

# IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION WEEKLY UPDATE

**September 8, 2004**

*This report highlights overall accomplishments and weekly activities from USAID's reconstruction efforts in Iraq. For more information on USAID's programs in Iraq please visit [www.usaid.gov/iraq](http://www.usaid.gov/iraq).*

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*USAID assists Iraqis in reconstructing their country by working with Iraq's Interim Government. Programs are implemented in coordination with the United Nations, country partners, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector partners. The USAID mission in Iraq carries out programs in education, health care, food security, infrastructure reconstruction, airport management, economic growth, community development, democracy and governance, and transition initiatives.*



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Photo: Train on track linking the port of Umm Qasr with a major junction in Al Basrah Governorate.

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# Electricity

*Restoring electricity to homes, public facilities and businesses is critical to the re-establishment of all facets of Iraqi society and is required for sustainable economic growth. Decades of operation without regular maintenance have severely delayed dependable power delivery in Iraq.*

## Highlights this Week:

- Under the Iraq Infrastructure Reconstruction Program, USAID is working with the Ministries of Oil and Electricity to implement a “fast track” project to utilize a natural gas field for the development of a combustion gas turbine (CGT) power plant. Operating the plant on natural gas fuel rather than on liquid fossil fuels allows the Iraqi Government to sell more oil on the open market, which substantially enhances economic development. Natural gas is also a cleaner-burning fuel, which benefits the environment, reduces pollution, and improves public health. The Ministry of Oil has designated several natural gas locations, which include wells that have already been drilled and tested, as suitable for this project.
- The installation of a new heat exchanger system at a Basrah Governorate power plant is complete. The plant’s two generators have the potential to produce a total of 48 MW, but have only been producing 20-24 MW due to lack of maintenance and inoperative equipment. The new system will extend the life of the generators as well as increase the output of each by up to 6-10 MW.



*Pollutants from a crude oil fired power plant; USAID is initiating a new project to develop a power plant which will utilize natural gas—a cleaner burning fuel*

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- Generated a peak of 4,518 MW on October 6, exceeding the capacity generated before the conflict. This was the first major milestone in Iraq’s electrical system reconstruction.
- In summer 2004, after months of power reduction for generation unit maintenance, generation began steadily increasing.
- Repairing thermal units, replacing turbines, rehabilitating the power distribution network, and installing and restoring generators.
- USAID has added 580 MW of capacity through maintenance and rehabilitation work, and also repaired a 400 KV transmission line.
- USAID and the Ministry of Electricity are working to add 1,980 MW to the national grid by December 2005 through maintenance, rehabilitation, and new generation projects.
- Most recently, USAID has initiated a project to rehabilitate 13 existing substations and construct 24 new substations in Baghdad. These 37 substations will improve the distribution and reliability of electricity for more than two million Baghdad residents.
- USAID has also begun an operations and maintenance program to improve the output and reliability of 114 power plant units at 19 thermal and combustion gas turbine generation sites throughout Iraq.



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# Water and Sanitation

*Due to years of neglect, electricity shortages and post-war looting, Iraq's major water and sewage treatment facilities are operating significantly below their full capacity. Water meant for consumption is pumped through the system largely untreated while raw waste flows untreated directly into city streets, rivers or marshlands. Many rural communities are not connected to main water or sewer lines, have no access to potable water and suffer from health problems related to poor sewage disposal. USAID's goal is to improve the efficiency and reliability of existing water and wastewater treatment facilities, especially those in the south where water quantity and quality are particularly low. An anticipated 11.8 million Iraqis will benefit from USAID's \$600 million in water and sanitation projects.*

## Highlights this Week:

- USAID has begun work on a sewage system rehabilitation project in Baghdad. This new project was recently approved, and will improve the wastewater collection and distribution services in a district of Baghdad that has many inoperable pumping stations, poorly functioning sewers, and clogged or collapsed pipes. Under the new project, USAID will clean, repair, rehabilitate, and construct new sections of the sewage collection system in this Baghdad district as required to eliminate sewage pooling in streets, markets, and homes. This will allow sewage to flow to a local wastewater treatment plant for treatment.
- USAID is beginning work on a new rural water initiative that will bring water to rural communities with populations of 1,000 to 5,000. This new project, which falls under USAID's Iraq Infrastructure Reconstruction Program, will install approximately 150 wells in 300 rural communities. The design of the systems will vary according to the source of water locally as well as the size of the community. However, several standard designs for varying sizes of communities have been developed to reduce design costs.



