Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)
# BASIC INFORMATION

## A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>P164901</td>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation Project</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC</td>
<td>12-Nov-2018</td>
<td>29-Jan-2019</td>
<td>Water</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>The Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed Development Objective(s)**

To provide access to improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in selected areas identified for nutrition convergence, and strengthen capacity of select institutions to improve service delivery.

**Components**

- Component 1: Delivery of infrastructure and sustainability of water supply in larger villages, kumban, and emerging towns
- Component 2: Sustainability of Community Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Support
- Component 3: Implementation support and Sector Development
- Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response

## PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Financing</strong></td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>of which IBRD/IDA</strong></td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financing Gap</strong></td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
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### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**
B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Despite impressive growth in the economy gains have not been inclusive. Lao PDR is a landlocked country of 6.9 million people\(^1\) and a land surface of 236,800 square kilometers. Sixty percent of the population lives in rural areas with many remote and hard-to-reach communities.\(^1\) GDP growth averaged 7.8 percent over the last decade, with income per capita reaching $2,270 in 2017. Between 1997 and 2012, the poverty rate fell from 39.1 percent to 23.4 percent, with poverty mostly concentrated in the rural areas.\(^1\) However, inequality widened over the last decade and the Gini-coefficient increased from 32.6 (2002) to 36.4 (2012).\(^2\) As described in the Eighth National Social Economic Development Plan 2016-2020 (NSEDP), Lao PDR is likely to meet most of the criteria to graduate from Least Developed Country status by 2020. Improvement of human capital indicators, particularly a reduction in the rate of stunting, currently at 33 percent,\(^2\) will be required for the country to graduate.

Lao PDR made impressive gains in water supply and sanitation access, but the poor have been left behind. Between 1995 and 2015, access to improved water supply and sanitation increased from 40 to 76 percent and from 21 to 74 percent respectively.\(^3\) However, urban areas and higher income quintiles have benefitted disproportionately from this progress. Almost two-thirds of the urban population have access to piped water on the premises against only 6 percent in rural areas. Overall, in the poorest quintile, 56 percent has access to improved water supply, compared with 95 percent in the highest quintile. These differences are even more pronounced for access to improved sanitation: 23 percent of the poorest quintile has access to improved sanitation against 99 percent of households in richest quintile. Seventy-two

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2. Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS), 2017
percent in the poorest quintile continue to defecate in the open.\textsuperscript{4} Institutional water supply and sanitation coverage remains low: 48 percent of primary schools, and a quarter of health facilities do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.\textsuperscript{5,6} 

The prevalence of waterborne diseases and levels of chronic malnutrition, or stunting, in children remain high, despite both rapid economic growth and a significant decline in poverty. A child who lives in an environment of poor quality latrines, inadequate fecal waste management and open defecation is more likely to be infected by disease-causing pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms. In Lao PDR in 2009, the associated annual economic losses from poor sanitation were estimated at 5.6 percent of GDP, equivalent to 5 trillion Kip or about US$620 million per year.\textsuperscript{7} About 33 percent of children under-five are stunted, 21 percent underweight and 9 percent are wasted.\textsuperscript{8}

Sectoral and Institutional Context

The National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES) identifies water supply, sanitation and hygiene as one of four national priority sectors. The 8th NSEDP (Outcome 2 and Output 4 – universal access to quality health care services) defines water supply and sanitation targets as follows: by 2020, 90 percent of the population should use clean water; and 75 percent of the population should use latrines. The National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene for Lao PDR 2019-2030 is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Strategy acknowledges that while it may not be feasible to achieve universal WASH services by 2030, new investments should be aligned towards achieving 65% achievement in safely managed services and 35% achievement in basic service by 2030. The strategy identifies the following key challenges: (i) extending services and improving water quality, (ii) adequate and reliable financing for rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene, (iii) raising district level capacity in human resources and capacity to develop and maintain WASH services in remote and poor communities, and (iv) service delivery modalities that would help increase the speed of delivery while maintaining implementation quality and local ownership. In addition, Government of Lao’s National Nutrition Strategy to 2025 and Plan of Action 2016-20 have set a target to reduce the prevalence of stunting from current levels to 25 percent by 2025 using a multi-sectoral convergence of core nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. It recognizes the importance of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as one of 22 priority actions to address childhood malnutrition.

