



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**



***Iraq – Humanitarian and Reconstruction
Assistance***

Fact Sheet #6, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

April 7, 2003

Background

- Humanitarian conditions have deteriorated in Iraq since the 1990 invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent Government of Iraq (GOI) manipulation of international sanctions. In 1996, the GOI accepted the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved.
- Between 1991 and 1996, the U.S. Government provided nearly \$794 million in humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Iraq.
- Since 1996, revenues from OFF have provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis. U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan noted in a letter to the U.N. Security Council, that the GOI has ordered and paid for food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies under OFF that have not yet been delivered.
- The World Food Program (WFP) estimates that 16 million Iraqis—approximately 60 percent of the total population—rely solely on food rations distributed through OFF in order to meet household needs.
- On March 20, 2003, coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. As a result of the conflict, the U.N. Secretary General suspended the OFF food distribution system. On March 28, the U.N. Security Council unanimously passed a resolution that allows the U.N. to administer Iraq’s OFF program for 45 days. As the U.N. takes over the OFF program, WFP’s first priority is to contact recently active suppliers able to rapidly provide food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Internally Displaced in Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250,000-300,000 in Kurdish-controlled northern Iraq • 22,000 concentrated near Panjwin • 2,386 in Arbil registered by IOM/UNOPS • 617 in Dahuk • 2,259 in As Sulaymaniyah 	UNICEF (March 26, 2003) UNOHCI (March 26, 2003) UNOHCI (April 6, 2003) UNOHCI (April 6, 2003) UNOHCI (April 6, 2003)
Refugees from Iraq	Old caseload refugees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 203,000 – Iran • 5,100 – Saudi Arabia • 250,000-300,000 – Jordan • 40,000 – Syria 	U.S. Committee for Refugees (2001)

Baghdad and Baghdad Governorate

- On April 2, Medicens sans Frontieres (MSF) suspended its activities in Iraq, following reports that two MSF staff members went missing on April 2. The two volunteers were a part of a six-person team that had been in Baghdad for several weeks providing medical assistance to the Al-Kindi hospital in the northeast of the city.
- As Coalition forces moved close to Baghdad on April 5 and April 6, media and humanitarian sources report a steady flow of people out of the city in vehicles and on foot. Most of those fleeing were reportedly headed north and east for Diyala’ governorate and expect to find shelter with friends or relatives until the situation in Baghdad improves. The humanitarian needs of this population are reported to be minimal at this time.
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reports indicate that the majority of the city is without access to electricity and that some areas no longer have access to piped water. ICRC indicated that most hospitals and water installations are using backup generators to provided needed electricity.
- As a result of the ongoing conflict in Baghdad, the disruption of the power supply produced by the national electricity grid continues to affect water supplies in Ar Ramadi, Al Mahmudiyah, and Al Husseinya.

Umm Qasr

- Initial reports indicate that a Coalition truck may have damaged the water pipeline from Kuwait near the tap stand, disrupting the water supply. A British military assessment is ongoing. There is no indication of how long the pipeline will be inoperable.

