (e.g. ensuring that groundwater cannot be contaminated, etc). The ESMF examines and articulates a) a process for sludge removal; b) its processing and c) its final</p>

		disposal.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This policy will be triggered as a precaution. This is because not all the sites are known and although most of the known sites do not have natural forests, it is possible in unknown areas. Certainly, there may be some vegetation around the water sources that will need to be cleared to construct fencing around the point source but this area should be returned to as close as the natural condition as possible for further protection of the water source.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered given that this project will not finance the procurement or significant use of any pesticides.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	There are no physical cultural resources nor extensive sub surface digging. However, a provision will be included in the ESMF for the management of chance finds.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The policy is not triggered because there are no groups in Haiti who meet the definition of IPs of OP 4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>This policy was triggered by the Parent Grant and continues to be relevant under the AF. The planned works aim mainly at repairing or rebuilding small town water supply systems including: (i) drilling and installation of wells; (ii), installation of rain water harvesting systems; (iii) water source protection; and (iv) provision of water and sanitation facilities in public schools and health centers.</p> <p>The anticipated repair of water systems and institutional sanitation is unlikely to physically relocate beneficiaries but may require land acquisition and may affect trees and crops. Water sources tend to be located in the mountains around communities and far from people's houses, and the infrastructure built by the project focuses on the immediate perimeter of the source for captation and down the distribution line for a reservoir. Construction of sanitary blocks in public places, particularly in markets, could cause the relocation of people's economic activities to nearby places in the market but the team does not expect that it would lead to a permanent loss of income. The Project will exclude any activity that will require physical relocation</p>

		<p>through a screening process included in the ESMF and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).</p> <p>The Parent Project contemplates the possibility of voluntary land donation for the construction of small structures such as water kiosks or fountains, or small tanks or wells. Voluntary land donations must meet certain criteria that limit potential harm and ensure the voluntary nature of the donation, through a screening process included in the ESMF.</p> <p>The original project prepared a RPF to guide Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for a number of works. The current RPF will be revised, consulted and disclosed by appraisal to reflect the AF project description and lessons learned of the Parent Grant in the implementation of OP 4.12. The updated RPF and subsequent RAPs will be disclosed in hard copies locally in French to ensure broader accessibility and information of people that may be affected by land acquisition.</p> <p>The list of localities to benefit from rehabilitation and repairs activities are currently tentative. It will be finalized once detailed design studies are completed during project implementation. Site-specific RAPs will be prepared during the implementation stage, if needed. No work will be commenced prior to the preparation and implementation of appropriate safeguard instruments.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered given that the project will not finance the construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will it rely on the operation of existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	<p>The Project will finance water supply schemes in the Centre Department of Haiti which borders the DR and along which the two countries share a portion of the Artibonite River as well as of the Artibonite Transboundary Aquifer. Both are considered international waterways for purposes of OP 7.50.</p> <p>The Project will only finance ongoing schemes, involving additions or alterations</p>

		that require rehabilitation, construction, or other changes that: (i) will not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the Dominican Republic; and (ii) will not be adversely affected by the Dominican Republic's possible water use. The Project thus falls under the exception to notification requirement under OP 7.50. Appropriate assessments of the localized environmental impacts will be conducted as part of the preparation process of each investment to be supported under the Project.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered because the project is not in a disputed area.

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The impacts of the Project are expected to be of small-scale and limited. The overall project is classified as a Category "B." An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) were prepared and cleared by the Bank. Both of these documents will be revised, consulted and re-disclosed on the Bank website and on the site of DINEPA by appraisal of the additional financing (AF). Once identification of sites is finalized during project implementation, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Actions Plans (RAPs) will be prepared and disclosed as needed. The Parent Project's environmental safeguards were rated moderately satisfactory (MS) at the last ISR due to long delays in finalizing the ESMF.

Safeguards Implementation under the Original Project. Environmental safeguards under the Parent Grant is currently MS. This is because there were long delays in finalizing the Project's ESMF. While the Parent Grant was prepared under an emergency provision that deferred the ESMF preparation, the process of recruitment and beginning the work required to produce an ESMF took too long, beyond the normal twelve months leeway given for the Project's emergency status. Two ESMPs were developed for works in the Sud-Est and Ouest departments and were disclosed on the client's (DINEPA) website and in the Bank's Portal. The ESMPs covered works that involved repairs to and rehabilitation of water supply systems, installation of chlorination points, pipe works, and the construction of latrine blocks. Current works under the Parent Grant have not resulted in any influx of labor.

