

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA21994

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 06-Jun-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Ghana	<b>Project ID:</b>	P163846
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P120026
<b>Project Name:</b>	AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (P163846)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	GH:Sustainable Rural Water & Sanit Serv (P120026)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	19-May-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	27-Jun-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Water	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	Ministry of Finance		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Community Water & Sanitation Agency		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
International Development Association (IDA)			45.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			45.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>			
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

Ghana has an estimated population of 27.5 million and a per capita income of about \$1,363. Ghana has relatively strong governance and advanced frameworks for decentralization and has been politically stable since 1992. Over the last two decades, Ghana has experienced strong economic

growth (averaging over 7 percent per annum from 2003 to 2013), allowing the country to pass the per-capita income threshold for classification as a Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC) in July 2011. Ghana's poverty level has declined to about 24.2 percent from the 51 percent recorded in 1991. It is, however, characterized by significant disparities in service delivery and human development outcomes across income quintiles and across geographic areas of the country.

The proposed AF is consistent with the World Bank Group's Ghana Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for FY2013-2016 Report No. 76369-GH, which inter alia, focuses on improving health outcomes in a sustainable manner. The CPS makes specific reference to the country's lack of progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for improved sanitation methods and indicates that access to safe water and sanitation would reduce the outbreak of diseases such as cholera and diarrhea, as well as other communicable diseases, which would also lead to improvements in child health (MDG4). The beneficiary regions under the project have high rates of poverty and the completion of SRWSP will contribute significantly to poverty alleviation. Improved water services are also an integral part of the World Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Improving access to water supply reduces the incidence of water-borne diseases and coping costs, leads to time savings, and increases productivity, with significant and direct benefits to the poor, women, and girls.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

The proposed operation under the AF will support the implementation of the National Community Water and Sanitation Program (NCWSP), which is coordinated and facilitated by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) under the Ministry of Sanitation and Water. The District Assemblies (DA) where the rural communities and small towns are located will be responsible for ensuring the operational and financial sustainability of these services. The main principles of the NCWSP are demand responsiveness, Community Ownership and Management (COM), private sector partnership in the provision of goods and services, and public sector facilitation.

While water supply is on track to achieving the SDG goal, sanitation coverage is estimated at only 14 percent. There is concern over the renewal and replacement of assets water supply systems when they reach the end of their useful life as investment in maintenance has been undermined by high operational cost of energy for pumping water supply. The AF will explore the use of solar panels to reduce the cost of pumping. With regard to sanitation, the AF will continue with the new strategy which was introduced at the latter stages of the implementation of the parent project and which has greatly improved the number of household toilets constructed and number Open-defecation-free communities. The strategy involves the use of District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) at the decentralized District Assemblies in BCC for the promotion of household toilet construction thus limiting the role of consultants as in the earlier strategy.

## **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The project's development objective is to expand access to, and ensure sustainability of water and sanitation services in rural and small town communities in six regions over the next 6 years.

### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The project's development objective is to expand access to, and ensure sustainability of water and sanitation services in rural and small town communities in six regions over the next 6 years.

### **Key Results**

Achieve the project targets of direct project beneficiaries as well as the number of people provided with access to improved water supply and sanitation services of 600,000 under the project.

Achieve target of number of communities in project area declared open defecation free of 550 and number of household toilets constructed of 40,000.

#### **D. Project Description**

The SRWSP (an IDA credit in the amount of SDR 49.70 million, equivalent to US\$75 million) was approved by the Board of Executive Directors on June 23, 2010, signed on September 8, 2010 and was declared effective on December 6, 2010. It had an original closing date of June 30, 2016 which was subsequently extended to June 30, 2017. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to “expand access to, and ensure sustainability of water supply and sanitation services in rural and small town communities in six regions over the next six years.”

