



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



Iraq – Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Fact Sheet #26, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 5, 2003

Background

- Humanitarian conditions deteriorated in Iraq following the 1990 invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent Government of Iraq (GOI) manipulation of international sanctions. In 1996, the GOI accepted the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved.
- Between 1991 and 1996, the U.S. Government provided nearly \$794 million in humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Iraq.
- Since 1996, revenues from OFF have provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis. U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan noted in a letter to the U.N. Security Council (UNSC), that the GOI has ordered and paid for food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies under OFF that have not yet been delivered.
- The World Food Program (WFP) estimates that 16 million Iraqis—approximately 60 percent of the total population—rely solely on food rations distributed through OFF in order to meet household needs.
- On March 20, 2003, Coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. As a result of the conflict, the U.N. Secretary General suspended the OFF food distribution system. On March 28, the UNSC unanimously passed resolution 1472 that allows the U.N. to administer Iraq’s OFF program for 45 days. On April 24, the U.N. Security Council approved an extension of WFP’s management of the Oil-for-Food program from May 12 until June 3.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Internally Displaced in Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 in Arbil • 1,817 in Dahuk • 1,089 at Jordanian border (No Man’s Land) 	UNOHCI (April 29, 2003) UNOHCI (April 29, 2003) IOM (May 2, 2003)
Refugees from Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 717 – Jordan Old caseload refugees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 204,000 – Iran • 17,000 – Saudi Arabia (Urban) • 5,200 – Saudi Arabia (Rafha) • 250,000-300,000 – Jordan • 60,000 – 70,000 – Syria 	IOM (April 30, 2003) UNHCR (April 2003)

Central Iraq

- Coalition forces have deemed Samarra in Salah ad Din governorate, and Al Kut and An Nu’maniyah in Wasit governorate to be permissive areas.
- On May 2, the DART conducted a security and humanitarian assessment of Al Hillah. The DART reports there are no acute food shortages, water is functioning at 75 percent of capacity, electricity is not fully operational, and the price of cooking gas is increasing.

Southern Iraq

- The DART reports that there continue to be concerns regarding the supply of cooking gas and related fuels for the southern region of Iraq. The Al Basrah refinery, the reported primary source of propane cooking gas for most of southern Iraq, is damaged and not expected to be on line for at least a month. Reports from several governorates in the southern Iraq describe dwindling domestic supplies. The fuel situation is particularly tense in Al Kut, with near-rioting conditions reported in early May.
- On May 1 and 2, the DART, accompanied by GOAL and the International Medical Corps, visited two hospitals and local water and sewage treatment facilities in An Nasiriyah. The DART attended a meeting on May 2 in which local leaders presented the town’s most critical needs: food, propane, hospital security, and medicines.
- On May 3, the U.N. established a permanent presence of humanitarian staff in Al Basrah including staff from the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Development Program (UNDP).

Western Iraq

- The DART reports that eight new third country nationals (TCNs) and eight new refugees entered Jordan on May 2. The eight TCNs entered the TCN camp. Meanwhile, a total of 762 people remained in the refugee

camp. On May 2, 1,089 people remained in the no man's land. Of this total, 979 were Iranian Kurds, 13 were other Iranians, six were Iranian Persians (new category) and 91 were Arabs.

Current Humanitarian Situation by Sector

Food

- According to the WFP, as of April 30, 73,913 metric tons (MT) of emergency food commodities have entered Iraq from five different humanitarian corridors: Turkey - 55,080 MT; Syria - 10,775 MT; Jordan - 5,428 MT; Iran - 1,771 MT; and Kuwait - 879 MT. Of this total tonnage, As Sulaymaniyah received 24,558 MT; Arbil received 12,987 MT; Mosul received 10,540 MT; Kirkuk received 9,765 MT; Dahuk received 9,706 MT; Baghdad received 5,428 MT; and An Nasiriyah received 879 MT.
- On May 3, the DART provided a generator to WFP to provide lighting in the Umm Qasr warehouse during the unloading of 14,000 MT of USG-funded rice. The first night, the stevedores were forced to unload the rice in the dark. The DART agreed to provide a generator and WFP arranged its transport to Umm Qasr on May 3. The WFP Port Captain got it running the same day and the workers had sufficient light to work that night.

