



## RECONSTRUCTION WEEKLY UPDATE

November 18, 2005



*Izdihar, USAID's Private Sector Development program, recently held a seminar on privatization for 250 Iraqi business leaders.*

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USAID assists Iraqis in reconstructing their country by working with Iraq's Interim Government. Programs are implemented in coordination with the United Nations, country partners, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector partners.

This report highlights USAID's overall accomplishments and recent reconstruction efforts in Iraq. For more information, please visit [www.usaid.gov/iraq](http://www.usaid.gov/iraq).

## A Social Safety Net Strategy for Iraq

*The Government of Iraq has approved by a single vote majority \$250 million per annum to implement the USAID solution for a Social Safety Net program to help the poor and the vulnerable*

The Social Safety Net and Pension Reform Program, part of the USAID-funded Economic Governance II Program, provides the government of Iraq with a comprehensive, targeted social mechanism to help protect the poor and vulnerable from the negative effects of future economic reforms. Living standards for many Iraqis have fallen since the war, potentially creating unrest and low public confidence in the new leadership. Previous Iraqi governments have failed to reach a consensus for undertaking necessary macroeconomic reforms, such as removing subsidies and restructuring the state economy, due to the lack of a Social Safety Net able to help people cope with the unavoidable impact of these reforms.

The Government of Iraq (GOI) is considering incremental liberalization of prices for food, fuel, and electricity in its strategy of economic reform – a move that will benefit Iraqi businesses, reduce pressure on the national budget, and help establish a sound foundation for Iraq's economy. However, liberalizing prices is expected to enlarge poverty in Iraq; currently, more than 850,000 Iraqi families (20%) live below the poverty line of \$1 a day per individual; unemployment and underemployment have reached 40 percent.

The Social Safety Net strategy compliments the existing national welfare system, providing the government of Iraq with a mechanism to address poverty and social welfare as economic reforms are made in the future. The USAID strategy states that these families are entitled to receive means-tested social benefits, employment counseling, vocational training, and additional financial support for school age children.



*Iraqi officials and USAID experts meeting with Dr. Idriss Hadi, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs.*

To address this, the new Social Safety Net strategy will help adjust the purchasing power of low-income families, reduce poverty among large households, and increase school age children participation to education programs. The program will address the families hit hardest by economic reform programs. To help families quickly return to self-sufficiency, the program will require children to remain, discouraging child labor at the expense of education, and will encourage unemployed recipients to participate in employment seeking programs as a condition of receipt of benefits.

The Minister of Finance, Ali Allawi, recently announced that the GOI had approved the USAID Social Safety Net Strategy, allocating a \$330 million yearly budget to support the antipoverty program.

### THE ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE II PROGRAM

The Economic Governance II program continues reforms in tax, fiscal, legal, institutional, and regulatory frameworks. In coordination with the Ministry of Finance, USAID helps policy makers formulate and implement policy decisions based on international best practices. Capacity building efforts at the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) are helping expand the ability of the CBI to develop and monitor an effective monetary policy, strengthen its supervisory role, and modernize banking operations. At the same time, assistance is being provided to the electricity and communications industries, as well as other relevant government ministries. USAID technical assistance also supports the development of a reliable social safety net, ensuring assistance to displaced workers and the provision of sustainable pension benefits.

## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Assisted the Government of Iraq to develop and submit the first filing in the WTO accession process - the Memorandum of Foreign Trade Regime.
- Provided technical assistance and information on contracting opportunities for Iraqi businesses and entrepreneurs through business centers.
- Worked with the Ministry of Finance to introduce the new Iraqi dinar.
- Created more than 77,000 public works jobs through the National Employment Program.
- Provided technical assistance and capacity building to three private sector banks to develop their own lending programs.
- Trained over 700 Iraqis in International Accounting Practices.
- Assisted in management of \$21 million micro-credit program. Provided over 40,000 hours of microfinance training in 2004-2005.
- Improved statistical analysis, monetary policymaking, and bank supervision procedures at Iraq's Central Bank; offered a two-week banking course to Central Bank staff with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
- Evaluated and updated commercial laws on private sector and foreign investment.
- Assisted in developing the 5 percent reconstruction levy on imports; built capacity of customs officials to implement levy.
- Developed a government-wide IT strategy to automate planning, budgeting and reporting processes across ministries.
- Developing the Iraqi Investment Promotion Agency with the Government of Iraq.

