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Report No: PAD2426

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT

AND RESTRUCTURING

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 33 MILLION

(US\$45.7 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

FOR THE

SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

June 7, 2017

Water Global Practice  
Africa Region

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective May 31, 2017)

Currency Unit = Ghanaian Cedi (GHS)  
 US\$1 = GHS 4.32  
 US\$1 = SDR 0.72237633

### FISCAL YEAR

January 01 – December 31

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan	IRR	Internal Rate of Return
BCC	Behavior Change Communication	LCD	Liter Per Capita Per Day
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	LMIC	Lower Middle Income Country
COM	Community Ownership & Management	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency	MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
DA	District Assembly	MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund	MS	Marginally Satisfactory
DDF	District Development Fund	NCWSP	National Community Water and Sanitation
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officers	NPF	New Procurement Framework
DiMES	District Monitoring and Evaluation System	OCSPR	Operations Core Services-Procurement Policy and Services
DOM	District Ownership & Management	ODF	Open Defecation Free
DP	Development Partner	O&M	Operations and Maintenance
DWD	District Works Department	PAD	Project Appraisal Document
DWSP	District Water and Sanitation Plan	PDO	Project Development Objective
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team	PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
EA	Environmental Assessment	P-RAMS	Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System
EHSD	Environmental, Health and Sanitation Directorate (under the MLGRD)	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
ESHS	Environment, Social, Health and Safety	REHO	Regional Health Environmental Offices

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GHS	Ghana Health Services	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
GOG	Government of Ghana	SIS	Sector Information System
GPRS	Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy	SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water Sanitation Project
GRS	Grievance Redress Service	STEP	Systematic Tracking in Exchanges in Procurement
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited	USD	United States Dollar
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene	WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	WB	World Bank
		WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team
		WSP	Water and Sanitation Program

Regional Vice President:	Makhtar Diop
Country Director:	Henry G. R. Kerali
Senior Global Practice Director:	Guang Zhe Chen
Practice Manager/Manager:	Wambui G. Gichuri
Task Team Leader:	Emmanuel Nkrumah

**Ghana: Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project  
Additional Financing**

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## ADDITIONAL FINANCING DATA SHEET

*Ghana*

*Additional Financing for the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (P163846)*

AFRICA

Water Global Practice

Basic Information – Parent									
Parent Project ID:	P120026	Original EA Category:	B - Partial Assessment						
Current Closing Date:	30-Jun-2017								
Basic Information – Additional Financing (AF)									
Project ID:	P163846	Additional Financing Type (from AUS):	Cost Overrun						
Regional Vice President:	Makhtar Diop	Proposed EA Category:							
Country Director:	Henry G. R. Kerali	Expected Effectiveness Date:	31-Dec-2017						
Senior Global Practice Director:	Guang Zhe Chen	Expected Closing Date:	31-Dec-2019						
Practice Manager/Manager:	Wambui G. Gichuri	Report No:	PAD2426						
Team Leader(s):	Emmanuel Nkrumah								
Borrower									
Organization Name	Contact	Title	Telephone	Email					
Ministry of Finance	Patrick Nomo	Chief Director, Ministry of Finance	233302665310	chiefdirector@mofep.gov.gh					
Project Financing Data - Parent ( GH:Sustainable Rural Water & Sanit Serv-P120026 ) (in USD Million)									
Key Dates									
Project	Ln/Cr/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Original Closing Date	Revised Closing Date		
P120026	IDA-47890	Effective	23-Jun-2010	08-Sep-2010	06-Dec-2010	30-Jun-2016	30-Jun-2017		
Disbursements									
Project	Ln/Cr/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed

P120026	IDA-47890	Effective	XDR	49.70	49.70	0.00	49.70	0.00	100.00
<b>Project Financing Data - Additional Financing AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (P163846)(in USD Million)</b>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Loan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grant	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDA Grant				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Credit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other				
Total Project Cost:		45.70			Total Bank Financing:		45.70		
Financing Gap:		0.00							
<b>Financing Source – Additional Financing (AF)</b>								<b>Amount</b>	
International Development Association (IDA)								45.70	
Total								45.70	
<b>Policy Waivers</b>									
Does the project depart from the CAS in content or in other significant respects?							No		
Explanation									
Does the project require any policy waiver(s)?							No		
Explanation									
<b>Team Composition</b>									
<b>Bank Staff</b>									
<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Specialization</b>	<b>Unit</b>					
Emmanuel Nkrumah	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)	Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist		GWA08					
Charles John Aryee Ashong	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Senior Procurement Specialist		GGO01					
Robert Wallace DeGraft-Hanson	Financial Management Specialist	Sr Financial Management Specialist		GGO31					
Anita Bimunka Takura Tingbani	Safeguards Specialist	Environmental Specialist	Environmental Specialist	GEN01					
Ayishetu Terewina	Team Member	Program Assistant		AFCW1					
Gloria Malia Mahama	Safeguards Specialist	Social Development Specialist	Social Safegaurd Specialist	GSU01					

