



RECONSTRUCTION WEEKLY UPDATE

October 7, 2005



The first of several convoys supported by OFDA arrive with relief supplies at a staging point outside of Tel Afar. OFDA partners were the first relief groups to respond to the needs of people evacuated from the city nearby.

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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.

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.

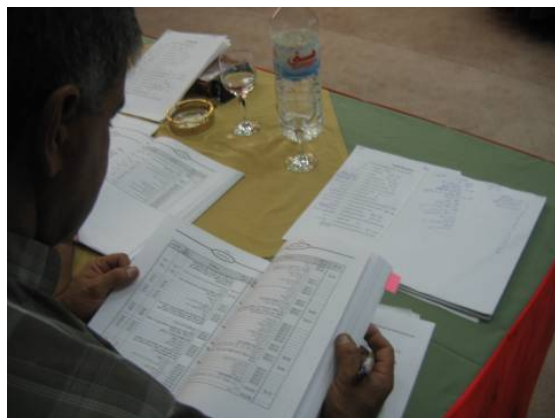
USAID works with Iraqi institutions to establish an environment for sustainable economic growth. Assistance empowers policy makers to formulate and execute decisions based on economic data, and to implement modern best practices in economic governance. USAID projects provide a framework for private sector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

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

USAID's Izdihar project trains 40 Iraqi customs officials.

The recently completed project trained Iraqi customs officials from around the country to increase their awareness of new methods of revenue collection and their familiarity with World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements.

The training was an initial step to assist the Customs Department's seamless transition to using WTO-accepted tariff and customs valuation procedures at border points throughout the nation.



An Iraqi customs official studies new tariff procedures during a training class.

Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the WTO is the only global organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. It consists of 148 member nations, including Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. Accession into the WTO would increase Iraq's foreign direct investment and lay the foundation for a globalized economy. Although actual accession may take years, the economic reforms that Iraq will implement to be eligible for membership promote economic freedom and growth which will stabilize the country's economy.

USAID's Izdihar project works to provide businesses with reliable access to credit through the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) initiative, encouraging the growth of sustainable jobs and assisting with investment promotion, capital markets, privatization, and trade policy.

The Najaf Tourism Center received a business development grant from the Izdihar project. The recently awarded grant will help the Center develop a tourism business management training center in Najaf in the south of Iraq. The Tourism Center will play a leading role in the development of the tourist industry in Najaf, which, along with the nearby city of Karbala, is a pilgrimage destination that already draws hundreds of thousands of Shiite Muslims each year from all over the world.

In part through this grant, the Najaf Tourism Center will offer business management training in tourism and will provide local tourist information, a tourism services database, a small library with tourism books and brochures, conference and meeting facilities, and media and computer capabilities for tourism promotion campaigns.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- **Wheat Seed Cleaners:** 169 seed cleaners have been distributed to 9 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%, while also increasing the percentage that can be used for bread making.
- **Water Strategy:** Phase One has begun to develop a national water and land use strategy with participation by six ministries. The basic model will be complete within a year, and Iraq will be able to negotiate transboundary water issues with its neighbors.
- **Veterinary Clinic Rehabilitation:** To date, 51 veterinary clinics have been rehabilitated that serve over 130,000 farmer families.
- **Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation:** A wide range of 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 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 initiatives, and rehabilitate the natural resource base.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Eighty Iraqi farmers participated in Hybrid Tomato Production Program.

The program, sponsored by the Agricultural and Reconstruction Development Program for Iraq (ARDI) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), introduces the use of hybrid transplants and plastic-covered tunnels to increase the quantity and quality of tomato production. This is an expansion of the hybrid tomato demonstration program sponsored by ARDI and MoA in 2004.

The 2005 tomato production program is comprised of MoA teams that utilize extension, plant production, and a plant protection staff that offers farmers technical assistance in cultivating transplanted tomatoes. Yield per hectare is expected to increase to 40-60 tons.