*USAID works with Iraqi institutions to establish an environment for sustainable economic growth. Assistance empowers policy makers to formulate and execute decisions based on economic data, and to implement modern best practices in economic governance. USAID projects provide a framework for private sector trade, commerce, and investment throughout Iraq.*

## HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

**Over 250 Iraqi business leaders throughout the country attended a seminar on private sector development.** Facilitated by USAID's Izdihar program, the seminar sought to inform the business community about the benefits and methods of privatization, the experiences of other countries, and why successful programs tend to be unique to a specific country's situation. The seminar was widely covered by 11 international and Arabic-speaking networks, as well as top Iraqi newspapers and radio stations.

The Government of Iraq presently supports more than 190 state-owned companies at a loss of more than 600 billion dinars (\$428 million USD) per year. By transferring ownership and management control of these enterprises to the private sector, the government would reduce its financial burden to the national budget, enable private investments to spur the growth of these companies so they can create new jobs, and free the companies to focus on producing quality products at competitive prices.

**The recent creation of a strong Insurance Commission moves this key industry towards compliance with international best practice.** Through the Economic Governance II Project, USAID played a critical role in helping the Iraqi Government establish the Insurance Commission. The Commission has improved its supervision of the industry, allowing the establishment of a modernized, transparent, and financially secure marketplace.

The insurance industry plays an important part in financial sector development by protecting properties, people, and businesses. Iraqi insurance will provide a mechanism for harnessing domestic savings and increasing investment in the economy, stimulating economic activity and creating employment. However, the insurance industry can only thrive if the necessary regulatory framework and institutions are in place.

Today, the Commission works closely with insurance companies to explain the new insurance law as well as the rights and responsibilities it brings. The law expands choice and competition, giving government organizations options between insurance companies. This arrangement clarifies the obligations of insurers, improves consumer protection measures, and makes finding or establishing an insurance company in Iraq even easier.

The Commission is also moving to build its network of international contacts and raise its profile on the international stage. This effort includes building a website and reaching out to join established insurance regulatory organizations. The additional regulatory expertise that membership of this organization brings will further strengthen the capacity of the Commission.

Commenting on this critical role in the insurance industry, a Commission spokesperson said, "The Commission has a key part to play in ensuring that a transparent and modern insurance industry exists, and we are committed to making this a success, and to continue the progress that is now underway."



## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- **Wheat Seed Cleaners:** 169 seed cleaners have been distributed to nine NGOs working in 18 governorates, and 175 people have been trained in their use. Cleaning and treating wheat seed has the potential to increase wheat production by up to 25 percent, while also increasing the percentage that can be used for bread making.
- **Water Strategy:** Phase One, coordinated by the Ministry of Water Resources, has begun to develop a national water and land use strategy with participation by six ministries. Data collection and analysis will be complete within a year.
- **Veterinary Clinic Rehabilitation:** To date, 51 veterinary clinics have been rehabilitated that serve over 130,000 farmer families.
- **Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation:** Numerous grants have been given to increase the amount of water available to irrigate crops by cleaning and/or renovating canals. So far, productivity of nearly 870,000 farmers on 185,000 acres has been increased due to better availability of water.
- **Farm Machinery Mechanics:** Fully trained 28 mechanics in farm machinery repair, and supplied them with tools to set up their own independent shops.
- **Date Palm Nurseries:** Date palm nurseries established in 13 governorates that will produce 410,000 off shoots for new trees a year. The new trees will begin to pump millions of dollars into rural incomes in about five years when they begin to produce.

