

## Border Environmental Cooperation Commission

### Improvements to the Water and Wastewater Systems in Rosarito, Baja California

*As a result of the FY 2004-2005 Prioritization Process conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through its Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), managed by the North American Development Bank (NADB) and the Project Development Assistance Program (PDAP), managed by BECC, the [redacted], was determined to be Category One, ranked numbers 1 and 4 and therefore, funds were allocated for its development.*

## 1. General Criteria

### 1.1 Project Type

The State Public Services Commission of Tijuana (CESPT), the water and wastewater utility proposes two projects for certification: Project 1) expansion of the water distribution and wastewater collection systems for 2 currently unserved areas; and Project 2) expansion of the wastewater collection system for 5 currently unserved areas. These projects belong in the wastewater area that falls within the priorities established by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC).

### 1.2 Project Location

Both projects will be implemented in the City of Playas de Rosarito, Baja California, which is located approximately 12 miles [20 km] south of the City of Tijuana, along the Pacific Ocean coast. Figure 1 shows the general location of Rosarito, Baja California.

**Figure 1 Playas de Rosarito, Baja California**

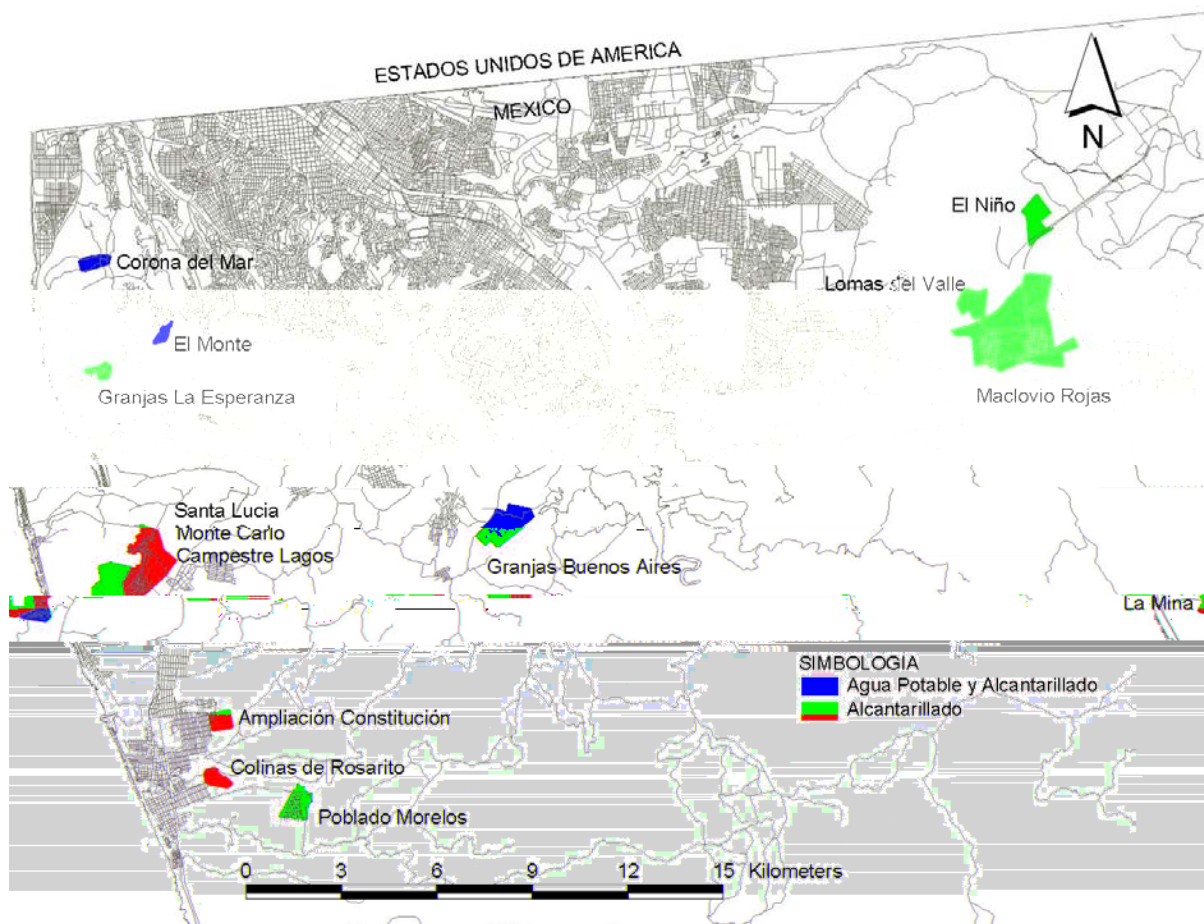


The benefited area of the first project will be limited to the following areas: Poblado Morelos (water only) and Campestre Lagos (wastewater only); while the areas benefited in the second project include: Fraccionamiento La Mina, Poblado Morelos, Colinas de Rosarito, Colinas de Montecarlo, and Santa Lucía. The following table presents the benefited population and the length of the pipelines proposed for the project.

<b>Project 1 Water and Wastewater Project</b>		
Wastewater Project		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Length of pipelines (linear meters)</b>	<b>Benefited Population</b>
Campestre Lagos	5,171	1,566
Water Project		
Poblado Morelos	14,208	2,320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,379</b>	<b>3,886</b>

<b>Project 2 Wastewater Project</b>		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Length of pipelines (linear meters)</b>	<b>Benefited Population</b>
Fraccionamiento La Mina	12,450	6,332
Poblado Morelos	14,208	2,320
Colinas de Rosarito	34,576	10,098
Colinas de Montecarlo	9,790	4,268
Santa Lucia	5,721	2,237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,745</b>	<b>25,255</b>

Source: CESPT, 2006.



**Figure 2. Location of the Playas de Rosarito projects**

### **1.3 Project Description and Work Tasks**

#### **Project Description**

The two projects consist of expansion of the water and wastewater systems in currently unserved areas. The project sponsor is the local utility, CESPT; which provides service to both Tijuana and Rosarito, Baja California.

