

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**CONDITIONAL CREDIT LINE FOR WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS  
(CCLIP)**

**(TT-O0007)**

**FIRST INDIVIDUAL OPERATION: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO NATIONAL WATER  
SECTOR TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM**

**(TT-L1055)**

**PROJECT PROFILE**

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Gilroy Lewis, Team Leader (WSA/CTT); Corinne Cathala (INE/WSA) and Alfred Grunwaldt (CSD/CCS), Alternate Team Leaders; Kleber Machado, Keisuke Sasaki, Liliana Lopez, Rodrigo Riquelme, Leticia Ortega Oropeza and Carlos Güiza (INE/WSA); Evan Cayetano (WSA/CJA); Carlos Rodrigues (WSA/CSU); Cecilia Vidal Fuertes (SPD/SPV); Maria Sofia Greco and Maria del Pilar Jimenez (LEG/SGO); Paula Louis-Grant and Carolina López Aragon (VPC/FMP); Dorri Agostini and Neeca Braithwaite (CCB/CTT); Nicolas Bujak (VPS/ESG); Jodi Johnson (ESG/CJA).

Under the Access to Information Policy, this document is subject to Public Disclosure.

## PROJECT PROFILE

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

#### I. BASIC DATA

<b>Project Name:</b>	Trinidad and Tobago National Water Sector Transformation Program. First Individual Operation under the Conditional Credit Line for Water Supply Improvement Programs (CCLIP) (TT-O0007) (TT-L1055)	
<b>Project Number:</b>	TT-L1055	
<b>Project Team:</b>	Gilroy Lewis, Team Leader (WSA/CTT); Corinne Cathala (INE/WSA) and Alfred Grunwaldt (CSD/CCS), Alternate Team Leaders; Kleber Machado, Keisuke Sasaki, Liliana Lopez, Rodrigo Riquelme, Leticia Ortega Oropeza and Carlos Güiza (INE/WSA); Evan Cayetano (WSA/CJA); Carlos Rodrigues (WSA/CSU); Cecilia Vidal Fuertes (SPD/SPV); Maria Sofia Greco and Maria del Pilar Jimenez (LEG/SGO); Paula Louis-Grant and Carolina López Aragon (VPC/FMP); Dorri Agostini and Neeca Braithwaite (CCB/CTT); Nicolas Bujak (VPS/ESG); Jodi Johnson (ESG/CJA).	
<b>Borrower:</b>	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	The Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU)	
<b>Financial Plan:</b>	<b><u>CCLIP</u></b> <b><u>(TT-O0007)</u></b>	<b><u>First Loan Operation</u></b> <b><u>(TT-L1055)</u></b>
IDB (OC):	US\$315,000,000	US\$80,000,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>US\$315,000,000</b>	<b>US\$80,000,000</b>
Policies triggered:	<b>TT-L1055:</b> OP-703 (B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17), OP-710, OP-704, OP-761, OP-102 <b>TT-O0007:</b> OP-703 (B.7, B.13)	
Classification:	B	

#### II. GENERAL JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 **Country Profile.** The twin island Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is located in the Southern Caribbean, just off the coast of Northeastern Venezuela and South of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It is a resource rich and multi-cultural country. According to the Central Statistical Office, the 2021 mid-year estimates indicate that the population of Trinidad and Tobago was approximately 1,367,558. The World Bank report that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of Trinidad

and Tobago (T&T) is US\$17,129.91<sup>1</sup>. The distribution<sup>2</sup> of income is as follows: lowest quintile - 5.5%; second quintile - 10.3%; third quintile - 15.5%; fourth quintile - 22.7% and highest quintile - 45.9%. Trinidad and Tobago is the leading Caribbean producer of oil and gas, and the economy is heavily dependent upon these resources, but it also supplies manufactured goods, notably food and beverages, as well as cement to the Caribbean Region.

- 2.2 **Water and sanitation sector in T&T.** According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (2017)<sup>3</sup>, 97% of the population in T&T had access to an improved drinking water source in 2015 while sewerage coverage<sup>4</sup> was reported as 30% in 2018. Data from the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) indicated that during the dry season it produced 217 Imperial Million Gallons per Day (IMGD) in 2018 from all sources, which is greater than the 163 IMGD estimated customer consumption. However, this production does not seem to be sufficient to satisfy the aggregate demand consisting of high customer consumption and high estimated Non-Revenue Water (NRW)<sup>5</sup>. In terms of sources of water, surface water is the largest source utilized by WASA at 60%, followed by groundwater at 20% and desalination at 20% (45 IMGD). Current availability of water in T&T is estimated as 697,083 Imperial Million Gallons (IMG)/Year. Actual abstraction averages 84,248 IMG/year and represents about 12% of available water resources.
- 2.3 Data from WASA in 2018 indicated that during the dry season, the supply/demand deficits for the different Water Supply Zones were as follows: Northeast (-25 IMGD); Northwest (-14.6 IMGD); Central (-17.7 IMGD); South (-28 IMGD); and Tobago (-4.6 IMGD). These deficits resulted in intermittent water supply to consumers across the country. It is estimated that overall, 53% of WASA's customers receive 24 hours 7 days per week service in the wet season and 31% in the dry season.
- 2.4 **Water availability outlook.** Based on data on water availability, T&T has annual renewable water resources of 0.630 IMG (2,864 <sup>6</sup>cubic meters) per capita, which is greater than the 0.220 IMG (1,000<sup>7</sup> cubic meters) per capita threshold below which a country is considered water scarce. However, this availability is threatened by climate change, inadequate long-term water resources planning, insufficient storage, pollution of water resources, watershed degradation and lack of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- 2.5 **Climate change considerations.** Along these lines, the main expected impacts of climate change affecting water availability for T&T are: (i) increase in temperature, resulting in higher evapotranspiration rates and loss of available surface water; and (ii) decrease in precipitation, which could significantly reduce

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<sup>1</sup> [GDP per capita \(current US\\$\) - Trinidad and Tobago](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Americas/Trinidad-and-Tobago-POVERTY-AND-WEALTH.html>

<sup>3</sup> WHO/UNICEF JMP, Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Update and SDG Baselines 2017 (The data was not disaggregated into urban and rural populations).

<sup>4</sup> CASTALIA, Business Plan and Price Control Proposal for WASA: 2019-2024 (July 2019).

<sup>5</sup> Non-Revenue Water is equal to the total amount of water flowing into the water supply network (the System Input Volume) minus the total amount of water that commercial, industrial, and domestic consumers are authorized to use (the Billed Authorized Consumption).

<sup>6</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO AQUASTAT Reports, Country profile – Trinidad and Tobago, 2015

<sup>7</sup> [Water scarcity](#)

groundwater and aquifer recharge. In addition, climate change scenarios show: (iii) an increase in frequency and intensity of storm surge and extreme rainfall, causing damage to infrastructure from flooding and erosion; and (iv) sea level rise, leading to increased flooding, increased erosion, loss of wetlands, loss of ecosystems, saline intrusion into aquifers, and displacement of coastal communities. In order to respond to these impacts, climate resilience will be considered “by” and “through” the program. On one hand, water infrastructure financed by the program will include in their design climate change and climate proofing considerations (resilience by the program) and on the other hand activities that will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of local communities to the impacts of climate change on water availability through recovery of water from physical losses (avoiding unnecessary abstraction of water), and additional storage and improvements in the efficiency of the water system’s operation (resilience through the program).

- 2.6 **Institutional aspects.** The Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU) is responsible for sector policy and oversees the performance of WASA. The water sector regulatory agencies are the Regulated Industries Commission (RIC), the economic and service quality regulator; Environmental Management Authority (EMA), the environmental regulator; Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) regulates safety, health, and welfare in the workplace. A new legal and regulatory framework for public procurement is being established for the management of public procurement under the purview of an independent Procurement Regulator. The service provider is WASA, a state-owned utility mandated by the Water and Sewerage Authority Act of 1965 to manage the water and sewerage sector. The Water and Resources Agency (WRA) is a division within WASA with responsibility to manage water resources and is the resource regulator for all other abstractors except WASA. On July 28, 2022, the Government announced its decision restructure WASA under a comprehensive transformation plan.
- 2.7 **WASA indicators and determinants of the main problems.** Despite achieving high water supply coverage (¶2.2), WASA faces a myriad of issues and challenges that contribute to low operating efficiency and low quality of water service related to operational performance, wastage and excessive consumption, and the overall management of WASA. As a result of these problems, WASA’s customers do not receive continuous water service although the utility receives high subsidies from the GoRTT to finance operating costs, there is high water availability, and there is also a water production level that should suffice to provide more than adequate supply per capita.
- 2.8 Main challenges contributing to WASA’s low operational performance include: (i) Intermittent water supply service - only an estimated 53% of consumers receive 24 hours per day 7 days per week water supply during the rainy season<sup>8</sup>; (ii) Non-Revenue Water estimated to be somewhere between 40% to 50%<sup>9</sup> or 99 IMGD; (iii) high levels of water demand and consumption<sup>10</sup>, estimated at an average of

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<sup>8</sup> Farrar T., (2019) Updated Definition of an Action Plan for Water Supply Improvement Program.

<sup>9</sup> This level is considered high when compared to international benchmarks. In general, NRW levels below 30% characterizes a well-performing utility. However, the economic level of a water utility’s losses should be considered when setting specific goals for NRW levels.

<sup>10</sup> While domestic metering and an increase in tariff are essential to reduce domestic consumption, there must be a commensurate increase in customer service levels; a balancing act that will require careful planning by WASA.

377 l/person/day; (iv) low levels of metering<sup>11</sup>, with only about 4% coverage of all consumers; (v) suboptimal network performance due to aged infrastructure, little to no pressure management, network bottlenecks, limited use of smart technologies, low storage capacity and lack of timely preventative and corrective maintenance, affecting distribution capacity; and (vi) very limited measurement of the inputs and outputs of WASA's network.

- 2.9 On the other hand, the overall level of management performance of WASA is characterized by: (i) high accounts receivables and low collection<sup>12</sup> rate of 85%<sup>13</sup>; (ii) over-reliance on desalination plants that is billed in scarcely available US dollars instead of maximizing the use of abundant groundwater; (iii) the average tariff of US\$0.43 per cubic meter is one of the lowest in the region<sup>14</sup> in contrast to the average for Caribbean countries of US\$2.34. Consequently, WASA has not been able to recover its operational and maintenance costs for at least the last decade, resulting in WASA being funded predominantly through government subsidies, at around US\$295<sup>15</sup> Million (TT\$2 Billion) per annum; (iv) labor productivity of 12.8 employees per 1,000 water connections<sup>16</sup>, compared to a regional average of 4; (v) poor accountability for the subsidies allocated because of low oversight capacity; and (vi) lack of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and water sector governance to protect watersheds and ground water recharge areas, thereby increasing vulnerability to climate change, natural disasters and exacerbating intermittent water supply.
- 2.10 **COVID-19 pandemic.** The provision of drinking water, sanitation and adequate hygiene conditions is essential for the protection of human health, especially in the context of the global pandemic of COVID-19. In addition to social distancing, washing hands with soap and water is one of the main and more effective measures to prevent the spread of infection. Water and sanitation operators must ensure that these services are provided under acceptable conditions of continuity and quality for the entire population, especially the most vulnerable.
- 2.11 **Objectives.** The general objective of the Conditional Credit Line for Investment Projects (CCLIP) is to improve the efficiency, quality, sustainability and resilience of potable water supply service and water security in T&T. The specific objectives of the first operation are to: (i) improve reliability, resilience, efficiency and quality of water and sanitation services in the North-West, North East, Central, South and Tobago zones through the National Water Stabilization and Improvement Program (NWSIP); (ii) develop capacity and provide institutional strengthening to the MPU and WASA to improve governance and sustainable management of water resources; and (iii) ensure access to water, sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable populations in T&T. To achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to effectively upgrade and manage production, transmission and distribution and reduce water losses; and utilize innovative technology, digital transformation and data driven management systems. Achieving these objectives will contribute to eliminating the

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<sup>11</sup> Metering rate is the percentage of customers that have a meter installed at their premises.

