

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Project #: P091305
March 2008 / 1st Quarter
Project Summary Sheet

Title	Emergency Health Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Health (MoH)				
Location	Arbil, Baghdad, Karbala, Maysan, Salah ad Din, As Sulaymaniyah, At Ta'Mim				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>12110</i>	Health policy and administrative management			
	<i>12220</i>	Basic health care			
	<i>12230</i>	Basic health infrastructure			
	<i>12281</i>	Health personnel development			
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.1</i>	Design and carry out specific policy reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals			
	<i>4.4.1.4.2</i>	Improve administration and emergency management in the health care system			
Project Cost	US\$25 million				
Duration	40 months				
Approval Date	30 Nov 2004	Effective Date	30 Nov 2004	Closing Date	28 Feb 2010
Project Description	The project aims to improve access to quality emergency services in selected health facilities in order to serve the urgent needs of the Iraqi population.				
Beneficiaries	About 13 million Iraqis live within the areas serviced by the emergency health units to be rehabilitated. From this population, an estimated 100,000 people will use the emergency health services per year.				
Near Term Employment Creation	While creating immediate employment is not a direct project objective, the project will create an estimated 1,000 short-term jobs through civil works undertaken by local construction companies.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The estimated reconstruction needs of the health sector range from US\$3 to US\$4.6 billion. The US and Japan are the largest donors to the health sector, focusing on major construction and reconstruction of hospitals and health centers. Donor coordination at the policy level is carried out by WHO.

Project Development Objective

- Availability of Emergency medical care at key health facilities
- Increased capacity to manage and plan health administration at the central and governorate level

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 emergency units rehabilitated (incl. one emergency obstetric care facility in Sulaymania and medical / lab equipment) • 3-6 month supply of 37 key emergency drugs • Improved planning & management of health administrations
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction works • Procurement of drugs • Technical Assistance
Procurement	<p>Civil works: US\$12.6 million</p> <p>Goods: US\$8.5 million</p> <p>Consulting services: US\$1.6 million (90 % for local firms)</p> <p>Training: US\$1.8 million</p> <p>Operating costs: US\$0.5 million</p>

Financial Data (as of 3/31/2008)

Funds Committed	US\$15.9 million	% approved	63
Funds Disbursed	US\$10.1 million	% approved	40
Forecast Closing Date	28 February 2010	Delay (months)	

Progress against indicators

9 emergency units rehabilitated and providing quality emergency services	Rehabilitation of 4 emergency units completed. Two centers have been officially handed over to MOH officials. One Drug Warehouse has been rehabilitated and is functional	% of planned	50%
12 hospitals with new emergency equipment in use	All hospitals (except Baquba) have received their allocation of 3 of the 4 packages already procured. Installation and training on use of equipment was completed end of Nov 2007.	% of planned	90%
Basic emergency pharmaceutical packages procured and distributed.	40% of pharmaceutical drugs already procured and some of these already distributed to the facilities. An agreement has been signed with WHO to procure the remaining 60%.	% of planned	40%
Staff trained in emergency medical services applying new skills	Training is ongoing for 48 doctors and 60 nurses	% of planned	70%
Training on EMS management and ER planning & management	22 MOH doctors trained in emergency preparedness management. Follow-up training (TOT) of other doctors still planned by MOH	% of planned	90%

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The rehabilitation of four hospitals is completed and they are being handed over to the respective health directorates. Rehabilitation works are underway for three hospitals, and expected to be completed in June 2008. The bid documents for Al Karkh and Sulaymanya have been prepared and will be tendered. Medical equipment (cardiac equipment, ventilators, resuscitation and operating equipment) has been delivered to all hospitals except Baquba General Hospital, and the procurement of radiography equipment is under evaluation. The distribution of nearly US\$1.3 million of emergency drugs is completed. Another US\$2 million worth of drugs have been contracted with WHO, but their distribution has been significantly delayed. Twenty-two doctors have been trained in Emergency Preparedness and Response through workshops organized by the University of Maryland held in Cairo, Egypt. Forty-eight doctors are being trained in trauma management by the King Abdulaziz Medical City Trauma Courses Center (tuition funded by HRH King of Saudi Arabia and other expenses funded by the Project) and 60 nurses are being trained in the same subject by the American University in Beirut. Given the slow pace of implementation, particularly for civil works, project activities that have not yet been initiated may not be able to be completed by the closing date. Therefore, the World Bank has recommended that MOH cancel non-performing activities, and possibly reallocate any released funds to priority areas that could be implemented during the remaining period.

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, the project lacks the requisite ownership and leadership by senior MOH staff. The appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar has exacerbated cost increases and forced a review of the scope of the works. The MOH and the PMT continue to suffer from instability and a serious lack of institutional capacity that impede their ability to provide sustained project implementation oversight and maintain effective policy dialogue with the World Bank.