*Draining work to rehabilitate a Baghdad sewage system*

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- **Nationwide:** Repaired various lift stations and treatment units,
- **Baghdad:** Expanding one water treatment plant to increase capacity by flow by more than 50 million gallons per day and rehabilitating two sewage treatment plants.
  - ◇ A major wastewater treatment plant in Baghdad began operating on May 19, 2004; this is the first major plant in the country to operate in over 12 years.
  - ◇ The sewage treatment system, barely functioning for years before the conflict, will be restored to almost 100-percent capacity, serving 80 percent of Baghdad's population.
  - ◇ Standby generators are being installed at 41 Baghdad water facilities.
- **South:** Rehabilitating the Sweet Water Canal system, including repairing breaches, cleaning the main reservoir, and refurbishing 14 water treatment plants around Basrah.
  - ◇ Treated water production at the Sweet Water Canal will increase 100 percent, serving almost 2.1 million.
- **South Central:** Rehabilitating two water plants and four sewage plants.
  - ◇ Sewage plants in An Najaf, Al Qadisiyah, Karbala', and Babil Governorates will serve 440,000.
  - ◇ Water treatment in Najaf and Babil will serve residents and visitors at Iraq's holiest shrines.
- **North:** Rehabilitating two water plants and one sewage plant near Mosul and Kirkuk.



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## Airports

*International and domestic airports constitute an important set of links both within Iraq and between Iraq and the rest of the world. Whether receiving humanitarian supplies, freight, or personnel, or to ensure smooth airfreight and passenger service, it is important for both operational and symbolic reasons that airports within Iraq be restored to service quickly.*



*Baghdad International Airport has been refurbished and repaired with assistance from USAID.*

*Photo: Thomas Hartwell*

### Major Accomplishments to Date

- Flights have been arriving and departing Baghdad International Airport since July 2003. BIAP is processing an average of 45 non-military arrivals and departures daily.
- Completed emergency infrastructure work at BIAP for civil air operations, including repairing Terminal C and administration offices and installing VSAT communications systems and 6.5 megawatt power generators.
- Completed work to prepare Al Basrah International Airport for commercial operations, including installing VSAT and radio communications; runway, taxiway, and apron striping; and installing baggage x-ray units and a perimeter fence.

## Seaports

*Effective port operations will allow food and other humanitarian and reconstruction materials and personnel to be delivered smoothly and efficiently. Transportation rehabilitation is the first step in providing assistance and restarting economic growth, allowing for imports, exports, and the transfer of people—helping to reconnect Iraq to the world.*



*A ship unloads at Umm Qasr grain-receiving facility.*  
*Photo: USAID*

### Major Accomplishments to Date

- USAID's \$45 million programs to rehabilitate and improve management at the port were completed in June 2004.
- Port reopened to commercial traffic on June 17 2003; completed first passenger vessel test July 16.
- Up to 50 ships offload cargo at the port every month.
- Completed dredging to open all 21 berths to deep-draft ships; maintenance dredging is ongoing.
- 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



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## Bridges and Roads

*Functional ground transportation, including railroads and bridges, is essential for enabling humanitarian assistance and is a requirement for Iraq's economic well-being.*



*Left: One of three major bridges repaired by USAID during construction. The work on the bridge is now complete. The project included the installation of a temporary bridges and the reconstruction of the failed spans.*

### Major Accomplishments to Date

- Completed 36 detailed bridge assessments and demolished irreparable sections in preparation for the rehabilitation of three major bridges in Iraq. Two bridges have already been repaired and reopened while the last is set for completion in September.
- Repaired a floating bridge over the Tigris River improving traffic in the region for 50,000 travelers a day.
- Completed an assessment of over one hundred 1,100 km lengths of track and associated facilities throughout the country to identify priority projects.
- Constructing 72 kilometers of new track and facilities between the Port of Umm Qasr and Shuaiba Junction, located west of Basrah.