Progress toward reducing stunting can be enhanced through coordinated multi-sectoral approaches that effectively address the underlying determinants of nutritional status—food security, access to health care, child care practices, and access to water and sanitation. Available evidence suggests that improvements in water supply and sanitation need to be combined with other interventions to reduce child stunting. Reductions in stunting are more likely to materialize when the multiple contributing factors are adequately addressed for a child. Recognizing the multifactorial character of malnutrition, the Plan of Action 2016 – 2020 advocates a convergence of 22 key interventions that combine nutrition-specific interventions (those which address undernutrition directly) with nutrition-sensitive interventions (which operate primarily outside of the health sector, including WASH).

A 2015 survey of two districts in Savannakhet Province in the south of Lao PDR found that 35 percent of the drinking water systems were not working, and 48 percent were only partially working, resulting in people relying on unimproved

\textsuperscript{4} World Bank Data, \url{http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/LAO}
\textsuperscript{5} UNICEF EMIS data, 2015
\textsuperscript{6} WHO/UNICEF WASH FIT, 2017
\textsuperscript{7} Water and Sanitation Program, Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Lao PDR, Research Report, May 2009
The major causes were: (i) unavailability of spare parts; (ii) limited local technical knowledge and skills; (iii) poor source sustainability; and (iv) limited community management, willingness to pay and financial management. A more recent assessment of gravity systems in Oudomxay and Huaphanh showed that 11 out of 40 villages needed immediate intervention for full or partial rehabilitation. Sanitation is traditionally supply-led through hardware subsidies, with limited focus on behavioral change. Recently, supported by development partners such as the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), there has been growing acceptance and application of approaches that focus on the creation of demand for sanitation, such as Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To provide access to improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in selected areas identified for nutrition convergence, and strengthen capacity of select institutions to improve service delivery.

Key Results

i. People provided with access to improved water sources (number)
ii. People provided with access to improved sanitation services (number)
iii. Target population practicing handwashing with soap after using the latrine (percentage)
iv. Water supply systems that meet the minimum service levels (percentage)
v. Villages where at least two nutrition convergence projects have been implemented (percentage)

D. Project Description

Component 1: Delivery of infrastructure and sustainability of water supply in larger villages, kumban, and emerging towns

The project will be implemented through a community driven approach, using a project cycle that integrates water supply, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition behavior change. The project will adopt a demand responsive approach, where communities will agree upfront to participate meaningfully in the project. The integrated approach ensures that a comprehensive set of ‘hard’ (infrastructural) and ‘soft’ (CLTS, behavioral change and communication) interventions are carried out at the village and household levels, and beneficiary engagement takes place in a structured and phased manner that leads to iterative and consistent reinforcement. The active participation of communities and structured capacity building process results in greater ownership and capability to conduct O&M and thereby improve sustainability. There are two types of water supply systems: (i) community-based systems, managed by the communities themselves and supported by a sustainability unit within Nam Saat; and (ii) larger villages, kumban and emerging towns, managed by Provincial Nam Papas (PNPs). Water supply systems will include intake works, water treatment, water transmission and distribution pipelines. Most systems will be gravity fed. In some areas groundwater may be used. Water supply systems may be augmented with rainwater harvesting structures as needed. The project will finance works, either construction of new water supply systems or rehabilitation of existing systems, and construction of toilets in schools and health centers. The project will support the establishment of support units within the Department of Water Supply

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10 SNV/ Enhancing Nutrition of Upland Farming Families (ENUFF); (March 2018); An assessment of Gravity Fed Water Supply Systems (GFWS) on 40 target villages across Oudomxai and Houaphan Provinces Lao PDR, Assessment report by Thinley Dorji, WASH consultant
(DWS), Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT), PNPs (provincial and district) and subdistrict levels to ensure sustainability of water supply systems.

Component 2: Sustainability of Community Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Support

25. This component will: (i) strengthen the institutional capability of Nam Saat to support the sustainability of the community managed water supply systems; (ii) to establish monitoring and evaluation systems, and (iii) to develop guidelines to support the sustainability and scaling up of sanitation and hygiene activities. Nam Saat will provide technical support for the implementation of the project cycle in Component 1, and will be responsible for ongoing water quality testing of all systems. For institutional strengthening for sustainability of community water supply, human resource and capacity development plans will be developed for the national, provincial and district levels. Flow and the water quality monitoring systems, and a comprehensive sector-wide monitoring system that will include WASH sector indicators and enable SDG monitoring in the country, will be developed. Advocacy activities will include gender sensitive hygiene promotion and behavior change communication interventions through existing health delivery systems and school curriculums, as well as nationwide campaigns to improve individual behavior and household practices aimed at reducing child fecal-oral exposures.

