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

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>P169031</td>
<td>Liberia Urban Water Supply Project Additional Financing</td>
<td>P155947</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent Project Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Republic of Liberia</td>
<td>Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent**

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase access to piped water supply services in the project area in Monrovia and improve the operational efficiency of LWSC.

### Components

- Infrastructure Improvements
- Capacity Building

## PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which IBRD/IDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
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</table>

### DETAILS

**World Bank Group Financing**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>International Development Association (IDA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDA Credit</td>
<td>24.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Liberia is a fragile state and remains among the world’s poorest. The country is recovering from two devastating civil wars which severely disrupted the economy and inflicted a toll on the poor. Since the end of the second civil war in 2003, Liberia has been striving to overcome its multiple challenges and consolidate peace and stability. Furthermore, with the return to democracy in 2006, the country has tried to create an ideal environment for long-term reconstruction. Three peaceful elections have been held, debt relief has been negotiated, broad price stability has been achieved, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) per capita grew by 3 percent between 2003 and 2013. Despite its abundant natural resources and favorable geographic location, the per capita GDP remains far below the average in Sub-Saharan Africa, and leaves Liberia among the world’s poorest countries. Similarly, while its Human Development Index has improved, Liberia ranks 181st out of 189 countries by the United Nations Development Programme.

The majority of Liberia’s 4.7 million people lives below the poverty line of US$1.90 per day. The poverty rate measured at the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day in purchasing-power-parity terms stood at 38.6 percent in 2014, while the poverty rate measured at the national poverty line exceeded 50 percent in 2016, with rates ranging from 71.6 percent in rural areas to 31.5 percent in urban centers. The population is becoming increasingly urban with 50 percent living in cities in 2015. The capital Monrovia has attracted more people in search of employment, as well as displaced persons seeking refuge from conflict and instability. Unplanned urbanization has resulted in the proliferation of informal settlements. A large part of Monrovia’s population lives in overcrowded, underserviced slums, vulnerable to socio-economic ills and disease.

The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak highlighted the continued vulnerability of Liberian society and institutions. The disease infected over 10,000 Liberians and claimed about 5,000 lives. The human impact was aggravated by economic repercussions. The World Bank termed the economic impact on as Liberia ‘crippling’ and estimated forgone national income at US$240 million in 2015, over ten percent of its GDP. After a decade of average annual GDP per capita growth of 3.5 percent, EVD caused a contraction of less than 1 percent over the 2014-2015 period. The Government of Liberia (GoL) has prepared an Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan (ESRP) in response to the EVD epidemic. The ESRP outlines a broad program of measures and investments to overcome the negative impacts of EVD. In particular, the ESRP
strongly emphasizes the “urgent need to address the structural deficiencies in the service delivery systems in the water and sanitation sector that the EVD epidemic highlighted.” The additional financing (AF) is a key step toward achieving this goal.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Large sections of Liberia’s population are dangerously exposed to unsafe water and sanitation. People with access to improved sanitation remains below 17 percent and almost half of the population practices open defecation (WHO and UNICEF, 2015). Access to improved water sources has improved, but less than three percent of Liberians benefit from piped water. Even in the capital city, an estimated 80 percent of the population relies on point sources such as hand-dug wells which may be ‘improved’ in a technical sense but unsuitable in dense urban environments. A 2011 water quality study in Monrovia found the majority of ‘improved’ wells to be contaminated and unsafe to drink from (UHL and Associates, 2011). The 2012 Economics of Sanitation initiative estimated that Liberia loses US$17.5 million annually to negative effects of poor sanitation alone (World Bank 2012). Expanding safe piped water, especially in urban areas, is thus a critical priority.