## Telecommunications

*Before the conflict, 1.2 million Iraqis subscribed to landline telephone service, and much of Iraq's telecommunication network was centralized in Baghdad. A large part of the network's switching component was damaged during the conflict and service was disrupted. As part of USAID's effort to restore critical infrastructure, USAID is working with the Iraqi Telecommunications and Postal Commission (ITPC) to restore the nation's fiber optic network, repair the phone switching system in Baghdad and restore international telecommunications capability.*



*Workers run cables to the new switching station. USAID partner Bechtel has worked with the Iraqi Telephone and Postal Company to restore landline telephone service and provide a gateway for international telephone service.*

### Major Accomplishments to Date

- Audited more than 1,200 km of the fiber optic backbone network and performed emergency repairs, reconnecting 20 cities and 70% of the population.
- Reconstituted Baghdad area phone service by installing switches with 240,000 lines at 12 sites.
- Installed 13 new switches, and fully integrated them with the 14 existing switches.
- Reactivated more than 209,000 subscriber lines.
- Installed a satellite gateway system at Baghdad's largest telecom exchange and restored international service.
- Trained ITPC engineers and technicians in the operation and maintenance of the satellite gateway system and the new switches.



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# Education

*Quality education contributes to equality, stability, economic growth, and improved well-being of Iraqi families. For Iraq to prosper, student enrollment, retention, and quality of education in the school system are critical. Working closely with Iraqis and the Ministry of Education (MOE), USAID's goals are to increase enrollment and improve the quality of primary and secondary education, ensure that classrooms have sufficient materials, facilitate community involvement, train teachers, implement accelerated learning programs, and establish partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi colleges and universities.*

## Highlights this Week:

- Twenty-two Iraqi university presidents have returned from a week-long conference in Amman, Jordan on Iraq's higher education system. For most of the Iraqi university presidents, it was their first trip to visit academic institutions outside of Iraq in over a decade. Working sessions at the conference were led by American and Jordanian experts and included updates on technology in administration and instruction as well as strategic planning for the future revitalization of higher education.
- From August 15-19, more than 100 faculty members from six Iraqi colleges of agriculture participated in a professional workshop in Amman, Jordan hosted by a Jordanian university and supported by USAID. Workshop activities included presentations from American and Jordanian university faculty on the development of agricultural higher education as well as discussion sessions for Iraqi and international faculty on teaching, research, and extension.
- More than 60 law school faculty, including 4 deans, participated in the first of a series of seminars on rule of law in northern Iraq this week. The seminar focused on the topic of legal ethics and how it relates to building a society founded upon the principle of rule of law. Each of the three days focused on a different sector of the legal profession, including ethics in law, in the judiciary, and in legal education. The event marked the first visit for deans from central and southern Iraqi law colleges to this northern Iraqi university; nearly 30 law faculty from central and southern Iraq attended. The workshop was hosted by an Iraqi university college of law and supported by USAID's Higher Education and Development (HEAD) Program for Iraq.

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- **Facilities**
  - ◇ Awarded 627 grants worth more than \$6 million to rehabilitate schools and equip Directorates General.
  - ◇ Rehabilitated 2,405 schools countrywide.
- **Supplies**
  - ◇ Distributed desks, chairs, cabinets, chalkboards, and kits for primary and secondary schools countrywide.
  - ◇ Printed and distributed 8.7 million revised math and science textbooks to grades 1-12 by mid-February 2004.
- **Institutional Strengthening:**
  - ◇ Completed a major initiative that trained nearly 33,000 secondary school teachers and administrators, including 860 master trainers, nationwide.
  - ◇ Conducted a pilot accelerated learning program in five Iraqi cities to allow out-of-school children to complete two school years in one year. More than 550 students participated.
  - ◇ Assisted the Ministry in establishing official baseline education data for Iraq.
- **Higher Education:**
  - ◇ Awarded five grants worth \$20.7 million to create partnerships between U.S. and Iraqi universities. Through these partnerships, Iraqi universities are rebuilding infrastructure; re-equipping university facilities; participating in international conferences; attending workshops and refresher courses; and reforming curriculum.



