

HAITI

PROGRAM TO SUPPORT THE POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR REFORM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGULATORY AGENCY

(TC-97-08-46-5)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC)/Potable Water and Sanitation Sector Reform Unit (SRU)

BENEFICIARY: MTPTC, *Commission de Régulation des Services d'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement* (CREPA) -- to be established, municipalities and service providers

OBJECTIVES: The proposed Technical Cooperation (TC) will contribute to the implementation of the potable water and sanitation (PWS) sector reform, which will facilitate private sector participation in PWS services. Specifically, the proposed TC aims at: (i) supporting the preparation of the new regulatory framework; (ii) helping organize and train the sector's regulatory agency; and (iii) strengthening the environmental capacity of all actors involved in the sector.

DESCRIPTION: The Bank is currently preparing a Potable Water and Sanitation Sector Reform and Investment Program (HA-0014), the general objective of which will be to help the GOH implement the sector reform and finance much-needed investments. The proposed TC has been designed as an integral part of Program HA-0014 and concentrates on the regulatory aspects of the reform. It provides for the use of MIF resources to support execution of three components in order to: (i) prepare the main regulatory instruments prescribed by the draft sector reform law (decree establishing the regulatory agency, tariff regulations, service standard regulations, decentralization and private sector participation regulations); (ii) support CREPA's start-up, establish its information systems, and train its key staff; (iii) help strengthen the environmental capacity of the sector, including the environmental regulatory capacity of CREPA, the environmental technical capability of service providers, and the environmental awareness of users.

FINANCING:	Modality:	Grant
	Recipient:	US\$ 250,000
	MIF:	<u>US\$ 965,000</u>
	Total:	US\$1,215,000

Executive Summary

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IMPLEMENTATION

Execution period: 30 months

SCHEDULE:

Disbursement period: 36 months

FEASIBILITY AND

RISKS:

The proposed TC is a key component of Program HA-0014. It therefore shares the same risks, in particular with respect to the institutional capacity of Haitian authorities to implement the reform.

However, the profound involvement of SRU's three key staff in the reform definition process and their invaluable efforts to organize a country-wide policy debate on the reform's main aspects has facilitated the development of a wide consensus on the reform's principles and should facilitate reform implementation.

SPECIAL

CONTRACTUAL

CONDITIONS:

Before first disbursement, the Government must present evidence that:

(a) SRU has been mandated to be the executing unit for the proposed TC; and

(b) Parliament has approved legislation intended to:
(i) establish an independent regulatory agency with strong powers over all potable water and sanitation authorities; (ii) progressively decentralize responsibility for services and promote community participation; (iii) authorize private sector participation in operations and management, through concession, leasing or management contracts; and (iv) establish a tariff policy designed to recover the costs of potable water and sanitation services, as well as the costs of water resource preservation.

PROCUREMENT OF

GOODS AND

SERVICES:

Acquisition of goods and services will be governed by the Bank's procurement procedures. International public bidding will be used to purchase goods and services in excess of US\$350,000. For amounts below these thresholds, Haiti's procurement regulations will be applied and national public bidding will be organized.

I. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

- 1.1 Haiti was declared eligible for all modalities of MIF financing by the Donors Committee on September 11, 1995.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Present situation and reform plans

- 2.1 Potable water and sanitation (PWS) services in Haiti are presently provided by two public entities placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Works (MTPTC), the "Centrale Autonome Métropolitaine d'Eau Potable" (CAMEP), covering Port-au-Prince's metropolitan area, and the "Service national de l'Eau Potable" (SNEP), serving the rest of the country.
- 2.2 The extremely poor performance of Haiti's PWS sector is reflected in the lowest coverage in the Western hemisphere, an extreme degree of unreliability, and a highly variable and generally untested quality of water. The root cause of these problems lies in the following three factors: (a) political interference, in management, employment policy and tariff policy; (b) lack of independent regulation and lack of competition, which suppresses the incentive to minimize costs and optimally allocate resources; and (c) lack of users' and communities' involvement.
- 2.3 Conscious of the necessity to radically restructure the PWS sector, the Government of Haiti (GOH) has engaged decisively in a reform process based on: (i) the separation of regulatory functions from service provision functions; (ii) the systematic involvement of users in cost-sharing; (iii) the gradual decentralization of responsibility for water services to municipalities and other local actors; and (iv) the transfer of service provision to the private sector and/or communities. These principles have been written into the draft Sector Reform Law, which will be presented to the Parliament when the governmental crisis is resolved.