<sup>12</sup> Collection rate is the percentage of revenues that are collected before completing 90 days in arrears.

<sup>13</sup> Castalia, Business Plan and Price Control Proposal for WASA: 2019-2024 (July 2019).

<sup>14</sup> From the Castalia Report "Governance Position Paper on the Caribbean Water and Sanitation Sector - Final Report and Action Plan".

<sup>15</sup> Exchange rate TT\$6.7832 = US\$1.00; 22 Sept 2022 <https://www.central-bank.org.tt/>

<sup>16</sup> The average in LAC is four staff per 1,000 connections (ALOAS, 2008). It is considered that between two and three staff per 1,000 connections is reasonable (IDB, 2017).

need for Government support to meet operational expenditure and reduce reliance on desalinated water.

- 2.12 **Component 1: Water Stabilization and Improvement: (US\$44 Million).** This component will finance the development of a comprehensive program to urgently stabilize water supply services to prevent further service decline throughout the country and to ensure access to water, sanitation, and hygiene to unserved and underserved households. The activities to be financed include: (i) Construction of new water treatment infrastructure in six locations at Ravine Sable, Sangre Grande, Santa Cruz-Green Meadows, Goldsborough River, Blue Basin and Mayaro, inclusive of intakes; (ii) Refurbishment & upgrading water treatment infrastructure for nine Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) at Freeport, Caroni, North Oropouche, Guanapo, Maraval, Navet, Hillsborough, Chatham and Courland; (iii) Drilling and equipping of three new wells at Freeport; (iv) Rehabilitation of El Socorro high lift and booster station; and (v) Drilling and equipping new wells at Penal, Chatham/Palo Seco, and Tucker Valley.
- 2.13 **Component 2. Support for Water Sector Transformation Plan: (US\$2.74 Million).** The Bank's AquaRating International Standard will be initiated as soon as an AquaRating team is formed within WASA. The results of the assessment will inform and support the restructuring and transformation of WASA, including addressing issues such as (i) gender equality, diversity, and inclusion at the company level; (ii) Resilience to Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Risk management and promulgation throughout WASA; and (iii) Improvement of the Ministry of Public Utilities' (MPU) technical oversight capacity for coordination of water sector transformation and stabilization. In addition, institutional strengthening could be considered to separate the functions of water resources management from WASA and to implement Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) supported by a HydroBID based information system.
- 2.14 **Component 3. Network Optimization (US\$31 Million).** This component will finance priority works to optimize network performance and reduce non-revenue water. These works will be executed through a Co-Management Performance Based Contract with a specialized consulting firm (CF) which would involve WASA and the CF working together as a single Project Team to deliver the targeted results. This would allow for the seamless transfer of know-how and expertise to WASA that is crucial to the long-term sustainability and success of the program. The CF will be required to prepare and implement a Non-Revenue Water Reduction Strategy and Program for the country. The water audit under TT-T1108 will provide production and transmission flows and pressure data as well as hydraulic models to inform the NRW program. Reduction of commercial and physical losses as part of the NRW Reduction program will be implemented. The CF will also provide strategic advice and technical support to the Executive Team of WASA in the transformation of WASA. Under this component, flow and pressure monitoring and water loss reduction will be achieved through (i) the replacement of aged and fragile transmission and distribution network to reduce water loss and high leakages in Petit Valley, La Cuesta, Freeport, Wallerfield and Pt. Fortin; Mt. Lambert, North West; Nelson Street, POS; Laventille; Valsayn South; Freeport Todd and La Cuesta (ii) Installation of two hundred and fifty-six (256) bulk meters and loggers to monitor via telemetry systems production and flows for various facilities (water treatment plants, wells and booster stations) throughout T&T, (iii) selective implementation of DMAs/PMAs, targeted leak detection and repair, smart

water infrastructure tools (SWIT), and management information systems; (iv) Implementation of remote monitoring and control SCADA automation for real-time analysis of the most critical areas around T&T; and (v) training and capacity building of WASA personnel in water loss management and SWIT.

- 2.15 **Project management and other costs (US\$2.26 Million).** This component will finance administrative expenses including, support for project execution (PEU) dedicated staff, audits, monitoring and evaluation, communication, and supervision and implementation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- 2.16 **Project expected results:** Through this loan operation that focuses on infrastructural improvements to increase water production, repair and rehabilitate aged and inefficient assets, repair backlog of physical leaks, measure water at the production facilities and along the transmission and distribution points, improve network connectivity, critical equipment replacement and repair, it is expected that the project will: (i) improve operational efficiency, quality and resilience of water service provision; and (ii) through network optimization, improve the demand/supply gap by reducing water losses, improve pressures and improve continuity of supply
- 2.17 **Benefits and beneficiaries.** With regard to the implementation of the works under the NWSIP the main benefits are far reaching to ensure improved service quality, continuity and access to water supply to an estimated 1,274,451 persons in the Ravine Sable, Sangre Grande, Santa Cruz-Green Meadows, Goldsborough River, Blue Basin, Mayaro, Freeport, Caroni, North Oropouche, Guanapo, Maraval, Navet, Hillsborough, Chatham and Courland supply zones through the stabilization of water supply services and network optimization. With respect to the network optimization, the main benefits are related to an improvement in the efficiency and the quality of the water supply service from water loss reduction by replacement of aged transmission and distribution network in the vicinity of Petit Valley, La Cuesta, Freeport, Wallerfield and Pt. Fortin, indirectly benefiting some 80,913 persons (approximately 24,500 households), especially low income underserved populations who bear the brunt of water shortages, through the promotion of environmental sustainability associated with the reduction of water losses, as well as gender equity and social inclusion through the promotion of opportunities for women. Also, WASA will benefit from improving water loss planning and reduction capacity through operational, commercial, and technical management, and MPU will benefit from institutional strengthening on oversight. The WRA will be strengthened to improve IWRM.
- 2.18 **Strategic Alignment.** This operation is aligned to the IDBG Country Strategy 2021-2025 (GN-3071) with the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, under the Strategic Objective – Enhancing the Digital Delivery of Services through promoting digitalization of operation processes and adoption of smart water infrastructure technologies, and related information and communication technologies. The operation will address WASA's services by, rehabilitation and network optimization, organizational and capacity development, integrated water resources management and by leveraging expertise in water loss reduction, which can lead to reductions in operating costs and subsidies.
- 2.19 The program is consistent with the Second Update to the Institutional Strategy (AB-3190-2) and is aligned with the development challenges of Social Inclusion and

Equality by improving access to quality water supply services, and Productivity and Innovation by using innovative technologies and management information systems to reduce water losses, improve the management of WASA, and its operational efficiency. Further, it also aligns with the crosscutting themes of: (i) Gender and Diversity by developing and implementing a gender and diversity strategy to address gender and promote diversity and the inclusion of diversity in WASA, as well as implementing measures to ensure accessibility of the public to WASA's facilities and other areas of opportunity for inclusion; (ii) Institutional Capacity and the Rule of Law by improving WASA's governance, management and efficiency, including innovative systems for commercial and operational management and considers the use of performance-based contracts; and (iii) Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability by including adaptation measures to manage expected impacts on local hydrology due to changes in meteorological events including extremes, to reduce excessive consumption, wastage and physical water losses. In addition, the accompanying TC, TT-T1108 (ATN/OC-18337-TT) and the project will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework 2020-2023 (GN-2727-12) through the product, "Households with access to new or improved water services", and they are aligned with the Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy for Competitiveness and Inclusive Development (GN-2710-5), particularly with the priority area of "Supporting the construction and maintenance of social and environmentally sustainable infrastructure to contribute to increasing the quality of life", and consistent with the Water and Sanitation Sector Framework's Dimensions of Success (GN-2781-8) for universal access and improved service and social and environmental sustainability. The project is included in the 2022 Operational Program Report (GN-3087) as well as the 2022 Country Programming Document (TT-O0008).

- 2.20 **Bank Policies.** The proposed operation will take into consideration the Public Utilities Policy (OP-708) criteria: (I) financial sustainability; and (II) economic evaluation; and its objectives: (i) promote access: the program will contribute to increase access to service by the population including vulnerable groups; (ii) deliver a reliable quality of service: increased levels of service, including water quantity, quality and improved 24/7 supply; (iii) deliver a service efficiently: the Network Optimization component will support WASA to increase its efficiency in water supply provision through enhanced operation of a smart network with the aim of reducing operating costs by decreasing commercial and physical losses; improved governance, accountability and transparency; (iv) create suitable incentives and programmes to manage service demand: regulate user demands and conservation of water resources; and (v) promote sustainability of public utilities through: financial, environmental and social sustainability.
- 2.21 **Innovation.** The Network Optimization component considers the use of Smart Water Infrastructure Technologies (SWIT) through remote monitoring and implementation of SCADA automation, which have the potential to contribute significantly towards improved service delivery and efficiency.
- 2.22 **Gender Equality and Diversity.** The project will include actions to promote gender equality and the inclusion of diversity in WASA based on the completion of a gender and diversity diagnosis, which will provide the inputs for the development of a gender and diversity strategy to address gender gaps in technical and managerial roles and promote diversity and the inclusion of diversity in WASA. The diagnosis will verify whether the company's headquarters have considered



universal accessibility in all its spaces, especially in the main entrances and in the design of the bathrooms<sup>17</sup>.

### III. Technical Issues and Sector Knowledge

- 3.1 **Justification for the Conditional Credit Line for Investment Projects (CCLIP).** In August 2022, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) announced that it will carry out its mandate to transform the water sector. Significant investments will be required to achieve wider water sector transformation and undertake long-term infrastructural improvements to improve water supply, increase water security, protect watersheds, and water resources, strengthen sector institutions, and support the sector in its planning capacity and execution. The Bank is therefore proposing to provide financing for water sector support through the CCLIP instrument. The CCLIP will allow the GoRTT to access financing through several phased loan operations that are smaller tranches of commitment and provide greater flexibility to define the individual loan operations. In addition, the CCLIP will allow the Bank to support the development of water and sanitation services in the medium and long-term.
- 3.2 **Strategy and project design.** A CCLIP is proposed with Bank financing for an amount up to US\$315 million from Ordinary Capital resources to be implemented through three individual loan operations over a ten-year period. The first operation is designed as a specific investment loan for a total amount of US\$80 million with disbursement period of 4 years to allow sufficient time to procure and implement a 3-year co-management contract. To support the preparation of the project, a non-reimbursable Technical Cooperation in the amount of US\$800,000 has been approved (ATN/OC-18337-TT), which will finance field work to conduct a water audit.
- 3.3 **CCLIP Eligibility and First Operation.** The proposed CCLIP is in compliance with the requirements of GN-2246-13, "Proposed Amendments to the Conditional Credit Line for Investment Projects (CCLIP) and the Multi-Phase Program Loans", since the objectives of the credit line are within the priorities defined in the Country Strategy with the IDB Group. The first operation is also in compliance with the eligibility criteria of the CCLIP policy (document OP-1622-3): (i) the objective of the first operation contributes to the achievement of the CCLIP sectoral objective; and (ii) the design of the operation will include actions to improve the institutional capacity of the executing agency. A complete assessment of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Public Utilities through the Institutional Capacity Assessment Platform (ICAP) will be carried out during the preparation of the Proposal for Operation Development (POD) and be ready before the Quality and Risk Review Meeting (QRR).
- 3.4 **Execution aspects and complementary activities required.** The Borrower will be the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and the proposed Executing Agency will be the Ministry of Public Utilities for all components where their technical oversight capacity will be improved for coordination of the water sector transformation and

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<sup>17</sup> Accessibility is a precondition for People with Disabilities (PwD) to be able to live independently and fully participate in society on equal terms. Without access to the physical environment, PwD would not be in equal conditions and opportunities to participate in their respective societies (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UN, 2006).

stabilization.<sup>18</sup> The zones of intervention of this first loan will be the Ravine Sable, Sangre Grande, Santa Cruz-Green Meadows, Goldsborough River, Blue Basin, Mayaro, Freeport, Caroni, North Oropouche, Guanapo, Maraval, Navet, Hillsborough, Chatham and Courland supply zones. The project team, in collaboration with the GoRTT, is currently analyzing several possibilities for a co-executing arrangement and consequently, the details of program execution and fiduciary arrangements will be defined in the POD. There is a possibility to include co-financing for future operations under the CCLIP.

