



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



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

Fact Sheet #37, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 20, 2003

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**Current Situation** (Updated Daily)

**Regional Updates**

*Western Iraq*

- The Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) members attended one of the largest governorate support team meetings in Al Hillah, with civil-military staff, local representatives and Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA) staff participating. Notable issues raised during the meeting regarded power, water, and currency. Full electricity will be restored to Al Hillah in a few days as local officials work with coalition forces to remedy problems. The town's pumping generators are problematic and chlorine is in short supply. In Al Hillah, the value of one U.S. dollar is now worth 750 Iraqi dinars.

**Sector Updates**

*Food*

- Negotiations for Oil-For-Food (OFF) contracts are scheduled to cease by May 20, so that all OFF commodities can be en route to Iraq by the June 3 deadline as outlined in U.N. resolution 1472. Very few additional commodities are expected under the OFF program besides what is currently in the pipeline. In broad terms, more than 1.3 million metric tons of food is in the pipeline, including: 325,000 metric tons currently being shipped; 730,000 metric tons loaded as of May 12; and an additional 235,000 metric tons expected to be loaded by the June 3 deadline. This tonnage includes all food basket requirements, detergent, salt, etc.
- The DART reported that WFP reached a new high of 14,723 metric tons (MT) in food dispatches/per day to Iraq on May 18.
- According to the Humanitarian Operation Center in Kuwait, the M/V Irazou is expected to berth in Umm Qasr port during the high tide in the afternoon of May 20. The Irazou is transporting 14,400 MT of bagged rice.
- On May 19, DART members met with WFP national staff in Al Hillah. The WFP and the Ministry of Trade (MOT) office spaces are in need of cleaning, refurbishment, office furniture, computers, and office supplies. Approximately 30 trucks per day are receiving commodities from the warehouse compound; however, the exact metric tonnage departing the compound is not known. According to WFP staff at the warehouse, distributions include wheat flour, rice, sugar, vegetable oil, white beans, salt, tea, infant formula, detergent, and soap. Vegetable oil stocks are low and the warehouse does not have dry milk or weaning cereal. Wheat flour is available in the local markets of Al Hillah; however, most residents are unable to afford to purchase a supply.
- DART members and WFP staff visited Mosul on May 18 to meet with the representatives of the Ninawa Governorate Grain Board, which is part of the Ministry of Trade (MOT). The meeting was held to notify the Grain Board that WFP expects to begin transporting 136,000 MT of Oil-for-Food Program bulk wheat to Mosul before the end of May. At the meetings, the DART was provided with silo and daily offloading capacities for the functioning silos: Tall Afar: 50,000 metric tons of silo space available and can receive 1,000 metric tons daily; Al Ba'aj: 50,000 metric tons of silo space available and can receive 1,000 metric tons daily; Mosul: 14,000 metric tons of silo space available and can receive 500 metric tons daily; and Shurkat: 50,000 metric tons of silo space available and can receive 1,500 metric tons daily.

*Health*

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) stated that it is developing a two-pronged assistance plan combining selective medical evacuations with help to rebuild Iraq's dilapidated health system. The initiative plans to match up 250 critically ill Iraqi patients who cannot get the treatment they need inside Iraq with donor countries prepared to offer free hospital beds and treatment. Under the plan, drawn up in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF) and others, Iraqi doctors and specialist agencies referring patients to the program will identify gaps in the Iraqi health system. The program will then facilitate temporary assignments of specialists from donor countries in order to build Iraq's future capacity to provide treatment inside the country.

### Infrastructure

- Power in Baghdad was down on the evening of May 18 and into May 19 due to failure of Mussayib power plant to power down properly. This failure indicates the fragility of the grid system and the priority of the program to re-energize the 400-kilovolt system.

### Water and Sanitation

- According to DART sources, wastewater in Baghdad continues to be pumped through the sewer system directly into the Tigris River since the sewer treatment plants are inoperable. Prior to the conflict, only 15 percent of all wastewater was treated before being pumped into the Tigris River. Garbage pickups have removed 75,000 of the estimated 300,000 cubic meters of backlogged trash in the city's streets.

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

### Emergency Relief

- 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.
- 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.
- USAID/FFP recently finalized the initial commodity contributions to the WFP's Emergency Operation (EMOP) in Iraq. As a consequence, in earlier fact sheets, USAID/FFP used estimated figures for both the Emerson Trust and Title II accounts. Figures have now been revised to reflect actual rather than estimated values. In addition, as more Oil-For-Food contracts are renegotiated with the extended June 3 deadline outlined in U.N. resolution 1472, WFP has successfully resourced over 1.3 million MTs of commodities including large amounts of wheat. The Emerson Trust wheat is no longer required for Iraq but will be drawn down to meet urgent humanitarian needs in the Greater Horn of Africa. Future Title II contributions to Iraq will include complementary commodities to meet shortfalls in oil and pulses for the Public Distribution System (PDS) ration in Iraq.
- 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.

### Health

- USAID health private sector partner, Abt Associates, has arrived in Iraq and plans to meet with USAID technical advisor to discuss logistics of mobilizing team members and preparation for program implementation.

