

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
First Capacity Building Project (TF053196)
September 2009**

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 aimed to build the capacity of the Iraqi authorities to enable them to participate in the definition, prioritization, and implementation of international support, and to play a lead role in the reconstruction process. 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"> • Workshops and training for key staff from relevant agencies (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%
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

Representatives from the Central Bank, the Mayoralty of Baghdad, the Board of Supreme Audit, universities, private banks, Chambers of Commerce and Business Associations participated in workshops and training in three areas: (i) Managing the project cycle, including procurement, financial management; (ii) Strategic and technical skills in education, health, and infrastructure sectors; and (iii) Enhance private sector capacity to support sustainable growth and job creations. The program enabled the Iraqi officials to design and implement projects and start developing sector strategies towards longer-term development. Iraqi officials develop professional networks with counterparts in other ministries and neighboring countries.

Major Implementation Obstacles

N/A – The project is completed and closed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Second Capacity Building Project (TF054373/P088247)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Second Capacity Building Project				
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\$7 million				
Duration	72 months				
Approval Date	November 2004	Effective Date	November 2004	Closing Date	December 2010
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, and social development ➢ Public sector management ➢ Managing the project cycle
Procurement	N/A

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$6.1 million	% approved	87
Funds Disbursed	US\$6.1 million	% approved	87
Forecast Closing Date	December 2010	Delay (months)	n/a

Progress against indicators

Number of Policy Seminars (32 seminars conducted)	% of planned	n/a
Number of Technical Workshops (26 workshops conducted)		n/a
Number of Study Tours (2 study tours conducted)		n/a

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The Second Capacity Building Project has financed about 60 activities, reaching about 1,360 participants from various private and public sector entities. A workshop on **Leadership Skills for Policy Reform Workshop for Iraqi Female Parliamentarians**, which is expected to be the first of a series of three workshops, was conducted in July 2009 to build leadership capacity female parliamentarians. In addition to practicing leadership skills, the workshop also provided the parliamentarians with an opportunity to interact and exchange ideas with their international peers.

The Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MOPDC) requested an extension of the closing date of the grant to allow the program to continue to deliver important capacity building activities. The World Bank management approved this request and the revised closing date is December 31, 2010.

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 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 meets its objective in a cost effective manner.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Textbook Provision Project (TF051095/P088945)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Textbook Provision Project (Completed)				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education (MOE)				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook supplies to students and schools functioning
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook Provision Project Management
Procurement	<p>Goods (Textbooks): US\$37.3 million</p> <p>Other goods: US\$ 0.2 million</p> <p>Consulting services: US\$ 0.4 million</p> <p>Operating costs: US\$ 0.1 million</p> <p>Unallocated: US\$ 2.0 million</p>

Financial Data

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

Progress against indicators

Percentage of textbooks delivered to schools	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 completed and closed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
School Construction and Rehabilitation Project (TF053545/P087907)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	School Construction and Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education (MOE)				
Location	Nationwide (all 18 governorates)				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	11120 Educational facilities and training				
Compact Priority	<p><i>4.4.1.1</i> Design and carry out specific policy reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals</p> <p><i>4.4.1.2.1</i> Undertake specific measures to promote continuous education for competitive skills and equal opportunities in the labor market</p> <p><i>4.4.1.3.1</i> Achieve universal access to basic education</p>				
Project Cost	US\$60 million				
Duration	75 months				
Approval Date	August 2004	Effective Date	October 2004	Closing Date	December 2010
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, including: over 12,000 schools (more than 80%) require repair, 2,300 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 (reduced from 140 originally) 52 new schools constructed (reduced from 117 originally)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various design, 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\$51.3 million	% approved	85
Funds Disbursed	US\$37.6 million	% approved	63
Forecast Closing Date	December 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

133 schools rehabilitated	The school rehabilitation subcomponent has been completed. The PMT was requested to carry out an assessment of all 133 schools to review their status and outcomes, including enrollment, to be reported to the Bank.	% of planned	100
52 new schools constructed	28 schools have been completed, and 22 are currently under construction. 50 new schools are planned to be built by the closing date of December 2010. The 2 remaining schools will not be built due to unavailability of land in Anbar Governorate, and the security situation in Diyala Governorate.		54

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. The number of new schools to be financed under the project was reduced from 117 to 50 because of price escalation, the appreciation of the Iraqi Dinar, unavailability of land, and security constraints. 28 schools have been constructed, 22 schools are currently under construction. The project closing date was extended to December 31, 2010 to allow sufficient time to complete the construction of all 50 schools.

Due to the drastic reduction in the number of schools to be built under the project, the project is undergoing restructuring to: (i) update the project targets (schools rehabilitated and new school construction). As part of project restructuring, the MOE has also requested financing of the construction of additional classrooms, laboratories and/or other facilities to existing schools by using the uncommitted balance of about US\$7.3 million, as well as clarifications on the Rapid Results Approach suggested by the World Bank to assist the PMT and MOE in improving their performance in the implementation of school construction projects. The MOE is expected to submit the full restructuring package to the World Bank by October 31, 2009 to allow time to initiate any new civil works under the project.

