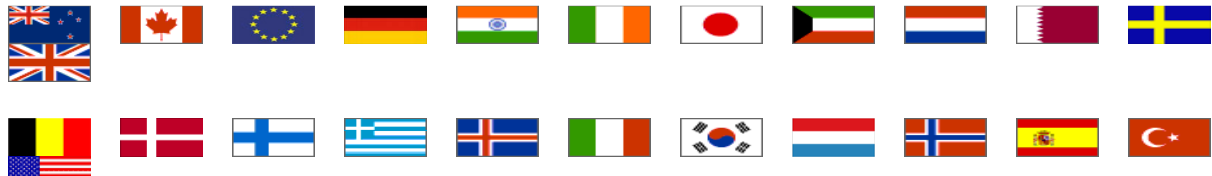




INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND FACILITY FOR IRAQ
WORLD BANK IRAQ TRUST FUND
PROGRESS REPORT



IRFFI DONOR COMMITTEE MEETING
BAGHDAD, IRAQ – JANUARY 18, 2012



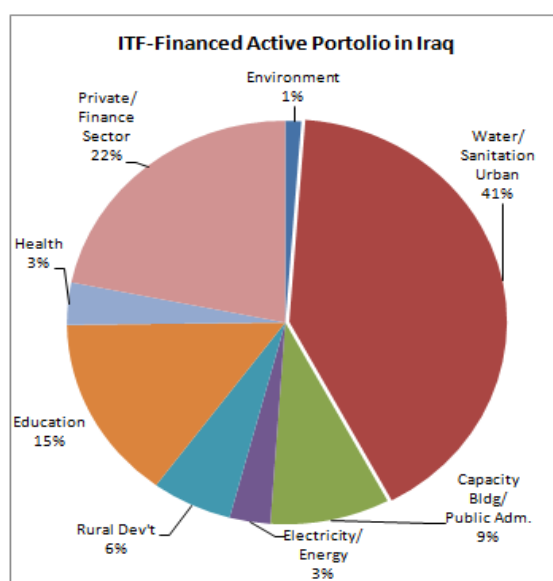
WORLD BANK IRAQ TRUST FUND

Progress Report IRFFI Donor Committee Meeting Baghdad, Iraq – January 18, 2012

STATUS OF THE WORLD BANK IRAQ TRUST FUND

- 1. The World Bank, as Administrator of the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund (ITF), has agreed to furnish an annual status report describing the contributions, disbursements, and implementation progress of financed operations to the contributing donors of the ITF.** This report provides an interim update for the IRFFI Donor Committee Meeting in Baghdad (January 2012), covering the period from January 2011 to December 2011.
- 2. There have been no changes in donor contributions to the ITF since the Status Report to Donors dated December 31, 2010 – 17 donors have deposited US\$494.4 million into the ITF.** Table 1 (Annex 1) shows the status of donor pledges, commitments, and deposits as of December 31, 2011.
- 3. As of December 31, 2011, the ITF had financed 26 projects valued at US\$532.4 million, exceeding donor contributions by US\$38 million and committing 108% of donor deposits to projects.** Investment income provided the incremental funding needed to finance additional project grants.
- 4. ITF projects focus on helping the Government of Iraq (GOI) strengthen its institutional capacity to deliver services, utilize its resources in an efficient and transparent manner, and implement key reforms.** ITF grants finance textbooks, schools, pharmaceuticals and health clinics, improved safety nets, water supply and sanitation, irrigation and drainage, electricity, environmental management, private sector development, and banking and public finance management reform efforts. The ITF also finances technical assistance to help strengthen Iraqi institutions, develop baseline poverty data, and improve social safety net targeting mechanisms.
- 5. Six out of 26 ITF-financed projects have been successfully completed.** The *First Capacity Building Project* (US\$2.5 million) which closed in August 2004 financed various workshops and training for Iraqi authorities to equip them to implement international programs of support and to play a leading role in the reconstruction process. The *Textbook Provision Project* (US\$38.8 million) closed in December 2006. It delivered 82 million textbooks against a target of 69 million. The *Community Infrastructure Project* (US\$19 million) closed in December 2008, after financing 22 subprojects which improved 89,000 hectares of irrigated land, benefitted over 150,000 farmers, and created over 172,000 days of employment. The *Marshlands School Construction Project* (US\$5.2 million) which closed in June 2009 financed the construction of 30 new small schools in the Southern Marshlands area of Iraq. The *Emergency Health Rehabilitation Project* (US\$25 million), which closed in February 2010, financed the rehabilitation of 9 emergency units, construction of a drug storage warehouse in Baghdad, procurement of pharmaceuticals worth US\$1.7 million, training of 48 doctors and 60 nurses in acute trauma care, and training of 22 MOH doctors in emergency preparedness management. The *Disabilities Project* (US\$16.8 million), which closed in December 2010, financed the construction of 6 new rehabilitation centers, the procurement and distribution of medical aids, and training of rehabilitation physicians, physiotherapists and workshop technicians.
- 6. The current portfolio comprises 20 active projects, valued at US\$426.4 million, of which six are Technical Assistance (TA) projects executed by the World Bank at Government request**

(totaling US\$27.6 million) and 14 are recipient-executed operations (amounting to US\$398.8 million). The following chart illustrates the distribution of projects by sector. Annex 2 includes the Quarterly Project Summary Sheets (henceforth to be prepared bi-annually, given the current steady state of implementation of the ITF, which closes in December, 2013), which provide status updates on the individual projects as of October, 2011.



7. Overall (Table 2, Annex 1), the ITF is valued at US\$575.6 million – US\$494.4 million in donor deposits plus US\$81.2 million of investment income. Of this total, US\$532.4 million have been committed through grant agreements with Iraqi agencies. US\$45.2 million were allocated to cover costs for project preparation and supervision, trust fund management, and administration fees over the life of the ITF through December 31, 2013. US\$1.3 million were refunded to the European Commission (EC) due to unused fund balances from the First Capacity Building Project which closed in August 2004. Although available resources under Table 2 indicate a negative balance of –US\$3.2 million, the ITF is expected to close by December 31, 2013, with a positive balance as a result of expected earnings from investment income and unspent balances returned to the Trust Fund by closed projects.

8. With regard to recipient-executed projects, commitments (the value of signed contracts) and disbursements (actual expenditures for goods, services, etc.) continue to increase. Between December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011, project commitments increased by US\$37.7 million, and project disbursements by US\$36.4 million. As of December 31, 2011, commitments totaled US\$456.9 million (about 91 percent of the grant amount), and disbursements totaled US\$393.8 million (about 78 percent of the grant amount). Table 3 provides the progress over time of procurement and disbursement of projects implemented by Iraqi agencies while Table 4 provides the status of grant commitments by project.

9. As of December 31, 2011, total costs for management of the trust fund, administration fees, and external audits were about US\$4.8 million. Projections indicate that cost recovery charges for

project preparation, appraisal and supervision, trust fund administration and fees over the life of the ITF will total about US\$45.2 million, or about 9% of the value of the fund.

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

10. **As in previous years, training and capacity building proceeded apace in 2011.** The following workshops were financed: (1) a workshop focusing on Iraq's telecom sector; (ii) a re-engagement workshop on Procurement; (iii) a Budget Strategy workshop; and (iv) an Iraq Business Community Procurement Workshop.

11. **Improving project performance was an important keynote of portfolio implementation in 2011,** given that the weaknesses that constrained the portfolio in previous years continued to be experienced. The Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) held in Beirut in June focused among others on the need to step up capacity building, integrate monitoring and evaluation in all projects, incorporating projects into the national budget, and addressing challenges relating to low disbursements and implementation of Designated Accounts and E-signatures. A CPPR Action Plan for moving ahead on these areas was the subject of the 6th meeting in August 2011 of the Joint Portfolio Oversight Committee (JPOC) and there have since been important breakthroughs on some of these fronts (Das, E-signatures, the tax issue), and government directives on addressing others (M&E, capacity building, incorporating projects into the budget, etc.). Over the course of 2011, Iraq had the distinction of being ranked among the top 10 countries in the use of E-signatures. A course on contract management and administration is planned for March 2012 to address an inveterate problem of the World Bank's Iraq portfolio.

12. **There were two additions to the ITF portfolio in 2011:** The Second Emergency Assistance Program for Primary Health Care in the Southern Iraqi Marshlands (US\$1.2 million), building on and scaling up the activities of the closed Emergency Assistance Program for Primary Health Care funded through the Post-conflict Fund; and the Rationalization of the Universal Public Distribution System Technical Assistance Project (US\$3 million), which is providing technical assistance to the Iraqi Government in rationalizing the universal Public Distribution System (PDS).

13. 2011 also saw the completion or initiation of the restructurings of the following projects: Education Sector TA, Private Sector Development, Social Protection, KRG Emergency Health Response, Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation, and Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation. These restructurings have mostly been occasioned by the need to extend project closings to catch up on implementation delays or commit savings realized to new activities (Baghdad Water Supply), leaving project development objectives (PDO) unchanged.

14. In June 2011, at the request of the Iraqi authorities, the World Bank closed the Interim Office for Iraq in Amman and missions are increasingly being conducted in Baghdad.

15. The independent review of the World Bank ITF portfolio by GHK has been completed though the review report is going through a final review prior to circulation. The main lessons underscored include the following:

- the advantages of multi-donor trust funds in facilitating timely and coordinated disbursements to address emergency needs, unconstrained by ideological or political differences;
- the importance of active donor involvement in the management of multi-donor trust funds, a condition the reviewers felt was not always met in Iraq;
- the need to accord as much importance to accountability for results as for implementation, and to establish and systematically monitor progress toward a smart results framework;
- the expedience of simplicity in execution;

- the importance of a field presence;
- the limitations of the World Bank's remote management approach;
- the importance of consultations with beneficiaries; and
- the need for tolerance of initial failures.

KEY PROJECT SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

16. **Implementation of the Emergency Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project (US\$110 million) has improved** although it is still slow overall largely on account of lack of institutional capacity, low capacity for decision-making and weak follow-up of contracts. The rehabilitation and upgrading of Karbala Water Supply and Sewerage System is about 80% complete. With regard to the upgrading of water supply in Beiji, the contract has been awarded and work progress is currently at 24%. The upgrading of the Al Hussainia Water Supply System is in progress but is facing serious delays. Remaining works under the urban rehabilitation and upgrading of the Badawa Water Supply System, including water systems and storm water, roads and concrete pavements, were completed in September 2010, and the system is currently operational.

17. **Under the Emergency Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation Project (US\$65 million)**, all works contracts in Al Zafaranyeh Water Supply and Sadr City sewer systems have been completed except for one contract in Sector 48-Sadr City. A new goods contract will be awarded once the project closing date is extended as already requested.

18. Good progress has been made to date by the **Banking Sector Reform Project (US\$10 million)** towards the objectives of the GOI's comprehensive five year Banking Reform Strategy. The PMT has made progress in the implementation of the four components of the Project despite the complex situation on the ground. The institutional, operational and financial restructuring of the two state-owned commercial banks has been moving smoothly, as reflected in the capacity building of its management and core banking staff, as well as in the settling of non-performing loans (NPLs). Regarding the strengthening of the regulatory and supervisory functions of the CBI, a training workshop is being prepared by the PMU to explain to the CBI – Supervision Department the new regulations that have been discussed and will start to be enforced. Moreover, training for strengthening the supervision of CBI with the Egyptian Banking Institute has been completed.

19. The Iraq **Public Finance Management Project** (\$18 million), which started in July 2009, is half-way into its implementation and urgently needs to generate greater implementation momentum and step up disbursements. Against the project cost of US\$16 million, only \$446,000 (less than 3 %) has been disbursed so far. During the past 8-10 weeks, there has been a significant progress in terms of signing consultants' contracts, because of which commitments have risen to \$6.92 million (43 % of the project cost). After taking into account the ongoing planned procurement process, a maximum of US \$ 2.73 million (17 % of project cost) can be further committed in the next few months. An amount of US\$6.35 million (39 %) is still unplanned/unallocated. It is planned to use this amount toward the introduction of a Financial Management Information System (IFMIS).

20. **With support from the Emergency Private Sector Project (US\$65 million) both the Iraqi Inter-Banking Network (IIBN) and Microwave Network have been installed and are operational.** A plan to upgrade one of the existing IIBN nodes to third core node so as to improve the reliability of the network is in progress in consultation with the PMT. TA and capacity building of MOC and CMC are underway so as to promote competition and investment in the telecom sector. The MOPDC has requested

further support for establishing an industrial zone in Basra. KRG has indicated its intention to establish an industrial zone in Erbil and is currently completing the necessary legal reforms.

21. The **Emergency School Construction and Rehabilitation Project (US\$60 million)** has thus far rehabilitated 133 existing schools and has hence met its target has been met. Following rehabilitation, enrollment in the schools for which data is available increased by 18 percent, from 38,034 to 44,848. Of the targeted **50 new schools** to be constructed (32 primary and 18 secondary schools) 36 schools have been completed. Six contracts involving 14 schools are currently under implementation. With regard to the sub-component of **six-classroom extensions at 21 schools**, four out of seven contracts have been signed for the extension of 14 existing schools, and the bid evaluation reports for the remaining three packages (covering 7 existing schools) have already been cleared by the World Bank.

22. In 2011, the following activities were organized under the **Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for the Education Sector Project (US\$2.7 million)**: (i) training course by World Bank Institute (WBI) in Beirut on Strategic Choices for Educational Reform (SCER). Participants included 42 members of the GOI delegation and representatives from UNICEF, UNESCO, and British Council; and (ii) a Study tour and seminar on Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy in June 2011 in Malaysia and South Korea (30 GOI participants). Future plans include four to five fellowships in a selected topic in Higher Education for officials and technical staff; and a training course in educational policy analysis, management, and planning, tailored for Iraq in February, 2012.

