

Iraq

The Development Challenge: USAID began contingency planning for possible humanitarian and reconstruction efforts in post-conflict Iraq in late 2002. USAID was prepared to mobilize development resources and technical expertise to support any humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements. Prior to the conflict, the U.S. Government had provided nearly \$794 million in humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Iraq between 1991 and 1996.

On March 20, 2003, coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. On May 1, 2003, 42 days after the conflict began, U.S. President Bush announced the cessation of major combat operations. The U.S. Government deployed a multi-agency disaster assistance response team (DART) to the region to assess and respond to humanitarian needs and to help coordinate the emergency relief effort. At the same time, USAID deployed a number of technical staff to prepare for immediate reconstruction requirements. USAID established offices in Arbil, Baghdad, Al Hillah, and Al Basrah, with USAID personnel located in Kuwait, Qatar, Jordan, and Cyprus providing regional support. USAID's program in Iraq supports the objectives of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) and involves working closely with United Nations Agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and coordinating with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel.

The USAID Program: On July 27, 2003, USAID officially announced the formation of its Mission to Iraq at the USAID office in Baghdad. Currently, the USAID Mission is working closely with the people of Iraq, the CPA, NGOs, private sector partners, and United Nations involved with relief and reconstruction efforts. USAID implements assistance programs in education, food security, infrastructure, telecommunications, seaports and airports, transportation, local governance, health, electricity, water, and sanitation.

The process for allocating USAID operating and administrative expenses under the Iraq Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund (IRRF) II is yet to be agreed upon and discussions are on-going on this subject.

Other Program Elements: Other program elements include other U.S. Government offices such as USAID's Asia and Near-East Bureau, Office for Transition Initiatives (OTI), Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Food for Peace (FFP), the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of State.

Other Donors: International support for humanitarian assistance and reconstruction in Iraq is being provided either bilaterally, as grants, loans, export credits and guarantees or assistance-in-kind, or multilaterally through international organizations, including the World Bank and United Nations International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq. Other major donors of humanitarian are providing support through UN agencies as well as directly to the Iraqi people as assistance-in-kind. These donors include Japan, United Kingdom, European Commission, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Spain, Kuwait, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, and Italy. In October 2003, the International Donors Conference for Iraq Reconstruction held in Madrid, Spain drew representatives from 73 countries and 20 international organizations. Major pledges were received from Japan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Korea, Canada, and Qatar. Donors other than the United States pledged loans and grants totaling a minimum of \$13 billion. That figure is based on the low end of the range of assistance offered by the World Bank, which pledged \$2.5 - \$4.5 billion, and the International Monetary Fund, which pledged \$1.7 - \$3.4 billion. With the U.S. contribution, the total amount of grants and loans that the international community pledged toward Iraq reconstruction is at least \$32 billion.

Iraq PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	0	0
CSH - Wartime Supplemental	0	40,000	0	0
Economic Support Fund	0	140,000	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	42,000	0	0
Iraq relief and Reconstruction Fund	0	120	0	0
IRRF - Emergency Response Fund	0	1,438,109	2,436,501	0
PL 480 Title II	0	137,424	0	0
Total Program Funds	0	1,797,653	2,436,501	0

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

267-001 Restore Economically Critical Infrastructure				
CSH	0	0	0	0
CSH - Wartime Supplemental	0	9,000	0	0
ESF	0	17,500	0	0
IDA	0	25,065	0	0
IRRF	0	0	0	0
IRRF - Emergency Response Fund	0	1,117,000	1,800,000	0
267-002 Education, Health, and Other Social Services				
CSH	0	0	0	0
CSH - Wartime Supplemental	0	31,000	0	0
IDA	0	3,935	0	0
IRRF	0	0	0	0
IRRF - Emergency Response Fund	0	95,898	165,000	0
267-003 Expand Economic Opportunity				
ESF	0	1,000	0	0
IDA	0	3,013	0	0
IRRF	0	0	0	0
IRRF - Emergency Response Fund	0	46,000	46,000	0
267-004 Efficiency and Accountability of Government				
ESF	0	6,000	0	0
IDA	0	2,900	0	0
IRRF	0	0	0	0
IRRF - Emergency Response Fund	0	165,711	388,000	0
267-006 Program Support and Development				
ESF	0	3,500	0	0
IDA	0	7,087	0	0
IRRF	0	0	0	0
IRRF - Emergency Response Fund	0	13,620	37,501	0
267-XXX				
ESF	0	112,000	0	0