Diseases related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) remain common due to the lack of access to safe water and sanitation. Diarrhea is widespread among children, with 22 percent of under-five-year-olds suffering from diarrhea in the two weeks before surveying, a value higher than in Haiti or the Democratic Republic of Congo and more than twice the rate in India (Demographic and Health Survey 2013). Urban children are affected almost as often (20.1 percent) as their rural counterparts (23.8 percent). Cholera remains endemic, with 60 registered cases in 2014 (UNICEF 2015). Moreover, “lack of access to safe water [and] proper hygiene” also “contributed to the propagation of the [Ebola] virus” and was even a ‘critical factor’ in schools, as a report on Recovering from the Ebola Crisis highlighted (UN, World Bank, EU, AfDB, 2015). The report went on to recommend improving “access in underserved, urban poor communities and areas affected by epidemics...by expanding the distribution network and installing household connections”.

Liberia’s WASH sector has become better organized, but institutional gaps remain. Liberia published its WASH policy in 2009, laid out institutional reforms in the 2011 ‘WASH Compact’, and developed a Sector Investment Plan (SIP) in 2013. A National Water Resources and Sanitation Board has been established to oversee policy implementation, complemented by a National Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion Committee to lead sector coordination. Led by the latter with Bank support, Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) were held in 2013, 2014, and 2015 to review progress and harmonize interventions. An important remaining gap, however, is the regulator (“Water Supply and Sanitation Commission”) that was planned in the 2011 WASH Compact signed by the President of the Republic of Liberia, but that has not yet been established.

In urban areas, the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) is responsible for water supply and sanitation services. The LWSC was established as a Public Statutory Corporation under an act approved in 1973 and revised in 1976 under Chapter 88 of the Public Authorities Law. The LWSC mandate is to provide safe water supply and sanitation services to the urban areas with population above 5,000 inhabitants. These include Monrovia, Buchanan, Kakata, Zwedru, Sanniquelle, Harper, Voinjama, Tubmanbourg, Greenville, and Robertsport. The LWSC has gone through a long post-war crisis. Significant improvements were implemented, albeit after a Bank-financed audit and a change in management in 2011–12. The LWSC has increased its revenues by 145 percent between fiscal year (FY) 11 and FY14, increased customers connected by 20 percent, and streamlined its staffing. The Ebola crisis affected revenues due to the closure of businesses; however, a determined effort saw collection efficiency increase and the LWSC recorded US$4.1 million in revenue in FY15 (compared to US$4.7 million in FY14), which was augmented by a US$2.1 million Government subsidy for a total reported positive result of US$299,000. In pursuit of further institutional reform, the GoL has entered into a Performance Contract...
Agreement with the LWSC to provide water supply and sewerage services more efficiently, with clear targets and incentives, and is also aiming to manage its subsidiaries outside Monrovia through performance-based management contracts. The act that established the LWSC in 1973 (revised in 1976) is currently also being revised to reflect these changes, with a target date of June 2016.

In spite of institutional reforms, funding for water and sanitation has remained limited. Domestic and donor funding to the sector—currently around US$25 million annually—are low compared to annual needs estimated at US$110 million in 2014 (GoL 2013). Only US$2.5 million, or 0.4 percent of the national budget were allocated to the WASH sector in 2013–14, although the 2015–16 budget intended to double the amount assigned to WASH to US$5 million as part of the Ebola Response and Recovery WASH Plan. In recent years, an important part of the domestic WASH budget has been an annual subsidy to help the national utility LWSC meet operational costs. The GoL has not, however, financed significant infrastructure investments.

In the rural sector, the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) takes a lead role within the government. The MPW has spearheaded a number of recent WASH-related initiatives, including the creation of a Water Point Atlas, the SIP, the JSRs, and much of the WASH response to Ebola. However, the budget and implementation capacity of the MPW for WASH has remained low, and infrastructure construction is driven by donors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and private groups such as churches. Moreover, fragmentation persists with some hygiene promotion tasks led by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy is in charge of water resource management.

Investments in the sanitation subsector have remained limited relative to the enormous needs. The African Development Bank (AfDB) and Oxfam are actively supporting two urban projects with the objective of increasing access to on-site sanitation services for Monrovia’s poor. By contrast, piped sewerage networks have not seen significant investments since the war. In rural areas, the AfDB has commissioned a study on the National Rural Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) for FY 16–21. Rural areas have been targeted by a community-led total sanitation program supported by the MPW, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and NGOs, which has achieved open defecation free status in 343 communities (GoL 2015). However, the program remains under-resourced and has not progressed sufficiently to reach the target of 5,000 open defecation free communities. Smaller, more discrete interventions in the sector are carried out by individual NGOs, which are building latrines and handwashing facilities.

In the water sector, donors are funding selected infrastructure improvements. While investments in rural water supply predominantly consist of small point-source construction efforts led by NGOs, local groups, and churches, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the AfDB have financed larger undertakings in urban areas. Outside the capital Monrovia, USAID is financing the Liberia Municipal Water Project with the objective of increasing access to piped water for the populations of Robertsport, Saniquellie, and Voinjama. The AfDB is also constructing small piped networks in secondary cities (Buchanan, Kakata, and Zwedru) as part of its Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP). The main effort of the AfDB’s UWSSP, however, is focused on Monrovia, where the project has rehabilitated the White Plains water production plant that supplies the capital’s existing water network. The production was restored from the current 5 million gallons per day (mgd) to the plant’s prewar capacity of 16 mgd. The AfDB project also consists of restoring some of the primary transmission lines.

The rehabilitation and extension of Monrovia’s water distribution network is a top priority. The existing network will otherwise be a constraint on the LWSC’s ability to distribute the additional production capacity and is a major bottleneck in the expansion of the utility’s customer and revenue base. At present, the total network length is merely 231 km, extends to less than 50 percent of the Greater Monrovia area, and supplies less than 10,000 active customers. By comparison, the city of Dakar in Senegal has a piped water network of at least 2,870 km (over 4,000 km if the network in
the adjoining city of Rufisque is counted) achieving almost universal access to piped water in a city of similar dimension as Greater Monrovia. The network is not only limited in reach but lacks density in areas it nominally supplies. The network averages below 0.6 m of pipe per person in its coverage area, while a typical range for a fully effective system is 1 to 5 m per person (GoL 2013). Moreover, large parts of the existing network are in a state of disrepair and non-revenue water (NRW) is estimated to be approximately 80 percent of production in 2018.

The parent project has deliberately been conceived as a “first step” to “carry out urgent rehabilitations” and “alleviate the most binding constraints for the Monrovia water supply distribution network” and thus “lay the basis for additional investments to expand access to safe piped water further” (World Bank, 2016). This AF is thus a logical next step in the progressive improvement of Liberia’s urban water supply. This is of paramount importance in Liberia where large sections of the population remain dangerously exposed to unsafe water. Less than three percent of Liberians currently benefit from piped water. Even in the capital city, an estimated 80 percent of the population relies on point sources such as hand-dug wells which may be ‘improved’ in a technical sense but are unsuitable for dense urban environments.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO
The project development objective (PDO) is to increase access to piped water supply services in the project area in Monrovia and improve the operational efficiency of LWSC.

Current PDO
No change.

Key Results

Progress towards the PDO will be measured through the following indicators:

a. Number of people in urban areas provided with access to Improved Water Sources under the project (number);

b. Female beneficiaries provided with access to Improved Water Sources under the project (Percentage)

c. Number of people in urban areas already connected and provided with access to enhanced water supply services under the project (Number)

d. Female beneficiaries already connected and provided with access to enhanced water supply services under the project (Percentage)

e. Active connections per length of piping (kilometers);

f. Metering Ratio - number of active accounts that are metered over the total active accounts (%);

Key Results

g. Non-Revenue Water – the ratio of volume of total water losses over total volume produced (%).

D. Project Description

The US$ 30 million AF will be used to rehabilitate the main pipeline into the city of Monrovia and extend the network to households and install household meters to increase revenue collection which will improve operational efficiency of the utility. Planned interventions are based on a feasibility study completed in 2015. The AF will increase the funding and scope for both the infrastructure-focused Component 1 and capacity-building Component 2. The project will improve network resilience (including to climate and disaster risks) and reliability, consumer access to safely managed water and the financial sustainability of the utility.
Additional Financing under Component 1: The AF will complement the parent project by rehabilitating the current transmission and distribution mains to improve the conveyance of water by the main transmission line from the treatment plant to central Monrovia’s main reservoirs. The AF will also increase the storage capacity in Paynesville areas to increase access and enhance the quality and quantity of the water supply service to existing customers. These upgrades are expected to lead to at least 10,000 new household connections and 50 standpipes, thus serving an estimated additional 52,000 Monrovians, almost doubling the number of beneficiaries under the parent credit while improving the supply service to the existing 7,000 customers through better regulation of the water demand and supply. By rehabilitating the system and increasing storage capacity, the project will also be supporting critical investments that will help build longer-term resilience to climate change impacts that are expected in the country over the coming decades. Specifically, Component 1 will finance:

a. Rehabilitation and extension of Monrovia piped water distribution system, *inter alia* express line to Newport Booster Station and restructuring of current eastern main transmission line section (US$5.1 million): The persistent restriction of water supply in central Monrovia is largely due to the outdated and damaged state of the main transmission line along Tubman Boulevard, in particular around the Monrovia Central Business District (Capitol Hill to Mamba Point areas). The AF will relieve this critical bottleneck and support the increase of water transmission to central Monrovia by supporting a parallel express line up to 7.2 km of transmission pipes with associated valves and chambers. This will also result in a head loss and leakage reduction and thus water savings enough to cover about 5,000 new connections and 25 public standpipes. In case supply through the primary pipeline is disrupted the parallel line can take over supply temporarily creating redundancy.

b. Carrying out feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs, supervision and associated rehabilitation works for the 36” main waterline transporting water from White Plains water treatment plan to the city of Monrovia (US$19.7 million).

c. Construction of a ground reservoir and connecting it to the existing water distribution network (US$3.5 million): This will support the supply and construction of a 4,500 m³ ground reservoir and connection to the existing distribution network in the area. The reservoir will serve as a break pressure tank and flow regulator to ensure the constant supply and operational pressure in the service area to increase the supply service quality to 24 hours a day to about 70,625 people and allow connection to about 5,000 new customers and the construction of 25 public standpipes. In fact, a recent study identified the need to complement the current city reservoirs with a service reservoir in Paynesville to increase water supply access and reliability in Paynesville and Roberts Highway areas with rising water demand. As such, the AF prioritizes the construction of the Paynesville service reservoir with a capacity of 4,500 cubic meters (m³) including required connections to the nearby existing distribution network.

Additional Financing under Component 2: The AF will fund complementary capacity building interventions at LWSC with US$1.7 million. The AF will strengthen LWSC’s capacity to sustain and expand its services including through the following activities:

a. Operationalizing the DMAs and providing staff training in a range of relevant areas including in NRW monitoring, all to reduce NRW and improve cost recovery.

b. Reviewing, retaining and re-equipping LWSC connection teams including the NRW Unit staff through provision of training, equipment, including pipes and fittings and support to the PIU, all for improved customer service in LWSC.
c. Carrying out of public consultations, events and media placement to inform residents of the Project Area about the Project.

d. Procurement of key operational equipment required for the Project, such as vehicles, excavators, IT equipment, digging tools, leak detection and repair equipment, spare parts and spare customer meters.

e. Support LWSC in Project management and implementation, including, but not limited to, financing of audits, consultants’ services, monitoring and evaluation, training and Operating Costs.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

Project implementation arrangements have functioned well and will be maintained for the AF. LWSC continues to implement the project through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) that was recruited. The PIU has gained significant experience during the implementation of the parent project.

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

The project location is Monrovia, the capital city of the Republic of Liberia (coordinates: 6°18′48″N 10°48′5″W). The project area has a large lagoon from southern to central area. Surrounding this Mesurado lagoon, flat land is spread and distributed over the west side and northwest side, and low hills with gentle undulation are distributed on Monrovia’s southern side along the coast of a narrow peninsula and watershed boundaries among the Mesurado river basin, the Warner creek basin and Du river basin. The St Paul river, which originates in the Republic of Guinea, empties into the Atlantic ocean in Monrovia and is the source of the water for White Plains treatment plant that supplies the city's piped network. At least a quarter of Liberia’s population lives in the Greater Monrovia area. Unplanned urbanization has resulted in the proliferation of informal settlements, with an estimated 70% of Monrovia’s population currently living in slum conditions with lack of basic services. Such settlements and Industrial Areas have expanded into inland swampy areas, and the generally dense and informal settlements in Monrovia mean that road reserves are often not respected. The geology of the project area mainly consists of Precambrian Melanocratic gneiss, Devonian Paynesville sandstone, Jurassic Diabase dike, Tertiary Edna sandstone and Quaternary Beach and Fluvial deposits. The Precambrian Melanocratic gneiss is widely distributed as a base rock in northern part of the study area such as New Kru Town, North part of Logan town, Caldwell, Barnesville, North part of New Georgia, North part of Gardnersville and Johnsonville. The Devonian Paynesville sandstone is distributed at central area of New Georgia and at every part of Paynesville. The formation is intruded by Jurassic Diabase at every area and covered by Tertiary and Quaternary deposit at low flat area. The Jurassic Diabase is distributed as a dike or intrusive rock with rather large rock body in Central Monrovia A and B, Congo Town and Paynesville. The rock bodies often form low-height hill. The Tertiary Edina sandstone is distributed at the front of Paynesville sandstone in central and southern east area of New Georgia, and in central and partly southern area of Paynesville. The Quaternary deposit is distributed at low flat land of all the study area and covers underlying other formations.
### G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Sekou Abou Kamara, Environmental Specialist  
Akhilesh Ranjan, Social Specialist

### SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Triggered?</th>
<th>Explanation (Optional)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The proposed intervention will rehabilitate and extend parts of the piped water supply network in Monrovia with a significant net positive social and environmental benefit through enhanced access to safe water and with few if any irreversible negative impacts. However, during construction some site-specific negative impacts may occur temporarily e.g. noise, dust, displacement of households or businesses or minor construction related accidents. The project is thus rated as category B. To satisfy the safeguards requirements and ensure that the risks and potential adverse impacts of the activities are mitigated, the parent project’s Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was updated and redisclosed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This is not a private sector led economic development project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project is located in urban Monrovia, where the ecosystems' biological communities are not formed largely by native plant and animal species, and human activity has already essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions. Hence, the project area does not affect natural habitats as per the definition thereof in Annex A of OP/BP 4.04 and the policy is not triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The project is located in urban Monrovia and thus does not entail forest management and is not expected to impact on forests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This policy is not triggered as the project will not be involved in helping the borrower manage pests that affect public health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The project will finance the construction and rehabilitation of pipelines in dense urban areas which may affect physical cultural resources adversely, though this unlikely. To mitigate potential adverse impacts, the integrated ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) include guidance and procedures for physical cultural resources management. No separate safeguards instrument is needed.

This urban project is located in Monrovia, the capital city of Liberia. There are no indigenous peoples expected to be present in the project area.

No physical displacement of people or community has been identified. Land may be acquired for the reservoir. There will be only minor economic disturbances, mostly related to temporary disruptions during pipe laying due to encroachments on the rights-of-way. These will be reconstructed by the project in equal or better quality. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Simplified Social Management Plan (SSMP) of the parent credit were reviewed and updated and redisclosed.

The project does not entail construction of dams, nor does it rely on dam structures.

OP 7.50 is applicable to the proposed project since the water supply system to be supported by the project sources water from the St. Paul River shared between the Republic of Liberia and the Republic of Guinea and is therefore an “international waterway” for purposes of the policy. An Exception to Notification Requirements under OP7.50 has been granted by World Bank management.

The project is not located in a disputed area.
physical displacement of people or community has been identified. Land may be acquired for the reservoir. There will be only minor economic disturbances, mostly related to temporary disruptions during pipe laying due to encroachments on the rights-of-way. These will be reconstructed by the project in equal or better quality. While OP 7.50 (Projects on International Waterways) is applicable since the water supply system to be supported by the project sources water from the St. Paul River shared between the Republic of Liberia and the Republic of Guinea, an Exception to Notification Requirements under OP7.50 has been granted by World Bank management for the parent project. This exception will prevail with the AF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
As Monrovia is growing rapidly with an evolving infrastructure, it is possible that future building activities in the project area may damage or block access to pipes financed by this project. The Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation (LWSC) will work with the Ministry of Public Works to minimize encroachment and coordinate on future building projects such as roads.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
As adverse environmental impacts are expected to be moderate, of limited significance and magnitude, and restricted to the construction phase, no project alternatives were judged to be relevant or necessary to further minimize impacts. Alternatives such as bottled water, tanker deliveries or point sources are either not safe or not affordable in the dense, urban environment of Monrovia.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
The parent project’s ESIA and RPF has been updated and disclosed as required. The SSMP of the parent credit was reviewed and updated and redisclosed as necessary. As the project might involve land acquisition for the Paynesville Reservoir and economic displacement, preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be required, and the prepared RPF has been updated. The RAP will be prepared once the exact location of the reservoir is known and detailed engineering designs are completed. The project implementation entity is adequately staffed with one environmental specialist and one social development specialist, and a functional GRM mechanism is running to ensure any complaint is properly handled.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
The key stakeholders include (a) LWSC, the implementing agency; (b) the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning; (c) the Ministry of Public Works; (d) the Ministry of Health; (e) the Monrovia City Corporation, the local government agency responsible for the project area; (f) the affected communities and relevant community groups; (g) development partners active in the water sector (esp. AfDB, USAID). The people in the project area shall always be informed and consulted about the changes and project features induced throughout the project cycle. The process shall be initiated and completed by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) safeguards team and the contractor working on the project. The project will focus on the people who will be affected by the civil construction and consumers for safe water supply. It will include Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) working in the project area. The existing Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been reviewed. Based on the consultation with stakeholders and effectiveness of its present structure and modalities, the SEP has outlined the characteristics and interest of the relevant stakeholder groups, as well as timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project. The existing project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been strengthened and constituted in a more effective manner for more meaningful stakeholder engagement.
B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
<th>Date of submission for disclosure</th>
<th>For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-Apr-2019</td>
<td>30-Apr-2019</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

"In country" Disclosure
Liberia
30-Apr-2019

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date of receipt by the Bank</th>
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"In country" Disclosure
Liberia
30-Apr-2019

Comments

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.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?
Yes
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?
Yes
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?
Yes

**OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources**

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

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

**OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement**

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?
Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?
Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?
No

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)
No

**OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways**

Have the other riparians been notified of the project?
No

If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?
Yes

Has the RVP approved such an exception?
Yes

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

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?
Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?
Yes
All Safeguard Policies

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

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

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

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

CONTACT POINT

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Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist

Gerhardus Nicolaas Albertus Soppe
Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist

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APPROVAL

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<tr>
<th>Task Team Leader(s):</th>
<th>Deo-Marcel Niyungeko</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Gerhardus Nicolaas Albertus Soppe</td>
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<th>Approved By</th>
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<tr>
<td>Safeguards Advisor:</td>
<td>Hanneke Van Tilburg</td>
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<td>13-May-2019</td>
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<td>Practice Manager/Manager:</td>
<td>Maria Angelica Sotomayor</td>
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<td>Country Director:</td>
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