23. The **Second Capacity Building Project (US\$7 million)** approved the following funding proposals in 2011: (i) a capacity building program to improve the KRG's implementation of a Code of Conduct; and (ii) a "Training of Trainers" Workshop focused on strengthening capacity in the KRG Bar Association; in addition to (iii) an Iraq Transparency, Accountability, and Participation workshop to improve collaboration and consultation among a wide range of stakeholders in identifying Iraq's most salient governance challenges.

24. **Pertaining to the Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project (US\$12.1 million), implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy the project provided key inputs into suffered serious delays in** notably due to the protracted time taken to form the current Government. A new impetus to the PRS implementation is beginning to form, however, and the Higher Committee for Poverty Reduction held regular meetings in the last 6 months. An update of the Households Survey is scheduled for early 2012 and the new **PDS TA** will play an important role in strengthening capacity to implement activities and projects on the ground, tackling the coordination challenges at all levels of government and developing capacity to monitor implementation and evaluate outcomes.

25. With the deployment of the SSN Information System in Baghdad and the processing of beneficiary payments in Q1 and Q2 of 2011 using the system **the Emergency Social Protection Project (US\$8 million)** reached an important milestone. The SSN Information System has now been deployed at all sites in Baghdad, and setup has been completed for Basra and Najaf. The PMO, working closely with the SSN Department, has finalized the *SSN Site Readiness Implementation Plan*, and the World Bank team will closely monitor its implementation.

26. Good progress has been made in Component 1 of the **Pension Reform Implementation Support Technical Assistance (\$5.8 million)**, which focuses on the short-term objective of supporting pension administration and the implementation of the new Pension Law. This progress includes producing a policy note capturing an agreed upon business model, organizational structure and management system for the State Pension Fund (SPF). Under Component 2, a follow-up workshop took place in May 2011 and October 2011 to analyze the collected country and pension system data using PROST. Regarding

Component 3, an Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the physical infrastructure of the NBP and its 14 branches was established and significant progress achieved. Under Component 4, a major milestone was achieved with the elaboration of the note on “Quantitative Analysis of Integrating Social Insurance Provisions for the Public and Private Sectors in Iraq”.

26. **The Regional Emergency Health Response Project (\$13.2 million) is being extended to close in June 2012.** With the obtaining of the radio frequencies in May 2011, the completion of the three Emergency Communications Centers (ECCs) has been the major thrust over the last period. The Blood Banks have all been completed. However, the ECCs, though mostly completed, have yet to be fully installed with the emergency systems and radio software. This is currently ongoing. However, other aspects are not yet completed to make the system operational until January 2012, hence the need for a six-month extension to complete all inputs, and to have the system operational.

27. **The successor (through a supplemental grant of US\$25.5 million) to the closed Emergency Community Infrastructure Project is on track.** Out of 19 civil works contracts, 13 are completed, six are ongoing. All the goods required under the project have now been procured. The internal training component is on track with nine training courses having been provided thus far, benefitting 180 trainees.

28. Under the **Integrated National Energy Strategy Technical Assistance Project (US\$5 million)**, work on a final Integrated National Energy Strategy is moving closer to completion. A final INES report will be reviewed by the PMAC, supported by the World Bank, through January 2012.

29. The **Emergency Electricity Reconstruction (US\$6 million)** finances support services for the IDA project of the same name and technical assistance for policy and institutional reform. However, progress has been slow and so far focus has been only on the support services, with little effective traction for TA for policy and institutional reform. After a number of years of procrastination, the MOEI has now agreed with the World Bank where to commit remaining funds and is in the process of implementing these agreements. 5 individual consultants have been hired to assist the Ministry of Electricity with implementation of its Master Plan for the Electricity Sector, and a consultant is being hired to assist with feasibility study for conversion of open cycle gas turbine power stations to more efficient closed cycle gas turbine power stations. A detailed training plan is also being prepared.

30. Following the May 2011 supervision mission, disbursement under the **Emergency Environmental Management Project (US\$5 million)** stands at US\$2.9 million although commitment has now reached 92% of the total project grant, following MOEn signing of the contract for purchasing 15 portable monitoring stations. The supply of UPS and Electrical Generators has been delayed due to difficulties in obtaining equipment with the required specifications. This is affecting operationalization of the air quality monitoring stations.

SELECTED OUTCOMES OF THE ITF PORTFOLIO IN IRAQ

31. **Below are some of the outcomes to date of ITF-financed projects in Iraq.**

- Completion of the first nationwide household income and expenditure survey since 1998, covering 18,000 households. The survey results enabled Iraq to design a robust National Strategy for Poverty Reduction for 2010-2014, which aims to reduce poverty by 30%, among other goals. The Strategy was launched in Baghdad on January 14, 2010.
- Installation of the telecommunications network, which is operational at 56 sites. The inter-banking network, which connects the Central Bank of Iraq and commercial banks with high capacity telecommunications capabilities, is operational in 29 sites.

- Provision of over 600,000 people with improved drinking water, treatment of 60,000 cubic meters of water daily, rehabilitation of over 400 km of water networks and transmission pipes and around 90 km of sewers and house connection, and training of over 3,000 staff in water resources management and planning.
- Development of a national strategy on solid waste management and a medical waste management plan for Baghdad hospitals; and improved capacity for environmental management with installation of 10 air quality monitoring stations in major cities and supply of 20 portable water quality monitors.
- Rehabilitation of nine hospital emergency units, procurement of pharmaceuticals with a value of US\$1.7 million and supply of essential equipment and drugs to 12 emergency units, provision of training to 48 doctors and 60 nurses in Advanced Trauma Life Support and 22 doctors in Emergency Preparedness and Response. Construction of six rehabilitation centers, provision of training to 82 medical personnel in physical therapy and 35 staff in the production and fitting of prostheses/orthoses.
- Construction of 66 new, including 30 small schools in the Southern Marshlands area of Iraq, and rehabilitation of 133 schools.
- Organization of 66 workshops for over 1,480 Iraqi officials in economic management monitoring and evaluation, public sector management and social safety nets.
- Support through the PFM project to preparation of the Budget Strategy for 2011 and to improved budget execution.

**Table 1: Donor Pledges, Commitments and Deposits to ITF
December 31, 2011**

Donors	Pledges in Donor Currency ^{1/}		Pledges ^{1/}	Commitments ^{2/}	Deposits
	Currency	Currency (million)			
Australia	AUD	22.0	16.1	16.1	16.1
Canada	CAD	35.0	26.7	26.7	26.7
EC ^{3/}	EUR	143.0	179.3	179.8	179.7
Finland	EUR	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Iceland	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
India	USD	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Japan	USD	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6
Korea	USD	4.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Kuwait	USD	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Netherlands	EUR	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
Norway	NOK	45.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
Qatar	USD	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.5
Spain	USD	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sweden	SEK	40.0	5.8	5.8	5.8
Turkey	USD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
United Kingdom	GBP	40.0	71.4	71.4	71.4
United States	USD	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total			496.4	496.9	494.4

^{1/} Includes pledges made at the 2003 Madrid Conference, plus additional contributions provided later.

^{2/} Commitments made in currencies other than US\$ are converted at the exchange rate as of the date of the administration agreement prior to their deposit into the fund, and is for indicative purposes only.

Table 2: Sources and Uses of Funds
(US\$ Million)

December 31, 2011

Sources and Uses of Funds	Current Program	Receipts/ Expenditures
Sources of Funds		
Donor Deposits	494.4	494.4
Investment Income	81.2	81.2
Total Sources of Funds	575.6	575.6
Uses of Funds		
Project Financing		
Completed Projects		
Capacity Building I	2.5	2.5
Textbook Provision	38.8	38.8
Community Infrastructure	19.0	19.0
Marshland Schools Supplemental Grant	5.2	5.2
Health Rehabilitation	23.8	23.8
Disabilities	16.7	16.7
Subtotal Completed Projects	106.0	106.1
Active Projects		
Capacity Building II	9.4	7.6
School Rehabilitation & Construction	60.0	43.3
Regional Health Emergency Response	13.2	10.8
Water Supply, Sanitation & Urban Reconstruction	110.0	83.9
Baghdad Water Supply	65.0	48.5
Community Infrastructure Supplemental Grant	25.5	21.4
Private Sector Development	65.0	58.8
Electricity Reconstruction	6.0	0.8
Household Survey & Policies for Poverty Reduction	7.0	5.6
Household Survey & Policies (Technical Assistance)	5.1	4.7
Social Protection	8.0	5.2
Environmental Management	5.0	3.0
Banking Sector Reform	10.0	4.7
Public Financial Management	16.0	1.0
Public Financial Management (Technical Assistance)	2.0	1.2
Education Sector (Technical Assistance)	2.7	1.1
Pension Reform (Technical Assistance)	5.8	2.6
Integrated Energy Strategy	6.9	2.8
Public Distribution System (Technical Assistance)	2.6	0.1
Second Emer Assistance Program to Primary Health Care	1.2	0.4
Subtotal Active Projects	426.4	307.6
Total Project Financing	532.4	413.6
Cost Recovery ^{1/}		
Project Appraisal and Supervision	39.2	29.6
Trust Fund Management and Administration	6.0	4.8
Total Cost Recovery	45.2	34.4
Refund ^{2/}	1.3	1.3
Total Use of Funds	578.8	449.3
Available Resources	-3.2	126.3

^{1/}Includes projected requirements for project appraisal & supervision of the current portfolio, Fiduciary Monitoring Agent (FMA), trust fund management and administration fees over the life of the ITF (through December 31, 2013).

^{2/}Refund to the EC-RRM on June 28, 2009 for unused fund balances from the Capacity Building I activity (a 6-month activity) which was completed and closed in August 2004.

Table 3: Procurement and Disbursement Progress over Time

US\$ Million
December 31, 2011

	Dec-04	Jun-05	Dec-05	Jun-06	Dec-06	Jun-07	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09	Dec-09	Jun-10	Dec-10	Jun-11	Current
Granted	355.0	355.0	374.5	374.5	398.6	424.6	424.6	458.5	468.5	490.8	490.0	500.5	501.3	502.4	502.4
Tendered	22.2	68.1	121.0	193.2	278.2	316.8	319.6	382.0	400.9	408.8	418.6	438.4	451.0	468.2	469.1
Committed	16.5	37.6	65.0	133.2	170.3	231.7	273.7	310.2	352.6	366.6	404.6	408.8	419.2	440.7	456.9
Disbursed	5.5	19.2	37.4	51.4	69.9	88.5	115.8	149.0	206.5	248.7	294.1	334.9	357.4	376.5	393.8
As % of Grant Amount															
Tendered	6%	19%	32%	52%	70%	75%	75%	83%	86%	83%	85%	88%	90%	93%	93%
Committed	5%	11%	17%	36%	43%	55%	64%	68%	75%	75%	83%	82%	84%	88%	91%
Disbursed	2%	5%	10%	14%	18%	21%	27%	32%	44%	51%	60%	67%	71%	75%	78%

Table 4: Status of Grant Commitments by Project
(US\$ Million)

December 31, 2011

Recipient-Executed Project	Total Grant Amount	Procurement or Already Committed ^{1/}	Grant Commitments ^{2/}	Disbursements
	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m
Textbook Provision (closed)	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
School Construction & Rehabilitation	60.0	57.8	57.0	43.3
Baghdad Water Supply & Sanitation	65.0	65.4	59.4	48.5
Health Rehabilitation (closed)	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Private Sector Development	65.0	62.9	60.6	58.8
Water Supply, Sanitation, Urban Reconstr.	110.0	101.1	101.1	83.9
Community Infrastructure (closed)	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Disabilities (closed)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Social Protection	8.0	6.4	5.6	5.2
Household Survey & Policies	7.0	5.9	5.8	5.6
Marshlands School Supp. Grant (closed)	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Environmental Management	5.0	4.7	4.6	3.0
Electricity Reconstruction	6.0	4.0	4.0	0.8
Community Infrastructure Supplemental Grant	25.5	24.0	23.9	21.4
Regional Health Emergency Response	13.2	10.6	10.0	10.8
Banking Sector Reform	10.0	8.3	7.6	4.7
Public Finance Management	16.0	7.9	7.1	1.0
Integrated National Energy Strategy	6.9	6.4	6.4	2.8
Second Emer Assis Prog to Primary Health Care	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total	502.4	469.1	456.9	393.8
As % of Grant Amount		93%	91%	78%

^{1/} Value of grant for which procurement is underway (e.g. tenders or Requests for Proposals have been issued), as reported by the FMA.

^{2/} The value of signed contracts plus amounts already disbursed as operating costs, as reported by the FMA.

**WORLD BANK IRAQ TRUST FUND
QUARTERLY PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS
OCTOBER 2011**

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
First Capacity Building Project (TF053196)
October 2011**

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	January 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)
October 2011**

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\$9.4 million				
Duration	97 months				
Approval Date	November 2004	Effective Date	November 2004	Closing Date	December 2012
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\$7.6 million	% approved	81
Funds Disbursed	US\$7.4 million	% approved	79
Forecast Closing Date	December 2012	Delay (months)	n/a

Progress against Indicators

Number of Policy Seminars (36 seminars conducted)		n/a
Number of Technical Workshops (31 workshops conducted)	% of planned	n/a
Number of Study Tours (2 study tours conducted)		n/a

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The Second Capacity Building Project has proven to be a valuable and effective tool for capacity building in Iraq. The Project was recently extended until December 31, 2012 and replenished by US \$2.4 million, to continue supporting important capacity building initiatives.

The Second Capacity Building Project has financed about 73 activities, reaching about 1,680 participants from various private and public sector entities.