With this knowledge, farmers will be able to compete with and eventually replace tomato imports which have a strong presence in the Iraqi market and command higher prices, as well as meet the large domestic demand.

Due to its year round growing season Iraq can produce large quantities of tomatoes. In the northern governorates, peak tomato production takes place during the hot summer months, while in the southern governorates tomatoes are grown through the year except during these hot months.

ARDI and a local partner survey of northern vineyards to identify the best grape rootstock. Grapes grow well in the semi-arid climate and relatively steep hillsides of northern Iraq. They provide a crop of relatively high value to the farmer with little investment. With the help of this project, Iraqis will increase their grape production by identifying the best parent plants and then grafting the cuttings to create a new rootstock.

First, ARDI will train four teams, whose members will be charged with identifying robust rootstock. These teams will visit over 70 villages in the northern three governorates of the country, identify the best plants in the existing vineyards, and mark those plants for eventual harvest of plant stock. The teams will then conduct an education and extension project to assist farmers to intensify cultivation and increase yields.

The immediate beneficiaries of this activity are 70 farmers whose vineyards will provide cuttings, at a fair price, for the foundation of private nurseries. The nurseries will sell the cuttings and rootstock at commercial prices. The long-term direct beneficiaries will be hundreds of farm families who will receive new, high-quality plant stock from the nurseries. Included in these farm families are an estimated 421 people, of whom 216 are female.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the capacity of the legislative branch of the Iraqi interim and transitional governments and its staff during the interim and transition period to include lawmaking, representation, executive oversight, and other responsibilities as provided by the Transitional Administrative Law.
- Assist the Executive Authority, the Presidency Council, and the Council of Ministers and its presiding Prime Minister to develop governing processes, rules of procedure, regulations and directives necessary to enforce the laws, and to implement government programs and policies.
- Support the process for adopting an Iraqi constitution that promotes democratic principles and values through technical assistance that includes, but is not limited to, providing comparative constitutional expertise; organizing constitutional conferences and conventions; facilitating public awareness, education, and participation; and assisting in the conduct of a national referendum or other ratifying mechanism.

USAID continues to plan and implement a variety of programs, undertaken in partnership with Iraqi counterparts, matching the needs of the evolving Iraqi democracy. In particular, USAID is accelerating support to the Iraqi National Assembly for the upcoming referendum and elections.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Constitutional Awareness Program introduces 58,000 Iraqis to the constitution. Since the launching of the program, 250 partner NGOs have already reached more than half of the 100,000 individuals they plan to educate on the draft constitution prior to the Oct. 15 referendum.

A Basrah area women's group conducted sessions specifically organized for the deaf and hearing impaired. The session was attended by 78 individuals who were introduced to the constitution through an interpreter using sign language. For the purpose of these sessions, facilitators had to create new signs to describe and explain the meaning of theoretical or political terms linked to constitutional issues such as 'federalism,' 'rule of law,' and 'checks and balances.'

Two radio stations have been using copies of the program's *Guide to the Constitution* to conduct daily and weekly radio programs dedicated to discussions on the constitution. The 48-page document, prepared by the five Iraqi coordinating NGOs, offers a detailed explanation of each article of the constitution using simple and accessible language for all individuals participating in the constitutional awareness sessions.

Over 1,700 attend town hall meetings to directly ask local officials and judges how they plan to enforce the content of the proposed constitution. Panel members and participants included political party leaders, judges, police chiefs, mayors, NGO leaders, tribal leaders, religious leaders, heads of women's organizations and others who will be expected to apply the provisions of the constitution in the course of their work.

Two-day seminar in Ramadi allows influential members of the Sunni community to examine constitution while encouraging their participation in the Oct. 15 referendum. Participants included senior Sunni government officials, Governorate Council Members, lawyers, and religious leaders. Issues covered included:

- A synopsis and comparative assessment of the major provisions of the constitution, such as Arab identity, Islam, human rights, structure of government, federalism and natural resources;
- An overview of the implications of the constitution on local government;
- An outline of the process, timeline and future steps depending on the outcome of the referendum; and
- The importance of remaining strategically engaged in the political process.

