

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
First Capacity Building Project (TF053196)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	First Capacity Building Project (Completed)				
Implementing Agency	World Bank				
Location	N/A – Institutional Support				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	15110 Economic and development policy / planning				
Compact Priority	4.2.3.1 Adopt and implement policies, legislation, regulations, procedures and build institutions of public service management				
Project Cost	US\$3.6 million				
Duration	6 months				
Approval Date	February 2004	Effective Date	February 2004	Closing Date	August 2004
Project Description	The project aimed to build the capacity of the Iraqi authorities to enable them to define, prioritize, and implement international programs of support, and to play a leading role in the reconstruction process.				
Beneficiaries	The project focused on the immediate need for Iraqi ministries to upgrade project planning and management skills. More than 580 officials from various ministries and local institutions benefitted from the project.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project was designed to respond to the immediate and most urgent training needs of the Iraqi public sector staff. The specific activities undertaken were agreed upon by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and the various ministries concerned, and focused on priority areas for Iraq's development agenda and the preparation and implementation of the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund-financed projects. The European Commission's Rapid Response Mechanism (EC-RRM) provided €3 million for a six-month implementation period, with no extension of the closing date.

Project Development Objective

- Assist Iraqi officials to design and implement projects and start developing sector strategies
- Develop professional networks between Iraqi officials and counterparts in other ministries and neighboring countries

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key staff from relevant ministries trained (581 staff from 19 ministries)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on managing the project cycle (procurement, financial management, project management, and safeguards) • Sector-specific training for line ministries • Training for private sector capacity enhancement.
Procurement	N/A

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$2.5 million	% approved	69%
Funds Disbursed	US\$2.5 million	% approved	69%
Forecast Closing Date	Closed August 2004	Delay (months)	

Progress against indicators

Number of training workshops held and Iraqi officials trained	22 training activities conducted benefiting 581 Iraqi officials from 19 ministries	% of planned	N/A
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

During the life of the project, twenty-two activities were completed and 581 Iraqis from 19 ministries were trained (including representatives from the Central Bank, the Mayoralty of Baghdad, the Board of Supreme Audit, universities, private banks, Chambers of Commerce and Business Associations). The objectives were achieved and enabled the Iraqi officials to design and implement projects and start developing sector strategies towards meeting the MDGs. Participation in study tours and workshops helped Iraqi officials develop professional networks with counterparts in other ministries and neighboring countries.

Major Implementation Obstacles

N/A – The project is closed

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Second Capacity Building Project (TF054373)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Second Capacity Building Project				
Implementing Agency	World Bank				
Location	N/A – Institutional Support				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>15110</i>	Economic and development policy / planning			
Compact Priority	<i>4.2.3.1</i>	Adopt and implement policies, legislation, regulations, procedures and build institutions of public service management			
Project Cost	US\$7 million				
Duration	57 months				
Approval Date	November 2004	Effective Date	November 2004	Closing Date	August 2009
Project Description	The project aims to strengthen economic management and build institutional capacity to enable Iraq to shift to a diversified, market-driven economy; effectively use public resources, including Iraq's own resources as well as international aid; and improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of public services.				
Beneficiaries	The project directly benefits Iraqi officials, and helps introduce crucial institutional strengthening and reform initiatives. Participants include staff of various ministries and local institutions as well as the private sector.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The Second Capacity Building Project (CB2) builds on the First Capacity Building Project, with a focus on helping Iraq build the institutional capacity to use public resources transparently and effectively. CB2 finances specific technical assistance and training activities designed to help the authorities tackle medium-term economic reforms. Many activities are carried out jointly with other donors, including the IMF, UN, and DFID.

Project Development Objective

- Strengthen economic management
- Build institutional capacity to enable Iraq to shift to a diversified market-driven economy
- Improve the efficiency and quality of public services

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in client policy / program implementation • Develop / strengthen institutions • Facilitate knowledge exchange
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops conducted under 4 broad themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Economic reform and transition ➢ Poverty, social protection, & social development ➢ Public sector management ➢ Managing the project cycle
Procurement	N/A

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$5.1 million	% approved	73
Funds Disbursed	US\$5.1 million	% approved	73
Forecast Closing Date	August 2009	Delay (months)	n/a

Progress against indicators

Assist in client policy / program implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy / program implemented • Compliance with law / regulation achieved 	% of planned	70
Develop / strengthen institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capacity to design strategies / policy • Increased effectiveness in managing operations • Increased ability to monitor / evaluate operations 	% of planned	70
Facilitate knowledge exchange	TBD	% of planned	TBD

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The Second Capacity Building Project has financed about 55 activities, reaching about 1,200 participants from various private and public sector entities. Activities conducted over the last quarter include:

- In January 2008, a Joint Procurement, Financial Management (FM), and Disbursement Workshop was conducted for 66 participants. The workshop included parallel sessions in Procurement and FM & Disbursement, and joint sessions for all participants in the area of World Bank Guidelines for procurement, FM, Disbursement, Anti Corruption, and Contract Administration. The workshop helped participants recognize the importance of sound public procurement practices to achieve economy, efficiency, openness, and improve skills in preparing evaluation reports, and contract implementation and management. The workshop also reviewed related Bank policies and anti-corruption measures, analyzed disbursement and FM issues, and introduced the use of the Designated Account as an additional disbursement method for two pilot projects.
- In April 2008, the second in a series of workshops focused on sub-national public financial management in the governorates not constituted as regions. Over forty participants from governorates accounts directorates and treasuries throughout Iraq (including Kurdistan), and representatives from the Central Finance and Planning Ministries, participated in the workshop.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Evaluation forms completed by participants demonstrate that the workshops financed through the Second Capacity Building Project are valuable to participants. While CB2 has financed some workshops in-country (Baghdad and Erbil), it remains difficult to gather a large number of participants in one place in Iraq for extended, intensive work. Potential locations for each proposed activity are evaluated based on the timing, level of participation, length of workshop, and cost, in order to balance the competing priorities and ensure that the workshop can meet its objective in a cost effective manner.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Textbook Provision Project (TF051095/P088945)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Textbook Provision Project (Completed)				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education				
Location	Nationwide (all 18 Governorates)				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	11120 Education facilities and training				
Compact Priority	4.4.2.3.1 Achieve universal access to basic education				
Project Cost	US\$40 million				
Duration	31 months				
Approval Date	May 2004	Effective Date	May 2004	Closing Date	December 2006
Project Description	The project aimed to provide urgently needed textbooks in order to keep schools open, and to improve learning conditions in primary and secondary schools.				
Beneficiaries	The project benefited all 6 million primary and secondary school pupils, who received 11 books each on average.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The project was designed to maximize local content and employment by contracting local printers to the maximum extent possible, taking into consideration the quantity of paper available in Iraq. Contracts to Iraqi printers amounted to US\$14 million; and an estimated US\$7.5 million was spent on local labor costs.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The US and UN (UNESCO and UNICEF) undertook emergency efforts to provide textbooks for the 2003/2004 school year, typically contracting the printing and distribution of textbooks with primarily international firms. For the 2004/2005 school year, the MoE requested the World Bank to help it undertake the printing and distribution of textbooks. Since 2006, MoE has used its own resources to finance textbook provision. The project provided a platform for the World Bank to support the ministry in developing a strategic framework and a donor coordination strategy for education in Iraq.

