

DOCUMENTO DEL BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO

HAITI

**PROYECTO DE MEJORA DEL ACCESO DEL AGUA, EL SANEAMIENTO Y LA
HIGIENE EN ÁREAS URBANAS, PERIURBANAS Y RURALES DEL NORTE DE
HAÍ**

(HA-L1135)

PERFIL DE PROYECTO

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De conformidad con la Política de Acceso a Información, el presente documento está sujeto a divulgación pública.

PERFIL DE PROYECTO

HAITI

I. DATOS BÁSICOS

Nombre del Proyecto:	Proyecto de mejora del acceso al agua, el saneamiento y la higiene en áreas urbanas, periurbanas y rurales del norte de Haití		
Número de Proyecto:	HA-L1135		
Equipo de Proyecto:	Sergio Perez, Jefe de Equipo (WSA/CBO); Corinne Cathala, Jefe de Equipo Alterno; Maria Rodriguez, Francisco Gonzalez, Maria Julia Bocco, Irene Cartin y Marilyn Guerrero Rivera (INE/WSA); Doris Barandiarán, Caroline Giffon y Sarah Mangones (VPS/ESG); Louis-Francois Chretien (LEG/SGO); Anamaria Núñez (KIC/DCC); Jeff Colo y Sarah Matthieussent (WSA/CHA).		
Prestatario:	República de Haití		
Organismo Ejecutor:	DINEPA (<i>Direction Nationale de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement</i>)		
Plan Financiero:	BID Grant Facility	US\$	100.000.000
	Total:	US\$	100.000.000
Salvaguardias:	Políticas activadas:	OP-102; OP-704; OP-761; OP-710; OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.10, B.11, B.17)	
	Clasificación:	B	

II. JUSTIFICACIÓN GENERAL Y OBJETIVOS

- 2.1 Haití cuenta con una población aproximada de 11 millones de habitantes¹ y el 23,5% de la misma vive con menos de 1,9 US\$² al día. Las enfermedades diarreicas son la cuarta causa de mortalidad prematura en Haití³. Este fue el motivo de la muerte de 2.370 niños y niñas menores de cinco años en 2015⁴, lo que representa una tasa de 190 cada 100.000 muertes, las más elevada de la región de América Latina y el Caribe⁴. Numerosos estudios han mostrado la importancia de un adecuado acceso al agua, saneamiento e higiene para reducir la morbilidad y mortandad infantil a causa de la diarrea⁵. Las pérdidas económicas por la falta de acceso a estos servicios han alcanzado US\$260.000.000.000 anuales que equivale al 1,6% del PIB de los 130 países

¹ IHSI. (2015). *Population totale de 18 ans et plus. Ménages et densités estimés 2015*. Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (MEF).

² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY?locations=HT&view=chart> World Bank. (2012).

³ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (n.d.). *IHME Measuring what matters*. Retrieved from <http://www.healthdata.org/haiti>

⁴ GDB. (2017, September). *Estimates of global, regional, and national morbidity, mortality, and aetiologies of diarrhoeal diseases: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015*. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 17, 909-948.

⁵ Jennyfer Wolf, P. R.-U. (2018). *Impact of drinking water, sanitation and handwashing with soap on childhood diarrhoeal disease: updated meta-analysis and meta-regression*. *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, 23, 508-525.

analizados⁶. Estas pérdidas se deben, entre otros, a la disminución de productividad, acarreo de agua y gastos en sanidad. En Haití tan sólo el 58% y el 28% de la población perciben servicios de agua y saneamientos mejorados respectivamente⁷, siendo la situación en medio rural, en áreas marginales y periurbanas de las ciudades mucho más precarias que en medio urbano. El 31% de la población tarda más de 30 minutos en aprovisionarse de agua, especialmente en medio rural (42,7 % frente al 14,1% de los habitantes del medio urbano)⁸.

- 2.2 **Diagnóstico agua ciudad de Cabo Haitiano.** Cabo Haitiano es la segunda ciudad en importancia de Haití con una población de aproximadamente 400.000 personas (68.000 hogares)⁹. El Centro Técnico de Explotación (CTE)¹⁰ de la ciudad cuenta únicamente con 900 abonados activos en la zona de Petite Anse¹¹. Estos reciben un servicio intermitente a pesar de que la empresa cuenta con infraestructura explotable como depósitos y pozos equipados. La mayor parte de la población de la ciudad de Cabo Haitiano (92%) se abastece de agua para beber a partir del sector privado informal representado mayoritariamente por tiendas (74%) y camiones (11%)¹². Lo anterior conlleva que el promedio de gasto mensual en agua sea de 1.253 HTG (cercano a los US\$20) por familia, siendo los barrios marginales los que incurren en un mayor gasto (1.338 HTG)¹². El departamento Norte es el segundo del país (siguiendo muy de cerca al Artibonito) donde tiene un mayor impacto en la disminución del riesgo de enfermedades entéricas una mejora del acceso al agua potable¹³. Además, este departamento se encuentra priorizado en la estrategia país y por el gobierno de Haití.
- 2.3 **Servicio a los más pobres.** El riesgo de mortalidad para los menores de cinco años en los hogares más pobres es 2,4 veces superior al de los hogares más ricos¹⁴. El 28% de la población de Cabo Haitiano vive en áreas marginales¹⁵. Los elevados precios de agua, ya sea para beber o para otros usos, condicionan el consumo en las áreas marginales (31,4 lppd) frente a las urbanas (40,8 lppd). Siendo las familias más vulnerables las que incurren en un mayor gasto mensual, son, sin embargo, las más desventajadas de la ciudad en cuanto al tiempo de acarreo pues el 12% de los habitantes tarda más de 30 minutos en aprovisionarse de agua, frente al 2% de las personas en contexto urbano. Se

⁶ Hutton, G. (2013). *Global costs and benefits of reaching universal coverage of sanitation and drinking-water supply*. *Journal of Water and Health* (WHO).

⁷ JMP. (2017). *Progresos en materia de saneamiento y agua potable*. UNICEF, WHO.

⁸ *Ministère de la Santé Publique et la Population (MSPP). (2017). Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services (EMMUS-VI) 2016-2017. Indicateurs Clés.*

⁹ Datos obtenidos del estudio demográfico llevado a cabo por el BID en el año 2017.

¹⁰ Los CTE son los operadores públicos de los sistemas de aprovisionamiento de las ciudades. Existen 24 en Haití.

¹¹ Dato proporcionado por el CTE de Cabo Haitiano.

¹² Datos obtenidos de las encuestas de agua y saneamiento realizadas en 2017 en los hogares de la ciudad por los agentes comunales de agua y saneamiento (TEPAC por sus siglas en francés).

¹³ *Choices, T. M. and People, M. V. (no date) 'Looking Beyond Government-Led Delivery of Water Supply and Sanitation Services The Market Choices and Practices of Haiti.*

¹⁴ *Choices, T. M. and People, M. V. (no date) 'Looking Beyond Government-Led Delivery of Water Supply and Sanitation Services The Market Choices and Practices of Haiti.*

¹⁵ La localización de los asentamientos informales o barrios desfavorecidos se hizo en base al entramado urbano de la ciudad a partir de una imagen de alta resolución que data del año 2014.

estima que el 70% de los beneficios económicos valorizados de las inversiones en infraestructuras en agua y saneamiento se deben al ahorro en tiempo que puede dedicarse a tareas productivas o educativas¹⁶. La mejora del servicio en estas áreas exige enfoques innovadores como el de la gestión de redes condominiales a través de pequeños operadores privados combinado con una empresa eficiente¹⁷. Las tarifas de agua para estas zonas tendrán en cuenta el poder adquisitivo de estas familias.

- 2.4 **Diagnóstico de los CTEs de Haití.** El CTE de Cabo Haitiano hace frente a los problemas de gestión comunes al resto de CTEs de Haití que aún no han percibido financiamiento, a saber: (i) calidad de servicio deficiente; (ii) bajo número de clientes en relación con los clientes potenciales -teniendo en cuenta la población total de las ciudades-; y (iii) ingresos limitados que no cubren siquiera los costos de operación. Por el contrario, Port de Paix ejemplifica a los CTEs que han contado con financiación del Banco (HA-L1039). Esta empresa vio multiplicado por 10 el número de conexiones a la red en 8 años; de las 700 originales en el 2010 a más de 7.000 en 2018 permitiendo invertir en el sistema como por ejemplo en la implantación de extensiones de la red.
- 2.5 **Rural.** En el departamento Norte de Haití, cuya población rural se estima en 528.302 habitantes¹⁸, el 79,4% habita a menos de 500 m de una fuente o pozo de agua público. Sin embargo, al considerar criterios adicionales, las cifras de cobertura descienden al 60,9% si se considera la fiabilidad, la continuidad del servicio durante al menos seis horas al día y durante todo el año, y al 40,8% si adicionalmente se considera 250 m de distancia entre el hogar y la fuente o pozo público. Ninguna de las infraestructuras de aprovisionamiento de agua públicas existentes provee un servicio de agua ininterrumpido 24 horas los siete días de la semana. Tan sólo el 25,7% cuenta con una gestión formal, siendo además el servicio gratuito en un 62,3% de los mismos. La falta de mantenimiento y de operación adecuados influyen en la funcionalidad de las infraestructuras. El 64,7% de los puntos de aprovisionamiento de agua públicos se encuentran operativos existiendo gran disparidad entre los tipos de soluciones: 77,2% de los pozos (la mayoría equipados con bomba manual) son funcionales frente al 37,8% de las fuentes y kioscos alimentadas por agua entubada¹⁹.
- 2.6 **El desafío del saneamiento.** Los resultados preliminares de las encuestas sobre saneamiento realizadas y del diagnóstico de toda la cadena de saneamiento siguiendo la metodología del SFD (*Shit Flow Diagram*)²⁰ muestran las siguientes problemáticas principales: (i) elevada tasa de defecación al aire libre en las áreas marginales (23%) y periurbanas de la ciudad (31%); (ii) únicamente el 40% de las excretas son manejadas de una forma segura; y

¹⁶ WHO. (2012). *Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

¹⁷ Heymans, C. et al. (2016) 'Delivering Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Services in Fragile States Providing Water to Poor People in African Cities Effectively: Lessons from Utility reforms', (August).

