

**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION  
THE IRAQI STRATEGIC REVIEW BOARD (ISRB)  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT**



**Report on Donors' Contributions to Reconstruction Efforts  
Up to March, 31, 2008**

## **Executive Summary**

This report is the eighth in a series of quarterly reports issued by the International Cooperation Department (ICD) in the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC). The ICD tracks donor reconstruction activities through surveying and recording all projects implemented through foreign aid since 2003. This report summarises progress achieved over the last five years by outlining the type of projects that have been implemented and indicating the percentage that are ongoing and those that have been completed. This report also incorporates a comparative analysis of the total funds that have been committed versus disbursed in order to measure the gap between donor allocations for reconstruction and their actual contributions to date.

The data in this report is taken from the Development Assistance Database (DAD), which was created in the Ministry of Planning in 2005 in order to record all external assistance to Iraq. The DAD currently contains information on 19,531 projects with a combined total cost of US\$20bn. To date, \$15bn has been disbursed by the international community to support the reconstruction of Iraq. The US is the most significant contributor with 18,921 projects tracked in DAD, representing a total cost of US\$16bn and almost US\$12.5 already disbursed.

The report distinguishes between American grants and those provided by other countries and institutions. This is primarily because the scale of US-financed activities obscures the display and analysis of the contributions of other countries. The second reason is that to date different criteria has been utilized for the US to define what constitutes an individual project. As a consequence, the DAD contains a large number of relatively low-cost US projects that are classified independently, rather than as activities that form part of a larger project or program.

The report provides an overview of total foreign contributions to the reconstruction process that are currently available in the DAD. The report also provides an analytical perspective on the type and nature of these contributions in order to shed light on the distribution of financial assistance across different sectors and regions. This insight is intended to enable decision makers in the Iraqi government and donor agencies - as partners in the development process - to effectively channel grants in accordance with the national development strategies.

This report contains a series of maps prepared by the Geographic Information System Centre within COSIT, the Central Organization for Statistic and Information Technology. This are based on the Iraqi Management Map and satellite Land Sat pictures, with 30 meter accuracy.

## Development Assistance Database (DAD)

The DAD was created in response to the sheer scale and number of international pledges made at and since the Madrid Conference in support of the reconstruction and development of Iraq. The objective was to devise a consolidated, effective mechanism for the management and coordination of foreign aid in order to guarantee a fair sectoral and geographic distribution and to minimise any duplication or overlap in reconstruction efforts. The DAD was developed in cooperation between the Ministry of Planning and the UNDP to serve as a tool to record and analyze donors' contributions and monitor the progress of project implementation.

The DAD helps to follow up on the actual commitments and projects formulated by donors vis-à-vis their original pledges made at and since the Madrid Conference. To date, 19,531 projects are listed in DAD at a cost of \$19.5 billion, equivalent to 80% of total international pledges in the period 2003 to mid 2008. Total donor commitments represented in the DAD are slightly less at approximately \$19 billion, equivalent to almost 75% of total international pledges.

The DAD also assesses performance in delivery by comparing donor commitments with the amount disbursed in Iraq to date. The DAD is designed to track projects that have already been completed, those that are still ongoing, and also those planned to be carried out in the future. The amount that has actually been spent to date is just over \$15 billion, representing a delivery rate of approximately 80% of total commitments but only 60% of total international pledges.

**The following table displays aggregate data from DAD of the total pledges, actual commitments and the remaining balance for each donor country**

Donor	Pledges	Commitments	Remaining Balance
USA	18,410,000,000	15,634,489,036	2,775,510,964
Japan	5,000,000,000	1,527,551,666	3,472,448,334
UK	1,137,037,037	579,114,825	557,922,212
EU	687,815,006	693,953,460	-6,138,453
Kuwait	516,200,000	10,000,000	506,200,000
Saudi Arabia	500,000,000		500,000,000
Canada	286,085,242	178,238,910	107,846,332
Italy	273,753,133	105,407,725	168,345,408
Korea	260,000,000	234,745,929	25,254,071
UAE	215,000,000		215,000,000
Qatar	100,000,000	5,000,000	95,000,000
Spain	82,631,000	188,406,287	-105,775,287
Australia	81,168,111	40,253,296	40,914,815
Denmark	68,082,297	18,042,189	50,040,108
Sweden	58,424,464	117,185,923	-58,761,459
Turkey	50,000,000	1,300,000	48,700,000
China	25,000,000		25,000,000
Norway	24,018,692	23,186,046	832,646

Netherlands	21,929,596	15,929,596	6,000,000
Check Republic	14,700,000		14,700,000
Germany	12,820,513	807,660	12,012,853
Belgium	11,815,789	3,803,351	8,012,438
India	11,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000
Iran	10,000,000		10,000,000
Finland	8,835,000	8,835,000	0
New Zealand	7,178,378	3,378,378	3,800,000
Austria	5,700,000		5,700,000
Greece	5,414,458	3,614,458	1,800,000
Ireland	3,534,568	1,234,568	2,300,000
Island	3,200,000	2,700,000	500,000
Oman	3,000,000		3,000,000
Luxembourg	2,563,298	2,323,298	240,000
Pakistan	2,500,000		2,500,000
Jordan	1,500,000	75,000	1,425,000
Bulgaria	1,300,000		1,300,000
Hungary	1,200,000		1,200,000
Slovenia	420,000		420,000
Malta	270,000		270,000
Cyprus	120,000		120,000
Estonia	80,000		80,000
UN		12,491,320	-12,491,320
France		32,288	-32,288
Total	27,904,296,584	19,585,764,645	8,318,531,939

The table above shows that up till now the difference between pledges and amounts committed for project implementation is approximately \$8 billion. About 40% of this are loans that have not yet been granted. The remainder are either funds that have not yet been allocated by donors or funds where the donors have not yet provided information to the Ministry of Planning on how these amounts are to be disbursed.

### **Progress in the data gathering process**

Donors, as the organisations responsible for funding projects, bear the primary responsibility to update the DAD with project information. The role of the beneficiaries on the other hand, whether they be ministries, governorates, or NGOs, is limited to approving the commencement of implementation or taking over projects after their completion.

It is worth mentioning that donors vary considerably in terms of the regularity in which they provide information. Data from the US, UK, Japan, Korea, Canada, Sweden and international reconstruction trust funds is regularly made available. Canada and Sweden, on their part, update their information directly through the internet. Italy and Spain have not provided any information on their contributions during the years 2006-7. Thus, there is no clear idea about the nature of the activities or the amounts of money spent by these two countries.

Although shortcomings regarding the flow of data still represent a difficult challenge for the Ministry of Planning, considerable progress has been made lately as donors have shown more interest in sharing information

Importantly, a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for donors has recently been approved for release (31 March 2008). This outlines the responsibility of each donor to share their information with the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation on a quarterly basis. The intention is to facilitate donor data entry by providing clear steps and access to further information, such as user manuals and guides. These documents are available from the MoPDC portal: [www.mop-iraq.org](http://www.mop-iraq.org) under the DAD link.

#### Contributions of Donor Countries to the Reconstruction of Iraq (the US is excluded)

Funds allocated for the implementation of reconstruction projects in Iraq from the grants of the donor countries and reconstruction funds amounted to \$3,884,144,820 (the American fund excluded) in the period between 2003 and the end of March 2008. These covered 610 projects in various sectors and governorates.

Types of projects varied according to donor countries and their foreign development policy, vision and assessment for the types of needs on the ground for reconstruction, economic reform and enhancing governmental performance. According to the classification system adopted to distinguish between types of projects in DAD, projects are divided into construction projects, reconstruction projects, rehabilitation projects, or capacity building projects. In the previous period projects have focused on building capacities and supply, (55% of total foreign aid) followed by rehabilitation projects (27%).

