



Bi-Weekly Update

July 27, 2006



USAID's Agriculture Reconstruction and Development Program for Iraq has implemented a series of grants to restore efficient irrigation to farmers' fields throughout Iraq. These efforts will positively affect over 250,000 hectares of agricultural land throughout Iraq, and over 100,000 farm families who depend on agricultural production as a source of income.

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USAID assists Iraqis in reconstructing their country by working with the national government and local authorities. Programs are implemented in coordination with other USG agencies, 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.

Community Stabilization Program

USAID/Iraq's Community Stabilization Program is designed to improve social and economic conditions in 10 major cities across Iraq. This community based program will focus on creating jobs; developing employment skills; revitalizing community infrastructure and essential services; supporting established businesses and developing new enterprises; and mitigating sectarian conflict.

This program will be implemented in unstable or conflict prone urban environments. The Community Stabilization Program has begun operations in the Rusafa district of Baghdad. The program will expand to other districts as directed by field commanders and the Baghdad PRT. Baghdad operations will help support the Baghdad Security Transition Plan. The focus of the program for 2006 will be Baghdad; however, as funding is made available the program will expand to other conflict prone urban areas, such as: Samarra, Basrah, Baq' qubah, Mosul, North Babil, Fallujah, Kirkuk, Al Ramadi, and Najaf. With Baghdad these cities have a combined population of 12.3 million, nearly one-half of Iraq's total population.

The immediate intent of the program is to improve the living conditions of communities and the lives of their inhabitants and reduce incentives to engage in violent criminal acts. With an emphasis on employment generation, infrastructure rehabilitation, youth programs, and proactively addressing the sources of conflict (religious, ethnic, and tribal), the Community Stabilization Program will provide safe and productive alternatives to insurgent activities while reinforcing democratic values and processes.

The program, through both quick impact and medium term projects, is intended to "jump-start" the development of local effective governance and work in concert with the Commander's Emergency Response Program and the longer term development conducted through the Provincial Reconstruction Teams. Activities will include public works projects, with short-term employment opportunities that result in improved services and improved cooperation across traditional fault lines. The program emphasizes reaching out to Iraqi youth, seen as a potential source of recruits for the insurgency. There are currently 3.4 million youth out of school who are experiencing high levels of unemployment. This vulnerable population is in need of basic education and vocational skills training. The Community Stabilization Program will support training in literacy, livelihood skills, civic education, health, and religious and ethnic tolerance. Micro grants will be offered to youth to stimulate business development, promote youth employment, and encourage civic participation.

The program will also work with local officials, community leaders, and the business community to revitalize local neighborhoods and demonstrate the benefits of democracy through improved economic opportunity, relationships between citizens and government officials, and active peace-building around Iraqi self-identity.

At the conclusion of the program it is anticipated that there will be widespread support for democratic processes, an increase in economic and social stability, an improved business climate, enhanced essential services, and a decrease in tension among religious and ethnic groups.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Assisted the Government of Iraq to develop and submit the first filing in the WTO accession process - the Memorandum of Foreign Trade Regime.
- Provided 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 jobs through the National Employment Program.
- Provided 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.
- 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.
- 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 develop 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 across Iraq.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Ministry of Electricity (MoE) staff members trained to produce financial and statistical information that conforms to regional standards and practices. Last spring, study tours by MoE officials, with support from USAID, determined that methodologies used by the Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC) were best suited for implementation in Iraq. The goal is to increase the MoE's ability to produce accurate information on generation, transmission, and distribution statistics that would assist in forecasting its ability to meet demand. The MoE and EEHC worked together to draft training material and conduct workshops outlining expected results. Over 40 MoE staff members have been trained in the relevant financial and statistical methods with three additional staff members selected to be trained as trainers in their own right. The qualified staff will be able to put the MoE further along the road to self-sufficiency with the newly acquired skills in financial planning, budgeting, and analysis.

The Supervision Department staff of the Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) were trained in risk based bank supervision that incorporates international best practices as set forth by the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision. Over 50 CBI staff members were provided with a basic understanding of modern risk management techniques that are applied to the supervision of individual banks and the financial system at large. CBI staff will be able to shift processes from a compliance based approach to a more risk based approach. This enhances its ability allocate its resources in supervision and regulation of banks by identifying potential problems at an early stage thus mitigating any substantial risks that arise. The training seminars will be followed by instruction in the basic principles of corporate governance.