- Prior to this incident, the pipeline was operating below capacity. The Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC) water engineer reported that access and traffic difficulties at the water pipe stand significantly limited distribution capacity. Only one tanker at a time, as opposed to three, can access the pipe stand, creating a bottleneck of water tankers on narrow side streets. The maximum amount of water provided by the pipeline will not exceed 100,000 liters per day without additional water stands.
- The Kuwaiti Ministry of Health (MOH) postponed the re-supply of chronic medicines and medical supplies to the hospital in Umm Qasr. The MOH will implement simultaneous distributions to hospitals in Umm Qasr, Safwan, Rumaylah, Az Zubayr, and Umm Khayyal.
- According to WFP, the channel will not be available for an additional two to three weeks due to silt build-up and mine clearance. In addition, port and maritime insurance has increased by 1,400 percent during the last few weeks. The HOC estimates that the Umm Qasr port will be able to offload ships of up to 11.5-meter draft when the port is functional.
- According to DART and NGO assessments, three major problems face Umm Qasr's population: lack of security and resultant looting; limited propane for cooking; and a lack of money because the port, cement factory, and government offices remain closed and people are out of work.
- A 12-person U.N. assessment team visited Umm Qasr on April 4, and included representatives from the Office of the U.N. Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD), the U.N. Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (UNOHCI), the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the U.N. Joint Logistics Cell (UNJLC). Initial reports indicate that access to potable water remains a concern, with basic drugs, vaccines, and school supplies in short supply. Reports indicate that water was supplied via tankers prior to the conflict and that the current water shortage is within normal levels. Similarly, the current shortage of measles, hepatitis, and Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (tuberculosis) vaccines existed prior to the conflict.
- The U.N. will not be required to deem Umm Qasr a permissive environment for U.N. missions to enter Iraq from Kuwait City.
- The U.N. assessment confirmed that the Umm Qasr hospital has a three-month supply of most essential drugs and received a basic health kit from UNICEF.

Al Basrah

- ICRC staff reported that its first convoy of medical supplies reached hospitals near Al Basrah on April 4. In addition, ICRC began trucking water to the three main hospitals in Al Basrah and to neighboring Az Zubayr.
- According to Coalition forces, 60 percent of the population in Al Basrah has access to potable water. U.K. forces indicated that an estimated 1,500-2,000 residents from Al Basrah are staying with family and friends in Umm Qasr.

An Nasiriyah

- A Kuwaiti Joint Relief Committee convoy carrying water, food, and blankets is expected to arrive in An Nasiriyah on April 6. Residents have started to return to work.

Northern Iraq

- As of April 4, monitoring teams from the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported continued difficulties accessing Turkey's 331-kilometer (km) border with Iraq due to inclement weather and roads blocked by landslides.
- On April 5, U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS) reported that the security situation in Arbil and As Sulaymaniyah was generally calm with an increasing presence of Coalition forces in the area. UNOPS is providing shelter to approximately 3,700 IDP families living in eight settlements throughout Arbil governorate.
- The situation in Dahuk is becoming increasingly tense due to heavy bombardment of nearby areas. UNOPS reported that insecurity has resulted in population movements from Dahuk city and the surrounding areas towards the northern part of the governorate. UNOPS continues to provide potable water to 2,361 IDP families, of which approximately 2,051 are newly displaced.
- Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members in Turkey report that a total of 70 WFP trucks began transporting 1,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat flour from Silopi to Dahuk last week. Twenty-five trucks crossed into northern Iraq on April 4 and an additional 12 trucks crossed on April 5.
- According to UNOHCI, a health assessment of As Sulaymaniyah indicated that the primary health concerns of the IDP families in Qaradagh-Sangaw area include skin infections, allergies, insect bites, and children with symptoms of chest infections.
- World Health Organization (WHO) reports indicate that acute respiratory illnesses and diarrheal diseases are the primary health concerns in health facilities in the three northern governorates.

Current Humanitarian Situation by Sector

Assessments

- UNSECOORD has determined that for U.N. missions into Iraq, between two and four vehicles, U.N. Level Four security (body armor without helmets), and day travel with no overnight visits will be mandatory. In addition, each new U.N. mission will require approval from U.N. headquarters in New York.

Health

- On April 6, ICRC reported that all of the hospitals in Baghdad are under pressure to assist with the steady influx of wounded. ICRC reports that hospitals lack antibiotics and anesthetics needed to treat hundreds of people who have been wounded since the war began.
- According to WHO, more than 600,000 Iraqis are diabetic, of which 10 percent are insulin-dependent. The ongoing conflict may result in a deterioration of the health situation as supply lines and distribution networks for pharmaceuticals to treat chronic illness are disrupted. WHO also cites waterborne illnesses as a primary concern in areas where water and sanitation infrastructure is insufficient.
- The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) recommended that an assessment of locations targeted with weapons containing depleted uranium be conducted as soon as security permits. UNEP would base the study on similar assessments conducted in post-conflict Kosovo (2001), Serbia Montenegro (2002), and Bosnia Herzegovina (2003). The early field studies will examine the risks posed to human populations through ground water, surface water, potable water sources, and waste-management contamination, as well as related infrastructure, factories, and other sources of toxic chemicals.