#### The table show distribution of aid by Type of Project (US\$)

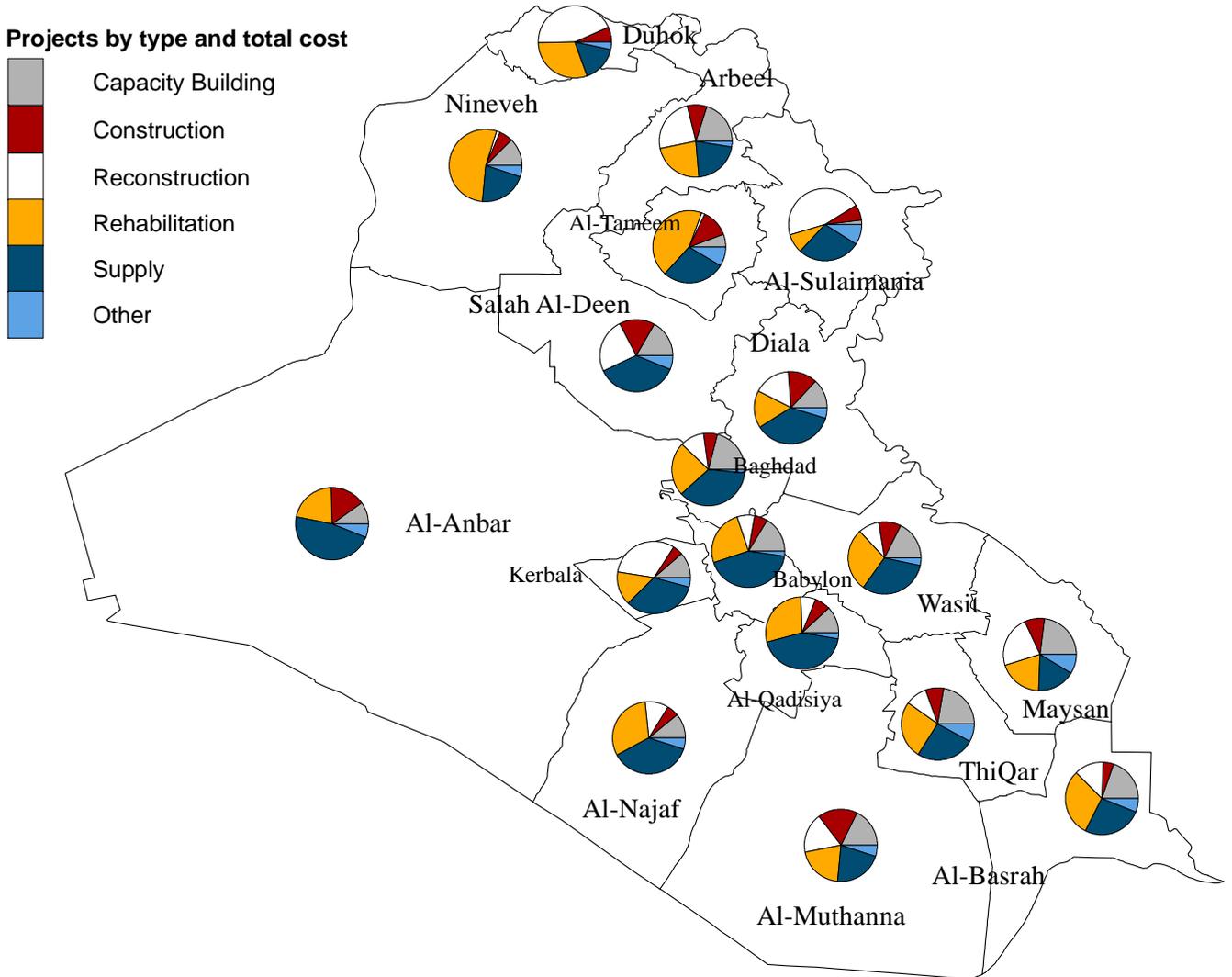
Project Type	Total Cost				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Capacity Building	106,119,022	263,778,366	335,060,968	30,500,344	
Construction	32,456,325	228,335,596	71,759,119	5,403,347	1,191,654
Reconstruction	8,703,054	72,406,259	180,175,751	2,148,252	
Rehabilitation	226,965,784	292,906,842	145,870,133	17,565,038	13,000,000
Supply	309,895,368	273,243,404	91,859,199	11,589,994	644,154
Other	16,915,848	68,161,900	18,770,725	7,260,433	
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,977,770</b>	<b>821,644,370</b>	<b>670,859,647</b>	<b>62,174,361</b>	<b>14,191,654</b>

The table above shows that construction projects come at the bottom of the list, flourishing mainly in 2005. Most of the projects supplying equipment were carried out in 2004, since most institutions and services were destroyed and looted after the war. 2006 witnessed the largest number of capacity building projects, at the beginning of 2008 to end of March the Rehabilitation more than type of projects

If we track the distribution of the foreign aid by year, we notice a consistency in the flow of funds allocated for reconstruction projects in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006. While the first half of 2007 saw a reduction in the flow of foreign aid compared with the same period in the previous four years.

It goes without saying that the stability of the flow of assistance helps in better planning and preparing budgets, as it provides estimations of the funds expected in the future years. Work also needs to be done to identify the sectors that donor agencies are willing to support in line with their foreign policy and the Iraqi national strategies.

**The Map shows The Contributions of the Donor Countries by Type and Total Cost (the US is excluded)**

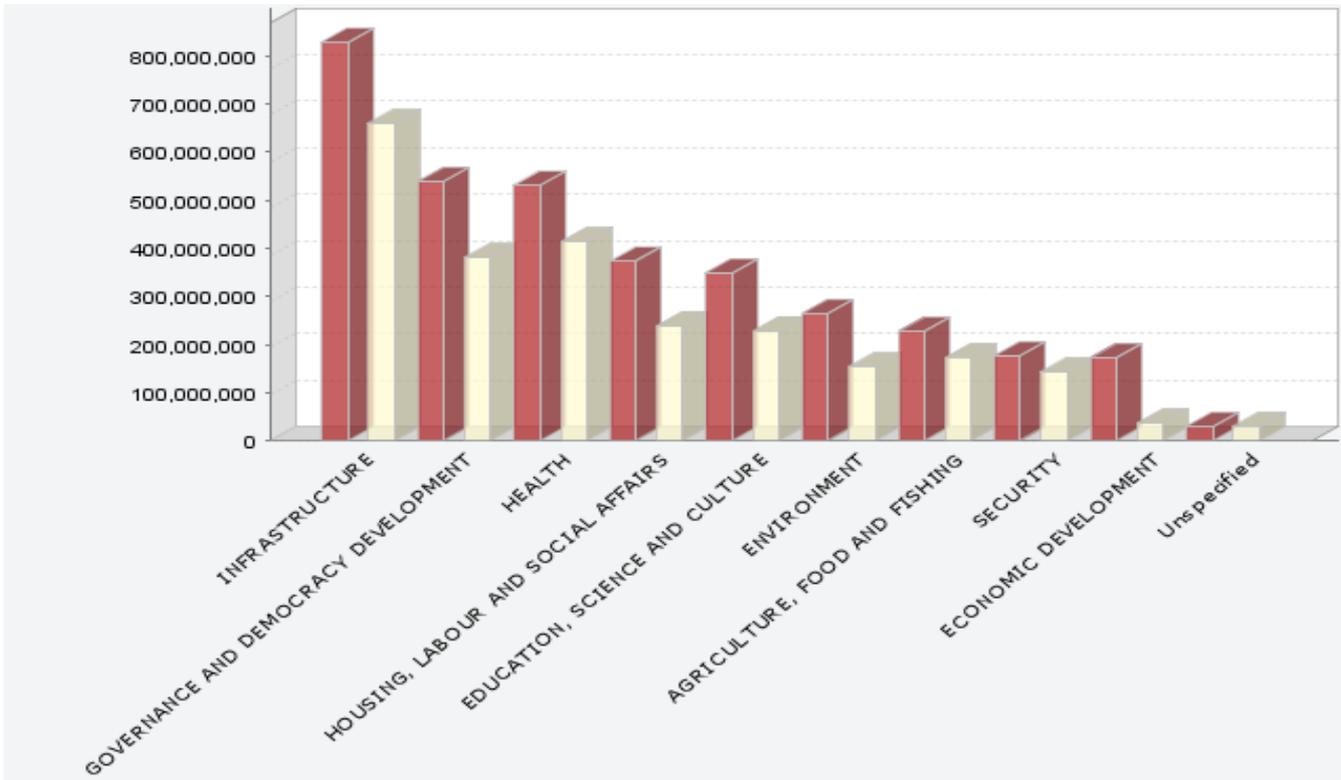


## Contributions by sector (the US is excluded)

According to the categorisation used by the IMF, there have been 11 main sectors covered by donors' contributions. Amounts of financial aid varied considerably according to the sector. There has been a focus on infrastructure, which absorbed 40% of contributions. Strengthening democracy and good governance came in second (13%). Aid allocated to energy and industry were very limited (2.9% only).

