

**International Development Association
Third Emergency Education Project (C41280/P096234)
June 2010**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Third Emergency Education Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education (MOE)				
Location	Al Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Al Basrah, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala, Maysan, Al Muthanna, Al Najaf, Ninawa, Al Qadisiyah, Salah Ad Din, Al Ta'Mim, Wasit				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>11110</i>	Education policy and administrative management			
	<i>11120</i>	Education facilities and training			
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.1</i>	Design and carry out specific policy reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals			
	<i>4.4.1.2.1</i>	Undertake specific measures to promote continuous education for competitive skills and equal opportunities in the labor market			
	<i>4.4.1.3.1</i>	Achieve universal access to basic education			
Project Cost	SDR69.1 million (approximately US\$100 million at time of approval)				
Duration	68 months				
Approval Date	November 2005	Effective Date	October 2007	Closing Date	June 2013
Project Description	The project aims to assist the MOE in its efforts to alleviate overcrowding in both primary and secondary schools through the design and construction of prototype schools; and to strengthen the planning and management capacity of the MOE and the Directorates of Education (DOEs) in school construction and maintenance. The project will also help MOE improve the quality of education provided to Iraqi children through providing in-service teacher training and curriculum improvement.				
Beneficiaries	The project will directly benefit approximately 33,600 primary and secondary students.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Local contractors will carry out construction works – an estimated 1,047,000 days of labor. Consulting services (design and supervision) are estimated to generate approximately 60,400 days of work. Indirect labor will increase where building materials are purchased from local manufacturing firms.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

Several international agencies have supported education in Iraq since May 2003, with the US as the major bilateral partner. Donor support in education has included a wide range of activities mostly designed to facilitate the early resumption of schooling. Bilateral support has largely been channeled through the two IRFFI Iraq Trust Funds (ITF), with major supporters of education being EC, Japan, UK and Canada. UNDG ITF projects amounting to US\$80 million have covered a wide range of aspects of education, including rehabilitation of schools, and provision of supplies, equipment and capacity building. World Bank ITF financed projects, with a value of \$106 million, have focused on emergency textbook printing for 2004/5, school rehabilitation and construction, and capacity building.

Project Development Objective

Assist the MOE to reduce school overcrowding and strengthen its capacity to improve quality of teaching and curricula

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 schools constructed • Manual for school design developed • School mapping system operational
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customized training program for Curricula Developers completed, and curricula developers trained • Customized training materials for teacher training developed • 6,000 newly recruited teachers trained
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School construction • Teacher training • Technical assistance and capacity building activities
Procurement ^{1/}	Civil Works: US\$76.5 million Goods: US\$13.6 million Consultants' Services: US\$ 7.6 million Training: US\$ 1.5 million Operating Costs: US\$ 1.3 million Unallocated: US\$ 4.5 million

^{1/} The total estimated costs in US\$ are based on the current SDR/US\$ exchange rate of SDR1 = US\$1.52 as of May 19, 2009. Hence, the total World Bank financing is estimated at US\$105 million instead of US\$100 million at the time of negotiations in 2005.

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$0.3 million	% approved	0.3
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.2 million	% approved	0.2
Forecast Closing Date	June 2013	Delay (months)	5

Progress against indicators

Reduction in the number of schools with multiple shifts	Not yet measurable	% of planned	N/A
% of the 60,000 recently recruited teachers that have received satisfactory training delivered by the trainers prepared by the project	Not yet measurable		N/A
Curricula developers successfully produce selected curricula elements, using modern approaches, at the end of training	Not yet measurable		N/A

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

In light of the GOI's interest in improving the quality of education in Iraq, and delays in implementing the project, the project was restructured in June 2009. The main changes as a result of the restructuring are: (i) reduction in the number of schools from 82 to 48 to accommodate increased construction costs; (ii) support to strengthening MOE's capacity to design modern curricula and apply new pedagogies; and (iii) adjustment of the implementation arrangements in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation.

Some progress has been achieved in the past several months. For the Phase I construction, 11 tenders (for 13 schools) were launched in early 2010, and 9 contracts (for 11 schools) have now received World Bank 'no objection', representing a value of US\$15.8 million. In order to accelerate construction activities, it was agreed during the May 2010 supervision mission to merge Phases II and III which include 38 sites.

