



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



***Iraq – Humanitarian and Reconstruction
Assistance***

Fact Sheet #53, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

June 30, 2003

- Current Humanitarian Situation (**updated twice a week**)

Sector Updates

Food

General

- According to the United States Government (USG) Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), nearly one-half of the food needed for the public distribution system ration to feed Iraq between June and October has arrived. As of June 29, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) managed the movement of approximately 1.2 million metric tons (MT) into Iraq through multiple corridors. The largest amount of the food assistance arrived from Turkey (31 percent), followed by Jordan (25 percent), Syria (19 percent), Kuwait (10 percent), Umm Qasr (10 percent), and Iran (4 percent).
- The United Nations (U.N.) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in cooperation with the Office of the Coalition Provisional Authority (OCPA) and the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), estimated that Iraqi farmers will plant 1.8 million hectares of wheat and 830,000 hectares of barley this autumn. This amount falls within the annual average of between 2.5 and 3 million hectares. Iraqi farmers will likely require one million MT of fertilizer for the autumn harvest, mostly inexpensive urea but also more costly compounds like diammonium phosphates (DAP). Most farmers will be acquiring those fertilizers on the open market, but FAO plans to supply 40,000 MT of DAP to the most vulnerable farmers in the sector.
- The DART conducted an informal local market survey to better understand the dynamics behind the purchase and sale of food aid in the open market. Highlights of the findings indicate that between 50 and 75 percent of the wheat sold in the Arbil market was WFP or USA marked. The sales reflect the population's need to pay for the ration, purchase other food commodities, and purchase non-food items. The DART is currently conducting similar local market surveys in Baghdad and Al Hillah that will provide further information on nationwide trends.
- The silo complex in Karbala' is one of the oldest in Iraq and has limited output capacity of 500 MT per day and a limited input capacity of between 400 and 1,100 MT per day. WFP expressed concern that failure to conduct major repairs on the silo facility will lead to problems when the silo is pressed into increased service.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

- In Karbala' Governorate, despite overall success in the June PDS distribution, WFP reported that differences in Ministry of Trade (MOT) reporting methods caused confusion in determining stocks and disbursements. The MOT handed out coupons in lieu of commodities, allowing food agents to pick up commodities when they later arrived, which resulted in swings of positive and negative stock in WFP tracking. WFP is working with the MOT to rectify the problem and more accurately determine current stocks and distribution figures for the July PDS.

Local Purchase

- WFP estimated that 900,000 MT of Iraqi wheat were infected by fungus last year. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated wheat production at one million MT, implying a 90 percent infection rate. Last year, the MOT purchased new machinery to help speed the cleaning of infected wheat and reportedly cleaned 500,000 MT of last year's infected wheat; however, another 400,000 MT of infected wheat remain in storage.
- The DART reported that this year's wheat harvest is probably not more fungus-infected than last year's harvest. The MOT estimated that one-third of this year's locally produced wheat to be purchased under the local purchase program is consumable. OCPA intends to procure all of the wheat with Oil-for-Food Program (OFFP) funds, but plans to dispose of the non-consumable wheat in dirt pits or concrete bunkers depending on the degree of infestation. The price set for normal wheat is still \$105 per MT, the price for moderately infected wheat is \$85 per MT, and the price for severely infected wheat is \$75 per MT.
- The purchase of local wheat began on June 1. The MOT estimated that 92,000 MT (7 percent of the total) were bought by June 21. According to USAID's Office for Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), payments for locally produced wheat are starting to reach farmers. The first \$50 million has been sent to various governorates in the first of three tranches. According to a June 24 Civil Affairs report, at least \$400,000 have been paid to farmers. USAID/FFP estimated that approximately one-third of this year's payments are already in the banks.
- In the four governorates of the southern region, the MOT has begun to receive wheat and barley from the farmers. In Al Muthanna' and Dhi Qar, farmers received receipts and a commitment that they will receive

payment later for the grain. In Maysan and Al Basrah, delivery to silos began recently. OCPA collected \$5 million in Baghdad for the first tranche for grain purchase being distributed to the four governorates in accordance with expected requirements. OCPA will monitor the purchase of the harvest.