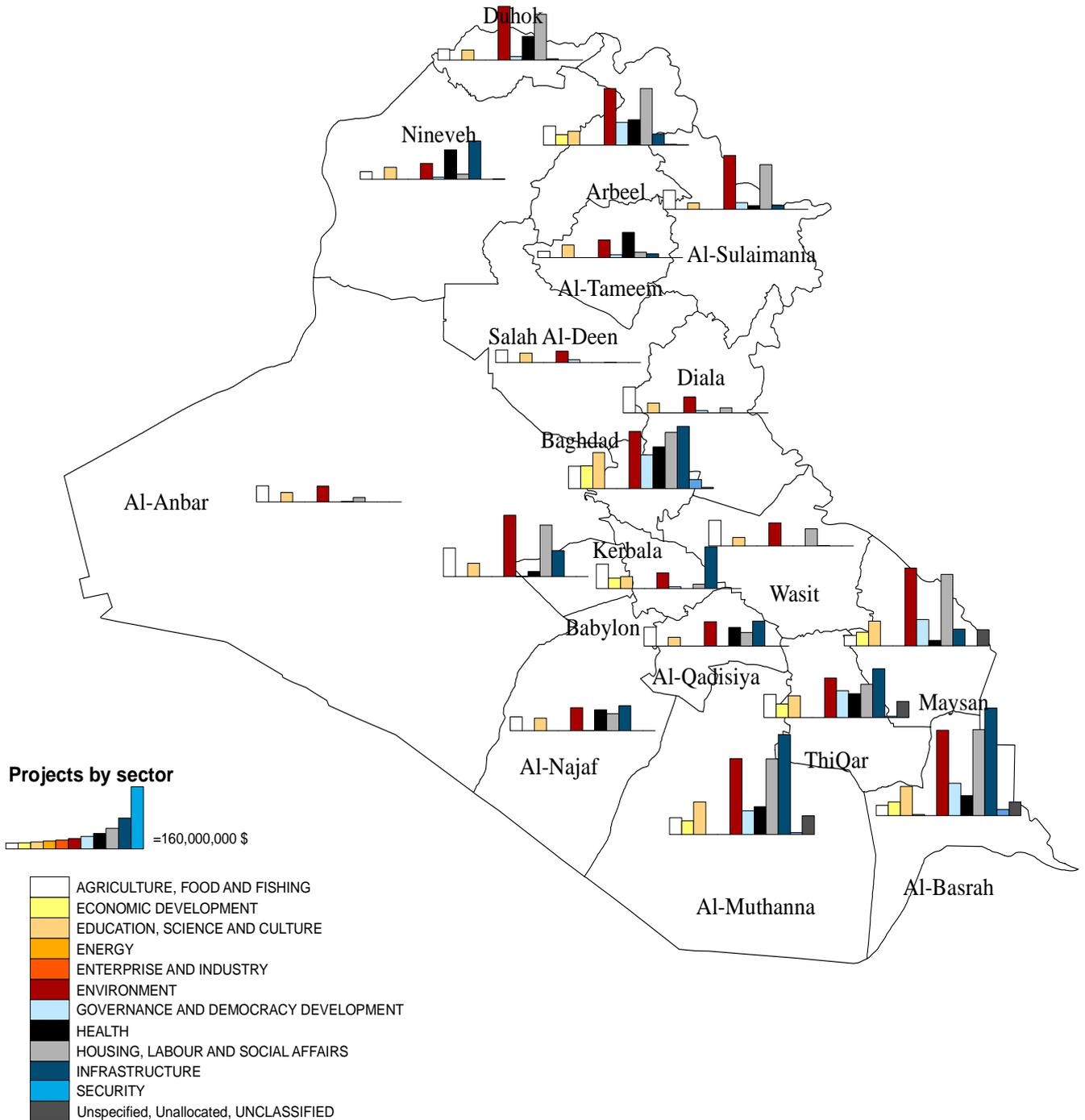
The following table and diagram shows the distribution of assistance among the main sectors (US\$)

Sector	Costs of Projects	Contributions	Actual Spending
Infrastructure	1,085,947,282	857,117,692	682,456,584
Governance and Democracy Development	593,119,607	558,534,100	394,272,157
Housing ,labor and Social Affair	584,718,149	385,387,896	248,519,051
Security	180,839,758	183,920,295	148,774,308
Health	641,587,893	548,456,965	428,674,502
Environment	461,143,970	274,863,636	159,770,566
Agriculture ,Food and Fishing	278,279,481	236,982,322	180,070,375
Education , Sciences and Culture	424,761,223	361,891,038	237,633,976
Energy	28,179,378	26,164,177	23,333,989
Unclassified	20,288,307	20,280,407	11,718,931
Economic Development	231,571,173	180,804,414	38,752,901
Unallocated	55,124,434	8,728,248	4,756,603
Unspecified	32,139,352	31,768,211	31,768,211
Enterprise and Industry	18,051,165	1,051,166	10,000
Total	3,884,144,820	3,675,950,567	2,590,512,154



■ Committed (USD) ■ Disbursed (USD)

The Map shows The Contributions of the Donor Countries by Sector and Total Cost (the US is excluded)



## **Contributions by subsector (the US is included)**

To provide a more detailed understanding, the following section covers sub-sectors affiliated with the main sectors. The scope of research is limited to service sub-sectors that mainly affect citizens' quality of life: electricity, water, education and healthcare.

### **Electricity**

Contributions to electric power restoration constitute 82.5% of total contributions to the infrastructure sector, which also covers transportation and communications. Five countries have provided aid for this sector: the US (81%), Japan (8%), UNDG.ITF (3%) and the UK (1.5%), and Korea. Projects included rebuilding power stations and electricity distribution and transfer stations. Contributions to the field of electricity accounted for 31% of total contributions.

### **Water**

The water sector is part of Housing, Employment and Social Affairs sector. Funds allocated for the water sector accounts for 90% of funds allocated for the main sector, and 10% of total funds. Almost all donors contributed to this sector, though percentages of this contribution varied from one country to another. Contributions of the US, UK, Japan, EU, and reconstruction funds were the ones that had the major impact.

### **Healthcare**

Contributions to this sector accounted to 13% of total contributions, and covered public and private hospitals, medical centres, and other medical facilities. It is obvious that funds provided for healthcare fell short of fulfilling the growing needs for improving healthcare quality in Iraq, and in overcoming the negligence that it witnessed during the former regime. Almost all donors contributed to this sector however the main ones were the US and UNDG.ITF (43% and 19% respectively).

### **Education**

Seven countries have contributed to the education sector: the US, UK, Japan, EU, Sweden, Korea, Spain and the UNDG.ITF. Contributions covered all educational stages and high education, and accounted for 10% of total foreign aid. Although the distribution of foreign assistance reflects the donors' overall approaches to the reconstruction of Iraq, the approach of each separate country should be considered in order to identify the sectors that go along the lines of their developmental programs. This should help the Iraqi government and the donor countries coordinate their efforts in directing these funds.