Project Development Objective

- Provide textbooks to Iraqi school children on an urgent basis to ensure continued and improved education service delivery

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	• Textbook supplies to students and schools functioning	
Activities	• Textbook Provision • Project Management	
Procurement	Goods (Textbooks):	US\$37.3 million
	Other goods:	US\$0.2 million
	Consulting services:	US\$0.4 million
	Operating costs:	US\$0.1 million
	Unallocated:	US\$2.0 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$38.8 million	% approved	97
Funds Disbursed	US\$38.8 million	% approved	97
Forecast Closing Date	Closed – December 2006	Delay (months)	

Progress against indicators

Percentage of textbooks delivered to schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">82 million textbooks were delivered, against a target of 69 million textbooks	% of planned	119
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project closed on December 31, 2006. Competitive bidding procedures led to cost savings of about US\$9 million, which were used to print and distribute an additional 13.5 million textbooks for the 2005/2006 school year, exceeding its main development objective.

Major Implementation Obstacles

N/A – The Project is closed

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
School Construction and Rehabilitation Project (TF053545/P087907)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	School Construction and Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education (MoE)				
Location	Nationwide (all 18 governorates)				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>11120</i>	Educational facilities and training			
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.1</i>	Design and carry out specific policy reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals			
	<i>4.4.1.2.1</i>	Undertake specific measures to promote continuous education for competitive skills and equal opportunities in the labor market			
	<i>4.4.1.3.1</i>	Achieve universal access to basic education			
Project Cost	US\$60 million				
Duration	57 months				
Approval Date	August 2004	Effective Date	October 2004	Closing Date	June 2009
Project Description	The project aims to alleviate severe school building hazards by constructing new schools to replace unsafe or overcrowded facilities, and by rehabilitating schools needing urgent repair.				
Beneficiaries	The project benefits over 50,000 families with children attending primary and secondary schools. It directly benefits about 75,000 pupils (about 7% of pupils in overcrowded or damaged schools.) Construction of new buildings will provide spaces for 20,000 students in primary and secondary schools, and benefit a further 10,000 students by eliminating multiple school sessions. The rehabilitation of schools will directly benefit 45,000 students.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The project maximizes local content by using Iraqi firms for design, construction, and construction supervision. The project expects to generate over 6,000 job opportunities, over half of which are underway through ongoing reconstruction work.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The MoE Situation Analysis, building on the UN/World Bank Joint Needs Assessment, identified almost US\$700 million in urgent repair and reconstruction needs over three years: over 12,000 schools (over 80%) require repair, including 2,300 that require minor repair, 9,400 that require major repair, and around 1,300 that need to be demolished and rebuilt. A gap of more than 3,000 schools causes schools to hold double and triple shifts. The World Bank, the UN, and the US are the main donors supporting education, and continue to coordinate their efforts. The US focused initially on minor rehabilitation; the UN supports both minor and major rehabilitation. The World Bank is the only donor working through Iraq's MoE and the only donor financing major new school construction in a significant manner.

Project Development Objective

- Improve the educational facilities to benefit children
- Create local employment during the construction phase
- Create long-term income generating activities in the staffing of schools

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 133 schools rehabilitated • 55 new schools constructed (reduced from 117 originally)
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School design and construction, and supervision activities related to outputs
Procurement	<p>Civil works: US\$52.8 million</p> <p>Goods: US\$0.4 million</p> <p>Consulting services: US\$2.9 million (95 % local consultants)</p> <p>Training: US\$0.2 million</p> <p>Operating costs: US\$0.5 million</p> <p>Unallocated: US\$3.2 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$47.1 million	% approved	79
Funds Disbursed	US\$26.3 million	% approved	44
Forecast Closing Date	June 2009	Delay (months)	1

Progress against indicators

134 schools rehabilitated	School Rehabilitation subcomponent completed. Rehabilitation of 133 schools completed & contracts closed. One school in Wassit will not be completed by contractor & MOE is in process of closing contract. MOE to handle completion under own budget.	% of planned	99%
55 new schools constructed (reduced from 117 due to cost increases and Iraqi Dinar appreciation)	<p>Under Phase I: 16 out of 32 schools have been completed. The remaining 16 are under construction and are scheduled for completion by January 2009.</p> <p>Under Phase II: 11 out of 23 schools are under construction, while 12 are under evaluation. All works are planned for completion date by mid-July 2009.</p> <p>Request was made for cancellation of school in Diyala due to security problems, so an alternative site will be explored.</p>	% of planned	49%

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Major rehabilitation of 133 schools is complete, at an average cost of US\$181 per student, benefiting 45,000 pupils and creating 3,000 construction jobs. Local firms designed the new schools, prepared bidding documents, and supervise the civil works. The number of new schools to be financed under the project was reduced from 117 to 55 because of price escalation and the appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar.
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Major Implementation Obstacles