Johanna van Tilburg	Safeguards Advisor	Senior Social Development Specialist		OPSPF	
Lydia Sam	Team Member	Procurement Assistant		AFCW1	
Nightingale Rukuba-Ngaiza	Counsel	Senior Counsel		LEGAM	
Sanyu Sarah Senkatuka Lutalo	Team Member	Sr Water & Sanitation Spec.		GWA08	
<b>Extended Team</b>					
<b>Name</b>		<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>		
Harold Esseku		Consultant	Accra, Ghana		
<b>Locations</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>First Administrative Division</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Ghana	Western Region	Western Region		X	
Ghana	Upper West Region	Upper West Region		X	
Ghana	Upper East Region	Upper East Region		X	
Ghana	Northern Region	Northern Region		X	
Ghana	Central Region	Central Region		X	
Ghana	Brong-Ahafo	Brong-Ahafo Region		X	
<b>Institutional Data</b>					
<b>Parent ( GH:Sustainable Rural Water &amp; Sanit Serv-P120026 )</b>					
<b>Practice Area (Lead)</b>					
Water					
<b>Contributing Practice Areas</b>					
<b>Additional Financing AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project ( P163846 )</b>					
<b>Practice Area (Lead)</b>					
Water					
<b>Contributing Practice Areas</b>					
<b>Consultants (Will be disclosed in the Monthly Operational Summary)</b>					
Consultants Required? Consulting services to be determined					

## **I. Introduction**

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an additional credit in an amount of SDR 33 million (US\$45.7 million equivalent) to the Republic of Ghana for the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP, P120026). The proposed additional credit would finance the cost of completing the remaining contracts for works and services under the SRWSP which could not be executed as a result of cost-overruns resulting from: (a) the fact that communities had significantly outgrown the initial design capacities thus requiring a redesign of both the transmission and distribution mains; (b) the need to bolster the capacities of pipelines, pumps and storage tanks in the 15 small town systems initially targeted for rehabilitation in the Northern region to cover the larger than estimated population and geographic dispersion of towns; (c) extension of some small town water supply systems to adjoining communities not included in the original plan; and (d) the selection of additional beneficiary communities in the Upper West region. The Project Paper also proposes a project restructuring to extend the closing date from June 30, 2017 to December 31, 2019 and to adjust the results framework, disbursement estimates, component costs, and implementation schedule.

2. The additional financing (AF) will assist Ghana in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related to equitable access to safe and affordable water and adequate sanitation for all by 2030. While Ghana is on track to achieving the goal for water supply, that for sanitation is significantly off track, with coverage estimated at only 14 percent compared to the SDG target of 80 percent. The proposed AF will place appropriate emphasis on (a) sanitation, given the need to accelerate progress on achieving the project's sanitation and hygiene targets and (b) fluoride and high salinity affected areas, where access to both adequate water supply and sanitation fall far below the national average.

## **II. Background and Rationale for Additional Financing**

3. Ghana has an estimated population of 27.5 million and a per capita income of about US\$1,363. The country 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 seven 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. The country, however, suffers from significant disparities in service delivery and human development outcomes across income quintiles and across geographic areas.

4. 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.

5. **Sectoral and Institutional Context.** The institutional arrangements for implementation of subprojects for the AF fall within the framework of the decentralization program of the Government of Ghana (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) program, 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.

6. **SRWSP Background.** 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 sustainable water supply and sanitation services in rural and small town communities in six regions."

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 SDG 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 some good progress on water supply but has lagged on sanitation. The targets related to rural and small town water supply have been achieved; the target population of

600,000 has been exceeded by more than 150,000. The number of orphan boreholes rehabilitated (and fitted with hand-pumps) also exceeded expectations. On the other hand, the sanitation and hygiene component has had mixed results; just over 50 percent of the target population has been covered. There were also some weaknesses in procurement relating to record keeping and reporting, and delays in contract delivery by the implementing agency. On balance, however, the project has been assessed as *Moderately Satisfactory* (MS) in terms of implementation progress and achievement of the PDO. The project is in compliance with the World Bank fiduciary, safeguards requirements and legal covenants and the audited project financial statements have been submitted on time, with no overdue audits or audit comments.