The locations of two schools built in Anbar province were changed without proper approval and documentation and were, therefore, considered to be ineligible expenditures amounting to US\$1.42 million. Of this amount, the MOE initially reimbursed US\$1.35 million followed by another reimbursement of US\$57,196, leaving a balance of US\$21,514 to be deducted from future withdrawals.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Institutional capacity issues delay project processing and decision-making. The incidence of payment delays has been reduced since the opening of the Designated Account and the elimination of the intermediary commercial bank in the payment chain. Finally, the PMT's oversight and internal controls have revealed deficiencies resulting in quality concerns, mistakes and the payment of ineligible expenditures. The ministry needs to continue to take action to remedy these issues.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
School Construction Supplement for Marshland Schools (TF057366/P100726)
September 2009

Project Summary Sheet

Title	School Construction Supplement for Marshland Schools				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education (MOE)				
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 months				
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	Civil works:	US\$5.2 million
	Small works and incidental services:	US\$0.2 million
	Consulting services:	US\$0.5 million
	Training:	US\$0.1 million
	Operating costs:	US\$0.08 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$5.2 million	% approved	86
Funds Disbursed	US\$5.2 million	% approved	86
Forecast Closing Date	June 2009	Delay (months)	

Progress against indicators

Number of new schools constructed	30 out of 33 6-classroom schools were built; 3 schools were cancelled due to lack of funding.	% of planned	90
Enrolment by sex and governorate (boys / girls enrolled in project schools)	N/A		N/A
Local stakeholder participation (number of site improvement committees created)	NGOs played a role in solving the property dispute, and committees have been created.		100
Value of site improvement created	N/A		N/A

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Project implementation was completed on schedule, and 30 schools were built out of the planned 33. Thirty committees were constituted at the local community level, and were involved in site improvement works done by local NGOs. The 30 schools will host about 7,000 primary school students. A beneficiary survey will be carried out by December 2009, and will provide more information on project impact.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The project is completed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Health Rehabilitation Project (TF054404/P091305)
September 2009**

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

- Emergency medical care is available 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 • 3-6 month supply of 37 key emergency drugs • Improved planning and management of health administrations
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction works • Procurement of drugs • Technical assistance
Procurement	Civil works: US\$12.6 million Goods: US\$ 8.5 million Consulting services: US\$ 1.6 million (90 % for local firms) Training: US\$ 1.8 million Operating costs: US\$ 0.5 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$22.8 million	% approved	91
Funds Disbursed	US\$18.19 million	% approved	73
Forecast Closing Date	February 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

9 emergency units rehabilitated and providing quality emergency services	7 emergency units have been rehabilitated and are receiving patients. 1 site has just been completed and 1 is still under construction. A drug warehouse has been rehabilitated and provides temporary storage for equipment, materials, and pharmaceuticals.	% of planned	85
12 hospitals with new emergency equipment in use	All hospitals 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 and under delivery/installation. Sulaymaniya Maternity Hospital medical equipment contract has been awarded.		80
Basic emergency pharmaceutical packages procured and distributed.	All pharmaceutical drugs have been delivered to the 12 emergency units.		100
Staff trained in emergency medical services applying new skills	Training for 48 doctors and 60 nurses on acute trauma care is complete.		100
Training on EMS management and ER planning and management	22 MOH doctors trained in emergency preparedness management.		90

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The pace of project implementation has continued to be satisfactory. Civil works activities are nearing completion, and most of the medical equipment and furniture have been delivered and installed. All pharmaceuticals have been delivered and most have been dispensed. Training activities have been completed satisfactorily, and most of the trained staff is assigned to the completed facilities.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Although the pace of implementation has increased and there is improved project oversight by the PMT, the project would benefit from more effective results monitoring within the MOH/PMT to monitor the results of the project. Security incidents can still delay project progress.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Disabilities Project (TF054052/P096774)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Disabilities Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Health (MOH)				
Location	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\$16.8 million (reduced from US\$19.5 million)				
Duration	51 months				
Approval Date	November 2005	Effective Date	November 2005	Closing Date	June 2010
Project Description	The project aims to improve access of the disabled population to rehabilitation and prosthetic services, in the targeted areas. Specifically, the project supports: (i) upgrading the infrastructure and equipment of selected rehabilitation and prosthetic centers throughout Iraq; and (ii) specialized training to improve the rehabilitation services.				
Beneficiaries	The project will provide (i) access to 500 disabled clients per month per facility; and (ii) medical aids to 39,500 disabled clients.				
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

Improve access of the disabled population in the targeted areas in Iraq to rehabilitation and prosthetic services

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and equip 6 new rehabilitation centers (4 rehabilitation centers and 2 rehabilitation plus workshops) Deliver specialized training to increase capacity of MOH and partners to provide services to the disabled
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation works to ensure delivery of services to the disabled Supply of prosthetics Training of rehabilitation center managers, physiotherapists, physicians, and prosthesis and orthosis technicians.

Procurement	Civil works:	US\$ 6.7 million
	Goods:	US\$ 6.4 million
	Consulting services:	US\$ 0.8 million
	Training:	US\$ 2.2 million
	Operating costs:	US\$ 0.25 million
	Unallocated:	US\$ 0.45 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$14.0 million	% approved	84
Funds Disbursed	US\$8.5 million	% approved	51
Forecast Closing Date	June 2010	Delay (months)	3

Progress against indicators

Number of disabled who have used the newly constructed and equipped facilities	None yet.	% of planned	0
Number of disabled who have received medical aids through the project	6,000		13
Number of new basic rehabilitation centers constructed	1 rehab center constructed and 5 under construction		30
Number of new prosthetic workshops constructed	2 workshops under construction		30
Number of staff trained in the area of physical rehabilitation	66 physiotherapists and 16 physicians have been trained		90
Number of staff trained in the area of production and fitting of prostheses and orthoses	35 staff have been trained		100
Number of facility managers trained in the area of facility management	15 facility managers have been trained		75
Number of medical aids (wheelchairs, crutches, walking sticks, walking frames, walking rollators, tripods) procured	38,000 items procured		95
Number of quarterly progress monitoring reports	8 reports completed		44

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project was restructured in March 2009, in response to implementation delays resulting from a variety of factors, including political and security constraints, and weak capacity. Changes to the project include canceling: (i) the policy development and partnerships component; (ii) the construction of 8 sites (reducing the number of sites to be constructed from 14 to 6); and (iii) some equipment packages. The restructured project will finance 6 additional technical training courses for rehabilitation physicians, physiotherapists, and workshop technicians. Grant financing was reduced by US\$2.7 million based on the scaled-down activities, and the project closing date was extended from September 2009 to June 2010 in order to provide the MOH with sufficient time to complete all remaining activities.