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# Health

*Health conditions in Iraq deteriorated substantially under Saddam Hussein due to health policy priorities and budgetary allocations that did not reflect the burden of disease. During the 1990s funds available for health were reduced by up to 90 percent. By 2003 health in Iraq was among the poorest in the region, with almost a third of the children in southern and central Iraq suffering from malnutrition. Low breastfeeding rates and birth weights, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, high fertility rates, anemia, and lack of care for childhood diseases, pregnancy, and delivery contributed to high infant, child, and maternal mortality rates. Malaria, cholera, and leishmaniasis are other health problems which affect certain parts of Iraq.*

## Highlights this Week:

- More than 350 representatives from the Ministries of Health and Higher Education participated in a national conference organized by the Ministry of Health (MOH) on August 30 and 31. The conference reviewed the current health situation in Iraq and future strategies for health reform. Conference participants spent much of their time in working group sessions, formulating strategic plans to improve care delivery. Much of the discussion was based on a strategy titled *Vision for the Iraq Health System* prepared as part of USAID's Iraq Health Systems Strengthening (IHSS) Program.



Participants at the Ministry of Health national conference

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- Vaccinated over 3 million children under five and 700,000 pregnant women with vaccination campaigns that included monthly immunization days.
- Provided supplementary doses of vitamin A for more than 600,000 children under two and 1.5 million lactating mothers.
- Provided iron folate supplements for over 1.6 million women of childbearing age.
- Screened more than 1.3 million children under five for malnutrition.
- Distributed high protein biscuits to more than 450,000 children and 200,000 pregnant and nursing mothers.
- Provided potable water for 400,000 persons each day in Basrah city and 170,000 persons in Kirkuk and Mosul.
- Provided skills training for 2,500 primary health care providers and 700 physicians.
- Trained 2,000 health educators, teachers, religious leaders and youth to mobilize communities on hygiene, diarrhea, breastfeeding, nutrition and immunization issues.
- Disseminated information on essential health messages to families.
- Renovated 110 primary health care centers.
- Procured 600 medical equipment kits for primary health care centers; 200 kits have been delivered.
- Provided vaccines and cold chain equipment to selected health centers.
- Developed a national plan for the fortification of wheat flour with iron and folic acid.



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# Economic Governance

*Sound economic governance is essential for any country maintaining or developing a modern, market-oriented economy. USAID supports sustainable economic reforms in Iraq including examining and reforming laws, regulations, and institutions and providing a framework for private sector trade, commerce, and investment. The reforms will strengthen the Central Bank and the key Ministries of Finance, Trade, Commerce and Industry—among others. Substantial efforts are also expected for strengthening the regulatory framework and economic governance of telecommunications, power and other utilities.*



Ministry of Finance entering data into the FMIS

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- 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 on accounting, budgeting and lending activities at Iraq's commercial banks.
- Improved statistical analysis, monetary policymaking, and bank supervision procedures at Iraq's Central Bank.
- Provided technical assistance for CPA's \$21 million microcredit program.
- Provided technical assistance for the Oil for Food transition to prepare Iraqi ministries to assume responsibility for OFF contracts.
- Evaluated and updated commercial laws on private sector and foreign investment.
- Assisted in developing the reconstruction levy in collaboration with the CPA and the UK Customs Service; this levy imposes a five percent tariff on imports to Iraq.
- Developed a government-wide IT strategy to support the automation of planning, budgeting and reporting processes across ministries.
- Provided technical assistance as well as information on contracting opportunities for Iraqi businesses through business centers.
- Provided technical support for the re-opening of the Iraq Stock Exchange after it was closed down for more than 15 months; 3.6 billion Iraqi dinars (\$2.4 million USD) in shares were traded in the first day.



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# Agriculture

*Agriculture has declined as a result of years of repressive government policies and conflicts. Reduced farm productivity cannot provide a dependable supply of food for cities and income for the rural population. Over half of Iraq's total food requirements are imported, and a large part of the population is dependent on government-financed food rations for survival. To rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure, increase productivity, and restore services, USAID is working in conjunction with Iraqi ministries, the private sector, and higher education institutions to revitalize agricultural production, stimulate income and employment generation, nurture rural initiatives, and rehabilitate the natural resource base.*