9. *Need for Additional Financing.* The project has provided access to improved water supply to over 750,000 people, exceeding the target of 600,000, but has only covered 343,905 of the targeted 600,000 people to be provided with access to improved sanitation facilities. Cost overruns occurred during project implementation due to higher expenditures than estimated, resulting from the following:

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 extensive 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.
- A decision was made to include adjoining communities located along the water supply systems of participating small towns.
- A decision was made to change the water supply distribution mains from PVC pipes to HDPE pipes to avoid illegal connection to the mains.
- Some selected communities 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 85 percent

10. The decisions described above were meant to ensure durability and sustainability of the installed systems under the project. In addition to ethical reasons, the inclusion of adjoining communities located

along water supply systems of participating small towns was a preventative measure to avoid tampering of the pipelines. 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. The net result, however, was that Component 1 did not have adequate funds 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) the upgrading of the remaining seven of the 15 water supply systems targeted for rehabilitation and completion of two systems in the Northern Region; (c) the provision of five small town water supply systems in the Brong Ahafo Region; and (d) the provision of 12 small town water supply systems and 250 boreholes in the Upper West Region.

#### Component 2:

- The component supported consultancy services for behavioral change communication (BCC) strategies to increase demand for the construction of household toilets. However, despite the high investments in consultancy services for BCC, there was lower than expected demand and correspondingly fewer construction of household toilets. Currently, just over 340,000 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 believes 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 by putting in place resident District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) working in beneficiary District Assemblies where they undertake a higher level of community outreach.

The new strategy of employing resident DEHOs significantly increased the number of communities attaining ODF status over the past year, from 10 to 60. Despite the promising results, many BCC programs under the CLTS initiative have generally encountered implementation difficulties. To achieve the target 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 DEHOs 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 help them to coordinate all water supply and sanitation in the country. The project will also support other communication 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.

11. Based on implementation changes over the past year and the heightened effort planned during the proposed extension period, 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 75 percent of the constructed institutional facilities.

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 as some project districts were split administratively into two.
- Additional funds are also required to respond to the Government's request to cancel the payment of counterpart funds by the beneficiary DAs. Hence all subprojects will be financed 100 percent from the World Bank credit.
- 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 to ensure proper M&E of the project and the supervision of the installed facilities.
- Funds will be allocated for the continuation of project management by the CWSA.

12. **Rationale for Additional Financing.** The proposed AF will enable the project to complete all remaining works and achieve the targets for the SRWSP. The initial alternative proposal was for a new project to follow on the Parent Project. This was rejected in favor of completing the tasks under SRWSP through an AF to facilitate the completion of works using the existing implementation arrangements. About a year ago, the AF required was estimated at US\$52 million. However, there were some cost savings of about US\$2 million due to fluctuations in the SDR/USD exchange rate. The savings were used to construct four of the nine outstanding small town water supply systems in the Brong Ahafo Region, and to construct household toilets which contributed to the increased number of ODF communities from 10 to 60. It is expected that the available US\$45.7 million will be able to cover the remaining activities.

*The additional US\$45.7 million will cover the following:*

Component 1:

- The completion of works for the nine small town water supply systems in the saline belt in the Central Region for which detailed designs have been completed and contracts awarded; completion of works to upgrade seven small town water supply systems and construction of two outstanding small town water supply systems in the Northern Region, for which detailed designs have been completed and contracts awarded for some of them; completion of works for the two small towns in the Upper West region for which detailed designs have been completed and evaluation of tenders completed, and the completion of the drilling of 250

boreholes in the Upper West region for which siting has been completed and the contracts are at the tendering stage.

- The completion of the detailed designs and tender documents for the other water supply systems for which the detailed designs have not been completed to date, in preparation for a subsequent project. These include: the five small towns water supply systems in the Brong Ahafo Region, the ten small towns in the Upper West Region, and the planned water supply systems in the fluoride belt in the Upper East region.
- The use of project proceeds to cover the five percent counterpart funding that was originally to be paid by beneficiary DAs, as requested by the GOG.
- Installation of solar pumps on some of the small town water supply systems instead of the grid powered pumps to reduce operational costs.

#### Component 2:

- Support for District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) and the Regional Health Environmental Officers (REHOs) for the campaign to construct household toilets with the aim of attaining ODF status in an additional 490 communities.
- Direct support to households for the construction of 20,000 additional household toilets.

#### Component 3:

- Logistical support for rolling out the Sector Information System.
- Capacity building support for the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, RCCs, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and support for sanitation campaigns to assure achievement of targets and to improve sustainable operations and maintenance (O&M) in the sector.

13. The Government has indicated its desire to leverage private capital to support some of the activities under the AF, particularly under Component 1.