Component 3: Implementation Support and Sector Development

26. The project will finance the establishment of a Project Management Unit in MPWT for the implementation of Component 1, Component Management Unit in MoH for the implementation of Component 2. The project will support the development of medium and long term sector policies and sector investment plan and technical assistance studies to support sector development. Sector coordination mechanisms will be strengthened.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response

27. This component will allow for a reallocation of credit proceeds from other components to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support following an eligible crisis or emergency at the national or sub-national level. In light of the Project design, the CERC would be expected to be operationalized through a reallocation from Component 1 to provide emergency recovery and reconstruction support. To ensure that there is capacity an Emergency Response Manual (ERM) will be developed by the Department of Water Supply for specific eligible disasters, detailing fiduciary, safeguards, monitoring and reporting, and any other necessary implementation arrangements.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will be implemented through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and Ministry of Health (MoH). Component 1 will be implemented by MPWT and Component 2 by MoH. Component 3 will support both Ministries for project implementation. MPWT will be the lead project implementing agency, with a Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Department of Water Supply, responsible for the overall management of the project. A Component Management Unit (CMU) will be established in Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion (with technical support being provided through Nam Saat) under the MoH.

An overall Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with representation from MPWT, MoH, Ministry of Education and Sport (MOES), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MoNRE), Ministry of Planning and
Investment (MPI), Ministry of Finance (MoF). A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministries of Public Works and Transport, Health, and Education and Sport will ensure clear division of roles and responsibilities at the central and local levels, and accountability for project results. Provincial Project Coordinating Committees and district steering committees will be established. A Project Implementing Unit (PIU) at the district level will be established for the implementation of the project cycle at the village level. A sub-committee under the Village Development Committee will be established for WASH. This sub-committee will be responsible for mobilization of the community in the project and will support the implementation of the project cycle, and be responsible for ongoing operation and maintenance in community managed systems.

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

The project will target twelve districts in four provinces: Xiengkhuang, Huaphanh, Oudomxay and Phongsaly. These four provinces all combine high stunting and poverty rates. The project will target about 400 villages and a total population of approximately 192,000, of which around 70% are ethnic groups and 50 percent are women. The project will adopt a demand responsive approach where villagers will agree to the project principles upfront to participate in the project. The project will cover water supply, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition behavior change in villages, schools and associated health centers, and target the reduction of open defecation at village level.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Martin Fodor, Environmental Specialist
Viengkeo Phetnavongxay, Environmental Specialist
Roberto B. Tordecilla, Social Specialist
Martin Henry Lenihan, Social Specialist
Alkadevi Morarji Patel, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Triggered?</th>
<th>Explanation (Optional)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Water supply infrastructure in rural areas will consist of river and spring intake works, water supply pipelines, groundwater recharge structures, groundwater wells, pumps and pump stations. Water supply to address the needs of emerging town areas, large villages, and groups of villages will be supported from one bulk water source, with river</td>
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</table>
and spring intake works, water treatment plants, water supply pipelines, pumps and pump stations. Potential environmental impacts resulting from project activities include soil erosion during construction of intake structures, pipe installation, construction of water distribution systems, and pollution of surface and ground water. Given the small-scale nature of planned water supply and sanitation infrastructure, negative environmental impacts are expected to be minor, temporary, and site specific and can be managed through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. The project is proposed as a Category B for which known effective mitigation measures and monitoring actions will be implemented to avoid and minimize possible negative impacts induced from civil works.

As sub-projects will be identified during project implementation, an Environmental and Social management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide the project team to identify through a screening process the possible environmental and social impacts, prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure negative impacts are properly addressed in compliance with both national laws and regulations, and World Bank Safeguard Policies. An Environmental Code of Practice (ECOPs) has also been prepared as part of ESMF to address environmental and social impact for construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems where Environmental Assessment (EA) and ESMP are not applicable, and was prepared and disclosed prior to project appraisal. The client assigned a safeguard focal point to involve in the project preparation and supervise through out the implementation period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