Logistics

- WFP is finalizing agreements with ports in Dubai and Port Said to serve as trans-shipment points for OFF commodities. Both ports have massive infrastructure capability that could support offloading and transferring cargo onto WFP vessels for onward delivery.

Refugees

- Despite reports of large numbers of people fleeing Baghdad as a result on the ongoing conflict, no significant refugee movements into neighboring countries have occurred.
- On April 6, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that third country nationals (TCNs) continue to cross into Jordan. A total of 756 TCNs have crossed into Jordan. Of these, 513 have returned to their home countries. There have been no confirmed reports of Baghdad residents moving toward the Jordanian border to date.

Internally Displaced

- On April 4, UNOHCI confirmed that the total number of IDPs registered in northern Iraq is 5,241.

U.S. Government Response

Pre-Positioning

- Prior to Coalition military activity in Iraq, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) provided funding to assist U.N. and NGO preparedness activities. In addition, USAID/OFDA has pre-positioned relief commodities in three warehouses in Jordan, Kuwait, and UAE.
- USAID/FFP has supported WFP's planning and preparation efforts to meet the emergency food needs of vulnerable populations in Iraq.
- The State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided assistance to UNHCR and IOM to pre-position supplies for 600,000 potential Iraqi refugees and IDPs located at Iraq's borders, to establish transit camps for TCNs fleeing Iraq, and to pre-position supplies for the transportation of refugees and other migrants.

Emergency Relief

- The United States Government deployed a DART to the region to assess humanitarian needs and coordinate the emergency relief effort. Sixty-one DART members are located in Kuwait, Turkey, Jordan, Cyprus, and Qatar and are working closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. military Civil Affairs personnel at the HOC.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting NGO emergency assistance activities with quick-impact projects and IDP support.
- USAID/FFP has provided emergency food commodities through the Emerson Trust to WFP to meet the food needs of vulnerable Iraqis. USAID/FFP has also provided P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to be distributed to food insecure Iraqis and cash to purchase commodities in the region.
- USAID/OTI has supported IOM and Development Alternatives, Incorporated (DAI) to prepare for the implementation of the Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI), which supports political stabilization and community recovery activities in post-conflict Iraq. On April 3, USAID/OTI signed a one-year cooperative agreement with IOM to continue support for ITI, bringing total assistance to IOM to \$1.7 million.

- State/PRM has contributed assistance for the pre-positioning and emergency response activities of UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, and IOM.

Reconstruction

- To date, USAID’s Bureau for Asia and the Near East (USAID/ANE) has provided assistance for reconstruction activities in Iraq. USAID/ANE has supported UNICEF and WHO for health, education, and water and sanitation needs, and Stevedoring Services of America (SSA) to assess and manage the Umm Qasr port.

Other Donor and International Organization Assistance*

- On April 6, the HOC reported that the Kuwaiti Government offered to provide propane, diesel fuel, and unleaded gasoline to NGOs in Iraq.
- UNOHCI reported that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has prepositioned 10,000 tents and enough rations to meet the needs of 10,000 people for ten days at a Haj facility at Judaidat Arar, 60 kilometers from the town of Arar.