Education

- UNICEF assessment teams report only minor damage in 90% of 179 schools that were occupied by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the three northern governorates of Arbil, Dahuk, and Sulaymaniyah.
- The U.N. Office of Project Services (UNOPS) on May 4 reported that schools have resumed in the North, and are slowly beginning to open in central and southern Iraq. Teachers, school management, and civil servants are also returning to work. UNOPS reports the main problem now is lack of payment for teachers and administrative staff. A number of schools also lack water and satisfactory sanitation facilities. Some looting of office furniture is reported to have taken place in some of the schools, but looting of student desks and teaching materials has been minimal.

Population Movements

- On May 5, 59 Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran were repatriated under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Iraqi prisoners of war were flown from Tehran to Baghdad.

Water/Sanitation

- The DART is assisting UNICEF in developing a matrix for assessing the operational status of water supply and sanitation facilities throughout Iraq. As information becomes available, towns and cities will be graded according to their water and sanitation status. UNICEF will maintain the matrix and update it periodically.
- U.S. Government Response (**New information is underlined**)

Emergency Relief

- Since March 2003, the United States Government has deployed a multi-agency DART to the region to assess and respond to humanitarian needs and to help coordinate the emergency relief effort. In Iraq, the DART has established offices in Al Basrah, Arbil, and Baghdad. In addition, DART members are located in Kuwait, Jordan, Cyprus, and Qatar and are working closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel at the Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC).
- USAID/OFDA is supporting U.N. and NGO emergency assistance activities through quick-impact projects and IDP support. USAID/OFDA supports projects in the sectors of agriculture, food security, health, logistics, nutrition, shelter, and water/sanitation. On May 5, CARE announced an OFDA-supported emergency water system rehabilitation in Qaim and Ar Rutba towns, Al Anbar Governorate, and the transportation and distribution of OFDA-provided blankets and hygiene kits to 28 hospitals in Baghdad.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided emergency food commodities through the Emerson Trust and P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to WFP for distribution to food insecure Iraqis. WFP also received a cash contribution from USAID/FFP for the purchase of commodities in the region.
- USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) is supporting the implementation of the Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI). The ITI program supports the process of political stabilization and community recovery in post-conflict Iraq by providing small grants designed to build confidence among Iraq's diverse ethnic groups, increase citizen participation in decision-making, and rapidly respond to community needs, while establishing and building trust for long term reconstruction efforts. The ITI program is implemented through Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) contributed assistance for the pre-positioning and emergency response activities of UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Reconstruction

- In addition to the emergency relief assistance provided through the DART by USAID and the Department of State, USAID's Asia and Near East Bureau (USAID/ANE) has provided assistance for reconstruction activities in Iraq in a broad range of sectors. USAID supports reconstruction projects in education, governance, health, infrastructure, and logistics.

- USAID has also deployed staff to the region to begin reconstruction efforts. Several USAID administrative, governance, health, infrastructure, and education have established offices in Baghdad, with several other personnel in Kuwait. USAID is assisting government ministries in becoming operational and public services to get restarted in Baghdad.