B. Principles of the draft sector reform law and expected evolution

- 2.4 The draft law calls for the early establishment of an independent regulatory commission, the Conseil de Régulation de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (known by its French acronym CREPA), and for the merger of SNEP and CAMEP into an autonomous state agency (known by its French acronym ONEPA) which will be responsible for PWS services until municipalities take over. This decentralization process will be regulated by the regulatory agency, which will define performance criteria that the municipality and the local provider will have to meet before responsibility for services is fully decentralized.

1. The regulatory agency

- 2.5 CREPA will be responsible for coordinating the preparation of the country's PWS sector policy with appropriate line ministries and state agencies. This policy will consist of: (a) the service provision policy, itself comprised of: (i) the tariff policy and its regulations; and (ii) service standard regulations such as environmental, sanitary, and technical norms; and (b) the investment policy and its regulations. The policy will be approved by the Government.
- 2.6 Five commissioners will sit on the regulatory commission. Four of them will be qualified experts in economics and finance, water works, environment, and public health, appointed by the Minister of Economy, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Public Health respectively. The fifth commissioner will be a member-at-large appointed to represent the general public by the *Conseil Inter-départemental*, the highest Haitian institution representing local governments. The five-year appointments will be staggered so as to provide continuity to CREPA's work.
- 2.7 CREPA will be assisted by an Executive Secretariat of less than five professionals. CREPA's recurrent costs (about US\$200,000 per year) will be financed by a percentage charge on urban water bills.

2. Service provision

- 2.8 In **Port-au-Prince and possibly other large urban centers**, operation and maintenance will be privatized. ONEPA or a municipality declared fully responsible by CREPA will enter into concession, lease or service agreements with a private operator selected through competitive bidding. Port-au-Prince is the first system where the private sector will be invited to take over operation and maintenance. Pre-feasibility studies have indicated that a leasing contract would be the most appropriate modality for privatization there. Initial contacts made by the Government have shown that international water operators seem very interested in participating. The feasibility studies being finalized will define the exact structure of the leasing contract. Bidding is expected to be initiated by the beginning of 1999.
- 2.9 With regard to the **urban systems which the private sector is not interested in managing**, ONEPA will initially be responsible for service provision through financially autonomous local offices. Each of these offices will act as an independent service provider. For such systems, medium-term options include the privatization of the local ONEPA office (which would then operate under contract with the municipality) or the formation of a municipal or inter-municipal water utility managed at arm's-length from the municipality(ies). It is expected that within five years of

implementation of the reform, the three to five largest secondary systems in the country will have broken away from ONEPA.

- 2.10 In the first few years after the draft sector law enters into effect, it is therefore expected that the regulatory agency will have about twenty independent providers to watch over: one or two private providers operating under lease contracts with ONEPA (for Port-au-Prince) and a municipality (for Cap-Haïtien), and eighteen public providers (ONEPA's autonomous offices).

C. The Bank's PWS sector reform and investment program

- 2.11 The Bank is currently preparing a Potable Water and Sanitation Sector Reform and Investment Program (HA-0014), the general objective of which will be to help the GOH implement the sector reform and finance much-needed investment. The Program is described in detailed in the attached project document. The present TC was designed as an integral part of the Bank's Program and concentrates on the regulatory aspects of the reform.

III. THE PROJECT

A. Objectives

- 3.1 The proposed Technical Cooperation (TC) will contribute to the implementation of the potable water and sanitation (PWS) sector reform, which will facilitate private sector participation in PWS services. Specifically, the proposed TC aims at: (i) supporting the preparation of the new regulatory framework; (ii) helping organize and train the sector's regulatory agency; and (iii) strengthening the environmental capacity of all actors involved in the sector.
- 3.2 Upon completion of the proposed TC, it is expected that the regulatory framework will be in place; CREPA will be able to rely on trained staff and well-established policy instruments to facilitate the performance of its regulatory functions with respect to all service providers; and the overall environmental capacity of the sector will have increased tangibly.

B. Components

1. Finalization of the regulatory framework

- 3.3 Context: A wide consensus has developed as to the ways to translate the general reform principles listed in paragraph 2.3 in the country's legal framework and a draft Sector Reform Law has been prepared. Work is now needed to draft the regulatory instruments which will guide the application of the law.