DONOR	US \$ (MILLIONS)	DATE (2003)	ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT
Australia	\$29.6 \$4.4 \$5.9	March 21 March 20 ---	100,000 MT of wheat and distribution costs U.N. Agencies and ICRC Planning and preparation funding
CIDA	\$67.5	March 26	U.N. agencies, international organizations (IOs), NGOs, CARE
Canada	\$3.8 ¹	-----	Canada for water and sanitation, food, shelter, and health Response to U.N. Preparedness Measures Appeal
China		March 27	Tents
Republic of Croatia	\$2.75	April 3	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
European Union	\$3.2	March 21	ICRC
France	\$10.7		Humanitarian Assistance
Germany	\$10.7		U.N. Agencies and ICRC
Ireland	\$0.8 \$15.9	March 20	UN OCHA U.N. Agencies for planning and preparation
Japan	\$112.5	March 25	Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction
Korea	\$10	April 3	U.N. Agencies and Korean NGOs
Kuwait		March 24	45,000 meals/day and an emergency medical center
Netherlands	\$19.6	April 2	U.N. Consolidated Appeal and ICRC
New Zealand	\$3.3	March 20	U.N. Agencies, IOs, and NGOs for humanitarian relief
Norway	\$21.6	March 20	NGOs for humanitarian assistance
Russia		March 22-23	150 MT humanitarian supplies for refugee preparation in Iran
Spain	\$20.0	March 27	Refugee assistance in Iran, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey
Taiwan	\$4.3	March 27	Refugee assistance – food, medicine, NFIs
United Kingdom	\$330	March 24	U.N. agencies, IOs, and NGOs -- food, health kits, water units, winter supply kits, primary health, IDP assistance
TOTAL DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$676.5 MILLION

*This compilation was drawn from ReliefWeb and may not be comprehensive.

** This total is approximate as the value of donated commodities is not available in some cases.

Public Donation Information

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash donations to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for their activities in the Gulf can be found in the "How Can I Help" section at [www.usaid.gov/iraq].
- USAID encourages cash donations because they: allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- General information on making donations and volunteering can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov/iraq -> "How Can I Help?"
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or 703-276-1914
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> "Guide to Appropriate Giving"

¹ In previous Fact Sheets, dollar figures were incorrectly reported in Canadian rather than U.S. dollars.

- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$41,068,782
	Administrative Costs	Administrative		\$198,046
	AirServ	Logistics	Country-wide	\$2,151,585
	The Cuny Center	Research studies	Country-wide	\$40,260
	IMC	Quick-impact projects	Country-wide	\$4,000,000
	IMC	Capacity building	Country-wide	\$202,900
	InterAction	Coordination	Country-Wide	\$92,860
	IOM	IDP programs	Country-wide	\$5,000,000
	IRC	Quick-impact projects	Country-wide	\$3,000,000
	Logistics	Commodity prepositioning and DART support		\$6,300,000
	Mercy Corps	Quick-impact projects	Country-wide	\$3,000,000
	NGOs	Cooperative agreements	Country-wide	\$4,000,000
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects	Country-wide	\$4,000,000
	SCF/US	NGO Consortium	Country-wide	\$883,131
	UNICEF	Health, nutrition, water/sanitation	Country-wide	\$2,000,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination and Information	Country-wide	\$200,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination and Information	Country-wide	\$1,000,000
	WFP	Logistics and preposition of food	Country-wide	\$5,000,000
USAID/FFP				\$430,000,000
	WFP	Prepositioning funding		\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 161,000 MT		\$84,000,000
		P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities –105,000 MT		\$91,000,000
	WFP	Regional Purchase		\$200,000,000
USAID/OTI				\$2,333,612
	IOM	ITI	Country-wide	\$1,700,000
	DAI	ITI	Country-wide	\$473,253
	Internews	Media	Country-wide	\$160,359
STATE/PRM				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency refugee assistance		\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance		\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance		\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance		\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE				\$23,800,000
	UNICEF	Health, Education		\$9,000,000
	WHO	Health		\$10,000,000
	SSA	Port Management		\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$495,102,394
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$531,732,394

*Factsheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq>