



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

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



Fact Sheet Nos. 35 Through 44, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 16 - May 30, 2003



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



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

Fact Sheet #35, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 16, 2003

Current Situation (Updated Daily)

Sector Updates

Abuse Prevention

- In Al-Amarah, southern Iraq, the U.S. Government Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)/Abuse Prevention Unit (APU) reported that the judicial system is being rebuilt. Local judges and court staff had taken most of the important documents home to protect them. The DART/APU collected a few logbooks at a prison as samples and will turn them over to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Al Basrah for further investigation.
- The DART/APU organized the translation of an incident report form into Arabic and Kurdish designed to gather and analyze information about human rights abuses. This form will be distributed to local human rights groups and other interested parties, as a tool to assist in documenting abuses.
- Members of the DART/APU, along with a representative of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, visited the main Mosul courthouse to investigate the condition of legal documents and to confirm the extent of looting. Much of the courthouse was looted and damaged and many of the documents were incinerated during the looting.

Capacity-Building

- A May 15 report from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) announced that the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) has become the first national institution in the country to elect post-war leadership. IRCS representatives from 17 branches chose a five-member transitional executive board to lead the society for the next six months.

Education

- According to a May 16 report from the U.N. Office for the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq (UN OHCI), measures have been taken to ensure that students can take their exams on time and not lose a whole school year due to the conflict. UN OHCI is also developing a long-term education strategy that will focus on returning the Iraqi educational system to internationally satisfactory levels.

Food

- On May 15, DART members traveled to Karbala in central Iraq to meet with local officials and gather information. DART members met with World Food Program (WFP) staff and the Ministry of Trade (MOT) silo manager to discuss the overall food needs in the Karbala area, confirm a positive WFP assessment of Public Distribution System (PDS), observe initial arrivals of WFP rice deliveries, and assess wheat grain stocks in the Karbala grain silo. WFP's 10-person national staff is established and operational at the MOT warehouse. Two additional staff, office and communications equipment, and other operational support are due to arrive soon. WFP has assisted MOT in planning initial PDS activities including the release of wheat grain for milling, followed by a flour delivery to beneficiaries beginning on May 17 and a rice distribution to begin in early June.
- The DART reports that with the increased security of Baghdad warehouses, WFP's Baghdad storage capacity is now estimated to be 20,000 metric tons (MT), with an expectation that more will be identified when additional staff arrive this week.
- On May 15, DART members visited the Makhmour (Arbil Governorate) grain silo, with a capacity of more than 100,000 MT together with 60,000-70,000 MT of open storage. The silo has been assessed by WFP and will need some minor repairs to become functional, and larger repairs to be fully operational. The open storage is usable immediately. The surrounding fields of wheat and barley appear robust, and barley has just begun to be harvested.
- WFP reported that the offloading of the 14,000 MT of rice from the M/V Rise in Umm Qasr port was completed on May 15.

Local Governance

- On May 15, British forces formally turned over control of Umm Qasr to a civilian government, the first such handover since the war ended. The handover to a 12-member council came in a small ceremony in the town. The current council is made up of volunteers, including professionals and religious leaders. It was announced that elections would be held May 22 to confirm the people's choice. Some of the current council members will not run for election.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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***Iraq – Humanitarian and Reconstruction
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Fact Sheet #44, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 30, 2003

Current Humanitarian Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- On May 29, the railroad system between Baghdad and Mosul was used for the first time for mail delivery. In order to mitigate international mail delivery issues, negotiations are underway with Jordan and Kuwait to act as surrogates for Iraq.
- The Ministry of Trade (MOT) in Baghdad has announced the details of the June Public Distribution System (PDS) ration, but due to shortages of milk powder, salt, and weaning cereal these items will not be provided in June. The announced ration for June is as follows: wheat flour (9 kg.); rice (3 kg.); pulses (0.5 kg.); vegetable oil (1.25 kg.); sugar (2 kg.); tea (0.2 kg.); infant formula (3.6 kg.); detergent (0.5 kg.); and soap (0.25 kg.).

Northern Iraq

- According to the Coalition Joint Task Force (CJTF), a bumper crop of wheat is expected in the Dahuk, Arbil, and As Sulaymaniyah governorates during this year's harvest. An estimated 1.05 million metric tons (MT) are expected to be harvested, which is an increase from the 720,000 MT harvested in 2002. The U.S. 101st Airborne Division has formed a committee to manage and support the harvest, which is comprised of officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade, Oil, and the Central Bank. The committee issued a letter to the Ministry of Oil requesting the provision of motor oil and gasoline for the 2,500 operating combines to be used in the harvest throughout the northern three governorates.
- The CJTF reported that the PDS distribution is set to begin on or around June 1. First flour and sugar will be distributed in Mosul, followed by other food basket commodities. The second PDS distribution of additional ration items will be made when the World Food Program (WFP) obtains sufficient quantities to undertake a full distribution. All flour distributed through the PDS in June will be from WFP imported stocks. Wheat from Iraqi stocks and the coming harvest will begin being milled in June for the July PDS distribution.
- The MOT made a television announcement that explained the June distribution and addressed the fraudulent list of 40 relief items that was incorrectly reported as being the expected list of ration items to be distributed by WFP in June. The announcement reiterated that the list was not an official or approved list.
- According to members of the USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), the old Iraqi Dinar, (also known as the Swiss Dinar), the currency used in the Kurdish-controlled regions of Iraq, has continued to appreciate against the U.S. Dollar, which has become problematic for the budgets of local families and international agencies. In January, the Dinar reached 18:1 USD, and on May 29, the exchange rates stood at 4.06:1 USD.

Southern Iraq

- The Thor Mariner departed the Umm Qasr port at 0300 hours on May 30 after completing discharge on May 29, and was the first time a ship left Umm Qasr port under darkness. Also on May 30, the M/V Irazu will be completely off-loaded and is expected to depart, and subsequently the Thor Sky is expected to arrive. The Sea Express is scheduled to berth on May 30 but may be delayed because of the arrival of the Thor Sky.
- During a coordination meeting between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Office of the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (UNOHCI), participants were alerted to the presence of several intersections between Al Basrah and An Nasiriyah, and between Al Basrah and Kuwait, where unexploded ordnance (UXO) line the road and medians. UNOHCI warned against leaving the tarmac along these roads.
- UNICEF reported the delivery of 20 pallets of therapeutic milk to the Ministry of Health (MOH) in Al Basrah on May 27, which were distributed by one hospital director to hospital staff as payment-in-kind.

Western Iraq

- According to the CJTF, employees at the Al Qa'im water treatment plant report that the plant is operating at full capacity. All four pumps are operational, but only two are being utilized to meet the demand identified. Each pump produces 2,500 cubic meters of potable water per hour. The water treatment plant supplies water to Sadah, Ubeidi, Akashad, and the super phosphate plant. The employees stated, however, that they only had enough water treatment supplies to treat the water for another 10 to 20 days, after which time the plant would need chlorine from Al Hillah or Hindya and aluminum sulfate from Mosul or Mishraq.

Sector Updates

Displaced Populations

- On May 29, two members of the DART Abuse Prevention Unit (APU) traveled to Kirkuk for a meeting on the internally displaced persons (IDP) situation in northern Iraq. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Qandil, TODAY, MedAir, Mine Awareness Group (MAG), Ministry of Humanitarianism and Cooperation, Kurdish Economic Development Association, Kurdish Children Nest, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Kurdish Human Rights Watch, Counterpart International, and Coalition Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC) representatives from Kirkuk and Arbil attended.
- At the IDP meeting, the U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS) reported that 4,000 families want to return to Kirkuk, and 2,000 families within 90 days. Their primary concern will be shelter. IOM reported they are working with the Norwegian Refugee Council to register the IDPs and have started to train local staff for the registration initiative, which begins on June 2.
- Also at the IDP meeting, CMOC reported that there are 650 people living in the Kirkuk sports stadium: 13 families from As Sulaymaniyah, 38 from Chamchamal, 36 from Kirkuk, 11 from Arbil, 22 from Tikrit, and 3 from Ar Ramadi. CMOC also reported that 90 percent of IDPs in Kirkuk are returnees, and most claim they left their houses on their own initiative. However, MedAir claims returnees from Faluja and Tikrit were intimidated or forced to leave their homes.
- CMOC reported on their quick assessment of Kirkuk town at the May 29 IDP meeting. The assessment determined that more than 3,500 people live in abandoned housing complexes around Kirkuk. IDPs are living in “sustainable yet substandard” conditions.
- Coalition forces have been broadcasting radio messages asking IDPs not to return to Kirkuk until there is a comprehensive plan in place. The radio address explains there are no jobs, houses, or sufficient food or sanitation resources available.

Food

- Once 135,000 MT of wheat in Syria is released, (pending bureaucratic processing), WFP plans to dispatch 60,000 MT to Iraq in bulk, and mill the balance in Syria.
- WFP received word that the budget for purchasing the Iraqi wheat harvest has been approved and that it may be signed by the U.N. Office of the Iraq Program (OIP) on May 30. The budget provides enough funding to allow the MOT to purchase 1.25 million MT of wheat (\$152 million), which includes \$131 million to purchase the wheat at \$105 per MT, with a discount for lower grades received. It also includes \$21 million in WFP's associated costs (transport, milling, direct, and indirect costs). OIP has also approved \$236 million of WFP's budget for the associated costs of milling and distributing the Oil-for-Food (OFF) commodities pursuant to U.N. Security Council Resolution 1472. This budget is commensurate with the tonnage associated with the OFF and as more OFF contracts are re-negotiated, more money will be released to pay for the associated costs. The amount of the harvest to be purchased is slightly lower than the estimated total harvest, due to considerations of loss and commodities kept for livestock or seed.
- The MOT will soon announce the location of approximately 49 purchasing points, where farmers will be provided with a receipt. Once farmers bring the entire amount they plan to sell, MOT will issue a check that will be redeemable at designated Rafadeen or Rashid banks in each governorate.

Humanitarian Demining

- According to the Office of the Coalition Provisional Authority (OCPA), humanitarian de-mining operations are continuing in southern and central Iraq, and during the past five days, RONCO Consulting Corporation has removed 206 anti-personnel and anti-tank mines from a single minefield. According to UNOHCI, there are now between 10-15 mine action coordination teams in Al Basrah carrying out the identification, marking, and transportation of UXO to be destroyed. A number of organizations including UNICEF, MAG, Save the Children, War Child, UNOPS, and local groups continue mine action activities such as mine education, training volunteers, and mine clearance. UNOHCI reported that between May 1 and 21, these organizations have permanently marked 16 minefields covering 11 villages, in an area of 1,323,790 square miles in Dahuk, As Sulaymaniyah, and Arbil Governorates.

