



USAID/IRAQ WEEKLY UPDATE

April 28, 2006



In recent weeks, seven grants through USAID's Office for Transition Initiatives have cleaned and revitalized several communities in a central Iraqi city, and provided temporary employment for 940 local residents, mostly young men.

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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 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.

A New, Independent Paper Emerges in Northern Iraq

USAID's Iraq Civil Society and Independent Media Program (ICSP) works to strengthen Iraq's emerging commercial and public service media, emphasizing professional news and public affairs reporting to better inform and engage the Iraqi public in the democratic process. The ICSP program provides varied and ongoing support for developing media outlets at both the national and local levels. With ICSP assistance, Iraqi journalists have the chance to build journalism skills, learn media management techniques, and advocate for a legal and regulatory system conducive to free speech and independent, responsible media.

In Kurdistan, where most of the media remains government affiliated, the creation of a second independent newspaper is another step toward democratization. In addition to providing unbiased, accurate reporting, *Awene* aspires to be the first independent media corporation in the region. ICSP is helping the Sulymaniyah-based *Awene* achieve its goals by supporting the paper's growth and staff development.

Independent media institutions in Kurdistan that are not funded by one of the two main political parties or Baghdad are relatively new phenomena. *Awene's* largest competitor, *Hawlati*, was the first independent newspaper in the region. Formed in 2000 using the regional autonomy that was granted following the Gulf War, the paper took full advantage of the freedom of speech that was previously unknown. The paper's success was due in large part to the dedication of the five journalists who started *Hawlati*. Asos, who founded *Awene*, was among the group.

To Asos, some of *Hawlati's* work exemplifies the role that media can play in improving society. Asos cites a *Hawlati* report that described an honor killing by a prominent political figure following a female relative's indiscretion. None of the government-funded papers covered the incident, but *Hawlati* did, and continued to focus on the issue. Under persistent pressure, the political party, which also controls the police, arrested the individual. He has been tried, convicted, and remains in prison. This change created from this article is not unusual. Independent media, like *Hawlati* and *Awene*, serve as welcome mechanisms for checks and balances in the emerging democracy for Kurdish readers.

Since *Awene's* first issue on January 5, 2006, Iraqi readers have taken note of the new paper. There is every indication that the paper will compete with its larger rival for the attention of the Kurdish readership. Though *Awene* has only recently published its seventh edition, the initial response suggests that the paper will succeed. Its circulation is now at 7,000, more than double the 3,000 copies of its first edition.

Asos has positioned his new paper to be an active, rising contributor to civil society in Kurdistan. Though officially independent, *Hawlati* had a single owner and limited itself to print media. Learning from the example of *Hawlati* and from international advisors, Asos created *Awene* with a diverse board of directors who are also shareholders in the company. The group includes lawyers, doctors, NGO representatives, and intellectuals.

Awene's business plan sets a course for the newspaper to be a profitable, independent institution within five years. This requires that *Awene* keep its operating costs low. At present, the paper is operating at a loss, despite an above-expected rise in circulation. In year two the paper plans to publish two editions weekly, and will eventually become a daily paper as circulation increases and the advertising base develops. In the long-run, *Awene* may have a multimedia component and a syndication service. An online edition has already been launched at www.awene.com.

Asos adamantly opposes the easy path to profitability: government support. The regional authority has a program that pays each newspaper a large stipend to encourage news sources—financing that would ensure that *Awene* remains afloat. Though the payment does not come with any explicit conditions, Asos wants to remain fully independent of the government and accountable only to his board of directors. Consequently, he is seeking free training and capacity-building support from ICSP.

Zanko, one of *Awene's* energetic young journalists, has benefited from several training sessions conducted

by ICSP. To improve his reporting skills before the December vote, he attended an ICSP training that taught reporters how to carefully observe the elections and tactfully report violations. Other trainings included topics such as gender in the media, and accuracy in reporting.

Zanko enjoyed the ICSP workshops, and praises the lively discussion and the opportunity to interact with his counterparts at other newspapers. He has also put his newly-acquired skills to good use in a recent expose,

when Zanko investigated a ring of violent car robberies in Suleymaniyah. Zanko applied many of the techniques he had learned from ICSP media training when researching for the article that described the local black market where cars were sold. When printed, the headline read "I am sure the owner will not come back, because I killed him myself."