### **Governance and Democracy Development**

Eight donors have contributed to the Governance and Democracy Development sector: the US, Korea, Sweden, UK, Japan, Italy, Canada and the UNDG.ITF. The US are the most significant contributor to this sector with 85% of the total. Contributions are divided between each sub sector (Civil Society, Local Governance Services, Elections etc. ) however 15% of the total has not yet been broken down by subsector.

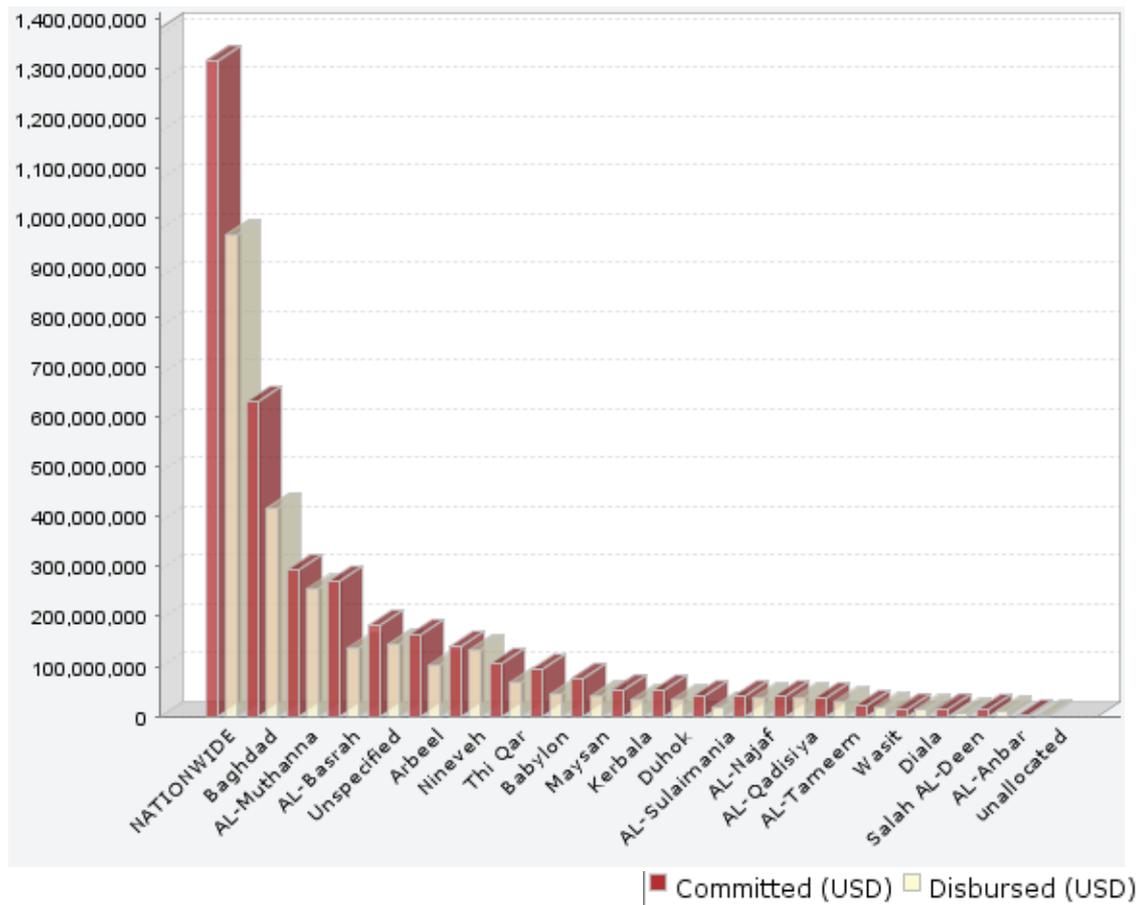
## Contributions by geographic location (the US is excluded)

Despite the relevance of geographic locations in identifying the areas or regions that directly benefit from projects, this should not necessarily mean that all projects serve the geographic area in which they are located. For example, the benefit expected from energy projects, dams and election support usually impacts beneficiaries in areas outside the administrative location in which the project has been implemented. Therefore analysing the distribution of projects funded by donors across Iraq must take into consideration the type of benefit provided.

Donor contributions by geographic location are examined in cases where the project directly benefits the region such as healthcare, education, water and sewage projects. In general, projects financed by foreign aid covered all the regions in Iraq.

The following table and diagram shows the distribution of project among governorates (US\$)

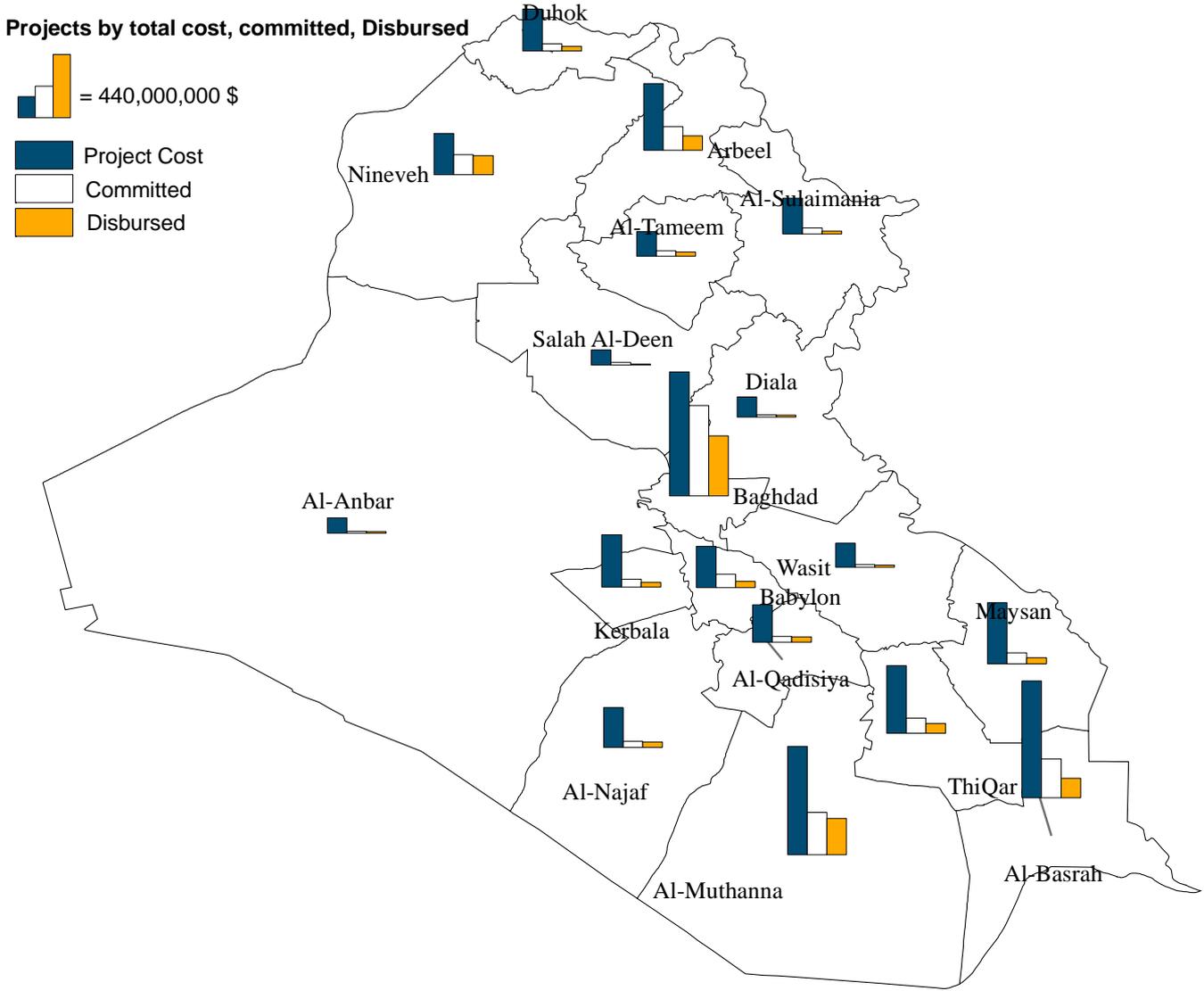
Governorate	Project Cost (USD)	Committed (USD)	Disbursed (USD)
Unspecified	190,888,844	185,683,412	148,842,488
AL-Anbar	108,542,066	12,707,069	10,899,872
AL-Basrah	830,209,238	275,555,207	138,024,946
AL-Muthanna	771,292,511	299,750,155	259,484,293
AL-Najaf	281,580,702	41,472,337	36,651,510
AL-Qadisiya	265,697,881	41,370,497	37,383,199
AL-Sulaimania	252,529,044	41,671,569	18,662,385
AL-Tameem	173,587,429	37,192,468	28,275,070
Arbeel	473,928,404	167,115,557	102,764,412
Babylon	293,403,212	94,750,588	45,056,041
Baghdad	881,109,352	644,429,153	427,157,185
Diala	142,069,811	16,086,112	12,748,997
Duhok	298,035,176	52,253,106	33,175,863
Kerbala	371,050,877	54,753,185	33,196,016
Maysan	434,413,857	77,892,014	41,826,284
NATIONWIDE	1,392,871,027	1,344,836,464	988,050,586
Nineveh	294,562,046	142,046,314	136,018,225
Salah AL-Deen	105,723,260	15,997,170	5,400,727
Thi Qar	481,963,167	107,466,270	68,985,400
Wasit	171,781,095	20,959,618	16,399,707
unallocated	101,270,617	1,962,301	1,508,948
Total	3,884,144,820	3,675,950,567	2,590,512,154