- 3.5 **IDB's Assistance:** Regarding the Bank's assistance to the sector, in December 2009, a non-reimbursable Technical Cooperation "Preparation of Wastewater Rehabilitation Program" (ATN/OC-11932-TT) was approved. The outputs of the TC served as a basis for the preparation of the US\$50 million "WASA Modernization and Wastewater Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program" (2600/OC-TT), which was approved in 2011. The Bank also financed 2890/OC-TT "Multi-Phase Wastewater Rehabilitation Program – Phase I" approved in December 2012, as well as the TC "Preparation for the Rehabilitation of Sewage Infrastructure in Trinidad & Tobago" (ATN/OC-13507-TT) for the preparation of that loan. Under both loan operations, wastewater collection and treatment systems were constructed in Southwest Tobago, the Malabar Catchment (40 million liters per day wastewater treatment plant that is expected to benefit 108,630 persons by the design year 2035) and the San Fernando catchment (under construction 45 million liters per day wastewater treatment plant). These treatment works have improved environmental conditions by increasing the amount of wastewater treated in compliance with Schedule II, Permissible Levels of the Water Pollution Rules 2019 of the Environmental Management Authority.
- 3.6 The Bank continued its engagement through an Intraregional Technical Cooperation TT-T1084 (ATN/OC-17230-TT), "Knowledge Exchange between Trinidad & Tobago, The Bahamas and Jamaica about Non-Revenue Water Reduction", January 28– 31, 2019. In September 2019, the Bank submitted to the MPU a Guidance Brief – "Action Plan for improving water supply in Trinidad and Tobago". An updated Guidance Brief was submitted to the MPU in February 2020. This proposed loan operation builds on the Guidance Brief.
- 3.7 **Lessons learned and past knowledge.** Lessons learned from past operations include the following recommendations: (i) a complete assessment of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Public Utilities and other potential co-executing entities will be undertaken through the Institutional Capacity Assessment Platform (ICAP) and technical assistance required for program preparation and execution will be provided; (ii) overall responsibility for execution will rest with the Ministry of Public Utilities; (iii) a steering committee chaired by the MPU will be established to provide strategic guidance, oversight, coordination, monitoring and support in resolving challenges; (iv) full involvement of the MPU and WASA during program preparation and definition of the Results Matrix; (v) procurement planning should be efficient and streamlined; and (vi) the Results Matrix outputs should be as specific as possible.

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<sup>18</sup> A special purpose execution unit could be established to include personnel from MPU and WASA and Consultants as needed.

#### **IV. Environmental Safeguards and Fiduciary Screening**

- 4.1 The project is expected to have mostly positive impacts by improving access to continuous water supply, improving management of potable water supply and reduction of water losses. According to the Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Policy, OP-703, the first operation is classified as category B, due to its potentially adverse environmental and social impacts and risks, mostly short-term and localized, for which proven mitigation measures are readily available. A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be prepared for the CCLIP. The first operation will require the preparation of an Environment and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to effectively identify impacts and risks, analyse alternatives to avoid, minimize or reduce such impacts and propose mitigation measures accordingly. It is expected that most impacts will occur under construction of components 1 and 3. Project activities may result in temporary economic displacement; physical and permanent economic displacement are not expected, and exclusion criteria will be applied. These potential impacts will be assessed and, if identified, OP-703(B.5) will be activated and the appropriate mitigation plan will be prepared to mitigate/compensate the impact, be it a livelihood restoration plan or another plan within the ESMP. It is unlikely that Indigenous Peoples, cultural heritage or natural habitats will be negatively affected by the operation, but due diligence will confirm that. Key project documents will be consulted and disclosed in compliance with OP-102 prior to the Analysis Mission and the Operations Policy Committee.
- 4.2 **Retroactive Financing.** Retroactive financing may be needed for program preparation, preparatory, and baseline studies. The Bank may finance retroactively eligible expenses incurred by the Borrower prior to the date of loan approval up to the amount of US\$16 million (up to 20% of the proposed Bank financing), if they satisfy requirements substantially similar to those set out in the loan agreement. The expenses may include consultancy studies related to the three components, in accordance with Section 1.12 of GN-2350-15. These expenses must have been incurred on or after the approval date of this Project Profile, in no case will expenses incurred more than 18 months before the date of approval of the loan by the Board of Directors be included.
- 4.3 **Fiduciary screening.** No exception to Bank policy is contemplated.

#### **V. Other Issues**

- 5.1 **Risks.** Given that the project involves the execution of many activities in parallel and in different locations, there is a risk of a lack of proper supervision, coordination, and monitoring capacity. This risk will be mitigated through the establishment, staffing and capacity building of a Project Implementation Unit consistent with the findings of the ICAP and the needs of the project, which will be dedicated to the execution, supervision, and monitoring of project activities. In addition, given the possibility that several entities will be involved in project implementation, there is a risk of a lack of coordination and communication among those entities. That risk will be mitigated through the establishment of a steering committee and/or a technical committee, including relevant stakeholders, to ensure that all entities involved in the project are properly informed of the progress, challenges and decisions made with respect to project execution.

## **VI. Resources and Timetable**

- 6.1 An estimated budget of US\$56,750 from the Bank's administrative budget will be needed to prepare this operation. In terms of timeline, the QRR is scheduled for October 14, 2022; the Operations Policy Committee for November 3, 2022; and the Loan Proposal for approval by the IDB Board of Executive Directors by December 14, 2022. In addition, a Non-Reimbursable Operational Support TC "Support for the Preparation of Trinidad and Tobago Water Supply Improvement Program" (TT-T1108 / ATN/OC-18337-TT) has been approved to support the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the preparation of the National Water Sector Transformation Program. The TC resources of US\$800,000 will be used to acquire baseline data on water production, transmission, and distribution and losses on the Caroni North and South, Hollis, Navet and North Oropouche transmission systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.



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### Operation Information

Operation Name	
Trinidad and Tobago National Water Sector Transformation Program	
Operation Number	TT-L1055

### Operation Details

Environmental and Social Impact Categorization	Disaster Risk Rating
B	Moderate
Country Department	Country
CCB	TT
Executing Agency	Borrower
TT-MPU	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Organizational Unit	IDB Sector/Subsector
INE/WSA	WATER SUPPLY URBAN
Type of Operation	Original IDB Amount
LON	\$80,000,000.00
ESG Primary Team Member	Team Leader
NICOLAS BUJAK	GILROY FRANCIS LEWIS
Toolkit Completion Date	Author
2022-09-27	Bujak, Nicolas Luis
Applicable Policies / Directives	
<p>OP-102: Access to Information Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments [5] Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration [6]</li> <li>- Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation</li> </ul> <p>OP-703: Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- B.1 Bank Policies</li> <li>- B.2 Country Laws and Regulations</li> <li>- B.3 Screening and Classification</li> <li>- B.4 Other Risk Factors</li> <li>- B.4 Other Risk Factors (Institutional Capacity)</li> <li>- B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements</li> <li>- B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements (including Livelihood Restoration Plan [1])</li> <li>- B.6 Consultation (including consultation with affected women, indigenous persons, and/or minority groups)</li> <li>- B.9 Natural Habitats</li> <li>- B.9 Cultural Sites</li> <li>- B.10 Hazardous Materials</li> <li>- B.11 Pollution Prevention &amp; Abatement</li> </ul> <p>OP-704: Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A.2 Analysis and, if necessary, management of Type 2 risk [2] scenario</li> <li>- A.2 Contingency planning in case of emergencies (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety</li> </ul>	



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plan, Occupational health and safety plan)  
OP-710: Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

- Resettlement Minimization
- Impoverishment Risk Analysis
- Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement [3]
- Resettlement Plan Consultations

OP-761: Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development

- Consultation and effective participation of women and men
- Gender equality risk [4] analysis

OP-765: Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples

- Sociocultural Evaluation Requirement
- Good-faith Negotiations and proper documentation / agreements with Affected Indigenous Peoples
- Indigenous Peoples Compensation, and Development Plan or Framework requirement
- Discrimination and/or Exclusion Issues
- Transborder Impacts
- Impacts on Isolated Indigenous Peoples

### Operation Classification Summary

Overridden E&S Category	Overridden E&S Category Justification
Comments	

Overridden Disaster Risk	Overridden Disaster Risk Justification
Comments	

### Summary of Impacts / Risks and Potential Solutions

#### Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The operation has environmental and/or social impacts and the borrower will conduct a process of environmental and social assessment and establish and maintain an environmental and social management system appropriate to the nature and scale of the operation and commensurate with the level of its environmental and social risks and impacts.

The operation has environmental and/or social impacts and the borrower will need to prepare environmental and social assessments and establish and maintain an environmental and social management system appropriate to the nature and scale of the project and commensurate with the level of its environmental and social risks and impacts

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



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The borrower/executing agency exhibits weak institutional capacity for managing environmental and social issues. The client will need to prepare an institutional capacity plan to ensure those risks are adequately managed

The operation will implement a grievance mechanism accessible to all stakeholders.

The operation will provide a grievance mechanism for all stakeholders

### **Labor and Working Conditions**

The operation will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and their organizations, where they exist) to raise workplace concerns.

The operation will provide a grievance mechanism for workers (and organizations, where they exist).

### **Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency**

The operation will have negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous material, including organic and inorganic toxic substances, pesticides, and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

The operation will have minor to moderate negative impacts to the environment and human health and safety due to the production, procurement, use, and disposal of hazardous material. The client will need to prepare a hazardous materials management plan

The operation will generate solid waste.

The operation will generate minor to moderate quantities of solid waste. The client will need to prepare a waste management plan

The operation will have emissions or discharges (i.e. air contaminants, noise, effluents) that would negatively affect ambient environmental conditions.

The operation will have minor to moderate emissions or discharges that would negatively affect ambient environmental conditions. The client will need to prepare an emissions management plan

### **Community Health, Safety, and Security**

There are risks associated with structural elements of the operation (e.g. dams, public buildings), and/or road transport activities (heavy vehicle movement, transport of hazardous materials, etc.) which could result in health and safety impacts to local community.

There are risks associated with structural elements of the operation and/or road transport activities which could result in minor to moderate health and safety impacts to local community. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety plan to ensure those risks are adequately managed

The operation will increase community risk from disease (e.g. from water borne diseases or as a result of an influx of temporary or permanent labor)

The operation will increase minorly or moderately community risk from disease. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety plan to ensure those risks are adequately managed

Construction activities are likely to lead to localized and temporary impacts (such as dust, noise, traffic etc) that will affect local communities and workers.