Project implementation is affected by the ongoing security situation, which can impede movement, create hardship for contractors and project management staff, and make some project sites temporarily unreachable. A lack of institutional capacity and/or appropriate delegation of authority can delay project processing and decision-making in the ministry. Payment delays, which currently average 60 days (with 17 steps) caused by an inefficient and immature local banking network, and contractors providing inconsistent payment instructions on contracts and invoices, have led to construction delays. Bank management's approval of a designated account should help to alleviate delays caused by due to the intermediary banks, and payments should be effected within 20 days. Finally, the appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar and price increases over time have reduced the number of new schools that can be constructed within the available grant financing.
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**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
School Construction Supplement for Marshland Schools
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	School Construction Supplement for Marshland Schools				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education				
Location	Al Basra, Thi Qar, Missan				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>11120</i>	Education facilities and training			
	<i>15150</i>	Strengthening civil society			
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.1</i>	Design and carry out specific policy reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals			
	<i>4.4.1.2.1</i>	Undertake specific measures to promote continuous education for competitive skills and equal opportunities in the labor market			
	<i>4.4.1.3.1</i>	Achieve universal access to basic education			
	<i>4.2.1.1</i>	Adopt and carry out policies to stimulate civil society engagement in reforms			
Project Cost	US\$6 million				
Duration	32				
Approval Date	October 2006	Effective Date	October 2006	Closing Date	June 2009
Project Description	The grant provides additional funding for the Emergency School Construction and Rehabilitation Project to construct approximately 33 new schools in the Marshland areas.				
Beneficiaries	The construction of approximately 33 small schools will benefit 6,000 - 8,000 children and help stabilize the resettlement of about 30 communities in existing villages.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The project will create over 90,000 man-days of construction work.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The supplemental financing for Marshlands Schools emphasizes local stakeholder involvement, using NGOs to mobilize and train local school/community committees to undertake small site improvement works in each school site. The project is implemented by the three governorates concerned, under the overall guidance of the Project Management Team in Baghdad. The World Bank, the UN, and the US are the main donors supporting education and are coordinating their efforts.

Project Development Objective

- Improve educational environment for improved quality of education
- Increase local stakeholder participation

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 schools constructed • Stakeholder groups created 										
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School construction • Capacity building for local stakeholders 										
Procurement	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Civil works:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$5.2 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small works and incidental services:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$0.2 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting services:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$0.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$0.05 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating costs:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$0.08 million</td> </tr> </table>	Civil works:	US\$5.2 million	Small works and incidental services:	US\$0.2 million	Consulting services:	US\$0.5 million	Training:	US\$0.05 million	Operating costs:	US\$0.08 million
Civil works:	US\$5.2 million										
Small works and incidental services:	US\$0.2 million										
Consulting services:	US\$0.5 million										
Training:	US\$0.05 million										
Operating costs:	US\$0.08 million										

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$5.8 million	% approved	96
Funds Disbursed	US\$2.0 million	% approved	34
Forecast Closing Date	June 2009	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Number of new schools constructed	11 out of 33 (6-classroom) schools have been completed, and the remaining 12 are underway.	% of planned	33%
Enrolment by sex and governorate (boys / girls enrolled in project schools)	Not yet due	% of planned	N/A
Local stakeholder participation (number of site improvement committees created)	Information not available	% of planned	Information not available
Value of site improvement created	Information not available	% of planned	Information not available

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

There has been significant progress, with 11 out of 33 schools completed.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The project is experiencing delays due to payment delays, performance issues with some contracts, and tribal disputes over land in one site.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Health Rehabilitation Project (TF054404/P091305)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	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	62 months				
Approval Date	November 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	February 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 (including 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

Funds Committed	US\$16.9 million	% approved	68
Funds Disbursed	US\$12.4 million	% approved	50
Forecast Closing Date	February 2010	Delay (months)	1

Progress against indicators

9 emergency units rehabilitated and providing quality emergency services	Rehabilitation of 7 emergency units is completed. Five centers have been handed over to MOH. One drug warehouse is rehabilitated and functional.	% of planned	60%
12 hospitals with new emergency equipment in use	Eleven hospitals (all except Baquba) have received their allocation of 3 of the 4 packages already procured. Installation and training on use of equipment is completed. Final package of radiological equipment is contracted.	% of planned	90%
Basic emergency pharmaceutical packages procured and distributed.	40% of pharmaceutical drugs already procured with most distributed. The Agreement with WHO to procure the remaining 60% is being reduced in scale. Procurement of outstanding items will now be attempted through international shopping.	% of planned	40%
Staff trained in emergency medical services applying new skills	Training for 48 doctors completed and is ongoing for 60 nurses	% of planned	80%
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 seven hospitals is completed with five of them handed over to the respective health directorates and are providing emergency health services. For the remaining 2 hospitals, rehabilitation of Al Karkh Hospital has commenced and the contract for rehabilitation of Sulaymanya Hospital is about to be signed.

Medical equipment (cardiac equipment, ventilators, resuscitation and operating equipment) has been delivered to all hospitals except Baquba General Hospital, and the procurement of radiological equipment has been contracted. The distribution of nearly US\$1.3 million of emergency drugs is completed. Another US\$2 million worth of drugs had been contracted with WHO, but their delivery has been significantly delayed. The number of items to be procured under the WHO Contract has been reduced by the MOH because some of the conditions of the contract were not met by the WHO suppliers. The MOH is now planning to procure the outstanding items through international shopping methods.

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 have been 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). The 12 best-performing doctors will receive follow-up training. Thirty nurses have been trained by the American University in Beirut and another 30 will begin their training in July 2008.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Project implementation has been 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 appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar exacerbated cost increases and forced a review of the scope of the works. Over the last quarter, the pace of project implementation pace has noticeably improved. There is evidence of improved ownership and leadership by senior MOH staff, but sustained policy dialogue on sectoral issues is still needed. There has also been improved project implementation oversight by the PMT.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Disabilities Project (TF054404/P096774)
June 2008 /2nd Quarter
Project Summary Sheet**

Title	Emergency Disabilities Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Health (MoH)				
Location	Baghdad, Al Basrah, Karbala, Maysan, Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, Wasit				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>12191</i>	Medical services			
	<i>15150</i>	Strengthening civil society			
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.1</i>	Design and carry out specific policies including reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals			
	<i>4.2.1.1</i>	Adopt and carry out policies to stimulate civil society engagement in reforms			
Project Cost	US\$19.5 million				
Duration	46 months				
Approval Date	November 2005	Effective Date	November 2005	Closing Date	September 2009
Project Description	The project aims to improve the delivery of rehabilitation and prosthetic services in order to reduce the burden of physical disability. Specifically, the project supports: (i) developing a national policy on disabilities; (ii) increasing the capacity of Iraqi institutions and other stakeholders to meet the needs of disabled persons; (iii) strengthening partnerships between the government and civil society to provide services to disabled persons; and (iv) upgrading the infrastructure and equipment of selected rehabilitation and prosthetic centers throughout Iraq.				
Beneficiaries	The project will directly benefit an estimated 250,000 persons with physical disabilities who would otherwise not have access to the quality rehabilitation services needed for leading a productive life. The project will also benefit the estimated 1.4 million family members of disabled persons.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Although creating immediate employment is not a project objective, the project will generate short-term jobs through civil works undertaken by local construction companies.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

Iraq has a growing population of disabled people, yet social and rehabilitation services for this group have declined. Given the country's high unemployment rates and poor community services, becoming disabled poses a serious risk that the entire family could fall into poverty. Improving services to the disabled is a government priority that requires increased attention of the government and the donor community.