¹⁸ IHSI. (2015). *Population totale de 18 ans et plus. Ménages et densités estimés 2015*. Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (MEF).

¹⁹ Datos obtenidos del inventario de puntos de aprovisionamiento de agua públicos ejecutado por los agentes comunales de agua y saneamiento (TEPAC, por sus siglas en francés) en 2017.

²⁰ Para más información relacionada con el SFD y la metodología de implementación véase: <https://sfd.susana.org/>.

(iii) el 95% del vaciado de las excretas de soluciones individuales como letrinas se realiza de forma manual. La gestión de las excretas ha sido mejorada en contextos similares mediante APP con las empresas de camiones de vaciado o con los operadores de estaciones de transferencia^{21,22}. En áreas con elevada presencia de defecación al aire libre opciones como el *Container Based Sanitation* (CBS, por sus siglas en inglés) han resultado ser efectivas sobre todo cuando debido a su inundabilidad o a la presencia de un nivel freático elevado se dificultan otro tipo de soluciones²³.

- 2.7 **Lavado de manos con jabón.** Únicamente el 9% de la población de Cabo Haitiano cuenta con un sitio fijo donde lavarse las manos con agua y jabón²⁴, lo cual tiene importantes consecuencias para la salud de la población. Las intervenciones en materia de lavado de manos son consideradas las más costo-efectivas de salud pública en base a los diferentes estudios realizados²⁵. Como ejemplo, gracias a este tipo de intervenciones, se ha llegado a reducir la morbilidad en niños menores de 5 años hasta en un 30%²⁶.
- 2.8 **Cambio de comportamiento.** Los enfoques tradicionales de intervenciones basadas en cambio de comportamiento no han demostrado ser completamente eficaces²⁷ por lo que en el programa se desarrollarán herramientas específicas para dirigir el cambio de comportamiento mediante la combinación de metodologías procedentes de las ciencias sociales y del *marketing*²⁸ que han mostrado su eficacia en contextos similares. En ese sentido, las estrategias relativas a la identificación de patrones positivos para el lavado de manos y a la conectividad (CT ATN/OC-15079-HA) fueron desarrolladas por el departamento de cambio de comportamiento de la Escuela de Londres de Higiene y Medicina Tropical (LSHTM por sus siglas en inglés). El análisis relativo a la conectividad muestra una demanda fuerte por parte de la población de los servicios de agua y una disponibilidad al pago conforme a las tarifas actualmente aplicadas por la DINEPA siendo el precio de la conexión el limitante más importante que se ha encontrado por parte de la población. El precio de la misma será ajustado en base a este análisis y se desarrollará una campaña de comunicación dirigida a mejorar la cultura de pago.

²¹ Renouf, R. (2017) 'Public-Private Partnerships explained: Urban sanitation service delivery in Bangladesh', (August). Available at: <https://www.wsup.com/insights/public-private-partnerships-explained-urban-sanitation-service-delivery-in-bangladesh/>.

²² Heymans, C. et al. (2016) 'Delivering Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Services in Fragile States Providing Water to Poor People in African Cities Effectively: Lessons from Utility reforms', (August).

²³ Tilmans, S. et al. (2015) 'Container-based sanitation: assessing costs and effectiveness of excreta management in Cap Haitien, Haiti', 27(6), pp. 89–104. doi: 10.1177/0956247815572746.

²⁴ Datos obtenidos de las encuestas de agua y saneamiento realizadas en 2017 en los hogares de la ciudad por los agentes comunales de agua y saneamiento (TEPAC por sus siglas en francés) de la Oficina Regional de Agua y Saneamiento del norte de Haití (OREPA Norte).

²⁵ Curtis, V., & Cairncross, S. (2003) 'Effect of Washing hands with soap on diarrhoea risk in the community: a systematic review.

²⁶ Jennyfer Wolf, P. R.-U. (2018). Impact of drinking water, sanitation and handwashing with soap on childhood diarrhoeal disease: updated meta-analysis and meta-regression. *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, 23, 508-525.

²⁷ Curtis, V. A., Danquah, L. O. and Aunger, R. V. (2009) 'Planned, motivated and habitual hygiene behaviour: An eleven country review', *Health Education Research*, 24(4), pp. 655–673. doi: 10.1093/her/cyp002.

²⁸ Curtis, V. A., Danquah, L. O. and Aunger, R. V. (2009) 'Planned, motivated and habitual hygiene behaviour: An eleven country review', *Health Education Research*, 24(4), pp. 655–673. doi: 10.1093/her/cyp002.

- 2.9 **Género.** Cuando no hay servicios de agua y saneamiento (o los mismos son limitados), las mujeres y niñas cargan con la responsabilidad de proveer agua para el hogar: 30% de ellas son quienes acarrear agua frente al hombres y niños que son responsables únicos en el 11%²⁹ de los casos. La brecha de género también resulta importante en la gestión de los puntos de agua donde las mujeres gestionan únicamente el 4% de los mismos³⁰.
- 2.10 En cuanto a la higiene menstrual, únicamente el 3% de las escuelas de la ciudad de Cabo Haitiano disponen de un sitio adecuado donde las adolescentes puedan simplemente practicar de una forma digna su higiene menstrual³¹. En contextos similares, la mencionada falta de instalaciones sanitarias, sobre todo en áreas marginales de la ciudad, provoca que las adolescentes sufran carencias de diversos tipos (educación, salud o esparcimiento) y que estén más expuestas a riesgos, como por ejemplo de acoso³².
- 2.11 **Modalidad de préstamo.** La ATN/OC-15079-HA ha servido para financiar los diseños finales y pliego de licitación del abastecimiento a Cabo Haitiano, las campañas de cambio de comportamiento y la muestra de proyectos a nivel rural. La modalidad de obras múltiples se aplica al componente urbano y rural. Se cuenta con los diseños correspondientes al 68% de la infraestructura urbana y el 30% de la rural. La CT HA-T1253 permitirá preparar el resto de los diseños para que estén disponibles de forma gradual hasta mayo de 2019.
- 2.12 **Apoyo del Banco al sector.** El Banco ha estado desarrollando varias actividades asociadas a la gestión de residuos sólidos en el norte de Haití, las cuales están estrechamente relacionadas a este proyecto tales como el proyecto en preparación “Gestión de Residuos Sólidos en el Norte de Haití” (HA-L1106). En el 2017, se aprobó una CT “Creación de una Sociedad Anónima Mixta para la Gestión de los Servicios Públicos en el Norte de Haití” (ATN/MA-16398-HA) cuyo objetivo es apoyar la sostenibilidad de los servicios públicos en el norte de Haití mediante la formación de una Sociedad Anónima Mixta (SAM) que preste servicios de agua, saneamiento y gestión de residuos sólidos mediante un esquema de participación público-privada. Lecciones aprendidas de esta iniciativa, podrán aportar argumentos concretos en términos de posibles alternativas para la gestión del agua una vez el CTE haya alcanzado la suficiente madurez técnica y financiera. En el sector de agua y saneamiento, la cartera de operaciones ya ejecutadas incluye las siguientes: (i) HA-L1039 y HA-L1014 en zonas rurales por un monto total de U\$25 millones; (ii) HA-L039 y HA0014 en las ciudades intermedias por US\$45,6 millones; y (iii) y HA-L1044 en Port-au-Prince por U\$50 millones. En cuanto a las operaciones en ejecución se cuenta con HA-L1103 y HA-L075, ambas relativas a Port-au-Prince por un monto de U\$100,5 millones y un desembolso actual cercano a los U\$20 millones.

³⁰ Dato deducido del inventario de puntos de aprovisionamiento de agua públicos ejecutado por los agentes comunales de agua y saneamiento (TEPAC, por sus siglas en francés) en 2017.

³¹ Deducidos del inventario de edificios públicos ejecutado por los agentes comunales de agua y saneamiento (TEPAC, por sus siglas en francés) en 2017.

³² Nallari, A. (2015) “All we want are toilets inside our homes!”: The critical role of sanitation in the lives of urban poor adolescent girls in Bengaluru, India’, *Environment and Urbanization*, 27(1), pp. 73–88. doi: 10.1177/0956247814563514.