*USAID's goals are to work in conjunction with Iraqi ministries, the private sector, and higher education institutions to revitalize agricultural production, stimulate income and employment generation, nurture rural development initiatives, and rehabilitate the natural resource base.*

## HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

**Agricultural Reconstruction and Development (ARDI) assists the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to monitor for incidences of avian flu.** The recent outbreaks of avian flu in Asia and the Middle East have caused concern about the potential for outbreaks among poultry in Iraq. In response to the confirmation of an outbreak of the highly pathogenic strain of H5N1 Influenza in Turkey in October 2005, the MoA initiated a program monitoring poultry to detect and contain any incidences of avian flu. The ability to contain an outbreak quickly will prevent economic losses due to high mortality in poultry caused by avian flu, as well as protect humans in the case of zoonotic strains of the flu.

The monitoring is focused particularly in Arbil and Dahuk, the governorates that border Turkey, as well as in the Marshlands area in the south -- a destination for many migratory birds. In the Marshlands, teams are monitoring birds for changes in health that could indicate the presence of avian flu. In Arbil and Dahuk, the MoA in Arbil has formed seven quick-response teams to monitor poultry and identify incidences of high mortality that might be caused by avian flu.

The teams, comprised of two veterinarians and one agronomist from the Directorate of Veterinary Services, are conducting daily surveys of poultry throughout Arbil, with daily surveys in Dahuk starting soon. The teams are visiting poultry farms, backyard house poultry breeders, amateur poultry owners, and market shopkeepers that sell poultry to record the rates of mortality among poultry. Any incidences of high mortality are reported to the MoA, and are followed up by four lab teams from the Central Veterinary Laboratory. These teams are collecting samples and testing them to determine whether or not avian flu is the cause of the illness.

Should evidence of avian flu be found, teams will use GPS devices to map the location. With this information, the MoA can track the spread of the flu and implement an effective response program to help farmers isolate and slow the spread of the highly-contagious virus.

**ARDI provides computer equipment grant to the State Board for Agricultural Extension.** The Board coordinates extension activities to assist farmers throughout Iraq improve their agricultural production. The head office of the State Board for Agricultural Extension in Baghdad is currently setting up approximately 50 extension centers in 15 governorates, staffed by 250 field extension agents who will work directly with farmers. The head office in Baghdad will provide coordination and other support to facilitate this extension work.

The State Board for Agricultural Extension's updated IT infrastructure will enable it to provide better support to the extension centers during the implementation of the new participatory extension program throughout Iraq. The support from the head office should allow for a smooth implementation process in the extension centers. Moreover, farmers should begin to benefit from the new extension services, which will help improve agricultural production and increase incomes.

## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- 2,947 schools have been rehabilitated, some of which through direct contracting and grants to communities.
- Hundreds of thousands of desks, chairs, cabinets, chalkboards, and more than 3 million school kits have been distributed country-wide.
- 52,000 secondary school teachers and administrators have been trained. By the end of the 2005-2006 school year more than 133,000 education professionals will have received in-service training supported by USAID.
- Eighty-four primary and secondary schools (four in each governorate) are being established to serve as model schools. Teachers will receive six weeks of training, and schools will be equipped with computer and science laboratories.
- More than 550 out-of-school youth completed a pilot accelerated learning program. An expanded program, targeting 11,000 out-of-school youth, will be implemented during the 2005-06 school year.
- Satellite Internet access and computers were installed at the Ministry of Education and in all 21 Directorates of Education. To improve resource management, an Education Management Information System will be installed.
- More than 8.7 million math and science textbooks have been edited, printed, and distributed throughout Iraq.
- Partnerships were established between five American and 10 Iraqi universities. Through these partnerships, more than 1,500 Iraqi faculty and students have participated in workshops, trainings, conferences, and courses in Iraq, the Middle East, Europe, and the United States.
- University facilities, such as libraries, computer and science laboratories, lecture halls, and buildings, have been rehabilitated at colleges of law, engineering, medicine, archeology, and agriculture. In addition, books and electronic resources have been provided to university libraries.

*USAID's goals are to increase enrollment, improve primary and secondary education, ensure classrooms have sufficient supplies, facilitate community involvement, train teachers, implement accelerated learning programs, and establish partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi colleges and universities.*

## HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

**A partner in USAID's Higher Education And Development (HEAD) program delivered a mobile dental clinic to the medical college of a northern Iraqi university.**

Jackson State University, one of USAID's partners in the HEAD program, has supplied the mobile clinic, equipped with new medical supplies and equipment, to benefit both the college and the local population. This unit comes in addition to the reference and training materials, and other capacity building efforts the HEAD program has pursued over the past year. This new equipment will allow the university to send the mobile clinic to needy areas in the Ninawa governorate.