14. **Lessons from SRWSP.** Lessons from the implementation of SRWSP will be applied in the implementation of the AF. These include: (a) careful appraisal of the cost estimates and prioritization of sub-contracts to avoid cost overruns; (b) facilitation by DEHOs at the decentralized DAs in BCC for the promotion of household toilet construction and limiting the role of consultants; (c) direct support to households in the construction of household toilets. In the Parent Project many households were willing to participate as a result of the BCC campaign but were unable to construct their toilets due to lack of financial resources; (d) improve capacity of the sector ministry, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, and the beneficiary RCCs to adequately supervise the project, particularly the sanitation component. The shortfall in the supervision and coordination of the sanitation component contributed significantly to the disappointing results of Component 2; and (e) a more detailed pre-project due diligence will be undertaken particularly to help improve assessments of scope and water quality challenges, and proposals to address them to ensure optimal allocation of the AF. The Parent Project suffered from initial poor preparation by the client as a result of inadequate due diligence. The large expansion of target communities and correspondingly larger populations could have been considered during project preparation as opposed to project implementation. The project will employ a

more pragmatic BCC strategy to achieve targets related to household toilets and communities attaining ODF status.

15. **Gender:** The project's entry point to any community was the consultation process with the Water and Sanitation Management Team (WSMT), comprised of community representatives and through whom community engagement is undertaken. Women are expected to comprise no less than 30 percent of these representative bodies to promote women in leadership positions in an environment where community development decisions had been the sole responsibility of men. It is expected that with time, women participation in WSMTs will increase. The communities themselves comprise more than 60 percent of women. The Draft Beneficiary Assessment Report of September 2016 for the SRWSP indicates that the SRWSP has helped to transform the lives of rural communities. The report is based on 845 household surveys in 12 small towns comprising 5,236 individuals, of which 51 percent were female. In the households that were interviewed, 82.4 percent of women were involved in collecting water, followed by 12.2 percent of girls. Ninety-two percent reported reduced travel time in fetching water, resulting in improved household and commercial activities of women and more time for girls to spend on school activities, potentially enhancing academic performance. The AF will seek to enhance these benefits. To promote quality participation, the AF will continue to provide direct training to the WSMTs in project monitoring and in the general governance of the installed water systems. The AF will provide orientation to the sector Ministry and RCCs to ensure formal inclusion of gender issues in all water and sanitation programs, including the proposed AF.

16. **Citizen Engagement:** The Parent Project, SRWSP has been implemented within the framework of the decentralization program of the Government of Ghana, with the District Assemblies playing the leading role in sub-project implementation, while WSMTs, who are selected representatives of the beneficiary small towns and the rural communities respectively, supervise and manage the project at the community level. These two teams form the channel of engagement with the communities in the implementation of the project. The AF will be implemented within the same decentralization framework where communities will be engaged in the planning, design, and provision of services through the WSMTs. The AF-SRWSP will provide orientation to the Sector Ministry, the RCCS, the District Assemblies, and the WSMTs for a more formal citizen engagement on all the components of the project. This will include records on meetings with the communities, participants to these meetings including women, proceedings of the meetings, and measures agreed to address complaints.

### III. Proposed Changes

<b>Summary of Proposed Changes</b>	
The proposed AF will result in revisions to the results framework, procurement arrangements, costs of the project components, implementation schedule, the closing date and disbursement estimates.	
Change in Implementing Agency	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Project's Development Objectives	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Results Framework	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change of EA category	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Other Changes to Safeguards	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Legal Covenants	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Loan Closing Date(s)	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Cancellations Proposed	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Disbursement Arrangements	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Disbursement Estimates	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Change to Components and Cost	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Institutional Arrangements	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Financial Management	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Procurement	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Change in Implementation Schedule	Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Other Change(s)	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>Development Objective/Results</b>	
<b>Project's Development Objectives</b>	
Original PDO	
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.	
<b>Change in Results Framework</b>	
Explanation:	
The results framework will be updated to reflect the revised closing date. The AF will mainly close a financing gap and enable the achievement of original targets (particularly related the sanitation component). In terms of the water supply component, the targets will be revised upwards to reflect the greater number of people that will be covered by the investments in the selected communities.	

1. Direct project beneficiaries as well as the number of people provided with access to improved water sources under the project are proposed to be changed from 600,000 to 800,000 to take into account the additional beneficiaries from outlying communities.
2. New mechanized boreholes operational, target increased from 40 to 60 to take into account additional boreholes to ensure adequate production to small town water supply systems
3. Number of new water supply systems for small towns has been revised from 30 to 60 as the AF will now be able to cover all 60 small towns originally selected under SRWSP.
4. Number of new institutional toilet facilities constructed and operational has changed from 200 to 400 to take into account higher number institutions included than originally estimated.