The CBII is currently accepting proposals to be funded in 2011. Newly approved proposals for 2011 include: (i) a capacity building program to improve the KRG's implementation of a Code of Conduct and; (ii) a "Training of Trainers" workshop focused on strengthening capacity in the KRG Bar Association; in addition to (iii) an Iraq Transparency, Accountability and Participation Workshop focused on improving collaboration and consultation among a wide range of stakeholders on identifying the most salient governance challenges facing Iraq. Additional workshops financed in 2011 include: (i) a workshop focusing on Iraq's Telecom sector; (ii) a re-engagement workshop on Procurement; (iii) a Budget Strategy workshop; and, (iv) and an Iraq Business Community Procurement workshop. In 2010, activities financed include: (i) Access to Public Lands for Housing and Private Sector Development workshop; (ii) a workshop on Enhancing Economic Participation of Iraqi Women; (iii) a workshop for Kurdish Regional Government officials on Consultative Development; (iv) a capacity-building workshop and study tour for KRG Officials of the Shura Council and the Ministry of Justice; (v) a workshop for assessing the 2007 Poverty Reduction Strategy IHSES survey and developing an action-plan based on these evaluations; (v) a Public Procurement Beginners Workshop for World Bank-Financed Projects; (vi) an intensive two-day workshop on Enhancing Justice Service Delivery to the Poor, which included about 20 Iraqi officials and civil servants from the Higher Judicial Council and Ministry of Justice, among others; and (vii) a capacity building workshop in Monitoring and Evaluation.

Major Implementation Obstacles

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)
October 2011**

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	Goods (Textbooks):	US\$37.3 million
	Other Goods:	US\$ 0.2 million
	Consulting Services:	US\$ 0.4 million
	Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.1 million
	Unallocated:	US\$ 2.0 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$38.8 million	% approved	97
Funds Disbursed	US\$38.8 million	% approved	97
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

The Project is completed and closed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
School Construction and Rehabilitation Project (TF053545/P087907)
October 2011**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	School Construction and Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education (MOE)				
Location	Nationwide (all 18 governorates)				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>11120</i> Educational facilities and training				
Compact Priority	<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	98 months				
Approval Date	October 2004	Effective Date	October 2004	Closing Date	June 2012
Project Description	The Project will finance the rehabilitation of 133 schools, the construction of 48 new schools, and the construction of six-classroom block extensions to 20 existing schools in Baghdad Governorate.				
Beneficiaries	About 44,848 students will benefit from improved quality of learning in rehabilitated schools, while 12,480 students will benefit from new schools, and 4,800 students will benefit from extension of existing school buildings.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The Project maximizes local content by using Iraqi firms for design, construction, and construction supervision. The Project expects to generate over 6,000 job opportunities, over half of which are underway through ongoing reconstruction work.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The MOE Situation Analysis, building on the UN/World Bank Joint Needs Assessment, identified almost US\$700 million in urgent repair and reconstruction needs over three years. Over 12,000 schools (more than 80%) require repair, 2,300 require minor repair, 9,400 require major repair, and around 1,300 need to be demolished and rebuilt. A gap of more than 5,000 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

The objective of the Project is to improve the conditions of learning of students in primary and secondary schools in Iraq through the construction of new schools, the extension of existing schools, and the rehabilitation of schools in need of urgent repairs.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 133 schools rehabilitated (reduced from 140 originally) • 48 new schools constructed (reduced from 117 originally) • 20 extensions of existing school buildings (6-classroom blocks)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various design, construction and supervision activities related to outputs
Procurement	Civil Works: US\$53.04 million

Goods:	US\$ 0.16 million
Consulting Services:	US\$ 4.80 million (95 % local consultants)
Training:	US\$ 0.50 million
Operating Costs:	US\$ 1.50 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$55.1 million	% approved	92
Funds Disbursed	US\$42.5 million	% approved	71
Forecast Closing Date	June 2012	Delay (months)	25

Progress against Indicators

133 schools rehabilitated	The school rehabilitation subcomponent has been completed. An evaluation carried out in 2009 in 116 of the 133 schools shows that enrollment increased by 18 percent in those schools (from 38,034 to 44,848). Data from other schools could not be collected.	% of planned	100
48 new schools constructed	36 schools have been completed, and 14 are currently under construction. (Currently 50 schools are planned – 2 more than originally planned)		75
20 6-classroom blocks extensions constructed	Contracts for 14 schools were awarded and construction started on 10 sites. Regarding the remaining schools, contracts were awarded for 4 packages and 3 packages recently received World Bank's no objection for contract award. (A total of 21 six-classroom blocks extensions are planned to be built – one more school than originally planned.		

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Considerable progress has been made under all three main activities of the Project:

Rehabilitation of 133 existing schools. This sub-component includes a range of interventions (such as addition of new classrooms, upgrading of electrical and plumbing systems, painting, roof repairs, new toilets). A total of 133 schools have been rehabilitated, and hence the target has been met. Following rehabilitation, enrollment in the schools for which data is available increased by 18 percent, from 38,034 to 44,848.

Construction of 50 new schools. This includes 32 primary and 18 secondary schools, and all are 12-classroom schools. A total of 36 schools have been completed, of which 2 schools have been completed since the last mission. Six contracts involving 14 schools are currently under implementation. Major progress has been made in the past months with regard to some of the long-standing problem contracts. The Missan contract (2 schools) has now been legally terminated after having the works suspended for more than two years. The remaining works of both schools under this contract are currently being retendered. In terms of the Muthana contract (3 schools), the PMT agreed with the contractor to resume work on the sites and the contractor committed to complete the remaining works for all three schools within the project period. Construction of some of these remaining 14 schools is behind the implementation schedule.

Six-classroom extensions at 21 schools. The Project added this sub-component when it was restructured in September 2010. Four out of seven contracts have been signed for the extension of 14 existing schools; the bid evaluation reports for the remaining three packages (covering 7 existing schools) have already been cleared by the World Bank. The implementation of this sub-component is behind schedule.

In summary, the Project Development Objective (PDO) remains relevant and achievable, with most of the activities on the critical path to achieving the project objective either completed or well underway, although a few additional months will be needed to complete all the school construction work. Under the leadership of the Minister of Education, the MOE shows a strong commitment to fulfill the actions necessary to fully achieve the PDO. This is evident in the decision of the Minister to chair the Project Steering Committee and to closely monitor project progress, as well as his willingness to take critical decisions that will facilitate the project implementation.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The Project continues to progress at a slow pace due to the difficult operating environment in Iraq. Although the rehabilitation component has been successfully completed, the new school construction component and six-classroom extensions are behind schedule mainly due to the following obstacles: (i) security issues; (ii) weak local contractors' capacity; (iii) lengthy payment process to contractors including prolonged internal procedures and redundant internal controls, (iv) unsatisfactory performance from supervision consultants and lack of qualified consultants; and (v) terrain issues (such as water table issues and variations to foundation design). The MOE remains very committed to the project and has been successful in resolving longstanding issues with some contractors. The MOE also agreed on transferring contract management and supervision to the School Building Section of the MOE in order to improve implementation progress. In addition, the PMT prepared two action plans to effectively resolve issues and accelerate implementation for the 14 remaining schools, as well as to simplify internal disbursement procedures and expedite payments to contractors and consultants.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
School Construction Supplement for Marshland Schools (TF057366/P100726)
October 2011

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\$6.0 million				
Duration	32 months				
Approval Date	October 2006	Effective Date	October 2006	Closing Date	June 2009
Project Description	The grant provided 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 benefitted 6,000 - 8,000 children and helped stabilize the resettlement of about 30 communities in existing villages.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The Project created over 90,000 man-days of construction work.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The supplemental financing for Marshlands Schools emphasized 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 was 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 were the main donors supporting education and are coordinating their efforts. The Marshlands areas are particularly deprived in terms of basic educational facilities.

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
Local stakeholder participation (number of site improvement committees created)	NGOs played a role in solving the property dispute, and committees have been created.		100

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 was carried out in December 2009. At the time of the survey, 27 out of 30 schools were in operation. Three remaining schools (two in Basra, and one in Missan) are expected to be in operation this year. About 3,500 students were enrolled of which 1,300 are girls.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The Project is completed and closed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Health Rehabilitation Project (TF054404/P091305)
October 2011**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Health Rehabilitation Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Health (MOH)				
Location	Hospital Emergency Units: Baghdad/Risafu, Amara/Maysan, Salaheddin, Karbala, Kirkuk, Baghdad, Erbil, Baghdad/Karkh, Suleimaniyah Drug Warehouse: Baghdad				
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	<p>Civil Works: US\$13.3 million</p> <p>Goods: US\$ 8.6 million</p> <p>Consulting Services: US\$ 1.8 million</p> <p>Training: US\$ 0.9 million</p> <p>Operating Costs: US\$ 0.4 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$23.8 million	% approved	95
Funds Disbursed	US\$23.8 million	% approved	95
Forecast Closing Date	February 2010	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

9 emergency units rehabilitated and providing quality emergency services	All 9 emergency units have been rehabilitated and are receiving patients. A drug warehouse has been rehabilitated and provides temporary storage for equipment, materials and pharmaceuticals.	% of planned	100
12 hospitals with new emergency equipment in use	All medical equipment has been delivered to the project sites and installed, and staff have been trained. Savings of US\$1 million have been used to procure additional needed medical equipment for 27 hospitals throughout the country.		100
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.		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The Project closed on February 28, 2010. Total amount disbursed is US\$23.8 million. Civil work activities at all nine planned hospital emergency units have been completed and are fully operational. Civil works also included construction of a warehouse in Baghdad to provide temporary storage for equipment, materials and pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticals, with a value of US\$1.7 million, have been procured and distributed to the hospital emergency units. All equipment and furniture have been delivered to the project sites. Unallocated funds available during the last year of the Project were used to finance additional needed medical equipment to 27 hospitals throughout the country. All training under the Project has been completed. Training of emergency medical staff was satisfactorily delivered and most of the trained staff was assigned to the completed facilities. The US\$1.16 million undisbursed funds were cancelled from the Project.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The Project is completed and closed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Disabilities Project (TF054052/P096774)
October 2011**

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Disabilities Project				
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Health (MOH)				
Location	Amara, Basra, Samawa, Karbala, Dewaniyah, Kut				
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	61 months				
Approval Date	November 2005	Effective Date	November 2005	Closing Date	December 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 of an entire family falling 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\$ 6.1 million
	Goods:	US\$ 7.9 million
	Consulting Services:	US\$ 0.7 million
	Training:	US\$ 1.8 million
	Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.3 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$16.7 million	% approved	99
Funds Disbursed	US\$16.7 million	% approved	99
Forecast Closing Date	December 2010	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

Number of disabled who have used the newly constructed and equipped facilities	Five project site facilities are now operational, with a 6 th facility finally completed due to issues with building defects. In addition, 2 prosthetic workshops are also functional. An average of 500 patients a day are being served by the project facilities.	% of planned	100
Number of disabled who have received medical aids through the project	39,900		55
Number of new basic rehabilitation centers constructed	Civil works completed		100
Number of new prosthetic workshops constructed	Civil works completed		100
Number of staff trained in the area of physical rehabilitation	65 physiotherapists and 16 physicians have been trained		100
Number of staff trained in the area of production and fitting of prostheses and orthoses	59 staff have been trained		100
Number of facility managers trained in the area of facility management	15 facility managers have been trained		100
Number of medical aids (wheelchairs, crutches, walking sticks, walking frames, walking rollators, tripods) procured	38,697 items procured		100
Number of quarterly progress monitoring reports	6 (semi-annual) reports completed		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The Project was restructured and scaled back in March 2009 from 14 sites to six sites for security reasons and changed MOH priorities. Construction is now completed at all six sites, and these sites have now been handed over to the MOH. The medical aids have been delivered to the Directorate level stores; however, distribution of these

aids to the disabled is not completed. The contract for the rehabilitation center and workshop equipment has been signed and the items have been delivered to the project sites. An assessment will be carried out to determine if all the items have been distributed to the end users. All originally planned training for rehabilitation physicians, physiotherapists and workshop technicians has been completed, and additional training is being carried out under the restructured Project.