The table indicates variance among governorates in the numbers of projects and spent funds. Such variance can also be traced even if population density and security situation is taken into consideration. For instance, Baghdad has 21% of the population of Iraq, but it receives 30% of aid.

Distribution of projects by district is worthy of attention, since the number of districts that directly benefit from projects in each governorate constitutes 20-30% of latter's total number of districts. It implies that projects are concentrated in governorates' centres and they decrease in districts far from the centre of the governorate. Only 30 districts out of 103 benefit from reconstruction projects according to the data in the DAD.

This Map shows the Contributions of Donor Countries by Total Cost, Funds Committed and Disbursed (the US is excluded)

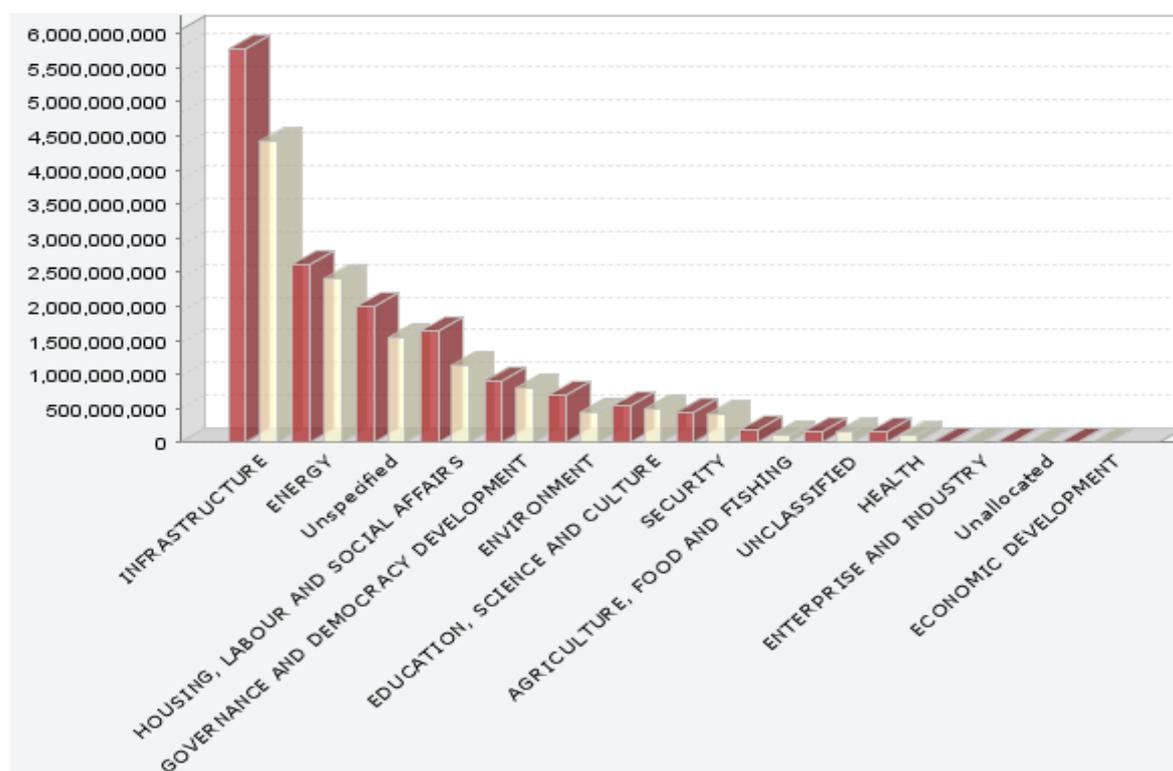


## Focus on US Assistance Projects

US projects registered on the DAD are 18,921 in number at a combined total cost of 16,039,404,963. The data provided by the US has recently been updated in March 2008. Despite this fact, only 77% of the total US aid has been included in the DAD so far. The DAD could help to outline US priorities with respect to offering grants however the data provided to date does not identify the Recipient of each project.

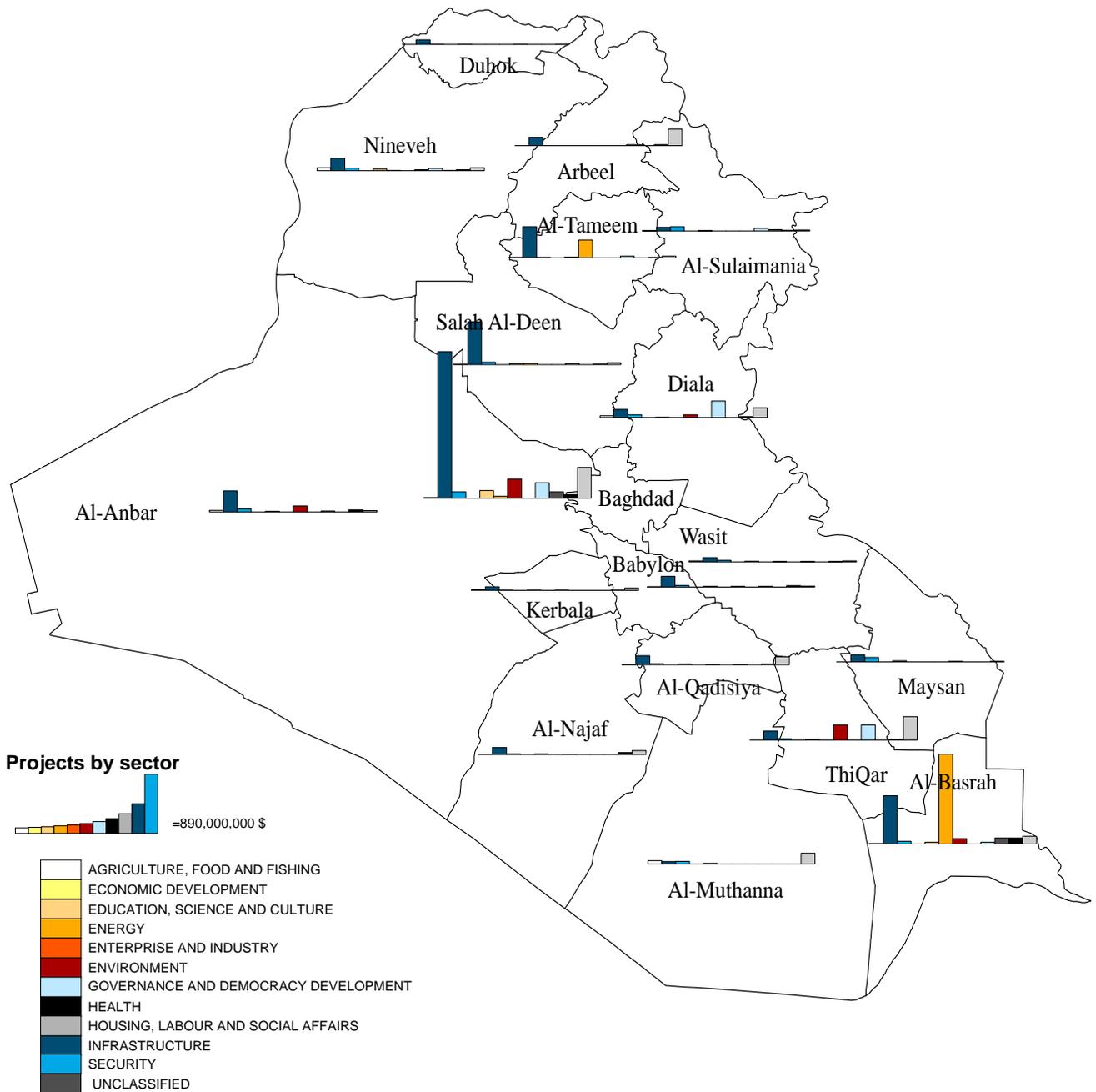
The table and diagram below shows US allocated and spent funds (US \$)