7. The project has three components: (i) Rural and Small Town Water Supply (US\$47 million), which supports the increase and improvement of access to water supply services through the construction and rehabilitation of on-site and piped water supply systems, including: (a) provision of boreholes fitted with hand pumps for rural communities; (b) provision of water supply systems based on mechanized boreholes; (c) provision of water supply systems through connection to Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) transmission lines; (d) rehabilitation of broken down “orphan” boreholes (i.e., old boreholes with obsolete and broken down pumps with no parts available but otherwise have good yields) in rural and small town communities; and (e) rehabilitation of water supply systems transferred from GWCL to District and Municipal Assemblies for community management that were not performing optimally; (ii) Rural and Small Town Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion (US\$18.6 million), which aims at accelerating the pace for attainment of the MDG for sanitation by targeting entire communities and small towns within the project area to reach open-defecation-free (ODF) status; and (iii) Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (US\$11.1 million), which supports capacity building and technical assistance, as well as logistics, to streamline roles and strengthen capacities of key stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector for effective sub-project implementation, operation, monitoring and supervision.

8. The project has made good progress in delivering results, particularly for the rural and small town water supply component where the target population of 600,000 has been exceeded, and the credit is fully disbursed. The likelihood of achieving the PDO and implementation progress are both rated Moderately Satisfactory (MS). The rating of the MS, in spite of the good progress made with the implementation of Rural and Small Town Water Supply is a result of the relatively poor results that have been obtained under the Rural and Small Town Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene component, where only just over 50% of the target population has been covered so far. There were also some weaknesses in procurement relating records keeping and reporting and delays in contract delivery by the implementing agency. The project is in compliance with the World Bank fiduciary, safeguards requirements and legal covenants. The audited project financial statements are being submitted on time, and there are no overdue audits or outstanding audit comments.

9. Need for Additional Financing. The project has provided access to improved water supply to over 700,000 people, exceeding the target of 600,000, but has only covered 343,905 of the target 600,000 people for sanitation. Cost overruns occurred during project implementation due to higher expenditures than estimated, resulting from the following:

Under Component 1:

The project included the rehabilitation of a number of water supply systems in the Northern Region. However, during implementation, it was realised that these water supply systems were serving only a

fraction of the target communities. The communities had far outgrown the initial design capacities and virtually all of them required total redesign since both transmission and distribution mains were below carrying capacity and needed to be changed. The storage tanks were also inadequate since their capacities were below design requirements. Some of the communities had expanded to areas with an elevation higher than the tanks and could therefore not be served by the existing tanks.

- There was a need to replace the original designs using polytanks by concrete reservoirs at a higher cost in order to withstand the weather conditions in the target communities.
- The designs needed to incorporate a larger number of iron removal plants for the target water supply systems as very high iron content was encountered during the exploration of groundwater sources.
- Longer than estimated pipelines were deemed necessary to connect communities located in fluoride and high saline areas to either GWCL transmission lines or locations with potable sources.
- There was need to include adjoining communities not initially targeted to some of the small towns water supply systems whose water sources passed through those communities.
- It was decided to change the water supply distribution mains from PVC pipes to HDPE pipes to avoid illegal connection to the mains.
- Some communities selected did not have electricity from the national grid. The cost of connecting these communities to the national grid, especially in the Upper East Region increased the costs of those systems by between 60 and 85percent

These interventions were to ensure sustainability of the installed systems under the project. In particular, the decision to include adjoining communities not initially targeted to some of the small towns water supply systems whose water sources were in those communities, was, in addition to ethical reasons, to avoid the tempering of the pipelines by the adjoining communities.

10. For the reasons described above, and with the aim of covering the towns originally targeted, the project requires additional financing. Despite the design and financing challenges, the completed water supply systems succeeded in covering a larger than targeted population, partly because the population was underestimated to begin with, and partly because the project connected some communities located along the transmission lines of the small towns.

11. As a result, the funds allocated to Component 1 under the SRWSP credit are not adequate to complete the services and/or works for: (a) the provision of point water supply sources and mechanized systems to target rural communities and small towns respectively, including communities located in fluoride areas in the Upper East Region, and in high salinity communities (nine small towns) in the Central Region; (b) upgrading of the remaining seven of the 15 water supply systems targeted for rehabilitation and completion of two systems in the Northern Region; (c) provision of five small town water supply systems in the Brong Ahafo Region; and (d) provision of 12 small town water supply systems and 250 boreholes in the Upper West Region.