The training sessions accompany the development and finalization of CBI Enforcement Action Manual. The manual provides the CBI staff with operational guidelines concerning the Banking Law of 2004 as well as training tools to improve and maintain compliance with the law. As part of developing standards of supervision and regulation, a "fit and proper person" questionnaire was disseminated to bank branches that sets the criteria for bank board membership.

The Tax Policy Unit (TPU) of the Ministry of Finance will finalize an agreement for the adoption of a USAID funded program designed to meet the requirements of the International Monetary Fund's Standby Agreement (SBA). This program will focus on the development of a plan for the improvement of tax laws such as a broad national sales tax or value added tax. TPU staff members will be trained in legislative design and drafting skills as well as rewriting of current tax laws. The General Commission for Tax has also accepted and approved tax declaration forms designed by USAID implementing partners for Vacant Land, Real Estate Rental and Real Estate Transfer Taxes.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

High Value Crops

Improved Date Palm Output: Established date palm nurseries in 13 governorates that will expand Iraqi palm tree population by 410,000 new trees per year.

Increased Olive Tree

Population: Planted 9,000 olive trees in 16 demonstration plots countrywide.

Provided Farm Machinery Training & Tools:

Trained 107 mechanics in farm machinery repair and supplied tools to help establish private repair businesses.

Rehabilitated Veterinary Clinics:

64 veterinary clinics have been rehabilitated, serving more than 127,000 animal breeders.

Crop Production

Seed Improvement: Distributed 169 wheat seed cleaners to nine NGOs in 18 governorates. Produced over 31,500 metric tons of Grade 1 seed and treated wheat seed for 2006-07 season.

Increased Training: 175 operators trained in wheat seed cleaning and treating.

Farm Machinery Repair: To date, a total of 2,629 tractors have been repaired throughout Iraq.

Soil & Water Management

Strategy Development: Initiated a 10-ministry effort to develop the Iraq water and land use strategy.

Grant Provision - Irriga-

tion: Provided small-scale grants that increased canal and water infrastructure improvements on 320,000 acres of land serving 445,000 Iraqis.

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

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Cleaning canals to increase agricultural production. Irrigation is an important part of agricultural production in Iraq, particularly in the southern and central areas, which are almost entirely dependent on irrigated production. During the Saddam regime, agricultural production has suffered due to poor maintenance on irrigation infrastructure including canals, drains, pumps, and regulators. USAID's Agriculture Reconstruction and Development for Iraq Program (ARDI) has implemented a series of grants to restore efficient irrigation to farmers' fields throughout Iraq. ARDI grants provide the funding necessary to hire laborers to clean canals and drains, many of which are completely blocked with debris. Laborers are given tools to manually or mechanically clean the canals, and when each grant is complete they are allowed to keep the tools in order to continue regular maintenance. In addition, wages that the laborers earn from the temporary employment provide an immediate source of income.

These efforts to improve irrigation will affect over 250,000 hectares of agricultural land throughout Iraq, and over 100,000 farm families who depend on agricultural production as a source of income. ARDI is also funding the repair of canal structures such as pumps, regulators, pipe flumes, siphons, and culverts. The combination of these infrastructure rehabilitation activities will allow families to improve production of crops such as wheat, barley, and summer vegetables, which are high value cash crops that will increase their incomes.



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USAID continues zoonotic awareness program.

The prevention of zoonotic diseases is critical in Iraq, where 50 percent of the agricultural GDP comes from livestock production. Animal breeders often lack adequate information of animal health and management. It is important that they become knowledgeable about bird flu, not only for their own health but also because sales in the poultry industry have dropped in the past few months as a result of scares from local cases and outbreaks in neighboring countries. Such decreases in the sale of poultry produce have a devastating effect on the rural economy.

ARDI has completed six projects in Tamim, Diyala, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Ninawa which targeted 1,365 villages and provided training to 30,000 villagers on how to prevent a variety of livestock diseases. ARDI and an NGO have extended this program and shifted the focus to raise awareness of bird flu, as it poses the greatest threat to poultry and poultry owners. Training workshops are being held in the rural areas of Sulaymaniyah, where animal breeding is a major source of income.