### Infrastructure

- The survey operation to locate possible sunken vessels is still underway at the Umm Qasr port. The magnetometer has located three large objects near berth ten and divers are investigating the objects. Dredging plans are being revised to work around that area. Moving the damaged boats out of the port area is critical for the dredging operation to work without impediment. At berths one and two, one wreck covered in silt has been identified.
- WFP met with USAID private sector partners Stevedoring Services of America (SSA) and Bechtel to discuss security arrangements at the Umm Qasr port for when SSA takes over port operations in the near future. SSA's plans include utilizing the services of Iraqis in the security of the port.
- USAID private sector partner, Skylink, finished a ten-day review of the Baghdad International Airport and is completing the follow-up report for submission to USAID. In Skylink's opinion, improvements could be made, but are not limited to, an air traffic systems upgrade, installation of electronic systems, and improvements in the water, power and sewage facilities at the airport. The Skylink Team leader will present report in Washington

and in coordination with USAID, determine next movements. In addition, a Skylink airport manager will deploy to Al Basrah on May 22, to be based there and to coordinate with current airport operators, the British Royal Air force (RAF), on integration issues in preparation for an eventual handover.

- USAID and Bechtel discussed plans to send 5 assessment teams to Al Basrah to begin rapid assessments of roughly 500 priority schools, hospitals, and health clinics. Working with ORHA regional staff, priorities would be set, and rehabilitation work could start soon after the assessment.

#### *Local Governance*

- USAID Local Governance private sector partner, Research Triangle Institute (RTI), initiated rapid response grant making activities in the ORHA Southern Sector over the last two days. Valuable support was received from coalition partners, the British and Spanish military, to make this possible. Grant applications were received from prospective Iraqi grantees for activities in Umm Qasr and Al Basrah. In Umm Qasr, RTI grant applications estimated at approximately \$100,000 were received from the Umm Qasr town council for rehabilitation work on 21 schools (totaling 7,364 students out of a population of 45,000 citizens). RTI also received a grant application for \$300 for transportation services to enable 13 teachers from two rural schools to administer final exams to their students in the Umm Qasr area. This saves the students from losing the entire academic year. In Al Basrah, with the support and cooperation of the British military, the Al Basrah technical secretariat submitted a grant application for approximately \$20,000 for rehabilitation work on the Al Ma Primary Care health center and the adjoining Regional Administrative support center, which supports 12 primary care centers serving a population of 50,000. All grant applications have been approved and implementation is expected to begin immediately.

#### **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 U.S. Government provided nearly \$794 million in humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in northern Iraq.
- In 1996, the Government of Iraq accepted the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program, 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 combat operations in Iraq have ended. Although the recent conflict did not result in the large-scale humanitarian crisis and widespread displacement many had envisioned, the conflict and subsequent disorder has exacerbated the Iraqi population's vulnerable circumstances.
- In March 2003, the United States Government deployed a multi-agency Disaster Assistance Response Team 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, Baghdad, and Al Hillah. In addition, DART members are located in Kuwait, Jordan, Cyprus, and Qatar and are working closely with U.N. agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, 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		March 27	Tents
Croatia	\$2.8	May 2	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
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
Japan	\$212	May 1	U.N. Agencies, NGOs, Bilateral Assistance
Korea	\$10	April 3	U.N. agencies and Korean NGOs
Kuwait	\$30	March 14	UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ICRC
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
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
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
<b>OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**</b>			<b>\$1,144 MILLION</b>

\*This compilation was drawn from the 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](http://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](http://www.usaid.gov/iraq) -> “How Can I Help?”
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or 703-276-1914
  - InterAction: [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org) -> “Guide to Appropriate Giving”
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.org](http://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>
<b>FY 2003</b>				
<b>EMERGENCY RELIEF</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$51,232,905</b>
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$3,406,209
	AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$2,151,585
	The Cuny Center	Research studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
	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	\$8,044,110
	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
<b>Cooperative Agreements</b>				
	IMC	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Health	Al Basrah, Maysan, Wasit, Kirkuk	
		Health, Water/Sanitation	An Nasiriyah	
	IRC	Quick-impact projects: Health, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Quick-impact projects: Health, Non-Food Items, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
		Water/Sanitation	Kirkuk	
		Water/Sanitation	Diyala	
		Water/Sanitation	Wasit	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Nutrition	Mosul	
		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Non-Food items, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
	World Vision	Quick-impact projects: Health, Logistics, Non-Food Items	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
		Water/Sanitation	Al Anbar	
		Hospital Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
	CARE	Quick-impact projects	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Water System Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
		Blankets, Hygiene Kits	Baghdad	
<b>USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$389,333,000</b>
	WFP	Pre-positioning funding	Countrywide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$45,633,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,000 MT	Countrywide	\$88,700,000
	WFP	Regional Purchase – 330,000 MT	Countrywide	\$200,000,000

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2003</b>				
<b>EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)</b>				
<b>USAID/OTI .....</b>				<b>\$5,042,344</b>
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$708,732
	IOM	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide, Umm Qasr	\$1,700,000
	DAI	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide, Baghdad, Mosul, Umm Qasr	\$2,473,253
	Internews	Media	Countrywide	\$160,359
<b>STATE/PRM.....</b>				<b>\$36,630,000</b>
	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	\$2,630,000
<b>RECONSTRUCTION</b>				
<b>USAID/ANE .....</b>				<b>\$95,700,000</b>
	ABT	Health	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	AFCAP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	Bechtel	Capital Construction	Countrywide, Mosul, Arbil, Umm Qasr, Baghdad, Al Basrah	\$34,600,000
	IRG	Reconstruction Support	Countrywide	\$9,800,000
	RTI	Local Governance	Countrywide, Al Basrah, Baghdad	\$7,900,000
	CAII	Education	Countrywide, Al Basrah	\$1,000,000
	UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	WHO	Health	Countrywide, Mosul, Baghdad	\$10,000,000
	SSA	Port Management	Umm Qasr	\$2,900,000
	SkyLink	Logistics	Baghdad	\$2,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....</b>				<b>\$541,308,249</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....</b>				<b>\$36,630,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....</b>				<b>\$577,938,249</b>