

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

October 5, 2015

---

**Approval by mail: Bolivia: Multipurpose Drinking water and irrigation program for the municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto (IDB) PPCR**

**IDB Response to UK Comments**

October 5, 2015

**Approval by mail: Bolivia: Multipurpose Drinking water and irrigation program for the municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto (IDB) PPCR– IDB Response to UK Comments**

UK comments	IDB response
<p>I noticed that among the special contract conditions to be fulfilled prior to the first disbursement, there was a requirement for an initial report including details such as a financial plan, and a final risk and results matrix. I was just wondering why the proposal has been put forward at this stage, before this final documentation has been submitted?</p>	<p>The Multi-year Execution Plan (MYEP), Procurement Plan (PP), Financial Plan (FP) and Projects Risks and Results Matrix are considered as key project’s execution documents (KPED) and as such, they have been already developed by the project team during project preparation. They are included in the POD as annexes. The POD also summarizes in its main body all the information related to high and medium risks as presented in the risks table. (Paragraphs 2.3 to 2.6).</p> <p>It is important to consider though, that project’s execution does not necessarily start immediately after its approval, and during this elapsed time there might be changes to the different levels of risk which can affect project’s execution. In this line, Clause (iv) on page 15 to which you make reference to, simply asks the project implementing entity to present a report that validates (and complements if necessary) the already developed KPED shortly before starting project’s execution. This is considered for IDB as a good practice and a standard action for all projects.</p>
<p>Component III will provide funding for a hydrology monitoring system to be implemented – however, it is not clear what the timeline is for this, and specifically whether this information will be feeding into the irrigation infrastructure being built for component II?</p>	<p>The hydrology monitoring system (HMS), as defined in the Results Matrix, will be fully implemented during year 5 after the construction of the dams and the irrigation infrastructure. The HMS is built by a group of elements that capture different type of data throughout the watershed allowing the better understanding of changes to hydrological dynamics due to climate variability and change. It is expected that hydrological data will be gradually available since the beginning of the project. The HMS is an important part of the watershed management and generated data will be used to inform the decision making process to regulate water flows both for irrigation and water consumption in El Alto.</p>
<p>A number of environmental and social risks have been raised by the review against IDB safeguards</p>	<p>The Social Compensation and Management Plan (SCMP) and the Environmental and Social</p>

<p>– are these all to be managed under the aegis of the ‘Social Management Plan’ mentioned in the purchases list (is this the same as the ESMP managed earlier in the document)? Who will be responsible for ensuring that the ESMP, SCMP and IWM are implemented successfully?</p>	<p>Management Plan (ESMP) are two separated documents with different but complementary objectives. Both, together with the IWM will respond to identified social and environmental risks. The SCMP identifies people temporarily or permanently affected by the project for what a Compensation and Social Plan is developed. The ESMP, which is based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, looks into the environmental and social impacts of the project for what an action plan to mitigate these impacts is developed.</p> <p>The ESMP, SCMP and IWM will be implemented by MMAyA, the responsible party. An Independent Environmental Consultant (IEC), as well as the IDB through its Safeguards Unit will also supervise the implementation of the entire project, particularly the Environmental and Social (E&amp;S) programs.</p>
<p>The results table mentioned that the improvement and expansion of the irrigation system will include 23km extra of irrigation in Alto Peñas – why in particular has this canton been chosen, and would there be any further details on what benefits/results are expected from this pilot?</p>	<p>Alto Peñas is located in the Jacha Jahuira watershed and is one of the cantons with existing water rights for irrigation purposes. They have an existing irrigation system that is being operated successfully thanks to the expertise the community has gained in the last years. They have requested the government an extension/improvement of their existing system as part of the program’s benefits to local communities. The results expected from this pilot are twofold, on one side, an increase of net farm income and on the other, strengthened capacity to use water efficient irrigation systems to address anticipated impacts of climate change on water availability herewith contributing towards food security.</p>
<p>Among the wide range of Component III activities, there will be specific engagement opportunities, or training of individuals as part of the strengthening of institutional capability, as well as municipal adaptation plans and community adaptation information sheets?</p>	<p>Component III will be implemented with a participatory approach including communities as well as municipal and national authorities. Capacity building activities include actions to enhance their response to climate change such as: i) sustainable land management, ii) improved management of degraded lands, iii) recovery of high mountain wetlands, iv) conservation of water sources and enhanced water use.</p>
<p>Will the programme be disaggregating results (for example number of farmers benefiting from Component II) by gender? How else will gender be mainstreamed in program design?</p>	<p>Gender has been a major focus for IDB since the beginning of the project. Public consultations have specifically targeted women’s groups in order to further develop social programs which will directly benefit women in the area. These</p>

	<p>programs are reflected in the PGAS and the MIC. Gender metrics will be tracked by ESG regarding both negative and positive impacts of the project. The Results Matrix also includes indicators to monitor results related to gender issues.</p>
--	--