- On June 28, the DART reported the wheat harvest in the governorates of Arbil and Dahuk is estimated to be 400,000 MT, while the barley harvest in these two governorates is estimated to be 37,700 MT. In July, WFP will reportedly begin to use local wheat from the silo as part of the flour in the PDS rations.

Health

- According to the Iraqi Ministry of Health (MOH), recent reports from governorates indicate good participation in National Vaccination Day on June 22. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) released vaccines following re-establishment of critically needed cold storage. Also in June, a total of 28 convoys carrying 500 MT of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies were delivered throughout Iraq. U.S. medical personnel completed training and certification of 112 Iraqis who will provide protective services for critical medical facilities and the MOH. An additional 170 students graduated from the training on June 28.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- On June 26, the DART conducted a site visit to Kirkuk stadium, which houses a population of approximately 180 IDP families or 900 individuals. According to one of the camp's council members, the stadium was built on the ruins of Kurds' houses that were leveled in the 1960s. Families have lived in the stadium since April 2003. The DART learned that 90 percent of children of IDP families are still continuing their education in schools from their areas of origin. Water used for drinking and washing is brought to the stadium from a broken water pipe, contaminated by dirty water on the surface and leading to cases of diarrhea.
- In response to the IDP situation at Kirkuk stadium, the Swedish nongovernmental organization (NGO) Qandil provided 20 water tanks, with a capacity of 400 liters per tank, and nylon to enclose eight makeshift latrines; however, the number of water tanks is insufficient and the latrines are temporary setups. The NGO Dutch Consortium recently inoculated children in the camp and provided drugs for diarrhea. The Iraqi Red Crescent reports it has provided families at the Kirkuk stadium with standard relief kits that consist of one stove, one blanket, a set of utensils, two 20-liter jerry cans, a traditional kerosene cooker, soaps, and detergents, as well as a chicken for each family.
- The U.N. Development Program (UNDP) completed a needs assessment of IDPs living for the last 12 years in five former prisons in Ninawa' Governorate. The total IDP population is estimated to be 700 families. UNDP is considering plans to improve sanitation conditions at the sites.
- The Civil Affairs liaison for IDPs in the Kirkuk Governorate will accompany mobile teams composed of representatives of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)/IDP program partners Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Dutch Consortium, and Qandil to the various IDP sites in the Governorate to detail statistics and obtain coordinates on site locations. The DART is working with humanitarian actors in the area to ensure that information is transmitted as soon as it is available. The Iraqi Red Crescent has already identified eight IDP camps and will be responding with food and non-food items.
- According to a U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in Dahuk, the total number of IDPs in Dahuk Governorate is approximately 42,000, with 36,000 living in collective towns and 5,000 living in tents under the care of the U.N. In Deraluk, 75 families are living in tents and will be resettled by U.N. Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT). There are approximately 175 Kurdish IDP families from the Herki tribe living in a military fort 10 kilometers east of Mosul. Another 700 IDP families are in Zamar. Canadian Relief is providing food assistance and Dutch Consortium is providing water assistance.
- The DART reported that two IDP task forces will be organized in northern Iraq, one to follow up with land disputes and another to follow up with the resettlement of returnees. According to a Town Council member in Mosul, in the Sheikhan area, Arab families were evicted in 31 villages, which are now occupied by the original Kurd owners. Consequently, approximately 1,500 Arab families are displaced and living in poor conditions in the old Iraqi army barracks, on the outskirts of Mosul.

Security

- The DART is following up with WFP and Coalition forces after an escalation in security incidents involving food assistance in southern Iraq, including recent armed attacks on WFP vehicles. DART members consulted with United Kingdom (UK) military liaison officers at the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Center (HACC) in Kuwait regarding the current security situation.
- On June 29, four DART members traveled through the Safwan border crossing to Al Basrah. When the DART drove through Safwan, British military patrols were visible in areas that humanitarian organizations have identified as chokepoints and security threats. In Al Basrah, the DART met with the British military's NGO liaison officer who indicated that they are concerned about looting of humanitarian supplies in Safwan and plan to increase patrols in the area.