Overall, audience members remained critical of the constitutional process, raised their concern over a number of unresolved logistical issues regarding the referendum, and welcomed this initiative and the opportunity to have an informed discussion on the content of the constitution.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Vaccinated over 3 million children under age 5 and 700,000 pregnant women with vaccination campaigns that included monthly immunization days.
- Provided supplementary doses of vitamin A for more than 600,000 children under age 2 and 1.5 million lactating mothers.
- Provided iron folate supplements for over 1.6 million women of childbearing age.
- Screened more than 1.3 million children under age 5 for malnutrition.
- Distributed high protein biscuits to more than 450,000 children and 200,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- Provided potable water for 400,000 people each day in Basrah city and 170,000 people in Kirkuk and Mosul.
- Provided skills training for 2,500 primary health care providers and 700 physicians.
- Trained 2,000 health educators, teachers, religious leaders and youth to mobilize communities on hygiene, diarrhea, breastfeeding, nutrition and immunization issues.
- Disseminated information on essential health messages to families around the country.
- Renovated 110 primary health care centers.
- Provided vaccines and cold chain equipment to selected health centers.
- Developed a national plan to fortify wheat flour with iron and folic acid.

USAID is supporting the Iraqi Ministry of Health to strengthen essential health services, improve the capacity of health personnel, and respond to the specific health needs of vulnerable populations such as women and children.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Two workshops for 40 health care professionals help build capacity in the Ministry of Health (MOH). Over the last ten days, 20 nurse trainers and 20 physician trainers from the MOH learned how to teach a comprehensive health curriculum to physician and nurse service providers who will be staffing 142 centers being constructed and equipped by the US government throughout Iraq. Sponsored by USAID, the training program will build the capacity of these MOH trainers to train service providers at the governorate level in time for the opening of these model centers.

The workshop familiarized MOH trainers with the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) training curriculum and related training modules in interpersonal communication, referral and follow-up, and infection prevention and control. A USAID implementing partner planned and carried out the two concurrent ten day workshops in close collaboration with the MOH Primary Health Care Directorate.

These two training programs build on previous training of trainers' workshops. In July, workshops familiarized 89 Ministry of Health physician and nurse trainers with different training methodologies and built their skills in planning, delivering and evaluating training programs. The second round of workshops completed earlier this week helped 40 trainers from the July group to apply their improved training skills in the delivery of the actual curricula that will be used in training service providers.

Before Saddam Hussein's regime, Iraq boasted one of the most advanced health systems in the region. However, the system largely focused on the delivery of specialized tertiary level care rather than preventive and primary health care. Over the past 30 years, diminishing resources for the sector and the lack of investment in human resources development led to serious declines in the health system. Child health suffered in particular, with increased incidence of preventable diseases such as respiratory illness, diarrhea, measles, and malaria and high levels of malnutrition.

USAID's program in Iraq supports efforts to improving access to quality primary health care with emphasis on maternal and child health services. The training program supports the rollout, in Iraq, of the IMCI initiative, extending the coverage of child health care.

The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness strategy was developed in the mid-1990s by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) with significant support by USAID. USAID continues to implement and expand this method in its country programs through its implementing partners. The IMCI approach is a proven approach to improving child health which utilizes a set of algorithms and guidelines for the integrated case management of diarrhea, pneumonia, fever, measles, malaria, malnutrition, and the promotion of immunization in health facilities. This systematic approach ensures that service providers not only treat a sick child for obvious symptoms but also address a range of common nutritional and infectious disease problems affecting children in Iraq.