Under Component 2

- Component 2 supported consultancy services for behavioral change communication (BCC) strategies to increase demand for the construction of household toilets. However, the high investments in consultancy services for the BCC resulted in lower than expected demand and correspondingly fewer construction of household toilets. Currently, 220,000 people out of a target of 600,000, have access to improved household toilets, and only 60 out of 550 target communities have been declared Open-Defecation Free (ODF). The project team speculates that one reason for the limited results was the inadequate contact between the consultants and the targeted communities, a situation that was remedied over the past year through co-opting of the resident District Environmental Health Officers of the beneficiary District Assemblies with a higher level of community outreach.

The new strategy of employing resident District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) over the past year significantly increased the number of communities attaining ODF status, from 10 to 60. Despite the promising results, many BCC programs under the CLTS initiative have generally encountered implementation difficulties. To achieve the targets of 550 communities for ODF and the construction

of 40,000 household toilets, a three-pronged strategy will be adopted: (1) in addition to the BCC campaign, the project will provide direct support to households for the construction of household toilets; (2) instead of procuring consultancy services, the project will support the District Environmental Health Officers to undertake the BCC campaign and to monitor the construction of household toilets. The project will also support the Regional Coordinating Councils to provide regional leadership for the implementation of the project particularly in achieving the sanitation targets; and (3) provide support to the Ministry of Sanitation and Water, particularly the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate, to monitor the implementation of the project and to equip them to coordinate all water supply and sanitation in the country. The project will also support Total Sanitation campaigns to reinforce the achievement of the sanitation targets. These interventions are to ensure that the sanitation targets are fully achieved and are sustainable.

□ Component 2 also supported the construction of institutional toilets for schools and health facilities in the targeted communities. The initial target was underestimated and the project has constructed 437 toilets compared to the target of 200. However, as a result of cost-overruns the teachers blocks of the institutional toilets could not be completed.

12. In consideration of the proposed interventions for the improvement of achievements under Component 2, the target value for communities attaining ODF status will be maintained at 550. Additional funds are required to achieve the revised target as well as to provide toilet facilities for teachers in about 75percent of the constructed institutional facilities.

Under Component 3,

□ Funds are required to operationalize the Sector Information System (SIS) installed under Component 3. This will entail capacity building, workshops and provision of ICT facilities like computers for stakeholders for the use of the SIS.

□ Funds are also needed for capacity support to the additional districts that were created during project implementation. The support will include provision of logistics like motorbikes, computers and printing machines for project management and M&E. The number of implementing District Assemblies increased from 60 to 94 because of the splitting of some of the project districts.

□ Additional funds are also required to respond to the Government's pending request to cancel the payment of counterpart funds by the beneficiary DAs and that all subproject be financed 100 percent from the credit funds.

□ Additional funds will be required to strengthen the Water Directorate, the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate at the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, and the beneficiary RCCs in the supervision of the project and the M&E of the installed facilities.

□ Funds will be allocated for the continuation of project management by the CWSA.

**Component Name:**

Rural and Small Town Water Supply

**Comments ( optional)**

The component supports the increase and improvement of access to water supply services through the construction and rehabilitation of onsite and piped water supply systems in several types of context including provision of boreholes fitted with hand pumps for rural communities, provision of water supply systems based on mechanized boreholes; provision of water supply systems through connection to GWCL transmission lines, rehabilitation of good yielding broken down boreholes in rural and small town communities and rehabilitation of non-optimal performing water supply systems.

**Component Name:**

Rural and Small Town Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion

**Comments ( optional)**

The component aimed at accelerating the pace for attainment of the Millennium Development Goal (now Sustainable Development Goal) for sanitation by targeting whole communities and small towns within the project area to reach ODF status.

**Component Name:**

Institutional Strengthening and Project Management

**Comments ( optional)**

The component supports orientation, capacity building and technical assistance, as well as logistics to streamline roles and strengthen capacities of key stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector for effective subproject implementation, operation, monitoring and supervision. It also supports the overall management of the implementation of the project.