Component 1.2 (School Mapping and School Standards and Design Manual) is now progressing, with initiation of selection of consultants, and the formation of evaluation committees. Component 2 (Teacher Training and Curriculum Development) is also beginning to progress, with selection of consultants now underway. It was agreed during the May mission to appoint focal points in the PMT to provide oversight of the progress in Component 1.2 and Component 2.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Main risks include (i) capacity issues in MOE; (ii) weakness in contract management; and (iii) scarcity of suitable land in populated areas to be used for schools. The project is three months behind the implementation schedule agreed during the June 2009 restructuring, but significant progress in awarding contracts for 13 of the planned 15 schools under Phase I.

International Development Association
Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project (C42120/P087735)
June 2010

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Construction and Housing (State Commission for Roads and Bridges (SCRB), Ministry of Construction and Housing) Kurdistan Regional Government – General Directorate for Roads and Bridges ((KRG-GDRB), Ministry of Construction and Housing)				
Location	3 Northern Governorates (4 components) in Kurdistan (<i>Arbil, Dahuk, As Sulaymaniyah</i>) 15 Central and Southern Governorates (5 components) in central and southern Iraq (<i>Al Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Al Basrah, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala, Maysan Al Muthanna, An Najaf, Ninawa, Al Qadisiyah, Salah Ad Din, At Ta’Mim, Wasit</i>)				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	21020 Road transport				
Compact Priority	4.4.1.1 Emergency operation to improve condition of road assets and restore services				
Project Cost	SDR93.2 million (approximately US\$135 million at time of approval)				
Duration	56 months				
Approval Date	June 2006	Effective Date	October 2007	Closing Date	June 2012
Project Description	The project aims to help improve the condition of the road network by rehabilitating highly damaged segments of the country’s highway and rural road networks, reestablishing critical river crossings, and restoring the capacity to manage and maintain the road network.				
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries include individuals traveling in personal vehicles and passengers of public and private bus transport, as well as commercial freight transport which plays a vital part in Iraq’s economy. A survey done in 2004 showed that some 15 million passengers traveled between Governorates, including to the religious centers of Karbala and Najaf during holy festivities. Road rehabilitation will also improve road safety, which is in a deplorable state at present.				
Near Term Employment Creation	A considerable number of jobs will be created during road works by local contractors; the number of jobs will be reported once all contracts are awarded.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The rehabilitation of Iraq’s highway and rural road infrastructure has not been addressed due to the huge financing gap in the sector and the limited donor involvement. As a result, there is need for substantial financing to address road transport bottlenecks and other inefficiencies in the sector. The World Bank has the resources and experience to support new road sector operations, and to complement investments financed through the national budget. The World Bank is also in a position to share international best practices based on its considerable experience with transport infrastructure projects and institution building in conflict-affected areas.

Project Development Objective

- Improve critical transport infrastructure
- Increase transport network management capacity

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major roads, village roads, and bridges rehabilitated
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity at Ministry of Housing and Construction to manage road networks 										
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation works Technical assistance and capacity building activities 										
Procurement ^{1/}	<table> <tr> <td>Works:</td> <td>US\$123.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$ 1.9 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultant Services:</td> <td>US\$ 9.0 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incremental Operating Costs:</td> <td>US\$ 0.5 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated:</td> <td>US\$ 8.4 million</td> </tr> </table>	Works:	US\$123.5 million	Goods:	US\$ 1.9 million	Consultant Services:	US\$ 9.0 million	Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.5 million	Unallocated:	US\$ 8.4 million
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Goods:	US\$ 1.9 million										
Consultant Services:	US\$ 9.0 million										
Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.5 million										
Unallocated:	US\$ 8.4 million										

^{1/} The total estimated costs in US\$ are based on the current SDR/US\$ exchange rate of SDR1 = US\$1.54 as of February 16, 2010, the date the restructuring/reallocation was approved by RVP. Hence, the total World Bank financing is estimated at US\$143.3 million instead of US\$135 million at the time of negotiations in 2006.