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Construction activities are likely to lead to minor or moderate impacts that will affect local communities and workers. The client will need to prepare a community health and safety plan to ensure those impacts are adequately managed

### **Resettlement and Livelihoods**

The operation has the potential to cause physical displacement (involuntary resettlement) or significant economic displacement (economic loss or impact on livelihoods caused by an operation is considered significant if it can lead to physical displacement, for example in case of land-based activities such as farming) that potentially leads to Physical Displacement.

The operation has the potential to cause minor to moderate physical displacement or significant economic displacement that potentially leads to minor to moderate Physical Displacement. The client will need to prepare a resettlement action plan

The operation has the potential to cause economic displacement (economic loss or impact on livelihoods)

The operation has the potential to cause minor to moderate economic displacement. The client will need to prepare a livelihood restoration plan, according to the level of impacts, and carry out specific consultations with affected people

### **Biodiversity**

The operation has the potential to convert critical natural habitat leading to impacts on threatened species, migratory species, protected areas or non-protected areas of high conservation value (see <https://idb-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=52dcef3cda584482983cbc76f1b190b4> to help screen for potential biodiversity risks).

The operation has the potential to minorly convert critical natural habitat leading to impacts on threatened species, migratory species, protected areas or non-protected areas of high conservation value. The client will need to prepare a biodiversity action plan to ensure such impacts are adequately managed/mitigated

The operation has the potential to degrade critical natural habitat leading to impacts on threatened species, migratory species, protected areas or non-protected areas of high conservation value (see <https://idb-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=52dcef3cda584482983cbc76f1b190b4> to help screen for potential biodiversity risks).

The operation has the potential to degrade critical natural habitat leading to impacts on threatened species, migratory species, protected areas or non-protected areas of high conservation value. The client will need to prepare a biodiversity action plan to ensure such impacts are adequately managed/mitigated

The operation has the potential to convert or degrade non-critical natural habitat leading to impacts on species composition, ecological function or ecosystem services value (see <https://idb-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=52dcef3cda584482983cbc76f1b190b4> to help screen for potential biodiversity risks).

The operation has the potential to convert or degrade minorly or moderately non-critical natural habitat leading to impacts on species composition, ecological function or ecosystem services value. The client will need to prepare a biodiversity action plan to ensure such impacts are adequately managed/mitigated

### **Indigenous Peoples**



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The three criteria for the application of the OP-765 are met<sup>1</sup>: (i) they are descendants from populations inhabiting Latin America and the Caribbean at the time of the conquest or colonization; (ii) irrespective of their legal status or current residence, they retain some or all of their own social, economic, political, linguistic and cultural institutions and practices; and (iii) they recognize themselves as belonging to Indigenous or pre-colonial cultures or peoples. (see <https://idb-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=52dcef3cda584482983cbc76f1b190b4> to help screen for potential risks and impacts on indigenous peoples).

Indigenous peoples can be affected or benefit from the operation

The operation has the potential to directly or indirectly cause adverse impact on indigenous peoples or their individual or collective rights or assets (i.e. territories, lands and use of natural resources). Please note that in the case of significant impacts to Indigenous Peoples Free Prior and Informed Consent is required.

The operation has the potential to minorly or moderately directly or indirectly cause adverse impact on indigenous peoples or their individual or collective rights or assets. The client will need to prepare a sociocultural assessment that include measures to ensure such impacts are adequately mitigated. The operation should carry out a socio-culturally appropriate consultation process during preparation and implementation. The client will need to prepare a socio-culturally appropriate engagement plan to ensure adequate consultations are done

### Cultural Heritage

The operation has the potential to damage or negatively impact critical cultural sites.

The operation has the potential to damage or negatively impact critical cultural sites in a minor manner. The client will need to prepare a cultural heritage management plan to ensure such impacts are adequately mitigated

The operation has the potential to damage or negatively impact cultural sites.

The operation has the potential to damage or negatively impact cultural sites in a minor to moderate manner. The client will need to prepare a cultural heritage management plan to ensure such impacts are adequately mitigated

### Gender Equality

The operation has the potential to have unequal requirements and/or access to project opportunities and derived benefits.

The operation has moderate to minor potential to have unequal requirements and/or access to project opportunities and derived benefits. The client will need to prepare a gender action plan to ensure such impacts/risks are adequately mitigated

Men or women are at risk of being disproportionately affected due to the operations.

Men or women have minor to moderate risk of being disproportionately affected due to the operations. The client will need to prepare a gender action plan to ensure such impacts/risks are adequately mitigated

There is increased gender-based violence risks because of the operation.

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<sup>1</sup>“Irrespective of their legal status and current residence” is interpreted in the context of OP-765 as referring to IPs that still have a strong collective attachment to a traditional territory, even if they have for any reason been displaced from it or do not hold the legal rights to it as recognized by the state. Whenever other of the criteria are met, but not this, sociocultural appropriateness still applies, but in the context of OP-703 B.5 and B.6



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There is minor to moderate increased gender-based violence risks because of the operation. The client will need to prepare a gender action plan to ensure such impacts/risks are adequately mitigated

### **Access to information**

Environmental and/or social assessment is required, and the Bank will need to ensure that those are made available to the public in time and substance.

Environmental and/or social assessment(s) is(are) required. The Bank will ensure that those are made available to the public in time and substance

### **Disaster Risk (Type 1)**

A natural hazard<sup>2</sup>(including climate change influence) is likely to occur in the operation area with impacts to the operation, communities and/or the environment (see <https://idb-gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=52dcef3cda584482983cbc76f1b190b4> and [https://idbg.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/DisasterRiskMethodology/Esc60o8ldUFJstz6s3qCM6sB0GF-PWet\\_jEpzdKlIOn6TA?e=h0GaEm](https://idbg.sharepoint.com/:f:/s/DisasterRiskMethodology/Esc60o8ldUFJstz6s3qCM6sB0GF-PWet_jEpzdKlIOn6TA?e=h0GaEm) to help screen for potential disaster risks).

A natural hazard is likely to occur in the operation area with moderate impacts to the operation. The project is located in an area prone to Riverine flooding, Urban or local flooding, Earthquakes, Landslides, Hurricane wind, Storm surge, Sea level rise. A DRA/DRMP may need to be prepared, depending on the complexity of the project. For details see the DRM policy guidelines

### **Gender and Diversity (Mainstreaming)**

The operation will offer opportunities for women.

The operation will offer opportunities for women. Please ensure GDI is involved in the preparation and execution of the operation

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<sup>2</sup>Natural hazards include volcanic activity, coastal flooding from storm surge, droughts, hurricanes, inland flooding, landslides, sea-level rise, earthquakes, glacier retreats.

Environmental and Social Strategy (ESS)			
Operation Name	Trinidad and Tobago National Water Sector Transformation Program. First Individual Operation under the Conditional Credit Line for Water Supply Improvement Programs (CCLIP) (TT-O0007) (TT-L1055)		
Operation Number	TT-L1055 (First Operation)/ TT-O0007 (CCLIP)		
Prepared by	Luciano C. Bornholdt, Jodi Johnson (CJA/ESG) and Nicolas Bujak (VPS/ESG)		
Operation Details			
IDB Sector	INE/WSA		
Type of Operation	Specific Investment Loan/CCLIP		
E&S Classification	Category B (TT-L1055)		
Disaster Risk Rating	Moderate		
Borrower	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago		
Executing Agency	The Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU)		
IDB Loan US\$ (and total project cost)		<b>CCLIP</b>	<b>First Loan Operation</b>
	IDB (OC)	US\$315,000,000	US\$80,000,00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$315,000,000</b>	<b>US\$80,000,000</b>
Applicable Policies/Directives	OP-703 (B.2, B.3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7, B.9, B.10, B.11, B.17), OP-710, OP-704, OP-761, OP-765, OP-102.		
Operation Description			
<p>In order to achieve its general objective of supporting the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in solving the country’s existing water shortages and over time significantly reduce dependence on desalinated water, the CCLIP will include design and execution of a program of investments to improve the efficiency, quality, sustainability and resilience of potable water and services in Trinidad and Tobago. The specific objectives of the first individual operation are: (i) improve reliability, resilience, efficiency and quality of water and sanitation services in the North-West, North East, Central, South and Tobago zones through the National Water Stabilization and Improvement Program (NWSIP); (ii) develop capacity and provide institutional strengthening to the MPU and WASA to improve governance and sustainable management of water resources; and (iii) ensure access to water, sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable populations in T&amp;T.</p> <p>The most relevant components in terms of infrastructure and associated impacts are Components 1 and 3. Further details of each are described below:</p> <p><b>Component 1: Water Stabilization and Improvement: (US\$44 Million).</b> The subcomponents to be financed include: (i) Construction of new water treatment infrastructure in six locations at Ravine Sable, Sangre Grande, Santa Cruz-Green Meadows, Goldsborough River, Blue Basin and Mayaro, inclusive of intakes; (ii) Refurbishment &amp; upgrading water treatment infrastructure for nine Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) at Freeport, Caroni, North Oropouche, Guanapo, Maraval, Navet, Hillsborough, Chatham and Courland; (iii) Drilling and equipping of three new wells at Freeport; (iv) Rehabilitation of El Socorro high lift and booster station; and (v) Drilling and equipping new wells at Penal, Chatham/Palo Seco, and Tucker Valley.</p> <p><b>Component 3: Network Optimisation (US\$31 Million).</b> Its subcomponents include (i) the replacement of aged and fragile transmission and distribution network to reduce water loss and high</p>			

leakages in Petit Valley, La Cuesta, Freeport, Wallerfield and Pt. Fortin; Mt. Lambert, North West; Nelson Street, POS; Laventille; Valsayn South; Freeport Todd and La Cuesta (ii) Installation of two hundred and fifty-six (256) bulk meters and loggers to monitor via telemetry systems production and flows for various facilities (water treatment plants, wells and booster stations) throughout T&T, (iii) selective implementation of DMAs/PMAs, targeted leak detection and repair, smart water infrastructure tools (SWIT), and management information systems; (iv) Implementation of remote monitoring and control SCADA automation for real-time analysis of the most critical areas around T&T; and (v) training and capacity building of WASA personnel in water loss management and SWIT.

It is envisioned that a future operation under the CCLIP might include a multi-purpose Flood Mitigation and Water Supply Reservoir at Ravine Sable Sand Pit (RSSP), Caparo, which will be expected to alleviate recurrent floods in the Caparo area, while at the same time, increasing water storage, production and supply by 2.0 - 2.3 MIGD. The project contemplates the expansion of the existing Ravine Sable Sand Pit (RSSP) into a reservoir for flood control and water storage for drinking water production, with associated Potable Water Treatment Plant. Future operations under the CCLIP could also consider the expansion of the activities financed under the first loan, as well as the acquisition and implementation of water metering for consumers.

## Key Potential ESHS Risks and Impacts

The Program is expected to have mostly positive impacts by improving the access to a constant water supply, improving management of potable water supply and reduction of water losses and non-revenue water. Nevertheless, potential negative impacts can be expected, mostly limited in time (i.e., during the construction phase) and capable of being mitigated through standard measures.

### First operation under the CCLIP

According with the Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance Policy, OP-703, this first operation is classified category B, due to its potentially adverse environmental and social impacts and risks. With the available information to date, it is expected that most negative social and environmental impacts will be localized, temporary and moderate in nature, will occur during the construction phase of components 1 and 3, and have readily available, effective mitigation measures. The Program interventions are expected to happen across the entire T&T territory.

The key potential Environmental, Social and Health and Safety (ESHS) risks and potential impacts associated with both components mainly refer to the installation of new pipelines as well as replacement of existing water mains, water wells development and rehabilitation, construction/upgrade of intakes repairs and upgrades of existing infrastructure (localized repairs on existing pipes and pipelines, valves, pumps and water tanks), construction and refurbishment of Water Treatment facilities, critical equipment acquisition and repair, repair of backlog of physical leaks, acquisition of production/bulk flow meters and data loggers, and operation of the potable water network. The risks and impacts can be summarized as follows:

- Construction activities are anticipated to generate moderate but temporary negative impacts to local communities. These include traffic disruption; dust and minimal to moderate air emission and affectation of air quality; impacts on water/soil, especially if waste and hazardous materials (especially asbestos, if present) are not adequately managed; temporary noise impacts; and occupational and community health and safety impacts (especially in relation to asbestos) – if part of the main pipelines contain asbestos, possible occupational and community health and safety impacts may arise if not properly managed during the dismantling process. In addition, risks and

possible impacts could be associated with the treatment and disposal of any component containing asbestos due to lack of suitable waste disposal mechanisms locally.

- Potential environmental risks and impacts include soil erosion during excavation or pipe laying works, pollution (soil, surface and groundwater, air) especially if sediment, waste and hazardous materials are not adequately managed, increased flooding risk especially from drainage modifications, disruption of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, especially in sections with ecologically sensitive flora and fauna, among others.
- Construction activities might temporarily obstruct the access to businesses, residences and social infrastructure and might cause temporary loss of livelihoods. This operation will not finance individual meters, but if in the course of upgrading the system, as irregular connections are identified they will be regularized. As a result, vulnerable families and individuals might be faced with new costs to have access to water. If they do not have condition to pay and if there are not adequate subsidies in place, it could affect access to water.
- There may be temporary interruption in provision of water services during upgrades which might also affect communities. Additionally, if new water intakes result in increased resource use, there might be potential impacts on concurrent users.
- The MPU might not have the in-house capacity to ensure the proper management of all ESHS aspects associated with the Program, especially regarding information, meaningful consultations and engagement with stakeholders.
- There is also the potential for damage to cultural and historical heritage during the course of construction and laying of new pipes.

Given that the objectives of the Program are to improve water services for the local population, it will likely increase continuity of access to potable water, thereby reducing overall water losses and increasing resource efficiency. It is therefore expected that there will be long term positive environmental and social impacts at the community level.

*Indirect and cumulative impacts:* moderate/minor indirect impacts might be expected in association with drainage, solid waste, provision of water services, etc. Also, the aforementioned risk of indirect consequences of water tariffing should be considered. Indirect and cumulative impacts will be assessed during the preparation phase and proper mitigation measures identified.

*Natural Disasters:* The project is located in an area prone to a number of natural hazards including hurricanes, tropical storms, inland flooding, landslides, and earthquakes. As such, Disaster Type 1 risks are the primary concern. A moderate rating is proposed based on the experience of previous programs.

Changes in the frequency and intensity of intensive rainfall that could occur with climate change, and which could lead to extreme flood events and/or major landslides are anticipated to be some of the immediate risks for the project.

There might be potential for the project itself to exacerbate risks to people and the environment during construction and operation resulting in Disaster Type 2 risks, for instance by changing the natural erosion patterns. Disaster Type 2 will be assessed as part of the ESA and might influence the risk categorization during project preparation.

*Gender:* The project activities could increase sex-related violence and harassment during the construction phase, especially by the temporary influx of workers to the area. The ESA will review this risk and the ESMP will propose mitigation measures to address it.

*Indigenous peoples:* Significant adverse impacts on Carib peoples are not expected, but minor disturbances to their lifestyles might occur during construction. The ESA will review this risk and the ESMP will propose mitigation measures to address it, including, if necessary, a socio-cultural analysis and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (PPI).

*Involuntary Resettlement:* It is not expected that the project activities will entail the need for physical or permanent economic displacement, although temporary loss of livelihoods due to restricted access during construction might happen.

- **Social and Environmental Risks and Impacts of the CCLIP**

The future operations of the CCLIP are expected to expand the works into other regions of TT. As such, the same risks and impacts described above are expected. The challenges relating to a larger area and number of the same type of interventions should be compensated by the capacity developed and lessons learned during the implementation of the first operation. The most significant potential cumulative negative impacts of the CCLIP, that can be expected so far, are associated with land acquisition and further economical displacement and impacts on livelihoods.

These potential impacts will be through a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) with its accompanying Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and by an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) with its Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during preparation of the future operations. In addition, during preparation phase of new operations financing consumer water metering, WASA's policy on outstanding/overdue payments and termination of services (to be assessed at high level in the SESA) will be reviewed, with a focus on access to water of families not capable of making payments as a result of any changes in billing due to changes in tariffs or to the introduction of metering.

### Information Gaps and Strategy for Analysis and Management

In accordance with OP 703, this first Operation under the CCLIP has been assigned a category B, likely to cause mostly local and short-term negative environmental and associated social impacts and for which effective mitigation measures are readily available. The Operation will require the preparation of an Environment and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project to effectively identify impacts and risks, analyze alternatives to reduce such impacts and propose mitigation measures accordingly. Preliminary documents have already been prepared, and they will be updated given the time already elapsed after going through ERM.

It is expected that most impacts will occur under construction of Components 1 and 3. It is not expected that activities under these components could result in permanent physical or economic displacement; however, temporary economic displacement is highly likely during the construction phase. If these impacts are identified, they will be addressed under OP-703(B.5), and the appropriate mitigation plan will be prepared to mitigate/compensate the impact, be it a livelihood restoration plan, a compensation plan or another plan within the ESMP.

Based on initial screening, it has been identified that Trinidad and Tobago has a very small indigenous Carib population, mostly connected with the Santa Rosa Carib Community; due diligence will identify any interventions that might negatively affect them and if required prepare the necessary studies and mitigation plans, as well as carry out a process of consultation that is socioculturally appropriate, to the extent required by OP-765. Any potential negative impacts and risks linked to gender will be identified and appropriate mitigation will be included in the ESMP, as a result OP-761 will also apply. In any case, the assessments will assess impacts during pre-construction, construction, and operation phases. Key project documents will be consulted and disclosed in compliance with OP102 prior to Analysis Mission and OPC.

**Overall, the ESA should include:**



*Urban Context:* General analysis of the Program's urban context focusing on selected intervention sites; identification of social constraints and challenges that might affect preparation/implementation (prevailing violence, opposition, etc.)

*Demographic and socioeconomic:* A socioeconomic analysis that will include information on population located in and around the project areas will be developed during project preparation. This socioeconomic baseline will also include (i) household composition pattern; (ii) access to basic services (water, sewage, electricity, mobility, etc.) for neighborhood; (iv) presence of vulnerable populations – including but not limited to ethnic minorities and people without formal title to land – as well as their potential to be disproportionately impacted

*Resettlement plan (RP):* if applicable, RP will be prepared, including: a census of population and assets affected; definition of cut-off date; establishment of eligibility criteria for compensation; consultation with affected population; and agreements. A grievance management mechanism will be established to address complaints in a timely way and avoid conflicts leading to reputational risks for the Bank and the executing agency.

*Identification of potential negative impacts on indigenous peoples:* If potential negative impacts on IPs are identified during due diligence, the appropriate studies will be carried out, mitigation plans developed and submitted to a consultation process compliant with the requirements of OP-765.

*Livelihoods restoration and compensation/remediation plan:* if applicable, this plan could be prepared as a stand-alone mitigation tool or as part of the Resettlement Plan and will include an analysis of the affected population and compensation methods to ensure mitigation, restoration, and, if possible, improvement of their income/labor sources/conditions by the projects. This plan would define the mitigation and compensation process, for the remediation and/or compensation of impacts to assets – such as accesses to houses, sidewalks, minor pieces of property and other assets - including guidelines for asset evaluation when necessary.

*Gender-based impacts:* identify potential gender impacts such as women's exclusion or discrimination in decision making and project benefits; activities that may negatively affect women; and youth at risk. Mitigation for all potential impacts and risks identified.

*Cultural Heritage:* In coordination with the national authority responsible for cultural heritage management and protection, the project will assess the potential negative impacts to historic/archaeological structures for each project site and will incorporate measures to avoid or mitigate such impacts, including the preparation of *chance findings* procedures.

*Environment:* For each component, the direct and indirect impacts on the environment will be assessed taking into consideration i) alternatives analysis of water sources to avoid disruption or conflicting with existing water-use; and ii) connection and/or construction of waste and wastewater disposal sites and treatment; (iii) revegetation of sites as required; (iv) possible impacts on protected areas or other critical habitats (the Project will be required to take all necessary steps to avoid impacts on critical habitats including declassified/previously defined protected areas; during preparation the impacts on biodiversity and critical habitats will be assessed and specific plans and provisions identified), and on biodiversity and ecological flow; (v) existing environmental liabilities at each site and/or type of infrastructure intervention in the project implementation area and impacts associated with contaminated site/existing infrastructure and possible mitigation measures.

*Disaster risk assessment,* using disaster risk mapping and modeling tools, will be conducted to incorporate mitigation measures and resilience designs according to the project's sites.

*Health and safety practices* concerning labor and community security will be implemented to mitigate impacts during construction.

All identified plans and mitigation measures necessary will be included in the ESMP.

### **Components 1 and 3**

Specifically for components 1 and 3, all the potential impacts of minor and targeted improvement and rehabilitation works of the water distribution network must be assessed, including affectation of businesses and accesses. Specific attention will be dedicated to the identification of impacts during



construction, to the civil works, and all associated impacts, including possible impacts associated with the presence and disposal of asbestos in pipes. Other associated impacts of works in urban areas (traffic, dust, air emission, etc.) will be assessed in the study.

It is not expected that the works will require land acquisition or resettlement, but this will be confirmed during due diligence. It is possible that works may interrupt for a short period of time, access to businesses and as a result generate minor temporary economic impacts and impacts on livelihoods. Although it might be possible to mitigate these potential impacts through plans coordinating phased interventions with continuous stakeholder engagement and communication, the ESA will assess the need for economic compensation and/or livelihoods restoration. The ESMP will provide parameters such as a limit in days/time for active workfronts, early identification of pedestrian and vehicle accesses, all considering the width of roads where works will be carried out. It will also determine the processes for coordination between the supervision of works and the Grievance Redress Mechanism. A Livelihoods Restoration Plan will be prepared providing guidelines for compensating any unforeseen impacts resulting for example from delays or shortcomings in the implementation of the preventive measures.

The ESA will also cover the assessment of potential negative impacts and risks on gender, including the necessary mitigation strategy.

### **CCLIP – SESA and ESMF**

Preliminary documents have already been prepared, and they will be updated given the time already elapsed after going through ERM.

The SESA will also include an analysis of alternatives comparing the full expansion scenario to the use of the RSSP without its expansion, utilizing its current storage capacity. This analysis of alternatives will also consider land acquisition and resettlement and livelihoods impacts.

The SESA will assess potential negative impacts (direct, indirect and cumulative) associated with the construction and operation of additional PWTPs and reservoirs, such as the excavation and removal of approximately 1.1 million cubic meters of sand, river widening, construction of embankments, weir and inlet/outlet structures, associated facilities such as access roads, pumping stations, 12 kV mains cable and others. Impacts on ecological water flows of the Caparo river will be considered. The area is marked by sloping grounds, and as such risk of erosion will be assessed. A Strategic Disaster Risk Assessment will be included as part of the SESA.

According to the Caparo River Basin Project status update of May 2018, land will have to be acquired for the implementation of the reservoir through the extension of the RSSP. The project has a very basic land acquisition needs assessment prepared in 2014. As such, the ESMF will include guidelines for the preparation of a resettlement plan compliant with OP-710. Guidelines for a Livelihoods Restoration Plan will also be prepared.

It will include:

- Evaluation of relevant aspects of previous studies of NRW in TT, especially the ones financed by the IDB.
- Eligibility criteria for subsequent projects in compliance with the Bank's safeguards and guidelines how to define operations and present them to the IDB for approval.
- Description of the environmental and social management process of the entire Program during the execution stage (requirements, organizational structure, responsibilities, timelines, etc.), covering the entire cycle of each project (from the "eligibility" phase, covering the phases of "implementation" and "monitoring" of each)

- Management frameworks that describe the main guidelines to guarantee compliance with the environmental and social requirements identified for the following projects, including, among others, Framework for Resettlement and Restoration of Livelihoods, guidelines for conducting meaningful consultations.

#### **Consultation:**

Public consultation requirements from OP-703 (B.6) will apply. As such, meaningful consultation will need to be carried out and documented by the Borrower.

The Borrower will develop a consultation strategy identifying the appropriate technology and platforms and based on a stakeholder mapping, providing adequate and clear project information, and allowing the stakeholders to express their opinion of the project's impacts and the planned mitigation strategies. The opinions of the stakeholders must be considered and as feasible incorporated in the project design.

The consultation process will be applied also to Livelihood Restoration Plan if plan is required.

As part of strengthening the overall process, a responsive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be prepared as part of the ESMP, with multiple channels for affected people to file their grievances. The GRM will be an ongoing part of consultation and will be refined according to additional/future developments under the Project, as feasible.

In case potential negative impacts on IPs are identified during the studies and due diligence, socioculturally appropriate consultation in accordance with OP-765 requirements will be carried out with close oversight from the IDB.

#### **Access to information**

The fit-for-disclosure versions of the ESA, ESMP, SESA, ESMF and other E&S assessments and plans prepared for the CCLIP and first operation must be ready for public review and dissemination through the Borrower and the IDB website before the analysis mission.

The following table summarizes the current schedule and available/needed documents:

<b><i>ESHS Documents</i></b>	<b><i>Current stage of development - Gapfilling needed</i></b>	<b><i>Estimated resources needed to finalize</i></b>	<b><i>Estimated timeline to finalize and consult (as applicable)</i></b>
<i>Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</i>	<i>Preliminary versions of the ESA and ESMP have been developed for the interventions proposed for the first operation. A full ESA and ESMP will have to be updated and finalized.</i>	<i>The ESA will be prepared by a consulting firm currently with a retainer contract with the IDB</i>	<i>First Draft needed prior to Analysis mission – October 2022; final prior to OPC. Consultation: November 2022.</i>
<i>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management</i>	<i>Preliminary versions of the SESA and ESMF have been developed for the program. A full SESA and ESMF will have to be updated and finalized.</i>	<i>The SESA/ESMF will be prepared by a consulting firm currently with a retainer contract with the IDB</i>	<i>First Draft needed prior to Analysis mission – October 2022; final prior to OPC. Consultation: November 2022.</i>

<i>Framework (ESMF)</i>			
<i>Livelihood Restoration Plan– if applicable</i>	<i>Basic assessment (Feasibility Report with Implementation Plans Caparo River Basin Study Annex 2 Land Acquisition Plan) including a Livelihood Restoration Plan.</i>	<i>To be prepared by a consulting firm currently with a retainer contract with the IDB</i>	<i>First Draft needed prior to Analysis mission – October 2022; final prior to OPC. Consultation: November 2022.</i>
<b>Opportunities for IDB Additionality on Environment and Social matters</b>			
To be determined during due diligence			
<b>Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies</b>			
See Annex Table			
<b>Additional Appendices</b>			
Appendix 1: Maps			

**Annex Table: Operation Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies**

<b>Policies / Directives</b>	<b>Policy / Directive Applicable ?</b>	<b>Rationale for applicability of Policy / Directive</b>	<b>Actions required during Preparation &amp; Analysis</b>
<b>OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy</b>			
B.2 Country Laws and Regulations	YES	Project should comply with national legislation.	All permits will have to be obtained prior to construction and will have to ensure compliance with national laws and regulations
B.3 Screening and Classification	YES	The CCLIP program cannot be classified prior and as such receives no E&S Category. The first operation under the CCLIP has been classified as category “B” taking into account potential moderate E&S impacts defined in the document. However, it will be reassessed during the preparation phase.	Confirmation of category.
B.4 Other Risk Factors – Institutional capacity	YES	Institutional arrangements to manage the various components.	The Executing Agency should define the overall project management and establish a unit/team responsible for E&S matters management. The Executing Agency will also conduct educational workshops on water conservation and reduction of use, teaching how to manage water use.
B.4 Other Risk Factors – Associated Facilities	YES	During preparation it will be defined if the Project will have associated facilities	The assessment of impacts of associated facilities will be included in the ESA if any.
B.5 Environmental and Social Assessment and Plans Requirements	YES	The proposed infrastructure and interventions must be assessed for potential negative environmental and social impacts, and management plans need to be prepared to avoid/mitigate/compensate those.	Update and finalization of key studies: ESA, ESMP. The assessments will assess impacts during pre-construction, construction, and operation phases. A SESA and ESMF will be updated/finalized for the whole program, including assessment of potential cumulative impacts.
B.5 Social Assessment and Plans Requirements	YES	Impact assessment of projects causing livelihoods impacts will be assessed during preparation.	If applicable, preparation of, livelihoods restoration plans

(including Livelihood Restoration Plan)			
B.6 Consultation	YES	This Category “B” project requires at least one consultation process to be conducted before OPC.	Complete stakeholder identification and formulate a public consultation plan utilizing the appropriate technology and/or virtual platform, and a grievance redress mechanism. Consultation process and grievance redress mechanism should consider a gender equity approach. Consultation process should be completed before OPC and be documented, demonstrating its meaningfulness.
B.7 Supervision and Compliance	YES	Supervision to be conducted during implementation	The Project will be supervised by the Executing Agency and the IDB during Operation.
B.8 Transboundary Impacts	NO	N/A	N/A
B.9 Natural Habitats	YES	Impacts on natural habitats will be assessed during preparation.	The Project will avoid or minimize negative impacts on protected areas (including declassified areas) and during preparation the impacts on biodiversity and protected areas, if any, will be assessed and specific plans and mitigation measures identified.
B.9 Invasive Species	NO	N/A	N/A
B.9 Cultural Sites	YES	It is not expected that the project will have impacts on cultural sites, however it will be assessed during preparation	Identification and assessment of cultural sites will be carried out and if necessary, a management/mitigation plan will be prepared as part of the ESMP which will include a <i>Chance Findings</i> procedure.
B.10 Hazardous Materials	YES	Construction works might use and generate dangerous materials/residues.	ESMP should include adequate management of hazardous materials and disposal of dangerous residues, for construction and operation.
B.11 Pollution Prevention and Abatement	YES	Construction works might result on air pollution and soil and water contamination. Environmental liabilities might be present onsite, especially asbestos in the water distribution network to be rehabilitated.	ESMP should include preventive measures to avoid air pollution and soil and water contamination, including for asbestos handling. ESMF should provide guidelines for future

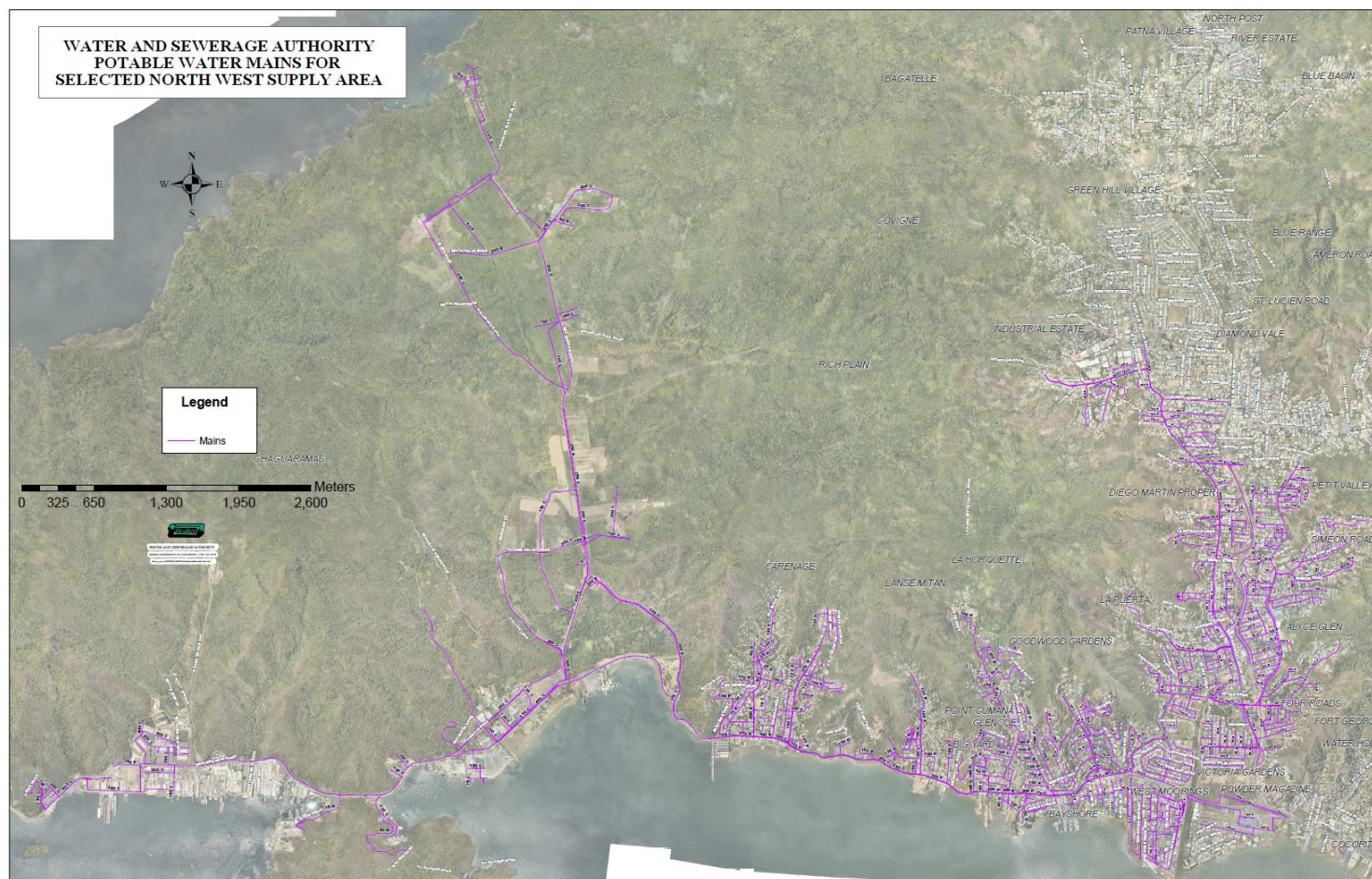
		SESA will assess potential liabilities in the RSSP due to previous mining/quarry activity.	projects considered under the CCLIP, such as sampling and testing.
B.12 Projects Under Construction	NO	N/A	N/A
B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments	NO	N/A	N/A
B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans	NO	N/A	N/A
B.15 Co-financing Operations	NO	N/A	N/A
B.16 In-Country Systems	NO	N/A	N/A
B.17 Procurement	YES	Services and goods acquisitions will follow safeguard procedures	The EA will ensure contractors will operate in line with IDB OPs through the inclusion of IDB conditions in ToRs and contract documents.
<b>OP-704 NATURAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY</b>			
A.2 Analysis and management of Type 2 risk scenario	YES	Disaster Risk Type 2 is possible and will be analysed during due diligence.	Studies will assess the potential for DR Type 2 and determine the appropriate mitigation measures.
A.2 Contingency planning (Emergency response plan, Community health and safety plan, Occupational health and safety plan)	YES	Disaster risk management procedures should be included in the ESMPs	The Borrower will include in the ESMP an emergency management plan.
<b>OP-710 OPERATIONAL POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT</b>			
Resettlement Minimization	NO	N/A. Exclusion criteria will be applied.	N/A
Resettlement Plan Consultations	NO	N/A. Exclusion criteria will be applied.	N/A