Currently, two safeguards specialist supports the Project's PIU at DINEPA, namely a senior and a junior specialists. This senior specialist is tasked with the preparation, coordination of the implementation and monitoring of all ESMPs and RAPs required by the Project, with the support of the junior environmental specialist. An assessment of the senior specialist's capacity has been carried out and he has the ability to perform the work well. He has put in place a monitoring system that ensures that he is in the field at least three times during

construction, although monthly visits have been hampered by the lack of readily available transport and the project team is working with DINEPA to remedy this situation. The specialist has recently been trained in labor influx issues by a Bank staff, and he will be retained under the AF to monitor the environmental and social impacts of activities. The works performed under the Parent Project to date have not caused involuntary resettlement impacts. DINEPA will add an additional junior specialist to take over more of the social specialist role.

Social safeguards is currently rated as satisfactory and no RAPs have been prepared to date. No land donation has occurred to date.

This AF responds to urgent needs to repair or rebuild small town water supply systems, including in some of the most affected communities by Hurricane Matthew. This AF will target the areas most affected by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti's Southern Peninsula and along the Northwest coast, as well as other regions reporting a surge in cholera. The Project will undertake the rehabilitation of the water networks and sanitation facilities damaged by the Hurricane. The list of localities to benefit from rehabilitation and repair activities will be finalized during implementation.

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

Works under both the Parent Grant and the AF are not likely to result in long-term negative impacts from the proposed activities. These works are mainly highly localized because they occur on specific small and localized sites (water sources, distribution points, chlorination points, etc). The pipe work will travel over a larger landscape but again, given the size of the ducts to be installed or replaced, this work will be highly localized. In addition, much of this work is repair-focused, and there is an existing footprint that will be used. The physical activities considered under this Project mostly relate to the rehabilitation and repair of existing infrastructure, which are not expected to produce any large-scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts. To ensure this, relevant screening and assessment procedures will be used to guide the identification and mitigation of short-term potential adverse impacts. The screening will also assess what type of vegetation may be disturbed as the pipework is laid and ensure mitigation measures are implemented.

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

For both the Parent Grant and the AF, the planned works aim mainly at repairing or rebuilding water systems, thus minimizing the footprint of the works. As the design studies will be finalized during the AF, one of the key considerations will be avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts, particularly for any new duct work or construction.

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

*Environmental safeguards

The project implementation unit (PIU) within DINEPA counts on a senior and a junior environmental safeguards specialists to ensure supervision of implementation through regular site visits to the area. While the monitoring of projects is done relatively well, the senior

specialist will need additional support to access vehicles to go to the field more frequently than he currently does, particularly as the AF may expand the number of sub-projects currently financed. The specialist has requested additional training in Bank safeguards and project monitoring. The team will look for opportunities in HQ and in the region to expand the capacity of the DINEPA team. Recently, in March 2017, a labor influx training was completed for the PIU.

Lessons learned from the Parent Grant:

(i) It is important not just to train the environmental specialist but also to train the entire team, particularly the coordinator. This is because, with competing priorities, and limited vehicles, the safeguard specialist is often left without a vehicle to supervise environmental aspects. This is a problem for effective monitoring and resolution of this issue will significantly reduce safeguard risk;

(ii) Finding a technically sound environmental specialist capable of delivering a good quality ESMF or EMSP in Haiti can be challenging. The cost of bringing in outside expertise is expensive and often met with resistance from the Government due to the price point. It is important therefore to start the TORs and consultant selection process as early as possible and to look to ways to retain good staff throughout the project period.

*Social safeguards

As for the Parent Grant, the senior specialist mentioned above will also support the Project's social mobilization teams to screen for any possible involuntary resettlement or land donation during the site selection process for water systems. The teams will carry out a screening process specified in the ESMF to ensure that all these land donations are effectively voluntary, and not resulting of communal pressure. Such screening process would include private domiciliary visits, the elaboration of a socio-economic profile of the owners of the land to be donated, an analysis of the profile to ensure that the donation does not represent a significant loss of land or income, identification of alternative sites, and documentation of the consultation process. The PIU will continue to carry out Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) in the beneficiary communities through the constant facilitation of social mobilization teams and regular community meetings.