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 law-making, 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 has begun working with the new Council of Representatives and providing support to key ministries. Efforts continue to plan and implement a variety of programs, undertaken in partnership with Iraqi counterparts, meeting the needs of the evolving Iraqi democracy.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Iraqi Civic Action Network (ICAN) and the Iraqi Election Information Network (EIN) lobby Iraq's Council of Representatives for increased NGO-Government links. Earlier this month, the National Democratic Institute's (NDI's), Civil Society director facilitated a meeting between members of the ICAN and the EIN with the Parliamentary Civil Society Committee chair, deputy chair, and two members. NDI is one of USAID's Democracy and Governance Program implementing partners. In the meeting, 14 representatives from the two networks introduced the accomplishments of ICAN and EIN, including national civic education campaigns on the role of the Parliament, strategies for citizen-government interaction, and the 18 public forums recently held throughout the country to raise awareness about Prime Minister Al-Maliki's National Reconciliation Plan. Also discussed at the meeting were strategies for active cooperation between NGOs and the Parliament. The Committee chair recognized that there are many opportunities to collaborate, as well as derive mutual benefit from such interaction.

As a result of this meeting, ICAN and EIN members have been invited to attend future Committee meetings, give presentations on issues of public concern, and advise the Committee during discussions on the NGO law. Following the meeting, ICAN and EIN members attended the Parliament session in which Speaker Al-Mashhadani formally welcomed the NGOs and commended their work. After observing the session, ICAN and EIN representatives met the Speaker and held individual meetings with Members of Parliament from their home governorates to build on relations established during the NDI-sponsored civic outreach program on the role of the Parliament. In order to institutionalize the positive dialogue established this week, ICAN has designated parliamentary liaisons who will continue to attend Council of Representatives (CoR) sessions and report back to members, publishing session minutes and ICAN responses on its website (www.iraqican.org).

ICAN Capacity building gains momentum. NDI facilitated two planning meetings for ICAN members this week in Baghdad. The first meeting focused on establishing an outreach program, targeting the CoR and government ministries in order to effectively advocate for their constituents' concerns. ICAN members identified key committees and ministries with which to develop relationships, and assigned liaisons to follow up with each entity.

The second strategic planning meeting focused on developing procedural mechanisms for ICAN activities and decision-making. ICAN members agreed to meet on a monthly basis to review activities of the past month and strategize about future initiatives. They also discussed expanding its reach in Iraqi society, and will seek to engage other networks and organizations. Additionally, ICAN members agreed to develop the website as a focal point for civic action in Iraq and as an information archive for member dossiers and activities.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 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 its 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 U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to specifically target Iraq's internally displaced persons (IDPs).

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

USAID constructs water distribution systems. Approximately 30 Kurdish returnee and internally displaced person families inhabit a rural settlement in Diyala Governorate. These families are the first of hundreds of Kurds intending to return once basic social services are available in this area. USAID/OFDA recently provided a comprehensive water system, including a water pump, pump house, water storage tank, and 750-meter distribution network, for this community. This project has provided approximately 250 residents access to a reliable and safe water supply.

Nearly 600 IDPs inhabit another community in Diyala Governorate that has faced severe shortages of safe drinking water. Through an implementing partner, USAID/OFDA drilled a borehole, installed a pumping unit and 50,000-liter water storage tank, and constructed a 1,000-meter water distribution network. Now, vulnerable residents have access to sufficient quantities of safe drinking water.

USAID provides homes for vulnerable individuals. Shahla*, a widow with eight children, lived as a refugee in Iran for more than two decades. Three years ago, she and her children returned to Northern Iraq in the hope of securing a better life. Standing proudly at the door to her new home, Shahla recounted that her family was living in a temporary shelter until a few months ago.

Shahla told an implementing partner of USAID's USAID/OFDA that she has suffered immensely, first as a refugee in Iran, where her husband died, and later when she returned to her country. "The reality of returning to Northern Iraq was not how I imagined. It was miserable living in the tent. I had eight children to look after and no husband. They were difficult, long years. But I am patient. I have lived through wars and can wait until things improve in Northern Iraq."

With funding from USAID/OFDA, an implementing partner built new homes for Shahla and many other similar vulnerable individuals. Shahla pointed to her new home and stated, "Ilhamdil'Allah (thanks to God), I now have a home. I thank [the partner] for building this house for me."