## Highlights this Week:

- The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and USAID's Agriculture Reconstruction and Development Program for Iraq (ARDI) are working together to develop a wheat production campaign. The campaign aims to replace a portion of imports with more efficient domestic production. A second goal is to increase employment and incomes for farmers throughout Iraq.
- The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is developing strategies to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in Iraq. An investment in research is needed to support a significant increase in production. The MOA will implement this program with technical assistance from USAID.
- The Ministry of Agriculture is expanding its extension services program to 36 villages throughout Sulaymaniyah Governorate following a successful pilot extension program conducted in two villages in late spring, 2004.
- USAID will re-equip three agricultural extension centers in northern Iraq. These centers are used to train farmers in agricultural techniques and technologies to improve crop productivity. The centers currently employ 24 extension agents who train about 400 individuals in the field each year. Extension agents work in the areas of plant protection, soils, agronomy and animal resources. The centers will use the new equipment to conduct their duties and provide programs to support the agricultural development of the region.



Wheat field in central Iraq

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- **Summer and Winter Crop Technology Demonstrations:** These demonstrations are introducing farmers to new technologies and techniques through extension field days.
- **Animal Health:** Several veterinary clinics in Kirkuk, Fallujah, and other cities are being renovated and a grant has been made for dipping tanks to improve sheep health and wool.
- **Technology Support:** The Ministry of Agriculture and a major university's schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Science have been awarded grants to furnish and equip computer centers, improving research capabilities and consulting capacity.
- **Date Palm Propagation:** In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, 40,000 elite date palm off-shoots are being used to establish mother orchards in 13 governorates as part of a multiplication program and the establishment of a national register of elite varieties.
- **Agriculture Sector Transition Plan:** This plan, completed in mid-April, addresses the short-term recovery of agricultural infrastructure as well as medium and long-term implementation of policies to develop a market-based agricultural economy.



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## Marshlands

*In the 1990s, Iraq's marshlands—one of the world's largest wetland ecosystems—were destroyed. Marshes were drained, biodiversity was compromised, and the local population was displaced. USAID's \$4 million initiative works with local residents in support of marshland restoration and the social and economic development of marsh communities.*

### Highlights this Week:

- Assistance for Iraq's marsh dwellers continues through USAID's Iraq Marshland Restoration Program. This program is coordinated with the Ministry of Water Resources and Iraqi and international organizations to improve marshland areas in southern Iraq.
  - ◊ A marshlands agriculture team is continuing visits to the summer crop demonstrations of sorghum established on 42.5 hectares of land in Basrah, Dhi Qar, and Maysan Governorates. Recent visits showed exceptional plant growth of over 75 cm.
  - ◊ Fifteen new sites have been identified for new alfalfa demonstration plots in Maysan and Dhi Qar Governorates.
  - ◊ A recent assessment by the Marshlands program showed that the body condition and milk content of cows improved significantly when they were fed alfalfa grown in the first planting.

### Major Accomplishments to Date

- Marshland restoration activities have included surveys, pilot sites, flow and marsh hydrology modeling, and infrastructure needs assessments.
- Produced a technical assessment in June 2003 in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and the a major university.
- Implementing a strategy for marsh restoration, which includes ecosystem monitoring, wetland reconstruction, hydrologic and hydraulic modeling, agribusiness, fishing and aquaculture, livestock and dairy production, and primary healthcare.
- Improving capacity through laboratory and GIS development, study tours, training, and formulation of a strategy for international donor assistance and participation.

## Food Security

*As part of the U.S. Government's assistance plan, USAID played a leading role in helping to avert a humanitarian crisis in Iraq by providing assistance to the United Nations' World Food Program through USAID's Office of Food for Peace. Having averted a food crisis immediately following the conflict, USAID advisors continue to assist with the management and distribution of food rations for all Iraqi citizens—an important task considering that before the war 60 percent of Iraqis were dependent on monthly food rations as their major source of food, and more than 80 percent were food insecure without the ration.*

*Below: A truck delivers food aid in Southern Iraq shortly after the 2003 conflict.*



### Major Accomplishments to Date

- 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.
- Providing support to the Ministry of Trade for ongoing PDS operations. Currently, more than 480,000 metric tons of food is being delivered each month.
- 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.