### Compliance

#### Covenants - Additional Financing (AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project - P163846 )

Source of Funds	Finance Agreement Reference	Description of Covenants	Date Due	Recurrent	Frequency	Action
				<input type="checkbox"/>		

#### Conditions

Source Of Fund	Name	Type
IDA	Project Implementation Manual	Effectiveness

**Description of Condition**  
 The Recipient has updated the Project Implementation Manual in form and substance satisfactory to the Association

Source Of Fund	Name	Type
IDA	Subsidiary Agreement	Effectiveness

**Description of Condition**  
 The Subsidiary Agreement has been executed on behalf of the Recipient and CWSA.

Source Of Fund	Name	Type
IDA	Subsidiary Agreement	Effectiveness

**Description of Condition**  
 The Additional Legal Matter consists of the following, namely, that the Subsidiary Agreement has been duly authorized or ratified by the Recipient and CWSA and is legally binding upon the Recipient and CWSA in accordance with its terms.



<b>Risk</b>										
<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Rating (H, S, M, L)</b>									
1. Political and Governance	Moderate									
2. Macroeconomic	Substantial									
3. Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial									
4. Technical Design of Project or Program	Moderate									
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial									
6. Fiduciary	Substantial									
7. Environment and Social	Moderate									
8. Stakeholders	Substantial									
9. Other	Moderate									
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Substantial</b>									
<b>Finance</b>										
<b>Loan Closing Date - Additional Financing (AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project - P163846 )</b>										
<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Proposed Additional Financing Loan Closing Date</b>									
IDA recommitted as a Credit	31-Dec-2019									
<b>Loan Closing Date(s) - Parent ( GH:Sustainable Rural Water &amp; Sanit Serv - P120026 )</b>										
Explanation: The original credit, while fully disbursed, will be extended until the expected effectiveness of the additional credit.										
<b>Ln/Cr/TF</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Original Closing Date</b>	<b>Current Closing Date</b>	<b>Proposed Closing Date</b>	<b>Previous Closing Date(s)</b>					
IDA-47890	Effective	30-Jun-2016	30-Jun-2017	31-Dec-2017	30-Jun-2017					
<b>Change in Disbursement Estimates (including all sources of Financing)</b>										
Explanation: With the proposed extension of the project and the additional financing, the disbursement estimates have been updated.										
<b>Expected Disbursements (in USD Million)(including all Sources of Financing)</b>										
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual	0.00	3.10	3.70	8.70	29.00	16.50	14.30	2.00	20.00	25.70
Cumulative	0.00	3.10	6.80	15.50	44.50	61.00	75.30	77.30	97.30	123.00
<b>Allocations - Additional Financing (AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project - P163846 )</b>										
<b>Source of Fund</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Category of Expenditure</b>	<b>Allocation</b>			<b>Disbursement %(Type Total)</b>				

			<b>Proposed</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
IDA	USD	Goods, Works Consultancy Services, Non-consultancy services, Training Operating Cost and Subproject Grants	45,700,000.00	100.00
		<b>Total:</b>	45,700,000.00	

### Components

#### Change to Components and Cost

Explanation:

There is a relatively higher cost allocated to the Rural and Small Town Water Supply component because the additional activities include works contracts which entail high cost. The remaining components involve mainly procurement of goods and services.

<b>Current Component Name</b>	<b>Proposed Component Name</b>	<b>Current Cost (US\$M)</b>	<b>Proposed Cost (US\$M)</b>	<b>Action</b>
Rural and Small Town Water Supply	Rural and Small Town Water Supply	47.60	77.60	Revised
Rural and Small Town Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion	Rural and Small Town Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion	18.60	29.80	Revised
Institutional Strengthening and Project Management	Institutional Strengthening and Project Management	11.10	15.60	Revised
	<b>Total:</b>	77.30	123.00	

### Other Change(s)

<b>Implementing Agency Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Action</b>
CWSA	Implementing Agency	No Change

#### Change in Procurement

Explanation:

Summary of the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD)

Procurement under the AF will be carried out, per the New Procurement Framework, in accordance with the (a) 'World Bank Procurement Regulations for Investment Project Financing Borrowers - Procurement In Investment Project Financing (Goods, Works, Non-Consulting and Consulting Services)', dated July

2016; (b) the ‘Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants’, dated January 2011 and revised in July 2014; and (c) the provisions stipulated in the Legal Agreement. The bid documents will be based on the Standard Procurement Document, recently enhanced by addressing Environment, Social Health and Safety (ESHS) issues.

Under the AF, there will be many procurement opportunities for both local and international private sector firms. The water infrastructure and services market is vibrant. There are local experienced service providers and contractors willing to take part in competitive procurement. The supply position of these service providers are for low risk and low volume procurement. The Client/Borrower has approached the market adequately in the past in implementing the Parent Project and have adequate knowledge of the market.

The seamless budget-procurement-contract management module being pursued by the Government via electronic Government Procurement and Public Financial Management Reform project will mitigate any payment issues such as unbudgeted procurements, while the micro and macro-economic stability efforts by the Government will help the procurement environment to become more competitive, and generate better value for money.