- 2.13 **Lecciones aprendidas.** Durante la implementación de las diferentes operaciones financiadas en las ciudades intermedias haitianas y en Port-au-Prince, se han aplicado distintas estrategias de mejora de la gestión. Como conclusiones más importantes se encuentran: (i) la necesidad de contar con una infraestructura mínima que permita que los progresos en gestión se trasladen a una mejora del servicio; (ii) capacidad técnica y compromiso político por parte de las instituciones implicadas tanto en la regulación como en la rectoría del sector; y (iii) ubicación del personal clave en puestos de responsabilidad de la empresa. Dichas lecciones aprendidas han sido tenidas en cuenta en la hora de adoptar el enfoque de la mejora de la gestión en Cabo Haitiano a través de una Alianza Público-Privada (APP).
- 2.14 **Alineación estratégica.** Esta operación se alinea con la Estrategia de País con Haití 2017-2021 (GN-2904) en esto que apoyará el desarrollo del capital humano, concentrando los esfuerzos en la ampliación del acceso a servicios de agua y saneamiento. El programa es consistente con la actualización de la Estrategia Institucional (UIS) 2010-2020 (GN-2788) y se alinea con el desafío de desarrollo de inclusión social e igualdad, teniendo en cuenta que las intervenciones están focalizadas en ampliar y mejorar los servicios de AyS en áreas con los mayores índices de pobreza del país y con los niveles más bajos de acceso a servicios públicos. El programa también se alinea con las áreas transversales de: (i) capacidad institucional y estado de derecho ya que se financian actividades de mejora de la capacidad de gestión de la DINEPA; (ii) cambio climático y sostenibilidad ambiental, por medio del financiamiento de acciones destinadas a disminuir las pérdidas de agua en las redes y en base a modelos calibrados de acuífero que permiten determinar caudales de explotación sostenibles; y (iii) igualdad de género y diversidad, al incluir actividades que buscan empoderar a las mujeres y promover el desarrollo con equidad. Asimismo, el programa contribuirá al Marco de Resultados Corporativos (CRF) 2016-2019 (GN-2727-6) mediante los indicadores de producto: (i) hogares con suministro de agua nuevo o mejorado; (ii) hogares con acceso nuevo o mejorado a saneamiento; y (iii) hogares con tratamiento de aguas residuales. De la misma forma, esta operación está alineada con la Estrategia de Infraestructura Sostenible para la Competitividad y el Crecimiento Inclusivo (GN-2710-5), en particular en el área de acción prioritaria de “Promover el acceso a los servicios de infraestructuras” y la Estrategia sectorial sobre las instituciones para el crecimiento y el bienestar social (GN-2587-2) que busca mejorar la efectividad del Banco en el fortalecimiento de las bases institucionales para el desarrollo en la región. La operación fortalece la gestión y financiamiento del gasto público mejorando la capacidad del estado para proporcionar servicios públicos básicos que disminuyan la desigualdad en el acceso a servicios de saneamiento. El fortalecimiento de la gestión de las empresas de agua de Haití va acorde con las esferas que respalda la estrategia vinculados a una prestación de servicios públicos que satisfaga la demanda de la ciudadanía contando con modelos y herramientas de gestión que generen incentivos para mejorar la calidad de los servicios y reducir los costos. Adicionalmente, la operación es consistente con los objetivos del Marco Sectorial de Agua y Saneamiento (GN-2781-3), dentro la dimensión del Éxito 1 “Los países logran el acceso universal a agua y saneamiento mejorando la calidad de los servicios”.

- 2.15 **Objetivos del programa:** El objetivo del proyecto es mejorar las condiciones de vida en términos ambientales y de salud de la población rural y urbanas del norte de Haití por medio de: (i) la mejora sostenible en el acceso al agua potable y saneamiento y de las prácticas de higiene en las localidades urbanas del norte de Haití; y (ii) la mejora sostenible en el acceso al agua potable y al saneamiento y de las prácticas de higiene en las localidades rurales del norte de Haití.
- 2.16 **Componente I: Mejora de la gestión técnica y comercial y obras de rápido impacto en las empresas de agua potable y saneamiento (US\$13 millones).** El proyecto financiará lo siguiente: (i) estructuración e implementación de un APP para la empresa de agua de Cabo Haitiano; (ii) la actualización del catastro de clientes; (iii) adquisición de conexiones domiciliarias; (iv) pequeñas obras de extensión y densificación de redes; (iv) adquisición de materiales para la medición de la producción; (v) un esquema de APPs de pequeño monto para mejorar la gestión de las excretas; y (vi) campañas de comunicación para la mejora de la transparencia y el incremento del número de clientes. El modelo de APP previsto en el caso de la ciudad de Cabo Haitiano es el de un contrato por resultados donde profesionales ocuparán puestos de responsabilidad de la empresa (dirección de la empresa, dirección técnica, recursos humanos) mientras realizan la formación del personal local. Adicionalmente se contará con un soporte técnico para apoyar a la totalidad de los CTEs de Haiti dirigido sobretodo a aumentar el número de clientes y la sostenibilidad financiera de las mismas.
- 2.17 **Componente II: Inversiones prioritarias en agua potable, saneamiento e higiene en localidades urbanas del norte de Haiti (US\$70 millones).** El proyecto financiará: (i) obras de construcción de tanques de almacenamiento y redes de agua potable; (ii) obras de refuerzo de la producción de agua potable; (iii) conexiones domiciliarias y redes condominiales y quioscos en áreas marginales; (iv) campañas de cambio de comportamiento para la mejora de prácticas de higiene; y (v) la adecuación de las instalaciones de saneamiento e higiene en las escuelas, mercados, centros de salud. El proyecto de agua potable en la ciudad de Cabo Haitiano (US\$48 millones) optimiza las infraestructuras existentes centrándose en la construcción de redes de abastecimiento (256 km) para alcanzar un número total de hogares beneficiados cercano a los 50.000. El resto de las infraestructuras estarían dirigidas a obras de abastecimiento urbano similares a las de Cabo Haitiano. La muestra será conformada por el proyecto de Cabo Haitiano; para el resto de este componente se cuenta con una lista preliminar que será confirmada con la DINEPA a finales del mes de agosto de 2018. La lista ha sido elaborada en base a la población total beneficiaria, la disponibilidad de una fuente de abastecimiento, los costes de inversión y operación preliminares y las sinergias con la operación de residuos sólidos HA-L1106.
- 2.18 **Componente III: Inversiones prioritarias en agua potable, saneamiento e higiene en localidades rurales del norte de Haiti (US\$14 millones).** El proyecto financiará lo siguiente: (i) la protección de fuentes y la rehabilitación de pequeños acueductos rurales por gravedad; (ii) la construcción y rehabilitación de pozos con bombas manuales; (iii) campañas de comunicación y marketing para la mejora del acceso al saneamiento y a la higiene; (iv) la adecuación de las instalaciones de saneamiento e higiene en las escuelas y centros de salud; y

(v) apoyo a la mejora de las capacidades de las unidades rurales descentralizadas de la DINEPA (URD). El componente rural trabajará en secciones rurales comunales que cumplan los siguientes criterios: (i) población rural total de la sección comunal de más de 3.000 habitantes; (ii) más de un 30% de defecación al aire libre; y (iii) menos del 60% de acceso a un servicio básico de agua. En base a las estimaciones realizadas se calcula que se podrá trabajar en 30 secciones comunales en la mejora del acceso al agua, al saneamiento y de las prácticas de higiene.

- 2.19 **Resultados esperados.** Los resultados esperados son los siguientes: (i) mejora del acceso al agua, al saneamiento y la higiene en áreas urbanas, marginales, periurbanas y rurales del Norte de Haití; y (ii) mejora de la sostenibilidad financiera de los CTEs de Haití.
- 2.20 **Administración del proyecto (US\$2,5 millones).** El proyecto financiará la unidad de ejecución que estará ubicada en la Orepa Norte y que contará con personal técnico con las capacidades técnicas, administrativas y fiduciarias para la correcta ejecución del programa.

III. ASPECTOS TÉCNICOS Y CONOCIMIENTO DEL SECTOR

- 3.1 **Ejecución del proyecto.** Consistente con la Ley Marco de Agua y Saneamiento aprobada en el 2009 y la descentralización progresiva de las funciones de ejecución desde la DINEPA hacia las OREPA, DINEPA será el organismo ejecutor y se transferirán funciones esenciales a la OREPA Norte, incluyendo la función de adquisiciones para que la ejecución del proyecto sea más ágil. Ese modelo de ejecución ya se está aplicando en los proyectos 2946/GR-HA y 4353/GR-HA a través de la OREPA Oeste de manera satisfactoria. DINEPA supervisará en su papel de regulador la ejecución del proyecto mientras que la OREPA Norte estará a cargo de los procesos de adquisiciones en coordinación con el CTE de Cabo haitiano.
- 3.2 **Riesgos.** Los riesgos principales identificados son los siguientes: (i) esquemas de participación público-privados y sostenibilidad financiera de las empresas de agua y saneamiento. El esquema de participación público-privado incorpora las lecciones aprendidas y ha sido ampliamente utilizado con los diferentes actores implicados; (ii) retrasos en la ejecución de las obras. Se cuenta con unos diseños de calidad y una unidad de supervisión será integrada en la OREPA Norte la cual contará con un esquema mixto conformado por una firma consultora internacional y técnicos locales; y (iii) riesgos ligados a la inestabilidad política. Un comité de seguimiento del proyecto de Cabo Haitiano será conformado, entre otros por las municipalidades implicadas, la sociedad civil y sector privado.
- 3.3 **Coordinación con otros donantes.** Las actividades han sido coordinadas con la AECID (Agencia Española de Cooperación al Desarrollo) con cuyo financiamiento se ejecutará la red de agua potable de una parte del centro de la ciudad, así como la planta de tratamiento de lodos de la misma, obras cuyo inicio está previsto para el año 2018 y 2019 respectivamente. La ejecución previa de estas dos obras permitirá un impacto más rápido del programa tanto en el componente de agua potable como en el de saneamiento. También, el

Banco coordina sus intervenciones con los otros donantes del sector a través del grupo sectorial que se reúne cada dos meses.