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# Local Governance

*After years of tyranny, Iraqis are laying the foundations on which a democratic national government can rest. Effective local governance is vital, as it encourages citizen participation, fosters dialogue and efficiently delivers essential services. USAID's Local Governance objectives include: promoting diverse and representative citizen participation in provincial, municipal and local councils; strengthening the management skills of city and provincial administrations, local interim representative bodies, and civic institutions to improve the delivery of essential services; promoting effective advocacy and participation of civil society organizations; enhancing leadership skills; and serving as a recruiting tool for future leaders.*

## Highlights this Week:

- Two drip irrigation systems were installed in Qadisiyah Governorate through the collaborative efforts of Al Qadisiyah local government agriculture staff, representatives from a farmer's association, and Local Governance Program (LGP) staff. This is a collaborative effort between USAID's LGP and the Agriculture Program for Iraq (ARDI). LGP is providing technical advisors and ARDI is funding the program with a \$3,500 grant.
- On August 24, the replacement of a water distribution system was completed in a low-income area in Al Qadisiyah. The project has helped provide potable water to more than 700 homes in the area.
- Local government officials have initiated eight community development projects in Babil. The new projects include: the construction of a canal and a potable water line extension; the rehabilitation and construction of soccer fields and playgrounds; and street light installation.
- A regional training program is being prepared for the staff of Treasury and Board of Supreme Audit (BSA) offices in southern Iraqi governorates. USAID's Local Governance Program (LGP) is now conducting baseline assessments of regional staff members' training and technical assistance needs.
- Eight members of the Babil Governorate Council participated in elections training on August 24. The training was conducted by USAID's Local Governance Program (LGP) to prepare the council to supervise local elections.



Drip irrigation system installation

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- Established regional offices in Al Basrah, Al Hillah, Baghdad, and Mosul with local offices established in 17 out of 18 governorates and operations in all governorates.
- Awarded \$15.5 million in rapid-response grants in the first program year to strengthen the capacity of municipal authorities to deliver core municipal services. The grants were used to restore services in agriculture, education, health, electricity, sanitation, and water. In the second year, a similar grants program worth \$13 million is being implemented.
- Facilitated the establishment or refreshment of 16 governorate councils, 90 district councils, 194 city or sub-district councils, and 445 neighborhood councils.
- Organized and carried out numerous selection processes for governors and mayors, as well as local council elections, throughout Iraq.
- Committed \$2.4 million for the nationwide Civic Education Campaign, which educated Iraqis on democracy and Iraq's political situation. Rehabilitated and refurbished government facilities.
- Supported preparation of 2004 city council budgets in Baghdad, Mosul, Al Hillah, Babil, and An Najaf.
- More than 23,500 democracy dialogues have been conducted to date.
- Supporting a series of National Agenda Dialogue Conferences, which engage stakeholders such as academics, journalists, women, tribal leaders, and local government officials in discussions on their roles in Iraq's democracy.



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# Community Action Program

*USAID is meeting critical community needs and fostering citizen involvement through the Community Action Program (CAP) which works at the grassroots level in rural and urban communities nationwide to promote democracy and prevent and mitigate conflict by empowering people across gender, ethnic, and religious lines. Working directly through partner NGOs with communities and in consultation with local government representatives, USAID is creating representative, participatory community groups to identify critical priorities and implement programs to address those needs.*

## Highlights this week:

- USAID's Community Action Program (CAP) is providing training and mentoring opportunities for local staff members to ensure their full integration into the planning and management of the program. Iraqis are now acting as the program coordinators, increasing its legitimacy and facilitating collaboration with local communities. This exercise will be monitored closely by the project officers to ensure that it will deal comprehensively with improving skills and preparing local staff to shoulder greater responsibilities in the near future.
- The heads of fourteen community action groups in Al Basrah Governorate have come together to organize summer camps for school children and youth. As a first step, 30 volunteers from a local NGO are being trained to support this project. The project is being implemented in 14 schools. The camps will last three weeks and benefit approximately 2,100 youth and school children.