Jackson State and other HEAD partners are helping replace destroyed equipment at partner universities as part of an overall effort to rebuild Iraqi universities. Since January 2004, the HEAD program has worked to strengthen Iraqi leadership and build capacity for Iraqi universities and ministries. Bringing together U.S. and Iraqi universities, HEAD has built creative partnerships to help re-establish Iraq's higher education system.



**Printing will soon begin for 100 full-text research papers presented at a recent Environmental Health Conference.** Organized by State University of New York / Stony Brook (SUNY/SB), part of USAID's HEAD program, the conference brought together hundreds of scholars from Iraq, the Middle East, Europe, and the United States to address environmental health problems in Iraq. These papers, submitted by officials, medical professionals and scientists, cover a wide range of environmental health topics ranging from the spread of disease in rural populations to the effects of pollution in urban areas. The papers will be published in both English and Arabic.

## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Awarded 4,480 small grants totaling \$307 million for quick impact activities that support good governance, civil society, conflict management and mitigation, human rights and transitional justice.
- Funded 144 grants totaling over \$5 million that focus on women's issues, including supporting the rehabilitation of 46 women's centers in Iraq. Rehabilitated over 264 Iraqi national ministries, schools, clinics and other municipal buildings. Supporting 65 Iraqi groups in documenting human rights abuses of the Ba'athist regime and promoting peace, tolerance, and reconciliation.
- Met critical needs during and immediately after the conflict by providing short-term employment, restoring basic government and community services, increasing Iraqi access to information and communication and encouraging protection of human rights.

*USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) supports the transition to a participatory, stable, and democratic country. OTI provides quick-dispensing, high-impact grants meeting critical needs—providing short-term employment, restoring basic government and community services, increasing access to information and communication, and encouraging protection of human rights.*

## HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

**A water resource directorate in northern Iraq was able to restore its office building through an Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI) grant.** The directorate, which is staffed by 1,244 people, manages seven comprehensive water projects – five focused on pumping services and two for network maintenance. The directorate's main office building, where 350 of its employees work, was looted during the aftermath of battles against insurgent forces. Chairs, desks and file cabinets were among the essential furniture supplied by the grant. Basic equipment, such as computers and power backups, were also provided. This assistance, part of a greater effort to enhance the capacity of local governments, will help the directorate adequately serve the city's residents.

**Over 1,000 students in five organizations developed and voted on projects for ITI grants, learning about the democratic process.** In coordination with a local non-governmental organization (NGO), ITI is working to empower students to harness their innovative abilities and develop a strong, organized voice. Efforts have focused on providing students with hands-on experience with democracy. University students may read about democracy in newspapers and textbooks, but ITI-funded opportunities allow them to see its potential in practice.



*Computer equipment, supplied through the ITI grants, being delivered to Iraqi universities.*

Each student group proposed and voted on project ideas. The decisions, therefore, reflected a group consensus rather than an imposed mandate. Most importantly, after the top priority had been chosen, the students' demands were met promptly. In most cases, students requested computers to share and the accompanying furniture. As a result of these ITI grants, over 1,000 university students – 200 per project – directly experienced the positive potential of working together as a democracy.

**A culture and sports center in northern Iraq was rehabilitated by an ITI grant.** In response to a request by sub-district authorities, the ITI grant assisted with the restoration and replaced looted equipment. The center had been heavily damaged by conflict and neglect and could no longer be used for recreational purposes.

As a result of repairs, 3,000 youths – an estimated 1,300 females and 1,700 males – now have a venue where they can take part in sports and social activities. Projects such as this one help restore a sense of normalcy to a community and increase resident satisfaction with their local authorities.