This training program is being carried out under USAID's Training Model Primary Providers (TMPP) program. The program will provide a comprehensive package of support to the MOH aimed at upgrading the technical knowledge, clinical and management skills and performance of center directors, and primary health care professionals. Emphasis will be given to assisting the MOH in developing and institutionalizing the use of training management systems to use to continuously improve the performance of service providers and improve the delivery of quality primary health care services with proven impact on maternal and child health.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- 2,717 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.
- 36,000 secondary school teachers and administrators, including 928 master trainers, have been trained. Over the next year, up to 100,000 additional teachers will receive in-service training.
- 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

Over 200 Iraqi and international professors attended an Environmental Health Conference held in Amman, Jordan. Organized by State University of New York / Stony Brook (SUNY/SB), part of USAID's Higher Education and Development (HEAD) program, the conference brought together hundreds of scholars from Iraq, the Middle East, Europe, and the US to address environmental health problems in Iraq. Over 90 abstracts for conference presentations were submitted by Ministry officials, medical professionals, and scientists covering a wide range of environmental topics.

A participant in the conference, who works in one of the centers in Iraq, also exhibited her water colors that reflecting environmental problems in Iraq. Previously, she had attended a two-week training course in the modern equipment for measuring lead and arsenic in the blood.

Standing next to a painting of the marshlands drained by Saddam and recently restored by concerted International efforts, she expressed her appreciation for the achievements of the program. "This is the true hand extended to Iraq by USAID to bring us back to the level of modern societies in order to work on solving our environmental health problems."



Over 200 scholars attended the Environmental Health conference

The conference comes as the culmination of HEAD's environmental health program. In addition to building ties between US and Iraqi scholars and professionals, the environmental health program has had numerous successes:

- Establishing three environmental health education and resource centers (EHERCs) and several satellite centers at major Iraqi universities.
- Training center directors, coordinators and lab technicians.
- Supplying the centers with necessary equipment and resources (e.g. computers, libraries, chemicals) to carry out surveys and analyze specimens, providing a research center for scholars and environmental scientists.
- Awarding mini-grants to scientists, supporting research projects.
- Organizing courses for doctors, scientists, and ministerial personnel.

Since January 2004, the HEAD program has worked to strengthen Iraqi leadership and build capacity for Iraqi universities and ministries. Bringing together US and Iraqi universities, HEAD has built creative partnerships to help re-establish the academic excellence of Iraq's higher education system.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- USAID has supported over 3,300 projects with not more than 25 percent of total funding coming from Iraqi communities. CAP has established over 600 community action groups (CAGs) in 17 governorates. Five U.S. NGOs each concentrate on a region: north, Baghdad, southwest central, southeast central, and south.
- The northern program focuses on the conflict prone areas of the Sunni Triangle, Mosul, Kirkuk and the Iran-Iraq border. The partner NGO has completed 651 projects with over \$20 million in project commitments including improving the Tikrit water supply, and developing income generation projects in the north.
- In the southwest central region, the partner NGO has established a strong presence in Hillah and the Shi'a holy cities Najaf and Karbala. Emphasis on critical infrastructure needs has improved community water/sanitation services and schools, and repaired vital social infrastructure. The NGO has completed 365 projects and has over \$21 million in project commitments.
- Income generation is an important emphasis in the Baghdad program where 543 projects have been completed through CAGs. A marketplace for over 700 vendors is being constructed, and crews are cleaning up medical waste dumps. Total project commitments are \$21 million.
- In the southeast central region, 201 projects are complete with a total of \$18.5 million in commitments. In the Shi'a heartland, these projects address needs resulting from decades of government neglect and focus on water, sewerage, community clean-up, and school rehabilitation.
- The southern program has completed 765 projects with total commitments of \$23 million. Projects have focused on immediate community needs such as sewage clean up, water treatment and distribution, public health, and girls' access to education.

The Community Action Program (CAP) works in rural and urban communities to promote democracy and prevent and mitigate conflict. Working directly through partner NGOs and in consultation with local government representatives, USAID is creating representative participatory community groups to identify critical priorities and implement programs to address those needs.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

USAID partner supplies 164 persons with disabilities (PWD) with livelihood assets. Wheelchairs, rolling walkers, walking canes, and hearing devices were distributed throughout the Tikrit district to people with mobility and hearing impairments. Many of the PWDs were displaced Arabs and Kurds who had moved into the area following decades of war, deteriorating medical services, and neglect by the central government. Being the first form of outside assistance in two years, the distribution resonated well with the community and was accompanied by a large celebration.