Current Reconstruction Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- OCPA reported on May 29 that 16 of 36 communications facilities in Baghdad are damaged, and 11 are critical to establishing landline communications.
- OCPA public service announcements have been released in Baghdad asking citizens not to fire on any planes flying into Baghdad International Airport.
- According to the CJTF, garbage collection in the central sector of Baghdad is still problematic due to unserviceable trucks, lack of pay for sanitation workers, lack of necessary equipment or the money to rent

equipment, and the unavailability of 14 sanitation trucks which have been commandeered by former sanitation workers.

- OCPA reported that power generation continues to improve; a total of over 3,100 megawatts (MW) was produced nationally and 1,150 MW in Baghdad, which is more than 46 percent of required demand and the highest amount of power delivered to Baghdad since the conflict ended. The majority of the city received power at a rate of 2 hours of power every 6 hours. Power is approaching the goal of 3 hours on and 3 off, with some sections of the city reporting much more than 12 hours of power in the last day. It is estimated that this number will remain relatively constant until the 400 kilovolts (kv) lines are repaired north of Baghdad.

Southern Iraq

- A solid waste cleanup campaign is being coordinated in Al Basrah to rid the city of the piles of garbage and rodents that exist in the streets and to initiate regular solid waste collection services. Coalition authorities and the Al Basrah Municipal Government are assisting in the development of the campaign, which aims to empower the Al Basrah municipality to initiate waste collection services, draw Al Basrah public works employees back to work, inform and equip the sanitation workers, retrieve looted equipment and missing vehicles, and provide training for the proper disposal and solid waste items. Outstanding issues to be resolved include the determination of an appropriate landfill site at the outer limits of the city and security when attempting to reclaim stolen or looted equipment and vehicles. The initial concentration of the cleanup campaign will be on key locations such as markets, hospitals, and hotels.
- USAID's private sector partner, Bechtel, is working to supply replacement of water treatment systems to four generating stations in the Al Basrah region. Without the electrical generation that these plants produce, water service to the people of Iraq will be impaired. These water treatment systems (reverse osmosis systems, potable water, and demineralization systems) are required to support continued plant operations and the supply of electrical energy to the region and the national electrical grid.
- USAID's local governance private sector partner, Research Triangle Institute (RTI), deployed an information technology team to Al Basrah to install existing office equipment, conduct an in-depth needs review of the project office currently under construction, and to prepare for the installation of satellites and other equipment.

Sector Updates

Infrastructure

- The USAID ports technical advisor, Bechtel, OCPA, and the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) are working together on the salvaging of sunken vessels in the Umm Qasr Port area.

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

Emergency Relief

- USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is supporting U.N. and NGO emergency assistance activities through quick-impact projects and internally displaced persons (IDP) support. USAID/OFDA supports projects in the sectors of agriculture, food security, health, logistics, nutrition, shelter, and water and sanitation.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) is providing emergency food commodities through the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) and P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to WFP for distribution to food insecure Iraqis. WFP also received a cash contribution from USAID/FFP for the purchase of commodities in the region.
- USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (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). In addition, USAID/OTI works with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting.
- The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) contributed assistance for the pre-positioning and emergency response activities of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (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.

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 (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved. Revenues from the OFF program provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis through the Public Distribution System. However, widespread corruption by Iraqi officials limited the effectiveness of the OFF program.
- On March 20, 2003, Coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. On May 1, 2003, 42 days after the conflict began, U.S. President George W. Bush announced that 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 and Cyprus, and are working closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel.

Other Donor and International Organization Assistance*

DONOR	US \$ (MILLIONS)	DATE (2003)	ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT
Australia	\$64.9	April 29	U.N. agencies, ICRC, and NGOs
Austria	\$1.1	April 1	UNICEF
Bangladesh	\$2	April 4	Food Assistance
Belgium	\$4.4	April 29	ICRC, UNICEF
Canada	\$74.6	March 26	WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, ICRC, NGOs
China		March 27	Tents
Czech Republic	\$41	May 22	UNHCR, WFP, and assistance for refugees, health, education, and reconstruction activities
Croatia	\$2.8	May 2	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
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
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,185 MILLION

*This compilation was drawn from Department of State tracking of donor government pledged or committed funding. The list may not be comprehensive.

** This total is approximate as the value of donated commodities is not available in some cases.

Public Donation Information

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash donations to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for their activities in the Gulf can be found in the “How Can I Help” section at [www.usaid.gov/iraq].
- USAID encourages cash donations because they: allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- General information on making donations and volunteering can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov/iraq -> “How Can I Help?”
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or 703-276-1914
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “Guide to Appropriate Giving”
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org.

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

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>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,601,793
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$3,775,097
	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
Cooperative Agreements				
	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	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Nutrition	Mosul	
		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
		Health	Mosul	
		Health	Baghdad	
		Nutrition	Baghdad	
		Water/Sanitation, Health IDP Support	Al Basrah 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	
USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	WFP	Operations	Countrywide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$45,633,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,000 MT	Countrywide	\$88,700,000

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
USAID/OTI.....				\$5,442,344
	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
	SAWA	Media	Countrywide	\$400,000
STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$97,700,000
	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	\$8,900,000
	CAII	Education	Countrywide, Al Basrah	\$1,000,000
	UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	UNESCO	Textbook Printing	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$544,077,137
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$580,707,137

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



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Fact Sheet #43, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 29, 2003

Current Humanitarian Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- The Coalition distributed 41,370 family canisters of liquid propane gas and 4,034,000 liters of gasoline to gas stations in Baghdad on May 28. The gasoline supplied is approximately 80 percent of Baghdad's pre-conflict daily usage. A majority of gas stations receive only a one-day supply of gasoline, which they sell by the end of each day in order to avoid theft from station storage tanks overnight.
- Humanitarian flights are using the Baghdad International Airport, but there is limited runway availability. Eight flights arrived on May 28 including the International Committee of the Red Cross, AirServ, and the United Nations (UN).

Northern Iraq

- Elections in Kirkuk culminated on May 28, when a newly installed city council chose a mayor. U.S. military authorities chose the council on May 24, which consists of 30 members, and represents each of the main ethnic groups (Kurds, Turkmen, Assyrians, and Arabs). The council has also elected three assistant mayors: an ethnic Turk, an Assyrian, and a Kurd.

Southern Iraq

- USAID personnel met with Bechtel, its private sector partner for capital construction, the Office of the Coalition Provisional Authority (OCPA) and formerly the Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and UNDP's Turkish representative to discuss the salvaging of the sunken vessels in the Umm Qasr port area. A Turkish salvaging vessel is docked at the port under a pre-conflict UNDP contract for services.

Sector Updates

Abuse Prevention

- The APU met with the Human Rights Committee for former Political Prisoners and Missing Persons in Baghdad on May 27. The committee consists of more than 100 former political prisoners who volunteer their time to input information on former prisoners and missing persons into spreadsheets.
- On May 28, the APU returned to the mass grave near Musiyab, approximately 75 kilometers southwest of Baghdad. The British forensic team "In Force" arrived to conduct scientific assessments of the site. They also trained community volunteers in digging techniques that reduce loss of bones. According to In Force, more than 700 bodies have been disinterred from the site and 230 identified.

Cooperative Agreements

- The DART approved three cooperative agreement implementation plans on May 26: a Mercy Corps plan to repair water and sewage systems at schools in Khaniqeen, and two Save the Children plans to provide essential drugs and supplies to two obstetric and gynecology, and pediatric hospitals in Mosul.

Food

- The total amount of wheat available through World Food Program (WFP) in Iraq is 260,000 metric tons, which is enough wheat flour for the entire June distribution, without using any Iraqi wheat already in storage. Iraqi grain in storage could be used to fill the July public distribution system (PDS).
- According to the Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC) Shipping Cell, the M/V Irazou has completed 75 percent of offloading of 14,700 MT of bagged rice. The M/V Thor Mariner also continues its discharging and has completed 77 percent of its offloading of 14,000 MT of bagged rice.
- On May 28, the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) met with the WFP staff in Al Hillah and An Najaf to discuss the upcoming PDS food distributions in June. WFP staff reported that public announcements on local television stations have indicated that non-registered PDS beneficiaries should go to the registration center in Al Hillah and register for the June PDS ration.

Current Reconstruction Situation (Updated Daily)

Sector Updates

Infrastructure

- Looting of and damage to power lines remains a serious challenge to the restoration of power to all citizens.
- Bechtel has reported the destruction of several substations of the National Grid in the last week. In one case, 17 large transformers were damaged, and an estimated two tons per transformer of copper was cut out and stolen.
- The electrical situation in the south is more stable but not continuous. The closing of the metal “foundry” recently found by Coalition forces where copper is being stolen could allow the flow of power to become more manageable.
- Bechtel and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reviewed the Baghdad-area power plants (South Baghdad, Doura, Taji, Al Qudas, and Moussaib) to find a way to promptly bring as many megawatts to the grid as possible before the beginning of the summer peak. Despite ongoing repairs, a number of factors could still put the power situation for the Baghdad region in jeopardy: (1) the demand in the Baghdad area is in excess of the regional generation and is expected to increase through the summer; (2) many generating facilities around Baghdad are old, lack regular maintenance, and should not be expected to operate with high reliability throughout the summer; (3) the security of the transmission lines used to import power from northern and southern Iraq cannot be readily guaranteed; and (4) much of the generation in the Baghdad area is dependent on natural gas as a fuel and is subject to unavailability caused by low gas pressure in the pipeline network.
- The Coalition reported that there is electricity being provided throughout the Al Qa'im area of Al Anbar governorate. Therefore, only 20 to 25 megawatts can service the entire area between Al Hadithah and Al Qa'im. This supply is sufficient to support most residential activities, but is not enough to support industry in the area. The super phosphate factory in the governorate and its supporting mine at Akashat require 32 megawatts to operate. The Coalition was informed that the Al Hadithah Dam hydroelectric power plant cannot operate at normal capacity due to low water levels in the Euphrates River. To increase the power required to run the plant and mine, the super phosphate plant electrical engineer reported that the Bayji and West Baghdad stations may be capable of providing additional megawatts through the Al Hadithah dam hydro-electric plant.
- USAID and private sector partners Bechtel and Skylink prepared a detailed program and schedule of all necessary actions required on order to reopen and operate Baghdad International Airport (BIAP) for limited civil aviation operations by mid-June. The “BIAP Working Group” of stakeholders will use this USAID-developed plan to manage the project. Key issues are passenger and worker screening, and security; regulatory and legal issues; electricity; and communications.
- Bechtel has found in its evaluation of the Al Fatha highway bridge, located over the Tigris River on Highway 19, that one span of the bridge appears to be destroyed. The bridge also carries a crude oil pipeline, which is reported to have been damaged. This is a very important link in the crude oil flow and a temporary pipeline has been put in place.
- The Bechtel assessment team met with the railway ministry in Baghdad to coordinate priorities for repair efforts to rail lines. At the top of the repair list is a damaged section of track north of Umm Qasr on the only route for rail grain shipments to Al Basrah and Baghdad from the port.