- 3.4 **Objective:** Prepare the main regulatory instruments introduced by the draft sector reform law.
- 3.5 **Expected outcome:** Preparation of governmental decrees and CREPA resolutions as stipulated in the draft sector reform law, and preparation of model concession, leasing and service contracts for smaller systems.
- 3.6 **Specific activities:** This component will require the execution of the following activities.

(1) **Decrees establishing ONEPA and CREPA.** Legal consultants will be recruited to draft the decrees creating ONEPA and CREPA and define the regulatory instruments needed to have these two institutions operate.

(2) **Tariff regulation.** An economic and financial services consulting firm specialized in tariffs will be recruited to finalize the tariff policy. This will consist of: (a) drafting the tariff decree which will spell out the main principles expected to guide tariff setting (economic efficiency, financial viability and social equity) and the sharing of responsibilities between the PWS authority and the regulator; and (b) preparing CREPA's resolution on the application of the tariff decree 1/. This second activity will entail the following tasks: (b.i) a review of the cost, willingness-to-pay and tariff projection studies carried out for the three most recent PWS projects managed by existing water authorities; (b.ii) the design of a simple economic and financial spreadsheet model to assess the rate structure and its effectiveness in encouraging efficient consumption, and to quantify implicit subsidies; (b.iii) the definition of specific procedures for analyzing the impact of changes in internal pricing, possible devaluations, and other external factors on the cost structure of the services; (b.iv) the preparation of a simple manual to train PWS authority and regulatory agency staff on the utilization of the computer model and related procedures; and (b.v) drafting a CREPA resolution to formalize these procedures.

(3) **Service standard regulations.** Individual consultants or a consulting firm will be recruited to design the technical norms and service standards applicable to all systems, notably those managed by ONEPA 2/. Beyond the definition of the norms, the consultants will propose a scheme for the control and enforcement of the norms, delineating the responsibilities and enforcement

1/ Because the Haitian legal framework only enables the Prime Minister to issue decrees and in order to keep the tariff setting process flexible, the main principles will be spelled out in the decree while the actual rules for applying these principles will be laid out in a CREPA resolution which can amended more easily.

2/ Service standards for systems managed by private operators will be stipulated in the contract binding the local PWS authority and the provider.

powers of the regulatory agency. Included in this activity are environmental and water quality norms. This work will form the basis for the preparation of performance contracts to be signed between the local ONEPA office and the municipality, on the basis of which the local provider will commit to improved efficiency.

(4) Decentralization and private sector participation regulations. Individual consultants or a consulting firm will be recruited to prepare the decentralization regulations by which CREPA will monitor the decentralization of responsibility for services to municipalities. This involves the following tasks: (a) reviewing existing service provision practices in the three pilot cities; (b) reviewing municipal organization and finance in the three pilot cities; (c) defining acceptable municipality/provider arrangements when responsibility for services is decentralized ³/_; (d) defining quantifiable performance criteria that both the municipality and the expected provider will need to meet for decentralization to be allowed by CREPA; (e) drafting a CREPA resolution to formalize these criteria and the way they will be applied; and (f) prepare simple draft concession, leasing and service contracts for smaller urban systems.

2. Training and technical assistance to CREPA

- 3.7 **Context:** A key step in reform implementation will be the actual establishment of the regulatory agency. This is expected to take place within six months of approval of the draft law. CREPA's Commissioners and the Executive Secretary will be appointed in accordance with the draft sector reform law. This component will then help CREPA to get started.
- 3.8 **Objective:** Support CREPA's start-up and train its key staff.
- 3.9 **Outcome:** Creation of a team of regulators with the capacity to carry out their functions in accordance with well-established guidelines and practices in the regulatory area. Dissemination of information to all actors involved in the PWS sector as to the new "rules of the game".
- 3.10 **Specific activities:** The following activities will be carried out either by a consulting firm specialized in PWS service regulation or by long-term individual consultants.

³/ This will be done mostly looking at past municipal decentralization experience in other countries. For instance, lessons learned indicate that direct municipal provision should be strongly discouraged. Options envisaged include private provision under contract with the municipality, the establishment of multi-municipal public utilities, or the establishment of municipal utilities managed at arm's-length from municipalities.

(1a) Draft CREPA's internal operating regulations and set up its internal procedures 4/. (1b) Acquire and install the corresponding office/computer equipment.