Mission Director,
James Stephenson

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Iraq
Program Title:	Restore Economically Critical Infrastructure
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	267-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,800,000,000 IRRF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$276,000 ESF; \$956,000 IDA; \$16,667,000 IRRF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	TBD

Summary: USAID's program supports the objectives of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) which include the restoration of economically critical infrastructure including airports; roads, bridges and railroads; buildings; electric power; water and sanitation; telecommunications; and seaport.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

USAID's activities are planned and developed in close coordination with the CPA and relevant Iraqi ministries. In the electricity sector, the planned activities will result in the improvement of electricity generation, transmission, distribution and systems control functions. Improvements in the water and sanitation sectors will increase access to safe water for approximately eight million persons and increase sewerage service in cities from 5% to 11% of the population, benefiting approximately 900,000 people.

FY 2004 resources will be used for the repair, replacement and upgrading of navigational infrastructure, air traffic control towers, approach control systems, and the area control centers at the international gateways of Baghdad, Basra and Mosul Airports. Funds will also be used to increase the cargo handling capability and throughput of the Umm Qasr seaport to facilitate receipt and onward shipment of goods and well as provide needed safety and operational equipment. USAID will work to modernize the Iraqi Telephone and Postal Commission into a functional, customer-oriented, and profitable organization and increase its ability to provide voice telephone services and deliver profitable data management services.

All projects to be implemented by USAID will be done under the auspices of the CPA through delegated task orders.

FY 2005 Program:

FY 2005 will see a continuation of initiatives and programs begun in FY 2003 and FY 2004.

Performance and Results: Airports. Rehabilitation activities are substantially complete at the Baghdad and Basra International Airports to enable commercial airport operations pending resolution of security concerns. These activities have included: communications systems; portable and grid-based electricity supplies; potable water sewage treatment facilities; and ground based security support.

Roads, Bridges and Railroads. Design and engineering studies have been completed and reconstruction activities are underway at three priority bridges. A 1.5 kilometer bypass bridge was constructed at Al-Mat and repairs to a floating bridge in Al Kut were completed. Work is underway on the rehabilitation of 72 kilometer of railroad track between Umm Qasr and Shuiaba Junction.

Buildings. Building reconstruction activities were completed as planned including 1,239 public schools, 10 fire stations and 52 public health clinics.

Electric Power. The peak capacity exceeded the pre-conflict level of 4,400 megawatts on October 6, 2003 by supplying 4,518 megawatts. The Ministry of Electricity instituted a power sharing policy to ensure that power supply was fairly allocated throughout the country. The USAID partner provided emergency repairs of power stations and restored water and wastewater systems at major thermal power stations. Projects underway include: major rehabilitation of Doura Thermal Units 5 and 6; major rehabilitation of Bayji Thermal Units 1,2,3,4 and 6; provision of crude oil treatment units at Qudas and Bayji power plants; completed commissioning of Bayji Gas Turbine Units 1 & 1; work underway on commissioning of Bayji Gas Turbine Units 3 & 4; and construction of new generating capacity in Kirkuk and South Baghdad.

Water and Sanitation. Repairs to critical breaks in Iraq's water network were undertaken immediately after the conflict significantly reducing losses and increasing water flows. Water supply to 40,000 residents of Safwan has been provided with complete refurbishment of the water system. USAID is undertaking the expansion of the Sharkh Dijlah water treatment plant (formerly Saba Nissan) in Baghdad to add 225,000 cubic meters a day to the water supply and is undertaking the rehabilitation of the Sweet Water Canal in southern Iraq which supplies most of the fresh water to Basrah. Rehabilitation work has begun on the following sewage treatment plants: Rustimiyah 1&2, Rustimiyah 3, An Najaf and Al Hillah.

Telecommunications. The satellite gateway is fully operational and is open for incoming calls to Iraq. Installation of telephone switches at 12 locations is complete and the Iraq Telecommunication and Postal Commission (ITPC) is making progress on the splicing and jumpering work to connect subscribers. Work has begun on repairs of the fiber optic network.