Project Development Objective

- Support the delivery of disabled and prosthetic services
- Increase the capacity and awareness of local stakeholders to manage disabled services

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy on disabilities • Increased capacity of GoI and stakeholders / partners to provide services to the disabled • 8 disabled centers rehabilitated & prosthetics available
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development and partnership creation • Rehabilitation works to ensure delivery of services to the disabled • Supply of prosthetics

Procurement	Civil works:	US\$4.8 million
	Goods:	US\$11.3 million
	Consulting services:	US\$1.9 million
	Training:	US\$1.3 million
	Operating costs:	US\$0.2 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$5.2 million	% approved	27
Funds Disbursed	US\$2.1 million	% approved	11
Forecast Closing Date	September 2009	Delay (months)	7

Progress against indicators

Policy framework for the disabled developed and adopted by the Government.	The technical assistance from the Italian Cooperation (IC) to develop the legal framework did not materialize.	% of planned	0
At least 3 NGOs have an official agreement with the Government to deliver services to disabled and their families.	None	% of planned	0
Number of disabled who received prosthetic devices / other specialized equipment from rehabilitated facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities have yet been rehabilitated 3 medical aids contracts have been signed. Some of the medical aids have been delivered and a distribution plan prepared by the MOH. 	% of planned	15

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Six out of the 7 rehabilitation and workshop centers to be financed under the project have been awarded. Construction is underway at the first site (Karbala) with about 5% progress achieved. Contracts for the remaining 5 sites are about to be signed with construction to commence soon after.

The progress of procurement of medical aids and equipment has improved, after initial delays. All contracts for medical aids are signed, and some medical aids have been delivered. Tendering for the rehabilitation and workshop center equipment is underway.

Training and capacity building activities have been progressing relatively well. Completed training activities include: (i) training for 16 managers of rehabilitation centers throughout Iraq, (ii) training for 70 physiotherapists; (iii) hospital-based physician training for 20 specialized physicians; and (iv) prostheses and orthoses technician training for 35 technicians. In September 2006, Ministry officials participated in a study tour to Bosnia to gain experience from a similar Bank-financed project that had a successful outcome.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Project implementation has been affected by the ongoing security situation, which impedes movement, creates hardship for contractors and project management staff, and makes some project sites temporarily unreachable. The appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar exacerbated cost increases and forced a review of the scope of the works.

In April 2008, given the slow pace of project implementation, the MOH and the World Bank agreed to a series of milestones to be achieved by the MOH by June 30, 2008 in order for the project to be restructured and avoid cancellation. Since then, the pace of project implementation pace has improved significantly. There is evidence of improved ownership and leadership by senior MOH staff, and improved project implementation oversight by the Ministry's project management team.

By June 30, 2008, most of the milestones had been successfully achieved and the Bank will work closely with the Government of Iraq to restructure the project to ensure that its project development objectives can be achieved.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project (TF054455/P087910)
June 2008

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW)				
Location	Water Supply/Sanitation Arbil, Karbala (Karbala & Al-Hussayniyah), Maysan, Al Muthanna Urban Reconstruction Arbil, Karbala				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	14020	Water supply and sanitation (large systems)			
	43030	Urban development and management			
Compact Priority	4.4.1.5.2	Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services			
Project Cost	US\$110 million				
Duration	55 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	July 2009
Project Description	<p>The project aims to help restore basic water supply and sanitation services and urban services in the poorest areas of the country, choosing subprojects that will have high impact. The project originally financed water supply and sanitation rehabilitation in nine cities, and rehabilitation of urban infrastructure in three cities.</p> <p>The project was restructured in January 2007 and the grant amount was increased from US\$90 million to US\$110 million to cover price increases, while maintaining the original project objectives.</p> <p>Due to the continued impact of rising costs and security issues in some areas, in December 2007, MoMPW and the World Bank jointly agreed on a project restructuring plan, reducing the number of sites to be rehabilitated, while meeting the project's development objective. The restructured project finances water supply and sanitation services in five cities (instead of nine cities), and the rehabilitation of urban infrastructure in two cities (instead of three cities).</p> <p>The project will create vitally-needed short-term employment and strengthen Iraq's capacity to manage large-scale reconstruction projects.</p>				
Beneficiaries	The rehabilitation financed under the project will bring significant health and welfare benefits to approximately 1 million people in five municipalities. The resulting improvement in water supply and sanitation services will also help reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases, which are a major contributor to infant and child mortality.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The works will be conducted by local firms creating an estimated 3,000 short-term construction sector jobs.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The Joint UN-World Bank Needs Assessment estimated total needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction of water supply and sanitation facilities to be about US\$6.8 billion. The World Bank worked closely with the MoMPW to identify project components, which were coordinated with the work of the US, DFID (in the south), and UN agencies (in the north). Bank-administered financing is implemented by the MoMPW to help ensure Iraqi ownership and build Iraqi institutional capacity. The World Bank's interventions are carefully designed for sustainability (e.g. new water treatment units are accompanied when necessary by distribution network rehabilitation). The World Bank meets regularly with other major donors, and collaborates closely with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, including holding joint missions, to identify joint and complementary financing opportunities for future projects.

Project Development Objective

- Restore basic water supply, sanitation and urban services for areas outside Baghdad

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority water networks and treatment facilities rehabilitated • Urban infrastructure rehabilitated • Increased capacity of MoMPW to manage rehabilitation works
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and upgrading of water systems in Al Samawa, Al-Hussainia, Majar, and Badawa. • Replacement of sewerage and stormwater collection system in some areas in Karbala and Badawa. • Urban rehabilitation works in Badawa and Karbala • Capacity building activities
Procurement	Civil works: US\$102 million Consulting services: US\$8 million (60% local)

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$74.0 million	% approved	67
Funds Disbursed	US\$25.8 million	% approved	23
Forecast Closing Date	December 2009	Delay (months)	3

Progress against indicators

Increase in the quantity of water produced in the project cities (million cubic meter of treated water per day)	Component under implementation (ex-post assessment)	% of planned	N/A
Improvement in the % of water samples meeting the WHO biological and chemical standards in selected project cities.	Component under implementation (ex-post assessment)	% of planned	N/A

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project has experienced a significant increase in pace over the past few months. Project commitments are currently US\$74 million (67% of the grant amount), disbursements are \$26 million, and the quality of the works under implementation is good.