Sector	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Infrastructure	6,007,430,517	4,564,082,730	40 %
Governance and Democracy Development	1,030,855,075	831,160,228	7 %
Security	480,095,952	431,097,464	5 %
Housing , Labors and Social Affai	1,794,952,814	1,176,071,100	10.5 %
Agriculture ,Food and Fishing	231,801,609	121,679,769	2.5 %
Environment	717,230,680	466,170,761	4.5 %
Energy	2,707,773,794	2,475,334,902	20 %
Health	279,602,480	102,618,097	2.5 %
Unclassified	170,030,328	156,000,832	2.5 %
Education ,Sciences and Culture	548,922,595	512,654,510	5.5 %
Economic Development	43,961	43,961	0.01 %
Enterprises and Industry	10,625,184	9,810,594	0.1 %
Total	16,039,404,963	12,446,308,906	100 %



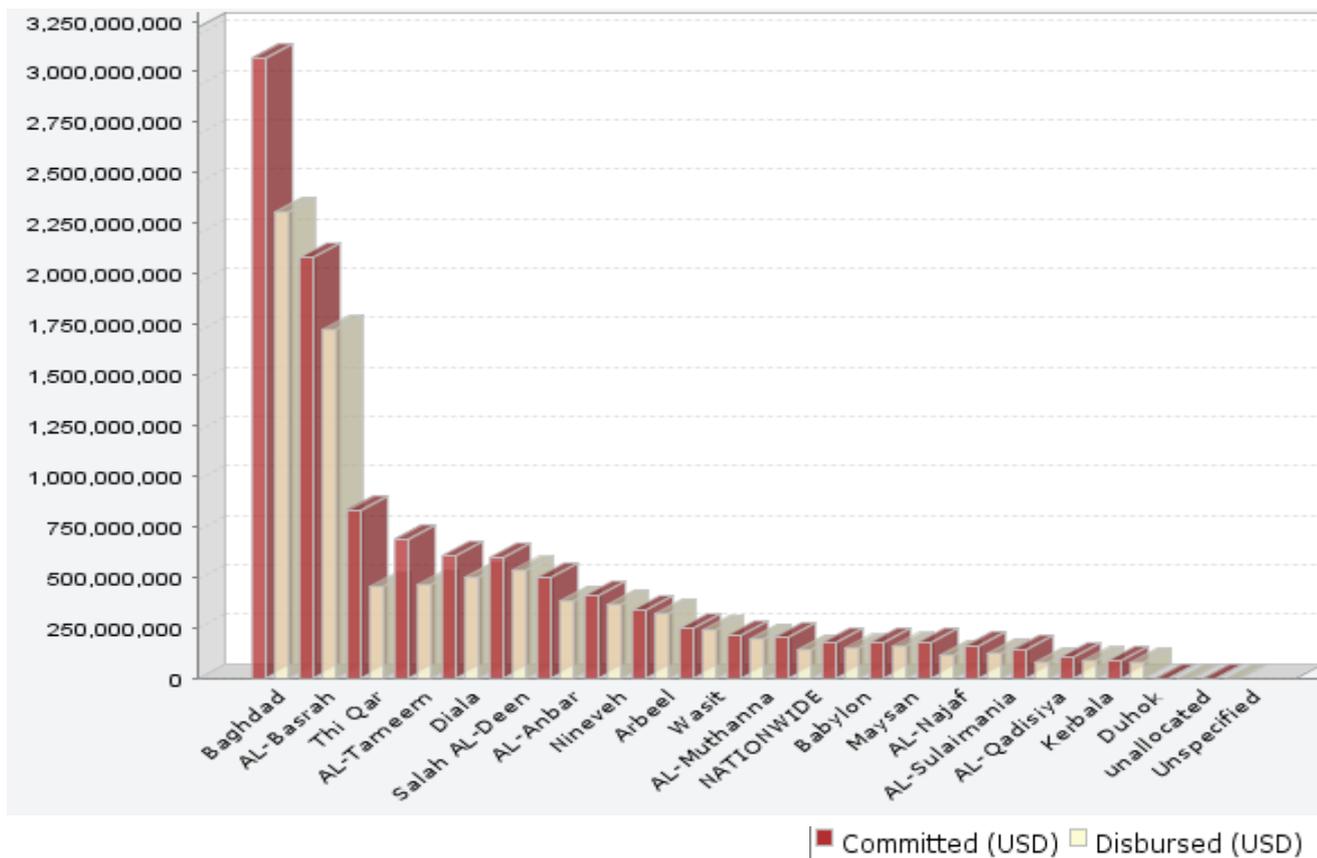
The table shows that the infrastructure sector takes the lead in terms of allocated and spent money 41%. Security accounts for 5%. As for Industry, it comes at the bottom of the list with only 0.1%.

**Map 4: US Aid by Sector of Projects and Total Cost**



The following table the table and diagram below shows distribution of costs of projects and actual spending by geographic location (US \$)

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Costs of Projects</b>	<b>Actual Spending</b>	<b>Spending Rate</b>
Unspecified	25,105	25,105	0.03%
AL-Anbar	544,091,705	392,333,529	4.5%
AL-Basrah	2,145,013,539	1,759,525,456	17.5%
AL-Muthanna	256,990,608	201,351,240	4.5%
AL-Najaf	183,201,081	119,511,293	2%
AL-Qadisiya	241,451,663	81,938,862	1%
AL-Sulaimania	169,435,997	127,983,010	2%
AL-Tameem	716,227,104	468,998,625	4%
Arbeel	349,673,682	325,939,516	6%
Babylon	199,950,338	147,755,660	2%
Baghdad	3,191,873,943	2,359,869,312	20.5%
Diala	633,384,144	513,153,972	6%
Duhok	90,013,144	78,438,921	1%
Kerbala	105,292,451	85,849,938	1%
Maysan	182,699,257	157,112,488	2%
NATIONWIDE	207,856,809	147,474,739	2%
Nineveh	441,855,852	373,960,387	5.5%
Salah AL-Deen	624,133,660	541,487,900	6.8%
Thi Qar	913,244,805	459,774,262	6.5%
Wasit	254,564,100	242,820,837	5.5%
unallocated	560,400	129,189	0.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,039,404,963</b>	<b>12,446,308,906</b>	<b>100%</b>



