

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund**  
**Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project (TF054455/P087910)**  
**December 2009**

**Project Summary Sheet**

<b>Title</b>	Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project				
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW)				
<b>Location</b>	<i>Water Supply / Sanitation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arbil, Karbala (Karbala &amp; Al-Hussayniyah), Maysan, Al Muthanna</li> </ul> <i>Urban Reconstruction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arbil, Karbala</li> </ul>				
<b>Sector code (OECD DAC)</b>	<i>14020</i> Water supply and sanitation (large systems) <i>43030</i> Urban development and management				
<b>Compact Priority</b>	4.4.1.5.2 Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services (water / sanitation, housing)				
<b>Project Cost</b>	US\$110 million				
<b>Duration</b>	84 months				
<b>Approval Date</b>	December 2004	<b>Effective Date</b>	December 2004	<b>Closing Date</b>	December 2011
<b>Project Description</b>	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.				
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	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.				
<b>Near Term Employment Creation</b>	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

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

## Financial Data

<b>Funds Committed</b>	US\$93.4 million	<b>% approved</b>	85
<b>Funds Disbursed</b>	US\$53.8 million	<b>% approved</b>	49
<b>Forecast Closing Date</b>	December 2011	<b>Delay (months)</b>	0

## 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)	<b>% of planned</b>	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)	<b>% of planned</b>	N/A

## Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The progress of work is improving but remains slow and the project continues to experience delays in implementation. The Al-Majar water supply component, the first component to be operational, benefits about 25,000 people. In October 2009, the Al Samawa water supply system was the second component to be completed, and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January 2010. These two components serve about 300,000 people.

## **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.