By partnering with ICSP, Asos ensures that *Awene* remains independent. ICSP trainings also improve the skills of his staff and the quality of their reporting. Equally important, the free trainings do not affect the paper's bottom line. Support for *Awene* advances other issues important to ICSP, such as anti-corruption. *Awene* devotes two of its 20 pages to economic issues, including a candid discussion of fraud, waste, and other economic inefficiencies. The partnership gives Asos the opportunity to focus on other obstacles to *Awene's* success.

Of particular concern is *Awene's* distribution. With no regional newspaper distributors, *Awene* is forced to make arrangements with newsstands and vendors on a case by case basis, and there are no newspaper vending machines. At present, copies of *Awene* are available in Erbil, Suleymaniyah, Dahuk, and Kirkuk. Asos hopes to expand to Mosul.

Despite the many obstacles, *Awene* will continue to contribute to the development of a free and independent media in Kurdistan. Asos prizes free speech and believes that while editorial taste is important, no one should be imprisoned or punished for material that is published. In addition to provocative reporting similar to Zanko's report, other articles address normally taboo subjects such as homosexuality. By encouraging a dialogue on these issues and forcing *Hawlati* to provide a quality service or risk losing market share, *Awene* is a key to the development of civil society in Northern Iraq.



IRAQ CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA PROGRAM (ICSP)

Through USAID's Iraq Civil Society Program, civil society organizations (CSOs) have promoted an informed, sustainable, and active Iraqi civil society and an independent media – key components of a prosperous and democratic Iraq – through focused training and technical assistance to media groups and CSOs. With USAID's help, Iraq now boasts over 125 different media outlets. The program's efforts in voter education, community dialogues, and constitutional development helped expand public awareness and participation in the January election and October constitutional referendum.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Assisted the Government of Iraq to develop and submit the first filing in the WTO accession process - the Memorandum of Foreign Trade Regime.
- Provided technical 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 public works jobs through the National Employment Program.
- Provided technical 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; offered a two-week banking course to Central Bank staff with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
- 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 across ministries.

USAID works with Iraqi institutions to establish an environment for sustainable economic growth. Assistance empowers policy makers to formulate 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 throughout Iraq.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

USAID builds capacity at the Insurance Regulatory Commission. USAID is helping officials at the Insurance Regulatory Commission develop insurance regulations, helping to draft and explain regulations that are compliant with international best practices. Training is being provided on reporting, licensing, solvency, and consumer complaints practices.

When the regulations are in place the obligations and rights of insurers and policyholders will be more clearly defined. The new regulations will mean that it will be possible to enforce the insurance law more vigorously and encourage a more robust regulatory regime.

The Central Bank of Iraq (CBI) launches a Key Financial Indicators report with USAID assistance. The CBI Research and Statistics Department has published the updated Key Financial Indicators (KFI) for the period ending April 13, 2006, meeting an important International Monetary Fund (IMF) requirement. Covering virtually all of Iraq's significant financial indicators – including the exchange rate, inflation rate, interest rates, monetary base, money supply, and reserve requirements – this report will be updated weekly and is available online at www.cbiraq.org/cbs7.htm.

Since the KFI data originated from different sources, USAID has worked with personnel in these departments to develop communication linkages to appropriately share information across offices. The publication of the KFI satisfies many of the data elements required by the IMF/Iraq Stand By Arrangement, and has required extensive coordination within the CBI as well as cooperation with the Central Office for Statistics and Information Technology and the Ministry of Finance. USAID advisors have assisted CBI Research and Statistics staff in pinpointing appropriate sources of data, validation, reconciliation, and data documentation.

The KFI and its supporting documentation are by no means complete, and work still needs to be done to assure that data is presented correctly and consistently. The most recent publication marks an important step by the CBI and the government of Iraq towards greater transparency, meeting important IMF data requirements, and the development of a better informed monetary policy decision process.