Local Governance

- USAID local governance private sector partner, Research Triangle Institute (RTI), has made secure arrangements for grant project funds and will begin dispersing those funds for grant projects. These include \$20,000 for restoring the al-Ma`qil primary health center and the affiliated regional administrative support center in Al Basrah, which serves 50,000 citizens; and \$100,000 for restoring 20 schools in Umm Qasr that has more than 7,000 students.
- A RTI representative continues to hold neighborhood meetings to explain the concept of forming interim Neighborhood Advisory Council (NACs), assisting communities in forming these councils, and guiding them in appointing members to their respective interim District Advisory Councils that is one tier above the NAC. RTI is also working with local communities to identify appropriate locations for meetings, and arranging for their restoration.
- RTI is working to establish 83 Baghdad NACs within the coming weeks. Representatives from these councils will be selected to move to the next tier of local government, the district. These councils have the potential of organizing community action to address local problems such as neighborhood sanitation, security, improved welfare, health and education. RTI will provide assistance to develop a plan of action and procedures on how to convene successful meetings, how to develop proposals to address community needs, and how to get councils in touch with funding sources and project grants. RTI is also helping to identify community-based organizations such as women's and professional groups.
- In Baghdad, RTI is planning to award grants to furnish meeting halls for the councils.

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

Emergency Relief

- USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is supporting U.N. and NGO emergency assistance activities through quick-impact projects and internally displaced persons (IDP) support. USAID/OFDA supports projects in the sectors of agriculture, food security, health, logistics, nutrition, shelter, and water and sanitation. The DART is providing assistance on policy guidance to the Iraq Ministries of Water, Irrigation and Health in Baghdad. The DART will also collaborate with USAID/Bechtel water and sanitation reconstruction projects, and coordinate with USAID partner U.N. Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) on the capacity building component of the water sector.
- 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/Office of Transition Initiatives (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). In addition, USAID/OTI works with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting.
- The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) contributed assistance for the pre-positioning and emergency response activities of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (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.
- USAID has awarded an additional \$1 million to its local governance private sector partner RTI.

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 (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved. Revenues from the OFF program provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis through the Public Distribution System. However, widespread corruption by Iraqi officials limited the effectiveness of the OFF program.
- On March 20, 2003, Coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. On May 1, 2003, 42 days after the conflict began, U.S. President George W. Bush announced that 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 and Cyprus, and are working closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel.

Other Donor and International Organization Assistance*

DONOR	US \$ (MILLIONS)	DATE (2003)	ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT
Australia	\$64.9	April 29	U.N. agencies, ICRC, and NGOs
Austria	\$1.1	April 1	UNICEF
Bangladesh	\$2	April 4	Food Assistance
Belgium	\$4.4	April 29	ICRC, UNICEF
Canada	\$74.6	March 26	WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, ICRC, NGOs
China		March 27	Tents
Czechoslovakia	\$41	May 22	UNHCR, WFP, and assistance for refugees, health, education, and reconstruction activities
Croatia	\$2.8	May 2	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
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
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,185 MILLION

*This compilation was drawn from Department of State tracking of donor government pledged or committed funding. The list may not be comprehensive.

** This total is approximate as the value of donated commodities is not available in some cases.

Public Donation Information

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash donations to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for their activities in the Gulf can be found in the “How Can I Help” section at [www.usaid.gov/iraq].
- USAID encourages cash donations because they: allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- General information on making donations and volunteering can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov/iraq -> “How Can I Help?”
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or 703-276-1914
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “Guide to Appropriate Giving”
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org.

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

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

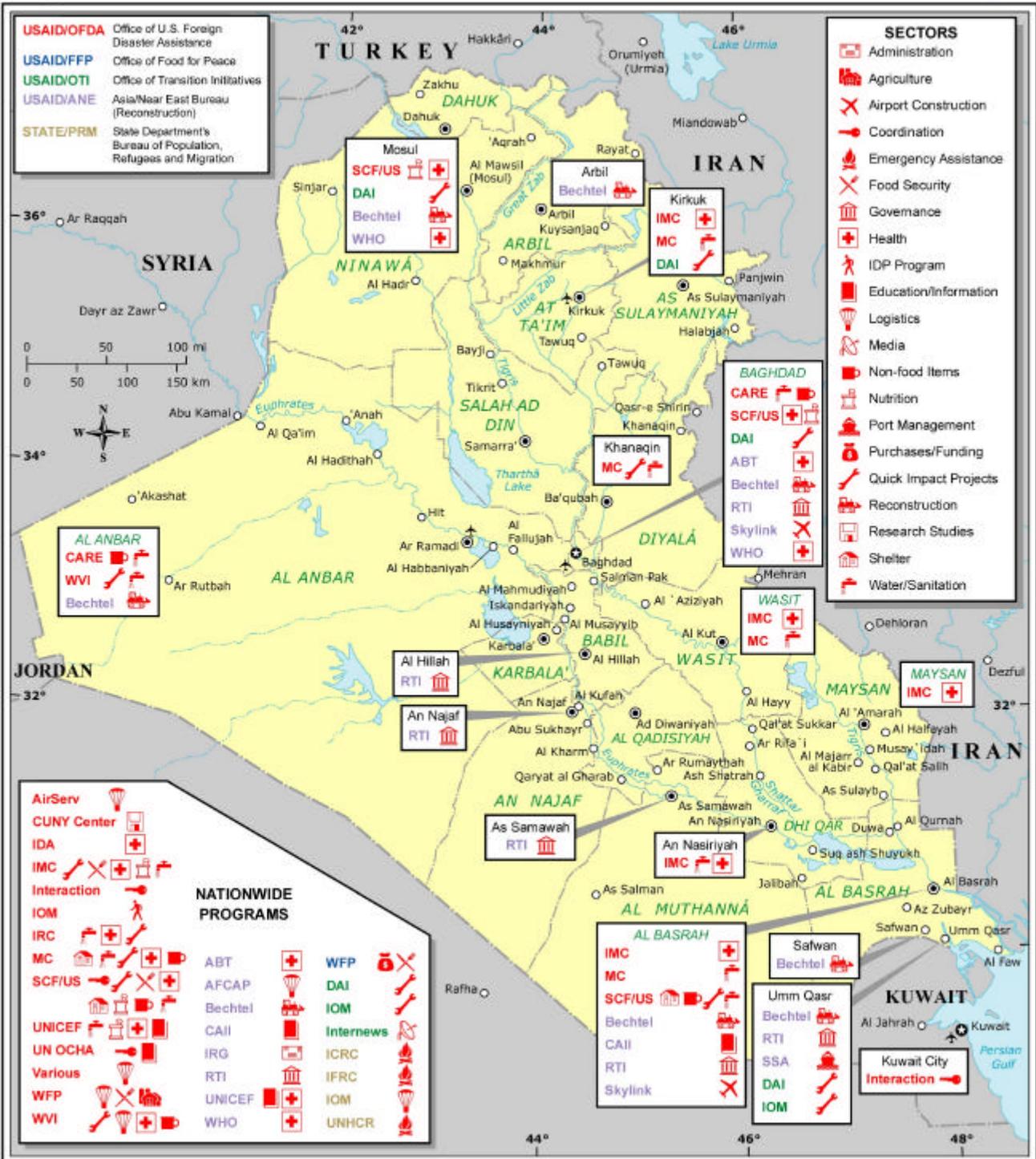
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,601,793
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$3,775,097
	AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$2,151,585
	The Cuny Center	Research studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
	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
Cooperative Agreements				
	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	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Nutrition	Mosul	
		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
		Health	Mosul	
		Health	Baghdad	
		Nutrition	Baghdad	
		Water/Sanitation, Health IDP Support	Al Basrah 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	
USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	WFP	Operations	Countrywide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$45,633,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,000 MT	Countrywide	\$88,700,000

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
USAID/OTI.....				\$5,442,344
	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
	SAWA	Media	Countrywide	\$400,000
STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$97,700,000
	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	\$8,900,000
	CAII	Education	Countrywide, Al Basrah	\$1,000,000
	UNICEF	Health, Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	UNICEF	Education	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	UNESCO	Textbook Printing	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$544,077,137
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$580,707,137

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



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

May 29, 2003
 *Funding Summaries can be obtained from the USAID web site at <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq>



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



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

Fact Sheet #42, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 28, 2003

Current Humanitarian Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- DART members met with the World Food Program (WFP) and the Ministry of Trade (MOT) representatives in Al Hillah on May 26 to discuss the June ration distribution. Currently wheat flour, rice, sugar, tea, and soap are available but there is a current shortage of vegetable oil, pulses, and other commodities. WFP reported that flour is abundantly available on the markets but at prohibitively high prices.
- The Al Hillah silo manager informed DART members that the Al Hillah governor has instituted a new procedure whereby the MOT must request the governor's approval of spare parts expenditures for the silo. This adds five or more days to the spare parts procurement process.
- WFP identified 20,000 metric tons (MT) of additional storage capacity in Baghdad over the weekend, which more than doubles the previously confirmed capacity. However, the storage required in Baghdad is approximately 100,000 MT, leaving a 60,000 MT shortfall.
- On May 26, DART members visited the WFP offices in Karbala to discuss the start of the June public distribution system (PDS). The local MOT ration and registration center, the Grain Board, the monitoring office, and the food store are operational and ready for an early June distribution. WFP staff reported that Karbala's main food warehouse is currently in short supply of vegetable oil, pulses, adult milk, salt, and weaning cereal. A delayed distribution start date of approximately June 7 may be necessary to wait for the delivery of the additional commodities to complete the ration basket.
- Several general shutdowns of the electrical grid occurred during the past several days as a result of too much load being drawn by the city of Karbala. The electricity manager in Karbala attempted to rectify the problem by turning off all of the feeder lines to the cement factory, calcium carbonate factory, two brick factories, and a local dairy in the city, whose load drawn represents roughly 50 megawatts (MW), or one third of the total needs of the city. Approximately 2,000 jobs were affected. In addition, the U.S. military has provided \$3,700 to complete the repairs on six vehicles owned by the electric utility in Karbala.
- Following assessments, International Rescue Committee (IRC) reports there is no public health emergency in Karbala or An Najaf Governorates. Instead, vulnerable groups suffer from preventable, chronic health problems that IRC plans to address through disease surveillance, immunization, and maternal child health initiatives, among others.