Seaport. Umm Qasr Seaport opened to commercial traffic on June 17, 2003 and the first passenger traffic began on July 16. Major dredging and sunken vessel removal is complete and the port is able to handle deep-draft ships. Security fencing is complete and work on restoration of the port administration building, area lighting, new port wet utilities, fire systems, interim customs facility is substantially completed. The grain silos and unloading facilities have been completed and turned over to the Iraq Grain Board.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Iraq

267-001 Restore Economically Critical Infrastructure	CSH	ESF	IDA	IRRF
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	9,000	17,500	25,058	1,111,653
Expenditures	5,000	16,796	18,531	8,715
Through September 30, 2003				
Obligations	9,000	17,500	25,058	1,111,653
Expenditures	5,000	16,796	18,531	8,715
Unliquidated	4,000	704	6,527	1,102,938
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	276	956	16,667
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	1,800,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004				
Obligations	0	276	956	1,816,667
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	9,000	17,776	26,014	2,928,320

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Iraq
Program Title:	Education, Health, and Other Social Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	267-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$165,000,000 IRRF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$4,320,000 IRRF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	TBD

Summary: In the health sector, USAID assistance will support a reformed, decentralized Iraqi Ministry of Health; enable delivery of essential services with a focus on prevention and primary health care; establish a functioning procurement and logistics system for medicines, micronutrients and commodities; establish a rapid referral and response system for the most serious cases; provide medical equipment and supplies; train and recruit health staff; provide health education and information; determine the specific needs of the health sector and of vulnerable populations (such as women and children); and reduce the high levels of child deaths. USAID's activities are developed in close coordination with the CPA and relevant Iraqi ministries.

USAID's objectives for education for Iraq support the objectives of the CPA, which include increasing enrollment and improving the quality of primary and secondary education, ensuring that classrooms have sufficient materials for the start of the new school year, facilitating community involvement, training teachers, implementing accelerated learning programs, and establishing partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi colleges and universities. High quality education will contribute to a more tolerant, open-minded and democratic society. It will enhance economic growth thereby contributing to stability.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

The USAID health program has two parts. The first is aimed at expanding the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) including: 1) technical and operational support to improve MOH maternal and child health promotional and service delivery programs and strengthen health policy and systems to operationalize health sector reforms; 2) strengthening the nursing training in Iraq through support to the MOH and Ministry of Higher Education to meet the priority health needs of Iraq; and 3) a small grants program to augment MOH activities to reach vulnerable populations.

The second component focuses on improving the limited tertiary care addressing children's needs in Iraq. USAID will construct and equip a children's pediatric facility in Basra. This facility will also train Iraqi health professionals, addressing the critical shortages of qualified health personnel.

A public-private partnership will be developed to both establish the facility and offer specialized training and services. Through the partnership, donations such as equipment, training management systems, medicines and disposable materials and other aspects of hospital development and maintenance will extend the impact of the limited U.S. Government resources.

FY 2004 resources for the Education II contract will function under the direction of the Ministry of Education in support of long-term strategic planning objectives designed to improve the quality of education throughout Iraq and support parent and community organizations. Support for capacity building will be provided, including repair of pre-, primary and secondary schools across Iraq and the non-construction requirements of the Ministry of Education, such as restoring water and sanitation services to schools; forming or reactivating Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs); reducing the number of schools

holding multiple shifts; establishing 162 model schools, and Centers of Excellence; developing television programs for pre-school children; and ensuring the delivery of school supplies.

FY 2005 Program:

FY 2005 will see a continuation of initiatives and programs begun in FY 2003 and FY 2004.

Performance and Results: Major accomplishments in education include the rehabilitation of more than 2,241 schools and the delivery of 156,068 student desks; 26,347 teacher desks; 56,466 teacher chairs; 24,802 metal cabinets; and 61,500 chalkboards to schools throughout Iraq. A Master teachers' training program was conducted in Baghdad, exposing 899 secondary school teachers to modern child centered teaching methods and ideas through in-service training courses. Training of a further 21,000 secondary school teachers and administration staff will continue during the mid-term break in February. Under a USAID grant, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) completed the review of 48 math and science textbooks and printed 5.6 million math and science textbooks which have been distributed to schools countrywide. School kits for 1.5 million secondary students, which provide learning and teaching materials, have been distributed.