In the current Project, the GRM falls under the tasks of the team of DINEPA's social mobilizers who are in charge of carrying out extensive communication and sensitization work with the local community before, during, and after the construction of the water systems. While the main objective of this specialist is to introduce payment for water provision services, their constant presence in the community makes them the logical focal point to address any conflicts or grievances that may arise. Additionally, communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

Lessons learned from the Parent Grant:

(i) It is important to have a dedicated safeguards specialist as part of the PIU to track and document social issues and impacts. Under the AF, there will be a second safeguards specialist hired to focus on social safeguards and social issues at large;

- (ii) A well-functioning GRM is needed to keep track of beneficiaries' concerns and provide timely response. Under the AF, the safeguards team will work closely with the social mobilizers to document, and monitor potential grievances and conflicts;
- (iii) The ESMF's involuntary resettlement screening form is a useful tool to detect potential resettlement risks upfront. Under the AF, this practice will continue as part of first environmental screening and a RAP will be prepared when potential impacts are detected. The safeguards specialists under AF will receive a refresher training on OP 4.12 as well as how to screen out social impacts beyond resettlement.

While the senior specialist does have the capacity to manage the Project, he has requested additional help if sub-projects become too many, and DINE PA will add an additional junior specialist to support safeguards implementation, especially to strengthen the focus on social impact monitoring under AF.

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

The key stakeholders continue to be DINEPA, local authorities, civil society and the beneficiary population in Haiti's Southern Peninsula and along the Northwest coast.

All key documents were prepared and disclosed on the World Bank website. The original RPF was disclosed in March 2015, while the ESMF was disclosed in February 2017. For the AF, both documents were revised to include the AF's geographical scope and activities, disclosed on DINEPA's website on April 25, 2017 and consulted on May 3, 2017 with the deconcentrated staff of DINEPA from all departments to benefit from the AF, given that the project-affected people are currently unknown. The RPF and ESMF with annexed minutes of consultations will be disclosed on the Bank's Infoshop prior to Negotiations.

For the original ESMF, in country consultations were done with the affected populations of each particular work. The consultations are detailed (with photographs) in the ESMF. The consultations were extensive and focused on telling the authorities and communities about the project. Feedback was solicited and while the Project was widely accepted, one of the Mayors voiced disapproval that she did not have a hand in the price paid to the firms to carry out the works and expressed concern that project supervision was not carried out by the municipality. She indicated that she would not allow any such firms to work in her jurisdiction. The engineer on the team explained the selection process but had to involve the deputy mayor and other stakeholders in the discussion. Eventually, the Mayor agreed that the Project could proceed as intended. Disclosure of the safeguard documents was done through the Government website (DINEPA). The Project will elucidate corresponding ESMPs and RAPs when the list of works and the designs have been finalized, as needed. These instruments will be consulted with the affected populations and disclosed both on the Bank's and the Government's websites.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank

28-Dec-2016

Date of submission to InfoShop	14-Feb-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Haiti	24-Apr-2017
<i>Comments:</i> This date of disclosure concerns the updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which includes the geographic scope and activities under the Additional Financing (AF). The updated ESMF was disclosed in-country prior to consultations and appraisal held on May 3, 2017.	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	23-Mar-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	19-May-2015
"In country" Disclosure	
Haiti	24-Apr-2017
<i>Comments:</i> This date of disclosure concerns the updated Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to include the geographic scope and activities under the Additional Financing (AF). The updated RPF was disclosed in-country prior to consultations and appraisal held on May 3, 2017.	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests						
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways						
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

safeguard policies?						
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Jean-Martin Brault
Title: Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.

Contact: Carl Christian Gyde Jacobsen
Title: Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name: Ministry of Economy and Finance, MEF
Contact: Jules Cesaire YAGANZA
Title: Directeur du Departement Techniques Industrielles et Exploit
Email: legrand_cesar@yahoo.fr

Implementing Agencies

Name: DINEPA
Contact: Pierre Michael Merisier
Title: Directeur Technique Adjoint
Email: michael.merisier@dinepa.gouv.ht

VI. For more information contact:

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Jean-Martin Brault, Carl Christian Gyde Jacobsen
<i>Approved By:</i>	

Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Noreen Beg (SA)	Date: 05-May-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: David Michaud (PMGR)	Date: 05-May-2017
Country Director:	Name:Michelle C. Keane (CD)	Date:08-May-2017