Northern Iraq

- Work has begun on the renovation of the Kirkuk Central Fire Department, supported by the USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). The fire department was heavily looted and damaged after the fall of the regime. This project will renovate the facility, replace office furnishings and some equipment, and provide office supplies so that the fire department can begin functioning effectively.
- USAID/OTI is providing a small grant to the Kirkuk Water Testing Facility to furnish various supplies and equipment to enable the facility to resume conducting water quality testing and improve the quality of water in Kirkuk. This facility is the only water-testing site in Kirkuk Governorate, and due to a lack of testing supplies and equipment, all water samples must currently be sent to As Sulaymaniyah for testing.
- The Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA) reported on May 27 that telecommunications workers in the Kirkuk region have threatened to leave their jobs and shut down telephone offices because they have not been paid.
- Following incidents of insecurity in Kirkuk and recent looting of MOT stocks, newly arrived Coalition forces are now guarding WFP's warehouse and its perimeter in order to deter potential looters.

Southern Iraq

- DART members visited Ad Diwaniyah, Qadisiyah Governorate during May 21-22 and learned that basic services, such as electricity, water, health care, and the PDS, have returned to pre-war levels, but remain chronically vulnerable. An immediate humanitarian emergency is not occurring at this time. Continuing problems such as limited staff salaries, lack of essential drugs, and insecurity at the Maternal and Child Hospital, for example, occurred during pre-war times.
- On May 27, the Humanitarian Operations Center (HOC) Engineering Cell met with Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water representatives to review water sample results from Al Basrah Governorate. Water from

the Shatt Al Arab canal is not a suitable source for feed water for the reverse osmosis desalinization (RO) unit's being offered by the Government of Kuwait. However, well water in Umm Qasr is a suitable source. Six of the eight donated RO Units have been unassembled in Kuwait and await transport to sites in Iraq once feed water sources have been identified.

Sector Updates

Abuse Prevention

- On May 20, the Abuse Prevention Unit (APU) visited Domiz, near Dohuk in northern Iraq, to investigate land conflicts stemming from forced "Arabization" process of Saddam Hussein's regime and subsequent attempts by both Kurds and Arabs to reclaim their homes.
- According to U.S. soldiers, approximately 300 demonstrators arrived in Domiz on May 19 to protest the Arab presence in the town.
- On May 24, the APU led the newly arrived British forensic group "In Force" to the mass gravesite near Musayeb, where the local population had been digging since May 12, removing bodies, trying to identify victims, and taking bodies to the town's youth center. A total of 417 bodies have been found, and identification cards have positively identified 117. Thirty to forty volunteers work the day at the gravesite. The forensic group conducted a thorough assessment and believes there are at least four additional trenches in the area that may contain approximately 100 remains each.

Food

- The M/V Katharina arrived in Tartous, Syria last week with 14,000 MT of rice purchased through a \$200 million grant with USAID's Office of Food for Peace. Much of the rice was dispatched to Iraq during the weekend. Similarly, the M/V Thor Mariner arrived in Umm Qasr last week with another 14,000 MT rice purchase that continues to be unloaded.
- On May 26, the World Food Program (WFP) dispatched 21,745 MT of commodities through Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Iran, and Iraq. A total of 360,365 MT have been dispatched through these six corridors.
- WFP has confirmed that the wheat harvest will be purchased from Iraqi farmers at a rate of \$105 per metric ton for the highest-grade product. This function is being set up as a last resort for farmers, who are welcome to seek higher prices, in an effort to stimulate local economic activity.

Infrastructure

- U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) reported that on May 22, Baghdad received 1,000 million liters of water, which is 50 percent of the pre-war level. Baghdad received 707 megawatts of power, which is 36 percent of required demand. CENTCOM also reported that the volume of sewage spilling into the streets was 30 percent of previous levels in the past 24 hours following repairs to two sewage pumps. In addition, 82,000 cubic meters of the estimated 300,000 cubic meters of backlogged trash have been removed from city streets.

Transportation

- Following a meeting with Jordanian officials, AirServ International restarted humanitarian air service from Amman, Jordan to Baghdad and cities in northern Iraq on May 27.

Current Reconstruction Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Umm Qasr

- USAID and its private sector partner Bechtel are working to procure generators for the grain silos, but estimate that it could be the end of June before bulk grain can be offloaded at the silos. This is due to wrecks still located in the area of the grain silo pier and the need to repair the silos.

Sector Updates

Airport

- USAID private sector partner Skylink is quickly moving forward with preparations to operate and manage the Baghdad International Airport (BIAP) in light of the pressing need to reopen BIAP to limited commercial traffic on June 15. USAID/Bechtel will construct a temporary passenger terminal away from the main terminal, as part of the interim airport operation and Skylink subcontractor, Global Securities, will provide passenger and baggage screening security facilities.

Food

- A WFP vessel is scheduled to dock at the Umm Qasr port on May 30 with 9,500 MT of bulk wheat. This shipment will be offloaded using portable vacuators into trucks for immediate dispatch.

Infrastructure

- USAID/Bechtel and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recently evaluated the Baghdad-area power plants to find a way to bring as many megawatts to the grid as possible before the beginning of the summer peak. The five plants studied were South Baghdad, Doura, Taji, Al Qudas; and Moussaib.

- Despite on-going repairs, a number of factors could jeopardize the power situation for the Baghdad region. These factors include: the demand for power in Baghdad is in excess of the regional generation and is expected to rise throughout the summer; other regions in Iraq which were previously net exporters of power and suffered from severe load restrictions may not be able to share power equitably across the country; many of the generating facilities around Baghdad are old and lack regular maintenance and are not be expected to operate reliably throughout the summer; security of the transmission lines cannot be readily guaranteed and much of the generation in the Baghdad area is dependent on natural gas as a fuel and is subject to unavailability caused by low gas pressure in the pipeline network.
- USAID and its private sector partner Bechtel are preparing evaluation data for the reconstruction of 1,600 school buildings to begin in two weeks, of which 500 are located in Baghdad, another 500 in Basra, and the remainder is dispersed throughout the country.
- USAID partner Bechtel hosted the third vendor conference in Kuwait City and more than 2,000 people attended representing 1,500 firms. Two separate sessions were held and the majority of the firms represented were from the Middle East region.

Population Movement

- On May 24, the Ministry of Reconstruction and Development (MORAD) hosted a weekly coordination meeting where the U.N. Office of Program Services (UNOPS) representative presented the results of a recent survey of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in public buildings. The early May survey reported 13,359 IDP families living in 300 public buildings in Dahuk, Arbil, and As Sulaymaniyah Governorates. According to the results of the survey, 66 percent of respondents said that the most important condition for their return is shelter. After shelter, respondents cited security (12 percent), employment (9 percent), and legal claims (4 percent). Only 0.3 percent cited food as a condition. In terms of where they will resettle, 69 percent of the respondents want to return to their place of origin, while 19 percent want to be resettled where they currently live, and 12 percent want to go to a third location.

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

Emergency Relief

- USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is supporting U.N. and NGO emergency assistance activities through quick-impact projects and internally displaced persons (IDP) support. USAID/OFDA supports projects in the sectors of agriculture, food security, health, logistics, nutrition, shelter, and water and sanitation.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) is providing emergency food commodities through the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) and P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to WFP for distribution to food insecure Iraqis. WFP also received a cash contribution from USAID/FFP for the purchase of commodities in the region.
- USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (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). In addition, USAID/OTI works with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting.
- USAID/OTI is developing an initiative to help provide equipment and supplies to fire departments in Iraq's five largest cities: Kirkuk, Mosul, Baghdad, An Nasiriyah, and Al Basrah.
- The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) contributed assistance for the pre-positioning and emergency response activities of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (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).
- The twelve-month community action program (CAP) is intended to promote diverse and representative citizen participation in and among impoverished communities throughout Iraq, and will identify and address critical reconstruction and development needs.

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.
- USAID awarded the following grants to five NGOs through the CAP; Save the Children Federation, Inc., International Relief and Development, Inc (IRD), ACDI/VOCA, Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF International) and Mercy Corps. Each grant is worth \$7 million. The grants are effective as of May 16.

- USAID awarded the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) a grant of \$1 million initially to provide immediate support to basic education in Iraq by revising, editing, printing, and distributing primary and secondary math and science school textbooks in three phases.

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 (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved. Revenues from the OFF program provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis through the Public Distribution System. However, widespread corruption by Iraqi officials limited the effectiveness of the OFF program.
- On March 20, 2003, Coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. On May 1, 2003, 42 days after the conflict began, U.S. President George W. Bush announced that 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 and Cyprus, and are working closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel.