The accelerated learning program in Baghdad, Nasiriyah, Ad Diwaniyah, and Karbala' began and of the 616 who are attending the program, 52% are boys and 48% are girls. USAID assisted the Ministry of Education (MOE) to plan for and schedule the end-of-the-year national exam process, including security requirements. Five grants have been awarded worth an estimated \$15 million to date to five American university consortiums for U.S.-Iraqi university partnerships that will focus on archeology and environmental research; strengthening academic, research, and extension programs; legal education reform; public health and sanitation; and higher education initiatives.

Major accomplishments in the health sector include the procurement and distribution of over 30 million doses of vaccines by the Ministry of Health since July 2003, supported by USAID and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). An estimated 3 million Iraqi children under the age of 5 have been vaccinated. By May 2004, USAID will have ensured the delivery into cold storage of vaccines that will ultimately benefit 4.2 million children under five and 700,000 pregnant women. In Basrah, 20 delivery rooms in hospitals and primary health care centers serving 300,000 residents were rehabilitated. More than 100,000 pregnant, nursing mothers and malnourished children under 5 years have received 2.5 kilograms of high protein biscuit supplementary food rations.

USAID supported the renovation of more than 60 primary health clinics and re-equipped over 600 to provide essential primary health care services. An equipment needs evaluation for 18 national and regional public health laboratories was done while the rehabilitation of the National Polio Laboratory was completed. More than 8,000 health workers are being trained to support screening and management of acutely malnourished children. Master trainers have been trained and are currently training over 1,100 clinic health care providers in the provision of essential primary health care services. Iraqi medical and nursing associations are being strengthened to increase the professional abilities of health providers in Iraq. Finally, USAID is working with the CPA and the Iraqi Ministry of Health to develop a health strategy for Iraq, which is expected to be completed in the spring of 2004.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Iraq

267-002 Education, Health, and Other Social Services	CSH	IDA	IRRF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	31,000	3,000	91,578
Expenditures	3,007	1,122	13,576
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	31,000	3,000	91,578
Expenditures	3,007	1,122	13,576
Unliquidated	27,993	1,878	78,002
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	4,320
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	165,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	0	169,320
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	31,000	3,000	260,898

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Iraq
Program Title:	Expand Economic Opportunity
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	267-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$46,000,000 IRRF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$7,000,000 IRRF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	TBD

Summary: USAID's objectives for economic governance support the objectives of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA). Objectives address Oil for Food (OFF) and currency conversion, fiscal, financial, private sector development, utilities, and the regulatory environment.

To address rural employment and overall economic development, USAID will work in conjunction with Iraqi ministries, the private sector, and higher education institutions to support Iraqi initiatives that stimulate short and long-term economic growth.

In the 1990s, Iraq's marshlands - one of the world's largest wetland ecosystems - were almost completely destroyed. Marshes were drained, biodiversity was compromised, and the local population was displaced. USAID is working with local residents to revitalize the marshlands as part of the Marshlands Initiative. USAID's activities are developed in close coordination with the CPA and relevant Iraqi ministries.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

All projects to be implemented by USAID will be done under the auspices of the CPA. As a support role to various directorates within the CPA and in coordination with other executing agencies, USAID intends to work with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to establish 28 Employment Centers to match the needs of the vast labor pool with those of the public and private sectors and facilitate reconstruction efforts. Using these centers, MOLSA will provide employment services, counseling, and other services to 1.1 million Iraqis, including 300,000 demobilized soldiers. USAID will also contribute to the establishment of 16 MOLSA Vocational and Technical Training Centers in order to meet the demand for trained workers and to retrain unemployed and displaced workers.

Decades of economic mismanagement, state control, and isolation from sanctions has left the Iraqi banking sector and Iraq's micro and small and medium enterprises without the proper skills needed to run businesses in a liberal and open economy. To overcome these issues USAID, in coordination with CPA, will provide support to ensure that Iraqi banks and firms are able to function effectively during reconstruction and afterwards. These funds will support both bank and business skills training that will ensure that subcontracts are not lost due to a lack of business management skills. Rehabilitation of the banking system in FY 2004 will focus on the beginning steps of the process, in particular on the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) and on the national information technology networks that will bind Iraqi private and public financial institutions into a truly national banking system. USAID will issue grants to one or more non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or similar entities whose purpose is to implement a loan program to support Iraqi micro, small, and medium enterprises. Particular emphasis will be given to Iraqi companies competing for Supplemental-funded reconstruction sub-contracts.