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- USAID has committed over \$92 million to 1,966 projects while Iraqi communities have committed more than 25% of total funding. CAP has established over 670 community associations in 17 governorates. Five U.S. NGOs each concentrate on a region: north, Baghdad, southwest central, southeast central, and south.
  - ◇ The northern program focuses on the conflict prone areas of the Sunni Triangle, Mosul, Kirkuk and the Iran-Iraq border. The partner NGO has completed 271 projects with over \$11 million in total project commitments including establishing a youth center in Hawija, improving the Tikrit water supply, and developing income generation projects in the north.
  - ◇ In the southwest central region, the partner NGO has established a strong presence in the Shi'i holy cities of Najaf and Karbala, as well as Hillah through active community associations. A strong emphasis on critical infrastructure needs has provided these communities with sewage and water services, improved schools, and repaired vital social infrastructure. They have completed 219 projects and have over \$13.5 million in project commitments.
  - ◇ Income generation is an important emphasis in the Baghdad program where 289 projects have been completed through community action groups. A marketplace for over 700 vendors is being constructed, and crews are cleaning up medical waste dumps and educating medical personnel on proper disposal methods. Total project commitments are \$16.2 million.
  - ◇ In the southeast central region, 125 projects are complete with a total of \$13.7 million in commitments. In the Shi'i heartland, these projects address needs resulting from decades of government neglect and focus on water, sewerage, community clean-up, and school rehabilitation.
  - ◇ The southern program has completed 378 projects through 138 community action groups which average 40% women's participation. Projects have focused primarily on immediate community needs such as sewage clean up, water treatment and distribution, public health, and girls' access to education. Total project commitments are \$15.9 million.



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# Transition Initiatives

*USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) supports critical actions that build and sustain Iraqi confidence in the transition to a participatory, stable, and democratic country. OTI identifies and fills crucial gaps in U.S. government assistance efforts and increases Iraqi support for the transition by providing quick-dispensing, high-impact grants. OTI's fast-paced assistance meets critical needs—providing short-term employment, restoring basic government and community services, increasing Iraqi access to information and communication, and encouraging protection of human rights.*

## Highlights this Week:

- A USAID Iraq Transition Initiative (ITI) grant for \$5,000 was made to build the capacity of a network of NGOs and emerging organizations. The ITI grant covered the printing and distribution of a booklet, *How to Establish a Nongovernmental Organization*.
- An independent NGO in northern Iraq has received computers and office equipment to provide professional development training to public officials. The NGO will provide executive education for senior government officials and technical training for managers. The \$51,500 grant from ITI will provide office equipment and furniture.
- A youth organization recently held an art festival with the assistance of a grant from ITI. An ITI grant for \$14,000 provided the materials and logistical support necessary to hold the festival.
- A women's organization in a central Iraqi city is receiving a grant from ITI to create a safe place for women to gather. The ITI grant for \$99,990 will renovate a building where the center will be located and allow the group to begin operations.
- Small and medium-sized businesses in northern Iraq now have access to a newly renovated and outfitted business support center through support from USAID. This non-profit center provides business consulting, incubator services and financing. An Iraq Transition Initiative grant for \$75,000 renovated the building where the center is located and provided office equipment and furniture.



*Teacher and student during an art workshop supported by USAID*

## Major Accomplishments to Date

- Awarded more than 1,600 small grants totaling more than \$121.6 million for quick impact activities that support good governance, civil society, conflict management and mitigation, human rights and transitional justice.
- Supporting initiatives crucial to the democratic transition, including civic education, civil society and media development, increased women's participation, conflict mitigation and transitional justice. Groups targeted for assistance include women's and youth groups, professional associations and human rights organizations.
- 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.
- Funded over 60 grants totaling \$3 million that focus on women's issues, including supporting the establishment of 14 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.



# USAID

United States Agency for International Development  
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# Financial Summary