Current Reconstruction Situation (updated twice a week)

Sector Updates

Water and Sanitation

- OCPA and USAID are working with the Baghdad Sewage Authority (BSA), OCPA, USAID, USAID private sector partner Bechtel, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the U.S. military to develop an interagency strategy on sewage treatment in Baghdad. Currently three plants that should treat approximately 800,000 cubic meters per day of sewage, roughly 50 percent of the needed treatment in Iraq's capital, are not functioning. A \$4.4 million UNDP/UN-HABITAT plan includes both emergency and permanent repairs to the wastewater treatment unit and should be completed within seven months, bringing the plants up to 60 percent of capacity.

Infrastructure

Broadcasting

- OCPA reported that morning and evening radio broadcasts are operating in the southern region of Iraq. Television transmission started last week broadcasting channel 11 in the Al Basrah city area. The local television studio is not yet repaired, and Arabic television programs are coming from Baghdad and other locations using satellite communications.

Education

- USAID's Education Advisor reported that the request to use \$97 million of OFFP funding to print revised textbooks has been approved. A group of 37 Iraqis is reviewing the textbooks to excise cult personality pictures of Saddam Hussein and discriminatory statements against ethnic, cultural, or religious groups. USAID partner UNICEF is sending a team from Copenhagen next week to assess bids for printing the books in Iraq. The printing process is expected to start on July 15.
- USAID's Education team is finalizing documents related to the payment of teacher and Iraqi Ministry of Education (MOE) salaries for May and June, fiscal year 2003 budget preparation, OFFP contract prioritization, and preparations for final examinations. A USAID private sector partner Research Triangle Institute (RTI) macroeconomist joined the MOE team this week to set up an automated payroll, personnel, and budgeting system, as well as conduct an inventory of school buildings and MOE facilities. Assessments of buildings needing repairs were carried out in Al Anbar, Salahden, and Kirkuk Governorates.

Electricity

- Baghdad received 550 megawatts of power on June 24, down from 816 megawatts of power on June 22 and 1150 megawatts on June 21. The reduction in power supply to the city is reportedly due to line cuts and numerous line faults between the Bayji power plant north of Baghdad and Baghdad. Civil Affairs personnel indicated the reduction was also caused by lack of fuel at a local power plant. Estimates are that Baghdad city should receive 1200 megawatts by June 28.
- CENTCOM reports that, although not sufficient, the An Najaf power grid is supplying ten megawatts to the northern industrial substation, of which two megawatts were sent to the hospitals and eight megawatts to the water treatment plant. The grid distribution manager reported that a saboteur destroyed a valve on the natural gas pipeline 25 kilometers southwest of An Najaf.
- The USAID infrastructure advisor reported that the Southern Electricity Company restored electricity to the town of Umm Qasr, allowing the Umm Qasr port to shift use of the backup generator at the grain facility away from providing power to the town.

Local Governance

- RTI reported that the Resaafa neighborhood council in Baghdad has elected two representatives to the City Council, one male and one female. RTI noted that the female representative is strongly supported by her husband in her decision to serve on the council.
- RTI's local governance team in Kirkuk and Coalition Civil Affairs officers held a "Democracy in Action" conference for the Kirkuk Town Council. An RTI Team member spoke on the "Negotiation and Legislative Process" to an interested and attentive audience, who later requested a follow-up in-depth extended session on the topic. The RTI team, the Kirkuk Town Council, the Coalition Civil Affairs officers, a specially designated Assistant Mayor for Reform, and a female Council member are planning follow-up activities.
- RTI has provided substantive assistance to the Kirkuk City Council and is seeing significant and ongoing improvement in the Council and its work. The City Council responded to an appeal from the U.S. Army Brigade Task Force to restructure government, agreeing to adopt the government design step by step. In addition, the Council voted to establish five City Directorates—Employment, Public Safety, Public Works, Budget Office, and Resettlement. Each Directorate Director will work with the Mayor to identify the different departmental structures and functions within the directorates. The employment office will have a Ba'thist vetting and screening element and will assist in identifying qualified candidates for the Director positions.
- RTI launched five rapid response grants in the An Najaf Governorate with a ceremony that took place at the Al Hussain Hospital. Four of the five grants provide computer equipment to three hospitals and the Public Health

Department to support improved administrative capacity and patient services. The fifth grant will enable over 500 homes to become attached to the power grid and access municipal electrical power for the first time.

- RTI is working with six hospitals, the municipality of Al Basrah, the Iraqi Ministry of Irrigation, and the NGO Norwegian Church Aid to cooperatively address the issues of disposal of hazardous medical waste, development of new water supplies for the Kuwait-donated reverse osmosis water treatment plants, and clean surface water delivery for the Al Basrah water system.