IV. RIESGOS AMBIENTALES Y ASPECTOS FIDUCIARIOS

- 4.1 **Salvaguardias Ambientales y Sociales.** La operación se ha clasificado como Categoría B con base a la información provista para la muestra, ya que se prevé que es probable que cause impactos ambientales y sociales locales negativos, para los cuales se deben implementar medidas de mitigación efectivas.
- 4.2 A pesar de que el área de intervención es extensa, pues abarca zonas urbanas y rurales del norte de Haití, dada la escala de la infraestructura y trabajos de construcción, se prevé que los impactos negativos serán de corto plazo para los cuales existen medidas de mitigación efectivas y que producirán efectos positivos netos en el largo plazo.
- 4.3 Por tratarse de un programa de obras múltiples, se contempla la preparación de los respectivos Análisis Ambientales y Sociales (AAS) y Planes de Gestión Ambiental y Social (PGAS) para los proyectos de la muestra, tanto para el área urbana y rural y el diseño de los planes de consulta, los cuales se llevarán a cabo antes de OPC. Adicionalmente, y tomando en consideración los resultados de las AAS de los proyectos, se elaborará un Manual de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS), que servirá como instrumento de gestión durante la implementación del programa, para asegurar la sostenibilidad ambiental y social de los proyectos por parte de la DINEPA.
- 4.4 Tanto los AAS de los proyectos de la muestra, como el MGAS para el programa, deberán ser publicados previa a la misión de análisis. Durante el desarrollo de la operación se establecerán las especificaciones y requerimientos ambientales y sociales aplicables a cada una de las obras que se integren al programa, así como en caso de ser necesario, se preparará el correspondiente plan de restauración de medios de subsistencia (Anexo III).
- 4.5 Aspectos fiduciarios. El equipo llevará a cabo un análisis fiduciario de la DINEPA/OREPA Norte para definir mecanismos que asegurarán la eficiencia y transparencia durante la ejecución del proyecto y prepare un plan de acción para implementar las recomendaciones.

V. RECURSOS Y CRONOGRAMA DE PREPARACIÓN

- 5.1 Se espera presentar la operación al Directorio el 16 de enero de 2019. El cronograma y la ruta crítica de preparación están detallados en el Anexo V. Los recursos necesarios para el diseño de esta operación son de US\$51.500 para consultorías y US\$22.000 para misiones.

CONFIDENCIAL

¹ La información contenida en este Anexo es de carácter deliberativo, y por lo tanto confidencial, de conformidad con la excepción relativa a "Información Deliberativa" contemplada en el párrafo 4.1 (g) de la "Política de Acceso al Información" del Banco (Documento GN-1831-28).



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Operation Information

Operation		
HA-L1135 Water, sanitation and hygiene in urban, periurban and rural areas in Haiti's North Region		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
HAITI	HA-DINEPA - Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Water & Sanitation	WATER SUPPLY URBAN	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
SERGIO PEREZ MONFORTE	DORIS MELISSA BARANDIARAN SALCEDO	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$100,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
12 Jul 2018	doriss ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	31 Jul 2018	
QRR (Estimated)	2 Oct 2018	
Board Approval (Estimated)		
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Safeguard Policy Items Identified

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Access to Information Policy– OP-102\)](#)

The Bank will make the relevant project documents available to the public.

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704\)](#)



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

The operation is in a geographical area exposed to [natural hazards \(Type 1 Disaster Risk Scenario\)](#). Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation is designed specifically to address [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#) issues.

B.1 Bank Policies (Gender Equality Policy– OP-761)

The operation will offer opportunities to promote [gender equality](#) or [women's empowerment](#).

B.2 Country Laws and Regulations

The operation is expected to be in compliance with laws and regulations of the country regarding specific women's rights, the environment, gender and indigenous peoples (including national obligations established under ratified multilateral environmental agreements).

B.3 Screening and Classification

The operation (including [associated facilities](#)) is screened and classified according to its potential environmental impacts.

B.4 Other Risk Factors

The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues.

B.5 Environmental Assessment Requirements

An environmental assessment is required.

B.6 Consultations

Consultations with affected parties will be performed equitably and inclusively with the views of all stakeholders taken into account, including in particular: (a) equal participation by women and men, (b) socio-culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples and (c) mechanisms for equitable participation by vulnerable groups.

B.7 Supervision and Compliance

The Bank is expected to monitor the executing agency/borrower's compliance with all safeguard requirements stipulated in the loan agreement and project operating or credit regulations.

B.10. Hazardous Materials

The operation has the potential to impact the environment and occupational health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

B.11. Pollution Prevention and Abatement

The operation has the potential to pollute the environment (e.g. air, soil, water, greenhouse gases).

B.17. Procurement



Safeguard Policy Filter Report

Suitable safeguard provisions for the procurement of goods and services in Bank financed operations may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.

Potential Safeguard Policy Items

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Disaster Risk Management Policy– OP-704\)](#)

The sector of the operation is vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of some hazards.

[B.1 Bank Policies \(Resettlement Policy– OP-710\)](#)

The operation has the potential to cause physical displacement of people living in the project area of influence (see also Resettlement Policy)

[B.4 Other Risk Factors](#)

There are [associated facilities](#) (see policy definition) related to the operation.

[B.15. Co-financing Operations](#)

The operation or any of its components is being co-financed.

Recommended Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Additional Comments

[No additional comments]



Safeguard Screening Form

Operation Information

Operation		
HA-L1135 Water, sanitation and hygiene in urban, periurban and rural areas in Haiti's North Region		
Environmental and Social Impact Category	High Risk Rating	
B		
Country	Executing Agency	
HAITI	HA-DINEPA - Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement	
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector	
Water & Sanitation	WATER SUPPLY URBAN	
Team Leader	ESG Primary Team Member	
SERGIO PEREZ MONFORTE	DORIS MELISSA BARANDIARAN SALCEDO	
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount	% Disbursed
Loan Operation	\$100,000,000	0.000 %
Assessment Date	Author	
12 Jul 2018	doriss ESG Primary Team Member	
Operation Cycle Stage	Completion Date	
ERM (Estimated)	31 Jul 2018	
QRR (Estimated)	2 Oct 2018	
Board Approval (Estimated)		
Safeguard Performance Rating		
Rationale		

Operation Classification Summary

Overriden Rating	Overriden Justification
Comments	



Safeguard Screening Form

Conditions / Recommendations

Category "B" operations require an environmental analysis (see Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.5 for Environmental Analysis requirements)

The Project Team must send to ESR the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports. These operations will normally require an environmental and/or social impact analysis, according to, and focusing on, the specific issues identified in the screening process, and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). However, these operations should also establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.) where necessary.

Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

A [natural hazard](#) is likely to occur or be exacerbated due to climate-related changes and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations. For details see the DRM policy guidelines.

Generation of solid waste is [moderate](#) in volume, does not include [hazardous materials](#) and follows standards recognized by multilateral development banks.

Solid Waste Management: The borrower should monitor and report on waste reduction, management and disposal and may also need to develop a Waste Management Plan (which could be included in the ESMP). Effort should be placed on reducing and re-cycling solid wastes. Specifically (if applicable) in the case that national legislations have no provisions for the disposal and destruction of hazardous materials, the applicable procedures established within the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention, the WHO List on Banned Pesticides, and the Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH), should be taken into consideration.

Likely to have [minor](#) to [moderate](#) emission or discharges that would negatively affect [ambient environmental conditions](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

Management of Ambient Environmental Conditions: The borrower should be required to prepare an action plan (and include it in the ESMP) that indicates how risks and impacts to ambient environmental conditions can be managed and mitigated consistent with relevant national and/or international standards. The borrower should (a) consider a number of factors, including the finite assimilative capacity of the environment, existing and future land use, existing ambient conditions, the project's proximity to ecologically sensitive or protected areas, and the potential for cumulative impacts with uncertain and irreversible consequences; and (b) promote strategies that avoid or, where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or reduce the release of pollutants, including strategies that contribute to the improvement of ambient conditions when the project has the potential to constitute a significant source of emissions in an already degraded area. The plan should be subject to review by qualified independent experts. Depending on the financial product, this information should be referenced in appropriate legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Project construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and [workers](#) but these are [minor](#) to [moderate](#) in nature.

Construction: The borrower should demonstrate how the construction impacts will be mitigated. Appropriate management plans and procedures should be incorporated into the ESMP. Review of implementation as well as reporting on the plan should be part of the legal documentation (covenants, conditions of disbursement, etc.).

Safety issues associated with structural elements of the project (e.g. dams, public buildings etc), or road transport activities (heavy vehicle movement, transport of [hazardous materials](#), etc.) exist which could result in [moderate](#) health and safety [risks](#) to local communities.

Address Community Health Risks: The borrower should be required to provide a plan for managing risks which could be part of the ESMP; (including details of grievances and any independent audits undertaken during the year). Compliance with the plan should be monitored and reported. Requirements for independent audits should be considered if there are questions over borrower commitment or potential outstanding community concerns.

The negative impacts from production, procurement and disposal of [hazardous materials](#) (excluding POPs unacceptable under the Stockholm Convention or toxic pesticides) are [minor](#) and will comply with relevant national legislation, [IDB requirements on hazardous material](#) and all applicable International Standards.

Monitor hazardous materials use: The borrower should document risks relating to use of hazardous materials and prepare a hazardous material management plan that indicates how hazardous materials will be managed (and community risks mitigated). This plan could be part of the ESMP.