The following table shows projects distribution by type (US \$)

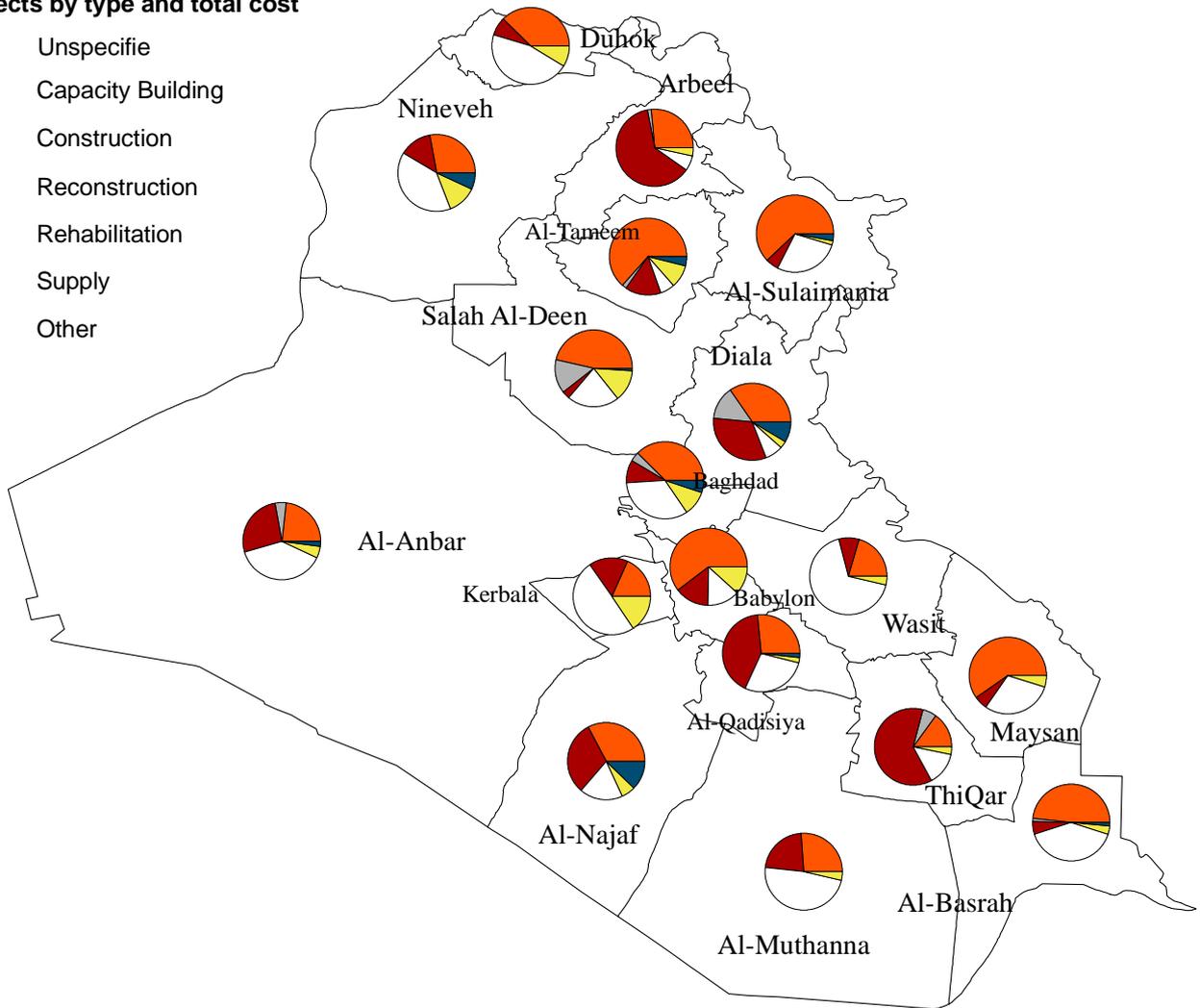
Type	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Unspecified	6603028831	5,153,898,388	41 %
Capacity Building	1,237,954,494	1,083,048,701	8.7 %
Construction	2,293,497,455	1,373,622,666	11.03 %
Reconstruction	3,978,564,965	3,499,436,258	28.1 %
Rehabilitation	923,230,673	708,731,421	5.7 %
Supply	669,264,773	535,039,280	4.3 %
Other	384,172,980	119,088,608	1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,039,404,963</b>	<b>12,446,308,906</b>	<b>100 %</b>

The table shows that types of projects cannot be specified in 41% of total projects. This is mainly due to the lack of detailed information, such as the project’s description and major activities. Consequently a number of projects are listed under the category “unspecified”. In terms of sector, these projects cover the infrastructure and electricity sectors in particular.

Capacity building, which accounted for 8.7% of total projects, focused on strengthening democracy, governance and agriculture. Construction projects focused on healthcare and housing, while Supply projects focused on the infrastructure sector.

**Map 5: US Aid by Type of Projects and Total Cost**

**Projects by type and total cost**



## **Highlight of Other Major Donors Assistance**

To improve understanding of donors' priorities with respect to reconstruction in Iraq, the following section displays the contributions of the other major donors by sector and geographic location. Types of projects financed by each donor explain the latter's development policy, which will help in enhancing coordination between donors and beneficiaries

The following section covers contributions offered by six major donors to Iraq:

1. Japan
2. Korea
3. UK
4. Sweden
5. Canada
6. EU

Contributions offered by the six donors account for 79% of total foreign aid excluding US contributions. Contributions are either directly offered or channelled through international reconstruction funds.

## (1) Japan

Pledges: \$ 5,000,000,000

Amounts which Japan has committed to pay through:

Bilateral Channels: \$ 1,036,601,666

UNDG.ITF: \$ 360,950,000 (already paid).

WB.ITF: \$ 130,000,000 (already paid).

### Contributions by Sector (US \$)

Sector	Cost of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Infrastructure	523,268,964	508,011,309	49.3 %
Health	241,835,237	241,746,877	23.5 %
Housing , Labors and Social Affa	99,110,432	91,388,948	8.9 %
Security	80,193,076	79,931,112	7.8 %
Environment	63,853,184	63,462,748	6.2 %
Education, Science and culture	29,418,551	21,070,034	2.05 %
Agriculture, Food and Fishing	19,870,318	11,986,501	1.16 %
Unallocated	8,009,164	2,281,942	0.22 %
Governance and Democracy Development	2,656,779	2,656,779	0.3 %
Unclassified	959,727	959,727	0.1 %
Total	1,036,336,897	1,029,884,839	100 %

### Contributions by Governorate (US \$)

Governorate	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Unspecified	8,043,088	7,952,088	0.8 %
AL-Anbar	33,955,588	2,676,996	0.25 %
AL-Basrah	43,969,859	12,448,827	1.2 %
AL-Muthanna	352,704,088	215,787,705	21 %
AL-Najaf	155,918,054	24,801,664	2.4 %
AL-Qadisiya	155,918,054	24,801,663	2.4 %
AL-Sulaimania	33,118,509	1,839,917	0.2 %
AL-Tameem	101,568,027	18,952,298	1.8 %
Arbeel	101,568,027	18,952,296	1.8 %
Babylon	105,341,145	12,157,436	1.2 %
Baghdad	316,083,437	222,720,681	21.6 %
Diala	33,118,509	1,839,917	0.2 %
Duhok	107,697,057	25,081,326	2.4 %
Kerbala	105,763,354	12,579,645	1.22 %
Maysan	33,402,327	1,910,871	0.2 %
NATIONWIDE	283,577,824	283,225,494	27.5 %
Nineveh	196,594,446	113,603,560	11.03 %
Salah AL-Deen	33,118,509	1,839,917	0.18 %
Thi Qar	156,201,872	24,872,618	2.4 %
Wasit	33,118,509	1,839,920	0.18 %
Total	1,036,336,897	1,029,884,839	100 %

## (2) Korea

Pledges: \$ 260,000,000

Amounts which Korea has committed to pay through:

Bilateral Channels: \$ 219,745,929

UNDG.ITF: \$ 11,000,000

WB.ITF: \$ 4,000,000

### Contributions by Sector (US \$)

Sector	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY DEVELOPMENT	124,274,848	87,694,848	56 %
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE	32,772,404	18,975,316	14 %
INFRASTRUCTURE	24,526,606	12,714,606	11 %
HEALTH	23,519,000	11,788,800	10 %
ENVIRONMENT	13,456,540	8,179,340	6 %
HOUSING, LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	8,159,437	4,897,437	3.7 %
SECURITY	4,075,094	4,075,094	2 %
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,519,000	503,800	1 %
ENERGY	2,519,000	503,800	1 %
Total	219,745,929	149,333,041	100 %

### Contributions by Governorate (US \$)

Governorate	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Baghdad	98,720,292	47,118,464	50 %
Arbeel	78,597,925	55,713,125	35 %
NATIONWIDE	22,713,217	22,713,217	10 %
Nineveh	14,685,925	3,437,185	6.6 %
AL-Sulaimania	14,000,000	2,825,000	6 %
AL-Najaf	10,500,000	3,000,000	4.7 %
Kerbala	10,000,000	2,500,000	4.5 %
AL-Basrah	9,685,925	5,937,185	4.4 %
Diala	4,685,925	937,185	2 %
Babylon	4,685,925	937,185	2 %
AL-Tameem	2,859,216	2,859,216	1.3 %
Thi Qar	1,253,376	1,253,376	0.5 %
AL-Anbar	101,903	101,903	0.04 %
Total	219,745,929	149,333,041	100 %

### (3) UK

Pledges: \$ 1,137,037,037

Amounts which the UK has committed to pay through:

Bilateral Channels: \$ 449,485,195

UNDG.ITF: \$ 55,555,556

WB.IT: \$ 74,074,074

#### Contributions by Sector (US \$)

Sector	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Governance and Democracy Development	126,540,224	42,455,223	27 %
Infrastructure	104,367,723	20,677,817	22 %
Economic Development	63,650,000	7,520,947	13 %
Agriculture, Food and Fishing	62,264,151	62,264,151	13 %
Housing, Labor and Social Affairs	51,943,490	16,136,486	11 %
Environment	48,099,558	25,817,957	10 %
Health	42,896,227	35,599,057	9 %
Unallocated	44,880,891	11,458,494	9 %
Security	33,069,730	7,835,911	7 %
Energy	25,660,378	22,830,189	5 %
Education, Science and Culture	14,594,340	7,297,170	3 %
Total	464,155,172	259,893,401	100 %

#### Projects by Governorate (US \$)

Governorate	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
AL-Basrah	221,076,225	35,528,239	47 %
NATIONWIDE	166,025,965	79,360,978	35 %
AL-Muthanna	148,432,564	21,918,784	31 %
Maysan	139,364,664	21,909,309	30 %
Thi Qar	138,994,664	21,909,309	29 %
Unspecified	46,582,819	46,582,819	10 %
Baghdad	42,377,358	32,165,094	9 %
Nineveh	1,037,736	259,434	0.2 %
Arbeel	1,037,736	259,434	0.2 %
Total	464,155,172	259,893,401	100 %

#### (4) Sweden

Pledges: \$ 58,424,464

Amounts which Sweden has committed to pay through:

Bilateral Channels: \$ 100,769,873

UNDG.ITF: \$ 10,618,949

WB.ITF: \$ 5,797,101

#### Contributions by Sector (US \$)

Sector	Costs of Projects	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Health	37,350,783	19,162,719	24.9 %
Housing, Labor and Social Affairs	12,336,594	4,355,245	5.7 %
Environment	12,339,023	1,959,407	2.6 %
Governance and Democracy Development	20,059,206	14,722,317	19.2 %
Agriculture, Food and Fishing	6,713,944	405,655	0.5 %
Security	24,030,947	22,701,000	29.6 %
Infrastructure	161,032,194	3,562,049	4.6 %
Economic development	2,660,000	1,330,000	1.7 %
Unclassified	7,095,120	7,095,121	9.2 %
Education, Science and Culture	124,053	72,629	0.09 %
Unspecified	1,385,502	1,385,502	1.8 %
Total	249,652,979	76,751,645	100 %

#### Contributions by Governorate (US \$)

Governorate	Projects' Costs	Actual Spending	Spending Rate
Unspecified	80,043,076	68,911,924	89.8 %
AL-Basrah	150,039,830	19,463	0.02 %
AL-Sulaimania	163,656	63,936	0.08 %
AL-Tameem	2,201,146	1,127,383	1.5 %
Arbeel	2,147,528	1,073,764	1.4 %
Baghdad	7,678,914	648,396	0.8 %
Duhok	131,670	131,672	0.17 %
NATIONWIDE	9,394,687	4,775,107	6.2 %
Total	249,652,979	76,751,645	100 %

### **(5) Canada**

Pledges: \$ 286,085,242

Amounts which Canada has committed to pay through:

Bilateral Channels: \$ 109,538,910

UNDG.ITF: \$ 46,400,000

WB.ITF: \$ 22,300,000

#### **Contributions by Sector (US\$)**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Costs of Projects</b>	<b>Actual Spending</b>	<b>Spending Rate</b>
Education, Science and Culture	43,500,000	13,426,940	40 %
Health	33,750,000	9,968,687	31 %
Housing, Labor and Social Affairs	33,750,000	9,968,687	31 %
Environment	32,250,000	9,868,851	30 %
Unspecified	18,974,359	18,924,218	17 %
Governance and Democracy Development	18,182,320	7,306,435	17 %
Agriculture, Food and Fishing	17,350,427	17,304,578	16 %
Security	12,500,000	15,580,484	11%
Unclassified	2,991,453	2,983,548	2.8 %
Economic Development	750,000	750,000	0.7 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,748,559</b>	<b>106,082,427</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### **Contributions by Governorate (US \$)**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Costs of Projects</b>	<b>Actual Spending</b>	<b>Spending Rate</b>
Unspecified	512,821	511,465	0.5 %
AL-Basrah	2,250,000	482,859	0.5 %
AL-Muthanna	2,250,000	482,859	0.5 %
Baghdad	17,581,452	18,401,542	17.3 %
Kerbala	3,750,000	4,262,211	4.02 %
Maysan	2,250,000	482,859	0.5 %
<b>NATIONWIDE</b>	<b>82,654,286</b>	<b>80,975,774</b>	<b>76.3 %</b>
Thi Qar	2,250,000	482,859	0.5 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,748,559</b>	<b>106,082,427</b>	<b>100 %</b>

## **(6) European Union**

Pledges: \$ 687,815,006

Amounts which the EU has committed to pay through:

Bilateral Channels: \$ 5,710,111

UNDG.ITF: \$ 492,771,511

WB.ITF: \$ 152,433,862

UNDP.TTF: \$ 43,037,975

### **Contributions by Sector (US\$)**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Costs of Projects</b>	<b>%</b>
Governance and Democracy Development	336,563,399	48 %
Education, Science and Culture	117,283,951	16 %
Infrastructure	61,728,395	9 %
Health	43,037,975	6 %
Multiple Sectors	43,292,631	6 %
Housing, Labor and Social Affairs	37,037,037	5 %
Agriculture, Food and Fishing	37,840,678	5 %
Economic Development	12,345,679	1.7 %
Environment	4,621,520	0.6 %
Total	693,953,460	100 %