Umm Qasr Port

- SSA reported that the Al Basrah Riverine Services (BRS) is conducting training with approximately 150 guards. The BRS guards patrol the port on rotating shifts, 50 men per shift on three eight-hour shifts per day. SSA reported that the U.K. security firm Olive Security is working at the port in close coordination with BRS and the Umm Qasr Coalition forces in order to secure the port area.
- The U.K. Royal Military Police apprehended 17 looters in the port area on June 22. The U.K. Royal Military Police are actively patrolling the new and old ports with the U.K. Joint Force Logistics Component (JFLOC) Pioneer Unit Quick Reaction Force (QRF).
- Bechtel reports that dredging of the port to 12.5 meters has progressed to berth 11 and will proceed up the new port berths to the roll-on/roll-off berth at the end of the port. The 12.5 meter depth is sufficient to handle Panamex cargo ships that bring in WFP food shipments of between 40,000 MT and 50,000 MT. After completing the new port dredging, the dredge may knock down some of the problematic areas in the channel.
- Two fires were reported at Umm Qasr port recently, one in a warehouse and another in a container. Both were extinguished. Town members have called for replacement of fire-fighting equipment that was stolen. The area around the Umm Qasr port remains a high fire risk and will need to be cleaned up to prevent a reoccurrence of recent fires. USAID private sector partner Bechtel will advise the Iraqi Port authority and USAID private sector partner Stevedoring Services of America (SSA) as to what measures should be taken to clean up the area.
- CENTCOM reported that water continues to be tankered by UNICEF to Umm Qasr town, but there was a two-day interruption in deliveries because the water was used to help control the fire at the old port.

Khor as Zubayr Port

- USAID infrastructure advisor reported that Khor az Zubayr port, upstream from Umm Qasr, is the focal point for the Iraqi Ministry of Oil's efforts to import and export oil products. Bechtel completed the hydro-survey of the port indicating channel depths and obstacles and will make the information available to the Ministry of Oil.

U.S. Government Response (New information is underlined.)

Emergency Relief

- USAID's Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (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 and sanitation.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) is providing emergency food commodities through the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) 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.
- 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, ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- 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 USAID/OTI implementing partner Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) and IOM. In addition, USAID/OTI works with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting.
- IOM's USAID/OTI-funded small grants program now has a total of 30 active grants worth over \$1,000,000 in eight governorates. These programs support hundreds of thousands of Iraqi citizens by addressing priority needs including health, education, rehabilitation, human rights, and freedom of expression. IOM works in cooperation with a wide range of implementing partners including local government representatives at the governorate and municipal level, international and national NGOs, and U.N. agencies.
- USAID/OTI partner DAI delivered final exam supplies to the Director of Public Education in Kirkuk. DAI also completed purchase orders for final exam supplies for delivery to the Kirkuk Technical Institute and the Kirkuk Technical College. DAI will complete procurement and delivery by July 2. In southern Iraq, including 55 sites in Samawah in Al Muthanna' Governorate, police will provide security for exam testing sites, and escorts will accompany the exams to and from Baghdad to the testing sites.

- USAID/OTI's Ministry Renovation and Refurbishment Program, implemented by DAI, has delivered furniture, office supplies, and equipment to the Central Bank, Judicial Training Center of the Ministry of Justice, Mayoralty of Baghdad, Baghdad Water Authority, and the National Electric Commission. Supplies and equipment will be delivered this week to the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Trade.
- USAID/OTI through IOM is supporting the newly established Human Rights Association in Babil with a small grant for equipment and technical support.
- IOM is also providing support to local Iraqi artists to use their new-found freedom of expression in photo exhibits and publications through a grant to Première Urgence.
- In An Najaf, USAID/OFDA partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) began emergency repair and support to 23 compact water treatment plants. The work should be completed by mid-July. In addition, IRC has identified 60 priority units between Karbala' and An Najaf and expects to begin these repairs after the initial 23 units are repaired. In urban Kirkuk, IRC will launch a solid waste collection and sewage cleanup project. New assessments of water treatment plants began on June 22. Ten plants are in critical need of emergency repair.