Other Donor and International Organization Assistance*

DONOR	US \$ (MILLIONS)	DATE (2003)	ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT
Australia	\$64.9	April 29	U.N. agencies, ICRC, and NGOs
Austria	\$1.1	April 1	UNICEF
Bangladesh	\$2	April 4	Food Assistance
Belgium	\$4.4	April 29	ICRC, UNICEF
Canada	\$74.6	March 26	WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, ICRC, NGOs
China		March 27	Tents
Czechoslovakia	\$41	May 22	UNHCR, WFP, and assistance for refugees, health, education, and reconstruction activities
Croatia	\$2.8	May 2	Blankets, sleeping bags, flour, sugar, water purification disinfectants
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
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,185 MILLION

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

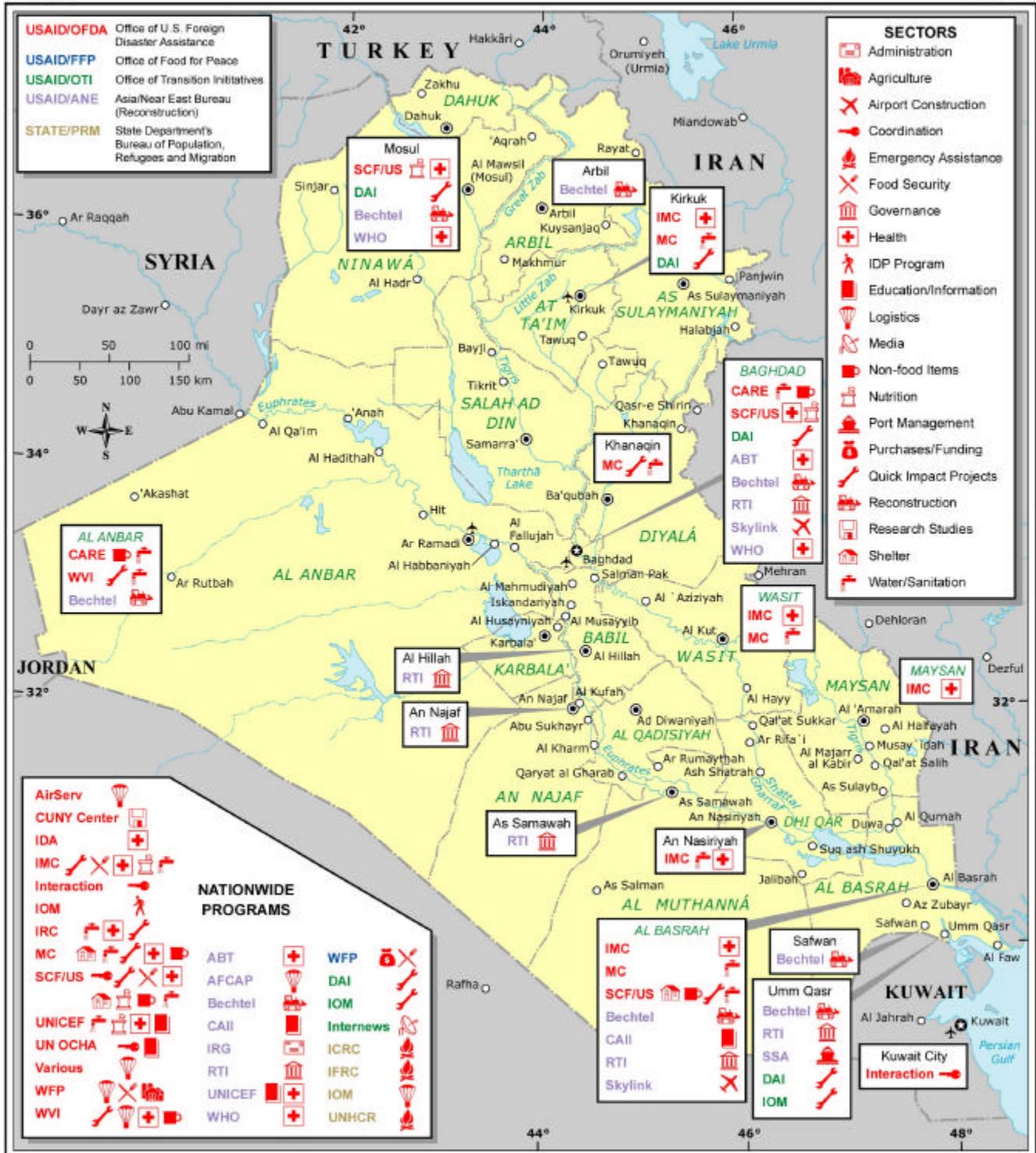
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,601,793
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$3,775,097
	AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$2,151,585
	The Cuny Center	Research studies	Countrywide	\$40,260
	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
Cooperative Agreements				
	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	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Nutrition	Mosul	
		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
		Health	Mosul	
		Health	Baghdad	
		Nutrition	Baghdad	
		Water/Sanitation, Health	Al Basrah	
	IDP Support	Al Basrah		
	World Vision	Quick-impact projects: Health, Logistics, Non-Food Items	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
		Water/Sanitation	Al Anbar	
		Hospital Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
	CARE	Quick-impact projects	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Water System Rehabilitation	Al Anbar	
		Blankets, Hygiene Kits	Baghdad	
USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	WFP	Operations	Countrywide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 81,500 MT	Countrywide	\$45,633,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,000 MT	Countrywide	\$88,700,000

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STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$95,700,000
	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$542,077,137
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$578,707,137

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



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

May 28, 2003

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



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

Fact Sheet #41, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 27, 2003

Current Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

- On May 26, USAID/Bechtel reported that an additional two 400 kilovolt (kV) towers have been torch-cut and taken down by vandals, bringing a total of damaged towers to 20 along the eastern leg of the north-south connection between Umm Qasr and Baghdad. On May 23, a USAID/Bechtel representative reported the collapse of five additional 400 kV towers from the National Grid north of Al Basrah. Because the power line is already damaged, there is no power flowing.

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- Coalition forces repaired several transmission lines on May 22 adding to the stabilization of supply and increased distribution of electricity. These repairs will add an anticipated 300 megawatts to Baghdad in the near future. However, there are still problems with local and city jurisdictions failing to follow National Grid power load shedding directions, resulting in brownouts and extended power outages.
- According to the Coalition, Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) deliveries continue in Baghdad. Approximately 97,000 LPG canisters have been delivered to date, and an additional 30,000 canisters will be delivered daily to Baghdad until June 2.

Southern Iraq

- In Iraq's only deep-water port in Umm Qasr, five berths are now capable of accepting ships. Sixteen berths still require dredging.
- According to a World Food Program (WFP) representative in Umm Qasr, since the arrival of the M/V Irazou, a total of 5,502 metric tons of bagged rice has been discharged as of May 26. Since the Thor Mariner berthed in Umm Qasr on May 23, 6,883 MT of bagged rice has been discharged.
- Coalition forces continue railroad track maintenance in the Umm Qasr port area. Railway workers cleaned out switches along tracks 3, 4, 5, and 6 and cleared areas around the track beds last week. Workers have also completed cleaning inside of the railway hopper cars that were left in the port area.
- On May 24, the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) visited the Al Basrah Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and plant staff. The Al Basrah STP is the fourth largest of thirteen in Iraq. As currently constructed, it is intended to serve the 30 percent of Al Basrah's residents who have sewer service. However, because of problems in the sewer collection system, one-half to two-thirds of the city network is actually collecting sewage for the plant. Approximately 18,000 cubic meters of sewage passes through the plant daily. Limited and malfunctioning mechanical and electrical equipment has led to little actual treatment of the sewage. The civil workings at the plant, including the major piping, are in reasonable condition but repair or replacement is needed for almost all pumps, motors, gates, and electrical systems. There is an old existing plan for the full expansion of the plant, but construction was halted in 1991, and there has been no major maintenance carried out for the past 20 years.

Western Iraq

- On May 24, the DART visited WFP staff in An Najaf to assess the Public Distribution System (PDS) and food commodity stocks. There were no major problems with the PDS but some commodities in the PDS ration basket are in short supply for An Najaf governorate, particularly pulses. However, the Ministry of Trade (MOT) still expects to begin distributing commodities on or about June 1. The PDS database is intact and will be utilized during June's distribution. The MOT continues to provide security to its offices and WFP reported that security at the facilities was not a major issue.

Sector Updates

Education

- A USAID technical advisor is continuing to provide assistance to the Ministry of Education (MOE), which has sent a national office team to the 18 governorates to assess the situation and discuss the process of resuming links between the national and governorate levels in order to administer a national education system.

Food

- WFP has successfully renegotiated approximately 1.4 million metric tons of Oil-for-Food (OFF) contracts. Coupled with the additional local procurement of approximately 400,000 metric tons of wheat in Iraq and donor

contributions, the 2.4 million metric ton pipeline for WFP's 6-month Emergency Operation (EMOP) is fully resourced.

Health

- On May 26, the DART assessed the Karbala Obstetrics and Gynecological Hospital in Karbala governorate. In this 120-bed hospital, about 120 to 150 women visit the outpatient department daily while 50 are entered in the inpatient department. Twenty-eight doctors work at this hospital. The main health problems for women in Karbala include anemia, malnutrition, and birth complications. Many patients cannot pay hospital fees, there is a lack of essential drugs (no drugs have been received by the Ministry of Health warehouse since before the conflict), and a scarcity of equipment persists (oxygen, masks, disposable gloves, and catheters). Security continues to be a concern around the hospital.
- UNICEF has reactivated the network in Umm Qasr with 100 of the 300 CCCUs screening children in Baghdad. Until the system is functional countrywide, UNICEF has been ensuring that primary health care centers have a steady supply of high protein biscuits and therapeutic milk to assist children suffering from malnutrition. During the past few weeks, UNICEF has delivered 112,000 kilograms of biscuits to assist the recovery of 56,000 malnourished children.

Infrastructure

- USAID/Bechtel is procuring 7-8 tons of ferric chloride that is needed to treat the boiler feed water at the Al Basrah Power Station.
- USAID/Research Triangle Institute (RTI) representatives in Al Basrah met with a representative from the Central Bank's Al Basrah branch concerning banking issues related to implementation of USAID rapid response grants. The branch does not have sufficient Iraqi currency to exchange for the amounts needed for the grants but will discuss the matter with Baghdad and identify a resolution of the problem.

Local Governance

- USAID and RTI staff are in Baghdad reviewing the region's local governance project and exploring the possibility of providing rapid response grants to Baghdad Neighborhood Advisory Council (NACs) that need to obtain private space for their meetings because no public building is available in their area. They attended the Baghdad Executive Council meeting today, a group overseeing the Baghdad NACs.
- USAID/RTI staff continues to chair the Baghdad NAC meetings with military authorities and civil administration (CA) personnel.
- The USAID/RTI representative functioning as an elections advisor in the An Najaf mayoral election scheduled an extended meeting with local political parties, and all agreed that voter registration should begin May 28 and continue for five days. Extensive community involvement is organized for this high profile event that will provide 500,000 Iraqis their first opportunity to vote in a direct, popular election.

