Two projects aim at securing potable water for about 3 million people in Nouakchott, the capital of Mauritania from the Senegal River, through laying of about 200 km of distribution pipelines in about 10 different areas in the Metn and Jroud Alieh regions, through the installation of about 1400 pumping stations and distribution tanks to serve about 67 thousand inhabitants against pollution from wastewater. The first part aims at reduction of severe shortage of potable water through the rehabilitation of the water supply system in the cities of the capital of Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

These two projects aim at the reduction of the present shortage of potable water through the rehabilitation of the two water supply systems in the two cities, as the capital of Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Pyongyang and the city of Havana, the capital of Cuba:

These two projects are an example of the integrated projects, as the Chinese government will finance 80% of the total cost (27 million US$) and the Fund extended two separate loans totalling about 45 million US$ covering about 40% of total cost. The estimated cost of these two projects was about 78 million US$.

10. Shouzhou Environment Rehabilitation Project in China:

This project aims at protection of the public health systems in the city of Pyongyang, the capital of Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

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These two sectors are gaining increasing attention at the Fund due to their reflection on the health and well-being of the people as well as their direct relation to the requirements of socio-economic development at a time of increased demand for clean water and global pollution prevention.

The Objectives of the Kuwait Fund's Policy in Supporting the Development of Water and Sanitation Sectors Are:

1. Reduction of poverty and improvement of people's living conditions.
2. Conservation and development of water resources through reduction of wastage, public awareness, rationalization of consumption, the best use of available water, improvement of water production and distribution pipelines, construction of 10 water wells, and laying of about 420 km of transmission/distribution pipelines.
3. Participating in financing urban and rural water/ wastewater projects in developing countries.
4. Fostering the capacity of NGOs and government institutions and participating in supporting worldwide have benefited from these soft loans. The total loans extended by the Fund since its establishment amounted to about 1400 million US$. Some 26 developing countries worldwide have benefited from these soft loans. The following projects were among those that were co-financed by the Fund during the last ten years:

1. The Sharjah Sands Basin Water Supply in the Sultanate of Oman:

This project aims at securing the water demand for six small towns in several Oman Wilayas, through construction and equipping of 29 water wells, and laying of about 420 km of transmission/distribution pipelines, construction of 10 water tanks, consulting engineering services and institutional support. The Fund extended a loan of about 33 million US$ covering about 37% of the project cost ($90 million).

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