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$75.9 million	% approved	56
Funds Disbursed	US\$58.5 million	% approved	43
Forecast Closing Date	June 2012	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Improved capacity both at SCRB and KRG-GDRB measured by the development of road asset management tools and their effective use.	Not yet measurable	% of planned	N/A
Percentage of population in targeted villages with access to an all-weather road	Not yet measurable		N/A
Average reduction on time required to reach markets / services	Not yet measurable		N/A

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Overall, the project is progressing satisfactorily and will likely meet its objectives. For the components in the Central and Southern Governorates, the following are the latest achievements: (i) about 40 km of main roads are completed and commissioned; (ii) about 34 km are under implementation; (iii) about 41 km of main road rehabilitation contracts are being awarded; (iv) prequalification process for the Um Qasr-Az Zubair dual carriageway has started and when rehabilitated would add another 82 km for a total of 184 km; (v) two village access roads are under construction for a total of 40 km; and (vi) a total of four bridges of a total length of almost 610 km are under construction. The selection process for consulting firms for works supervision and capacity building is still underway.

For components in the Northern Governorates, the new carriageway from Erbil to Altun Kopri has been completed as of -June 2010. All village access road contracts totaling 81.5 km were completed in November 2009.

The bidding documents for Um Qasr-Az Zubair road will soon be launched. Once the Um Zubair-Qasr highway is awarded, it is expected that the Credit will be 100% committed.

About 68,000 person-days of employment has been generated and close to 300 villages and communities will have access to these all weather roads.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The main risks and obstacles to implementation are the unstable security situation in some areas of the country, the need to increase staffing and empowerment of the PMT in Baghdad, the limited capacity of the construction industry, and the lack of qualified consulting firms for works supervision and for provision of overall technical assistance activities. The World Bank has taken measures to ensure adequate project supervision, especially with regard to procurement, physical verification and fiduciary aspects. The GOI has committed to provide (and is providing) SCRB with the necessary means and support to help facilitate implementation of components in the Northern Governorates.

International Development Association
Dokan and Derbandikhan Emergency Hydropower Project (C42490/P099059)
June 2010

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Dokan and Derbandikhan Emergency Hydropower Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Electricity (MOEL) of the KRG				
Location	Arbil, Dahuk, As Sulaymaniyah				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	23065 Hydro-electric power plants				
Compact Priority	4.4.1 Delivering basic services 4.5 Energy (Oil, Gas and Electricity)				
Project Cost	SDR26.9 million (approximately US\$40 million at time of approval)				
Duration	38 months				
Approval Date	December 2006	Effective Date	October 2007	Closing Date	December 2010
Project Description	The project aims to: (i) alleviate the power supply shortfall in the Kurdistan Region through urgent repair work of the Dokan and Derbandikhan hydropower plants; (ii) strengthen the capacity of the local operational staff; and (iii) prepare the rehabilitation of the two plants to restore their original capacity of 400 and 249 MW, respectively.				
Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of the Kurdistan Region (about 490,000 households) will benefit from increased reliability and capacity of power supply. Ultimately, the rehabilitation of the two hydropower plants will benefit the entire country because they feed into the national grid and will strengthen its performance.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Employment creation is not an objective of the project. The majority of the works will be carried out by international firms, though there may be some small-scale local subcontracting.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The project will finance urgent repairs at the Dokan and Derbandikhan hydropower plants and prepare for the subsequent rehabilitation of these plants. Despite the relatively large amounts of financing for infrastructure from bilateral donors, there remains a significant financing gap for electricity rehabilitation and development in Iraq. The World Bank is in a position to share international experiences and best practices based on its considerable international experience with infrastructure reconstruction projects and institutional building in conflict-affected areas (including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ethiopia, West Bank and Gaza, and Afghanistan).