Other Donor and International Organization Assistance*

DONOR	US \$ (MILLIONS)	DATE (2003)	ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT
Australia	\$62.5	April 22	U.N. agencies, ICRC, and NGOs
Belgium	\$4.4	April 29	ICRC, UNICEF
CIDA	\$67.5	March 26	U.N. agencies including WFP, IOs, NGOs, CARE Canada for water and sanitation, food, shelter, and health
Canada	\$3.8	----	Response to U.N. Preparedness Measures Appeal
China		March 27	Tents
Republic of Croatia	\$2.75	April 3	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
European Commission	\$109.8	April 22	U.N. agencies, IOs, and NGOs
Finland	\$1.7	March 25	ICRC, UN OCHA, WFP
France	\$10.7		Humanitarian Assistance
Germany	\$50	May 5	UNHCR, WFP, ICRC
Greece	\$4.3	April 4	U.N. agencies and NGOs
Iceland	\$3.75	April 8	ICRC, NGOs, UNCHR, WFP
India	\$20	April 4	WFP and U.N. Consolidated Appeal
Ireland	\$55.3	April 15	U.N. agencies and NGOs for humanitarian assistance
Japan	\$100	April 9	WFP, vehicles, Bilateral Assistance
Korea	\$10	April 3	U.N. agencies and Korean NGOs
Kuwait		March 24	Food assistance and an emergency medical center
Netherlands	\$19.6	April 2	U.N. Consolidated Appeal and ICRC
New Zealand	\$3.3	March 20	U.N. agencies including WFP, IOs, and NGOs
Norway	\$21.6	March 20	WFP, NGOs for humanitarian assistance
Russia		March 23	Assistance for refugees.
Spain	\$58.6	April 22	U.N. agencies, bilateral refugee assistance, and NGOs
Sweden	\$5.4	March 27	
Switzerland	\$21.5	April 16	ICRC
Taiwan	\$4.3	March 27	Refugee assistance – food, medicine, nonfood items
United Kingdom	\$330	March 24	U.N. agencies including WFP, IOs, and NGOs – food, health kits, water units, winter supply kits, primary health, IDP assistance
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$970.8 MILLION

*This compilation was drawn from donor government web sites and may represent pledged or committed funding. The list may not be comprehensive.

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

Public Donation Information

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

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

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,232,905
	Administrative	Administrative Costs		\$3,406,209
	AirServ	Logistics	Country-wide	\$2,151,585
	The Cuny Center	Research studies	Country-wide	\$40,260
	International Dispensary Association	Health	Country-wide	\$711,850
	InterAction	Coordination	Kuwait City	\$92,860
	IOM	IDP programs	Country-wide	\$5,000,000
	IMC	Capacity building	Country-wide	\$202,900
	Logistics	Commodities and DART support	Country-wide	\$8,044,110
	SCF/US	NGO Consortium	Country-wide	\$883,131
	UNICEF	Health, nutrition, water/sanitation	Country-wide	\$2,000,000
	UNICEF	Water/sanitation	Country-wide	\$2,000,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination and Information	Country-wide	\$200,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination and Information	Country-wide	\$1,000,000
	WFP	Logistics and pre-positioning of food	Country-wide	\$5,000,000
Cooperative Agreements				
	IMC	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	Country-wide	\$4,000,000
		Health	Al Basrah, Maysan, and Wasit	
		Health, Water/Sanitation	An Nasiriyah	
	IRC	Quick-impact projects: Health, Water/Sanitation	Country-wide	\$3,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Quick-impact projects: Health, Non-Food Items, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	Country-wide	\$3,000,000
		Water/Sanitation	Kirkuk	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Country-wide	\$4,000,000
	World Vision	Quick-impact projects: Health, Logistics, Non-Food Items	Country-wide	\$2,500,000
	CARE	Quick-impact projects	Country-wide	\$4,000,000
		Water System Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
		Blankets, Hygiene Kits	Baghdad	
USAID/FFP				\$430,000,000
	WFP	Pre-positioning funding	Country-wide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 161,000 MT	Country-wide	\$84,000,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,000 MT	Country-wide	\$91,000,000
	WFP	Regional Purchase	Country-wide	\$200,000,000
USAID/OTI				\$5,042,344
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Country-wide	\$708,732
	IOM	Iraq Transition Initiative	Country-wide	\$1,700,000
	DAI	Iraq Transition Initiative	Country-wide	\$2,473,253
	Internews	Media	Country-wide	\$160,359

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FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance		\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance		\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance		\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance		\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE				\$78,400,000
	ABT	Health		\$10,000,000
	AFCAP	Logistics		\$4,000,000
	Bechtel	Capital Construction		\$34,600,000
	IRG	Reconstruction Support		\$7,100,000
	RTI	Local Governance		\$7,900,000
	CAII	Education		\$1,000,000
	UNICEF	Health		\$8,000,000
	UNICEF	Education		\$1,000,000
	WHO	Health		\$10,000,000
	SSA	Port Management		\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$574,675,249
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$611,305,249