Population Movement

- Iran's Interior Ministry stated that Iran has decided to strip hundreds of thousands of Iraqis in the country of their refugee status and reclassify them as migrants in the wake of the conflict in Iraq. More than 200,000 Iraqi refugees will start to return to Iraq through Basra early next week with the help of the United Nations.

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

Emergency Relief

- USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is supporting U.N. and NGO emergency assistance activities through quick-impact projects and internally displaced persons (IDP) support. USAID/OFDA supports projects in the sectors of agriculture, food security, health, logistics, nutrition, shelter, and water and sanitation.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) is providing emergency food commodities through the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) and P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to WFP for distribution to food insecure Iraqis. WFP also received a cash contribution from USAID/FFP for the purchase of commodities in the region.
- 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). In addition, USAID/OTI works with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting.
- USAID/OTI is developing an initiative to help provide equipment and supplies to fire departments in Iraq's five largest cities: Kirkuk, Mosul, Baghdad, An Nasiriyah, and Al Basrah.
- The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) contributed assistance for the pre-positioning and emergency response activities of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

(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.

Education

- USAID awarded the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) a \$1 million grant to provide immediate support to basic education in Iraq through revising, editing, printing and distribution of primary and secondary Math and Science school textbooks. The activity will be undertaken in three phases.

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 (OFF), after which humanitarian conditions improved. Revenues from the OFF program provided food, medicine, and other civilian goods to assist vulnerable Iraqis through the Public Distribution System. However, widespread corruption by Iraqi officials limited the effectiveness of the OFF program.
- On March 20, 2003, Coalition forces began military operations in Iraq. On May 1, 2003, 42 days after the conflict began, U.S. President George W. Bush announced that 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 and Cyprus, and are working closely with U.N. agencies, NGOs, and in coordination with U.S. Military Civil Affairs personnel.

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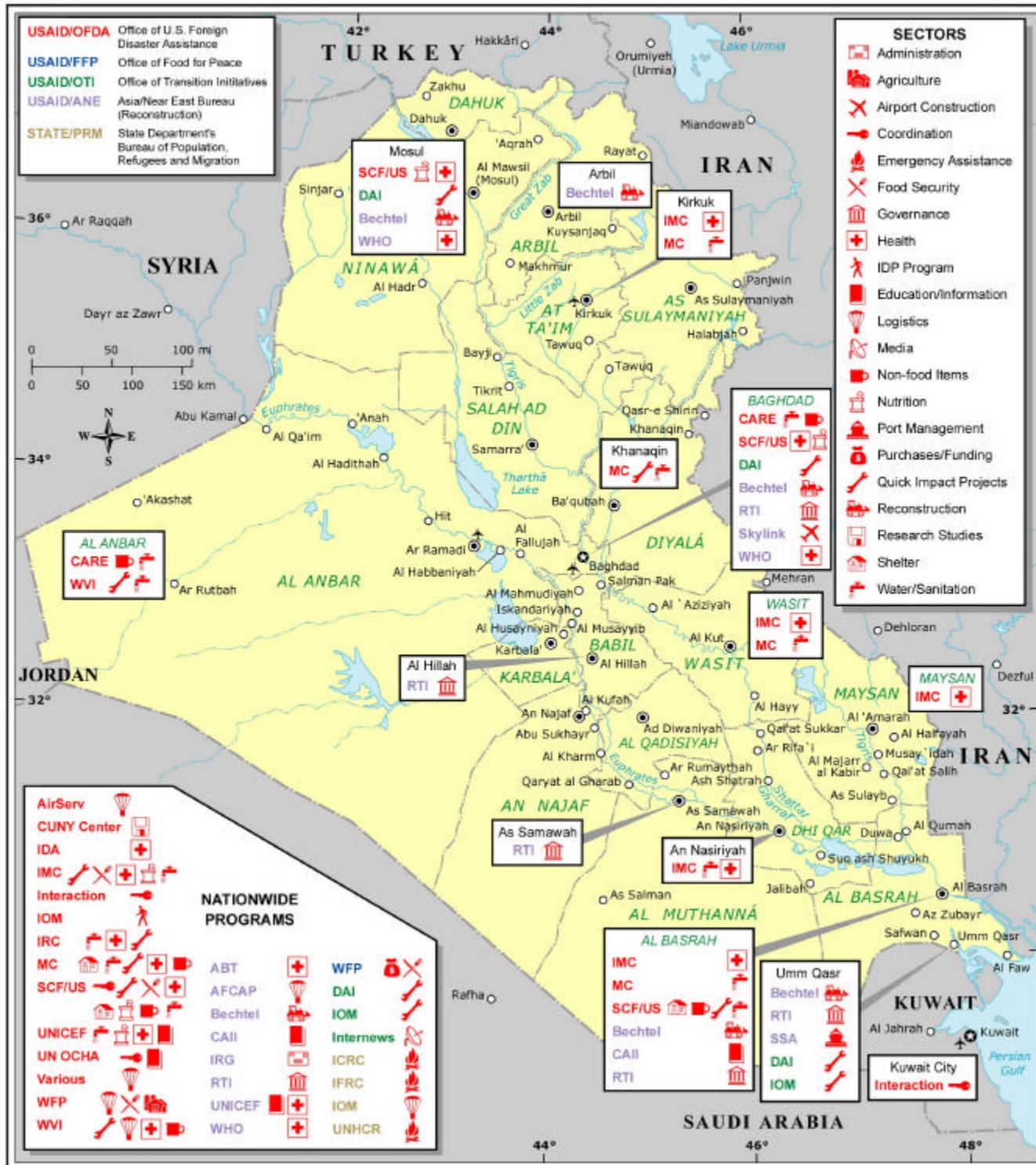
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USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



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May 27, 2003

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



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

Fact Sheet #40, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 23, 2003

Current Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Northern Iraq

- According to the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), internally displaced person (IDPs) in Kirkuk generally fall into one of three categories: (1) Kurdish returnees, wanting to reclaim their homes and property taken during the Arabization process of Saddam Hussein's regime. So far, the majority of these IDPs come from Al Suleymaniah, Arbil, and Chamchamal; (2) Displaced Arabs--approximately 400 families. Arabs in several areas are being displaced from their houses by Peshmerga or other Kurds in order to make room for Kurds returning to the 'newly liberated areas'; and (3) Residents forced out of their homes by Kirkuk landlords. Rent in Kirkuk has skyrocketed, and therefore owners can get more money if they rent to newcomers.
- Property disputes and land shortages are, and will likely continue to be, flashpoints for violence in Kirkuk. Many homes currently house two or three families, and are not suitable for sheltering additional relatives. Some street squatters say they have families in Kirkuk, but their homes are already too full to accommodate them. Return of additional IDPs is anticipated within four to six weeks because school will be out and the harvest will be finished. Coalition forces have collected approximately 500 property claims to date for the downtown Kirkuk area.

Sector Updates

Food

- According to a recent Civil Affairs assessment of Al Qadisiyah governorate's pending wheat crop, there is a concern that the number of insects found in the wheat crop this year will increase because of more frequent sand storms. In spite of the insect concerns, the total wheat crop may be larger than the harvest of 2002. Last year's crop was about 130,000 metric tons (MT) and the 2003 harvest is projected to be 140,000 MT. The harvest period is usually between April 20 and June 1. There is still a significant amount of wheat that has not been harvested. The farmers must pay the combined operators 8,000 Iraqi Dinar to harvest the grain plus the cost of gasoline and motor oil. There is apparently a shortage of money for farmers to pay for the combine service, and thus the crop is not being harvested. Another reason is that the silos are not open to accept the grain because they don't have money to pay the farmers. Grain is delivered to the silos by one of two different methods. Either the farmers deliver the wheat or the personnel running the combines delivers the wheat to the silo. There are 360 combines in the Al Qadisiyah governorate with 250 of them operational. In 2002, the price paid to the farmers was 165,000 Iraqi Dinar per MT for the highest quality wheat and 150,000 Iraqi Dinar per MT for lower quality wheat. The average price was 155,000 Iraqi Dinar for one MT of harvested wheat.
- According to the Humanitarian Operations Center, the M/V Irazou began discharging the first of the 14,400 MT of bagged rice on May 22. On May 23, the Stevedoring Services of America (SSA) had offloaded 730 MT on two trucks bound for Al Basrah and An Nasiriyah. In addition, the Thor Mariner is expected to berth in Umm Qasr on May 23 carrying 14,000 MT of USAID-funded WFP bagged rice.
- According to the World Food Program (WFP), a humanitarian air service for Iraq run by the WFP became fully operational with the arrival of 60 United Nations staff on a Boeing 737 passenger jet in Arbil this week. The Boeing 737, making the first of what will be a thrice-weekly run between Arbil, Amman, Basra, and Kuwait, is the largest in a fleet of five passenger and cargo planes dedicated to the needs of aid workers deployed in Iraq and surrounding countries. In addition, a 15-seat Beechcraft 1900, shuttling between Amman, Baghdad and Larnaca, plus an Antonov 12 and two Hercules C130 cargo planes complete the fleet that will be managed by WFP for the U.N. Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS). The air service, scheduled to run for six months at a cost of \$23 million, was launched by WFP's Aviation Unit in the agency's Rome headquarters. The air service provides additional support to WFP's \$1.3 billion, six-month Emergency Operation (EMOP) to feed more than 27 million people through Iraq's public distribution system.

Health

- The DART reports that doctors at the Maternal and Child Hospital of Ad Diwaniyah in Al Qadisiyah governorate stated that the hospital faced a number of problems, including no staff salary payments, a lack of some essential drugs, limited supply of oxygen, cooling system breakdowns, a shortage of fuel for ambulances, and insecurity. However, the hospital's interim director explained to DART members on May 22 that many of

the hospital's current problems also existed before the recent conflict. The hospital has 260 beds and 24 specialist doctors, 14 of whom are women. The doctors estimated that 70 percent of the 100 to 150 children they treat daily suffer from diarrhea, and about one third of these patients have severe diarrhea. They said this number is comparable to previous years. Doctors said there is an adequate supply of water in Ad Diwaniyah, but that the quality is poor, leading to diarrheal problems. Poor rural residents are often forced to obtain water straight from the canals. The nutrition rehabilitation center at the Maternal and Child Hospital of Ad Diwaniyah closed one year ago because deliveries of therapeutic milk and high-protein biscuits ceased. Several days ago, CARE delivered 40 cartons of lactose-free milk, high-protein biscuits, cheese, blankets, and detergents. Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)-Holland, International Rescue Committee, and Mercy Corps had also visited during the last three weeks.