The project is located in an area prone to [hurricanes](#) or other [tropical storms](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [inland flooding](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. This must take into consideration changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall and in the patterns of snowmelt that could occur with climate change. The DRMP includes risk reduction measures (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as the financial protection (risk transfer, retention) of the project. The DRM Plan takes into account existing vulnerability levels and coping capacities, the area's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards, land use regulations and civil defense recommendations in flood prone areas. However, the options and solutions are sector- and even case-specific and are selected based on a cost analysis of equivalent alternatives.

The project is located in an area prone to [sea level rise](#) and the likely severity of the impacts to the project is [moderate](#).

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general design standards and other related regulations.

The project is located in an area prone to [earthquakes](#) and the likely severity of impacts to the project is [moderate](#).



Safeguard Screening Form

A Disaster Risk Assessment, that includes a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP), may be necessary, depending on the complexity of the project and in cases where the vulnerability of a specific project component may compromise the whole operation. The DRMP should propose measures to manage or mitigate these risks to an acceptable level. The measures should consider both the risks to the project, and the potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation. The measures should include risk reduction (siting and engineering options), disaster risk preparedness and response (contingency planning, etc.), as well as financial protection (risk transfer, retention) for the project. They should also take into account the country's disaster alert and prevention system, general seismic design standards and other related regulations.

Disaster Risk Summary

Disaster Risk Level

B

Disaster / Recommendations

Disaster Summary

Details

Actions

Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)	
Operation Name	Water, Sanitation and hygiene in urban, periurban and rural areas in Haiti's North Region
Operation Number	HA-L1135
Prepared by	Water and Sanitation – INE/WSA
Operation Details	
IDB Sector	WATER AND SANITATION
Type of Operation	GOM (Global of Multiple Works Operation)
Environmental and Social Classification	Category B
Disaster Risk Rating	Moderate
Beneficiary	Government of Haiti
Executing Agency	DINEPA
IDB Loan US\$ (and total project cost)	100 mm
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-102; OP-704; OP-761; OP-710; OP-703 (B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.10, B.11, B.17)
Operation Description	
<p>The objective of the program is to i) improve the financial sustainability of the water companies of Haiti, ii) improve access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene practices in the urban areas of northern Haiti, iii) improve the access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene practices in rural areas of northern Haiti. The works financed by the program that involve infrastructure are underlined in the following paragraphs. The impacts analyzed in the next section focus on those interventions.</p> <p>Component I: Improvement of the technical and commercial management and works of rapid impact in the companies of potable water and sanitation (13 U\$million). The following will be financed: (i) PPP for the Cap Haitien water company, (ii) update of the client cadastre, <u>(iii) acquisition of domiciliary connections</u>, <u>(iv) small extension and network densification works</u>, (iv) acquisition of materials for measurement of production, (v) PPPs of small amount to improve excreta management (vi) communication campaigns to improve transparency and increase the number of clients.</p> <p>Component II: Priority investments in potable water, sanitation and hygiene in urban areas of Northern Haiti (70 U \$ million). The following will be financed: <u>(i) construction of storage tanks and potable water networks</u>, <u>(ii) works to reinforce the production of potable water</u>, <u>(iii) domiciliary connections, condominial networks and kiosks</u>, (iv) behavior change campaigns for the improvement of access to sanitation and hygiene, <u>(v) adaptation of sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, markets, and health centers</u>. The potable water project in the city of Cap Haitien (US\$ 48 million) optimizes the existing infrastructures focusing on the construction of supply networks (256 km) to reach a total number of beneficiary homes close to 50,000. The rest of the infrastructures would be directed to urban supply works similar to those of Cap Haitien.</p>	

Component III: Priority investments in potable water, sanitation and hygiene in rural localities of northern Haiti (US\$ 14 million). The following will be financed: (i) rehabilitation of small rural aqueducts by gravity, (ii) construction and rehabilitation of hand pumps, (iii) communication and marketing campaigns to improve access to sanitation and hygiene, (iv) adequacy of sanitation facilities and hygiene in schools and health centers.

The project is proposed as a multiple works program and includes a sample for Component II and III. The sample for urban areas in Northern Haiti involves the intervention of potable water and sanitation in Cap Haitien. In addition, the rural localities in Northern Haiti selected by the program must comply with the following criteria:

- i) Total rural population of the communal section of more than 3,000 inhabitants,
- ii) More than 30% of open defecation,
- iii) Less than 60% of access to a basic water service.

The rural sample includes intervention in **Port Margot Bas Quartier and Plaisance- La ville.**

Please, visit the Annex 1 – Maps to see the geographic locations of the interventions.

Key Potential ESHS¹ Risks and Impacts

The operation is designed as a multiple works program, for which the sample includes urban water and sanitation interventions in Cap Haitien and some peri-urban and rural areas in Northern Haiti, including communes in rural areas that will be selected according to the criteria mentioned above. Given the scale of infrastructure of the program and expected environmental, health and safety and social impacts, the project has been classified as Category B.

We have analyzed the type of infrastructure works to be financed in each component:

- i. small extension and network densification works potable water and sanitation,
- ii. construction of storage tanks and potable water networks,
- iii. works to reinforce the production of potable water- including construction of new wells,
- iv. domiciliary connections, condominial networks and kiosks,
- v. construction of excreta storage tanks
- vi. adaptation of sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, markets, and health centers (in both rural and urban areas), including pilots of excreta storage tanks.
- vii. rehabilitation of small rural aqueducts by gravity,
- viii. construction and rehabilitation of hand pumps.

Construction Phase

For these types of intervention, potential impacts during the construction phase, including temporary impacts of moderate levels in local communities have been identified: erosion and sedimentation from stockpiled material; erosion and sedimentation from disturbed areas; slope failures adjacent to the construction area in steep terrains; and slope failures in cut slopes. In addition, traffic interruption; dust and air quality damage from minimum

¹ Environment, Social, Health and Safety.

to moderate due to construction equipment mostly diesel and gasoline powered; impacts on water and soil, especially oil and hazardous material spills, and the potential for excavation activities to expose and mobilize previously contaminated soils; temporary noise impacts due to construction heavy equipment; noise impacts can be minimized by limiting the hours of construction. Additional environmental risks associated with contaminated material (especially when improving sanitation systems in schools, health centers and markets) as well as exposure to contaminate soil and water when working in trenches (laying the pipe network).

During the construction phase of the project, there is a potential for introduction of spaces of stagnant water that might act as incubators for vector-borne diseases such as cholera, malaria, dengue, and/or Zika. This risk would be easily managed by staging construction to ensure trenches are not left exposed and grading final slopes to ensure positive drainage and avoid sumps where water may collect.

Construction is not likely to significantly impact biodiversity and protected species in the relatively urbanized areas, as little biodiversity is present. In the rural areas, the project is not likely to be present in the protected areas located in the north, as verified with the location of potential sites of intervention.

In addition, health and safety impacts at work and in the community might occur, especially during the construction phase, if not managed properly. Occupational health and safety issues of construction workers and community members could be caused by increased vehicular traffic, such as trucks being used to deliver construction materials and to haul construction debris away from the sites.

Social risks related with the project may cause impacts during construction phase, including: (1) temporary loss of livelihoods for areas where the water pipeline will pass; (2) hinder or restricted access to medical facilities, local informal health clinics, schools, emergency response personnel, and other important community facilities, (3) land acquisition including, in some cases, potential resettlement of small numbers of housing or economic activities, (4) temporary arrival of external workers (mainly male). Although based on the information of the existing project sample, no physical displacement is expected as a result to the project; given that the multiworks program has a larger scope located in an urban area with a high level of informality, minor resettlement might occur, in which case a Resettlement Framework will be included in the ESMF.

Operation Phase

Environmental impacts might occur during the operation phase, and could be related to the generation of domestic solid wastes, and liquid discharges / effluents (excreta disposal and gray waters), especially in the sludge treatment plant and the water network in the North, which is likely to be financed by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). Although the treatment plant is a pilot, it is needed to be operative for the sanitation solution to be viable in the area of intervention, and thus, it is considered an associated facility². The plant will need adequate operation and maintenance, and need to be in compliance with national and international standards.

² Funds from the existing TC might contribute to the treatment plant.

In addition, with better access to water, the usage of solid waste and liquids discharges is likely to increase, since not all effluents will be disposed in the sludge treatment plant, there is a chance that it will be discharge in canals, rivers, roads.

Air quality and noise impacts associated with any water pumping stations, depending on whether the stations are electric or diesel operated. Although most of the water system is designed to be gravity-based, some water pumping stations are expected. With proper site closure and soil stabilization, there should not be any operational phase risks or impacts from fugitive dust. Additional risks are associated with the operation and maintenance of the networks and facilities.

The following social impacts have been identified during the operational phase: (1) low connectivity rate to the new infrastructures due to the low income of most of the families, (2) bad odors due to a close location to sewage plants, and networks; (3) economic impact on livelihoods of informal businesses selling water (tanks and informal vendors) to community in both urban and rural settings; (4) potential risk of conflict with informal water suppliers if they are not integrated in the overall design of the operations (5) possible increase of inequalities between communities benefiting or not from accessible potable water; (6) social risks related to trucks or protest from the population related to the tariff increase with the private operator and DINEPA, if not properly integrated in the project. To address potential impacts on water vendors, a census would be conducted to understand who those informal water sellers are and how they make their living in order to design a Livelihood Restoration Plan (to be included in the ESMP).