The Project was restructured again in June 2010 to (i) extend the Project closing date from June 30, 2010 to December 31, 2010, thus providing the opportunity for the MOH to apply uncommitted funds in the amount of US\$520,000 to procure an additional 138 electric wheelchairs in high demand and urgently needed for individuals with disabilities, as well as to give sufficient time for detailed data collection and analysis of project outputs and outcomes; and (ii) to reallocate funding to adjust the disbursement categories to the actual costs and expected final expenditures.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Overall implementation of the Project has been moderately satisfactory since the Project was restructured. However, the Project could have benefitted from increased monitoring and evaluation by the MOH/PMT to effectively track the results of the Project. The MOH has made assurances that the functioning of the centers is being met with adequate inputs for supplies and operating costs. The medical aids have not been fully distributed to beneficiaries to date. The Project is now closed with the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) sent to SECBO.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Regional Emergency Health Response Project (TF092237/P107698)
October 2011**

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	\$13.2 million				
Duration	40 months				
Approval Date	June 2008	Effective Date	July 2008	Closing Date	December 2011
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 drivers) • 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\$1.3 million
	Goods:	US\$7.5 million
	Consulting Services:	US\$0.4 million
	Training:	US\$0.7 million
	Project Management :	US\$2.5 million
	Unallocated:	US\$0.8 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	\$10.0 million	% approved	76
Funds Disbursed	\$10.8 million	% approved	82
Forecast Closing Date	December 2011	Delay (months)	6

Progress against Indicators

Three functional Emergency Coordination Centers	Civil works for 3 Emergency Coordination Centers underway; equipment installation underway.	% of planned	95
Technical staff trained in pre-hospital emergency services	Initial training plan has been approved, and training is underway.		95
Three blood banks constructed or rehabilitated and equipped	Civil works contracts for Blood Banks signed and work already underway at all three sites.		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

With the obtaining of the radio frequencies in May 2011, the completion of the three Emergency Communications Centers (ECCs) has been the major thrust over the last period. The Blood Banks have all been completed, however, the ECCs, though mostly completed, have yet to be fully installed with the emergency systems and radio software. This is currently ongoing. However, other aspects are not yet completed to make the system operational until January 2012. Therefore, a six-month extension has been requested by the Ministry of Health to June 30, 2012, to complete all inputs, and to have the system operational and to collect data. Radio equipment has been installed in all the ambulances (102), of which the 12 ambulances procured under project have also benefitted. Handover to the MOH is still pending. Radio site development is underway and should be completed by December 2011/January 2012. The emergency response training program for medical and paramedical staff is on track, and will be completed by end-October 2011 as planned. Complementary live training will be provided to dispatchers once the ECCs are fully operational. During the extension period, UNOPS has agreed to a no-fee extension of three months, with the expectation that all the project components will have been fully completed.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The main challenges include: (i) keeping on track with implementation and respecting timelines; (ii) quality oversight by UNOPS during the three month no fee extension; and (iii) preparation of the media campaign and receptivity to the new emergency model by all stakeholders.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Reconstruction Project (TF054455/P087910)
October 2011

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, Majar, Kena'an, Beiji, Al-Hussainia, Al Muthanna and Karbala <i>Urban Reconstruction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbil 				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>14020</i>	Water supply and sanitation (large systems)			
	<i>43030</i>	Urban development and management			
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.1.5.2</i> Undertake specific measures to ensure universal access to services (water / sanitation)				
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 7 cities, and conduct urban reconstruction in the poorest areas of Arbil city, 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, Beiji, Kena'an, Al Samawa, Al-Hussainia, and Badawa-Arbil Urban rehabilitation works in Badawa-Arbil 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\$101.6 million	% approved	92
Funds Disbursed	US\$82.5 million	% approved	75
Forecast Closing Date	December 2011	Delay (months)	7

Progress against Indicators

Increase in the quantity of water produced in the project cities (million cubic meter of treated water per day)	48,800 cubic meter per day produced from Al Majar and Al Muthanna by 2010	% of planned	N/A
Improvement in the % of water samples meeting the WHO biological and chemical standards in the areas affected by the Project	The produced water in Al Majar and Al Muthanna meet WHO standards		N/A
Rehabilitation and upgrade of sewerage systems in Saif Saad area of the City of Karbala	In progress, most of the sewers pipes have been laid, pumps are expected to be completed by the end of 2011		81
Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems in Majar	Completed and providing 18,000 people with clean water		100
Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems in Beiji	The contract has been signed and the works are ongoing		24
Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems in Kena'an, changed to Supply of Water tankers and chlorine system for Diyala Governorate	Bidding process has been cancelled due to depletion of water resource, and lack of alternative water resource. Request of Government to transfer into a goods contract aimed at improving the reliability of water supply services in Diyala Governorate		
Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems in Al Muthanna	Completed and providing more than 364,000 people with clean water		100

Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems in Al-Hussainia	Package I stands at 50%, and Package III completed		45
Rehabilitation and upgrade of water supply systems and Urban rehabilitation works in Badawa-Arbil	100% of the concrete and asphalt roads completed. Water supply systems completed. The ground tank will is currently under review as to how best to rehabilitate in view of leaks in the tank. Rehabilitation of the tank can only be implemented after independent review on leaks has been completed by January 2012. The water supply system is currently supplied from groundwater wells in the area.		100
Time for procurement of works and services reduced	Training for more than 70 MMPW staff on procurement, financial management, environmental and safeguard in addition to training on Administration and Contract management is complete.		70

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Progress of implementation is slow and continues to experience delays for different reasons, such as the, religious holidays, security issues, weather, and unsatisfactory management of the contractors, etc.

The rehabilitation and upgrading of Karbala Water Supply and Sewerage System is about 80% complete (Component 1). With regard to the Upgrading of Water Supply in Beji (Component 3) the contract has been awarded and the percentage of work progress is about 24%, while the PMT is working on the bidding documents for the goods components still dependent on the World Bank's no objection to a reallocation of grant proceeds (Component 4). The upgrading of the Al-Hussainiya Water Supply System. Package I is in progress but with serious delays; package III was completed in June 2010 and is operational. Package II is being implemented using GOI funds (Component 5). Remaining works under the urban rehabilitation and upgrading of the Badawa Water Supply System, including water systems and storm water, roads and concrete pavements, were completed in September 2010, and are currently operational (with bypassing the tanks due to the leaks in the groundwater tank) (Component 7). Component 2 (Majar) and Component 6 (Al-Muthanna) are completed and operational.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The pace of implementation is slow. The slow progress is mostly, though not exclusively, linked to the delays in payments to the contractors. There is a large gap between physical and financial progress in the on-going projects. This gap is alarming because if contractors do not get paid once works are completed the delays in payment result in significant cash flow problems for contractors that subsequently result in serious implementation delays. These implementation delays are resulting in (i) high cost in the form of increased costs for contract supervision, and (ii) delays in providing the population with water and the resulting extra coping costs for the population. In addition, the lack of a regular cash flow increases the costs of future water projects as contractors will increase prices significantly to cope with the high financial risks associated with implementing projects for the MMPW.

It is important hence that the PMT is paying contractors after work is delivered to ensure that the contractor can finance the next step in implementation.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Baghdad Water Supply and Sanitation Project (TF054435/P087912)
October 2011**

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	84 months				
Approval Date	December 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	December 2011
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 preparation of Phase I for 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
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of raw and clean water pumping stations and chlorine/chemical units • Replacement of sewer pipes in Sadr City • Rehabilitation of drinking water pipes in Zafaraniyeh • Capacity building activities including system design, conducting feasibility studies, and audits • Development of a Comprehensive City Development Plan for Baghdad Phase I

Procurement	Civil Works:	US\$42.85 million
	Goods:	US\$12.85 million
	Consulting Services:	US\$ 4.0 million
	Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.85 million
	Unallocated:	US\$ 4.45 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$59.4 million	% approved	91
Funds Disbursed	US\$48.3 million	% approved	74
Forecast Closing Date	December 2011	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

Increase in the quantity of water produced under the Project (500,000 cubic meter of treated water per day).	350,000 cubic meters of treated water	% of planned	70
Improvement in the % of water samples meeting the WHO biological and chemical standards in the areas affected by the Project	All the samples met the WHO standards,		100
Quantity of sewage collected (11,000 m3/day)	8,000 cubic meters of sewage collected and disposed		72
Chlorine and chemical process units at Al-Karkh WTP rehabilitated	The goods contract was signed and implementation is ongoing		15
2B Pumping station rehabilitated	Completed and operational		100
Abu Nuwas raw water pumping station rehabilitated	Completed and operational		100
46 km of old water network renewed and expanded in Zafaraania district	All works for 46 km of water pipes are completed and the water system is operational		100
100 km of sewers laid and 11,000 new house connections rehabilitated in 6 identified sectors in Sadr City	Replacement of 79 km of sewer and about 8,000 house connections are complete and connected to the main system in five sectors		100
Project implementation is progressing well with minimum deviation of the plan	Training for more than 60 MOB staff on procurement, financial management, environmental and safeguard in addition to training on Administration and Contract management is complete		90

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

All works contracts in Al Zafaranyeh Water Supply and Sadr City sewer systems have been completed except for one contract in Sector 48-Sadr City. A new goods contract will be awarded once the Project closing date is extended.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Implementation of the works and goods contracts are completed, except for one works contract expected to be completed by early 2012 and contracts in bidding using the savings for which an extension to June 2013 is required to enable the MOB to complete the work and disburse the undisbursed amount of about US\$16 million. The MOB sent a request to the World Bank to extend the Project closing date from December 2011 to June 2013 and to reallocate the grant proceeds. The MOB request is being processed.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Social Protection Project (TF056808/P099295)
October 2011**

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	72 months				
Approval Date	June 2006	Effective Date	June 2006	Closing Date	June 2012
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 continued to be involved through its financing of the Tawteer program, which provided capacity building to Iraqi institutions and complemented the training program financed from the ITF Social Protection Project. This support ended in July 2011 but has been followed up with support from the Tarabot Program. USAID/Tarabot representatives participate in project supervision missions to ensure continued collaboration and complementarity.

Project Development Objective

The overall objective of the Project is to strengthen the policy, management and administrative capacity in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Finance to develop, manage and monitor pension and social safety net reforms.

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\$5.7 million</p> <p>Consultants' Services: US\$1.0 million</p> <p>Training: US\$0.45 million</p> <p>Operating Costs: US\$0.85 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$5.3 million	% approved	66
Funds Disbursed	US\$5.2 million	% approved	65
Forecast Closing Date	June 2012	Delay (months)	3

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. • Human resource appointment for all governorates has been completed (engineers, programmers, etc.) except for Missan governorate. 	% of planned	80
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. 		100
Pensions database completed. Policy-makers use newly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and database completed, MOF/NBP staff trained in India and in Baghdad. Data entry started. 		85

generated system reports			
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. 		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

A significant milestone has been achieved in the project, with the deployment of the SSN Information System in Baghdad, and the processing of beneficiary payments in Q1 and Q2 of 2011 using the system. The SSN Information System has now been deployed at all sites in Baghdad, and setup has been completed for Basra and Najaf.

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. 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.

Major Implementation Obstacles

With the ending of the USAID/Tatweer program in June 2011, the SSN Information System has slowed down significantly. However, USAID has continued to provide support to MOLSA under the USAID/Tarabot project; MOLSA has sent a development plan to Tarabot for areas of support. The Service License Agreement (SLA) contract has still not been signed as negotiations with the firm are still underway.

MOLSA will need to initiate steps to ensure sustainability and ownership of investments made under ESPP, given the remaining time to closing.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction Project
(TF056441/P098979 and TF056442/P121754, P099084)
October 2011

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\$12.1 million: US\$7.0 million MOPDC-implemented grant US\$5.1 million World Bank-executed technical assistance				
Duration	74 months				
Approval Date	July 2006	Effective Date	July 2006	Closing Date	September 2012
Project Description	The Project financed (i) the first nation-wide expenditure survey since 1988; (ii) the development of an official poverty line and analysis of the causes and consequences of poverty; and (iii) the development of an official Poverty Reduction Strategy. During the coming period, the Project will finance (i) capacity building and technical assistance for implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy; (ii) capacity building and technical assistance for monitoring progress of the Poverty Reduction Strategy; and (iii) financial, capacity building and technical assistance for poverty measurement (including a second round of the IHSES survey whose questionnaire is being finalized). Recently, the Project has supported the implementations of the PRS through workshops with line ministries and (upcoming) governorates and the production of a prioritized action plan. At the same time, the Project is supporting the implementation of the second Iraq Household and Socio-economic Survey. The last batch of capacity building workshop on the IHSES2 took place in Beirut in November 2011. The survey is expected to be in the field for 10 months starting in early 2012.				
Beneficiaries	The Project supports the improvement of government services and programs aimed at reducing poverty, increasing employment and improving safety nets. The intended beneficiaries therefore are the poor, vulnerable and unemployed Iraqis.				
Near Term Employment Creation	To supplement the existing MOPDC staff, 324 Iraqi consultants were engaged to conduct the survey and analyze data. A similar number will be engaged in the second round of the survey.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The Project directly supports helping Iraq build efficient, inclusive, transparent, and accountable institutions. The Project is closely coordinated with other donors working in similar areas including USAID, DfID, UNDP, WFP and UNICEF.

Project Development Objective

Strengthen the ability of the GOI to make and implement informed policies regarding poverty reduction, job creation and improvement of safety nets.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive household survey data for 2007 and 2011 (raw data and tabulation report) Official poverty line Poverty analysis report Official Poverty Reduction Strategy Improved capacity in central (and KRG) ministries for policy making Improved capacity in central ministries, KRG and governorates for implementing poverty reducing policies and programs Prioritized PRS action plan (upcoming) 										
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household survey data collection Poverty analysis (including agreement on poverty line) Development of Poverty Reduction Strategy Support to line ministries and governorates for implementation of PRS Monitoring of PRS Relevant technical assistance and capacity building (executed by the World Bank) Implementation of second IHSES (upcoming) 										
Procurement	<table> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$1.2 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting Services:</td> <td>US\$3.6 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs:</td> <td>US\$2.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance:</td> <td>US\$5.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated:</td> <td>US\$0.1 million</td> </tr> </table>	Goods:	US\$1.2 million	Consulting Services:	US\$3.6 million	Operating Costs:	US\$2.1 million	Technical Assistance:	US\$5.1 million	Unallocated:	US\$0.1 million
Goods:	US\$1.2 million										
Consulting Services:	US\$3.6 million										
Operating Costs:	US\$2.1 million										
Technical Assistance:	US\$5.1 million										
Unallocated:	US\$0.1 million										

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$10.1 million	% approved	83
Funds Disbursed	US\$10.1 million	% approved	83
Forecast Closing Date	September 2012	Delay (months)	

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 Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) appears in government reports and impacts budget decisions	On November 24, 2009, the GOI formally adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy. The 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 new National Development Plan similarly incorporates the priorities of the PRS.		100
Strengthen capacity of Iraqi Government agencies (1,000 person days of training planned)	About 4,300 person days of training.		400

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

On November 24, 2009, the Council of Ministers formally adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) based on the analysis of the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES) data. The PRS was publically launched on January 14, 2010 and was presented to the Council of Representatives on January 19, 2010. Many of the recommendations and priorities of the PRS have been incorporated into the 2010 budget and the draft Five Year National Development Plan. The Poverty Assessment Report was finalized in June 2010.