(2a) Design a simple tool to monitor service standards and a country-wide database of PWS systems based on simple, quantifiable indicators 5/. (2b) Conduct a country-wide survey to establish the database. (2c) Define the procedures to be used in measuring the indicators selected and delineate the responsibilities between CREPA and service providers for the provision and control of information.

(3) Design and implement a training program for CREPA's five commissioners and key technical staff, concentrating on the new regulations, the maintenance and control of the information management system, the application of sanctions and conflict resolution. The training program will include visits by the regulators and key support staff to regulatory agencies in other countries.

(4) Design and implement an information/training program to familiarize all actors in the sector with the new rules of the game. This will entail: (a) conducting information workshops targeting the municipalities, the communities and local providers in the nine regional capitals; (b) conducting information workshops targeting local PWS boards in the rural areas where reform implementation will start; (c) conducting seminars geared to promoting discussion between CREPA and ONEPA, notably to clarify the delineation of responsibilities between the two institutions with regard to the regulation/administration of the lease contract for Port-au-Prince; and (d) conducting seminars with other state institutions involved with the PWS sector (such as Health Ministry, Environment Ministry, National Working Group on Water Resources).

(5) Devise a system to receive, process, and expedite service-related complaints originating from users, municipalities or other parties, and devise a system for publicly disseminating CREPA's decisions.

3. Environmental capacity strengthening

- 3.11 Context: One of the risks involved in opening the PWS sector to private and/or decentralized operators is related to the weak environmental capacity of operators in the provision of water services and of public agencies in the regulation of such services.

4/ Given CREPA's small size, this should be a relatively straight forward task.

5/ A list of indicators is suggested in the main loan document, annex III-1. The indicators selected will need to be rather inexpensive to measure.

3.12 Objective: Help strengthen the environmental regulatory capacity of CREPA, develop the environmental awareness and technical capability of ONEPA and local service providers, and raise the environmental consciousness of communities and users.

3.13 Specific activities: Two consultants (one local and one international) will be recruited for an eighteen months duration to organize the following training courses and activities:

(1) **Training on integrated water resources management.** Participants in this training should include executive-level agency government representatives on the National Working Group on Water Resources. Two training modules will be organized on (a) water resource allocation benefits, methods and practice; and (b) methods for conflict resolution. The delivery of these modules will be supported by a study tour (c) to review the application of integrated water resources management in at least two LAC jurisdictions.

(2) **Training on environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) and their enforcement.** Participants in this training should include CREPA's environmental commissioner, CREPA technical specialist, as well as ONEPA's managers and senior professional staff. The module on ESIA should be attended by managers and professionals with the Ministry of the Environment with responsibilities that bear on water management. Consideration should also be given to inviting local consultants to participate in this training module since this would result in improved quality of environmental and social impact assessment preparation. Specifically, training modules will be organized on: (a) administration and review of environmental and social impact assessments; (b) construction standards and bidding document preparation; (c) supervision and monitoring; and (d) definition, contracting, supervision and monitoring of operations and maintenance.

(3) **Training on the environmental aspects of system construction, maintenance and operation.** Participants in this training should include PWS municipalities, service providers and local contractors. Five modules will be organized on: (a) the dissemination of basic environmental regulations; (b) awareness/actions conducive to the proper use of rehabilitated/new potable water systems; (c) identification/ promotion of community-based action to enhance performance of wastewater drainage systems; (d) awareness/actions in support of proper operation of water kiosks; and (e) the environmental aspects of the carrying out of construction, maintenance and operations works.

C. Financing

3.14 The budget of the proposed TC is as follows:

	MIF	Counterpart	Total
Component 1	250,000	50,000	300,000
Component 2	410,000	125,000	535,000
Component 3	305,000	75,000	380,000
Total	965,000	250,000	1,215,000

3.15 A detailed budget is available in the project's technical files. Counterpart funds will be comprised of SRU and CREPA's operating resources and will be provided in the form of salaries of staff assigned to the program, secretarial services, offices, office equipment, communication expenses, transportation, and any other logistical support needed to carry out the project. This includes SRU's international adviser which will be instrumental in the monitoring of the proposed TC.

D. Executing agency

3.16 The proposed TC will be executed by the Sector Reform Unit (SRU) established in August 1996 by the Ministry of Public Works to manage the reform process. SRU is staffed with one national coordinator and one international adviser (both co-directors), four local professionals (one technician and three community development specialists) and two support staff.