Impoverishment Risk Analysis	YES	Affectation of livelihoods due to poor planning of work fronts, as well as risk of making access to potable water unaffordable to vulnerable families (in case future operations under the CCLIP institute water metering) must be assessed.	The SESA/ESMF and ESA/ESMP will assess the risks and identify institutional arrangements and other mitigation actions to counter those risks.
Resettlement Plan and/or Resettlement Framework Requirement	NO	N/A. Exclusion criteria will be applied.	N/A
Livelihood Restoration Program Requirement	YES	Avoid impoverishment risks by providing options to restore livelihoods.	If applicable - Assessment of livelihoods impacts and preparation of LRP if necessary
Consent (Indigenous Peoples and other Rural Ethnic Minorities)	NO	N/A. To be confirmed during due diligence.	N/A
<b>OP-765 OPERATIONAL POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES</b>			
OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples	YES	To be assessed during preparation.	Although screening does not currently show an overlap between the project and IP communities, due to the Santa Rosa Carib Community being the last IP community in T&T, making it especially vulnerable, the studies will determine if there is any potential to negatively affect the Santa Rosa Carib Community or any other IP. If potential negative impacts on IPs are identified, their significance will be assessed and the appropriate measures and studies prepared, including good faith negotiation and if necessary, an agreement.
<b>OP-761 OPERATIONAL POLICY ON GENDER EQUALITY IN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Consultation and effective participation of women and men	YES	Avoid gender-based discrimination	Specific measures should be prepared specifically targeting women to ensure their participation and avoid discriminatory activities.

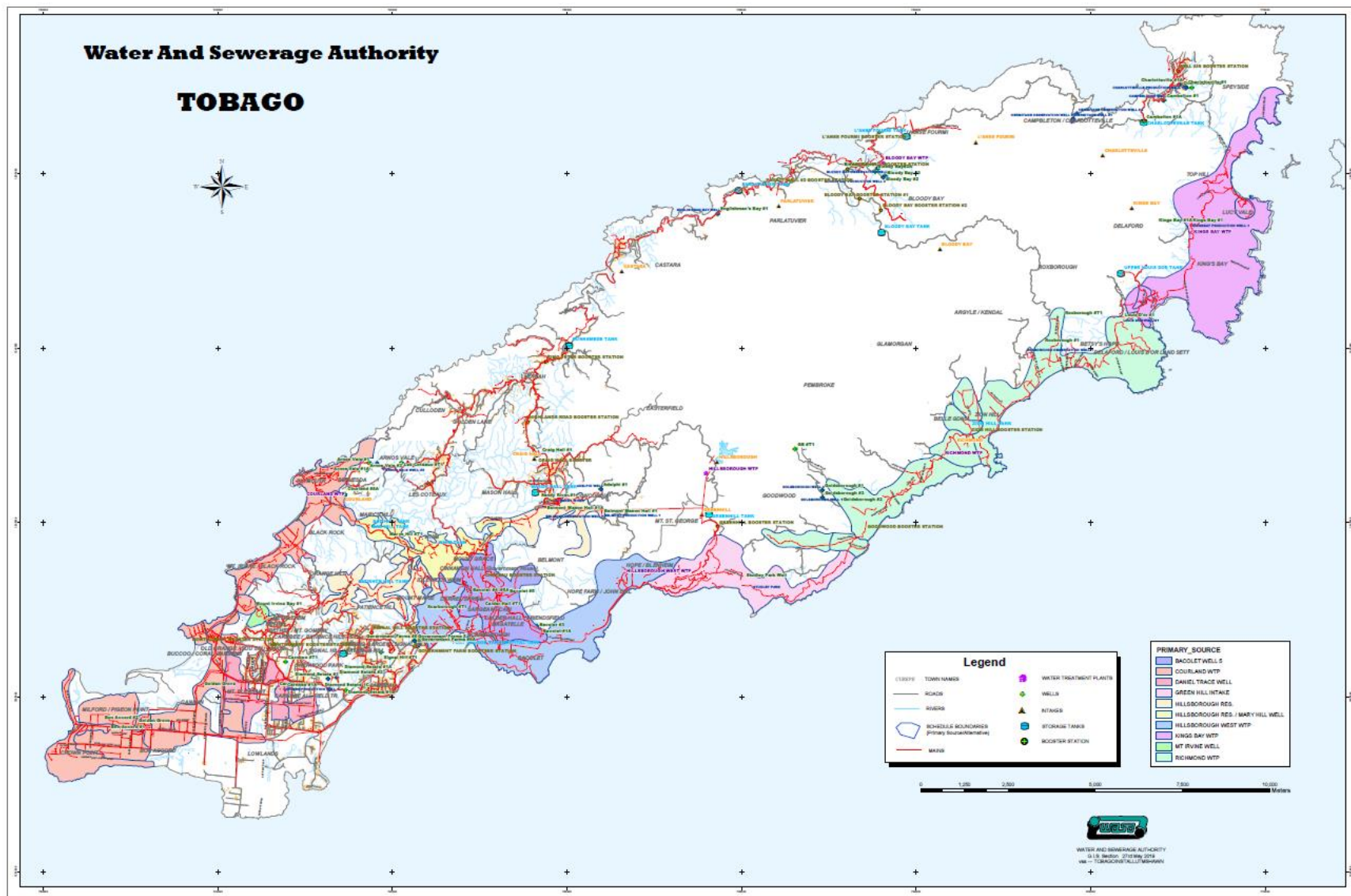
Application of safeguard and risk analysis	YES	Identify project's actions that may result in gender-related risks	The project will incorporate specific actions to avoid/ mitigate gender-related risks
<b>OP-102 ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY</b>			
Disclosure of relevant ESA Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration	YES	Disseminate ESA, ESMP, SESA, ESMF, LRP if necessary).	All project documents should be published in a fit-for-disclosure version before analysis mission. Final documents incorporating feedback received during consultation should be published before OPC.
Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation	YES	In the event that new relevant ESHS documents are prepared during the execution of the Program, they will also be made available to the public.	This will be included as specific conditions of the Loan Agreement



## Appendix 1: Maps

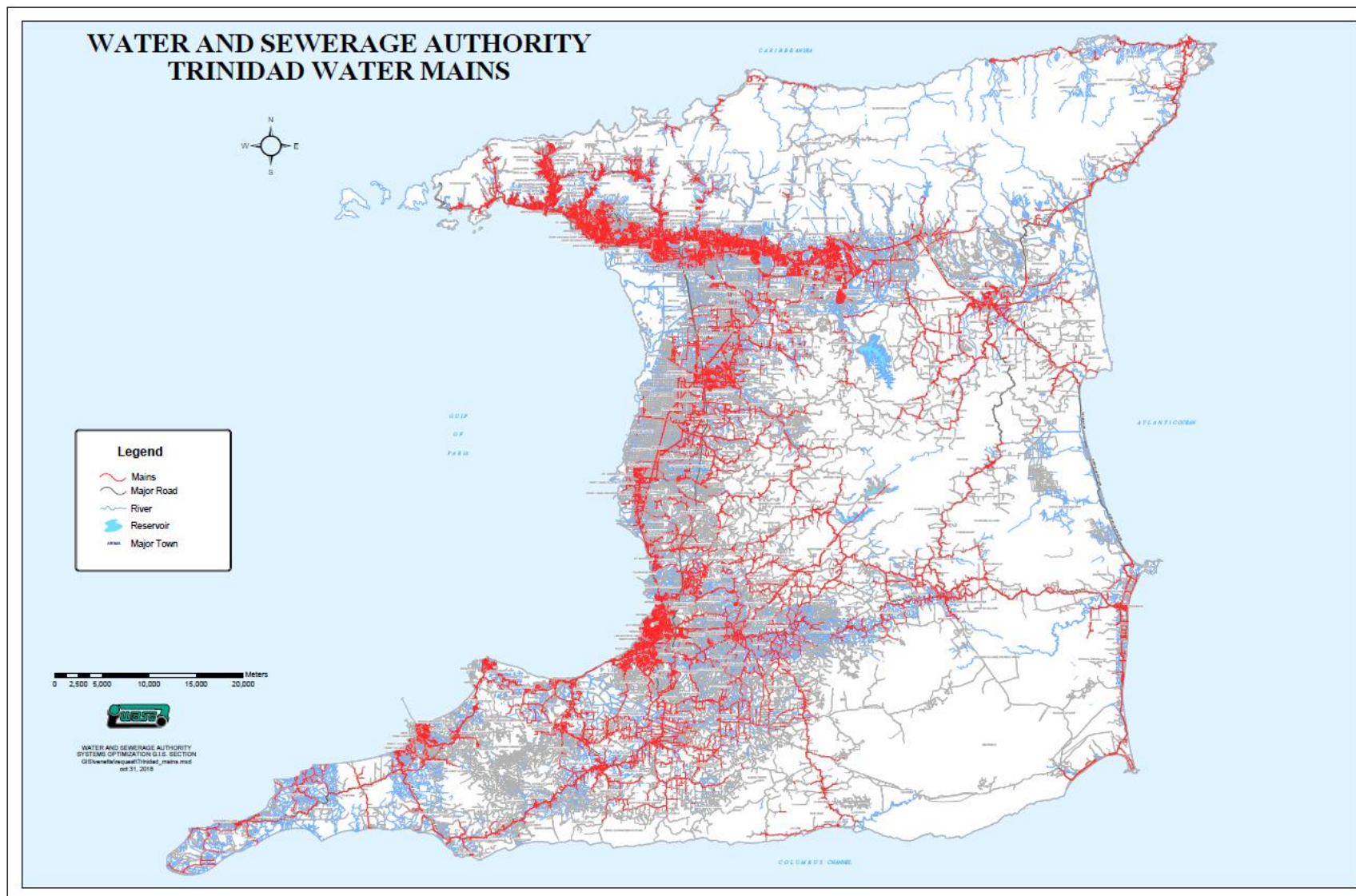


Map. North West region of the island of Trinidad, where interventions of Component 3 will be carried out, showing potable water mains infrastructure. Component 3 will finance mostly minor physical work to address water loss in the system.