*Since the cessation of the 2003 conflict, USAID has completed its planned work at Umm Qasr Seaport, re-stored significant portions of Iraq's telecommunications network, rebuilt three major bridges and restored the rail line connecting Umm Qasr with Basra city and points north. USAID also helped avert a humanitarian crisis during the conflict by providing assistance to the United Nations World Food Program. USAID advisors continue to assist with management and distribution of food rations to Iraqi citizens.*

## SEAPORTS

- The \$45 million program to rehabilitate and improve management at Umm Qasr seaport was completed in June 2004.
- Port reopened to commercial traffic on June 17, 2003; completed first passenger vessel test July 16, 2003.
- Up to 50 ships offload at the port every month.
- Completed dredging to open all 21 berths to deep-sea ships.
- Applied port tariffs on June 20, 2003.
- Renovated the grain-receiving facility to process 600 MT of grain an hour.
- Renovated the administration building, passenger terminal, customs hall, and electrical substations.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Audited more than 1,200 km of the fiber optic backbone network and performed emergency repairs, reconnecting 20 cities and 70 percent of the population.
- Reconstituted Baghdad area phone service by installing switches with 240,000 lines at 12 sites.
- Installed and fully integrated 13 new switches with 14 existing switches.
- Worked with the Ministry of Communications to reactivate more than 215,000 subscriber lines.
- Installed a satellite gateway system at Baghdad's largest telecom exchange and restored international service.
- Trained telecom engineers and technicians in the operation and maintenance of the satellite gateway system and the new switches.

## BRIDGES AND ROADS

- Rebuilt three major bridges—Khazir, Tikrit and Al Mat bridges—critical to moving people and commercial products throughout the country.
- Rebuilt a substantial portion of the Iraqi Republican Railway line connecting Basrah with the port of Umm Qasr including physical track construction, installing culverts, and repairing gatehouses. The remainder of the work has been handed over to the Ministry of Transportation (MOT). This work allows shipments of bulk cargo from the port to Baghdad and throughout the country.

## FOOD SECURITY

- Worked directly with the World Food Program (WFP) and Coalition Forces to re-establish the Public Distribution System (PDS) in less than 30 days, avoiding a humanitarian food crisis and providing food security throughout the country.
- With Iraqi food distributors, Food for Peace, the WFP, and Coalition Forces maintained deliveries from June through December 2003 in all 18 governorates.
- Played a key role in an agreement between the WFP, CPA, and the MoT that provided the WFP with the resources and authority to continue to support the PDS through June 2004.
- Completed a rapid food security field assessment from 17 impoverished districts in May 2005 and presented assessment findings in the USAID food security forum in August 2005. Forum participants reviewed data to better understand food security in Iraq and recommended actions to reduce risk among Iraq's vulnerable populations.

# PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUMMARY

November 18, 2005

FY 2003-2006*			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
<b>Reconstruction USAID/ANE .....</b>			<b>Subtotal: \$4,000,978,993</b>
Abt Associates	Health	Countrywide	\$23,031,886
AFCAP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$91,500,000
America's Development Foundation	Civil Society	Countrywide	\$42,880,157
Army Corps of Eng.	Architecture and Engineering Services	Countrywide	\$38,086,393
BearingPoint	Economic Governance	Countrywide	\$79,583,885
BearingPoint	Economic Governance II	Countrywide	\$103,500,000
Bechtel	Airports, buildings, power, railroads, roads, bridges, port, water and sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,029,833,259
Bechtel	Infrastructure II: Airports, buildings, emergency communications, power, railroads, roads and bridges, Umm Qasr seaport, water and sanitation, Basra Hospital	Countrywide	\$1,319,911,678
CAII	Education	Countrywide	\$56,503,000
CAII	Education II	Countrywide	\$51,809,000
CEPPS I	Iraq Governing Council	Countrywide	\$675,000
CEPPS II	Domestic Observation/Vote	Countrywide	\$68,595,000
CEPPS III	Voter Education	Countrywide	\$45,310,000
CEPPS IV	Elections Administration Support	Countrywide	\$41,000,000
Community Action Program	Development in impoverished communities	Countrywide	\$258,820,000
DAI	Marshlands	South	\$4,000,000
DAI	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$101,352,912
Futures Group	Health	Countrywide	\$30,000
Logenix	Health	North/Central	\$108,506
Louis Berger	Vocational Education	Countrywide	\$30,016,115
Louis Berger	Private Sector Development II	Countrywide	\$95,000,000
MACRO Int'l.	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Partnership for Child Healthcare	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000