(i) On the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) front, 2011 saw significant progress.

Progress Achieved. The authorities informed the World Bank team that following the approval of the PRS in 2009, its implementation has suffered severe delays notably due to the protracted time that was taken to form the current Government. A new impetus to the PRS implementation is beginning to form, however, and the Higher Committee for Poverty Reduction held regular meetings in the last 6 months. Letters have been sent to line ministries informing them of the importance of integrating PRS policies in their annual plans and focal points have been appointed. US\$1.75 bn have been allocated to be used for poverty reduction activities, including for strengthening health care systems, building dwellings for the vulnerable segments of the Iraqi population, eliminate 'mud schools', support microfinance, and promote gender-oriented activities in rural areas. The authorities have requested the help of the World Bank to support the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRS at the central (PRS Secretariat), line ministries and governorate levels.

Next Steps. The PRS TA modus operandi was discussed. It was agreed that an effective implementation of the PRS requires a greater focus on the budget mechanism and coordination between the federal government, Kurdistan Region, and provincial (governorates) and local (districts and sub-districts) levels. Capacity building activities will focus on strengthening the coordinating role of the PRS Secretariat, and the technical ability of focal points in line ministries and governorates to integrate effectively PRS activities in the annual plans that are submitted to the Ministry of Finance. Moreover, the PRS TA will focus on strengthening capacity to implement activities and projects on the ground, tackle the coordination challenges at all levels of government and develop capacity to monitor implementation and evaluate outcomes. The PRS Secretariat has also expressed interest in elaborating a PRS Progress Report. A workshop took place in Beirut during July 18-21, 2011 to focus on capacity building for the PRS Secretariat and line ministries. A follow-up workshop will focus on Governorates and the local level in the fall of 2011 or early 2012.

(ii) On the IHSES2 front the team supported the discussion with representatives of the Iraqi and Kurdish statistical agencies on the results of the pre-test exercise, the revision of the IHSES-2 questionnaire, and the preparation of the piloting exercise of the survey. The IHSES-2 will go to the field in early 2012.

Next Steps. Recent activities consisted in training the interviewers and supervisors of the upcoming pilot survey as well as the data managers on data collection, data entry and fieldwork organization. These activities took place in Beirut in October/November 2012. The key next step consists in launching the survey in the field, in early 2012.

Major Implementation Obstacles

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

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Private Sector Development Project (TF054462/P091344)
October 2011**

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	87 months				
Approval Date	November 2004	Effective Date	December 2004	Closing Date	March 2012
Project Description	The Project has three core components. First, support for the Government of Iraq (GOI) Economic Development Fund (EDF) to improve access to finance and build institutional capacity. Second, to facilitate the establishment of industrial zones in Iraq, including in Erbil and Basra. The main counterpart for these first two components is the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and support totals US\$14 million. The third component focuses on telecom and includes building a nationwide communication backbone and an Iraq inter-banking network (IIBN). It also provides technical assistance for telecom reform in Iraq. This component includes 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 Baghdad area. It also includes upgrading an existing node as an additional back up core node in IIBN to improve the reliability of this banking network after experiencing damage of networking equipment in a June 2010 attack on CBI. Support for this third telecom component totals US\$51 million.				
Beneficiaries	The Project has national coverage, benefiting every Iraqi and business by improving access to finance and the functioning of Iraq's financial system. It provides a stronger legal and institutional basis for the establishment and operation of industrial zones in Iraq. It also includes financing Iraq's national communications backbone and provides capacity building for key GOI policy, regulatory and also private sector institutions. This support will underpin development and growth of the telecom sector and support the development of the private sector in Iraq.				
Near Term Employment Creation	The EDF and industrial zones components will generate medium-term employment following the development of industrial and increasing access to finance. Installation of telecommunications infrastructure is estimated to 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.				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The EDF component is coordinated with ongoing support for the operation of the Iraq financial system provided by the World Bank Group and other development partners including USAID, DFID and EC. The industrial zones component is coordinated with other development partners, including UNIDO. The telecommunication components of the Project were designed to complement assistance provided by Japan and the US on the payment system.

Project Development Objective

- Lay the foundation by addressing certain key priorities in institutional capacity building and essential communications infrastructure to help foster the development of the private and financial sectors

- Generate job creation through the development of the private sector

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications network constructed • Payment system developed • Industrial estates master plans and related documents including draft laws created for Basra and Erbil • Capacity for private sector investment and job creation developed further
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of telecommunications network • Development of payment network • Preparation of industrial estates master plans, draft legislation and related institutional capacity development
Procurement	Goods and Civil Works: US\$46.08 million Consulting Services: US\$17.87 million Operating Costs: US\$ 1.05 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$60.6 million	% approved	93
Funds Disbursed	US\$58.5 million	% approved	90
Forecast Closing Date	March 2012	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

Export Promotion Agency, Economic Development Fund capacity strengthened.	Recently the Government of Iraq dissolved the Economic Development Fund (EDF) and created a section within MOPDC called Private Sector Development Department. For that this indicator is no more active and recommendation is to drop it from the structure of the project.	% of planned	80
100 private enterprises develop export plans and/or feasibility studies for new funding from financial institutions	This indicator is also no more active for the reason mentioned above and recommendation is to drop it from the structure of the project		100
Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) 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 46 sites. The network has been tested and applications for payment, real-time gross settlement, and check-enabled systems are already working.		100
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. All three routes have been tested.		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The feasibility studies and development plans for Basra and Erbil Industrial Zones contracts were extended at no cost for three months in late September 2010, when final reports were presented to the GOI and the KRG. MOPDC has requested further support for establishing an industrial zone in Basra. KRG has indicated its intention to

establish an industrial zone in Erbil and is currently completed the necessary legal reforms to enable the establishment of this zone.

Both Iraqi Inter-Banking Network (IIBN) and Microwave Network have been installed and are operational. On June 13, 2010, an attack on CBI damaged the IIBN site at CBI. IIBN consists of 35 sites altogether of which CBI site is one of the two core sites. IIBN is currently still operational. A plan to upgrade one of the existing IIBN node to third core node so as to improve the reliability of the network is in progress in consultation with the PMT. Project also involves TA and capacity building of MOC and CMC so as to promote competition and investment in telecom sector.

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. The nine month delay in forming a new government in Iraq has delayed significantly reforms, including consideration of draft legislation to support the operation of industrial zones and to provide a clearer mandate for the operation of EDF. The formation of the new GOI and appointment of new ministers provides an opportunity to take these reforms forward.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Environment Management Project (TF057359/P099809)
October 2011
Project Summary Sheet

Title	Environment 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	66 months				
Approval Date	November 2006	Effective Date	December 2006	Closing Date	June 2012
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\$2.64 million
	Consulting Services:	US\$2.14 million
	Operating Costs:	US\$0.22 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$4.6 million	% approved	92
Funds Disbursed	US\$2.9 million	% approved	58
Forecast Closing Date	June 2012	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final draft Environmental Action Plan has been submitted to the Council of Environmental Protection and Improvements for comment. The REAP will be subsequently submitted to council of Ministers for endorsement after the completion of the Cost of Environmental Degradation Study. • The final report of the standards and guidelines for air and water emissions and EIA guideline was submitted to the Technical Directorate to update the existing guidelines. Training for inspectors has been completed. The final Inspection Manual in English and Arabic have been completed and submitted to the Technical Directorate. • The progress report of the cost of environmental degradation study has been submitted and is being reviewed by PMT. • All the equipments of the 10 air quality monitoring stations were installed and some of them were calibrated. Sample of data collected from the stations will be provided by the end of November 2012. MOEn signed the amendment contract with the individual consultant for developing data base and AQMS in Iraq. • • Technical staff from the MOEn in Baghdad, Mosul and Basra have been appointed to operate the stations under the supervision of one of the PMT members. • As to 15 portable monitoring equipment, contract was signed with Al-Marbat Company with an amount of US\$ 973,625.00. The report on the awareness activity broadcasted on TV (two mins. for two times during the news). One draft spot was approved by the PMT. • The final Municipal Solid Waste Master Plan and Action Plan (English) was distributed to H.E. Minister of Environment, Technical Deputy Minister, Minister Advisor, General Inspector and one copy is kept in the EEMP office while the electronic copies were distributed to all members of the Council for Environment 	<p>% of planned</p>	<p>65</p>
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	<p>Protection and Improvement. Mayoralty of Baghdad was also provided with a copy the report for their investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final Action Plan report for the Health Care Waste Management were distributed to H.E. Minister of Environment, Technical Deputy Minister, Minister Advisor, General Inspector and one copy is kept in the EEMP office while the electronic copies were distributed to all members of the Council for Environment Protection and Improvement. Ministry of Health was also provided with a copy the report for their investments. 		
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The disbursement stands at US\$2.9 million after the supervision mission in May 2011. However, commitment has now reached 92% of the total project grant after the MOEn signed the contract for purchasing 15 portable monitoring stations. Overdraft in operating expense has been observed and an official letter requesting reallocation of the grant has been submitted in November.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Difficult political situation continues to affect the PMT manager and there has been little progress in terms of disbursement. Supplying UPS and Electrical Generators has been delayed after technical specifications were prepared due to difficulties in getting equipment with the required specifications. This is affecting all of the air quality monitoring stations to be fully operational producing calibrated data. The PMT took actions to solve the issues raised by the FMA and the team will further monitor closely. The next mission is planned from January 29-February 4, 2012.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Electricity Reconstruction Project (TF057818/P087734)
October 2011**

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	74 months				
Approval Date	April 2007	Effective Date	April 2007	Closing Date	June 2013
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 sector development 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, Japan, US, UK and other development partners, and the World Bank takes place on an informal basis as required.

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	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\$3.7 million	% approved	62
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.8 million	% approved	13
Forecast Closing Date	June 2013	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOEI agreed with the World Bank that remaining uncommitted funds would be used for Capacity Development through the hire of individual technical specialists, and for a feasibility study into converting simple cycle gas turbine power stations to combined cycle gas turbine power stations – thereby increasing efficiency and overall levels of supply. MoE has now hired 5 specialist consultants under terms of reference agreed with the World Bank, and these consultants are now in Baghdad providing direct support to MoE teams. The hire of consultants to undertake a study into conversion of SCGT power stations to CCGT is underway. • The Project will also fund direct training of Ministry of Electricity staff that will enable them to better manage the Hartha Power Station. The Ministry of Electricity is now working with its owners engineer to develop a training plan and then undertake the training funded by this Project. • The Project also funds the Owner’s Engineer for the Hartha Rehabilitation Contract. Now that work on Hartha power station rehabilitation has now commenced, the Owner’s Engineer contract has been executed and has begun to disburse. 	% of planned	50
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

About US\$3 million has been committed for services related to the Hartha plant rehabilitation. After a number of years of procrastination, the MOEI has now agreed with the World Bank where to commit remaining funds and is in the process of implementing these agreements. 5 individual consultants have been hired to assist the Ministry of Electricity with implementation of its Master Plan for the Electricity Sector, and a consultant is being hired to assist with feasibility study for conversion of open cycle gas turbine power stations to more efficient closed cycle gas turbine power stations. A detailed training plan is also being prepared.

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)
October 2011**

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\$20 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 employed 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	<p>Civil works: US\$16.2 million</p> <p>Goods: US\$ 2.2 million</p> <p>Consulting Services & Institutional Strengthening: US\$ 0.6 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$19.0 million	% approved	95
Funds Disbursed	US\$19.0 million	% approved	95
Closing Date	December 2008	Delay (months)	

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)
October 2011**

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\$25.5 million				
Duration	44 months				
Approval Date	April 2008	Effective Date	April 2008	Closing Date	December 2011
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 about 40,000 (original target 32,080) rural inhabitants by improving irrigation, drainage, and water supply, targeting improvements to about 70,000 (originally 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"> • 19 subprojects (in 11 governorates) addressing rural water needs • Capacity building
Procurement	Civil works and Goods: US\$24.1 million Operational Costs: US\$ 0.7 million Unallocated: US\$ 0.7 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$23.9 million	% approved	94
Funds Disbursed	US\$20.2 million	% approved	79
Forecast Closing Date	December 2011	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

• Employment created (man-days)	Currently 152,720 beneficiaries	% of planned	100
• Incremental employment generated by the Project	287,400 man days		100

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Overall, the Project is on track. Out of 19 civil works contracts, 13 are completed, and five are ongoing and the sixth one will be advertised during September, 2011. Most of the civil works are expected to be completed by the end of 2011 except the sixth contract

All the goods required under the Project have now been procured. The internal training component is on track. It began in April 2009 and so far nine training courses have been conducted (six technical and three finance/economics). 180 trainees have so far benefited.

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, stable and highly qualified, support from MOWR’s high level management has been sought to further strengthen it. It is anticipated that the Project closing date will need to be extended to December 31, 2012 which will enable the completion of the ongoing contracts and the new subprojects as a result of savings.