Other risks related to this operation are the limited capacity of the DINEPA to lead and manage environmental, social and health and safety issues during the preparation, construction and execution of this operation. However, its capacity will be assessed during project preparation especially with regards to conduct meaningful stakeholder consultations with beneficiaries and potentially affected people. In addition, currently there are other interventions in the water and sanitation sector in the same area by the AECID³, who is evaluating the intervention of a pilot as a sludge treatment plant and the water network, as stated above. At the same time, USAID is preparing an intervention on water and sanitation; however, as of today those are interventions that will be done in parallel to this operation.

Disaster risk

The projects is located in an area that is highly exposed to natural hazards like hurricanes and tropical storms, drought, earthquakes and associated tsunamis. However, given the size and type of interventions financed by the project: pipes, wells, water tanks, small construction works of sanitation facilities in schools, hospitals and markets: the risk classification associated to Type 1 is considered to be Moderate. The project is not expected to exacerbate the risks of the exposure of the project to those hazards, for this reason Type 2 is considered to be Moderate as well.

³ AECID - Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

During construction phase, hurricanes, tropical storms and earthquakes could significantly impact construction and result in damaging project construction works and facilities (for instance, damage to pipes, or wells, and construction equipment) and worsen impacts to the environment (e.g. increasing risk of erosion, sedimentation and landslides because of construction activities).

On the other hand, during the operation phase, natural disasters could potentially damage the water pipelines, wells and water tanks through ground movements. (seismic movement, liquefaction) and pipeline exposure (resulting from increase erosion and landslide) among other causal factors.

A disaster risk assessment will be included in the ESA for the projects included in the sample, and will incorporate a disaster risk management plan. For the projects not included in the sample, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will give guidance on how to address disaster risk.

Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

To this day the project team has started to carry out some initial studies for the area of intervention, mostly financed through technical cooperations (HA-T1212 & HA-T1253). These TCs will finance the individual consultants that will work the preparation of the relevant studies: ESA, ESMP, for the projects included in the sample, and ESMF.

For the urban intervention in Cap Haitien: 1. An Hydrological Characterization of the aquifer and existing wells at Balan, and Cap Haitien; 2. Demographic Survey and Geographical division of the city, 3. Variables of access to water and sanitation services; 4. Inventory of public buildings and water supply points, 5. Inventory of springs areas above the limit of the altitudinal line which will be supplied by the network. For Rural Northern Haiti: 1. Variables of access to water and sanitation services & gender, 2. Inventory of public buildings (schools, health centres and markets) and 3. Inventory of public water supply points.

In addition the following studies are still in progress, for Cap Haitien:

1. Survey of water quality (physical and bacteriological) in households and public water points.
2. Socio-economic impacts during the construction and operation phase, identification of actors and groups affected by the project, mitigation actions (including baseline data on informal water vendors in the sample identified).
3. Stakeholder analysis and Plan for public consultations, complaints mechanism and plan for dialogue with stakeholders and affected groups⁴.
4. Memorandum of disaster risk assessment (summary and analysis of existing information, risk in key areas, discussion of the risk in the whole city)
5. ESA, with its ESMP, including the DRMP - for the selected sample of projects urban Cap haitien

For rural areas:

⁴ An ongoing consultancy is being carry out to identify potential social impacts in the urban and rural areas part of the project sample.

1. Socio-economic impacts during the construction and operation phase, identification of actors and groups affected by the project, mitigation actions
2. Plan for public consultations, complaints mechanism and plan for dialogue with stakeholders and affected groups
3. Memorandum of disaster risk assessment
4. ESA, with its ESMP, including the DRMP – for the selected sample of projects in rural communes.

Following the directive B. 5 of the Operational Policy (OP-703) the Beneficiary will develop Environmental and Social Analysis (ESAs) for both urban and rural samples, which must include an Environmental and Social Management Plan for each project, and an Environmental and Social Management Framework for the entire Program. In the following lines we provide the details and guidance on the content of those studies:

- (i) The assessments of the ESHS impacts and risk for the projects selected in the sample will have their own ESA, and ESMP (including the disaster risk assessment and a livelihood restoration plan for the water sellers) that will be ready for disclosure prior to the analysis mission. These ESAs will include the following aspects:
 - a. analysis of the scope of the projects foreseen under the sample of the Program, especially the water and sanitation solutions;
 - b. identification of possible environmental and social impacts - distinguishing between direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, both negative and positive - of the project's implementation, including potential of resettlement and compensation needs for economic displacement, if applicable, as well as the analysis of land acquisition processes for the implementation of the works of the Program;
 - c. review of legal and institutional instruments and the environmental and social criteria and procedures for environmental and social assessment, approval and control / mitigation of the aforementioned projects and components,
 - d. identify the necessary environmental and social control mitigation measures (including costs) for such projects according to national legislation and the Bank's safeguard policies, including the review and complementation or preparation of any analysis of alternatives and / or study of existing environmental and social assessment, in order to ensure compliance with the Bank's safeguard policies and national legislation, thereby guaranteeing the program's environmental and social sustainability;
 - e. analyze the impacts differentiated by gender and the pertinence of the gender perspective adopted by the Program, including the complementation or elaboration of pertinent measures;
 - f. evaluate the consultation processes carried out, necessary for compliance with national legislation and the Bank's safeguard policies, including the preparation of adequate materials for the program's consultation process; and, if applicable, guide for the realization of the consultations that might be needed for this purpose.
 - g. from the preliminary analysis of the sample of projects, the operation is not expected to have the potential for resettlement, however some minor resettlement might occur which will be confirmed during project preparation. If

this is confirmed, a Resettlement Framework will be prepared and included in the ESMF.

- h. it is likely that there may be a potential impact on livelihoods in the medium to long term to water vendors (water trucks and informal sellers), for these impacts a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) must be included.
- i. the ESA must include in its evaluation if there are potential risks for the project intervention from exposure to hurricanes and tropical storms, earthquakes and floods, and its potential for exacerbation.

- (ii) For the entire program, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to be developed and its applicability to the program should be analyzed and evaluated, including a specific framework related with potential impacts of temporary/permanent displacement of small amounts of housing and/or economic activities.

In addition, the Beneficiary must take the following actions:

- (iii) DINEPA, must ensure that the consultation is carried out in a meaningful manner; it must carry out additional consulting activities to ensure that the most up-to-date designs and impacts associated with the operation are presented. The consultation should be inclusive, meaningful, sensitive to gender and appropriate sociocultural with all affected groups.
- (iv) Following Directive B.6, the main objective of the consultations will be to inform, collect comments and adjust the ESA and the corresponding ESMP. Additional consultation will be carried out for the water sellers, once the census and the LRP is prepared. A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan, which includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism, will be prepared and evaluated and continuously improved in the different stages of the operation, with the aim of ensuring that the appropriate exchange of information has been put into practice, the participation of those interested, affected.

The ESAs, ESMPs and ESMF are already in preparation by individual consultants: one environmental, one social and one senior environmental and social who will supervise their works. They will carry out their work in coordination with the executing agency: DINEPA and in coordination with the project team⁵.

⁵ The scope of work of their consultancies have been defined with Terms of reference prepared with support from ESG.

ESHS Assessments – Tentative timeline and resources

ESHS Documents	Current stage of development – Gap filling needed	Estimated resources needed to finalize	Estimated timeline to finalize and consult (as applicable)
Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA), including Livelihood Restoration Plan for water sellers, for: 1. Urban Area sample: Cap Haitien 2. Rural Area sample	Two ESA will be developed (July - Sept 2018) Updates needed on: social baseline (including census of water sellers), indirect impacts, alternative analysis.	Both studies/ reports will be financed with resources from an existing TC (HA-T1212).	Execution: 2-3 month Intended start: July 2018 Consultation: End of September 2018.
Consultation Plan for ESIA and ESMPs; and LRP.	-	Entity in charge: DINEPA Source: Social consultants are preparing the consultation plan (a draft version that will be revised and accepted by the DINEPA).	Execution: 1 month Intended start: September 2018.
Environmental and Social Management Framework, including physical and economic displacement framework	The ESMF will be developed between July and September 2018.	ESMF is in preparation with the resources from existing TC (HA-T1212)	End of September 2018

Opportunities for IDB Additionality on Environment and Social matters (if any)

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Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies*Please see the Annex Table.***Additional Appendices (if any)***Please see Appendix 1: Maps.*

Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy			
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	Yes. Requirements for compliance with country environmental legislation including multilateral international environmental agreements (the Framework Law of DINEPA, <i>Plan d'Action pour l'Environnement</i> et le <i>System National de Gestion de l'Environnement</i>).	The operation will comply with the legislation and regulation established by the Framework Law of DINEPA. The ESAs of the sample will be in compliance with requirements from Bureau Nationale d'Evaluation d'Impact Environnementale (BNEE).	During the due diligence of the operation, it will be verified that the projects of the sample comply with the relevant Country Laws and Regulations.
B.3 Screening and Classification	Screening and classification	The Operation was screened and classified as Category B.	No additional action is required.
B.4 Other Risk Factors	Institutional Capacity	The executing agency is DINEPA, who already has operations with the IDB, however, its capacity to manage a bigger operation like this – a multiple works – must be assessed.	ESHS Capacity of DINEPA will be assessed during the preparation of this operation, especially regarding the capacity to manage a multiple works program of this size.
	Associated facilities	As mentioned above, other development agencies are operating in the same area, and some of their interventions, even though they are pilots, might be needed as final disposal for sanitation solutions (e.g. plant provided by the AECID); thus they may be considered associated facilities.	During the project preparation, the condition of those potential associated facilities will be assessed. An MOU may need to be signed with AECID.
B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and Social analysis (incl. Environmental and Social Management Plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will have an Environmental and Social analysis (ESA) and an ESMP for both the urban and rural. 	The two ESAs, two ESMPs and ESMF under development by the consultants must be disclosed prior the analysis mission.