The ESHS issues will be addressed based on relevant instruments and laws, and supported through World Bank assistance, as is currently done under the Parent Project. Compliance with Ghanaian and international standards will be ensured. The project will leverage the use of ICT to improve citizen participation, delivery, monitoring and reporting.

Procurement implementation arrangement and capacity assessment. The implementation arrangements remain unchanged. The institutional arrangements for implementation of subprojects financed by the AF for the SRWSP will fall within the framework of the decentralization program of the Government of Ghana. The District Assemblies will continue to play the leading role in subproject implementation, while CWSA will coordinate the overall program and provide technical support and advice.

The procurement capacity assessment was conducted in accordance with Operations Core Services-Procurement Policy and Services (OCSPR) guidelines and Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System (P-RAMS). The summary assessment of the procurement risk is SUBSTANTIAL for the project and the prior review thresholds have been set to reflect this rating. The substantial procurement risk rating is related to the large number of procuring entities under the project, and the use of the NPF. Procurement post-reviews and technical audits will be carried out annually by the Bank Procurement Specialist and or independent auditors and based on the findings of the reviews the prior review thresholds will be reviewed. The main risks identified are the following: (i) the use of the NPF; (ii) inadequate monitoring; (iii) weak contract management; (iv) delays in processing procurement and payments; (v) political interference; (vi) fraud and corruption; and (vii) poor public perception of DAs. The proposed mitigation measures will include (i) World Bank to organize and deliver training session for CWSA and the DAs, on the NPF immediately after effectiveness, with constant support for the implementing agencies to ensure the proper use of the Borrower’s regulations; (ii) intensify training in Procurement and Contract Management by the World Bank; (iii) CWSA to improve and ensure monitoring and facilitation role at the DAs; (iv) DA and CWSA to set up mechanisms to speed up payment review, clearance and payment; and (v) CWSA to provide adequate and effective coordination, facilitation and ensure adherence for the purpose of the AF as well as the applicability of the Borrower’s regulations.

Procurement Plan. The Borrower prepared and the World Bank cleared the Procurement Plan which covers the first 18 months of project implementation. The Procurement Plan will be updated in agreement with the

World Bank project team at least annually or, as required, to reflect the actual project implementation needs and improvement in institutional capacity.

Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) will be the primary software or platform to be used to submit, review, and clear all Procurement Plans and prior review procurements. In preparing the Procurement Plan, at all times, the prior review and methods thresholds associated with the recommended/prevaling procurement risk rating are applicable.

#### **Change in Implementation Schedule**

Explanation:

An implementation schedule prepared for AF activities indicates that all activities will be completed by December 31, 2019

### **IV. Appraisal Summary**

#### **Economic and Financial Analysis**

Explanation:

The Economic and Financial Analysis have been updated to reflect the additional financing and demonstrates that the project remains economically viable. Public financing remains appropriate as improved and expanded water and sanitation services will contribute to public health by improving access to basic water service for thousands of beneficiaries, where the population is predominantly of low-income. The improvement of service coverage is expected to contribute to human development and economic growth by allowing children to attend school, and adults (especially women) to engage in additional productive activities instead of spending several hours each day searching for water. The World Bank is well positioned to support the project activities based on its global experience and locally based task team.

The Project Cost-Overruns: The investments were targeted at the districts with the lowest water coverage. The project experienced cost overruns due to a number of reasons. 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 communities. There was a need to expand the system to cover new areas where the communities had expanded. During project implementation, a number of decisions were made which led to an increase in project costs. This included the change of distribution mains from PVC pipes to HDPE pipes. 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 85 percent. There was also the change in the use of Plastic Tanks in the smaller communities to concrete/steel tanks which were at a higher cost to the project. There was the need to include additional communities not initially targeted since the water source was located in those communities. Currency fluctuations also impacted the project but to a lesser extent. These have led to the need for additional financing to enable the project cover the initial towns that were targeted under the project.

The Project incurred higher per capita costs than estimated: The per capita costs for the communities with populations of less than 5,000 were estimated on the assumption that the plastic tanks and limited reticulation systems would be used and was therefore around US\$50. However, due to the use of concrete and steel tanks, the actual per capita was between US\$75 and US\$160 which is about a 100 percent increase. Additionally, the project has constructed 1,166 new boreholes and rehabilitated another 372.

These serve mainly the smaller communities with a population of lower than 1,800 people.