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

The proposed AF will concentrate on six regions selected using criteria developed by Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) in support of the implementation of the National Community Water and Sanitation Program (NCWSP): Central, Western, Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West. Within those regions, the investments will prioritize the districts with the lowest water supply coverage, which would be raised to at least the national average, and those with high incidence of water borne diseases.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

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**II. IMPLEMENTATION**

The institutional arrangements for implementation of subprojects for the AF fall within the framework of the decentralization program of the GOG. Ghana's decentralization policy assigns Central Government Ministries and Departments with policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation and promotion responsibilities. The regions (through the Regional Coordinating Councils) are responsible for coordination. The mandate for implementation of development programs lies with the respective District Assemblies (DAs). Thus the DAs play the leading role in subproject implementation of water supply and sanitation, while the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) coordinates the overall program and provides technical support. The Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) are responsible for contracting consultants whose services include the study and design of water supply services, the design of institutional toilets and the promotion of sanitation programs including the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), and which cut across DAs. The DAs are responsible for contracting out subproject works for water supply and institutional toilets which are normally packaged in district lots. The SRWSP was targeted for implementation in six regions. The regions selected 60 beneficiary DAs and the DAs subsequently selected about 1,500 beneficiary communities. During implementation, the Government subdivided some metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies, including some of the SRWSP beneficiary districts. The result is that the project is now covering 94 DAs.

**III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
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Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The impacts associated with the project are expected to be minimal, site specific and can be managed without resulting in any irreversible damage to the environment. The updated ESMF has been completed and disclosed both on the Bank infoshop and in-country in both electronic and print media.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	No natural habitats are expected to be impacted from the project activities.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	No forest will be impacted by the project.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The Project will not procure nor make use of agro-chemicals (including herbicides and pesticides).
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project activities are not located within the vicinity of any recognized cultural heritage sites, however, a chance find procedure as described in the ESMF will be applied should this occur during project implementation.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples in the Project area of influence.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP4.12 is triggered for this additional financing as in the parent project since project activities remain unchanged. The project will require several pieces of land for the construction of the boreholes and sanitation facilities for both households and institutions. This may temporarily affect businesses and crops especially during trenching of the distribution lines. An RPF for the parent project was prepared and disclosed in April 2010. RPF is used because sub-project locations are usually unknown in sufficient details during project preparation. The existing RPF was updated and disclosed on 5th June 2017 to reflect current information and safeguards implementation experience of the parent project. Follow up Action Plans is required to be prepared during implementation where sub-project activities will result in involuntary resettlement. These will also be cleared and disclosed before civil works commence.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project does not involve the construction of dams, nor relies on dam structures.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project does not involve activities on international waterways.

Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The subprojects are not located in disputed areas.
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#### IV. 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:**

Experience from the parent project shows that there are no large scale or irreversible impacts under this project and this is expected to remain these same as there are no changes in project activities. The environmental and social impacts are site-specific and manageable to an accepted level; thus the environmental Assessment Category B will be maintained for the AF. From the social side, the project will require pieces of land for the construction of the boreholes and sanitation facilities for both households and institutions. The household sanitation facilities are normally within the confines of the households and therefore will not displace anyone. The boreholes however normally require very small spaces and are normally located on public lands. Where it affect some people an ARAP/ RAP will be prepared to ensure affected persons are resettled. Other structures, business and crops which may be affected in respect of construction of distribution pipelines for small town water supply an ARAP/ RAP will be prepared to ensure affected persons are resettled. Water supply points and the reservoirs may be situated on farm lands and open spaces in both rural communities and small towns. These lands in the parent project were arranged on Voluntary Donation basis and recorded by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (The implementing agency) in the form of land lease agreements between land owners, chiefs and the District Assemblies . The borrower has updated the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the parent project in 2010 and disclosed it again on 5th June 2017 to address the additional issues under the AF.

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

One possible effect of the project is that it might result in lowering the water table significantly, particularly if there are several boreholes/wells that draw on the same aquifers. It is important for an assessment to be done to ensure that the water table can support the investment. From the social perspective, there might be contestation on site selection which may have implications for land acquisition. The RPF will be the reference point to guide the preparation of resettlement action plans (RAPs) as needed, to address any such cases which are expected to be nil or very negligible. On the other hand, the project is likely to lead to expansion of economic activities and opening up of the respective local economies.