FY 2005 Program:

FY 2005 will see a continuation of initiatives and programs begun in FY 2003 and FY 2004.

Performance and Results: There are at least 25 tasks in key areas that have been approved by the CPA and are in various stages of initial implementation. These tasks are related to currency conversion, currency auction and monetary data, state-owned enterprises, credit for small businesses, commercial legislation, coordination of a national employment program, bank-to-bank payment system, financial management information system, tax policy, tax administration, budget planning, capital budget planning, state-owned insurance companies, electricity reform, and electricity regulatory reform, telecommunications, economic governance, OFF transition management, and economic government oversight for the oil industry.

USAID is assisting the CPA in managing a microcredit program that helps banks to strengthen their credit underwriting capacity and increase lending to small and medium-sized enterprises. Two state-owned banks and seven private sector banks have been recommended for the program. A consultant was provided to the CPA to assist them in efforts to expand Iraqi employment. More than 75,000 short-term jobs have been created through the CPA-funded National Employment Program, a pilot public works program that intends eventually to generate at least 100,000 temporary Iraqi jobs. USAID is also reforming and updating commercial laws that will encourage private sector participation, including foreign investment.

USAID and the Ministry of Agriculture are working together to identify high-priority interventions, including vaccinating animals to prevent foot-and-mouth disease, rebuilding the capacity to export dates, and supporting the seed industry. Three recent grants will renovate the Kirkuk Veterinary Hospital, rehabilitate Taza and Rashad Veterinary Clinics, and rehabilitate a Student Union at the University of Baghdad School of Agriculture in Abu Ghraib.

The Marshland Restoration and Management Program will provide social and economic assistance to marsh dwellers. Initiatives include creating a hydraulic model of the marshes to improve water management through the Ministry of Water Resources; equipping a soil and water quality lab at the new Center for Iraq Marshlands Restoration; implementing pilot projects in reconstructed wetlands that focus on improved treatment of waste and drinking water, providing social economic assistance through job- and income-generating activities in fisheries, aquaculture, livestock production, and date-palm reproduction; monitoring water quality in reflooded sites; extending healthcare services to marsh dwellers; arranging study tours for Iraqi specialists to visit wetlands in the United States and Europe in early 2004; and building local capacity by partnering with Iraqi institutions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Iraq

267-003 Expand Economic Opportunity	ESF	IDA	IRRF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	1,000	3,000	39,000
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	1,000	3,000	39,000
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	1,000	3,000	39,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	7,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	46,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	0	53,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,000	3,000	92,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Iraq
Program Title:	Efficiency and Accountability of Government
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	267-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$388,000,000 IRRF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	TBD

Summary: USAID is supporting the objectives of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in providing rapid, tangible improvements to Iraqi lines at the grassroots level through the Community Action Program, in which diverse and representative citizen participation in and among communities throughout Iraq is promoted to assist in the identification, prioritization, and delivery of critical reconstruction and development needs. In addition, the process utilized is laying the foundation for Iraqis to engage in the rights and responsibilities of individuals and groups in a democratic system of governance.

With respect to local governance, activities focus on strengthening the management skills and capacity of local administrations, local interim representative bodies, and civic institutions to improve the delivery of essential municipal services such as water, health, public sanitation, and economic development, as well as conducting training programs in transparent budget formulation and execution, communications, conflict resolution, and leadership skills. USAID's activities are developed in close coordination with the CPA and relevant Iraqi ministries.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Among other activities, USAID will work with the CPA to assist Iraqi civilians who have suffered losses as a result of military operations. Several other projects will bring a measure of justice to those who suffered under the former regime by funding investigations of crimes against humanity. One of the most important activities in this sector is the promotion of democracy-building activities with a focus on the transition to full sovereignty. These activities include technical assistance to build the capacity of Iraqi governing bodies to draft and execute laws, conduct free and fair elections, and engage in transparent administrative procedures. Activities also include technical assistance to initiate civic education programs and promote the development of responsible political parties. USAID and the Department of State will help to create an Iraqi Commission on Public Integrity, promote voter education, provide leadership training to women, and help non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local government bodies sponsor discussion groups, debates and town hall meetings on democratic values and processes.

FY 2005 Program:

FY 2005 will see a continuation of initiatives and programs begun in FY 2003 and FY 2004.