Civil works construction at all 6 sites is well underway, with 1 site completed and the remaining expected to be completed by October 2009. Most of the medical aids have been delivered, and most of the contracts for workshop center equipment have been awarded.

Training and capacity building activities have progressed well. All originally planned external training activities have now been completed.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Overall implementation of the project has been satisfactory since the project was restructured. However, the project would benefit from: (i) increased monitoring and evaluation by the MOH/PMT to effectively monitor the results of the project; (ii) a clear MOH distribution plan for medical aids procured under the project; and (iii) improved procedures within the Iraqi banking system to use letters of credit as a payment method for international suppliers. Project sites are still adversely affected by security incidents within the country.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Regional Emergency Health Response Project (TF092237/P107698)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Regional Emergency Health Response Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Health of Kurdistan Regional Government of the Republic of Iraq (KRG MOH)				
Location	Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>12110</i>	Health policy and administrative management			
	<i>12181</i>	Medical education and training			
	<i>12191</i>	Medical services			
	<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	\$8.7 million				
Duration	24 months				
Approval Date	June 2008	Effective Date	July 2008	Closing Date	June 2010
Project Description	The project aims to assist the KRG to establish rapid, coordinated and effective response services to health emergencies. The project will: (i) establish and equip 3 Emergency Coordination Centers; (ii) train approximately 290 medical and paramedical staff in pre-hospital emergency services; and (iii) construct or rehabilitate 3 blood banks.				
Beneficiaries	Population of the three governorates, including internally displaced people totals around 5 million				
Near Term Employment Creation	While generating local employment is not a direct objective of the project, the project will utilize local contractors.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The World Bank has considerable experience in the health sector in Iraq, with: (i) two ITF-financed projects implemented by the central Ministry of Health in Baghdad; and (ii) two Post-Conflict Fund projects implemented at the sub-national level. This project, with a regional implementation approach, targets interventions in a decentralized context. A number of UN agencies are currently active in the health sector in the Kurdish Region, including UNOPS, UNFPA, WHO, and UNICEF. In addition, the US, Korea and Japan provide bilateral support to the health sector in the form of reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of several hospitals and primary care centers.

Project Development Objective

The project aims to assist the KRG to build its capacity to respond to health emergencies in a rapid, coordinated and effective manner.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 3 Emergency Coordination Centers (ECCs) • Establish an emergency communication system • Provide 12 ambulances • Train of technical staff (emergency physicians, nurses, paramedics, ambulance
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	drivers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/rehabilitate of 3 blood banks
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, rehabilitation, training of technical staff, procurement of goods and equipment.
Procurement	Civil works: US\$1.8 million Goods: US\$4.6 million Consulting services: US\$0.3 million Training: US\$0.3 million Project Management : US\$1.7 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	\$0.4 million	% approved	5
Funds Disbursed	\$2.9 million	% approved	33
Forecast Closing Date	June 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Three functional Emergency Coordination Centers	Architectural designs of emergency centers are being finalized.	% of planned	5
Technical staff Trained in pre-hospital emergency services	Training plan has been prepared and implementation is being discussed.		5
Three blood banks constructed or rehabilitated and equipped	Consultant has been selected and design is underway.		5

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Project implementation suffered from initial delays due to inexperience with World Bank procurement procedures. KRG MOH contracted with UNOPS as implementing agent to manage the day-to-day activities of the project, while the KRG MOH Project Coordination Unit provides technical input and project oversight. The UNOPS team is constrained by UN security rules that severely restrict movements in and out of the UN compound, making logistical arrangements for staff very difficult.

Civil works design has been completed. Construction is expected to be completed around mid-June 2010.

The progress of implementation of the telecommunications system has been minimal due to a need for KRG MOH to prepare a detailed implementation plan, which would specify procurement steps and operating arrangements. The World Bank proposed a multi-stage approach beginning with the specifications of the desired system, and UNOPS hired a local technician to provide assistance. Despite these efforts, more work is required before a competitive bidding process to select a company that would build the radio communications system can be launched.

There has been no progress on the training component. However, one firm has indicated that it could organize in-country clinical and emergency management training. The KRG Project Coordination Unit is following-up on this option with the help of UNOPS.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The main challenges include: (i) improving collaboration between UNOPS and the KRG MOH in project oversight and management; (ii) keeping the activities on schedule according to the detailed implementation plan; and (iii) preparing the requisite bidding documents and other procurement documents in a timely fashion and according to the implementation schedule.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project (TF054455/P087910)
September 2009
Project Summary Sheet

Title	Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW)				
Location	<i>Water Supply / Sanitation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbil, Karbala (Karbala & Al-Hussayniyah), Maysan, Al Muthanna <i>Urban Reconstruction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbil, Karbala 				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>14020</i> Water supply and sanitation (large systems) <i>43030</i> Urban development and management				
Compact Priority	4.4.1.5.2 Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services (water / sanitation, housing)				
Project Cost	US\$110 million				
Duration	84 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	December 2011
Project Description	The project aims to upgrade and rehabilitate basic water supply and sanitation services in 8 cities, and conduct urban reconstruction in the poorest areas of 2 cities, choosing subprojects that will have high impact. The project will strengthen Iraq's capacity to manage large-scale reconstruction projects.				
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 project will create vitally-needed short-term employment; civil 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 MMPW to identify project components, which were coordinated with the work of the US, DFID (in the south), and UN agencies (in the north). World Bank-administered financing is implemented by the MMPW 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 launching joint missions, to identify joint and complementary financing opportunities for future projects.