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

To minimize impacts, alternatives include proper site placement of boreholes to ensure that there is minimal impact in terms of erosion or contamination of the water source ie close to latrines or solid waste dumps.

**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.**

In order to mitigate the potential environmental impacts of the SRWSP, the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed as part of the Environmental and Social Management



Framework (ESMF) for the parent project prepared in 2010 has been updated and disclosed. The EMP specifies the institutional arrangements required to implement the environmental actions, as well as a presentation of some monitoring indicators. The EMP also provides the basis for the identification and costing of mitigation measures against adverse impacts of sub-projects such as minimizing ground clearance, proper construction of borehole soak ways for effective drainage in order to prevent accumulation of stagnant water; appropriate siting of boreholes and latrines to avoid both water contamination and undue pressure on the aquifers; and community involvement in borehole operation, latrine management and leakage detection. Though community bio-physical and social baseline situations cannot be determined at this time, the sub-projects will be screened using the screening template provided in the ESMF and the appropriate environmental safeguards instruments prepared and necessary permits and clearances obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other relevant agencies as may be applicable. All subprojects will have to meet environmental standards as described in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), ESMF.

The RPF has been updated to reflect current information for the AF. New sections include citizen engagement and gender mainstreaming.

The RPF sets the framework for addressing any potential involuntary resettlement regarding land acquisition, livelihoods impact, and restriction of access and their corresponding mitigation measures. One important aspect of the RPF is a mechanism for grievance resolution and identification of training requirements for the implementing agency staff from the district through the regions to the national level.

The project since its inception made efforts at ensuring compliance with safeguards implementation. There have been safeguards focal points for Environment and Social (E&S) risk management from the national to the community level (Regional Safeguards Coordinators, District Safeguards officers and community safeguards facilitators). In addition to that a safeguards consultant was appointed to assist with the implementation. Safeguards training was undertaken during the initial stages of the project by the consultant and by Bank's specialist. Additional follow up trainings were also conducted during project implementation, which in some cases involved one-on-one meetings

Despite these trainings safeguards supervision has been challenged owing to high staff turnover of trained safeguards personnel. A safeguards audit has been commissioned under the parent project owing to verbal report of non-payment of compensation for minor temporal impacts from trenching of the distribution lines over 2 years. the AF will address any shortcomings identified through the audit report and draw lessons to enhance safeguards implementation. Safeguards training will continually be undertaken.

Mitigation measures will be enforced through contractor performance monitoring and evaluation as well as the overall implementation of the ESMF with participatory supervision from the CWSA, and in collaboration with the EPA. Environmental Health Officers will help to ensure that proper clearances and approvals are obtained for sanitation sub-projects. The SRWSP will also sensitize rural communities on the environmental aspects of their subprojects, and train them in the sustainable use of water and sanitation facilities. The approach is meant to incorporate environmental concerns into the project design and focuses

on environmentally sound criteria for water facilities, wastewater disposal techniques, and appropriate on-site location of sanitation facilities. Overall, identified staff from the community to the national level will be responsible for the safeguards which will be monitored and reported on as part of the projects periodic reporting, where applicable using the monitoring indicators developed as part of the RPF. This will help identify any resettlement issues upfront and take the necessary mitigation measures.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

In the course of the preparation of the ESMF and RPF for the parent project, there was considerable consultation with district assemblies, communities, the EPA and other stakeholders. The revised instruments for this AF will again be consulted upon with a broad spectrum of stakeholders including community leaders and institutional representatives. The documents will be disclosed in country and the Bank InfoShop before appraisal.

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Jun-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	05-Jun-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	19-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	05-Jun-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	05-Jun-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::</b>	

***C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level***

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

**V. Contact point**

**World Bank**

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**VII. Approval**

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Emmanuel Nkrumah	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
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Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: Pier Francesco Mantovani (PMGR)	Date: 06-Jun-2017
Country Director:	Name: Sergiy V. Kulyk (CD)	Date: 06-Jun-2017