3.17 Over the last year, SRU's performance in moving the Government's reform plans forward has been quite impressive. Among other activities, SRU has been managing a Bank-funded Technical Cooperation [ATN/SF/BF-5271] for an amount of US\$900,000. This TC, which is 95% committed and 70% disbursed, supports the design of and preparation for the implementation of the reform. In the present Haitian context, characterized by weak institutions and a strong resistance to structural reforms, the sector reform TC has been progressing very satisfactorily.

3.18 The proposed TC will take advantage of the economies of scale offered by the parallel execution of the Bank's Program (HA-0014) since SRU will also be the executing unit for this Program. SRU's international adviser will be directly responsible for the supervision of the proposed TC.

E. Procurement

3.19 Acquisition of goods and services will be governed by the Bank's procurement procedures. International public bidding will be used to purchase goods and services in excess of US\$350,000. For

amounts below these thresholds, Haiti's procurement regulations will be applied and national public bidding will be organized. A detailed procurement schedule is available in the technical files of Program HA-0014.

- 3.20 About 70 person-months of consulting services are estimated to be necessary in addition to resources needed to acquire hardware, software, and bibliographical materials. In recruiting consultants, special attention will be paid to their ability to work with local counterpart professionals in order to facilitate the transfer of know-how and experience. The expected costs of consultants have been assessed based on observed market rates for similar work by international experts in Haiti.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 The Environment and Social Impact Report (ESIR) for the Program HA-0014 was approved by the Committee on the Environment and Social Impact (CESI) on July 11, 1997. The environmental and social feasibility statement is available in the technical files of operation HA-0014.
- 4.2 The ESIR recognizes that reform implementation will have significant environmental benefits of a socio-economic nature with respect to improved efficiency of water use, improved quality of life - particularly for women and children - reduced incidence of disease and child mortality, and environmentally strengthened institutions. The proposed TC will significantly contribute to these benefits, not only thanks to the environmental capacity strengthening component but also because the establishment of a strong regulatory agency will ensure that environmental norms be abided by.

V. DISBURSEMENTS

- 5.1 Disbursements will be made according to Bank procedures. Implementing all of TC components is expected to take 30 months, and the final disbursement, 36 months.

VI. MONITORING

- 6.1 The proposed TC's logical framework is presented in annex 1.
- 6.2 Within three months of project initiation, SRU will prepare an initial action plan and adjust the proposed benchmarks, so that progress in TC execution can be assessed. Twice-yearly progress reports will be prepared and presented to the Bank as part of the main program's reporting procedures. These reports will enable the

Bank to assess the extent to which the TC contributes to the development of the reform.

VII. FEASIBILITY AND RISKS

- 7.1 The proposed TC is a key component of Program HA-0014. It therefore shares the same risks, in particular with respect to the institutional capacity of Haitian authorities to implement the reform.
- 7.2 However, the profound involvement of SRU's three key staff in the reform definition process and their invaluable efforts to organize a country-wide policy debate on the reform's main aspects has facilitated the development of a wide consensus on the reform's principles and should facilitate reform implementation.
- 7.3 In order to ensure a clear link between the technical assistance made available to support the sector reform and the actual progress achieved with reform implementation, it is recommended that, **before first disbursement**, the Government must present evidence that:
- (a) SRU has been mandated to be the executing unit for the proposed TC; and
 - (b) Parliament has approved legislation intended to: (i) establish an independent regulatory agency with strong powers over all potable water and sanitation authorities; (ii) progressively decentralize responsibility for services and promote community participation; (iii) authorize private sector participation in operations and management, through concession, leasing or management contracts; and (iv) establish a tariff policy designed to recover the costs of potable water and sanitation services, as well as the costs of water resource preservation.

VIII. COMPLIANCE WITH ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- 8.1 The proposed TC is consistent with the criteria for grant financing under the Technical Cooperation Facility, Article II, Section 2 of the MIF Agreement which establishes that grants shall be provided, as appropriate, to governments to finance the development of national country plans for comprehensive reform of the policy and legal environment for investment, in conjunction with, and complementary to, Bank country programs, and advisory services to implement these plans.
- 8.2 As part of the main strategic vectors of activities for the Technical Cooperation Facility as defined by the Donors, the MIF is financing projects aimed at establishing the legal and regulatory framework for private investment in the PWS sector. For this

reason, the activities of the Haiti PWS reform program (HA-0014) consistent with this vector have been proposed for MIF financing.