Project Development Objective

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

- the reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing facilities; and
- support to capacity building through training and technical assistance

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 MMPW to manage rehabilitation works 20 million cubic meters (MCM) per year of additional water made available to approximately 1 million people.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and upgrade of sewerage systems in Saif Saad area of the City of Karbala Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems in Majar, Beiiji, Kena'an, Al Samawa, Al-Hussainia, and Badawa. Urban rehabilitation works in Badawa Capacity building activities
Procurement	<p>Civil works: US\$ 97.1 million</p> <p>Goods: US\$ 0.2 million</p> <p>Consulting services: US\$ 8.7 million</p> <p>Operating costs: US\$ 1.5 million</p> <p>Unallocated: US\$ 2.5 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$79.8 million	% approved	73
Funds Disbursed	US\$46.5 million	% approved	42
Forecast Closing Date	December 2011	Delay (months)	15

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 the areas affected by the project	Component under implementation (ex-post assessment)		N/A

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Al-Majar water supply component, which benefits about 25,000 people, was completed and inaugurated in June 2009. The inauguration was attended by the Minister of MMPW, Missan's Governor and other government officials. This is the first component of the project to be completed and become operational. The second component to be completed will be the Al Samawa water project, which will provide water to more than a quarter of a million of people. It will be inaugurated in end-October.

As a result of improved security and cost savings, the MMPW requested to reinstate two project components that had been cancelled in the first project restructuring (February 2008) due to a shortage of funds. The second project restructuring was finalized in July 2009 to: (i) reinstate the Beiiji and Kena'an water supply components; and (ii) cancel the Karbala Urban Rehabilitation component which has already been implemented by the GOI using their own funds. The project restructuring does not affect the project's development objectives.

In August 2009, 20 MMPW staff and project managers attended the Contract Management and Administration training workshop which focused on understanding contract conditions to be able to administer projects.

The progress of work is improving but remains slow, and the project continues to experience delays in implementation. The World Bank approved MMPW's request to extend the project closing date to December 31, 2011 to enable the completion of project activities in the Beiji and Kena'an water supply components.

Major Implementation Obstacles

While security remains an issue, the lack of institutional capacity has had a greater impact on project implementation and progress. The pace of implementation has improved as many of the long-standing obstacles have been resolved.

The World Bank team conducts frequent audio conferences with the PMT in addition to quarterly supervision missions. In order to build technical and managerial capacity of the PMT and Ministry staff, each supervision mission includes targeted training workshops in order to enhance PMT capacity. The World Bank team will continue to provide the required training as part of upcoming missions.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation Project (TF054435/P087912)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Mayorality of Baghdad (MOB)				
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)				
Project Cost	US\$65 million				
Duration	66 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	June 2010
Project Description	The project aims to help restore basic water supply and sanitation services for Baghdad through the reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing water supply and sewerage collection facilities. The project will rehabilitate water pumping stations and water treatment plants, and replace 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. The project will help build Iraq's capacity to manage large-scale reconstruction programs.				
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 contribute to reduction of the incidence of waterborne diseases.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The project will also create vitally-needed short-term employment; civil 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. 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 MOB to restore 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
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate chlorine/chemical units at al-Karkh water treatment plant • Rehabilitate 2B pumping station in Shark Dijla water treatment plant • Extend and rehabilitate the al-Rasheed water treatment plant • Rehabilitate the Abu Nawas raw water pumping station • Rehabilitate and renew the Sadr City sewerage network • Rehabilitate and renew drinking water network in Za'afarania • Develop capacity in system design, conducting feasibility studies, and audits • Development Comprehensive City Development Plan for Baghdad
Procurement	Civil works and goods: US\$56 million Consulting services: US\$ 9 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$61.1 million	% approved	94
Funds Disbursed	US\$28.8 million	% approved	44
Forecast Closing Date	June 2010	Delay (months)	0

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 is under implementation – quantitative progress cannot yet be measured.	% of planned	NA
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Overall, the project is progressing with physical implementation reaching more than 60%, although it continues to experience delays in disbursement and implementation caused by the security situation, internal MOB procedures, and low contractor capacity. The PMT is preparing a request to restructure the project, which will be reviewed by the World Bank.

The current condition of Phase I of the Comprehensive City Development Plan remains unsatisfactory, and the study cannot progress to Phase II. The PMT agreed to do the following steps to move the study forward: (i) recruit a technical advisor to assist the review of the deliverables; (ii) agree with the technical advisor on a remedial plan that defines the areas with missing analyses; and (iii) present a new action plan with timetable subject to World Bank's review and no objection. The action plan is currently under review and discussion with MOB.

In August 2009, several MOB staff, contractors, consultants and project managers attended the Contract Management and Administration training workshop which is focused on understanding contract conditions to be able to administer projects.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Project implementation is affected by the ongoing security situation, weak institutional capacity, and lagging performance of the consultants and contractors who have had difficulty completing assignments in a timely manner. To help overcome these impediments, the World Bank team conducts frequent audio conferences with the PMT in addition to quarterly supervision missions. In order to build technical and managerial capacity of the PMT and Ministry staff, each supervision mission includes targeted training workshops in order to enhance PMT capacity. The World Bank team will continue to provide the required training as part of upcoming missions.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Social Protection Project (TF056808/P099295)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Social Protection Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) Ministry of Finance (MOF)				
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 MOLSA and 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 (SSN) 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 over 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 MOLSA requested World Bank support in social safety net and pension reform to help Iraq provide vulnerable populations with the support they need to sustain themselves. The project complements the Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project. The main donor partner, USAID, has provided policy advice on pensions and safety net systems, and supported 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. USAID/Bearing Point stopped their support to Social Safety Net and Pensions in May 2009. However, USAID continues to be involved through its financing of the Tawteer program, which provides capacity building to Iraqi institutions and complements the training program that can be financed from the ITF Social Protection Project. Tawteer representatives participate in project supervision missions to ensure continued collaboration and complementarity.