**World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Banking Sector Reform Project (TF094193/P113337)
October 2011**

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	50 months				
Approval Date	April 2009	Effective Date	April 2009	Closing Date	June 30, 2013
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)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Procurement	Goods:	US\$0.35 million
	Consultants' Services and Training:	US\$8.90million
	Incremental Operating Expenses:	US\$0.25 million
	Unallocated:	US\$0.50 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$7.5 million	% approved	75
Funds Disbursed	US\$3.7 million	% approved	37
Forecast Closing Date	June 2013	Delay (months)	

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.	Loan-to-GDP ratios increased to reach 5.6% in 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.	The reserves-to-NPL ratios rose from 10% in June 2006 to reach 18% in 2010		
Capital adequacy ratio in line with prudential regulations, reaching up to 4% by June 2012.	Capital adequacy ratio reached 3.2% in 2010		
Number of staff trained to do bank operation	Number of staff trained in the supervision department of the CBI reached 12 in 2010		

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Some achievements have been made over the past months in the implementation of the banking sector reform program. The World Bank has been providing technical support and advisory services to the Iraqi authorities to implement the First Phase of the Banking Reform Strategy-Action Plan (2008–2012) that was done in consultations with CBI, BSA, and the senior management of the two state-owned banks. The institutional, operational and financial restructuring of the state-owned commercial banks--Rasheed Bank and Rafidain Bank has been moving smoothly, as evident in the capacity building of its management and core banking staff, as well as in the setting of non-performing loans (NPLs).

Good progress has been made to date towards the objectives laid out by the GOI in its comprehensive five-year Banking Reform Strategy. The PMT has made progress in the implementation of the four components of the Project despite the complex situation on the ground.

The institutional, operational and financial restructuring of the two state-owned commercial banks has been moving smoothly, and this is obvious in the capacity building of its management and core banking staff, as well as in the setting of non-performing loans (NPLs).

Regarding the strengthening of the regulatory and supervisory functions of the CBI, a training workshop is being prepared by the PMU to explain to the CBI – Supervision Department the new regulations that have been discussed and will start to be enforced. Moreover, training for strengthening the supervision of CBI with the Egyptian Banking Institute is completed. The final batch of training was completed in September 2011.

Procurement activities were on hold after the attack on CBI in June 2010 where all records were destroyed and burned, including procurement and FM records. The team had to go back and request the consultants to submit

proposals and re-evaluate/re-negotiate/re-visit implementation with the signed contracts which substantially slowed the progress. Nevertheless, good progress in implementing procurement had been made during the last few months in finalizing negotiation with the consulting firms and commitments for US\$ 6.6 million have been made with no complaints from consultants that have jeopardized the selection and recruitments of consultants. Progress per components can be summarized in the following paragraphs:

- **Institutional and operational restructuring of the two state-owned commercial banks**, procurement status is as follows: (i) progress made in signing the contract with United Ramin Information Technology Solutions (RITS) for providing training services for development of computer skills for Rasheed Bank and Rafidain Bank. The contract value is US\$ 325,000 signed on May 8, 2011 and the consultants commenced work in Baghdad on May 22, 2011 with duration of 18 weeks to complete; (ii) training for Branch Managers. Last batch of training was completed on May 9, 2011; (iii) training of Human Resources. The training of the second and final batch of trainees with the Egyptian Banking Institute (EBI) was commenced on June 19, 2011 and will be completed by July 12, 2011; (iv) Contract with PWC for restructuring of the internal audit and compliance for the value of US\$ 1.26 million with commencement date of mid July 2011. The final inception reports, issued by PWC, for AL-Rasheed and AL-Rafidain banks for Restructuring the Internal Audit and Compliance Units of the 2 banks was submitted to the World Bank on September 29, 2011, and (v) contract with IBTCI for the value of US\$ 1.18 million. The contract's commencement was in March 2011 and the inception report was received and approved in April 2011.
- **Financial restructuring of the two state-owned commercial banks**, progress made includes: (i) *financial restructuring*. After thorough evaluation, Pricewaterhouse Coopers was the selected firm to assist in the financial restructuring of the two-state-owned banks. The contract value is US\$ 1,141,650 signed on June 26, 2011 and the services commenced on July 17, 2011 with duration of six months; and (ii) *training for credit and risk management, accounting and finance program and internal audit and compliance*. After evaluation of all the proposals at hand, the contract was signed with Central Bank of Egypt – Egyptian Banking Institute. The contract value is US\$ 464,024 signed on May 29, 2011. The training commenced on June 15, 2011 and has a duration of 110 days from the commencement date.
- Strengthening of the regulatory and supervisory functions of the CBI, the following has been achieved: (i) *training on XBRL with BR-AG company had been completed and negotiations are underway for amending the contract agreement with the same company to prepare a detailed study [specifications and requirements] to be used as roadmap for the development and implementation of the banking supervision reporting framework using XBRL standards*; (ii) *training on new regulation*. The PMU is preparing a workshop to explain the new regulations based on international standards for the CBI-Supervision Department, including topics such as credit classification, capital adequacy and liquidity management; (iii) *purchasing for supply of 5 licenses of Taxonomy editor for the contract value of 50,000 is under implementation*, (iv) *training for strengthening the supervision of CBI with Egyptian Banking Institute for contract value of US\$ 0.68 million for training of 105 trainers, completed the first 2 batches and the batch of training was completed in September 2011*.
- Project management, monitoring and evaluation, progress made includes: (i) *contract for external audit*. The PMU started the selection by publishing the EOI and the selection process started but only two proposals were received. TAGO was the evaluated firm but due to the decree from council of ministers to allowing TAGO to practice audit in Iraq, the PMU cancelled the selection with TAGO and re-launched sending the EOI to the long listed firms. Only Ernest and Young responded and started based on SSS. The financial proposal received from E&Y for US\$ 160,000 was excessive relative to the other auditing services contracts under World Bank financed operation. The commencement date for the assignment of the Ernst & Young Company for the contract of External Auditor for PMU was on May 8, 2011.

The PMU has submitted to the World Bank on October 24, 2011 the Interim Unaudited Financial Reports for the third quarter of year 2011

In terms of Internal controls and Internal Auditing, an Audit Committee from CBI was established and performed an audit of Project's financial records from date of inception until June 30, 2010. A copy of the report has been submitted to the mission and no significant issues were noted. Project is preparing timely monthly bank reconciliations and trial balances that are reviewed by Iraq Fiduciary Monitoring Agent (FMA). Project records are regularly reconciled to Client Connection. The Project does not have single signatory to the bank account, no cash in hand, and no unsettled advances to suppliers.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Although significant progress has been made to date by the PMU in the implementation of the four components of the Project, the unsettled political environment in Iraq has contributed to delays in the speed of project implementation. To ensure full implementation of the Project's key components, the Project's closing date was extended to June 30, 2013. Moreover, the security situation in Iraq has had a negative impact on the willingness of international consulting firms and individuals to work in Iraq. Disbursement has been very slow due to implementation capacity bottlenecks in Iraq, which impose long procedures in preparing and analyzing contracts, the assignment of needed consultants and training institutes, negotiation periods, and receipt of approvals from the stakeholders. However, disbursement has increased to reach 37% as of October 31, 2011.

Furthermore, the PMU reported that due to June 2010 attack all records were destroyed and burned, including procurement and financial management (FM) records (signed contracts, proposals received, and equipment delivered to PMU). As a result there was a need for capacity building of the PMU for it to resume working in an efficient business environment; and replacing the destroyed assets as well as retrieving the lost documents. Most files and documents have been retrieved, and the PMU has resumed work as it is currently working full-force to ensure effective implementation and timely disbursement. However, it is worth noting that there are challenges related to the security issues which in some cases delays implementation, affects the capacity of the Iraqi authorities to execute the reform program, and results in a lack of effective coordination between the various stakeholders.

Moreover, due to the concerns about Trade Bank of Iraq, the World Bank decided to keep the Designated Account (DA) with a minimum ceiling. The Project management has sent to the World Bank on August 14, 2011 a realistic cash forecast for the next 6 months based on which we will assess and ensure that any funds that will be transferred to the DA will not remain in the account unutilized and be disbursed very fast.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Public Finance Management (TF094552/TF094654 – P110862)
October 2011

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Public Finance 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	47 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 the strengthening of budget preparation, budget execution, public procurement systems; and, building the capacity of public financial management institutions and their staff.				
Beneficiaries	The main direct beneficiaries are the Ministries of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Procurement Regulatory Authority, Board of Supreme Audit, Ministries of Oil, Education, Water Resources and Electricity, 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, USAID, UN 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"> • Budget Strategy • Medium-Term Forecasting Framework • Detailed sector strategies for one or two key sectors • Investment preparation procedure • Budget call circular design
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget preparation manual and procedures Sector specific standard bidding documents Procurement information monitoring system National Procurement Manual 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\$14.0 million Incremental Operating Expenses: US\$ 0.3 million Technical Assistance: US\$ 2.0 million Unallocated: US\$ 1.6 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$8.1 million	% approved	45
Funds Disbursed	US\$1.5 million	% approved	8
Forecast Closing Date	June 2013	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

Capital budget execution up by 10%	There has been no monitoring and evaluation of this indicator in the past. A reporting format has been agreed with the Director General Accounts in the Ministry of Finance during the Supervision Mission in July-August, 2011. As per the report received from the Ministry of Finance, the Budget execution rate was 75 % at the start of the project in 2008. It increased to 83 % in 2009 but fell to 78 % in 2010.	% of planned	40
Outstanding cash balances at spending units as share of budget down by 30%	There has been no monitoring and evaluation of this indicator in the past. A reporting format has been agreed with the Director General Accounts in the Ministry of Finance during the Supervision Mission in July-August, 2011. A report is expected next week.		Cannot be determined.
50% of contracts above threshold awarded competitively	There has been no monitoring and evaluation of this indicator in the past. A reporting format has been agreed with the Procurement Regulatory Authority in the Ministry of Planning during the Supervision Mission in July-August, 2011. A report is expected next week.		Cannot be determined.
Ministry of Finance Training Institute providing training in	For Capacity Development for Ministry of Finance Training Institute, that		0

<p>all operational aspects of PFM project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>includes Needs Assessment, Twinning Arrangement, new curriculum, training events and study tours, etc., a Contract has been recently awarded to Coffey International Development Middle East Pvt. Ltd. The capacity development work has to start next month, after completion of which the Ministry of Finance Institute will be able to start providing training.</p>		
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Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

The Iraq PFM project was started in July 2009 and has to be completed by June 2013. It is a 4-year project and 2 years time (50%) has lapsed. During the 50 % of the elapsed project time, following progress has been made so far:

- Against the project cost of US\$16 million, only \$446,000 (less than 3 %) has been disbursed so far.
- During the past 8-10 weeks, there has been a significant progress in terms of signing consultants' contracts, because of which Commitments have risen to \$6.92 million (43 % of the project cost).
- After taking into account the ongoing planned procurement process, a maximum of US \$ 2.73 million (17 % of project cost) can be further committed in the next few months.
- An amount of US\$6.35 million (39 %) is still unplanned/unallocated. At the time of our mission, the government had no plans in place to use these unspent project funds.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation System is virtually non-existent and the agreed Results Framework is not being used to monitor Project Outcomes and Intermediate Outcome Indicators.

However, the Project continues to provide the platform for sustained engagement with the GOI on PFM reform, as evidenced by the May 2010 consultative workshops in Istanbul, which resulted in Draft Budget Strategy for 2011, as well as a draft of a new Accounting Manual.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The major implementation bottlenecks at this time are as follows:

- Lack of full-time staff in the PMT - 9 out of 11 staff in the PMT is working part time. There has been an agreement with the PMT during the Supervision Mission that four full-time component leaders and a full time translator/interpreter will be appointed under the project. The Component leaders are supposed to work with respective consultants to ensure their timely delivery.
- Inadequate supervision from the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance is not reviewing the progress of the project to take necessary mid course corrective actions to remove bottlenecks. An agreement has now reached with the PMT that a Steering Committee will be formed under the chair of Finance Minister with concerning DGs as its members. The Steering Committee would, apart from other things, monitor progress of the project.
- The security environment of Iraq is a major impediment for the visits of international consultants to Baghdad. Because of this, most of meetings with the consultants are taking place outside Iraq. This leads to a lack of participation of operational staff in those discussions and consequently its follow-up.
- There are large numbers of unplanned funds (\$6.35 million) in the project and the government needs to take a quick decision on what activities they would like to spend those funds.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Integrated National Energy Strategy Technical Assistance (INESTA) (TF095802/ P111074)
October 2011

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Integrated National Energy Strategy Technical Assistance (INESTA)				
Implementing Agency	Prime Minister's Advisory Commission (PMAC)				
Location	N/A				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	23010 Energy Policy and administrative management				
Compact Priority	4.5 Energy (Oil, Gas and Electricity)				
Project Cost	US\$6.9 million				
Duration	29 months				
Approval Date	December 2009	Effective Date	January 2010	Closing Date	June 2012
Project Description	<p>The INESTA Project, and resulting Integrated National Energy Strategy (INES), is a response to requests from the GOI, through the Prime Minister's Advisory Commission (PMAC), a part of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).</p> <p>Development of coordinated policy and strategy in the energy sector is a key part of the country's recovery strategy. The World Bank will provide the funding and independent quality control needed by the GOI to procure the high quality consultants needed to formulate an INES. Use of highly qualified international consultants to develop the INES is necessary to reinforce inadequate capacity in the country, to address the importance and magnitude of the Iraqi energy sector, and to provide the necessary independent and global perspective.</p>				
Beneficiaries	The beneficiaries are the GOI (funding), and the Iraqi population in terms of the broader project outcomes and an improved energy sector.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

The international dimensions of Iraq's energy sector policies are particularly important. Iraq is one of the world's largest holders of low cost oil and gas resources, and it interacts closely with global energy markets, and the world economy.

Project Development Objective

Improve the ability of the GOI to develop an energy strategy that is designed to increase the contribution of the sector to sustainable development

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production and dissemination of an Integrated National Energy Strategy (INES) incorporating the analysis of the energy sector, assessment of strategic options, and recommendations for key policies and actions to review and implement the proposed strategy. The GOI's adoption and execution of the Implementation Plan produced within the INES.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of technical assistance for the development of an integrated energy strategy for Iraq's oil, gas and power sectors (the INES) Support the PMT in project management, monitoring and evaluation through training,

	consultant services, including project audit and financing of operating costs		
Procurement	Consultants' Services and Training:	US\$ 4.50 million	
	Incremental Operating Expenses:	US\$ 0.25 million	
	Unallocated:	US\$ 0.25 million	

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$6.2 million	% approved	90
Funds Disbursed	US\$2.8 million	% approved	41
Forecast Closing Date	June 2012	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators

Development of INES	The PMT's Consultant will soon submit its Final Report for the Project which will present its analysis and recommendations on energy sector strategic directions. The PMAC and World Bank team will review the Consultants final report through January 2012 before the Iraq governments begins an internal review and consultation process on the energy sector strategy.	% of planned	75
Consultation with energy sector stakeholders	Will commence after completion of the INES, in early 2012.		

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Work on a final Integrated National Energy Strategy is moving closer to completion. A final INES report will be reviewed by the PMAC, supported by the World Bank, through January 2012. .

The Government of Iraq (PMAC) has performed strongly in the project and is continuing to ensure broad input and ownership of Government stakeholders in the Integrated National Energy Strategy development. The Government is now preparing for a process of internal review and consultation around the INES final report. The World Bank is continuing to support the Government in maintaining strong ownership of this process.

Major Implementation Obstacles

Formation of a new Iraqi government has not affected implementation progress and strong Government engagement in the Project has continued.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Pension Reform Implementation Support Technical Assistance (PRISTA) (TF095639/P114647)
October 2011

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Pension Reform Implementation Support Technical Assistance (PRISTA)				
Implementing Agency	World Bank				
Location	N/A				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	<i>16010</i> Social / Welfare Services				
Compact Priority	<i>4.4.2.3</i> Undertake specific measures to strengthen the targeted safety net Design and implement a reform strategy for the pension system				
Project Cost	US\$5.8 million				
Duration	42 months				
Approval Date	December 2009	Effective Date	January 2010	Closing Date	April 2013
Project Description	PRISTA responds to the GOI's request for assistance so support implementation of the new Pension Law. While the Pension Law presents a significant improvement, there remain substantial challenges in terms of GOI's capacity to implement the law, thereby ensuring a sustainable old-age income protection mechanism for Iraq.				
Beneficiaries	Government employees, contributors to the private pensions scheme, as well as existing retirees.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

Efforts to reform Iraq's pension system started soon after April 2003. This culminated in the passing of Law 27/2006 in January 2006. Implementation of Law 27/2006 was suspended as it was widely deemed to be unsustainable and did not benefit from significant international experience. Subsequently, GOI amended the law in December 2007 (referred to as the Unified Pension Law in the text of the Law), with support from the World Bank, the IMF, and USAID, to improve financial sustainability and alter the design of public sector pensions in line with good international practices. The amendments to Law 27/2006 also mandated the unification of the currently public and private sector pension schemes.

Project Development Objective

- In the short-term, to support the GOI in implementing the provisions of the new Pension Law
- In the medium-term, to support the unification of the public and private pension schemes; and
- In the long-term, to support the development of long-term old-age income strategy for Iraq

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Board of Pension (NBP) will have built up its capacity to implement the provisions of the new Pension Law • The NBP will have the capacity to undertake actuarial analysis of the pension scheme, and to conduct periodic actuarial analysis as required by the new Pension Law • The NBP, and related offices, will be housed in quality physical infrastructure, facilitating the delivery of services to the beneficiaries in a safe and accessible environment • The Social Security System is merged with the State Pension Fund (SPF), in terms of policies and benefits, and is administered by the NBP • Strategy developed detailing a plan to increase coverage beyond the existing 25 percent of population
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop capacity to implement the new Pension Law • Support the development of actuarial and pension policy analysis capacity for the SPF • Contribute to the improvement of the physical infrastructure of the NBP • Support the unification of the mandatory pension provisions in Iraq • Facilitate the development of long-term national old-age income protection strategy for Iraq
Procurement	Consultants' Services and Training: US\$5.8 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$3.4 million	% approved	59
Funds Disbursed	US\$2.3 million	% approved	40
Forecast Closing Date	April 2013	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators:

<p>The NBP and the SPF have been structured to respond to implementing the new Pension Law. The by-laws, regulations, and key functional terms of reference will have been completed and endorsed by the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Options for SPF business operations model, organizational structure and management system were developed and discussed during a series of implementation support events. Subsequently, the GOI has taken up and contextualized the options and developed draft instructions that describes and codifies the future SPF Institution System accordingly. The instructions were presented and have been approved by the Minister of Finance. The Instruction are currently with the Shura Council for final enactment. The SPF Board Governance System was also developed and endorsed by the Board of Administrators and the Ministry of Finance in March 2011.</p>	% of planned	80
<p>A contribution management process and system is in place, to ensure proper collection and management of contributions from civil servants and public agencies into the SPF</p>	<p>Options for SPF instructions on client registration, contribution collection, and penalties were presented and discussed with the Iraqi team. The design of the Contribution Management System (CMS) was finalized and agreed upon and legal instructions are being developed by the SPF to frame and guide the work of the CMS. In addition, the Management Consulting Firm for the CMS has been hired by the World Bank and have spent a good part of October and November 2011 in Baghdad working directly with the SPF. The Inception Report has been developed and presented to the World Bank with final version expected end November 2011 (in English and Arabic)..</p>	% of planned	70
<p>The SPF will have in place policies, procedures, and human resource for prudent investment of reserves</p>	<p>Policy issues and options for managing the investment of SPF reserves were examined and discussed with key members from the NBP and SPF Board of Administrators. A policy options note was subsequently produced and has been reviewed and discussed with the Iraqi team where the viability of the available investment options was assessed in the context of Iraq.</p>	% of planned	50

	<p>Additionally, the governance framework for the investment activities was also explored in light of the preferred options. The Iraqi counterparts are currently undertaking internal consultations with the Central Bank of Iraq and other stakeholders on how best to manage the investment of reserves. These issues were discussed in September 2011, and investment guidelines have been drafted to provide an overarching strategy for the investment of the SPF's reserves.</p>		
<p>A functional unit is established within the SPF responsible for pension policy and actuarial analysis</p>	<p>Four training courses on Pension Reform Options Simulation Toolkit (PROST) were delivered to a core team from the NBP/SPF and PSSD. Data collection for the preliminary analysis has been completed, and verification as well as collection of additional data is underway. Workshops were held in June 2011 and October 2011 and analyzed the collected country and pension system data using PROST. The TORs for the actuarial unit and the long and short-term training needs of its staff were developed and finalized.</p>		100
<p>A strategic plan for physical infrastructure renewal and rehabilitation is completed and informs construction decisions</p>	<p>A complete assessment of the existing infrastructure of the NBP and its branch offices was conducted. Short-and long-term solutions for improving the physical infrastructure of NBP offices were identified during several workshops/meetings held with the NBP/SPF which included rehabilitation/upgrading as well as construction (for the long run). Accordingly, the accommodation schedules and architectural design briefs for the branch offices were developed in preparation for the rehabilitation activities that will be done in two phases, and now completed in 5 governorates in May 2011, and in 6 other governorates in July 2011.</p>	% of planned	80
<p>Polices on contributions and benefits are harmonized across the two pension schemes</p>	<p>The preliminary policy discussions/dialogue on the merger of the public and private pension schemes in Iraq has taken place in July 2010 and a policy options note was produced outlining the main policy issues, international best practices/experiences and customized options for GOI to consider. The policy note was shared with the Iraqi counterparts to be studied in depth. Further discussions with key stakeholders from the MOF, NBP, SPF and PSSD were held in September 2011 and agreed on a preferred strategy regarding the merger options of the pension schemes in Iraq, based on a quantitative assessment undertaken by the</p>		60

	World Bank. A Quantitative Policy Options Note for the merger has been drafted by the World Bank team, articulating the implications (fiscal, etc.) of merger options, to be discussed with the Pensions Policy Subcommittee in December 2011.		
Long-Term National Old-Age Income Protection Strategy for Iraq developed and informs policy making	Long-term objective, scheduled to start end-2011		Not Started Yet

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Following the launch in February 2010, numerous workshops/implementation support events were held with the Iraqi counterparts from the MOF, NBP, SPF, the PSSD, MOI, MOD and the CBI to kick-off implementation of the different components of PRISTA. The implementation progress has been noteworthy in all four components, as indicated in the above table. This progress and results involved a lot of capacity building on the Iraqi side, where the teams have been extensively exposed to international experiences, best practices and consultative policy dialogue in the areas of pensions institutions development, pension administration, pension ICT systems, actuarial analysis, governance, merger of pension schemes, investment management, communications and information dissemination among others.

Good progress has been particularly made in Component 1 of PRISTA, which focuses on the short-term objective of supporting pension administration and the implementation of the new Pension Law. This progress includes producing a policy note capturing an agreed upon business model, organizational structure and management system for the State Pension Fund (SPF), which was developed further to legal instructions by the SPF and has been submitted for formal approval to the MOF and the Shura Council for subsequent publication in the Official Gazette. In addition, several major documents have been prepared and shared with the Iraqi counterparts in June 2011 including: CMS Functional Design, HR Strategy, and Pension Administration System (PAS). On Component 2, a follow-up workshop took place in May 2011 and October 2011 to analyze the collected country and pension system data using PROST. In addition and as a result of the workshop, a Pension Policy and Actuarial Unit was established at NBP. Regarding Component 3, an Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the physical infrastructure of the NBP and its 14 branches was established and significant progress was achieved. Furthermore, a remarkable achievement of a major milestone was concluded on Component 4 with the elaboration of the note on “Quantitative Analysis of Integrating Social Insurance Provisions for the Public and Private Sectors in Iraq”. In addition, this note has been further developed into a Quantitative Policy Options Note articulating the implications of the various merger options.

Major Implementation Obstacles

None identified currently.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for the Education Sector Technical Assistance
(TF095659 – P114523)
October 2011

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for the Education Sector				
Implementing Agency	World Bank				
Location	N/A				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	11110 Education Policy and Administrative Management				
Compact Priority	<p>4.4.1.1 Design and carry out specific policy reforms and investments towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals</p> <p>4.4.1.2.1 Undertake specific measures to promote continuous education for competitive skills and equal opportunities in the labor market</p> <p>4.4.1.3.1 Achieve universal access to basic education</p> <p>4.4.1.3.2 Carry out specific activities to promote adult literacy and skills training, early childhood development and life skills training</p>				
Project Cost	US\$2.7 million				
Duration	32 months				
Approval Date	December 2009	Effective Date	January 2010	Closing Date	September 2012
Project Description	Education reform efforts in Iraq are hampered by the lack of a sectoral strategy and the weak institutional capacity. The GOI needs one comprehensive National Education Strategy that would constitute the framework for system reform and guide resource allocation and international assistance to the sector. There is also recognition of the need to develop the human and institutional resources in order to allow line ministries to plan strategically, and to design and implement system reforms. Almost all sector assessments underlined the need to build internal capacity within the education and higher education sectors to support the transition. <i>The TA consists of two main pillars: (i) Support to the National Education Strategy for Iraq (NESI); and (ii) Capacity building in strategic planning and policy design.</i>				
Beneficiaries	The Technical Assistance will benefit the GOI including but not limited to: (i) GOI officials from 4 ministries in both Baghdad and KRG (Ministry of Education-Baghdad and KRG; and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research-Baghdad and KRG); (ii) high-level officials from the Prime Minister Office, key related ministries and members of Parliament; (iii) selected officials from the Directorates of Education; and (iv) selected officials from universities/academia across all 18 governorates.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

This Technical Assistance (TA) is a response to the GOI's request for international support for institutional strengthening and capacity building, for the education sector, and is also part of the World Bank's assistance strategy under the third Interim Strategy Note (FY09-FY11). The GOI has engaged in the preparation of a National Education Strategy for Iraq, and requested support from the World Bank, UNICEF and UNESCO. At the request of the GOI, the TA is executed by the World Bank, and Pillar 1 is implemented in collaboration with UNESCO and UNICEF.