Community Action Groups (CAGs) create economic opportunities for youths. In the Ninawa region, CAGs worked to develop two long term and short term job creation initiatives. These projects would provide a chance for more than 200 youths to have jobs for at least two months, with a possibility of long term employment. The jobs would encompass the renovation, cleaning, and maintenance of irrigation channels.

In other areas, projects were proposed for short term employment involving the cleaning and reactivating of area water springs.

A focused group discussion with 17 young men and women discussed ways to contribute to their local youth center's development. After identifying unemployment among youth as their priority issue, ideas for income generation activities and economic development programs were discussed, with the CAG agreeing to incorporate the ideas into their project proposals.

In the Kirkuk region, a carpentry co-op has been established to assist youths to fund jobs and increase their incomes. The project will create eight long-term jobs. This project is also attempting to assist younger married couples by providing them low cost furniture.

Regional CAGs see midwifery as way to help women. Current studies are ongoing for proposals to train women in midwifery to increase their employment opportunities. After the training, participants will have a chance to undergo testing at the Ministry of Health directorate to become certified midwives.

CAGs are also proposing to provide training on handicrafts for women as a means to assist them in developing home based income generation activities.

Representing geographically defined neighborhoods, CAGs engage local residents in the process of identifying their needs and designing projects to meet them. CAG members also offer secure assistance support from local government, obtain necessary authorizations from relevant government bodies, mobilize contributions, and monitor project progress and quality. These community groups are a core component in USAID's efforts to help Iraqi communities identify and prioritize their own development needs, and develop projects to address them.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Awarded 4,445 small grants totaling \$306 million for quick impact activities that support good governance, civil society, conflict management and mitigation, human rights and transitional justice.
- Funded 143 grants totaling over \$5.1 million that focus on women's issues, including supporting the rehabilitation of 40 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 new Property Claims Commission receives much needed new office equipment and furniture through an Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI) grant.

This project was started in an effort to reduce ethnic tensions in south-central Iraq. The former regime's policies of forced resettlement have created ethnic tension among local communities in the region. As citizens now return to their homes and property, disputes have resulted. With the provision of items including laptops, scanners, printers, desks and chairs, the commission hopes to assist the resolution of disputes in a timely manner. This grant will benefit the local population by helping more than 1,000 claimants gain access to a legal mechanism through which to resolve their disputes, diffusing tensions and strengthening hope for the future.

An ITI grant promotes clean neighborhoods through storytelling.

A northern Iraqi NGO was able to secure an ITI grant to produce a storybook on keeping the environment clean. Through workshops and informal gatherings in 12 neighborhoods, experienced storytellers guided children through the book's message that highlighted the importance of keeping neighborhoods clean.

Upon completion, each participating child received a copy of the book, printed in Arabic and Kurdish. This grant complements recently completed ITI trash and sewage removal projects in the area, and also helps to build civil society in one of northern Iraq's key regions.

An Iraqi NGO in a strategic city north of Baghdad received an ITI grant to help train disabled women at a sewing workshop.

The NGO teaches both sewing and literacy skills to help these women generate income. The ITI grant provided sewing machines, an electricity generator, scissors, thread, cloth, and other materials, making it possible for the organization to conduct a sewing workshop. This workshop employed 150 women to sew clothes and curtains; the goods were later sold at a public market. The NGO made enough on the product sales to generate income for the employees and to sustain the workshop's operating costs.

This grant project had the broader impact of encouraging local initiatives to reach out to marginalized communities. As a result of this project, not only do 150 women now have the means to financially support both themselves and their families, but the NGO is now able to expand and enhance its services.



MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Rehabilitated 105 water treatment units and 396 kilometers of water networks to ensure the provision of potable water in critical areas.
- Rehabilitated 72 health facilities and re-equipped 238 to improve the quality of health care.
- Vaccinated over 3,000 women and children against measles.
- Registered internally displaced persons and provided them with water, blankets, medical kits, and hygiene kits.
- Rehabilitated a water treatment plant in a poor area of Baghdad. The rehab is benefiting 1 million residents.