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESMP) for both the urban and the rural samples. • Environmental and Social Management Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For those projects not included as part of the sample an Environmental and social Management Framework for DINEPA to manage environmental, social, health and safety aspects during the construction and operation of those projects. 	
B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements (including Livelihood Restoration Plan ⁶)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the water vendors that will be affected by the project. • Temporary livelihood affectation might occur during construction phase of the water and sewage network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A LRP will be needed for the affected water sellers, which will need a specific consultation. • The ESA will include mitigation measures in the ESMP for the temporary disruption of economic activities during the construction phase of the water network. In addition, the ESMP will include an annex to address this in projects not included in the sample 	Livelihood restoration plan to be included as part of the ESMPs.
B.6 Consultation	Meaningful consultation	Given that the project has been classified as Category “B”, a socioculturally sensitive and gender sensitive consultation with all affected parties during the project preparation period. A stakeholder participation plan and a grievance redress mechanism will be included as part of the ESMP.	Consultations with a sample of stakeholders will be conducted during project preparation after a stakeholder analysis and consultation plan is established. In addition, a separate consultation process will be carry out with the water sellers.

⁶ OP-703 applies when livelihood impacts are not significant and don't lead to physical displacement (see *Transitional Guidance in instruments for Physical Displacement, Economic Displacement and Economic Losses under OP-710 and OP-703* (TG-005) for more information)

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
		In parallel, the ESMF must include a Public Engagement and Communication Strategy and a Grievance Redress Mechanism for projects not included in the sample.	
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and monitoring from the IDB. Supervision from DINEPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with the ESA, ESMP and ESMF during the extent of the loan agreement. Supervision arrangements for DINEPA to be included in the loan agreement. 	Environmental and social and health and safety requirements will be included in the loan contract. A budget must be secured to monitor environmental and social activities.
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	Not applicable	No	No action is required.
B.9 Natural Habitats	The operation is not expected to have interventions in the Protected area.	No	No action is required.
B.9 Invasive Species	The operation is not expected to have interventions in the Protected area, and therefore, it is not expected to introduce invasive species.	No	No action is required.
B.9 Cultural Sites	Not applicable	From the analysis of the projects in the sample no cultural sites are expected to be affected by the program. This will be confirmed during the project preparation.	A chance find procedure will be included as part of the ESMF. d.
B.10 Hazardous Materials	Use of hazardous materials	During construction works, hazardous materials will be generated and used, for which mitigation measures will be designed and put in place.	The Beneficiary will include provisions for hazardous materials in the ESMP: handling of hazardous materials,

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
			wastewater and solid and hazardous waste. The Beneficiary will develop a specific management procedure to ensure that no industrial wastewater is received in the lagoons. The specific provision for the management of Diseases Transmitted by Vectors will be included in the ESMP.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	The Beneficiary must comply with emissions and discharge standards that are recognized by multilateral development banks.	The Project will involve compliance with effluents discharge during construction, as well as with potable water standards during operations.	Specific conditions will be established in legal documentation include that the ESMPs for both construction and operations must contain procedures to ensure compliance with effluents discharge during construction, as well as with potable water standards during operations.
B.12 Projects Under Construction	Not applicable	No	No action is required.
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	Not applicable	No	No action is required.
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	Not applicable	No	No action is required.
B.15 Co-financing Operations	Not applicable	No	No action is required.
B.16 In-Country Systems	Not applicable	No	No action is required.

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
B.17 Procurement	Environmental and social criteria to be incorporated in the procurement process for goods and services related to activities and projects financed by the Bank may be included in the legal documents for the Project.	Yes	The ESHH requirements will be included in the procurement process with contractors.
OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy			
A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 risk scenario	Type 1: Moderate – Exposure to hurricanes, earthquakes and flooding.	The area of intervention Cap Haitien and rural areas are affected by hurricanes, seismic risks and flooding. The project could be affected during constuction and operation of the pipes, water tanks and wells. The vulnerability and impacts of those will be assessed in the ESA, and will include mitigation measures to prevent those.	The ESA and ESMP for the project sample will include mitigation meausres for those hazards.
A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)	Emergency Response Plan	The Emergency Reponse plan will integrate risks related to hurricane, sesismics and flooding.	The Beneficiary must ensure that the Emergency Response Plan will be developed and implemented by the contractor and the operator.
OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement			
Resettlement Minimization	Will be verified during the preparation of the ESA and ESMP of the sample.	The project is not anticipated to have physical resettlement based on the analysis of the sample projects, but minor resettlement in projects outside the sample.	A Resettlement Framework will be included as part of the ESMF.

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Resettlement Plan Consultations	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Impoverishment Risk Analysis	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement	Yes	Although no resettlement impacts have been identified in the project sample; a multiple works project in an urban area with high levels of informality like this may have such impacts.	A Resettlement Framework for small size of potential resettlement impacts of projects will be included in the ESMF.
Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement ⁷	Livelihood restoration plan (temporary)	The program could temporarily affect livelihoods, especially during the construction of new water networks.	The ESA will include the evaluation on livelihoods.
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)	No applicable	No	No action is required.
OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples			
Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Agreement with Affected Indigenous Peoples	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development Plan	No applicable	No	No action is required.

⁷ OP-710 applies when livelihood impacts lead to physical displacement (see *Transitional Guidance in instruments for Physical Displacement, Economic Displacement and Economic Losses under OP-710 and OP-703* (TG-005) for more information)

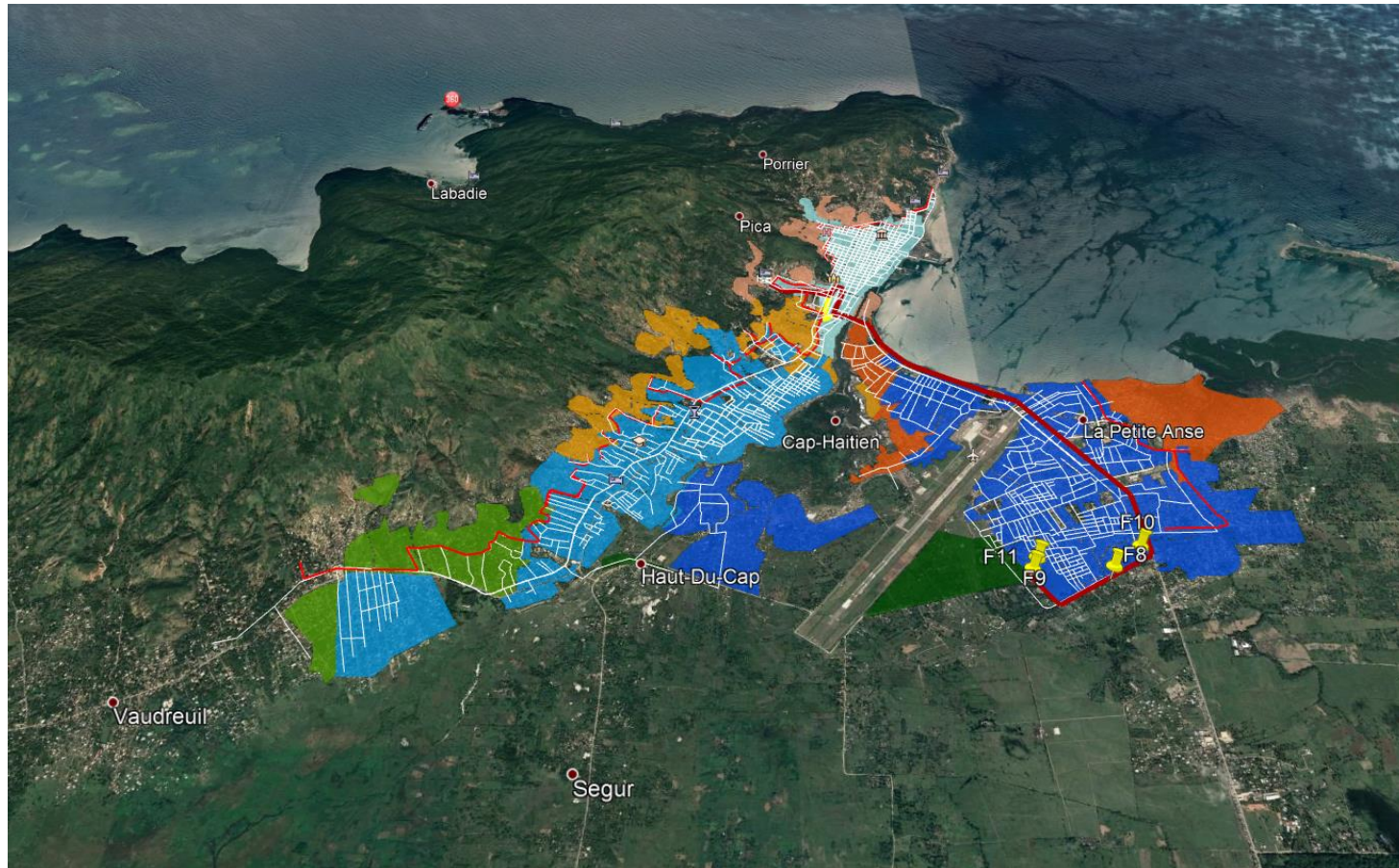
Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
and/or Framework Requirement			
Discrimination Issues	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Transborder Impacts	No applicable	No	No action is required.
Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples	No applicable	No	No action is required.
OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development			
Consultation and effective participation of women and men	Meaningful consultation sensitive to gender	The consultation should be designed and carried out by DINEPA with measures to ensure women's views and perceptions are fully integrated in the final project design.	Mitigation measures and recommendations to include women participation and ensure their views and recommendations can be integrated in the final design of the operation, as much as possible
Application of safeguard and risk ⁸ analysis	Negative risk	Potential impacts might occur during the construction phase of the project due to influx of male workers in the project area. Based in the results of the ESAs and LRP, additional gender-based risks might be detected: e.g. more low-income women (than men) who have difficulties to connect to the new water and sanitation networks, etc.	During the preparation of the environmental and social analysis of the sample it will be confirmed the positive and negative effects in gender.
OP-102 Access to Information Policy			
Disclosure of relevant Environmental and	Information disclosure	The EAS, with its respective ESMPs, along with the LRP and ESMF will be	The Beneficiary will prepare the respective analyzes and

⁸ Risks may include: (i) Unequal access to project benefits/ compensation measures, (ii) Men or women disproportionately affected due to gender factors, (iii) Non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women, (iv) Increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, and (v) Disregard of women's ownership rights.