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. A lack of institutional capacity and/or appropriate delegation of authority can delay project processing and decision-making in the ministry. Despite initial lingering implementation delays, following the restructuring of the project, implementation speed has increased and many of the long-standing obstacles have been resolved.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation Project (TF054435/P087912)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	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)				
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'afarania 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

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Outputs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority networks and treatment facilities restored • Increased local capacity to manage rehabilitation of sector |
|----------------|--|

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'afarania: • 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

Funds Committed	US\$29.8 million	% approved	46
Funds Disbursed	US\$10.3 million	% approved	16
Forecast Closing Date	July 2009	Delay (months)	3

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 and disbursements, 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 has not yet started, while honoring all on-going commitments. MOB will communicate to the Bank by September 2008 which components it recommends be dropped from the project, 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.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (TF053546/P087881)
June 2008 / 2nd Quarter
Project Summary Sheet

Title	Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Water Resources				
Location	Arbil, Babil, Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala, Al-Muthanna, An Najaf, Al Qadisiyah, Salah Ad Din, As Sulaymaniyah, Wasit				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation			
	31140	Agricultural water resources			
Compact Priority	4.6.5	Carry out investment plans (Agriculture & Water Management)			
	4.4.1.5.2	Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services			
Project Cost	US\$20 million				
Duration	48 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	December 2008
Project Description	The project aims to address urgent rural water needs through a flexible program of labor-intensive civil works to improve rural water supply and sanitation, and irrigation and drainage; generate near-term local employment; and strengthen the institutional capacity of MoWR and its regional directorates.				
Beneficiaries	The project will benefit more than 120,00 rural inhabitants by improving irrigation, drainage, and water supply, targeting improvement to about 89,000 hectares of irrigated areas.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Job creation is a specific project objective. The project will create more than 20,000 job opportunities (about 183,000 work days in total).				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project employs a flexible programmatic approach that allows interventions to adapt to the changing realities on the ground and to the interventions of other donors. While the project focuses on job creation and local impact, it aims to help lay the groundwork for larger-scale irrigation and drainage sector rehabilitation and reform.

Project Development Objective

- Improve rural water supply
- Improve irrigation and drainage
- Generate rural employment opportunities
- Increase capacity at Ministry of Water Resources

Planned Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply and sanitation infrastructure constructed • Irrigation and drainage canals constructed • 20,000 jobs created • Improved capacity to manage rural water at MoWR 								
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 subprojects addressing rural water needs • Capacity building 								
Procurement	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Civil works:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$15.0 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods (e.g., earthmoving equipment, vehicles):</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$2.3 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting services & institutional strengthening:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$0.7 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$2.0 million</td> </tr> </table>	Civil works:	US\$15.0 million	Goods (e.g., earthmoving equipment, vehicles):	US\$2.3 million	Consulting services & institutional strengthening:	US\$0.7 million	Contingencies:	US\$2.0 million
Civil works:	US\$15.0 million								
Goods (e.g., earthmoving equipment, vehicles):	US\$2.3 million								
Consulting services & institutional strengthening:	US\$0.7 million								
Contingencies:	US\$2.0 million								

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$19.8 million	% approved	99
Funds Disbursed	US\$16.8 million	% approved	84
Forecast Closing Date	December 2008	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators (as of 05/31/2008, against the closing date 06/30/2010 of the additional financing phase)

Employment creation	176,000 man days of employment created	% of planned	96
Beneficiaries of rural water projects	121,000 beneficiaries	% of planned	100
Improved irrigated areas	70,000 hectares	% of planned	79

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project is fully satisfactory and implementing at a rapid pace. Twenty subprojects amounting to about US\$17 million are completed in 11 governorates. Two subprojects are underway, with completion rates averaging 85%, and are expected to be completed by August 2008. Thus far, the project has created an estimated 177,000 man-days of local employment, improved approximately 70,000 hectares of irrigated areas, and benefited about 121,000 of end beneficiaries. In addition, an average of 6-7 bidders per contract indicates a competitive procurement environment.

Building on the success of the Community Infrastructure Project, an additional financing grant of \$26m has recently been approved, which will finance additional sites and introduce some modest changes to enhance community participation and build capacity of MOWR and its regional directorates.

Major Implementation Obstacles

After a slow start, the project is progressing well and nearly completed. The project benefited from being located in rural areas, which are less affected by security "hot spots," and from a committed and stable Project Management Team. The project was not affected by difficulties in making payments in Dinars since contracts were denominated in dollars.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Environmental Management Project (TF057359/P099809)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Environmental Management Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Environment				
Location	Baghdad, Al Basrah, Ninawa				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	41010 Environmental policy and administrative management				
Compact Priority	4.4.1.5.1 Improve institutional capacity to administer environment and natural resources conservation programs				
Project Cost	US\$5 million				
Duration	46 months				
Approval Date	December 2006	Effective Date	December 2006	Closing Date	August 2010
Project Description	The objective of the project is to strengthen key institutional and regulatory functions of MOEn to enable it to undertake environmental policy analysis and coordination, formulate laws and regulations, monitor environmental quality, promote environmental awareness, and conduct technical studies.				
Beneficiaries	Over time, Iraqi citizens will benefit from the public health and environmental improvements that result from improved air and water quality, as the government is better able to manage environmental risks, target pollution control investments, and address municipal and healthcare waste management issues.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The Emergency Environment Management Project (EEMP) supports Iraq's efforts to improve management of its natural resources and the environment. EEMP is the first environmental operation in Iraq.