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 monitoring and evaluation systems • Pensions database and reform strategy
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and establish a management information system for Social Safety Nets • Design safety net targeting and monitoring procedures • Create a pensions database • Provide capacity building activities
Procurement	<p>Goods: US\$4.8 million</p> <p>Technical assistance: US\$1.3 million</p> <p>Training: US\$1.1 million</p> <p>Operating costs: US\$0.3 million</p> <p>Unallocated: US\$0.5 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$4.5 million	% approved	56
Funds Disbursed	US\$3.2 million	% approved	40
Forecast Closing Date	February 2010	Delay (months)	0

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 the MIS 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	50
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 World Bank support to GOI. 		100
Effective M&E system operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey instrument finalized, baseline survey completed, and data entry and tabulation is underway. Preparation for process study is underway. 		60
Pension's database completed. Policy-makers use newly generated system reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract awarded, and inception report received by GOI. Survey instrument completed, and survey work is underway 		70

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 August 2006 and January 2008. 		75
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Good progress is being made in meeting action plan items identified in the March 2009 and June 2009 supervision missions. While good progress has also been made in procuring equipment for the SSN sites, there continues to be a delay in having these sites ready. The National SSN Information System was formally launched in May 2009, and the Beneficiary Assessment baseline survey has been completed. Progress has also been made in the implementation of the Pension Survey, and a first year work plan and terms of reference for a proposed Pension Reform Implementation Support Technical Assistance Project, to be financed through the ITF, has been developed.

The Project Management Office (PMO) will need to dedicate sufficient human resources to complete project implementation and meet the development objectives in the remaining time period. While most of the procurement and installation of equipment will be completed by end-2009, the SSN Beneficiary Assessment and Pension Surveys may not be completed by the project closing date of February 2010, and MOLSA is likely to request an extension of the closing date. The PMO, working closely with the SSN Department, finalized the *SSN Site Readiness Implementation Plan*, and the World Bank team will closely monitor implementation of the plan. The SSN information system financed by USAID is near completion for deployment which will be implemented by the project.

Major Implementation Obstacles

With the ending of USAID’s Economic Governance II program, MOLSA will need to assume responsibility for managing the SSN Information System development. MOLSA will need to contract a Support and Services Contract with a firm capable that can provide support as well as system development and improvement.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project
(TF056441/P098979 and TF056442/P099084)
September 2009

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Planning and Development Co-operation (MOPDC) World Bank				
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: US\$5.5 million MOPDC-implemented grant US\$3.6 million Bank-executed technical assistance				
Duration	51 months				
Approval Date	May 2006	Effective Date	May 2006	Closing Date	June 2010
Project Description	The project finances the first nation-wide expenditure survey since 1988 to help Iraq establish an information-based poverty line, target social assistance to the most needy, 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 Iraqi 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 financed the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES), the first nation-wide expenditure survey since 1988. In addition to providing detailed expenditure and income data needed to understand the causes and nature of poverty, the IHSES provided data needed to rebase the Consumer Price Index. The project also provides financial and technical support to the GOI's development of a strategy for poverty reduction, employment generation and safety nets, which is expected to help the government and donors prioritize assistance in these areas.

Project Development Objective

Strengthen the ability of the GOI to:

- Collect and analyze data on poverty and unemployment
- Develop information-based strategies to reduce poverty, generate employment, and to improve the functioning of social safety nets
- Assess the effect of economic policy options on both poverty and employment, including the impact of sequencing reforms and policies

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	<p>Goods: US\$0.75 million</p> <p>Consulting services: US\$2.75 million</p> <p>Operating costs: US\$1.0 million</p> <p>Technical assistance: US\$3.6 million</p> <p>Unallocated: US\$1.0 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$8.5 million	% approved	93
Funds Disbursed	US\$8.7 million	% approved	96
Forecast Closing Date	June 2010	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) are inaccessible due to the security situation. Quality of fieldwork and data found to be good.	% of planned	100
Data sets and tabulation reports.	The Tabulation Report was released in Baghdad on January 12, 2009.		100
Analysis of the IHSES appears in government reports and impacts budget decisions	The draft 2010 budget has taken on several of the recommendations of the draft Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), including increasing allocations for basic education and health. The GOI is currently drafting a Five Year National Development Plan, which makes extensive use of the Poverty Analysis and the PRS developed through this project.		90
Strengthen capacity of Iraqi statistical bodies to conduct quality household surveys. (1000 person days of training planned)	About 3,000 person days of training.		300

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. The Tabulation Report was released in January 2009 at the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) workshop, which was attended by many international participants. A broadly representative Poverty Reduction Strategy High Committee (PRSHC) developed a poverty line which was officially endorsed in April 2009. An analytical report has been drafted jointly by the High Committee and the World Bank and is being finalized.

H.E. Prime Minister al-Maliki invited the PRSHC to present the poverty line and poverty analysis to the Cabinet in early-May 2009 and the Cabinet was very enthusiastic about the results. Also in May 2009, the PRSHC held a workshop with the Five-Year Plan High Committee to coordinate the two strategic plans. In June 2009, the PRSHC presented the draft PRS and obtained feedback from more than 100 donor and Iraqi stakeholders. A draft Poverty Assessment report has been completed. The PRSHC expects to complete the PRS and to have it and the Poverty Assessment report formally approved by Cabinet and Parliament in Fall 2009.

A high level workshop on reform of the Iraqi food ration system (PDS) was held in June 2009 to give key Iraqi policy makers an opportunity to hear directly from counterparts in other countries that have undergone reforms in food rations and food subsidies.