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November 18, 2005

FY 2003-2006			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
RTI	Local Governance	Countrywide	\$241,910,757
RTI	Local Governance II	Countrywide	\$85,000,000
RTI	Health Training	Countrywide	\$22,015,750
SkyLink	Airport Management	Bag., Bas., Mos.	\$27,200,000
SSA	Port Management	Umm Qasr	\$14,318,985
UNDP	Trust Fund Contribution	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNESCO	Textbook Printing & Distribution: Math & Science	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$36,700,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$19,600,000
University Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Research Foundation of the State University of New York/Stony Brook and the Universities of Chicago, Boston and Oxford</li> <li>The Human Rights Institute, DePaul University College of Law and Italy's International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences</li> <li>University of Hawaii, the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, University of Jordan and the American University in Beirut</li> <li>Jackson State University, Tougaloo College, Alcorn State University, Mississippi Valley State University, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Benetech, US-Iraq Business Resources</li> <li>University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, Cameron University and Langston University</li> </ul>	Countrywide	\$20,730,000
VEGA	Business Skills Training	Countrywide	\$12,089,702
VFH	Elections Support	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Strengthen Health System	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$4,808,858
World Bank	Trust Fund Contribution	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
Yankee Group	Telecoms Planning	Countrywide	\$58,150
<b>Emergency Relief USAID/DCHA/OFDA.....</b>			<b>Subtotal: \$182,794,981</b>
ACTED	Water and sanitation, health/hygiene, education	Eastern Iraq	\$2,995,793
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$8,991,845
AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$5,309,876
ARC	Capacity Building	Central and Southern Iraq	\$537,746
CARE	IDP Assistance, Quick-impact Projects, Water and Sanitation, Health, Emergency Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$9,043,148
The Cuny Center	Research Studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
GOAL	Coordination, Nutrition	Al Muthanna' and Dhi Qar	\$1,507,900
InterAction	Coordination	Countrywide	\$92,860
IDA	Health	Countrywide	\$1,318,437

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FY 2003-2006			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
IMC	Health, IDP Assistance, Food Security, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Capacity Building	Countrywide	\$34,832,887
IOM	IDP Assistance	Central and Southern Iraq	\$18,892,470
IRC	IDP Assistance, Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$8,000,411
IRD	IDP Assistance, Health, Water and Sanitation, Livelihoods, Emergency Relief Commodities	Northern and Central Iraq	\$17,076,190
Logistics	Emergency Relief Commodities and USAID/DART Support	Countrywide	\$22,771,653
Mercy Corps	IDP Assistance, Health, Emergency Relief Commodities, Shelter, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$25,251,114
SCF/US	Food Security, Health, IDP Assistance, Shelter, Nutrition, Emergency Relief Commodities, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$8,638,652
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
OCHA	Coordination and Information	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
USAID/Jordan	Support for Emergency Water Activities	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Food Security, Logistics	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
World Vision	Health, Logistics, Emergency Relief , Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$6,793,739
<b>USAID/DCHA/FFP.....</b>			<b>Subtotal: \$425,571,000</b>
WFP	Operations	Countrywide	\$45,000,000
WFP	Emerson Trust—81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$40,337,000
WFP	P.L. 48– Title II emergency food commodities—163,820 MT	Countrywide	\$140,234,000
WFP	Regional Purchase—330,000MT	Countrywide	\$200,000,000
<b>USAID/DCHA/OTI.....</b>			<b>Subtotal: \$382,654,121</b>
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$10,696,665
IOM	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$6,462,167
DAI	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$354,500,376
Internews	Media	Countrywide	\$160,359
Radio SAWA	Media	Countrywide	\$400,000
NDI/IRI	National Governance	Countrywide	\$650,000
IFES	National Governance	Countrywide	\$1,042,315
ICNL	Civil Society	Countrywide	\$39,238
Spa War**	Inter-Ministry Communications	Countrywide	\$8,703,001
<b>TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ FROM 2003-2006 .....</b>			<b>\$4,991,999,095</b>

\* Figures in funding sheet are subject to change and do not represent a final official accounting of USG obligations.