

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Project #: P087912
June 2008 / 2nd Quarter
Project Summary Sheet

Title	Emergency Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Mayorality of Baghdad				
Location	Baghdad				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	14020 Water supply and sanitation (large systems)				
Compact Priority	4.4.1.5.2 Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services (water / sanitation, housing, etc...)				
Project Cost	US\$65 million				
Duration	55 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	July 2009
Project Description	The project aims to help restore basic water supply and sanitation services for the capital city of Baghdad through the reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing water supply and sewerage collection facilities and by providing capacity building support. It funds the rehabilitation of water pumping stations and water treatment plants, and replaces the water supply network in Za'afarana district and the sewer system in Sadr City. The project includes the development of a Comprehensive City Development Plan to ensure that future expansion of the water supply and sanitation networks are in line with the overall urban development plan for the city. The project will also create vitally-needed short-term employment and help build Iraq's capacity to manage large-scale reconstruction.				
Beneficiaries	The project is expected to improve the quality of life of about one million residents of Baghdad by improving the supply of potable water, eliminating sewerage backup in streets and homes, and reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The works will be conducted by local firms creating an estimated 2,000 short-term construction sector jobs.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project was designed to complement US-funded water supply and sanitation rehabilitation. For example, the project supports network rehabilitation linked to the US-financed rehabilitation of the Baghdad sewerage treatment plant. The World Bank meets regularly with major donors and collaborates closely with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, including holding joint missions.

Project Development Objective

- Assist in restoring basic water supply and sanitation services to the capital city of Baghdad

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

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| Outputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority networks and treatment facilities restored • Increased local capacity to manage rehabilitation of sector |
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of chlorine/chemical units at al-Karkh water treatment plant - <i>(to be dropped)</i> • Rehabilitation of 2B pumping station in Shark Dijla water treatment plant • Extension and rehabilitation of the al-Rasheed water treatment plant - <i>(to be dropped)</i> • Rehabilitation of the Abu Nawas raw water pumping station • Rehabilitation and renewal of the Sadr City sewerage network • Rehabilitation and renewal of drinking water network in Za'afarana: • Capacity building, including system design, feasibility studies, and audits: • Development of a comprehensive city development plan for Baghdad
Procurement	Civil works and goods: US\$56 million Consulting services: US\$9 million

Financial Data (as of 03/31/2008)

Funds Committed	US\$56.6 million	% approved	87
Funds Disbursed	US\$11.37 million	% approved	17
Forecast Closing Date	July 2009	Delay (months)	23

Progress against indicators

Improved water supply services measured by increase in the quantity of water produced (million cubic meter of water treated per day)	Project not yet implemented	% of planned	NA
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Project implementation has significantly improved over the past few months. Substantial efforts by the PMT have increased commitments to US\$56.6 million (87% of the grant amount). Disbursements stand at \$11.37 million and the quality of the works under implementation is good.

Given the sizable increases in contracting prices, and delays in project implementation, the Bank and MOB have agreed to restructure the project, including cancelling those components for which bidding not started yet, while honoring all on-going commitments. MOB will communicate to the Bank by September 2008 regarding which components will be dropped from the Grant and implemented using GOI funds.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Project implementation is affected by the ongoing security situation, which impedes movement, creates hardship for contractors and project management staff, and makes some project sites temporarily unreachable. In addition to the difficult environment in Iraq and particularly in Baghdad, there are several implementation impediments including weak implementation capacity within the Project Management Team and the lagging performance of the consultants in completing their assignments in a timely fashion.