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 timely assistance for reconstruction activities in Iraq in a broad range of sectors. USAID supports reconstruction projects in education, governance, health, and infrastructure.
- USAID announced an additional \$12 million to implementing partner UNICEF for health, water, and sanitation services. This additional contribution is to the UNICEF one-year grant awarded March 28. The U.N. agency has been active in Iraq since 1997 and is the lead agency for water supply and sanitation in the north of the country.
- USAID provided an additional \$9 million, for a total of \$10 million, to the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the production of new math and science textbooks expected to begin around July 15.
- USAID approved 12 grants to USAID implementing partner Research Triangle Institute (RTI) for water treatment plants in Al Basrah.
- USAID cooperative agreement partner Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) made initial contact with a cluster of villages called Al-Qasim, located in the southern part of Babil Governorate, approximately 90 kilometers from Al Hillah city. The CHF members were received by the religious cleric in al-Ibrahimiyyah, the largest village cluster, and were provided with information and an overview of the needs of the various communities. A meeting with the entire community was scheduled for June 30 to introduce CHF, coordinate the organization's work with the village community, and identify projects that will benefit the whole cluster.
- A CHF Immediate Results Team (IRT) convened a community meeting with residents of Rashid Al-Hamad village in a second cluster of villages called Al-Nil located to the south of Al Hillah city. The IRT worked with the residents of the village in order to hold an election for members to a Community Association, a representative body that will work with CHF on interventions in the village.
- CHF's Karbala' IRT in Karbala' Governorate convened three separate initial contact meetings—one with an elderly care center, one with a deaf and mute institution, and one with a center for the mentally challenged.
- During the USAID Administrator's visit to Arbil, USAID representatives conferred with the leadership and members of the Khatuzeen Center for Social Action, a Kurdish women's NGO working with women's rights issues at both the policy and grassroots levels. The USAID Administrator announced a grant to RTI for the Khatuzeen Center to hold a conference for Kurdish women leaders, putting them in contact with international women's groups and activities for the first time.

Background

- Since 1991, the Iraqi population has subsisted on the brink of a humanitarian disaster due to the lingering effects of war, sanctions, and drought. Between 1991 and 1996, the USG provided nearly \$794 million in humanitarian assistance to IDPs in northern Iraq.
- In 1996, the Government of Iraq accepted the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved. Revenues from the OFF program provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis through the Public Distribution System. However, widespread corruption by Iraqi officials limited the effectiveness of the OFF program.
- On March 20, 2003, Coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. On May 1, 2003, 42 days after the conflict began, U.S. President George W. Bush announced that major combat operations in Iraq had ended. Although the conflict did not result in the large-scale humanitarian crisis and widespread displacement many had envisioned, the conflict and subsequent disorder have exacerbated the Iraqi population's vulnerability.

- In March 2003, the USG 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 established offices in Arbil, Baghdad, Al Hillah, and Al Basrah. In addition, DART members were also located in Kuwait and Cyprus, and worked closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel.

Other Donor and International Organization Assistance*

DONOR	US \$ (MILLIONS)	DATE (2003)	ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT
Australia	\$64.9	April 29	U.N. agencies, ICRC, and NGOs
Austria	\$1.1	April 1	UNICEF
Bangladesh	\$2	April 4	Food Assistance
Belgium	\$4.4	April 29	ICRC, UNICEF
Canada	\$74.6	March 26	WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, ICRC, NGOs
China	N/A	March 27	Tents
Czech Republic	\$41	May 22	UNHCR, WFP, and assistance for refugees, health, education, and reconstruction activities
Croatia	\$2.8	May 2	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
Denmark	\$54	March 8	Various
European Commission	\$117.7	April 22	U.N. agencies, IOs, and NGOs
Finland	\$5.13	March 25	ICRC, UN OCHA, WFP
France	\$10.7		UNICEF, WFP, NGOs
Germany	\$50	May 5	UNHCR, WFP, ICRC
Greece	\$4.6	May 5	UNHCR, ICRC, NGOs
Iceland	\$3.75	April 8	ICRC, NGOs, UNCHR, WFP
India	\$20	April 4	WFP and U.N. Consolidated Appeal
Ireland	\$5.1	March 31	U.N. agencies and NGOs for humanitarian assistance
Italy	\$16.3	April 29	Field Hospital
Japan	\$212	May 1	U.N. Agencies, NGOs, Bilateral Assistance
Jordan	\$10	May 5	Various
Korea	\$10	April 3	U.N. agencies and Korean NGOs
Kuwait	\$40	March 14	UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ICRC, Water and Sanitation, Health
Netherlands	\$20.5	April 2	U.N. Consolidated Appeal and ICRC
New Zealand	\$2.3	April 22	U.N. agencies including WFP, IOs, and NGOs
Saudi Arabia	\$13.3	April 12	Medical Assistance
Spain	\$56.7	April 22	U.N. agencies, bilateral refugee assistance, and NGOs
Sweden	\$38	April 11	OCHA, UNICEF, ICRC, IFRC
Switzerland	\$21.9	April 16	ICRC, UNCHR, IOM, IFRC, OCHA
Taiwan	\$4.3	March 27	Refugee assistance – food, medicine, nonfood items
U.A.E.	N/A	April 22	Medical Assistance
United Kingdom	\$382	April 29	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**			\$1,289 MILLION