Iraqi Business Registries Update:

33,014 new Iraqi businesses have registered with the Ministry of Trade as of late February 2006, an increase of nearly 450 since the previous month. The new Business Registry, a critical element of a modern economy, will improve transparency in procedures for registering companies in Iraq and provide a valuable resource for companies that need information on other businesses, as well as government entities with responsibilities for licensing and taxing.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

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.

Provided Farm Machinery Training & Tools:

Trained 28 mechanics in farm machinery repair and supplied tools to help establish private repair businesses.

Increased Olive Tree Population:

9,000 olive trees have been planted in 16 demonstration plots throughout the country.

Rehabilitated Veterinary Clinics:

55 veterinary clinics have been rehabilitated, serving more than 108,000 animal breeders.

Crop Production

Seed Improvement:

Distributed 169 wheat seed cleaners to nine NGOs in 18 governorates. Produced over 29,000 metric tons of grade 1, treated wheat seed for 2006-07 season, which will plant 225,000 hectares of land.

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

Farm Machinery Repair: To date, a total of 1,600 tractors have been repaired of a planned 5,200 throughout Iraq.

Soil & Water Management

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

Grant Provision - Irrigation: 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

USAID agriculture program begins price monitor training. Availability of price information is important to producers and consumers in a market economy, where current information is essential to keep up with shifts in supply and demand.

USAID's Agriculture Reconstruction and Development Program for Iraq (ARDI) employs price monitors in all 18 governorates in Iraq to collect price information. USAID uses this information to produce a daily report of fruit and vegetable wholesale prices, and a weekly report of prices for animal products, dry goods, and agricultural inputs. USAID also performs analyses of price data, including a review of price data over the past year to detect seasonal price variations and other price patterns by region, type of product and origin. The reports are sent to traders, farmers, and government officials via email, text messages to mobile phones, radio broadcast, and online at www.IraqMarketPrices.net.

Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) expressed interest in learning more about USAID's price monitoring system and requested training for officials to learn better methods for price collection and dissemination. In response to this request, USAID held a training course last week for 40 staff members of the MOA in three governorates.

Over the next month, the MOA will use the new methodology to collect prices for a monthly report. USAID will then meet again with the MOA staff to see the results of the price collection, and provide additional assistance as needed to improve the MOA's price collection efforts.

Agriculture monitoring and evaluation effort underway. ARDI's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit is working to capture, analyze and report on data from ARDI's cumulative body of work, in order to assess the immediate and long-term impact of all ARDI contributions to the agricultural sector. The effects of the projects will be measured in terms of beneficiary population, impacted land area, improved infrastructure, and value contributions to the agricultural economy of Iraq.

The M&E field survey teams will also collect data that can be used to analyze the impact of a project after its implementation is complete. For example, the teams will measure crop yields from land that has benefited from ARDI production programs, rehabilitated infrastructure, or an activity that provided improved technology or services.

In addition to collecting actual data on project impact, the M&E unit has created a relational database capable of producing comprehensive reports to facilitate analysis and planning. The database's flexible reporting capability will allow users to customize output reports according to their information needs. Data will be organized by project goal. The database will also be the mechanism that provides economic modeling tools.

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 lawmaking, 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 continues to plan and implement a variety of programs, undertaken in partnership with Iraqi counterparts, matching the needs of the evolving Iraqi democracy. In particular, USAID provided extensive support to the Iraqi National Assembly in the lead-up to the December 2005 elections.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Women's Advocacy Training of Trainers (TOT) shows results. The Women's Advocacy TOT sessions for 22 women from five political parties have already begun to yield positive results. Within three weeks of these sessions, participants have conducted more than 13 advocacy training sessions for over 900 women, and have already scheduled an additional 17 training sessions with an anticipated audience of more than 1,000 women. This training methodology accomplishes several tangible results: (1) it places Iraqi women in a position of leadership and gives them confidence to actively participate in the development of their party and its policy agenda; (2) it has a significant multiplier effect in that these women can and do reach hundreds of additional women that the National Democratic Institute, a USAID implementing partner, could not possibly reach; and (3) it increases the networking and viability of coalition development among women.