In the first year, USAID's humanitarian assistance focused on emergency interventions to prevent food and water shortages and provide adequate shelter and medical supplies throughout Iraq. USAID is now directing humanitarian assistance efforts through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to specifically target Iraq's internally displaced persons (IDPs).

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

OFDA provides emergency humanitarian response to people displaced around Tel Afar.

To date, OFDA and partners have provided direct and indirect assistance to more than 20,000 IDPs settled in communities around Tel Afar. OFDA partners, who have been working in the city since the beginning of August, quickly extended services to the outlying region as military action required the evacuation of several city sectors. Many of the neighboring villages hosted the thousands of families displaced. Villages were quickly overwhelmed by the volume of the need, particularly shelter and food.



OFDA partners distribute non-food supplies to evacuees in a camp outside of Tel Afar.

Over a two-day period, OFDA partners set up 1,000 tents and distributed blankets, mattresses, and cooking stoves to nearly 2,000 IDP families. Water storage units and jerry cans were distributed and support of water tanker trucks were provided immediately. OFDA partners also worked closely with the Ninewa Department of Health (DOH) and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society to set up fully equipped and staffed static healthcare clinics in strategic areas. OFDA provided more than 10,000 health and hygiene kits and facilitated distribution of essential drugs from the DOH to the settlement areas.

OFDA also helped address and avert a food crisis. The local Public Distribution System had failed to distribute sufficient food rations in recent months and the already low food supplies were quickly depleted. Working with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM) and the Red Crescent, OFDA was able to move food to the region. Also, U.S. forces recently guided several convoys of food items from Turkey to the settlement areas.

Already a nominal number of IDP families have begun returning to Tel Afar. Several of the camps have begun to empty out and one Red Crescent camp has already been abandoned. OFDA will continue to monitor the needs of IDPs in the settlement areas as well as movement back into Tel Afar.

Sixty community health educators participated in the 16 week outreach program targeting IDP settlements. Operating in five districts in the Diyala governorate, OFDA partners reached more than 5,150 beneficiaries in seven different IDP settlement areas. Topics covered included proper hygiene, safe water practices, proper food handling, and information on waterborne diseases and prevention mechanisms. Health educators also distributed educational leaflets in the communities.

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.
- In partnership with the U.S. Embassy in Iraq, providing on-going support to the Public Distribution System Working Group to assist the Ministry of Trade with improving PDS management.

PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUMMARY

October 7, 2005

FY 2003-2005*			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
Reconstruction USAID/ANE			Subtotal: \$3,981,483,243
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	\$49,275,000
CEPPS III	Voter Education	Countrywide	\$45,180,000
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
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

PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUMMARY

October 7, 2005

FY 2003-2004			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
RTI	Local Governance	Countrywide	\$241,910,757
RTI	Local Governance II	Countrywide	\$85,000,000
RTI	Health Training	Countrywide	\$22,000,000
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"> The Research Foundation of the State University of New York/Stony Brook and the Universities of Chicago, Boston and Oxford The Human Rights Institute, DePaul University College of Law and Italy's International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences University of Hawaii, the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, University of Jordan and the American University in Beirut Jackson State University, Tougaloo College, Alcorn State University, Mississippi Valley State University, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Benetech, US-Iraq Business Resources University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, Cameron University and Langston University 	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
Emergency Relief USAID/DCHA/OFDA.....			Subtotal: \$182,794,981
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

PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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FY 2003-2004			
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
USAID/DCHA/FFP.....			Subtotal: \$425,571,000
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
USAID/DCHA/OTI.....			Subtotal: \$382,624,688
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$10,667,232
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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ FROM 2003-2005			\$4,971,747,591

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

** For accounting purposes, funding for this activity has been obligated by OFDA under an existing interagency agreement.