Infrastructure

- According to Coalition sources, several transmission line repairs were completed on May 22 adding to the stabilization of supply and increased distribution. These repairs will add an anticipated 300 megawatts to Baghdad in the near future. The city of Mosul, however, was reportedly not following national load shedding directions due to political considerations of the city's recently elected governor.

Population Movement

- The DART is working with International Medical Corps' implementing partner Ockenden International on the emergency needs of approximately 2,000 IDPs who were displaced by the recent conflict in Al Amarah, Maysan Governorate, by providing OFDA-supplied non-food relief items including blankets and hygiene kits.

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 internally displaced persons (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 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 OFF contracts are renegotiated with the extended June 3 deadline outlined in U.N. resolution 1472, WFP has successfully resourced over 1.3 million MT 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 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). In addition, USAID/OTI works with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to enhance the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting.
- USAID/OTI is developing an initiative to help provide equipment to fire departments in Iraq's five largest cities: Kirkuk, Mosul, Baghdad, An Nasiriyah, and Al Basrah. Many of these departments were looted and/or heavily vandalized in the days immediately following the war. Their continuing inability to respond effectively to residential, commercial and other fires represents a serious threat to public safety. USAID/OTI will work with the Fire Rescue Development Program, with extensive experience in rebuilding fire departments in war-torn countries. Their approach is to conduct in-country assessments of fire departments' needs, and to subsequently collect/ship equipment and supplies that meet the needs they identify in the course of their assessment. This initiative is closely coordinated with Civil Affairs units, which have undertaken preliminary reviews of fire departments in these cities.
- 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.

Infrastructure

- USAID private sector partner Bechtel has completed evaluation of the Baghdad International Airport (BIAP), which is considered highest priority for Iraqi airspace re-opening to commercial traffic.
- USAID/Bechtel began evaluating the Al Basrah airport to determine necessary infrastructure repairs. Former Iraqi airport workers are repairing and maintaining the airport under the supervision of, and in coordination with, British military engineers.

Local Governance

- A local governance technical expert with Research Triangle Institute (RTI) continues to implement the Neighborhood (Hai') Advisory Council project, which includes 83 neighborhoods in Baghdad. These committees will select representatives to the nine municipal councils. These representatives will select representatives to the Baghdad City Council, which serves the needs of more than 5 million Iraqi citizens.

Umm Qasr Port

- The British military officially turned over operations at the Port of Umm Qasr to USAID private sector partner Stevedoring Services of America (SSA) on May 22. Immediate port repairs and improvements are being carried out by SSA.

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
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,144 MILLION

*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].
- 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 -> “How Can I Help?”
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or 703-276-1914
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “Guide to Appropriate Giving”
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org.

*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>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,601,793
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$3,775,097
	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
Cooperative Agreements				
	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	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
		Nutrition	Mosul	
		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
		Health	Mosul	
		Health	Baghdad	
		Nutrition	Baghdad	
		Water/Sanitation, Health IDP Support	Al Basrah 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	
USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	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

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
USAID/OTI.....				\$5,442,344
	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
	SAWA	Media	Countrywide	\$400,000
STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$95,700,000
	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$542,077,137
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$578,707,137



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



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

Fact Sheet #39, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 22, 2003

Current Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- According to a U.S. Coalition source, the repairs required at Baghdad International Airport will restrict the start of commercial civilian air service for an additional two to three months. One runway is operational while the second runway is being cleared of debris. All radar instrumentation and aeronautics equipment was destroyed during the conflict and will need to be replaced with equipment that meets 2003 civilian commercial standards (which are higher than U.S. military-accepted standards.)
- On May 21, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (UNOHCI) visited a number of sites around Baghdad, including a World Food Program (WFP) food warehouse, a power station, and a sewage treatment plant. The WFP warehouse and the power plant are under the protection of the U.S. Coalition Forces, which has halted looting of the facilities, according to a U.N. spokesman. Nevertheless, electrical technicians have had their vehicles and equipment stolen while repairing power lines. However, the situation is different at the un-protected Al Rustumia sewage plant. Local staff told a U.N. representative that looters operate on a daily basis, compounding the damage caused by the conflict and rendering the plant inoperable. As a result, one million tons of raw sewage is discharged into the Tigris and Diyala Rivers daily.

Southern Iraq

- According to a Coalition source, the liquid propane gas (LPG) plant in An Nasiriyah is operating at 50 percent of its pre-conflict capacity. The plant is beginning to produce 5,000 (12kg) canisters of LPG per day.
- According to the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), rodent populations in Al Basrah have increased as a result of uncollected garbage on city streets. Many humanitarian actors report that one reason for the lack of garbage collection centers around the need for salary payments. In addition, most public works vehicles, including garbage trucks, were looted. The U.K. military is aware of the problem and has located some of the stolen garbage trucks. However, the garbage collection apparatus on the back of the trucks has been removed and apparently only the characteristic paint scheme identifies these vehicles. The increase in rodent populations is not a significant concern, but it is a reflection of the overall public hygiene conditions in Al Basrah.
- USAID implementing partner Stevedoring Services of America (SSA) will formally assume operation of the port from the British starting May 23. SSA is requested to provide information regarding port entry procedures. SSA have hired 200 security people and are in the process of hiring more than 3,500 local workers, many former port staff.

Sector Updates

Education

- USAID and CAII, working with UNICEF, are compiling assessment data for school rehabilitation purposes, which will be computerized so that USAID can prepare task orders for reconstruction under USAID's Bechtel contract within the next two weeks. Work will be done during summer break so that the schools are ready for the new term in September. Two thousand of the most critically damaged schools will be targeted.
- USAID is meeting regularly with UNICEF, U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Save the Children U.K. to build a coordinated international organization (IO)/nongovernmental organization (NGO)/private sector partner approach to education reform and to avoid duplication of effort and overlapping of roles and responsibilities. More funding for the education system is needed from a variety of sources.

Food

- According to WFP, full food distribution to the entire population of Iraq will begin on June 1, through 44,000 food agents in place across the country. WFP has already delivered more than 200,000 metric tons (MT) of food to Iraq, using five corridors through Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Kuwait, and Iran. This is enough to feed approximately 14 million people – half the Iraqi population – for one month. From June to September, WFP's objective is to ensure that 480,000 tons of food are available every month to feed all 27 million Iraqis under the existing public distribution system (PDS).

- According to the DART, the M/V Irazou carrying 14,400 MT of bagged rice is scheduled to berth in Umm Qasr Port on May 22. The stevedore company hired by WFP is expected to discharge 1,500 MT per day with two 12-hour shifts and be paid \$1.50 per ton discharged from the M/V Irazou.
- A second ship transporting 14,000 MT of USAID-funded WFP bagged rice, the Thor Mariner, is expected to arrive in Umm Qasr port on May 23.
- WFP set aside \$42 million for the purchase of approximately 100,000 MT of wheat in northern Iraq.
- In Baghdad, efforts are underway to increase security at Ministry of Trade (MoT) warehouses, silos, distribution centers, and bakeries. The MoT is reactivating its guard force with support from Coalition forces in prioritized sites. This force will be accountable to the MoT, but will initially work under the direction of the local Coalition commander. The guard force will be armed, uniformed, trained, and issued with rules of engagement. In addition, the sites will receive concertina wire and sandbags to reinforce the security of site perimeters. Lighting will be enhanced as well as longer-term rehabilitation measures to improve security. Specific procedures will be used for the return of MoT sites, if they have been taken over by non-MoT personnel.
- WFP Baghdad reported that two rockets were found sandwiched between food bags in the Al Hurriya warehouse on May 21. Two of the sheds were closed until the rockets could be removed.

Health

- On May 21, a team from World Health Organization (WHO) and local officials delivered two trucks of medical assistance worth \$43,000 to Mosul governorate. The shipment included medical supplies, drugs, and laboratory items provided under the U.N. Oil-for-Food (OFF) program.
- At the health and nutrition weekly sectoral meeting in Al Basrah on May 20, a WHO representative reported that laboratory analysis has confirmed 7 out of 47 presumed cases of cholera in Al Basrah. Cholera management protocols stipulate that treatment of presumed cases take place without analysis once the presence of the organism is confirmed. Antibiotics and fluids will be provided to patients as soon as they are diagnosed. Meeting participants were careful to describe this as a "rise" in endemic cholera during the hot summer months and not an epidemic or an emergency at this time. The WHO representative reported that Al Basrah has adequate antibiotic therapy, oral re-hydration solution, and intravenous solution to last for a month or more, even if the number of cases continues to increase.
- Surveillance systems for diarrheal cases have been put in place within the Al Basrah hospitals. A WHO epidemiology team developed the survey forms and assessment protocols, with the actual forms placed, trained, and collected by Medecins Sans Frontieres, GOAL, and Medecins du Monde.

Infrastructure

- USAID's implementing partner, Bechtel, has issued five orders to repair the Iraqi electrical power system, although only one is related to damage caused by the war. All are essential to providing adequate generating capacity, restoring/preserving the operation of plants, and protecting the reliability of working units. In the case of Ash Shuwaba plant, located near Al Basrah, current plant operation is very hazardous and the repair work is necessary to preserve the plant operation.

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

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OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,144 MILLION

*This compilation was drawn from the Department of State tracking of donor government pledged or committed funding. The list may not be comprehensive.