*Name has been changed

COMPLETED PROGRAMS

July 27, 2006

Since the cessation of the 2003 conflict, USAID has completed its planned work at Umm Qasr Seaport, restored 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.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- USAID projects have added 1,292 MWs of new or rehabilitated generation capacity to the national grid. This is a big portion of the over 2,700 MWs of new or rehabilitated capacity added in total by the USG.
- Provided out-of-country training for 240 Ministry of Electricity officials, plant managers, and engineers in how to properly operate and maintain the power plants.
- In addition to the new and rehabilitation power projects, provided over \$100 million of extra equipment and spares to the Ministry of Electricity to support the maintenance and expansion of the power system.
- Rebuilt several hundred kilometers of 400 kV electrical transmission line between Nassariya and Khor Al Zubayr in the Basrah area, re-establishing the major bulk power transfer link between Central and Southern Iraq.
- Provided 37 electrical distribution substations for the Baghdad area totaling over 1,100 Mva of new capacity.
- Restored water treatment services to 2.8 million Iraqis and provided sewage treatment to 5.1 million Iraqis.
- Improved potable water and/or sewage treatment service in six Iraqi cities and provided treated water to 70 rural communities nationwide.
- Improved the domestic telephone system and restored international calling service.
- Installed a consolidated fiber optic network, which will allow Ministry of Electricity officials to monitor and control the electric grid, greatly improving the reliability of electric power service to Iraqis.
- Repaired and refurbished Baghdad International Airport and Basrah Airport to prepare for commercial operation.
- Reopened Umm Qasr seaport to commercial operation, through dredging and clearing harbor, restoring port tariffs, and renovating buildings and infrastructure.
- Rebuilt three major highway bridges and 72 km of the Iraqi Republican Railway line from the Port of Umm Qasr to Shuayiba Junction.

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.

FOOD SECURITY

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

EDUCATION

- Through the Higher Education and Development (HEAD) program five American and 10 Iraqi universities partnered to aid the reestablishment of academic excellence in Iraq's higher education system. More than 1,500 Iraqi faculty and students have participated in workshops, trainings, conferences, and courses all over the world since January 2004. Also, the HEAD program rehabilitated university facilities throughout the country and provided books and electronic resources to university libraries.

PROGRAM FINANCIAL SUMMARY

July 27, 2006

FY 2003-2006*			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
Reconstruction USAID/ANE		Subtotal: \$3,969,507,640	
Abt Associates	Health	Countrywide	\$23,031,886
AFCAP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$85,140,758
America's Development Foundation	Civil Society	Countrywide	\$42,880,157
Army Corps of Eng.	Architecture and Engineering Services	Countrywide	\$29,244,356
BearingPoint	Economic Governance	Countrywide	\$79,583,885
BearingPoint	Economic Governance II	Countrywide	\$108,500,000
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	\$1,263,411,678
CAII	Education	Countrywide	\$56,503,000
CAII	Education II	Countrywide	\$51,809,000
CEPPS I	Iraq Governing Council	Countrywide	\$675,000
CEPPS II	Domestic Observation/Vote	Countrywide	\$68,595,000
CEPPS III	Voter Education	Countrywide	\$45,310,000
CEPPS IV	Elections Administration Support	Countrywide	\$41,000,000
Community Action Program	Development in impoverished communities	Countrywide	\$294,050,000
DAI	Marshlands	South	\$4,000,000
DAI	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$101,352,912
Futures Group	Health	Countrywide	\$30,000
Logenix	Health	North/Central	\$108,506
Partnership for Child Healthcare	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
MACRO Int'l.	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Louis Berger	Vocational Education	Countrywide	\$30,016,115
Louis Berger	Private Sector Development II	Countrywide	\$95,000,000

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FY 2003-2006			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
RTI	Local Governance	Countrywide	\$241,910,757
RTI	Local Governance II	Countrywide	\$85,000,000
RTI	Health Training	Countrywide	\$22,015,750
SkyLink	Airport Management	Bag., Bas., Mos.	\$27,200,000
SSA	Port Management	Umm Qasr	\$14,318,985
UNDP	Trust Fund Contribution	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNESCO	Textbook Printing & Distribution: Math & Science	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$36,700,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$19,600,000
University Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	\$999,926
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: \$186,506,209
ACTED	Water and sanitation, health/hygiene, education	Eastern Iraq	\$2,995,793
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$9,203,073
AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$5,309,876
ARC	Capacity Building	Central and Southern Iraq	\$537,746
CARE	IDP Assistance, Quick-impact Projects, Water and Sanitation, Health, Emergency Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$9,043,148
The Cuny Center	Research Studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
GOAL	Coordination, Nutrition	Al Muthanna' and Dhi Qar	\$1,507,900
InterAction	Coordination	Countrywide	\$92,860
IDA	Health	Countrywide	\$1,318,437

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July 27, 2006

FY 2003-2006			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
IMC	Health, IDP Assistance, Food Security, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Capacity Building	Countrywide	\$38,332,887
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: \$417,587,768
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$11,630,312
IOM	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$6,462,167
DAI	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$389,500,376
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 2003-2006			\$5,000,172,617

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