Performance and Results: After three and a half months of implementation, the five Community Action Program (CAP) U.S. NGO partners have identified 1,317 community activities, which are being implemented at a total cost of \$70 million. A total of 547 projects have already been completed and Iraqi communities have contributed more than \$12 million in labor, land, buildings, and other in-kind assistance. Projects include: a) rehabilitating a youth center in Al Riyadh in mid-August, benefiting 10,000; b) repairing trash vehicles in Kirkuk, as part of a larger cleaning campaign for the city; c) construction is underway for a community marketplace, with an estimated 250,000 residents benefiting; d) clean up of medical waste disposal sites has begun and medical personnel are being educated on proper

disposal methods; e) programs focus primarily on immediate community needs such as sewage clean up, water treatment and distribution, health, and girls' access to education.

USAID, at the request of CPA, has established its Local Governance Program in all 18 governorates. More than 19 million people are now actively engaged in local policy discourse through local government entities and civil society organizations to enhance transparency and participation in local decision-making processes; restore basic services; improve the effectiveness and efficiency of local service delivery; and establish, develop, and expand the number of civil society organizations that can interact with local government entities. USAID has assisted in the establishment and/or strengthening of 13 provincial councils, including Baghdad, insuring representation of minority and previously under or non-represented groups, especially women. Additional local entities that the program has supported include 25 city councils, 33 district councils, 36 subdistrict councils, and 224 neighborhood councils. Ninety percent of all districts in Iraq are now represented by local government institutions.

The Local Governance Program has awarded 148 grants to local government agencies totaling \$11.5 million to restore basic services and has established the Iraqi Women in Local Governance Group in response to the challenge of women's gross under-representation in political processes across Iraq. The group will develop and guide program activities in order to expand women's participation at all levels. In order to address the human rights abuses of Saddam Hussein's regime, USAID has awarded two grants worth \$475,000 to the Ministry of Human Rights for the rehabilitation of buildings to house the National Evidence Storage Facility (NESF). The facility will serve as a venue to analyze recovered documents and store forensic evidence of mass graves and human rights abuses of the Ba'ath government. The facility is part of a larger effort to help build Iraq's capacity to investigate complex crimes and implement international law enforcement best practices.

USAID is working with local governance service departments to plan, budget, and manage their resources, and provide training on transparency and accountability in the use of those resources. The team's work with officials in Dhi Qar resulted in more efficient delivery of public services to over 390,000 residents. A civic education task force is planning a nationwide campaign to educate Iraqis on democracy. The Civic Education Campaign will implement a range of activities including convening focus groups in town hall meetings in all provinces and assisting in distribution of hand bills and posters.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Iraq

267-004 Efficiency and Accountability of Government	ESF	IDA	IRRF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	6,000	2,900	165,711
Expenditures	0	2,274	703
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	6,000	2,900	165,711
Expenditures	0	2,274	703
Unliquidated	6,000	626	165,008
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	388,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	0	388,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,000	2,900	553,711

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Iraq
Program Title:	Program Support and Development
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	267-006
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$37,501,000 IRRF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$276,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	TBD

Summary: The Program Support objective (PSO) funds activities being implemented exclusively to support the achievement of other programs in Iraq. The targets and results of this objective are visible through and attributed to USAID/Iraq's four other strategic objectives: 1) Restore Economically Critical Infrastructure; 2) Education, Health, and other Social Services; 3) Expand Economic Opportunities; and 4) Efficiency and Accountability of Government. PSO support to these programs includes training, evaluation, administrative support, and technical support, such as institutional contractors, personal services contractors (PSCs).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Training, evaluation, administrative support, and technical support (\$276,000 ESF). USAID will use these funds to support cross-program activities to achieve the sectoral goals listed in other program data sheets and conduct programmatic oversight activities such as monitoring and evaluation.

FY 2005 Program:

To be determined.

Performance and Results: This result is being reported through other program data sheets of USAID/Iraq.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Iraq

267-006 Program Support and Development	ESF	IDA	IRRF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	3,224	7,086	13,500
Expenditures	1,664	6,796	0
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	3,224	7,086	13,500
Expenditures	1,664	6,796	0
Unliquidated	1,560	290	13,500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	276	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	37,501
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	276	0	37,501
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,500	7,086	51,001