Due to its small scale activity will be supported by the project, the construction of new water supply and sanitation systems and implementations of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) will not significantly affect natural habitats in rural areas. The hot spot of natural habitats were identified during project preparation and were put in the negative checklist of ESMF to ensure that the project
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The installation of water supply system will involve small civil works such as digging ground for piping line system to distribute water supply from gravity-fed water sources and water supply storage will not pose significant impact to the forest in rural area due to its small scale. The ECOP will be applied to ensure that there will be no negative impact posed by project activities to the forest area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project activities will not involve or support purchasing of pesticide. Therefore, this policy is not triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A chance find procedure is established as part of the project ESMF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>District level data from the census on ethnicity confirms the presence of ethnic groups in the project target areas. Impacts to ethnic groups are expected to be generally positive considering that they make up the majority (73%) of the target beneficiaries of the project, and the CDD approach will provide opportunities for culturally-appropriate project activities. Potential adverse impacts on ethnic communities are expected to be limited as the activities planned under Components 1, 2, and 3 will primarily involve communication and behavior change activities and construction of new, expansion or rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure which are small scale and localized. Because the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries will be ethnic people, the elements of an ethnic group development plan are integrated into the design of the project, rather than preparing a standalone instrument. A social assessment was conducted and a community based consultation process was piloted in targeted communities in order to inform project design. The ESMF includes the results of the social assessment and public consultations, along with a community engagement framework, which lays out the requirements for achieving broad community support based on free, prior and informed consultation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>While Component 1 will finance water supply infrastructure that consist of river and spring intake works, water treatment plants, water supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>The project will not support construction or rehabilitation of dams nor will support other investments that rely on the services of existing dams. Therefore, this policy is not triggered.</td>
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<th>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It was confirmed during the project preparation that the project will finance water supply schemes which potentially extract water from a tributary connected to the Mekong River, therefore this policy is triggered. At the request of the government of Laos, riparian countries (China, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam) have been notified by the World Bank on the government's behalf prior to appraisal.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No project activities are involved in disputed areas.</td>
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### KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

**A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues**

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

   The environmental and social impacts are moderate given that the potentially adverse impacts are small-scale and reversible. The potentially adverse environmental and social impacts are expected to be local, temporary and reversible with standardized mitigation measures such as an ESMP, which will be developed for applicable subprojects, and ECOP provided as part of ESMF.

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

   Due to the small scale nature of activities to be financed by the project, the impacts are expected to be minor, localized and temporary, and there will be no long term environmental and social impacts due to the small nature of project activities and areas defined.
3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. The project alternatives are not required because of the small scale and reversible environment and social impact of the project. Subprojects can be managed through the implementation of the project ESMF and RPF. The designs and locations of these sub-projects will take account of the need to avoid and minimize adverse impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described. The MPWT has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework and a Resettlement Policy Framework which will be implemented under direct supervision of a unit dedicated to environmental and social risk management in the Ministry that has experience in supporting the implementation of projects financed by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people. Along with beneficiaries and village authorities, key stakeholders include local, provincial and national authorities involved in water supply and sanitation (namely MPWT and MOH). At the village level, consultations will follow the process of free, prior and informed consultation. At the provincial level, public consultation was conducted in Oudomxay Province on October 29, 2018 to discuss and solicit feedbacks on the ESMF. MPWT will continue with the consultations in other Provinces to disseminate project information and discuss the safeguards instruments prepared. Related safeguard instruments were disclosed in the MPWT’s website prior to the appraisal.

B. Disclosure Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</th>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06-Nov-2018</td>
<td>09-Nov-2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;In country&quot; Disclosure</td>
<td>Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>09-Nov-2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<th>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</th>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
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<tr>
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<td>06-Nov-2018</td>
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Lao People's Democratic Republic  
09-Nov-2018  

Comments

Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework

<table>
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</table>

"In country" Disclosure

Lao People's Democratic Republic  
09-Nov-2018  

Comments

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?  
Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?  
Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?  
Yes

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?  
Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?  
Yes

OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples

Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?  
Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?
Yes
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?
Yes

**OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement**

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?
Yes
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?
Yes

**OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways**

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?
Yes
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?
NA
Has the RVP approved such an exception?
NA

**The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information**

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
Yes
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?
Yes
All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?  
Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?  
Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?  
Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?  
Yes

CONTACT POINT

**World Bank**

Pratibha Mistry  
Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

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Angkhansada Muangkham  
Deputy Director General of External Finance and Debt Managem  
angkhansada@yahoo.com

**Implementing Agencies**

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport  
Phomma Veoravanh  
Director General, Dept. of Water Supply  
pveoravanh@yahoo.com

Ministry of Health  
Bounpheng Philavong  
Director General Dept. of Hygiene and Heath Promotion, MOH  
pbounpheng@gmail.com
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Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Pratibha Mistry

Approved By

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguards Advisor:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice Manager/Manager: Takuya Kamata</td>
<td>09-Nov-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Director: Nicola Pontara</td>
<td>12-Nov-2018</td>
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