The project has exceeded its target in terms of capacity building activities. The project has already provided more than 3,000 person-days of training, exceeding the planned number of 1,000 person-days. The World Bank approved MOPDC's request to extend the project closing date to June 30, 2010 to enable the MOPDC finalize the reports and follow-up on Parliamentary approval.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Currently, the project is not facing any major implementation obstacles.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Private Sector Development Project (TF054462/P091344/P112064)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Private Sector Development Project				
Implementing Agencies	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MOPDC) Iraqi Telecommunications and Post Company (ITPC)				
Location	Private Sector Development: Erbil Telecommunications: Nationwide				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	25010 Business support services and institutions				
Compact Priority	4.3.2.1 Undertake specific measures to design and implement private sector development policies				
Project Cost	US\$65 million				
Duration	64 months				
Approval Date	November 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	March 2010
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 of Iraq (CBI) 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 Japan and the US 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) developed
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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\$52.3 million Consulting services: US\$12.2 million Operating costs: US\$ 0.5 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$58.8 million	% approved	90
Funds Disbursed	US\$48.3 million	% approved	74
Forecast Closing Date	March 2010	Delay (months)	10

Progress against indicators

Export Promotion Agency, Economic Development Fund capacity strengthened.	Capacity-building with the Economic Development Fund (EDF) strengthened EDF to enable it to resume lending to SMEs. Capacity building with the Export Promotion Agency has been limited by the unavailability of some Ministry of Trade staff.	% of planned	100
100 private enterprises develop export plans and/or feasibility studies for new funding from financial institutions	77 feasibility studies and 51 export plans have been completed, exceeding the 75 feasibility studies and 50 export plans agreed during contract modification.		100
Central Bank of Iraq connected with Government-owned banks and the headquarters of private banks with high capacity and reliable communications infrastructure	The inter-banking network has been installed and commissioned at 29 sites. The network has been tested and applications for payment, real-time gross settlement, and check-enabled systems are being launched.		95
Rehabilitation and upgrading of 56 national background microwave routes.	The microwave network has been installed and commissioned at 56 sites in the northern, southern and western regions, and 11 towers in the three regions have been set-up. All three routes have been tested.		95

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Overall implementation of the project is on track following initial procurement problems and severe price increases. The US\$10 million of additional financing provided in October 2008 addressed a financing gap caused by USD/Euro exchange rate. Both the microwave and inter-banking networks have been installed and commissioned. All installations need to be inspected, to evaluate the quality of the microwave towers before handing the two networks over to CBI and ITPC. The contractor for inter-banking network will conduct 6 months of operations and management.

Contracts for feasibility studies and development plans for the Basra and Erbil industrial estates, which faced a series of delays caused by weak institutional capacity, security issues, and lack of interest from international firms, have been signed and are currently under implementation. In February 2009, the World Bank approved MOPDC's request to extend the closing date to March 2010 to ensure adequate time to complete the industrial estates components. At the request of the MOPDC, the World Bank recently approved further capacity building for the Economic Development Fund (EDF) to build on the results of the original contract, and provide technical assistance to the EDF during the initial phase of lending and increase its capacity to provide support to Iraqi private sector and SMEs.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The PSD component was affected by the lack of participation of the Export Promotion Fund, which delayed completion of this contract by three months, to end-June 2009.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Environmental Management Project (TF057359/P099809)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Environmental Management Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Environment (MOEn)				
Location	Baghdad, Basra, 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	November 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 project supports Iraq's efforts to improve management of its natural resources and the environment, and is the first environmental operation in Iraq.

Project Development Objective

Increase the ability of the MOEn to monitor and manage environmental quality

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Environmental Action Plan to systematically analyze environmental issues and propose priorities for intervention in the next 3-5 years • Revised environmental guidelines 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 Rapid Environmental Action Plan • Revise Environmental Guidelines • Install air quality monitoring stations • Prepare solid waste & health care waste management master plans • Capacity building
Procurement	Goods: US\$3.1 million

Consulting services:	US\$1.6 million
Operating costs:	US\$0.2 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$3.1 million	% approved	61
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.7 million	% approved	14
Forecast Closing Date	August 2010	Delay (months)	8

Progress against indicators

MOEn to undertake policy analysis, revise its environmental law and regulations, acquire capacity to monitor air quality in 3 cities, and successfully launch awareness campaigns in selected schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICB contract for the supply of air quality monitoring stations (56% of the grant amount) has been cancelled. Four NCB packages have been issued, instead, for air quality analyzers. Evaluation of all bidding packages was completed, and the contracts have been awarded and signed. Two contracts for consultant services, valued at US\$1.4 million, were signed with the selected firm in November 2008. 	% of planned	40
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The installation of the 4 remaining air quality monitoring analyzers is expected to be completed by end-October 2009.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The difficulties in opening the letter of credit for the supply of the air quality monitoring stations, which accounts for 56% of the value of the grant, delayed project implementation significantly. The pace of implementation has improved now that the contracts have been awarded and signed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Electricity Reconstruction Project (TF057818/P087734)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Electricity Reconstruction Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Electricity (MOEI)				
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 project aims to help Iraq restore and improve electricity supply. The project includes an IDA Credit (US\$124 million) that finances the rehabilitation of the Hartha power plant, and a companion Iraq Trust Fund (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. The ITF-grant finances consultant support and training of Iraqi MOEI officials in the preparation of least cost reconstruction and expansion plans, feasibility studies and advisory services for future projects.				
Beneficiaries	The project aims to provide electricity to approximately 1 million households and grid-connected industrial consumers for a period of 20 years. The direct beneficiaries of the ITF grant are MOEI 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 MoEI'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 technical assistance to MOEI 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	<table> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$0.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting services:</td> <td>US\$3.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating costs:</td> <td>US\$1.0 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies:</td> <td>US\$1.0 million</td> </tr> </table>	Goods:	US\$0.5 million	Consulting services:	US\$3.5 million	Operating costs:	US\$1.0 million	Contingencies:	US\$1.0 million
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\$3.1 million	% approved	52
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.5 million	% approved	8
Forecast Closing Date	September 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank has invited the MOEI to discuss the terms of reference for technical assistance to the sector. • Projects under which hands-on training will be provided have been identified. • No progress has yet been made in finalizing a Training Program. 	% of planned	30
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

1. About US\$3 million has been committed for services related to the Hartha plant rehabilitation, which was signed in April 2009, after a long delay. MOEI requested that the World Bank provide technical assistance to support the development of a power generation master plans and electricity sector regulations. The World Bank is working closely with the PMT to finalize a Terms of Reference for consultant services to help MOEI develop a generation expansion master plan.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The major implementation impediments have been security issues and price increases, which delayed the signing of the rehabilitation contract (financed by IDA) and, therefore, the associated technical assistance (financed by the ITF).