Project Development Objective

- Increase the ability of the Ministry of Environment to monitor and manage environmental quality

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Action Plan to systematically analyze environmental issues and propose priorities for intervention in the next 3-5 years • Revised environmental standards and increased capacity for Environmental Impact Assessment • Solid waste management in Baghdad and health care waste management master plans 						
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Environmental Action Plan • Revise Environmental Standards • Install air quality monitoring stations • Prepare solid waste & health care waste management master plans • Capacity building 						
Procurement	<table> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$3.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting services:</td> <td>US\$1.6 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating costs:</td> <td>US\$0.2 million</td> </tr> </table>	Goods:	US\$3.1 million	Consulting services:	US\$1.6 million	Operating costs:	US\$0.2 million
Goods:	US\$3.1 million						
Consulting services:	US\$1.6 million						
Operating costs:	US\$0.2 million						

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$2.9 million	% approved	58
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.0 million	% approved	1
Forecast Closing Date	August 2010	Delay (months)	2

Progress against indicators

MOEn undertake policy analysis, revise its environmental law and regulations, acquire capacity to monitor air quality in 3 cities, and successfully launches awareness campaigns in selected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The contract to purchase air quality monitoring stations (representing 56% of Grant amount) has been signed. The letter of credit is in the process of being opened.• The selection of a consulting firm to undertake the major environmental and waste consultancy contract (representing about 30% of Grant amount) was not successful and the process has been re-launched.	% of planned	30
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project has been making slow progress. However, corrective measures were agreed upon with the Project Management Team during the May 2008 supervision mission. The contract to purchase air quality monitoring has been amended and signed, and the letter of credit is being opened. The consultancy contract to cover the Environmental Management and Waste Management capacity components was substantially above the planned budget, due to the appreciation of the Euro and the continued insecurity in Iraq. In order to increase the competition and to reduce the scope of work to remain within the available budget, the consultancy contract was split into two (waste management and environmental management), and the Request for Proposals has been re-launched. The evaluation and selection process is expected to be completed by mid September 2008. The procurement of the Environmental Awareness tools is underway. The procurement of the potable water quality monitoring units is underway.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The Emergency Environment Management Project has been subject to considerable delays ever since effectiveness. Complicated fiduciary procedures at the Ministry of Environment to open the project account and select an independent auditor caused project start-up delays. While these issues have been resolved, the recent departure of the project director has reduced capacity of the PMT to manage implementation. In addition, the continued insecurity, coupled with the impact of currency fluctuations has led to increased costs and delayed the procurement process.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Private Sector Development Project (TF054462/P091344)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Private Sector Development Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)		(US\$43 million)		
	Iraqi Telecommunications and Post Company (ITPC)		(US\$12 million)		
Location	Telecommunications	Nationwide			
	Private Sector	Erbil, Basra			
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>25010</i>	Business support services and institutions			
Compact Priority	<i>4.3.2.1</i>	Undertake specific measures to design and implement private sector development policies			
Project Cost	US\$55 million				
Duration	54 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	June 2009
Project Description	The project aims to help Iraq strengthen its institutional capacity and build essential communications infrastructure to help foster the development of the private and financial sectors, and increase investment and economic growth. Communications infrastructure will be improved through the installation of a national high capacity telecommunications network and a communications platform to link the Central Bank to commercial banks in the country.				
Beneficiaries	The project has national coverage, benefiting every Iraqi and business, by financing Iraq's national communications backbone, and by building institutional capacity of key private sector institutions.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Installation of telecommunications infrastructure will create at least 1,000 short-term jobs. More importantly, the national communications backbone will create thousands of jobs through downstream communications companies, and will help enable private sector development. There will also be medium term employment generation following the development of industrial estates supported under the project as well as increased business activity through institutional strengthening.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The telecommunication components of the project were designed to complement assistance provided by JICA and the U.S. work on the payment system. The private sector components were conceived in consultation with the Iraqi private sector and the main donor agencies. The private sector agenda continues to be coordinated with USAID, DFID, the EC, and UNIDO.

Project Development Objective

- Help create the key building block necessary to develop the Iraqi private and financial sector

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications network constructed • Payment system developed • Industrial estates master plan created • Capacity for private sector development (Exports / Investment Promotion, etc.) developed
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of telecommunications network • Development of payment network • Preparation of industrial estates master plan • Private Sector Capacity Building activities

Procurement	Goods and civil works:	US\$42.3 million
	Consulting services:	US\$12.2 million
	Operating costs:	US\$0.5 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$60.0 million	% approved	109
Funds Disbursed	US\$8.5 million	% approved	15
Forecast Closing Date	June 2009	Delay (months)	9

Progress against indicators

Investment Promotion Agency, Export Promotion Agency, Economic Development Fund capacity strengthened.	Contract was signed in November 2007 and implementation has started.	% of planned	10
Eligible firms develop export plans	Eligible firms are being identified	% of planned	0
Iraqi private enterprises develop feasibility studies for new funding from Financial Institutions	Eligible firms are being identified	% of planned	0
Central Bank of Iraq connected with Government owned Banks and the Headquarters of private Banks with high capacity and reliable communications infrastructure	Contract was signed in February 2007. Detailed site surveys in Baghdad have been completed as well as 3 remote sites. The remaining sites outside Baghdad are expected to be completed by first week of August. The contractor has already shipped some equipment for installation and this component is scheduled to be completed by mid-November 2008.	% of planned	10
Rehabilitation and upgrading of national background microwave routes.	The contractor has completed most site surveys with the exception of Baquba and the Western route.	% of planned	0

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The installation of the national telecommunications network is underway, after suffering initial delays in the bid evaluation process and in the issuing of the Letter of Credit. Iraqi labor, supervised by an international supplier, will install the telecommunications infrastructure. Due to security conditions in Baquba and the Western route, the Government has agreed to facilitate the contractor's access to these sites. Implementation of the public institution and competitiveness components, as well as the payment systems component is progressing well. International and local consultants will deliver technical assistance under the private sector development components, although most contracts require local participation during implementation and emphasize the importance of building local capacity. The Bank recently gave its no-objection to negotiate the contract for the feasibility and development plan of the Basrah industrial estate. The Erbil industrial estate contract is being evaluated by the technical committee. The Bank is currently finalizing a US\$10 million additional financing package for the project to cover the funding gap caused by cost increases and currency fluctuations.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The major implementation impediment the project is the depreciation of the US dollar relative to the Euro, since the major contract for the supply and installation of the telecommunications infrastructure is denominated in Euros (€30.4 million). The increase in costs have prompted the implementing agencies to request supplemental financing of US\$10 million to ensure the project can be completed and achieve its development objective. In addition, the security issue may delay installation of microwave towers, although arrangements were made with the Government to provide security.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Electricity Reconstruction Project (TF057818/P087734)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Electricity Reconstruction Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Electricity				
Location	Al Basrah				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	23010	Energy Policy and administrative management			
Compact Priority	4.2.3.1	Adopt and implement policies, legislation, regulations, procedures and build institutions of public service management			
Project Cost	US\$6 million				
Duration	41 months				
Approval Date	April 2007	Effective Date	April 2007	Closing Date	September 2010
Project Description	The Electricity Reconstruction Project aims to help Iraq restore and improve electricity supply. The project is financed by an IDA Credit (US\$124 million) that finances investments and a companion ITF grant (US\$6 million) that finances the technical assistance components of the project. The objectives of the project are to: (i) alleviate the power supply shortfall by restoring the base load generation capacity of the Hartha Power Station Units 2 and 3 to 400 MW; and (ii) strengthen in-house capacity for improved power system planning and fuel supply in Iraq.				
Beneficiaries	The project aims to provide electricity to approximately 1 million households and grid-connected industrial consumers for a period of 20 years. The ITF-grant finances consultant support and training of Iraqi MoE officials in the preparation of least cost reconstruction and expansion plans, feasibility studies and advisory services for future projects. Direct beneficiaries of the ITF grant are MoE staff, whose skills will be upgraded in technical areas of operations, maintenance and planning, environment and general project management, as well as in financial, legal and general management aspects of power utilities. Indirectly, all power consumers will benefit from improved efficiency and more stable power supply.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The 2003 Joint Needs Assessment estimated Iraq's electricity reconstruction needs at US\$35.8 billion. The US, Japan, UK, and UNDP have pledged substantial contributions. The electricity sector is a priority sector of Iraq's National Development Strategy and the International Compact with Iraq, which includes elements of MoE's Master Plan for 2006-2015. Donor coordination among UNDP, CIDA, DFID and World Bank takes place formally twice per year.