**Project 1. Water and Wastewater System Improvements:** The water system improvement project consists of the expansion of the distribution lines to Poblado Morelos. The proposed areas for expansion of service are currently served by hauled water. The wastewater system improvement project consists of the expansion of the wastewater collection system in Campestre Lagos.

The first project consists of constructing approximately 14,200 linear meters [46,600 l.f.] of water lines with diameters varying from 4 to 6 inches; the wastewater system will be expanded by approximately 5,000 linear meters [16,400 l.f.] of 8 inch diameter PVC pipes. In addition, the water project includes the construction of two water storage tanks, one with a total capacity of 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> and a second one with a total capacity of 500 m<sup>3</sup>. Construction will employ open-trench methods.

**Project 2. Wastewater System Improvements:** The wastewater system improvement project consists of expansion of wastewater collection lines to the currently unserved areas of Fraccionamiento La Mina,

Poblado Morelos, Colinas de Rosarito, Santa Lucía, Colinas de Montecarlo. The proposed areas for expansion of service currently dispose of wastewater through the use of cesspools and latrines. The project proposed for certification was selected as part of the EPA Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund (BEIF) Project Prioritization Process for FY2005-06. The project ranked in the top category (immediate human health and environmental risk) since it will serve currently unserved areas. This wastewater project, which has received EPA funding assistance for planning and development, is seeking construction funding assistance from BEIF.

The second project consists of expanding the wastewater collection system by approximately 77,000 linear meters [approximately 250,000 linear feet] of PVC lines with diameters varying from 8 to 12-inches. The system will be installed using traditional open-trench methods.

The expansion of the water and wastewater systems in Playas de Rosarito will improve public health and environmental conditions for the community. The proposed areas for expansion of service currently receive hauled water through water trucks, and dispose their wastewater through the use of cesspools and latrines.

### **Program of Project Work Tasks**

The local utility, CESPT, intends to implement the project during 2007 and 2008.

### **Description of the Community**

The population of Playas de Rosarito is estimated at approximately 63,420 in 2005. The population of the Municipality is estimated at 73,305. According to the information provided by CESPT, the potable water system has a city coverage of 97.2% and of 48.9% for the sewage system. This project will increase wastewater coverage to 75 percent and water coverage to 99.4 percent of the total population in Playas de Rosarito.

### **Project Alternatives**

During project development, CESPT considered two alternatives for the expansion of the water and wastewater systems. The alternatives consist of different alignments to provide water and wastewater service to the identified unserved areas. The most cost effective alternative was selected for implementation.