Project Development Objective

- Provide reliable power supply to the Kurdistan Region
- Prepare for the reconnection to the national grid for increased power supply nationwide

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dokan and Derbandikhan power stations functioning • Comprehensive rehabilitation plan prepared
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs of Dokan and Derbandikhan power stations • Assessment of Rehabilitation Needs • Environmental Assessment • Dam safety and engineering

Procurement	Works:	US\$30.2million
	Goods:	US\$ 0.2 million
	Consultant Services and Training:	US\$ 5.3 million
	Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.3 million
	Unallocated:	US\$ 4.0 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$32.8 million	% approved	82
Funds Disbursed	US\$8.5 million	% approved	21
Forecast Closing Date	December 2010	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Power production capacity increased at Dokan	Owner's Engineer contracted. All Contracts awarded and works underway	% of planned	25
Power production capacity increased at Derbandikhan	Owner's Engineer contracted. Almost all Contracts awarded and works underway		25
Operational problems, in particular cavitation, resolved at Derbandikhan	Rehabilitation reports provided outlining further rehabilitation requirements.		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Significant progress has been made in procurement and contracting with almost all contracts finalized. Total commitments have increased from US\$6.5 million in June 2009 to about US\$32 million and disbursements now stand at US\$8.5 million. As a result of further investigation into the extent of rehabilitation required, and identification of additional spares and equipment requirements, a number of change orders on the rehabilitation contracts have now been identified. At this stage, it is expected that the Credit will need to be extended by 20 - 22 months to allow for completion of all works, but that this will not require additional financing. Terms of reference have been completed for the development of Dam Emergency Preparedness Plans for the two hydro power plants and a consultant to undertake these is now being recruited.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Institutional capacity issues within the PMT initially impeded project implementation. However, progress was made as the PMT gained capacity through training in World Bank procurement and financial management guidelines and procedures, as well as the provision of the necessary consultant's services.

International Development Association
Emergency Electricity Reconstruction Project (C42890/P087734)
June 2010

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Emergency Electricity Reconstruction Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Electricity (MOEI)				
Location	Al Basrah				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	23020 Power generation / non-renewable sources				
Compact Priority	4.4.1 Delivering basic services 4.5 Energy (Oil, Gas and Electricity)				
Project Cost	SDR82.5 million (approximately US\$124 million at time of approval)				
Duration	42 months				
Approval Date	March 2007	Effective Date	December 2007	Closing Date	June 2011
Project Description	The project aims to: (i) alleviate the power supply shortfall by restoring the base load generation capacity of the Hartha Power Plant Units 2 and 3 to 400 MW; and (ii) strengthen in-house capacity for improved power system planning and fuel supply in Iraq.				
Beneficiaries	The project expects to provide electricity to approximately 1 million households and grid-connected industrial consumers for a period of 20 years.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Employment creation is not an objective of the project. The majority of the works will be carried out by international firms, although there may be some small-scale local subcontracting.				

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.

Project Development Objective

- Alleviate power supply shortfall in the Basra region
- Improve national power supply management

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Units 2 and 3 of Hartha power plant restored • Increased capacity to manage power sector 										
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation works at Hartha power plant • Technical assistance and capacity building activities 										
Procurement	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Works:</td> <td>US\$110.9 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$ 4.0 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultant Services and Training:</td> <td>US\$ 5.0 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incremental Operating Costs:</td> <td>US\$ 0.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated:</td> <td>US\$ 4.0 million</td> </tr> </table>	Works:	US\$110.9 million	Goods:	US\$ 4.0 million	Consultant Services and Training:	US\$ 5.0 million	Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.1 million	Unallocated:	US\$ 4.0 million
Works:	US\$110.9 million										
Goods:	US\$ 4.0 million										
Consultant Services and Training:	US\$ 5.0 million										
Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.1 million										
Unallocated:	US\$ 4.0 million										

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$124 million	% approved	100
Funds Disbursed	US\$6.7 million	% approved	5
Forecast Closing Date	June 2011	Delay (months)	0

Progress against indicators

Restore original capacity of units 2 and 3 of Hartha power plant	Hartha Rehabilitation Contract is effective allowing commencement of works	% of planned	5
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

After over a year of negotiations with Techno Prom Export (TPE), a Russian company, the main Hartha Rehabilitation contract was signed on April 9, 2009. Project implementation is now underway, with the Contractor progressively mobilizing to the Hartha power station site. The MOEI has requested an extension to the closing date for this Credit to cover the term of its contract with TPE, and the World Bank is now processing this request.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The delay in signing the contract with TPE was the main reason for the unsatisfactory rating for the project. The signing of this contract on April 9, 2009 was a major milestone in improving the implementation status of the project. Project implementation is underway with the Contractor now mobilizing staff to site.