Project Development Objective

- Provide necessary support and technical assistance to MoE staff to facilitate project implementation and build capacity for energy sector rehabilitation planning

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful project implementation • Increase capacity for sector planning
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Support and Technical Assistance

Procurement	Goods:	US\$0.5 million
	Consulting services:	US\$3.5 million
	Operating costs:	US\$1.0 million
	Contingencies:	US\$1.0 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$3.0 million	% approved	50
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.2 million	% approved	4
Forecast Closing Date	September 2010	Delay (months)	

Progress against indicators

Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training program is being prepared • Projects under which hands-on training will be provided identified 	% of planned	30
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The following contracts have been awarded:

- The consultant contract that supports the PMT in the technical, commercial, evaluation and negotiation activities of the Hartha rehabilitation contract commenced on September 1, 2007. The contract is expected to conclude with the signing of the Hartha rehabilitation contract.
- The contract that provides consultant services to help supervise the implementation of the Hartha rehabilitation contract was signed in April 2008. However, its effectiveness is subject to the signing of the Hartha rehabilitation contract.
- The contract to complete the preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Hartha rehabilitation was awarded in September 2007..The completion date of this contract was March 31, 2008, but the work has not been completed and the Bank team requested that the PMT extend the contract to the end of December 2008.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The major impediment for the Electricity Project is the concern of security on the part of prospective contractor of Hartha rehabilitation contract, which is delaying the signing of the contract. Despite this delay, the PMT and the Bank team are developing a training and capacity building program to further enhance the capacity of PMT and ministry staff in project implementation and system operation.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project (TF056441 & TF056442)
June 2008

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Planning and Development Co-operation (MOPDC)	US\$5.5 million	
	World Bank (Technical Assistance)	US\$3.6 million	
Location	Nationwide (all 18 Governorates)		
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>13010</i>	Population policy and administrative management	
	<i>16062</i>	Statistical capacity building	
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.1</i>	Design and carry out specific policies including reforms and investments toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals	
	<i>4.4.2.1</i>	Undertake specific measures to strengthen the targeted safety net	
Project Cost	US\$9.1 million		
Duration	40 months		
Approval Date	April 2006	Effective Date	May 2006
		Closing Date	September 2009
Project Description	The project aims to strengthen Iraq's ability to establish a poverty line, target social assistance to the neediest, and make informed policy decisions.		
Beneficiaries	In the long term, accurate population data will facilitate improved service delivery and hence benefit the population of Iraq.		
Near Term Employment Creation	To supplement the existing MOPDC staff, 324 consultants were engaged to conduct the survey and analyze data.		

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project directly supports helping Iraq build efficient, inclusive, transparent, and accountable institutions. The project finances the first nation-wide expenditure survey since 1988 (the IHSES). The survey was carefully coordinated with UNICEF's survey on children and women by including the same households, which will allow the merging of the two survey data sets. In addition to providing detailed expenditure and income data needed to understand the causes and nature of poverty, the IHSES updates many indicators from the 2004 UNDP-sponsored survey and provides data needed to rebase the Consumer Price Index.

Project Development Objective

- Improve targeting of social assistance
- Increase ability for social policy making

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established accurate poverty line • Comprehensive Household Survey • Improved capacity in central ministries for policy making 										
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Survey & data analysis • Poverty & Social Impact Assessment • Relevant Technical Assistance 										
Procurement	<table> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$0.75 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting services:</td> <td>US\$2.75 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating costs:</td> <td>US\$1.0 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical assistance:</td> <td>US\$3.6 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated:</td> <td>US\$1.0 million</td> </tr> </table>	Goods:	US\$0.75 million	Consulting services:	US\$2.75 million	Operating costs:	US\$1.0 million	Technical assistance:	US\$3.6 million	Unallocated:	US\$1.0 million
Goods:	US\$0.75 million										
Consulting services:	US\$2.75 million										
Operating costs:	US\$1.0 million										
Technical assistance:	US\$3.6 million										
Unallocated:	US\$1.0 million										

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$6.9 million	% approved	76
Funds Disbursed	US\$6.9 million	% approved	76
Forecast Closing Date	September 2009	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Collect and analyze high quality data on household income, expenditure and living standards for all governorates.	Data collected for 12 months in all governorates. Remarkably few areas (parts of governorates) inaccessible due to the security situation. Quality of fieldwork and data found to be acceptable. Data sets and tabulation have been drafted and are being reviewed.	% of planned	90%
Strengthen capacity of Iraqi statistical bodies to conduct quality household surveys. (1000 person days of training planned)	800 person days of training (March 2008)	% of planned	80%

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

A twelve month cycle of fieldwork, covering about 18,000 households in all 18 governorates was completed in January 2008. An assessment of fieldwork and data quality has found both to be remarkably good. Analysis of the data is underway and the inter-ministerial Iraqi team is beginning to develop the Strategy for Poverty Reduction, Employment Generation and Safety Nets.

Bank management agreed to pilot a designated account in the Household Survey Project to provide advance funding to the project, to facilitate timely disbursement. Additionally, the Bank and the Iraq Strategic Review Board approved increased financing of the project (from the original \$6.6 million) to fill a funding gap due to cost increases and to scale-up the technical assistance provided under the project. In addition, the Government of Iraq agreed to finance US\$0.7 million of project management costs from its own budget.