### **Project Justification**

These areas lack adequate water and wastewater services. Currently, the project areas receive hauled water through water trucks and dispose their wastewater to latrines, cesspools, and in some instances directly to the surface. The unhealthy conditions resulting from open air runoffs originating from faulty or saturated latrines; the high risks of untreated runoffs; and the need to improve the social and environmental conditions of the area, make justify the implementation and urgency of this project.

Providing adequate wastewater collection service will also allow these areas to be considered for paving by the Municipality, as having water and wastewater service is a requirement for paving. This would provide additional benefits to the project area.

#### **1.4 Conformance with International Treaties and Agreements**

The project herein falls within the scope of agreements targeted at improving the environment and the quality of life of border residents, which have been signed by Mexico and the United States, such as the La Paz Agreement, the Comprehensive Border Environment Plan, the Border 2012 Program, and the Free Trade Agreement.

The United States and Mexico have signed five major bilateral agreements related to air, water, land protection, and pollution control issues. These include:

- 1889 International Boundary Convention
- 1944 Water Treaty
- 1983 La Paz Agreement, or Border Environment Agreement
- 1990 Integrated Border Environmental Plan (IBEP)
- 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

The project complies with the spirit of all these agreements, and all of them have been considered since the project's was originally conceived.

## **2. Human Health and Environment**

### **2.1 Human Health and Environmental Need**

The Cities of Tijuana and Playas de Rosarito have experienced important growth in the last years. As a result, people settle in areas without adequate water and wastewater service. CESPT, the local utility, provides water and wastewater service.

Lack of water and wastewater service contributes to human health and environmental problems. The residents of the areas proposed for the water and wastewater system expansion receive hauled water and dispose their wastewater in cesspools and latrines, and in some cases, directly to the surface.

The lack of an appropriate wastewater disposal system has caused frequent surfacing of contaminated water and is an immediate threat to public health. Additionally, many residents dispose of wash water in the streets causing pooling and small streams of water. Rodents and insects are attracted into the area, and children who enjoy playing in water puddles after rainstorms can stray into contaminated water. Part of the intent of this project is to address the existing threat to public health and groundwater contamination, as well as to avoid such threats in the future.

### **Environmental and Human Health Information**

Although human health statistics for the Tijuana and Playas de Rosarito areas are limited, there is information regarding the high incidence of diseases that include hepatitis A, measles, shigellosis, and tuberculosis. The following tables show the most recent public health studies conducted in communities in Mexico adjacent to the United States-Mexico border. The conditions in Tijuana and Playas de Rosarito are indicated in those border communities in the State of California. As shown in the tables, infectious diseases are one of the main causes of death in the California border.

- Cases and incidence of diseases in U.S.-Mexico border communities

AREA	Disease				
	Hepatitis A	Measles	Shigellosis	Tuberculosis	AIDS
Overall U.S. population	12.64	11.2	10.9	10.3	16.7
Arizona Border	39.4	9.8	38.3	6.9	15.1
California Border	30.7	61.9	22.1	12.7	22.0
New Mexico Border	46.9	14.6	21.2	7.3	3.9
Texas Border	40.4	38.9	49.1	26.5	7.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vital Statistics Database. HRSA, n.d. <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/bphc/borderhealth/table1.htm>

Hepatitis A is a liver disease associated with unsanitary disposal of sewage and inadequate or contaminated water supplies; shigellosis often results from poor sanitation, lack of water/wastewater facilities, contaminated water and food and is common in distressed areas.

- Main Causes of Death in the
- U.S.-Mexico Border, 1989-1991

Area	Accidents	Diabetes	Infectious Diseases
Overall U.S. Population	4	8	7
Arizona Border	5	9	8
California Border	5	>10	7
New Mexico Border	3	5	8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vital Statistics Database. HRSA, n.d.