- 8.3 The proposed TC is also consistent with MIF financing for water sector reform under the Technical Cooperation Facility in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay.

IX. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE BANK'S COUNTRY PROGRAM

- 9.1 The Bank's strategy in Haiti revolves around two complementary objectives: the improvement of living conditions and the development of the productive economy. The PWS sector reform and the proposed TC will essentially serve the first objective by fostering more efficient PWS services.
- 9.2 The Bank's sector strategy is to contribute to the restructuring of the institutional framework of the water sector, in order to shift from a set of uncoordinated, sub-sector specific water resources development strategies towards an integrated water resources preservation strategy. Within this approach, the Bank's program aims at improving the efficiency of the potable water and sanitation sub-sector and the proposed TC concentrates on the regulatory aspects of this sub-sector's reform.

SUPPORT TO THE POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR REFORM AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGULATORY AGENCY IN HAITI		
General objective: Contribute to the implementation of the potable water and sanitation (PWS) sector reform, which will facilitate private sector participation in PWS services.		
Specific objectives: (1) Support the preparation of the new regulatory framework; (2) help organize and train the sector's regulatory agency; and (3) strengthen the environmental capacity of all actors involved in the sector.		
Components	Specific tasks	Indicators
1. Finalization of the regulatory framework	Draft the decrees creating ONEPA and CREPA and define the regulatory instruments needed to have these two institutions operational.	Decrees have entered into effect within six months of project start.
	Finalize the tariff policy, design a simple economic and financial model to assess the rate structure, define related procedures and prepare corresponding CREPA resolution.	Financial model has been designed and CREPA staff has been trained to use it (within 18 months of project start).
	Design the technical norms and service standards applicable to all systems, notably those managed by ONEPA.	Signature of performance contracts between municipalities and ONEPA obtained. (At least five within two years of project start.)
	Prepare the decentralization regulations by which CREPA will regulate and monitor the decentralization of responsibility for services to municipalities.	Regulations published 18 months after project start. At least two municipalities "graduated" within two years of project completion.
2. Training and technical support to CREPA	Draft CREPA's internal operating regulations and set up its internal procedures. Acquire and install the corresponding office/computer equipment.	CREPA is operational. First commissioners' session within six-month of project start.
	Establish a country-wide database based on simple, quantifiable performance indicators to monitor service standards.	Database covers 80% of the country's urban systems within 30 months of project start.
	Design and implement a training program for CREPA's five commissioners and key technical staff, concentrating on the new regulations, the maintenance and control of the information management system, the application of sanctions and conflict resolution.	Number of professionals trained (indicative target: 5 commissioners, 5 technical staff).
	Design and implement an information/training program to familiarize all actors in the sector with the new rules of the game.	Number of workshops held. (9 for urban centers, 9 for rural areas, 3 with ONEPA, 3 with other institutions).
	Devise a system to receive, process, and expedite service-related complaints originating from users, municipalities or other parties, and devise a system for publicly disseminating CREPA's decisions.	Number of public hearings held by CREPA every year (minimum 9 starting one year after project initiation).
3. Environmental capacity strengthening	Training on integrated water resources management	Number of modules taught (2). Number of trainees per module (15).
	Training on environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) and their enforcement	Number of modules taught (4). Number of trainees per module (20).
	Training on the environmental aspects of system construction, maintenance and operation	Number of modules taught (5, 20 times). Number of trainees per module (120).

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

HAITI. NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR A PROGRAM TO SUPPORT THE POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR REFORM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGULATORY AGENCY

The Donors Committee of the Multilateral Investment Fund

RESOLVES:

1. That the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Multilateral Investment Fund, to enter into such agreements as may be necessary with the République d'Haiti and to take such additional measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the project memorandum referred to in Document MIF/AT-_____ with respect to a technical cooperation for a Support Program to the Potable Water and Sanitation Sector Reform and the Establishment of the Regulatory Agency.

2. That up to the amount of US\$965,000, or its equivalent in other convertible currencies, is authorized for the purpose of this resolution, chargeable to the resources of the Technical Cooperation Facility of the Multilateral Investment Fund.

3. That the above-mentioned sum is to be provided on a nonreimbursable basis.