Major Implementation Obstacles

While the ongoing security situation in Iraq can impede movement and create hardship for contractors, these difficulties were mitigated by employing local interviewers to conduct the survey and use of technology (e.g. remote accessing of data entry computers). The primary impediment to speedy implementation of the Household Survey Project was the difficulty MOPDC faced processing a large number of small payments each month to the hundreds of local interviewers for fees and travel expenses. Payment delays were caused by a lack of liquidity in the project account, problems transferring funds through the local banking system, and difficulties in communication and transporting documents. The designated account will help ensure timely disbursements. In addition, the appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar has increased project costs, which were filled by the supplemental financing grant and parallel financing provided by the Government of Iraq.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Social Protection Project (TF056808/P099295)
June 2008**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Social Protection Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Ministry of Finance				
Location	N/A – Institutional Support				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>16010</i> Social / Welfare Services				
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.2.1</i> Undertake specific measures to strengthen the targeted safety net <i>4.4.2.2</i> Design and implement a reform strategy for the pension system				
Project Cost	US\$8 million				
Duration	44 months				
Approval Date	June 2006	Effective Date	June 2006	Closing Date	February 2010
Project Description	The project aims to strengthen the policy, management, and administrative capacity in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to develop, manage, and monitor pension and social safety net reforms. This project will: (i) establish a basic information system within MOLSA to record and process information on safety nets, to provide a foundation for policy design; (ii) consolidate and expand the information base for the social safety net program to develop effective targeting strategies; (iii) design and implement monitoring and evaluation systems for the expanded social safety net program; (iv) develop an updated digitized database on beneficiaries, contributors and employers in the pension system; (v) build technical capacity within MOLSA and MOF for policy analysis and design in the area of safety net and pensions; and (vi) develop a draft pension reform strategy.				
Beneficiaries	The beneficiary agencies are MOLSA, MOF, and the State Pension System (SPS). Ultimate beneficiaries include needy households (those receiving services through MOLSA, either as cash transfer or other social services), as well as state employees and pensioners. MOLSA currently provides benefits to 1 million households.				
Near Term Employment Creation	While creating local employment is not a project objective, the project will indirectly support services to the unemployed, through training and job placement, at the level of MOLSA's social welfare offices.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) requested the World Bank's support in social safety net and pension reform, in line with the Government's priorities outlined in the Compact and the National Development Strategy. The ultimate goal of improved system design and implementation would be to provide vulnerable populations with the support they need to sustain themselves. The project complements the Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project, also financed by the ITF. The main donor partner, USAID (supported by their Implementing Partner, BearingPoint), has provided policy advice in pensions and safety net systems, supporting the design of the revised Social Safety Net Program. While USAID supports MOLSA in developing a pilot Social Safety Net Information System and its national roll-out, the ITF Social Protection Project finances the infrastructure required for the pilot and for scaling up the information system nationwide. USAID/BearingPoint participated in the World Bank's appraisal mission, project launch workshop, and subsequent supervision missions.

Project Development Objective

- Improve the targeting and effectiveness of social safety
- Improve the management of the pensions system

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Information System Targeting strategies and M&E systems Pensions database and reform strategy 										
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development & Establishment of a management information system for Social Safety Nets Design of safety net targeting and monitoring procedures Creation of a pensions database Capacity building activities 										
Procurement	<table> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$4.8 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical assistance:</td> <td>US\$1.3 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training:</td> <td>US\$1.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating costs:</td> <td>US\$0.3 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated:</td> <td>US\$0.5 million</td> </tr> </table>	Goods:	US\$4.8 million	Technical assistance:	US\$1.3 million	Training:	US\$1.1 million	Operating costs:	US\$0.3 million	Unallocated:	US\$0.5 million
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Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$1.9 million	% approved	23
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.4million	% approved	6
Forecast Closing Date	February 2010	Delay (months)	2

Progress against indicators

MIS in place, operational and providing useful data for MOLSA. Policy-makers in the areas of Baghdad, Erbil, Basra and Najaf use newly generate system reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSN system under development with BearingPoint funded by USAID Pilot (phase I) conducted in Baghdad; National roll-out (phase II) under preparation IT training provided to 21 staff at MOLSA Workshops for senior staff held in Amman and Istanbul 	% of planned	40
Targeting strategies introduced by MOLSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorical targeting undertaken by MOLSA reaching 1.25 million households, disbursing close to IQD1.6 trillion Discussion underway for improved targeting (proxy-means testing) with additional TA planned as part of future Bank support to GOI 	% of planned	75
Effective M&E system operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOR for beneficiary assessment complete, local and international consultants identified and expected to commence work in early August 2008 	% of planned	10
Pension's database completed. Policy-makers use newly generated system reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOR & scope of pension survey and database development completed Contract awarded, and inception report received by GOI 	% of planned	40
Pensions related activities funded by project completed with evaluations where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training provided to 21 State Pension Fund staff (MoF) Equipment contracted and supplied Workshops on pension reform implementation held in Aug 06 and Jan 08 	% of planned	40

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Although the project suffered from initial implementation delays, project management is strong, and significant progress has been made in the last six months. Procurement is underway for 14 Information Technology (IT) packages (valued at about US\$1.9 million), 42 Iraqi staff (from MOLSA, MOF, and SPF) have been trained in IT systems (totaling about 850 person days of training), and the Pension Survey work has commenced. In addition, the Project Management Office (PMO) revised the implementation framework for the “Social Safety Net Beneficiary Assessment” and drafted the Terms of Reference for international and local individual consultants and a local firm to undertake the survey, and the consultants have been contracted. The project audit for the year ending December 31, 2007 has been completed.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Many projects in Iraq suffer from a lack of institutional capacity and inefficient procedures in the implementing agency. Initial progress of the Social Protection project was hindered by complicated internal MOLSA procedures for the use of the project account, and the extended time spent evaluating procurement documents. The PMO has identified the cause of many of these internal delays and is introducing more efficient procedures to address them. The MOF and MOLSA resolved long-standing problems with the project account. Finally, the project supports acquisition of complex information technologies, which are proving to be difficult to acquire, given the security situation and lack of strong commercial business entities in Iraq to supply such material. Procurement is now being simplified and handled mostly locally and targeted regionally within Iraq to ensure participation of local suppliers who are able to operate in specific regions in Iraq.

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