Project Development Objective

The main objective of the TA is to support the GOI's effort to develop a sector strategy for education and higher education in Iraq. This will be achieved through: (i) specific support to the work of the Iraq Technical Committee, the Draft Committee, the group of experts and the ministerial technical committees in charge of the preparation of a strategy document; and (ii) strengthening the capacity of the line ministries and other stakeholders in order to ensure an active and effective contribution to the preparation of the national; education strategies.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation Analysis of the Iraq education system is completed and served as an analytical foundation for the Strategy • National Education Strategy document endorsed by the High Committee. • Regional and National consultations on the education sector strategy organized; and a Quality Enhancement and Consultation Review of the Draft Strategy is completed with World Bank experts. • More than 45 GOI officials will be trained in tools for institutional development and analysis of reforms in general and vocational education, and be able to discuss strategic choices for Iraq's education reform and formulate recommendations for input into Iraq National Education Strategy. • A Study Tour and Seminar on Knowledge Economy to Korea and Malaysia is carried out and a report reflecting experience and lessons learned is produced. The report will serve as one of the main inputs to the Iraq National Education Strategy. • A Study Tour and Seminar on General Education is carried out for high level officials and technical staff in the basic and secondary education sectors; with a report reflecting lessons learned produced. This will benefit the implementation of the National Strategy, • Several professionals from each line ministry of education and higher education will receive specialized and certified training in educational planning and management. They will apply the new knowledge to their work. • 4-5 officials and technical staff will receive fellowships in a selected topic in Higher Education of relevance to the implementation of the National Strategy • The implementation plan for the Iraq National Education Strategy will be prepared.
Activities	<p>I. Pillar I: Support to the National Education Strategy for Iraq (NESI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A series of training workshops for the technical committees to assist with the preparation of a draft strategy document B. Technical training to assist in the development of a simulation model for the country C. Reviewing and commenting on the draft Situation Analysis and Strategy document D. Support to consultation workshops with stakeholders E. Quality Enhancement and Consultation Review Visit to Washington, DC <p>II. Pillar II: Capacity Building in Strategic Planning and Policy Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Training course on Strategic Choices for Educational Reform (SCER) B. Study tour and seminar on Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy C. Study tour and seminar on General education for high level officials and technical staff in the basic and secondary education sectors D. Four to five officials and technical staff receive fellowships in a selected topic in Higher Education E. Training course on educational policy analysis, management and planning
Procurement	<p>Consultants' Services and Training: US\$ 2.55 million</p> <p>Unallocated: US\$ 0.15 million</p>

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$1.3 million	% approved	48
Funds Disbursed	US\$1.1 million	% approved	41
Forecast Closing Date	September 2012	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators:

Pillar I [NESI formulation]: 1-Draft Situation Analysis is prepared	Situation Analysis report and a synopsis have been prepared and completed. Comments from World Bank, UNESCO and UNICEF have been consolidated and submitted back to the GOI	% of planned	100
2- Draft strategy framework is formulated	Structure of the strategy framework agreed upon during technical meeting in Erbil, Iraq (March 2011). Thereafter, the GOI prepared a draft of Chapter 3 (Strategic Directions) of the strategy document. The consolidated comments from the World Bank, UNESCO and UNICEF were submitted back to GOI. Following a Simulation Model Workshop and a Technical Workshop in July 2011, the GOI revised the 4 draft chapters of the Strategy document and submitted to the World Bank, UNESCO, and UNICEF for comments in mid-August. The GOI further revised the draft Strategy document after the WB/UNESCO/UNICEF submitted comments. The draft Strategy document was shared with the High Committee in October 2011.		100
3- Quality Enhancement and Consultation Review Visit for the Draft Strategy Document to Washington, DC	Planned for December 2011/January 2012		50
Pillar II [Capacity Building]: 1- SCER Course	Held in Amman Jordan for 42 GOI members. Participants explored the various strategic choices for education reform in the context of Iraq and were able to delve into specific priority issues for the country. A report based on the discussion was produced and it served as one of the major input to the Strategy document.		100

<p>2- Study Tour for the Knowledge Economy undertaken to allow 30 GOI participants to explore options and formulate strategic choices for Iraq's HE sector in the context of reform</p>	<p>Held in June 2011 in Malaysia and South Korea for 30 GOI participants. A report on the Study Tour was prepared by the Iraqi delegation, which will serve as a main input to the Strategy document.</p>		<p>100</p>
<p>3- Study tour and seminar on General education for high level officials and technical staff in the basic and secondary education sectors</p>	<p>To be prepared.</p>		<p>1</p>
<p>4- Four to five fellowships in a selected topic in Higher Education for officials and technical staff</p>	<p>To be prepared.</p>		<p>1</p>
<p>5- Course undertaken in educational policy analysis, management, and planning</p>	<p>To be prepared (planned for February 2012)</p>		<p>20</p>

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance

Under Pillar I:

- Following the TA launch workshop in February 2010, the World Bank team contributed to the workshop on the preparation of the NESI, which brought together 40 Iraqi officials, and was organized by UNICEF and facilitated by IIEP. During both these workshops, the status of the NESI formulation was assessed and coordination arrangements were discussed with the partners UNICEF and UNESCO.
- A supervision mission took place from June 12-13, 2010 to provide feedback on the draft of the Situation Analysis under Pillar I of the TA and to discuss the details of the capacity building activities under Pillar II.
- The Iraqi delegation presented three chapters of the Situation Analysis and agreed to send the remainder of the report to the World Bank, UNICEF and UNESCO by July 22, 2010. Shortly after, the GOI sent three draft chapters of the Situation Analysis report covering General Education, Higher Education and Technical and Vocational Education to the partner organizations and the three organizations submitted consolidated comments back to the GOI. In December 2010, the GOI sent the remaining three draft chapters of the Situation Analysis covering Quality, Finance and Expenditure, and Scientific Research and Development. The World Bank and partners submitted consolidated comments to the GOI in January 2011.
- A technical workshop for the NESI took place from October 15-21, 2010 in Beirut, Lebanon. The GOI team consisted of 28 members who worked together with the 12 World Bank experts and members of UNESCO and UNICEF on subject areas relevant to the development of the strategy and its associated simulation model.
- A team of 2 experts was selected to work together with the GOI draft strategy formulation team for one week in March 2011 to support the development of the framework for the strategy document. The technical meeting was held in Erbil, Iraq and the structure of the Strategy document was agreed upon as: 4 chapters comprising (i) Context; (ii) Current Status of the Education Sector; (iii) Strategic Directions and (iv) Programs. The next technical meeting of the Drafting Committee was held in late July 2011 to draft Chapter 4 of the strategy document.
- The GOI completed and submitted the first version of the Draft Strategy document to the WB/UNESCO/UNICEF and revised again after comments were given by the three organizations. The GOI plans on holding consultations and a quality review of the draft document.

Under Pillar II:

- (i) the training course on Strategic Choices for Educational Reform (SCER), tailored for Iraq and delivered by the World Bank Institute (WBI) was held in Beirut, January 6-17, 2011. Participants included 42 members of the GOI delegation and representatives from UNICEF, UNESCO, and British Council;
- (ii) the Study tour and seminar on Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy was held in June 2011 in Malaysia and South Korea (30 GOI participants);
- (iii) A Study tour and seminar on General education for high level officials and technical staff in the basic and secondary education sectors is planned for mid-2012;
- (iv) Four to five fellowships in a selected topic in Higher Education for officials and technical staff are planned;
- (v) A training course in educational policy analysis, management, and planning, tailored for Iraq is planned for February 2012.

The GOI selected two focal points for Pillar II activities of the TA to ensure a timely and effective implementation.

Major Implementation Obstacles

The GOI requested an extension of the closing date of the TA by one year in order to allow for sufficient time to implement the activities. The request for extension has been approved and the new closing date is September 30, 2012.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Rationalization of the Universal Public Distribution System (PDS) Technical Assistance
(TF098607/P122031)
October 2011

Project Summary Sheet

Title	Rationalization of the Universal Public Distribution System (PDS) Technical Assistance				
Implementing Agency	World Bank				
Location	N/A – Institutional Support				
Sector code (OECD DAC)	16010 Social / Welfare Services				
Compact Priority	4.4.2 Social sector reform and integration of vulnerable populations				
Project Cost	US\$2.6 million				
Duration	26 months				
Approval Date	March 2011	Effective Date	March 2011	Closing Date	June 2013
Project Description	The purpose of the Project is to strengthen the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation's (MOPDC's) technical and institutional capacity to implement the rationalization of the universal public distribution system.				
Beneficiaries	The PDS reform plan envisages a gradual shift from universal distribution of foodstuff (to nearly 30 million Iraqis) to direct financial support for selected beneficiaries. The national authorities and international community are aware that PDS related reforms will likely take several years to be fully implemented. Simply repealing the PDS is not an option and would have adverse consequences for the Iraqi population: the poor would get poorer and the incidence of poverty would soar. Thus, the scope of the PDS should be gradually reduced to focus on the poor and vulnerable groups. The GOI plans to do so while protecting citizens from food price hikes, and boosting the Social Safety Net (SSN) system at the same time.				
Near Term Employment Creation	N/A				

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

Technical assistance (TA) activities have been designed on the basis of consultations with the PDS and PRS High Committees and other donors. The TA was discussed with and endorsed by the Iraqi authorities in Beirut in April 2011. At the request of the authorities, the World Bank team presented the main pillars of the PDS TA and led two separate sessions on *targeting* and *communication strategy*, each followed by break-out groups and agreement on next steps. Building capacity in the areas of targeting and communication thus continue to constitute the main element of the PDS TA, as originally envisaged; and the activities planned under the TA will focus mainly on these pillars.

Project Development Objective

- Strengthen technical and administrative capacity of the MOPDC by developing targeting tools and adequate databases and supporting the development of integrated social protection programs
- Support the development and implementation of the universal public distribution system communication strategy to build national consensus for reform
- Assist with the design of an effective monitoring and evaluation system

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened technical capacity on targeting Gradual reduction of PDS beneficiaries Integrated package of social protection programs PDS rationalization/reform communication strategy Robust monitoring & evaluation systems
Activities	<p>On targeting, activities for 2011 include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) evaluate the forms presented by GOI during the Beirut workshop in terms of their accuracy and effectiveness in determining eligibility to the PDS; (ii) propose a (unified) revised targeting form underpinned by a robust methodological framework, using the data of the 2006/7 IHSES and more recent data to be made available to the World Bank team; (iii) prepare a detailed proposal on how to roll out the new targeting form, starting in January 2012. <p>On the communication strategy, activities for 2011 include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) develop a terms of reference (TOR) and help identify a consultant who can carry out a Communications Needs Assessment as a first step to developing the broader communications strategy. Among other things, the needs assessment will identify key audiences and their positions, assess government capacity to communicate, analyze the media, socio-political and cultural environments, recommend areas for further research, and outline the strategic guidelines for the communication plan, including implementation arrangements.
Procurement	Consultants' Services and Training: US\$2.6 million

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$0.2 million	% approved	6
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.08 million	% approved	3
Closing Date	June 2013	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators: Not measurable yet. The project recently became effective.

		% of planned	

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance: The project recently became effective.

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Major Implementation Obstacles

None identified currently.

World Bank Iraq Trust Fund
Second Emergency Assistance Program for Primary Healthcare Project (TF099542/P123689)
October 2011
Project Summary Sheet

Title	Second Emergency Assistance Program for Primary Healthcare Project				
Implementing Agency	Amar International Charitable Foundation				
Location	Marshlands Governorates				
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>4.4.1.4.1</i>	Undertake specific measures to improve access to the Primary Health Care system (PHC) and focus on prevention and healthy life style			
	<i>4.4.1.4.2</i>	Improve administration and emergency management in the health care system			
Project Cost	US\$1.2 million				
Duration	23 months				
Approval Date	June 2011	Effective Date	June 2011	Closing Date	May 2013
Project Description	The Second Emergency Assistance Program for Primary Healthcare (SEAP-PH) is a scale-up of the First Emergency Assistance Program for Primary Healthcare (FEAP-PH), managed by the AMAR Foundation, and financed by the World Bank's Post-Conflict Fund which closed in November 2010. It will expand the activities to Babil Governorate to the north with a focus on vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and children, as well as those suffering from TB which has become a growing concern. The primary care services will be supplemented by outreach activities responsive to the needs of the under-served. SEAP-PH has four components, namely: (i) Improving Service Delivery and Community Outreach; (ii) Health Education and Promotion of Behavior Change; (iii) Monitoring of Health Status and Engaging Local Health Authorities; and (iv) Project Management.				
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable groups, including pregnant women and children.				
Near Term Employment Creation					

Strategic Context and Donor Coordination

Under the UNDP coordinated Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme (I-PSMP), the Government of Iraq (GOI) is undertaking sector reform across several areas of administration, including the health sector. The World Bank is coordinating with other development partners including WHO in the area of health financing and system reform for the GOI to design and implement effective health system reform. In the National Roundtable on Health which took place in 2009, the Ministry of Health (MOH) identified the following six priority areas for the health sector reform: (i) meeting urgent needs of the population and improving basic health services; (ii) strengthening management of the health system; (iii) developing and implementing a master plan for reconstruction of the health care delivery system; (iv) training and capacity building in public health programs and management of health services; (v) reforming the pharmaceutical sector; and (vi) developing public-private partnerships in the provision of health services. Given the current capacity of the MOH, there will be a need for substantial technical assistance and capacity building programs to translate these broad priorities into actionable programs and measurable results in the short- and medium-term framework.

Project Development Objective

The overall objective of the proposed project is to increase access and quality of basic health services for vulnerable

groups, including pregnant women and children, through improved partnerships between public healthcare service providers and community-based health services.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Outputs	•										
Activities	•										
Procurement	<table> <tr> <td>Civil Works:</td> <td>US\$ 0.025 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods:</td> <td>US\$ 0.172 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consulting Services:</td> <td>US\$ 0.660 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training:</td> <td>US\$ 0.205 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Costs:</td> <td>US\$ 0.134 million</td> </tr> </table>	Civil Works:	US\$ 0.025 million	Goods:	US\$ 0.172 million	Consulting Services:	US\$ 0.660 million	Training:	US\$ 0.205 million	Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.134 million
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Goods:	US\$ 0.172 million										
Consulting Services:	US\$ 0.660 million										
Training:	US\$ 0.205 million										
Operating Costs:	US\$ 0.134 million										

Financial Data

Funds Committed	US\$0.1 million	% approved	8.3
Funds Disbursed	US\$0.3 million	% approved	21
Forecast Closing Date	May 2013	Delay (months)	

Progress against Indicators: Not measurable yet. There were several issues over the last months on AMAR being able to obtain the necessary tools to be able to request the initial deposit. However, activities have been launched with the baseline survey soon to be carried out.

		% of planned	

Qualitative Assessment of Project Performance:

AMAR has been working on the questionnaire for the baseline survey. The questionnaire has now been finalized and survey to be launched before December 2011. The project has encountered a five month delay due to problems in obtaining project funds. However, the problem has been resolved, and activities are underway. AMAR has recently launched procurement activities, project health personnel is on board, and small scale activities now underway.

Major Implementation Obstacles:

The ability of the project to catch up on the five month delay incurred thus far. In addition, AMAR needs to be able to attract the right skill of professionals to help them on some of the activities (i.e. baseline survey analysis, technical specialists, etc.).

Map of ITF Financed projects in Iraq by Governorate