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (TF053546/P087881)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR)				
Location	Erbil, Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala, Al-Muthanna, An Najaf, Al Qadisiyah, Salah Ad Din, As Sulaymaniyah, Wasit, Babylon, Ninawa				
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\$19 million				
Duration	48 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	December 2008
Project Description	The project aimed 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 intended to benefit around 153,500 rural inhabitants by improving irrigation, drainage, and water supply, and targeting improvement to about 89,000 hectares of irrigated areas.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Job creation is a specific project objective. The project aimed to create more than 20,000 job opportunities (about 181,000 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 • 20,400 jobs created • Improved capacity to manage rural water at MOWR
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 subprojects (in 14 governorates) addressing rural water needs • Capacity building
Procurement	Civil works: US\$16.2 million Goods: US\$ 2.2 million

Consulting Services & Institutional Strengthening: US\$ 0.6 million**Financial Data**

Funds Committed	US\$19.0 million	% approved	100
Funds Disbursed	US\$19.0 million	% approved	100
Closing Date	December 2008	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Employment creation	172,000 man days of employment created	% of planned	100
Beneficiaries of rural water projects	146,000 beneficiaries		103
Improved irrigated areas	88,000 hectares		101

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Twenty-two subprojects in 14 governorates have been completed.

The project created an estimated 172,000 man-days of local employment, improved approximately 89,000 hectares of irrigated areas, and benefited about 150,000 end beneficiaries. In addition, an average of 6-7 bidders per contract indicates that the project benefited from a competitive procurement environment.

To expand the scope and impact of this successful project, an additional grant of US\$26 million was approved in June 2008 and is currently under implementation.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The project is completed and closed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Supplement (TF091663/P109296)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation – Supplement				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR)				
Location	Erbil, Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Karbala, Al-Muthanna, An Najaf, Salah Ad Din, As Sulaymaniyah, Babylon, Ninuya				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>14030</i> Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation <i>31140</i> Agricultural water resources				
Compact Priority	<i>4.6.5</i> Carry out investment plans (Agriculture & Water Management) <i>4.4.1.5.2</i> Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services				
Project Cost	US\$27 million				
Duration	26 months				
Approval Date	April 2008	Effective Date	July 2008	Closing Date	June 2010
Project Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Supplemental Grant finances additional labor-intensive civil works to improve rural water supply and sanitation, and irrigation and drainage in order to expand the impact of the original project. The grant finances the rehabilitation of rural-water infrastructure, creates additional local employment, and introduces changes to improve project implementation by: (i) further decentralizing bid evaluation; (ii) enhancing community participation by engaging the end-beneficiaries in project preparation; and (iii) building the capacity of MOWR and its regional directorates.</p>				
Beneficiaries	The project will benefit more than 32,080 rural inhabitants by improving irrigation, drainage, and water supply, targeting improvements to about 23,277 hectares of irrigated areas.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Job creation is a specific project objective — the project will create about 14,000 job opportunities (about 107,700 work days in total).				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project employs a flexible and 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

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply and sanitation infrastructure constructed Irrigation and drainage canals constructed 10,000 jobs created Improved capacity to manage rural water at MOWR
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 to 15 subprojects (in 11 governorates) addressing rural water needs Capacity building
Procurement	Civil works: US\$21.25 million Goods: US\$ 4.00 million Operational Costs and TA: US\$ 1.10 million Unallocated: US\$ 0.65 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$18.81 million	% approved	69
Funds Disbursed	US\$5.0million	% approved	18
Forecast Closing Date	June 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment created (man-days) 	At least 54,000 man-days created or around 7,000 new job opportunities	% of planned	At least 50%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water-user end-beneficiaries. 	N/A		0

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The World Bank approved MOWR's request for additional grant of US\$1 million to scale-up ongoing project activities and to help the project to further meet its PDOs. The additional grant will finance 1 civil work subproject and the procurement of vehicles necessary to supervise activities in the field. It is estimated that an additional 1,000 beneficiaries will benefit from the project and will also create additional near-term jobs of around 4,500 man-days.

The project is progressing as planned:

Twelve out of a target of 15 civil work contracts are underway. The progress rates of the ongoing 12 contracts are on track. One of the 2 major equipment contracts has been signed, and the other major equipment contract is under evaluation.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The project benefits from being located in rural areas, which are less affected by security "hot spots". While the PMT is experienced, committed, and stable, it has recently become quite overloaded with work, which could potentially result in a deterioration of procurement management. Support from MOWR's high level management has been sought to further strengthen the PMT.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Banking Sector Reform Project (TF094193/P113337)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Banking Sector Reform Project				
Implementing Agency	Central Bank of Iraq (CBI)				
Location	N/A – Institutional Support/Nationwide				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	24010	Financial Policy and Administrative Management			
	24020	Monetary Institutions			
Compact Priority	4.3.3.1	Undertake specific measures to restructuring State-Owned Banks			
	4.3.3.2	Undertake specific measures to promote private banking			
Project Cost	US\$10 million				
Duration	20 months				
Approval Date	April 2009	Effective Date	April 2009	Closing Date	October 2010
Project Description	The project aims to support the Iraqi authorities in the implementation of Phase I of the “Iraq Banking Reform Strategy” (2008-2012) and its Action Plan, focusing on four main components: (i) institutional and operational restructuring of the two state-owned commercial banks; (ii) financial restructuring of the two state-owned commercial banks; (iii) strengthening the regulatory and supervisory functions of the Central Bank of Iraq; and (iv) project management, monitoring and evaluation.				
Beneficiaries	The project supports the Iraqi government to build a sound banking system, able to provide efficient financial services competitively. The immediate direct beneficiaries would be the two largest state-owned commercial banks—Rafidain Bank and Rasheed Bank—which account for more than 70 percent of the banking system. Ultimately, all Iraqi businesses and citizens will benefit from an improved banking system that can provide the resources needed for Iraq’s growth and offer good deposit and payment systems for businesses and households.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The donor community has been active in helping Iraq in restructuring the banking sector. The World Bank has been coordinating with all development partners involved in the banking reform, including the IMF, EU, US Treasury, and Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC). The IMF has taken the lead in monetary activities and rebuilding the capacity of CBI. The US has focused mainly on the restructuring and financial audits of the state-owned banks, and helping Iraq draft an operational restructuring plan. FSVC provides technical assistance to CBI to strengthen its internal operations. The World Bank chairs an “Iraq Banking Reform Donors Group”, to coordinate efforts, promote complementarity, and avoid overlap.