*This compilation was drawn from Department of State tracking of donor government 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; and ensure culturally appropriate dietary and environmental 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.

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

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$54,898,340
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$4,061,957
	AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$2,151,585
	ARC	Capacity building, Disaster support	Al Basrah	\$542,047
	The Cuny Center	Research studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
	GOAL	Coordination, Nutrition	Al Muthanna	\$1,507,900
	International Dispensary Association	Health	Countrywide	\$711,850
	InterAction	Coordination	Kuwait City	\$92,860
	IOM	IDP programs	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
	IMC	Capacity building	Countrywide	\$202,900
	Logistics	Commodities and DART support	Countrywide	\$8,003,850
	SCF/US	NGO Consortium	Countrywide	\$883,131
	UNICEF	Health, nutrition, water/sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination and Information	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
	WFP	Logistics and pre-positioning of food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
Cooperative Agreements				
	IMC	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
		Health	Al Basrah, Maysan, Wasit, Kirkuk, At' Tamin	
		Health, Water/Sanitation	An Nasiriyah	
	IRC	Quick-impact projects: Health, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
		Water/Sanitation	Kirkuk, Karbala', Najaf	
	Mercy Corps	Quick-impact projects: Health, Non-Food Items, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
		Water/Sanitation	Kirkuk	
		Water/Sanitation	Diyala, Al Kut, Khanaqin	
		Water/Sanitation	Wasit	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Nutrition	Mosul	
		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
		Health	Mosul	
		Health	Baghdad	
		Nutrition	Baghdad	
		Water/Sanitation, Health	Al Basrah	
	IDP Support	Al Basrah		
	World Vision	Quick-impact projects: Health, Logistics, Non-Food Items	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
		Water/Sanitation	Al Anbar	
		Hospital Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
		Water/Sanitation	Mosul	
	CARE	Quick-impact projects	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Water System Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
		Blankets, Hygiene Kits	Baghdad	

U.S. Government Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance to Iraq*

USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	WFP	Operations	Countrywide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$45,633,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,300 MT	Countrywide	\$88,700,000
	WFP	Regional Purchase – 330,000 MT	Countrywide	\$200,000,000
USAID/OTI				\$23,942,344
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$708,732
	IOM	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$8,200,000
	DAI	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$14,473,253
	Internews	Media	Countrywide	\$160,359
	SAWA	Media	Countrywide	\$400,000
STATE/PRM				\$37,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$3,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE				\$316,064,079
	ABT	Health	Countrywide	\$11,995,000
	AFCAP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	Army Corps of Engineers	Architecture and Engineering services	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Bechtel	Capital Construction	Countrywide	\$148,000,000
	Community Action Program	Capacity Building	Countrywide	\$35,000,000
	IRG	Reconstruction Support	Countrywide	\$9,786,094
	RTI	Local Governance	Countrywide	\$19,611,000
	CAII	Education	Countrywide	\$22,853,000
	UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
	UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
	UNESCO	Textbook Printing	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	SSA	Port Management	Umm Qasr	\$4,818,985
	SkyLink	Logistics	Baghdad	\$5,000,000
	MSI	Monitoring and Evaluation	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$784,237,763
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$37,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$821,867,763

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