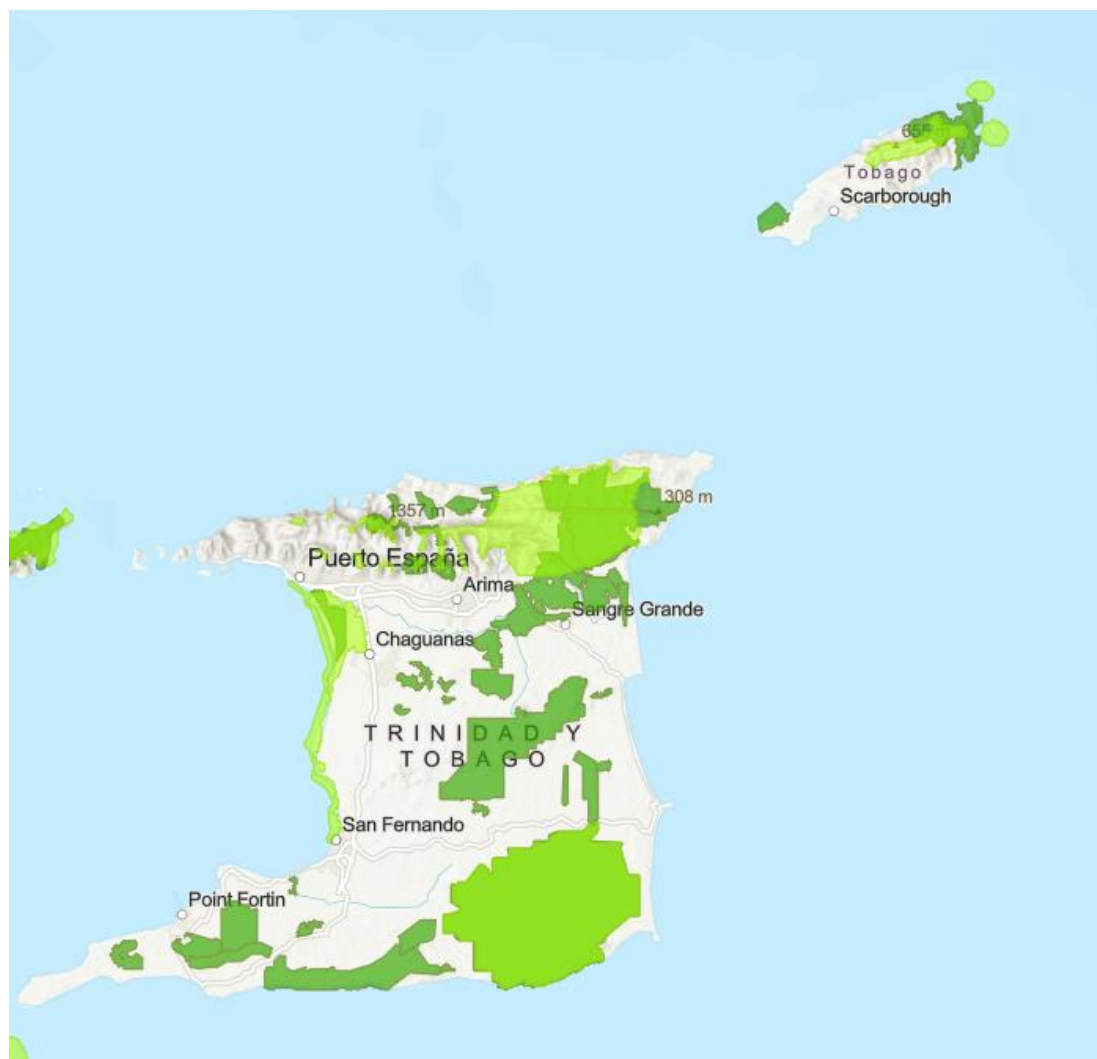


Tobago water infrastructure and water sources.

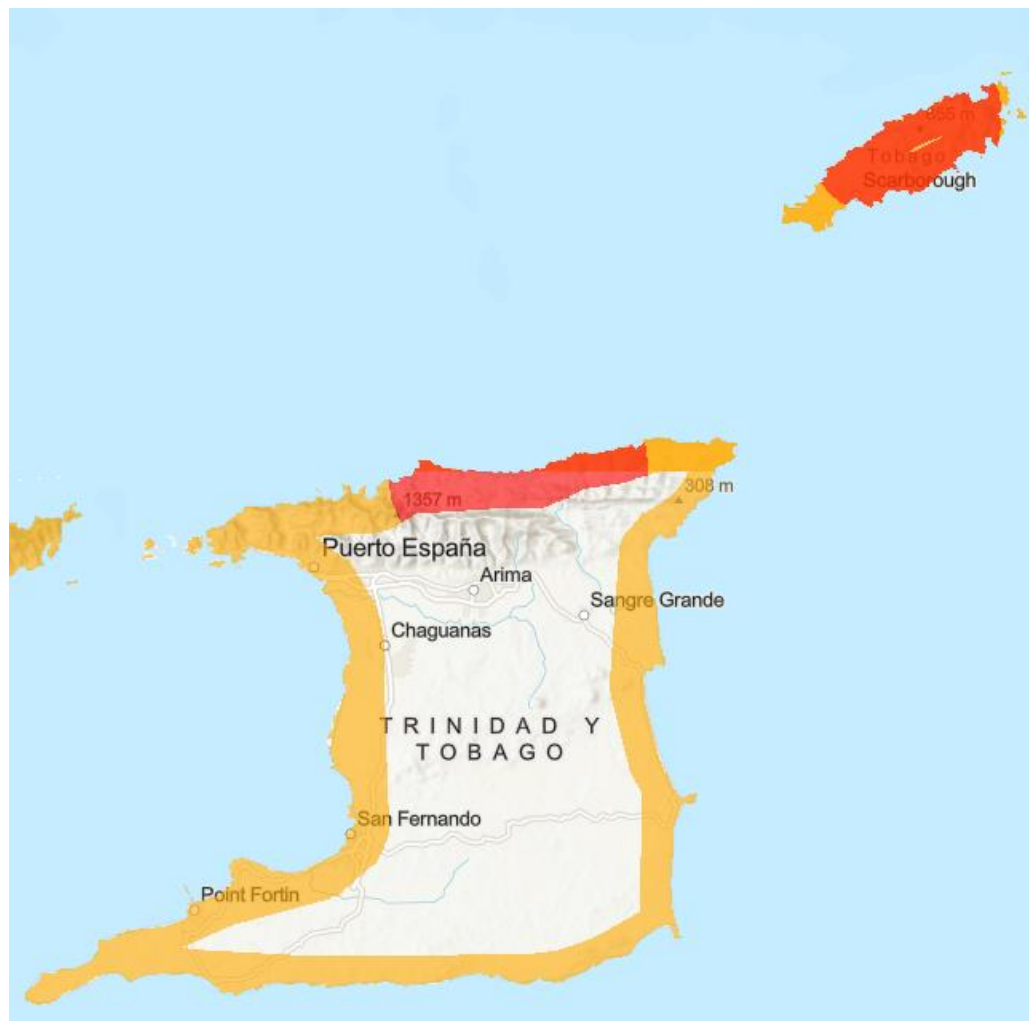




Trinidad water mains.



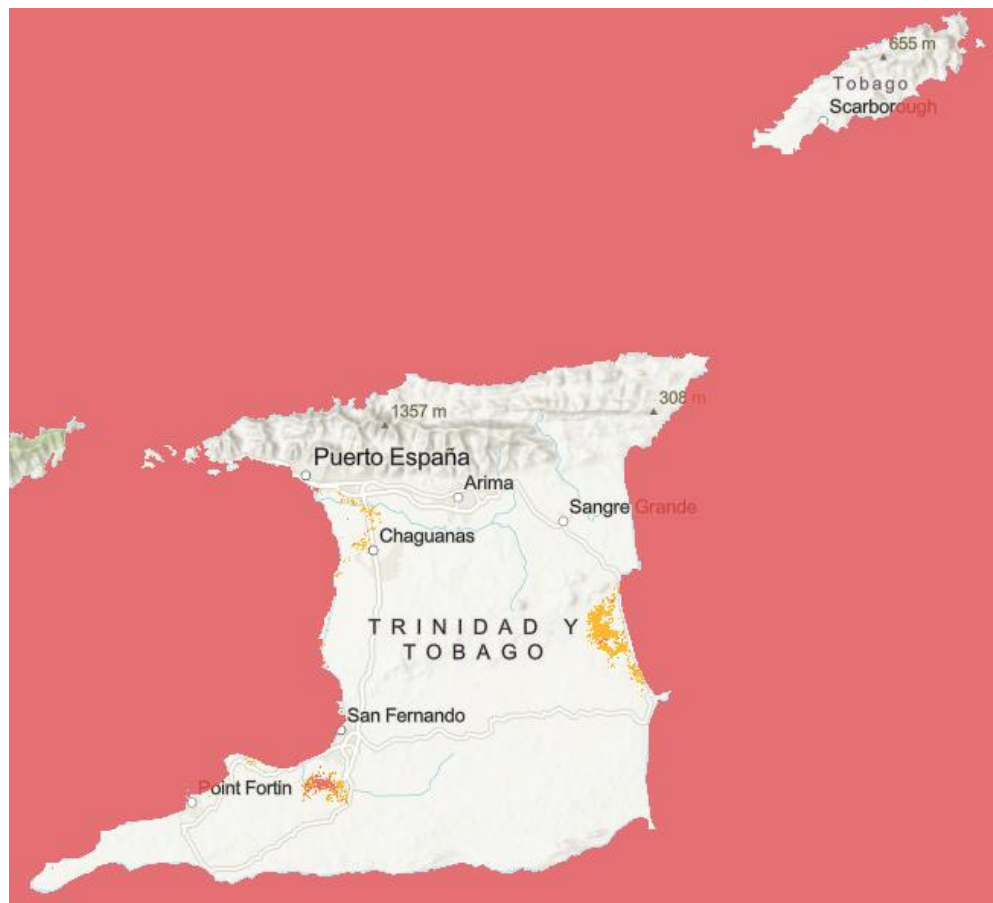
Protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas in Trinidad and Tobago



Hurricane wind and storm surge risk in Trinidad and Tobago



Earthquake hazard risk in Trinidad and Tobago



Sea level rise risk in Trinidad and Tobago

**INDEX OF COMPLETED AND PROPOSED SECTOR WORK**

No.	Topic	Proposed Sector Work	Date
1	Economic Analysis	During the preparation of the program, an analysis of the socioeconomic feasibility of the sub-projects by type of work to be financed will be carried out. The analysis will be carried out using cost effectiveness and cost benefit methodologies.	October 2022
2	Financial analysis	Preparation/conclusion of financial analysis, including financial projections based on historical information and the company's business plan.	October 2022
3	Institutional analysis	Preparation/conclusion of institutional analysis. Including design of program execution arrangement and preparation of risk matrix. Review of lessons learned will be included in the program.	October 2022
4	Environmental and Social Assessment	During the preparation of the program, the following documents were prepared in 2020/2021: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plan for the first Operation, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Framework for the CCLIP. These will now be updated for the new list of works. Prior OPC, consultations will have to be concluded.	October 2022 (Prior analysis mission)
5	Program Operations Manual	Preparation of the Program Operations Manual.	November 2022
6	Technical Viability Analysis	Conduct technical feasibility analysis of the works under the first loan operation, to ensure that the scope of works is achievable and will produce a high impact in the selected zone and can be covered by the estimated cost. This was done in 2020/2021 and will be updated.	October 2022
7	PEP / POA	Preparation of the PEP/POA was done in 2020/2021. Update is ongoing under Technical Viability Analysis by INE/WSA.	October 2022
8	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (arrangements)	Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is ongoing under the Economic Analysis by External Consultant.	October 2022
9	Procurement Plan	Preparation of the Procurement Plan was done in 2020/2021. Update is ongoing under the Technical Viability Analysis by INE/WSA.	October 2022
10	Analysis of Project Cost	Preparation of Analysis of Project was done in 2020/2021. Update is ongoing under the Technical Viability Analysis by INE/WSA.	October 2022
11	Public Utility Policy Analysis - Public Utilities Policy (PUP)	This was prepared in 2020/2021 and only needs to be updated. Update ongoing by INE/WSA.	October 2022



CONFIDENTIAL

<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is confidential and will not be disclosed. This is in accordance with the "Deliberative Information" exception referred to in paragraph 4.1 (g) of the Access to Information Policy (GN-1831-28) at the Inter-American Development Bank.