International Development Association
Emergency Water Supply Project (C44090/P094650)
June 2010

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Emergency Water Supply Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MOMPW)				
Location	Ghammas, Al-Nasr, Wasit, Maimona				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>14020</i> Water supply and sanitation (large systems)				
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.5.2</i> Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services (water / sanitation, housing)				
Project Cost	SDR66.5 million (approximately US\$109.5 million at time of approval)				
Duration	51 months				
Approval Date	June 2008	Effective Date	September 2009	Closing Date	December 2013
Project Description	The project addresses the urgent needs for safe and adequate supply of water to nearly 250,000 people in Ghammas, Al-Nasr, Wasit and Maimona cities and surrounding areas. The project includes the upgrading and replacing of water supply and distribution schemes. The project also provides support to MMPW to improve its capacity to plan, manage and supervise project implementation as well as operation and maintenance through capacity building and training of the Ministry staff.				
Beneficiaries	250,000 people in Ghammas, Al-Nasr, Wasit and Maimona cities and surrounding areas.				
Near Term Employment Creation	Employment creation is not an objective of the project.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The total needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction of water supply and sanitation facilities are estimated to be about US\$6 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

The principal objective of the project is to improve the quality and quantity of water supply in four priority governorates through rehabilitating and upgrading water supply and distribution schemes. Other secondary objectives of the project are to begin modestly and flexibly engaging the government on issues of a sustainable policy framework for the water sector and to continue the programs of capacity building and training.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality and quantity of water supplied to 4 governorates • Strengthen the capacity of the sector to plan, operate and manage assets • Engage the GOI on developing a sustainable policy framework for the sector
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate and upgrade Ghammas water supply and distribution schemes • Rehabilitate and upgrade Al-Nasr water supply and distribution schemes • Rehabilitate and upgrade Wasit water supply and distribution schemes • Rehabilitate and upgrade Maimona water supply and distribution schemes 										
Procurement	<table> <tr> <td>Works:</td> <td>US\$91.16 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$ 0.10 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultant Services and Training:</td> <td>US\$ 5.89 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incremental Operating Costs:</td> <td>US\$ 0.49 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated:</td> <td>US\$11.86 million</td> </tr> </table>	Works:	US\$91.16 million	Goods:	US\$ 0.10 million	Consultant Services and Training:	US\$ 5.89 million	Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.49 million	Unallocated:	US\$11.86 million
Works:	US\$91.16 million										
Goods:	US\$ 0.10 million										
Consultant Services and Training:	US\$ 5.89 million										
Incremental Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.49 million										
Unallocated:	US\$11.86 million										

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$74.9 million	% approved	68
Funds Disbursed	US\$14.7 million	% approved	13
Forecast Closing Date	December 2013	Delay (months)	2

Progress against indicators

Water treatment plants and water distribution systems in Ghammas, Al-Nasr, Wasit and Maimona are completed and operational.	3 contracts have started; and one in bidding stage	% of planned	N/A
Construction supervision consultants are employed to supervise the works contracts.	2 consultancy service contract signed; and one proposal under evaluation		N/A
About 100 Iraqis have been trained in various aspects of water supply and sanitation operations.	Training and capacity building program is ongoing		N/A

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The project became effective on September 17, 2009, after long delays in the Government's process to ratify the credit. Implementation progress to date is less than expected. The PMT was advised to monitor the situation over the coming quarter and take the necessary measures to speed up the progress.

Due to currency exchange fluctuations, the IDA Credit is worth only US\$101 million versus US\$109.5 million as of the signing date of the Credit Agreement, hence a loss of around US\$8.5 million. As of June 30, 2010, total contract commitments (contracts signed) amounted to US\$74 million. There are three more works packages and two consultancy services yet to be tendered for an estimated total amount of about US\$32 million. The World Bank discussed with the PMT alternative options to finance the loss resulting from the SDR variation against the US Dollar and the variation arising from the excess of commitments over planned figures. The PMT should in turn discuss with the MMPW the terms of co-financing of the distribution network in Wasit and Maimona.

Major Implementation Obstacles

While security remains an issue, the lack of institutional capacity has had a greater impact on project implementation and progress. The World Bank team continues to provide all support possible; the team conducts frequent audio conferences with the PMT in addition to quarterly supervision missions, training workshops. 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.