[http://bphc.hrsa.gov/bphc/borderhealth/table2\\_longdesc.htm](http://bphc.hrsa.gov/bphc/borderhealth/table2_longdesc.htm)

The most common organisms or parasites found in untreated wastewater include: *E. coli* (*Escherichia coli*), cholera (*Vibrio cholerae*), hepatitis A (*Enterovirus ssp*), *Giardia* (*Giardia lamblia*), *Cryptosporidium* (*Cryptosporidium parvum*), and helminth eggs. An individual may become ill after drinking water that has been contaminated with these organisms; eating uncooked foods that have been in contact with contaminated water; or having bad hygiene habits that contribute to the dissemination of diseases by direct or indirect human contact.

## 2.2 Environmental Assessment

A Transboundary Environmental Assessment was prepared for wastewater portions of Project 1 and Project 2. It did not include the water project in Project 1. It was not required since it will not receive BEIF. The EA determined that there would be no significant impacts in the United States resulting from implementation of this project in Rosarito. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) for this project. The FNSI is

undergoing a 30-day public comment period, ended on September 27, 2006. No comments were received. The authorization of the FONSI was completed on September 29, 2006.

A Mexican Environmental Document (MIA) was prepared for both Project 1 and Project 2. The MIA indicated that there are no significant impacts in Mexico resulting from implementation of the project. The State of Baja California, through its Environmental Protection Department, has reviewed the document. Minor comments have been addressed and a ruling of impact is expected by October 6.

### **Environmental Impacts**

Potential environmental impacts were evaluated in three phases in the MIA: the first involves site preparation, the second is the construction phase, and the third is the operation and maintenance phase. Although all impacts were not considered to be significant to Tijuana and Playas de Rosarito.

In summary, during the site preparation phase the project will create impacts that include the transformation of areas, modification of morphological aspects related to the quality of soil, air, water, and changes to the lifestyle of quality of life of area residents.

During the construction phase, the impacts will include the occupation and preparation of areas for the different project tasks, and their final construction.

Finally, during the operation phase, no adverse impacts are foreseen for the natural and socioeconomic setting; in fact, impacts are expected to be beneficial.

The following table presents a summary of potential environmental impacts during the three aforementioned phases.



	AIR = -35				WATER = -5			SOIL = -8					BIOTICS = -16				NOISE = -7		SOCIOECONOMICS = 19						
ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES	DUST EMISSION	VISIBILITY	GAS EMISSION	ODOR	AQUIFER CONTAMINATION	RUN OFF VARIATIONS	OIL AND GREASES	SALINITY AND ALCALINITY	COMPACTATING	NUTRIENTS	EROSION	RISKS	FAUNA	BIRDS	FLORA	VISUAL APPEARANCE	COMMUNICATION	LABOR OUTPUT	QUALITY OF LIFE	PUBLIC SAFETY	PUBLIC HEALTH	EMPLOYMENT	COMMUNICATIONS (RAODWAYS)	PUBLIC SERVICES	
PROYECT TASKS																									
A) Site preparation																									
a) Clean Up and Lay out	-1	-1	-1													-1					1	-1		-4	
b) Road signs introduction	-1	-1	-1													-1			1		1	-1		-3	
c) Temporary Facilities	-1	-1	-1																		1			-2	
d) Movement of machinery, equipment and materials	-1		-1										-1	-1	-1	-1						-1		-7	
e) Hiring Labor																-1					1			0	
B) Construction																								0	
f) Pavement cut and demolition	-1	-1	-1							-1			-1			-1	-1					1	-1	-8	
g) Excavation	-1	-1	-1			-1				-1	-1	-1		-1	-1	-1	-1	-1				1	-1	-12	
h) Construction waste management and final disposal	-1	-1	-1				-1									-1	-1					1	-1	-6	
i) Wastewater management and disposal				-1												-1					-1			-3	
j) Movement of machinery, equipment and materials	-1	-1	-1				-1				-1					-1	-1	-1				1	-1	-8	
k) Bedding placement	-1		-1							-1												1		-2	
l) Valve boxes and other appurtenances installation	-1	-1														-1						1		1 -1	
m) Pipe installation			-1													-1						1		-1	
n) Hydrostatic tests					-1	-1																1		-1	
o) Trench filling	-1		-1					-1	-1							-1						1		-4	
p) Pavement replacement	-1		-1	-1												-1						1		-3	
q) Area clean up and dismantling of temporary facilities	-1	-1	-1													1				1	1	1	1	2	
C) Operation and maintenance		1														1			1		1	1	1	7	
D) Site closure		1														1					1		1	4	
SUMA:	-13	-7	-13	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-10	-4	-3	1	2	2	16	-4	2 -52	

The following table shows the main prevention and mitigation actions that will be taken to alleviate adverse environmental impacts resulting from the development of the project.