The Costs and Benefits Analysis indicates that the direct benefit of the project is increased provision of water and supply, and sanitation and hygiene services to 53 communities for small towns' water supply, 1,552 boreholes for small communities, 428 institutional toilets and 60 open defecation free communities. This leads to other important benefits including:

- Health benefits from reduction in water-related and faecal-related diseases.
- Improved hygiene through enhanced hand washing activities and other health/hygiene promotion activities.
- Time saving in fetching water and hence the release of women to undertake economically empowering ventures and for the girl-child to attend classes with less disruption.
- Provision of household toilets bringing about enhanced safety, privacy and convenience.

Additionally, households with house connections have an extra benefit of having the water available directly in their yards. The benefits of the water supply interventions have brought about a marked improvement in the lives of the people in each beneficiary community. The financial benefits of the interventions are clear in the communities but can sometimes not be quantified. There is an improvement in the quality of life of all community members especially women and children who now have more time to engage in activities that have socio-economic benefits since there is a lot of time gained from fetching water over markedly reduced distances.

Population growth rates of 2.5 percent were used in determining the population over the design period. The consumer surplus represents the extra benefit for beneficiaries having the water closer to them especially for those with household connections.

The cost-benefits analysis considers the following components that were used in determining the cost benefit analysis in the PAD as well. These are: incremental sales; consumer surplus; investment costs; and incremental operating costs.

Additionally, the health benefits of the project were considered. According to the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) of the World Bank (2012), Ghana's economy loses 420 million Ghanaian Cedis each year (US\$290 million, 1.6 percent of GDP) each year due to poor sanitation. This translates into approximately US\$11.5 per capita per annum. This was not considered in the economic and financial analysis at the time of appraisal. Due to high costs, the IRR is reduced from 20.3 to 11.3 percent. However, if the potential health benefits are included, the IRR increases to 26.1 percent. The increased rate of return of 26.1 percent indicates the project is economically viable as the benefits to the communities enumerated above will impact positively

**Assessment of Water Prices:** The average cost of a bucket of water use in the analysis is 10 pesewas per bucket for each 18 litres for beneficiaries fetching from standpipes. This is the actual cost per bucket in about 90 percent of the communities under the project. Households with house connections pay 25 percent more for water, for the enhanced service. Beneficiaries with house connections are expected to use up to 60 lcd as compared to 20 lcd for those fetching from standpipes. All designs took into consideration commercial demand of around 10 percent and losses of around 10 percent minimum. The average per capita water uses for the towns is expected therefore to be about 25 lcd. The price charged per bucket of water is generally in accordance with the tariff setting guidelines and is expected to cover all the O&M costs for each water supply system.

An average cost per bucket of 10 pesewas was used for the analysis which represents the average cost per

bucket in 2016 when the majority of the projects were completed. This is equivalent to GHS 5.20 per cubic meter. At an exchange rate of US\$ = 4.30 Cedis as at April 2017, this is equivalent to US\$ 1.20 per m<sup>3</sup>. The cost of water sold is the source of revenue for the operation and maintenance of the water supply systems. The tariff is structured in a manner to ensure there is a component set aside in a replacement fund as well as all recurrent costs.

Assessment of Operation, Maintenance and Cost Recovery: From the CWSA O&M guidelines, annual O&M costs are between 5 and 7 percent of the construction cost (investment) of the designed water systems. Based on current O&M cost in the water supply sector, it is estimated that the annual O&M cost is 10 percent of construction costs. Depreciation has been computed for 20 years at 12 percent interest and this gives an annual payment of 13.39 percent of the cost of assets. The sinking fund is also computed for 20 years at 2 percent real interest and this gives an annual payment of 4.12 percent of assets.

### **Technical Analysis**

Explanation:

For AF activities under the Rural and Small town component, planning and design have been completed in line with the standards under SRWSP. AF activities under the Rural and Small Town Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion component will be implemented based on the recently introduced SRWSP strategies to improve construction of household toilets.

### **Social Analysis**

Explanation:

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. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the parent project was prepared and disclosed in April 2010. RPF is used because sub-project locations are unknown in sufficient details during project preparation. The existing RPF was updated and disclosed on June 5, 2017 to reflect current information and safeguards implementation experience of the parent project. Follow up Action Plans are 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.

The Social safeguard has been rated Satisfactory for the most part until the last two missions when it was downgraded to Moderately Satisfactory. The downgrading was due to the fact that there has been delays in the disclosure of a few of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAPs) which CWSA was advised to expedite action on. On voluntary land donation, the project relied on this for a couple of the construction of small water systems and institutional latrines, these were backed by documentation which has been signed by the District Chief Executives, the land donor and the Chiefs of the area.

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 two 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.

**Environmental Analysis**

**Explanation:**

Activities under the proposed AF fall under the same environmental category as the Parent Project (i.e., category B) and would not trigger any additional Bank Safeguards policies. The Parent Project is considered relatively well-performing and has made good progress in delivering results. The environmental safeguard has been rated Satisfactory throughout implementation of the project. An updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been completed and disclosed both in the World Bank infoshop and incountry on June 5, 2017. 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 on June 5, 2017. All environmental issues raised during the project have been resolved by the Client.