Policies / Directives	Policy / Directive Applicable?	Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive	Actions required during Preparation & Analysis
Social Assessments Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration		reviewed and subsequently disclosed on the project website and the executing agency before the analysis mission.	documents, both he and the bank will ensure that they are disclosed before the analysis mission.
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation	Information disclosure	During the implementation of the operation, the relevant documentation, including the further needed ESAs must be disclosed in the projet operation and in the website of DINEPA.	The Beneficiary should ensure that evaluations and documents are included and made available to the public during program execution.

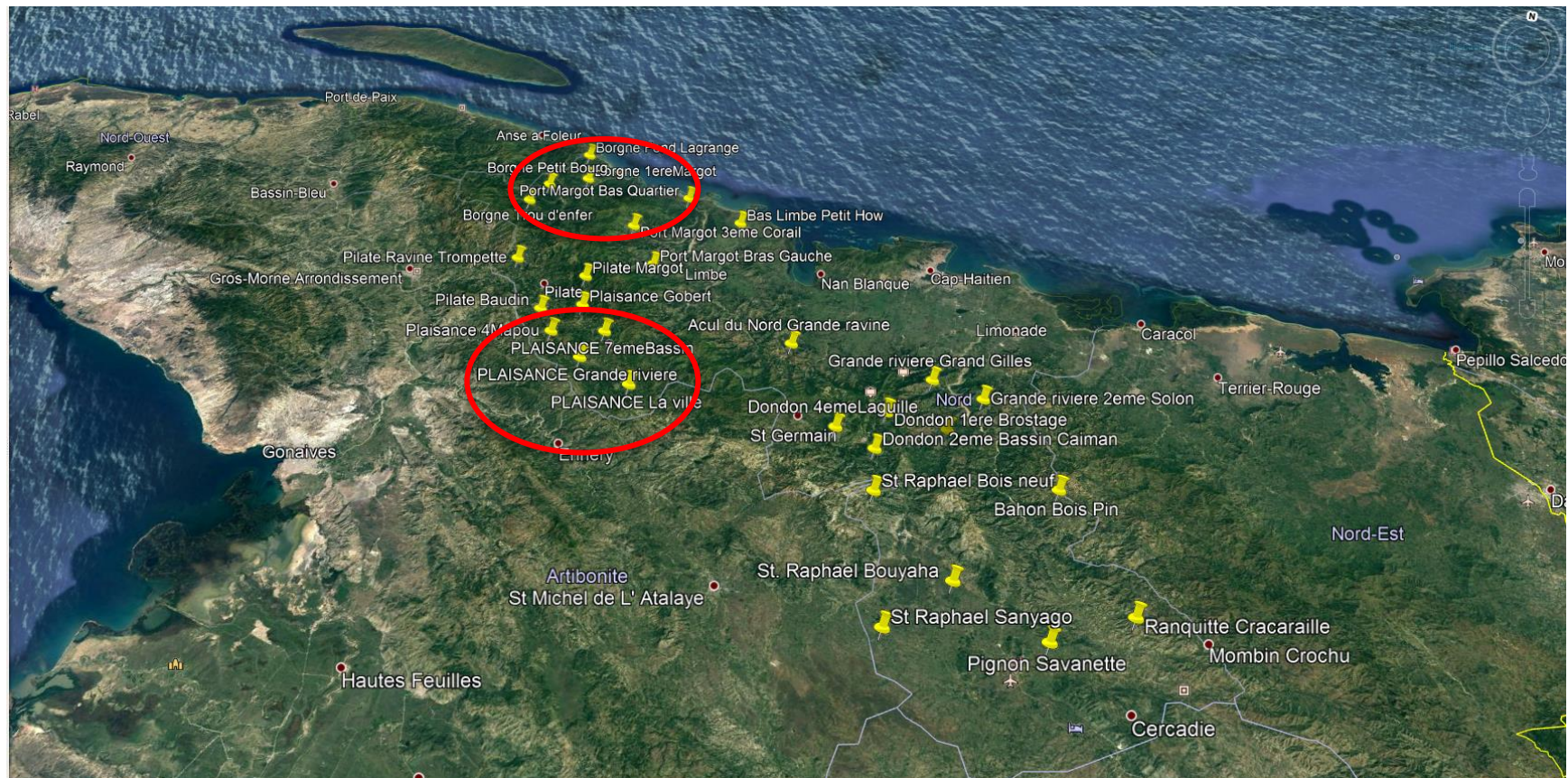
Appendix 1: Maps

Project Area of Intervention in Cap Haitien (Urban and peru-urban areas)



Project Area of Intervention in Rural Areas

Selected sample (Plaisance and Port Margot Bas Quartier – in Red)



Índice del Trabajo Sectorial Propuesto

Estudios	Descripción	Fechas	Archivos Técnicos (referencias y enlaces electrónicos)
Análisis institucional	El análisis institucional se realizará en base a la nueva metodología del PACI. Se evaluarán las capacidades de la OREPA Norte la cual tendrá responsabilidad de ejecutar el proyecto. En base a esta evaluación se determinará un nivel de riesgo y un plan de acción para su fortalecimiento.	Septiembre 2018	
Análisis financiero	El análisis financiero y el plan de negocios de la empresa de agua de Cabo Haitiano está en curso de elaboración. El análisis financiero de la empresa de Gonaïves será realizado en el marco de la identificación de un PPP gracias a la HA-T1253	Septiembre 2018	
Estudios de ingeniería	Gracias a la HA-T1212 y HA-T1214 se cuenta con los diseños de infraestructura de agua potable de la ciudad de Cabo Haitiano. Esta es la primera ciudad por orden de importancia, atendiendo al número de habitantes, que será cubierta por la operación. Más del 30% de la inversión del programa se corresponde a esta ciudad. La HA-T1212 ha permitido también realizar los estudios del recurso hídrico necesarios para garantizar la sostenibilidad ambiental y de la producción en esta ciudad. Los diseños de Gonaïves, segunda ciudad en importancia, podrán desarrollarte gracias a la CT HA-T1253. La HA-T1253 permitirá también preparar los diseños de otras inversiones del programa; i) tres pequeñas ciudades; ii) diseño de un primer paquete de medidas de rápido impacto en tres dimensiones, incluyendo la mejora de la infraestructura existente.		
Estudios socioeconómicos	Durante la preparación del programa se realizará un análisis socioeconómico de una muestra de proyectos representativos del tipo de obra que se financiará, tanto para la componente rural como urbana del programa. El análisis se realizará utilizando la metodología beneficio costo. Para llevar a cabo estos análisis se contará con los indicadores de acceso a servicios en los hogares de medio rural y urbano del departamento Norte de Haití.	Septiembre 2018	
Evaluación ambiental y social y preparación del PGAS	Atendiendo a los impactos esperados, el programa ha sido categorizado como nivel de riesgo B. Se trata de un programa multi-obra y serán objeto de los análisis ambientales las inversiones proyectadas en la ciudad de Cabo Haitiano, así como dos comunidades rurales. El proyecto en Cabo Haitiano contiene una amplia muestra de retos complejos a los que habrá que hacer frente en medio urbano, considerando adicionalmente que las inversiones en esta ciudad representan más del 30% del total del programa. En base a esto se preparará el análisis ambiental, plan de gestión ambiental, incluyendo un plan de gestión de riesgos y desastres. El marco de gestión ambiental y social del programa quedará también preparado. Para ello, tres consultores están apoyando a la agencia ejecutora, y en especial a los puntos focales de la misma para los aspectos ambientales y sociales de los proyectos. Adicionalmente, uno de los consultores, mayoritariamente enfocado al análisis social, apoya a la agencia en: i) el diseño de un plan de diálogo con actores y grupos afectados, tanto en	Septiembre 2018	

	<p>contexto urbano como en contexto rural, ii) diseño de un mecanismo de reclamaciones, iii) plan de consultas públicas para contexto urbano y rural.</p> <p>La documentación será publicada antes de la misión de análisis prevista en septiembre.</p>		
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CONFIDENCIAL

¹ La información contenida en este Anexo es de carácter deliberativo, y por lo tanto confidencial, de conformidad con la excepción relativa a "Información Deliberativa" contemplada en el párrafo 4.1 (g) de la "Política de Acceso al Información" del Banco (Documento GN-1831-28).