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN MITIGATION ACTIONS			
ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL ISSUE	EFFECT	MITIGATION ACTION
ELIMINATION OF VEGETATION	CLIMATE	CHANGES TO MICROCLIMATE	IMPLEMENTATION OF DECORATIVE VEGETATION
USE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	CLIMATE	CHANGES TO MICROCLIMATE, INCREASED TEMPERATURE	REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CRYSTALS, USE NON-REFLECTIVE COLORS
GAS EMISSIONS FROM CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES	AIR	CHANGES TO AIR QUALITY	USE GOOD QUALITY FUEL, AND PERIODIC MAINTENANCE TO VEHICLES AND MACHINERY
INFLOW TREATMENT	SURFACE WATER	DISCHARGES PURSUANT TO REGULATIONS	CONSTANT SUPERVISION OF FACILITIES TO ENSURE AN EFFICIENT OPERATION
LAND COMPACTING	GROUNDWATER	REDUCTION OF VERTICAL RECHARGE	INSTALL MATERIAL THAT ALLOWS FOR RAINWATER INFILTRATION
EXCAVATIONS AND BACKFILLING FOR LAND LEVELING	LAND	CHANGES TO PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS	USE NON-CONTAMINATED SOIL FOR GREEN AREAS AND COVER THE SOIL WHEN CONTAMINATING MATERIALS ARE USED
BUILDING	FLORA	REDUCED OR LOST HABITATS	USE FREE SPACE FOR GREEN AREAS
IMPLEMENTATION OF COVERAGE AREAS	FLORA	INCREASED GREEN AREAS AND ENHANCED LANDSCAPE	THE DENSITY OF SPECIES SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE MAXIMUM USE OF SPACE
TRANSPORTATION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND GENERATION OF WASTE	FAUNA	EXPOSURE TO CONTAMINANTS (SMOKE AND DUST)	CONTROL CONTAMINATION WITH PLANT BARRIERS
FOUNDATIONS, EXCAVATIONS, SEWER LINES	SOCIOECONOMIC	CHANGES TO THE LANDSCAPE	PROVIDE A FINISH THAT CONTRASTS WITH ADJACENT CONSTRUCTIONS AND THE OVERALL SETTING
COMPLY WITH NOM-003	SOCIOECONOMIC	HEALTH PROTECTION	PREVENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND SUPERVISE AND REVIEW THE FACILITY'S PROCESS AND DISCHARGES

## 2.3 Compliance with Applicable Environmental and Cultural Resources Laws and Regulations

### Environmental Laws and Regulations

The purpose of the project is to provide first-time water and wastewater service to several areas in the City of Playas de Rosarito, Baja California.

As these works will be performed within the urban area on existing roadways, it is not necessary to obtain a dictum by the National Anthropology and History Institute (INAH in Spanish), as we do not anticipate disturbing any cultural or historical remains, but in case any cultural resources are found, these will be respected and will not be disturbed until they are evaluated by the INAH.

**Important Aspects for Certification**

- **No comments received during publication of the FNSI**

**Pending items**

- **Finding of impact by the State of Baja California is expected by October 6.**

### 3. Technical Feasibility

#### 3.1 Appropriate Technology

##### Project Specification

The project meets standard design specifications. Final design has been reviewed by BECC and the NADB and it was determined that it is acceptable. There is sufficient treatment capacity at the existing wastewater treatment plants to treat the flow generated in the proposed areas.

##### First Water and Wastewater Project

Project	Flow generated (l/s)	WWTP	Discharge
Poblado Morelos	4.70	Rosarito	Ocean
Campestre Lagos	4.93	Rosarito Norte	Ocean

##### Second Wastewater Project

Project	Flow generated (l/s)	WWTP	Discharge
Frac. La Mina	13.35	Rosarito Norte	Ocean
Poblado Morelos	4.70	Rosarito	Ocean
Colinas de Rosarito	23.26	Rosarito	Ocean
Colinas de Montecarlo	9.33	Rosarito Norte	Ocean
Santa Lucía	5.12	Rosarito Norte	Ocean

Figure 2 shows the location of several infrastructure projects that have been implemented or are planned for Playas de Rosarito.