National Women's Coalition of Iraq launched. On April 1, 2006, the National Women's Coalition of Iraq (NWCI) celebrated its formal launch at the Palestine Hotel in Baghdad. The NWCI is a coalition of over 40 multi-ethnic, multi-faith, non-governmental organizations whose mission is to advocate for policies and legislation that promote and protect women's political, civil, social and economic rights. USAID has supported the NWCI with capacity building and technical assistance. Over 300 women and men from across Iraq's social and political spectrum attended the launch, including the State Minister of Women's Affairs, several members of the Council of Representatives, tribal leaders, former Iraqi National Assembly members, political party representatives, and noted religious and legal figures. The NWCI's advocacy campaign is currently focused on canceling Article 41 in the Iraqi Constitution. This article is contentious because there is a risk that the law will be applied unequally according to sect or belief; this would contradict Article 14, which states that all Iraqis are equal before the law.

Follow-up to Coalition activities. On April 13, 40 members of the NWCI met to evaluate the outcomes of the national conference held on April 1, and to identify areas of the Coalition's activities needing strengthening. Over 120 participating organizations expressed interest in the NWCI and over 200 signed the Call to Action, asking the participants to commit to carrying out a series of local activities over a three month period that are directed toward the Council of Representatives and designed to highlight public support for the Coalition's campaign. Nearly 60 NGOs, political parties and members of the Council of Representatives sent letters of congratulations to the coalition. In response to the increasing interest, NWCI is meeting frequently to develop programmatic and organizational development plans.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

- Awarded 5,058 small grants totaling \$338 million for quick impact activities that support good governance, civil society, conflict management and mitigation, human rights and transitional justice.
- Funded 147 grants totaling over \$5.5 million that focus on women's issues, including supporting the rehabilitation of 46 women's centers in Iraq. Rehabilitated over 264 Iraqi national ministries, schools, clinics and other municipal buildings. Supporting 65 Iraqi groups in documenting human rights abuses of the Ba'athist regime and promoting peace, tolerance, and reconciliation.
- Met critical needs during and immediately after the conflict by providing short-term employment, restoring basic government and community services, increasing Iraqi access to information and communication and encouraging protection of human rights.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) supports the transition to a participatory, stable, and democratic country. OTI provides quick-dispensing, high-impact grants meeting critical needs—providing short-term employment, restoring basic government and community services, increasing access to information and communication, and encouraging protection of human rights.

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

South central city has temporary employment initiatives. A key city in south central Iraq has experienced extreme levels of hostilities during the long period of instability. Though hostilities have diminished, the region is still, to some degree, unstable because militias still roam freely and people have not been able to generate enough economic activities to satisfy their most basic needs. The provincial council in partnership with USAID's Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI) initiated a major cleanup campaign in several neighborhoods to remove trash and debris and attend to other urban rehabilitation work. Seven ITI grants provided temporary employment for 940 local residents, mostly young adult males and 129 skilled and professional workers. These grants were planned as one of a series to be implemented in an effort to address some of the civil issues by employing young adult males and teens who were particularly susceptible to recruitment by radical elements in the current environment. Additionally, many families in these areas have benefited from the employment generated and improved sanitation and living environment.

Temporary employment initiative benefits thousands. Thousands of residents living in a section of a central Iraqi city have suffered from increased levels of ethnic tension, high unemployment rates, and poor sanitation. The local authority, in cooperation with USAID, has developed strategies to address some of the public service needs in these areas. Consequently, an ITI grant has enhanced community sentiment about the local government's ability to deliver services through employment of local residents to remove trash and debris. This initiative generated employment for 360 local residents and 33 skilled and professional workers. As a result, thousands of residents have benefited from the cleanup in terms of the employment generated and from a cleaner living environment. Temporary employment initiatives like these have also offered young adults in the community an alternative to criminal and violent activity in an area where conflict remains rife.