<i>FY 2003-2004*</i>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>RECONSTRUCTION</b>			
<b>USAID/ANE.....</b>			<b>Subtotal: \$3,471,492,418</b>
Abt Associates	Health	Countrywide	\$22,624,704
AFCAP	Logistics	Countrywide	\$91,500,000
Army Corps of Engineers	Architecture and Engineering services	Countrywide	\$22,000,000
BearingPoint	Economic Governance	Countrywide	\$79,583,885
BearingPoint	Economic Governance II	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
Bechtel National	Airports, buildings, emergency communications, power, railroads, roads and bridges, Umm Qasr seaport, water and sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,029,833,259
Bechtel National	Infrastructure II: Airports, buildings, emergency communications, power, railroads, roads and bridges, Umm Qasr seaport, water and sanitation, Basra Hospital	Countrywide	\$1,443,359,782
Community Action Program	Development in impoverished communities	Countrywide	\$120,080,000
DAI	Marshlands	Dhi Qar Al Basrah Maysan	\$4,000,000
DAI	Agriculture	Countrywide	\$9,352,912
Fed Source	Personnel Support	Countrywide	\$163,572
IRG	Reconstruction Support	Countrywide	\$51,698,152
RTI	Local Governance	Countrywide	\$236,911,000
America's Development Foundation	Civil Society	Countrywide	\$42,880,157
CAII	Education	Countrywide	\$56,503,000
CAII II	Education II	Countrywide	\$51,809,000
CEPPS	Education Activities in Support of Electoral Processes	Countrywide	\$18,725,000
CEPPS	Iraq Governing Council	Countrywide	\$675,000
CEPPS	Transitional Government	Countrywide	\$20,700,000
UNICEF	Health, Water, and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$36,700,000
UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$19,600,000
UNESCO	Textbook Printing and Distribution: Math and Science	Countrywide	\$10,000,000



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*FY 2003-2004\**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
WHO	Strengthen Health System	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
SSA	Port Management	Umm Qasr	\$14,318,985
SkyLink	Airport Management	Baghdad Al Basrah Mosul	\$27,200,000
MSI	Monitoring and Evaluation	Countrywide	\$5,038,772
University Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Research Foundation of the State University of New York/Stony Brook and the Universities of Chicago, Boston, and Oxford</li> <li>• The Human Rights Institute, DePaul University College of Law, and Italy's International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences</li> <li>• University of Hawaii, the International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, University of Jordan and the American University in Beirut</li> <li>• Jackson State University, Tougaloo College, Alcorn State University, Mississippi Valley State University, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Benetech, US-Iraq Business Resources</li> <li>• University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, Cameron University, and Langston University</li> </ul>	Various universities countrywide	\$20,730,000
Yankee Group	Telecoms Planning	Countrywide	\$58,150
VEGA	Business Skills Training	Countrywide	\$4,800,000
UNDP	Trust Fund Contribution	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
World Bank	Trust Fund Contribution	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
<b>EMERGENCY RELIEF</b>			
<b>USAID/DCHA/OFDA.....</b>			<b>\$112,300,477</b>
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$7,389,348
AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$5,309,876
ARC	Capacity building, Disaster support	Al Basrah	\$537,746
The Cuny Center	Research studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
GOAL	Coordination, Nutrition	Al Muthanna'	\$1,507,900
IDA	Health	Countrywide	\$1,318,437
InterAction	Coordination	Kuwait City	\$92,860
IOM	IDP programs	Countrywide	\$6,545,780
Logistics	Commodities and DART support	Countrywide	\$22,553,653
UNICEF	Health, nutrition, water/sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
UN OCHA	Coordination and Information	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
USAID/Jordan	Support for emergency water activities	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics and pre-positioning of food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
IMC	Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water/Sanitation, Capacity building	Countrywide	\$16,252,898



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*FY 2003-2004\**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
IRC	Health, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$7,800,411
Mercy Corps	Health, Non-Food Items, Shelter, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$8,499,786
SCF/US	Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation, NGO Consortium	Countrywide	\$7,957,783
World Vision	Health, Logistics, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$6,793,739
CARE	Quick-impact projects, Water/Sanitation, Health, Blankets	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
<b>USAID/DCHA/FFP.....</b>			<b>\$425,571,000</b>
WFP	Operations	Countrywide	\$45,000,000
WFP	Emerson Trust – 81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$40,337,000
WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 163,820 MT	Countrywide	\$140,234,000
WFP	Regional Purchase – 330,000 MT	Countrywide	\$200,000,000
<b>USAID/DCHA/OTL.....</b>			<b>\$179,100,299</b>
Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$7,042,126
IOM	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$7,087,595
DAI	Iraq Transition Initiative	Countrywide	\$153,974,605
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
<b>TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003/2004 .....</b>			<b>4,188,463,134</b>

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

\*\* For accounting purposes, funding for this activity has been obligated by OFDA under an existing interagency agreement.



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