**Risk**

**Explanation:**

The overall risk rating is Substantial:

- Macro-economic risk has been changed from Moderate to Substantial pending GOG’s ability to recover from the economic downturn of the country over the past five years. The new Government has already started some policy measures that are already showing signs of recovery.
- Sector Strategies and Policies risk has been changed from Moderate to Substantial pending the sector ministry’s firm commitment to review the current strategy to facilitate support to poor households in the construction of household toilets. The implementing agency, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency has currently adopted an innovative strategy of using the services of the District Environmental Health Officers (DEHOs) which have already started yielding good results. The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources has also decided to provide subsidies to households in the construction of household toilet.
- Stakeholder risk has been changed from Moderate to Substantial as the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) of the implementing agency are adhering to the strategy of "no assistance" for construction of household latrines despite some rural households not being ready to construct household latrines without some support. The implementing agency had relaxed this position recently, however, this needs to be continued during the AF.
- Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability has been changed from Moderate to Substantial as a result of delays encountered in the implementation of the components. There have been considerable delays in the achievement of the targets for sanitation. There were delays also in implementing the design and tendering of the water supply systems in the Brong Ahafo region which resulted in the proposal to consider additional communities in Upper West region to replace them.

## **V. World Bank Grievance Redress**

17. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).



### Annex 1: Revised Project Results Framework

Project Name:	AF Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (P163846)	Project Stage:	Additional Financing	Status:	DRAFT
Team Leader(s):	Emmanuel Nkrumah	Requesting Unit:	AFCW1	Created by:	Emmanuel Nkrumah on 24-Apr-2017
Product Line:	IBRD/IDA	Responsible Unit:	GWA08	Modified by:	Ayishetu Terewina on 08-Jun-2017
Country:	Ghana	Approval FY: 2017			
Region:	AFRICA	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing		
Parent Project ID:	P120026	Parent Project Name:	GH: Sustainable Rural Water & Sanit Serv (P120026)		

#### Project Development Objectives

Original Project Development Objective - 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 - Additional Financing (AF):

The objective of the project is to expand access to, and ensure sustainable water supply and sanitation services in rural and small town communities in six regions of Ghana.

#### Results

Core sector indicators are considered: Yes

Results reporting level: Project Level

#### Project Development Objective Indicators

Status	Indicator Name	Corporate	Unit of Measure		Baseline	Actual(Current)	End Target
Revised	Direct project beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	755000.00	800000.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019

				Comment			
Revised	Female beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage Sub Type Supplemental	Value	0.00	52.00	52.00
Revised	People provided with access to improved sanitation services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	343905.00	600000.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	People provided with access to improved sanitation facilities-rural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number Sub Type Breakdown	Value	0.00	343905.00	600000.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Percentage of installed water supply system functional	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	100.00	100.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Water systems in project areas with ratio of revenues over O&M costs (including depreciation) >=1.0(percent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	1.00	0.90	0.90
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Communities in project area declared free of open defecation (number)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	50.00	550.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Reliability of water supply services under the project area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hours	Value	0.00	16.00	16.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Number of people in rural areas provided with access to Improved Water Sources under the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	755000.00	800000.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			

## Intermediate Results Indicators

Status	Indicator Name	Corporate	Unit of Measure		Baseline	Actual(Current)	End Target
Revised	Improved latrines constructed under the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	22927.00	40000.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Key institutions (CWSA, MOFEP, MWRWH, MLGRD) trained in the use Sector Information Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	4.00	4.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	District Assemblies operating DiMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	64.00	94.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Timely submittal of clean (unqualified) FM audit reports (percent for each participating DA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	0.70	1.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Acceptable implementation (including safeguards) quarterly reports delivered on time (percent for each participating DA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	0.80	1.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Subproject implementation in accordance with timetable in procurement plan (percent for each participating DA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	Value	0.00	0.80	0.95
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Communities sensitized about hygiene practices and eradication of open free defecation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	1489.00	600.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised			Number	Value	0.00	437.00	400.00

	New Institutional toilet facilities constructed and operational	<input type="checkbox"/>		Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Orphan boreholes rehabilitated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	400.00	300.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	Former GWCL systems transferred to communities rehabilitated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	6.00	15.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	New community water systems fed from GWCL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	0.00	5.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	New water systems based on boreholes fitted with hand pumps operational	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	998.00	1200.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	New mechanized boreholes operational	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	58.00	60.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	13-Jun-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			
Revised	New water systems for small towns operational (number)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	Value	0.00	57.00	60.00
				Date	22-Jun-2010	14-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2019
				Comment			