USAID funds rehabilitation of provincial council center. An ITI grant was responsible for setting up an Information and Consultation Center at one of the provincial councils in south central Iraq. Under Saddam Hussein's regime, the local government was organized to serve the orders of the president and his close supporters in the Ba'ath Party. The system was centralized and was very impartial. Today, many locally elected leaders feel that they understand their constituent needs better because of past lessons learned. However, the local government associations and the various media and development committees lack a meeting place and basic resources to carry out their work. Therefore, the support from ITI has been crucial. It included a standard package of minor rehabilitation, equipment, furniture, and supplies, with a three-month provision of internet access. The new center has enhanced the capacity of local government by providing a functioning meeting place to manage and audit the municipal departments, a streamlined use of communication technologies to provide a more effective public information loop, and a platform to lobby the central government in Baghdad for improved public services.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE

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

HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

Displaced Iraqis participate in cash-for-work programs in At Ta'mim governorate. For much of 2005, one of OFDA's implementing partners supported the waste management program of a municipality in At Ta'mim Governorate by repairing garbage collection trucks and providing much-needed laborers, drivers, and fuel. This municipality owns more than 45 garbage collection trucks. However, due to a lack of funds to cover the cost of drivers, laborers and fuel required to operate the vehicles, only 20 to 25 trucks operated for four to six hours per day prior to the implementing partner's intervention. The city did not have the funds to repair broken vehicles or purchase spare parts.

As a result of the implementing partner's intervention, the municipality has been able to operate its entire fleet, increasing the garbage collected on a daily basis from less than 200 tons to over 400 tons, the majority of the estimated 500 tons of garbage generated per day. Of particular importance is the inclusion of numerous IDP returnee areas and much of the lesser-developed sections of the city, where basic services remain extremely limited.

As part of the overall goal to improve social services in the city, OFDA's partner committed additional funds to the project to increase the length of time the garbage trucks operate from six to 10 hours per day. After completing the garbage collection routes, the trucks spend three to four hours per day in specific neighborhoods identified by the municipality. There, laborers supported by OFDA's implementing partner work with the municipality to conduct intense clean-up campaigns, including removal of heavy debris. The municipality has contributed labor, tools, and heavy equipment as a community contribution to the effort, a requirement for all activities implemented by this partner. The project will run until June or until the municipality has funds to manage the program on its own.

COMPLETED PROGRAMS

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Since the cessation of the 2003 conflict, USAID has completed its planned work at Umm Qasr Seaport, re-stored 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

- The \$45 million program to rehabilitate and improve management at Umm Qasr seaport was completed in June 2004.
- Port reopened to commercial traffic on June 17, 2003; completed first passenger vessel test July 16, 2003.
- Up to 50 ships offload at the port every month.
- Completed dredging to open all 21 berths to deep-sea ships.
- Applied port tariffs on June 20, 2003.
- Renovated the grain-receiving facility to process 600 MT of grain an hour.
- Renovated the administration building, passenger terminal, customs hall, and electrical substations.
- Rebuilt three major bridges—Khazir, Tikrit and Al Mat bridges—critical to moving people and commercial products throughout the country.
- Rebuilt a substantial portion of the Iraqi Republican Railway line connecting Basrah with the port of Umm Qasr including physical track construction, installing culverts, and repairing gatehouses. The remainder of the work has been handed over to the Ministry of Transportation (MOT). This work allows shipments of bulk cargo from the port to Baghdad and throughout the country.

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

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FY 2003-2006*			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
Reconstruction USAID/ANE		Subtotal: \$3,989,358,919	
Abt Associates	Health	Countrywide	\$23,031,886
AFCAP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$91,500,000
America's Development Foundation	Civil Society	Countrywide	\$42,880,157
Army Corps of Eng.	Architecture and Engineering Services	Countrywide	\$38,086,393
BearingPoint	Economic Governance	Countrywide	\$79,583,885
BearingPoint	Economic Governance II	Countrywide	\$103,500,000
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	\$1,317,911,678
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	\$249,200,000
DAI	Marshlands	South	\$4,000,000
DAI	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$101,352,912
Futures Group	Health	Countrywide	\$30,000
Logenix	Health	North/Central	\$108,506
Louis Berger	Vocational Education	Countrywide	\$30,016,115
Louis Berger	Private Sector Development II	Countrywide	\$95,000,000
MACRO Int'l.	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Partnership for Child Healthcare	Health	Countrywide	\$2,000,000

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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: \$183,506,209
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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FY 2003-2006			
Implementing Partner	Sector	Regions	Obligation
IMC	Health, IDP Assistance, Food Security, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Capacity Building	Countrywide	\$35,332,887
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: \$418,587,768
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			\$5,017,023,896

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