Project Development Objective

- Support Iraq’s implementation of Phase I of the Iraq Banking Sector Reform Strategy
- Strengthen the supervisory framework for financial intermediation

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New organizational structures for the two state-owned banks are adopted • Number of staff trained in each bank would reach at least 100 staff members • Compliance supervisory and regulatory framework (Basle Code Principles)
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for development of new organizational structures are completed, approved and adopted Training in bank operations provided 	
Procurement	Goods: US\$0.35 million Consultants' Services and Training: US\$8.40million Incremental Operating Expenses: US\$0.75 million Unallocated: US\$0.50 million	

Financial Data

Funds Committed	0	% approved	0
Funds Disbursed	0	% approved	0
Forecast Closing Date	October 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Improvement in functioning of the two state-owned commercial banks, evident in the increase in loan-to-GDP ratios from 4% in June 2006 to 6% in October 2010.		% of planned	
Build-up in provision levels at the two state-owned commercial banks for new loans, reflected in the reserves-to-NPLs ratios, rising from 10% in June 2006 to 20% in October 2010.			
Capital adequacy ratio in line with prudential regulations, reaching up to 4% by October 2010.			
Number of staff trained to do bank operation			

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

In July 2009, an Iraqi delegation led by the Deputy Governor of Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) participated in a field visit to state-owned banks in Egypt (the Egyptian Banking Institute and the Central Bank of Egypt), which have undergone institutional, operational and financial restructuring with similar restrictions.

Some progress has been made with regard to the organizational structure and IT infrastructure of the two state-owned commercial banks, Rasheed Bank and Rafidain Bank. On financial restructuring, the main focus is to improve financing and accounting. The CBI is continuing its efforts to strengthen its supervisory and regulatory authority.

Major Implementation Obstacles

No significant implementation obstacles are reported.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Public Financial Management (TF094552/TF094654 – P110862)
September 2009**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Public Financial Management Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance (MOF) World Bank				
Location	N/A – Institutional Support/Nationwide				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	15120 Public Sector Financial Management				
Compact Priority	<p><i>4.1.2.B1</i> Develop and implement legislation and build institutions to improve Public Financial Management</p> <p><i>4.1.2.B2</i> Achieve an integrated and comprehensive budget and increase strategic content</p> <p><i>4.1.2.B3</i> Establish and implement procedures and regulations to improve budget reliability and accountability</p> <p><i>4.1.2.C1</i> Pass and implement legislation and regulations, build and operationalize institutions for public procurement</p>				
Project Cost	US\$18 million: US\$16 million MOF-implemented grant US\$2 million World Bank-executed technical assistance				
Duration	46 months				
Approval Date	June 2009	Effective Date	July 2009	Closing Date	June 2013
Project Description	The project supports the ongoing public financial management (PFM) reform process, including strengthening budget management, improving public financial reporting and control, strengthening public procurement, and establishing the tools, systems and institutions required for effective PFM capacity development.				
Beneficiaries	The main direct beneficiaries are the Ministries of Finance, and Oil, as well as some of the spending units which are involved in piloting new processes. By improving the performance of public finances, the project has the potential of broad national benefit.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project is closely coordinated with other donors in the country who are active in the area of PFM, particularly the IMF, DfID and the US Department of the Treasury. As part of project implementation, the MOF will convene regular donor coordination meetings to track progress toward the implementation of the PFM Action Plan, and solicit inputs from other donors.

Project Development Objective

- Support the Government of Iraq's efforts to develop a more effective, accountable and transparent public financial management

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed sector strategies • Investment preparation procedure • Budget call circular design • Budget preparation manual and procedures
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector specific standard bidding documents • Procurement information monitoring system • Cash release system design • Commitment control system design • Financial reporting procedures improvements • Internal MOF Network • Training curricula
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and on-the-job capacity building to the staffs of the budget, accounting and economic directorates of MOF, the procurement department of the MOPDC, and the finance and investment departments of the spending units involved • Workshops, seminars, training courses and conferences
Procurement	Goods: US\$ 0.1 million Consultants' Services and Training: US\$14.0million Incremental Operating Expenses: US\$ 0.3 million Technical Assistance: US\$ 2.0 million Unallocated: US\$ 1.6 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	0	% approved	0
Funds Disbursed	0	% approved	0
Forecast Closing Date	June 2013	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Capital budget execution up by 10%	Detailed sector strategies completed	% of planned	
Outstanding cash balances at spending units as share of budget down by 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash release system design • Commitment control system design • Financial reporting procedures improvements • Internal MOF Network (IT) 		
50% of contracts above threshold awarded competitively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector specific standard bidding documents • Procurement information monitoring system 		
MO F training institute operational	Training curricula developed		

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project became effective in July 2009. The PMT has been appointed, and is preparing the procurement documents for the large consultant contracts.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The World Bank and MOF teams are working together closely following the bombing of the MOF premises on August 19, 2009 to utilize project funds, within the scope of the project agreement, to urgently procure key equipment that will enable MOF to return to normal functionality.