##### Technical Process

The project will be constructed using traditional open-trench methods. Final design has been completed for the project.

#### 3.2 Operation and Maintenance Plan

CESPT, as a utility serving approximately 350,000 water and wastewater connections has an extensive operation and maintenance plan. The utility is divided into several departments, including planning, wastewater treatment, operation and maintenance, construction, and administration.

### **3.3 Compliance with Applicable Design Regulations and Standards**

Project design was completed according to standard design criteria. The Mexican Water Commission, CNA, Regional Office is in the process of reviewing the final design for the project.

Projects will be implemented pursuant to the guidelines contained in the construction regulations established by the City of Tijuana, as well as to the plans set forth by the Municipal Planning Institute. Additionally, the tasks to be developed are not expected to impact protected areas or ecological reserves. During the implementation of the project, the City, through the Directorate of Public Works, the local water utility, and CONAGUA, will oversee the tasks for conformance with the aforementioned guidelines.

**Important Certification Aspects:**

**Final Design of the project has been completed.**

**Scheduling of Matters Still Pending:**

**Final Review by the C.N.A Regional Office**

## 4. Financial Feasibility and Project Management

### 4.1 Financial Feasibility

The North American Development Bank (NADB) reviewed the financial information presented by the City of Tijuana and determined that the ability and financial structure proposed for the project are adequate. The information presented and the financial analysis includes:

- i) Historical financial statements and pro forma;
- ii) Financial structure of the project;
- iii) Capital improvement plan;
- iv) Operation and maintenance budget and pro forma;
- v) Sensitivity analysis and break-even analysis; and
- vi) Economic and demographic information.

The review of the financial information is part of the financial feasibility analysis prepared by the NADB. This analysis will be presented to the Board of Directors as part of the loan/grant approval process. The summary of the financial analysis is presented below:

#### 1) Project 1

The total cost of the first project is estimated at \$26.643 million pesos, including indirect fees, construction management, contingencies and sales tax.

Concept	Amount
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Concept	Amount (Pesos)
Expansion of wastewater collection system	83,595,190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,595,190</b>

The State of Baja California, along with CESPT and the NADB agreed on the following financial structure that will allow project implementation:

Funding Source	Type of funding	Amount (Pesos)	%
BDAN-BEIF	Grant	33,438,076	40
CESPT-State-Federal Government	Own resources/Grant	33,438,076	40
NADB	Loan	16,719,038	20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>83,595,190</b>	<b>100</b>

In general terms, the analysis shows that the CESPT has an efficient management of its finances. Its financial indicators are above national standards. A healthy financial management system has allowed the utility to operate in a surplus and its projected revenues will be sufficient to service the NADB loan and continue with their own public programs.

#### 4.2 Fee/Rate Model

Due to the nature of the project, CESPT will not have to increase its user fees to fund the project. However, the residents will have to pay the current fee established by CESPT for water and wastewater service. CESPT has an adequate rate structure that allows an efficient operation and maintenance, as well as debt service with relative ease. CESPT increase its user fees in the year 2006 by 3 percent. The combined water and wastewater bill is expected to be approximately MX\$187.00 for a consumption of 20 cubic meters per month.

From(cubic meters)	to (cubic meters)	Cost per m3 MX pesos
0	5	44.28*
6	10	8.96
11	15	9.15
16	20	10.45
21	25	17.52
26	30	18.11

\* Minimum rate.

#### 4.3 Project Management

The project will be managed by CESPT and it has an adequate staff to procure and implement the project, as well as to deal with any potential emergency related to the operation and maintenance of the project once it's implemented.

**Important Certification Aspects:**

**The financial structure of the project has been developed in coordination with C.N.A., State, CESPT, and NADB.**

**Scheduling of Matters Still Pending:**

**None**



## 5. Community Participation

### 5.1 Comprehensive Community Participation Plan

The BECC authorized the Community Participation Plan on June 15, 2006. The Steering Committee prepared an outreach campaign to present the costs, benefits and impacts to the community.

- a) **Local Steering Committee:** The Steering Committee was formally established on June 8, 2006. A board was elected as follows:

President: Carlos Contreras, President of the Mexican Hotel and Motel Association of Rosarito.

Vice-President: Sebastian Lanz Paredes, President of the Board of Engineers and the Mexican Chamber of Construction.

Spokespeople:

- Raúl Islas Espinoza, President of the Economic Development Council of Rosarito
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**First public meeting:** This meeting took place on August 18, 2006 at the Municipal Art and Cultural Center of Rosarito with an approximate attendance of 170 people. In addition to the Steering Committee, personnel from CESPT were present, as well as the Mayor of Rosarito, Mr. Antonio Macias Garay González.

Mr. Miguel Angel Zavala from CESPT presented details about the project. There was a question and answer session with a total of 17 people asking questions and making positive comments. The results from the exit survey demonstrated overwhelming support for the project.

**Second public meeting:** The second public meeting was held on September 22, 2006. Approximately 150 people attended. A total of 8 people openly spoke to support the project. Currently 100 surveys are under analysis. Overwhelming support for the project is expected.

## **5.2 Report Documenting Public Support**

Final Participation Report documenting the support of the project is under development. The Plan will include all the comments made by the community during the public meetings and will also gauge public support for the project.

**Important Certification Aspects:**

**There has been a tremendous support for the project from the community of Rosarito.**

**Scheduling of Matters Still Pending:**

**Final Document demonstrating the support for the project will be provided by October 13.**

## **6. Sustainable Development**

### **6.1 Definition and Principles**

According to the definition of sustainable development, the project expansion of the water and wastewater systems in Rosarito must comply with the precept of an economic and social development based on the conservation and protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources, always considering the needs of the present without compromising the capability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The first principle of sustainable development criteria indicates that the project must produce a benefit for human health based on the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. In this regard, the project will comply by improving human health and the environment by providing adequate water and wastewater service in Rosarito.

The second principle establishes the right to develop, as long as there is compliance with the development and environmental needs of present and future generations. The project complies with this principle by providing adequate water service and eliminating fugitive wastewater flows. The third principle states that in order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection must be an integral component of the project. In this regard, the principal purpose of the project is to provide adequate water and wastewater service in order to prevent human health and environmental damage caused by the discharge of untreated wastewater to the surface, which eventually flow into the Pacific Ocean, deteriorating water quality in the beaches.

The fourth principle states that those groups affected directly by the implementation of the project of environmental infrastructure must have the opportunity to make decisions about the protection and management of environmental resources, jointly with involved groups and institutions to improve social, economic, and environmental conditions with the purpose of achieving a balanced planning. The fulfillment of this principle is met by means of forming committees, the Steering Committee, through meetings with interested organizations, the outreach about the project using mass communications media and through public meetings and surveys conducted throughout the process of public participation.

### **6.2 Institutional and Human Capacity Building**

The investment of US\$9,800,000 to expand the water and wastewater systems will allow CESPT to provide adequate water and wastewater service to the residents in its service area.

### **6.3 Conformance with Applicable Local and Regional Conservation and Development Plans**

The project complies with the objectives identified in the City of Playas de Rosarito Municipal Development Program, including increased coverage of water and wastewater service and protection of the environment.

The project adheres to objective #1 of the U.S.-Mexico Border 2012 Environmental Program, which promotes the reduction of water contamination. One of the program's guiding principles is reducing major risks to public health and conserving and restoring the natural environment.

The 2001-2006 National Environment and Natural Resource Program, which established that, due to its economic and demographic drive as well as its environmental characteristics, Mexico's Northern Border is one of the priority regions for the design and implementation of environmental programs and policies.

#### **6.4 Natural Resource Conservation**

The project will prevent discharge of raw sewage to existing waterways and the Pacific Ocean coast. By preventing fugitive raw sewage flows, important coastal resources will be protected.

#### **6.5 Community Development**

The project will allow the community of Playas de Rosarito to have more extensive water and wastewater system coverage, thus, enhancing quality of life as well as human health.

**Important Certification Aspects:**

**Project complies with the basic principles of Sustainable Development.**

**Scheduling of Matters Still Pending:**

**None.**

### **Available Project Documents**

- Final design
- Transboundary Environmental Assessment
- Mexican Environmental Document
- Comprehensive Public Participation Plan