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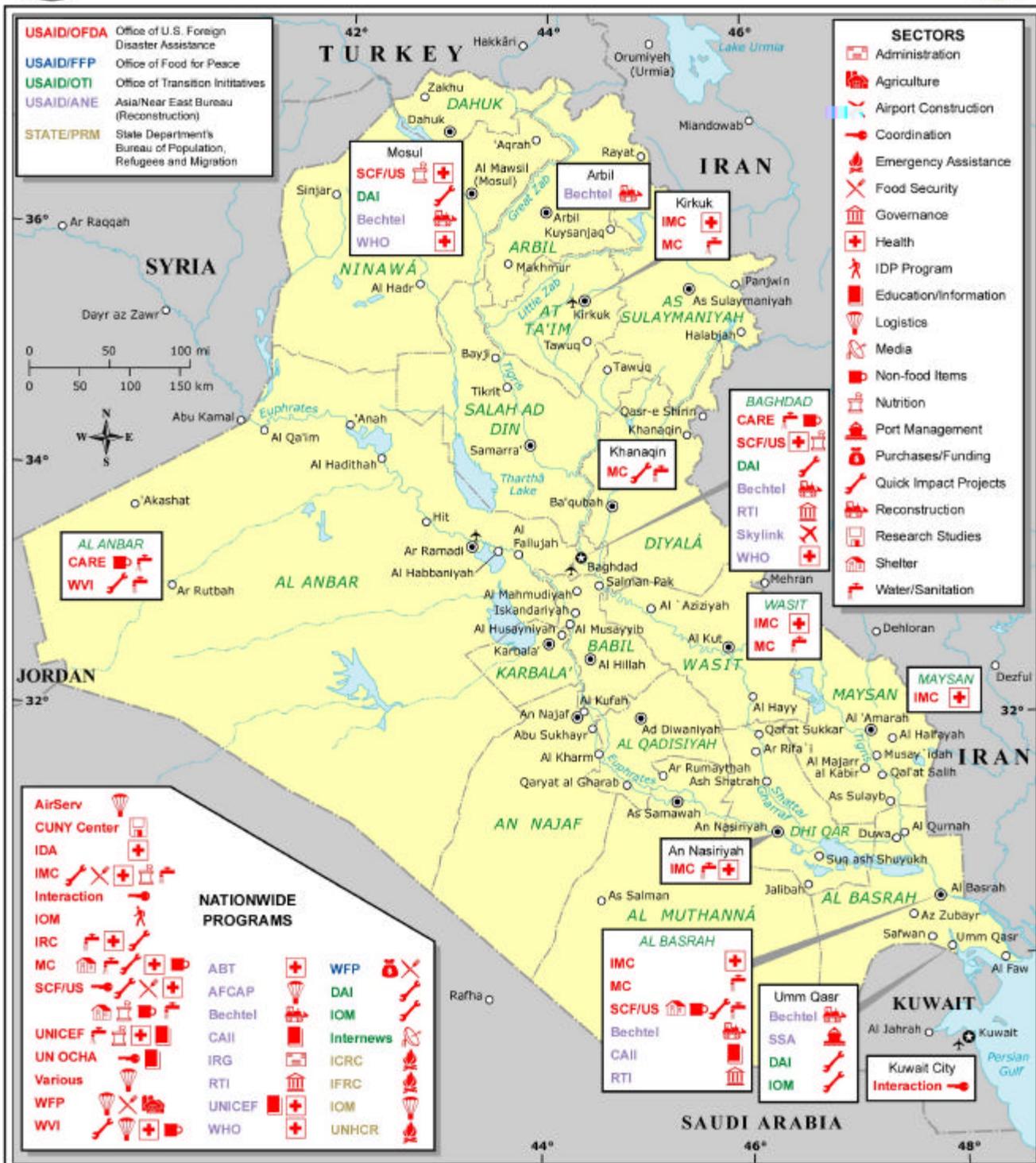
U.S. Government Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance to Iraq

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,232,905
	Administrative	Administrative Costs	Countrywide	\$3,406,209
	AirServ	Logistics	Countrywide	\$2,151,585
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		Water/Sanitation	Wasit	
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	SCF/US	Quick-impact projects: Food Security, Health, Shelter, Nutrition, Non-Food Items, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
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		Health, Transportation	Mosul	
		Water/Sanitation	Al Basrah	
		Health	Mosul	
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	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$95,700,000
	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$541,708,249
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$578,338,249



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

May 22, 2003
 *Funding Summaries can be obtained from the USAID web site at <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq>



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



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

Fact Sheet #38, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 21, 2003

Current Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Baghdad and Central Iraq

- According to the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD), the Baghdad-Bayji-Mosul and the Baghdad-Kirkuk-Arbil routes have been lowered from a Phase V to Phase IV security level.
- According to the Coalition sources, a relative sense of the lack of security and a state of lawlessness seems to exemplify the feelings and conditions in the communities around Baghdad and many parts of central, southern, and eastern Iraq. Thieves and looters are still pervasive, although little remains in public buildings to loot, unless under occupation by Coalition forces. Residents who leave their home reportedly return to find it looted by neighbors. U.S. forces and Iraqi Police Forces (IPF) continue to increase the number of patrols.

Northern Iraq

- On May 19, Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) personnel visited villages in southern Arbil governorate. The team met with local villagers, newly arrived returnees, and U.S. military officials responsible for Coalition operations in the region. Water appears to be a concern, although in the villages visited there were hand-dug wells that could be easily cleaned to provide potable water. The water table in these villages was between 15 and 20 meters deep. Ethnic tensions are escalating in villages near the old green line. In the village of Shamamak, DART members met with Arabs who reported that on May 17, a local Kurdish commander had come with four armed men and told them they must leave the village. The Arabs fear that without Coalition intervention in the next few days, they will have to relocate to Mosul. The DART reported the incident to the U.S. military personnel, who indicated that this sort of incident was becoming increasingly common.
- According to the DART, land tenure issues appear to be heating up with little noticeable action to systematically address the problem. The issues are complex but not difficult if the local leaders are involved with determining land ownership. Land rights may be more difficult. It appears that Saddam Hussein's regime and the Kurdistan-Democratic Party (KDP) have taken land to be given to their followers.

Western Iraq

- On May 20, DART Team West personnel met with U.S. Military Police representatives who agreed to include Ministry of Trade (MOT) security guards in an upcoming police security training in Al Hillah. The MOT guards will be needed for security at the Al Hillah warehouse compound. Security will also be required at the Al Hillah grain silo facilities. WFP will inform the MOT of the process for obtaining training.
- On May 20, DART members attended a CMOG meeting. They reported that the governorate support team representative in charge of agriculture will meet with the Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA) and the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) May 21 in order to begin tackling the date crop infestation that is occurring in Babil. The first 150 police recruits were to begin their police training by the U.S. army military police today. The governorate support team estimates that some propane gas will begin arriving in Babil governorate by truck in about a week.

Sector Updates

Coordination

- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reported that their medical teams continued visits to evaluate the needs of various hospitals and medical structures. Hospitals continued to encounter security problems, lack of transportation for the staff (due to fuel shortages) and insufficient electricity supply. As a "one-time" stopgap measure pending reactivation of the central system of drug supplies to Baghdad hospitals and to the governorates, ICRC has placed a large order of pharmaceuticals to be distributed through the central pharmacy and monitored by ICRC. In most hospitals that ICRC visited in central Iraq, city electricity is available for a few hours a day. Back-up generators allow machines to function outside these hours. Most hospitals lack medical supplies, drugs, beds and fuel.

Food

- WFP, DART and ORHA have discussed the need to start planning for the phase-out of the current Public Distribution System (PDS) system. WFP proposes to continue its mapping of economic vulnerability that began with an assessment in late February and early March. In addition, WFP expects to add an expanded post-distribution monitoring process capable of providing detailed household food-economy data. WFP hopes to be

able to identify the causes of poverty in Iraq, and to identify key indicators that may be used to measure the impact of economic changes on these groups.

- The DART reported that beginning May 20, WFP will hold a day and a half of meetings to discuss overall operations, local procurement, WFP role with the MOT and ORHA, management structures (regional vs. Iraq), and staffing. The meetings will include WFP's Deputy Executive Director, Iraq Country Director, Regional Director, and Regional Operations Manager/Officer in Charge. It is expected that the revision of the Emergency Operations Plan (EMOP) will be finalized and approved for release by early next week.
- WFP commodities have been released to 119 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as well as 55 residents of social institutions, in the Al Basrah Governorate who were identified by Save the Children (U.S.).
- According to the World Food Program (WFP) in Kuwait City, the M/V Irazou did not berth in Umm Qasr port on May 20 as scheduled. The ship is still adrift until the owners and crew can negotiate a pay-for-hire issue. The Irazou is transporting 14,400 metric tons of bagged rice.
- WFP stated that Babil would begin distributions on June 1. WFP had informed the DART that the Babil area would not begin distributions until July 1, though WFP continues to prepare the warehouse for the arrival of food commodities for June distributions. WFP said it received more than 994 MT of rice and 96 MT of wheat flour at the Al Hillah silos on May 20.

Health

- According to the DART, representatives of the Government of United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) are willing to fund the rehabilitation of the Ba'ath party headquarters as a temporary town hospital in Ar Rutbah. World Vision, with U.S. Agency for International Development /Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) funding, had agreed to rehabilitate the Ba'ath party headquarters but will now use the USAID/OFDA funding to refurbish two public health centers in the Ar Rutbah area.

Infrastructure

- Electrical power throughout Iraq has increased 10 percent over previous weeks, with generation output now at 2,300 megawatts. The Iraqi work force continues to make repairs on the transmission lines and Iraqi electricity authorities plan on emerging substantial parts of the 400-kilovolt grid over the next four weeks. USAID/Iraq believes that the continued restoration of electrical power is possible because there are spare towers to replace the damaged ones. However, more substantial repairs will still have to be made under USAID's contract with Bechtel.

Population Movements

- According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), up to 1,000 Iranians who left their long time refugee settlements in eastern Iraq because of security problems and incidents of looting in late April remain encamped in makeshift border sites, waiting for the approval of the Government of Iran (GOI) to return to Iran. More than 4,500 of the 23,000 Iranian refugees residing in Iraq have previously been cleared by the GOI to return home. Some of these refugees are among those waiting at the border. UNHCR has asked the GOI to permit these 4,500 refugees to cross into Iran as soon as possible. There are indications following discussions a May 20 meeting with BAFIA, Iran's refugee agency, that the GOI may repatriate these refugees later this week. UNHCR staff in Al Basrah is on stand-by to help assist this return movement. The largest group waiting to go home are the more than 500 Iranians encamped at the Al Charani (Bazirghan) border crossing, 240 km north of Al Basrah. This group was initially larger, but hundreds of Iranians went back to their settlements when they were refused entry. Nineteen Iranians are at the Shiramsheh border crossing, while a group of 80 Iranians who fled their refugee settlements elsewhere in southern Iraq are sheltered at a transit center on the outskirts of Al Basrah also hoping to return to Iran.

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 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 (OFF) contracts are renegotiated with the extended June 3 deadline outlined in U.N. resolution 1472, WFP has successfully resourced over 1.3 million MT 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 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).
- USAID/OTI signed an interagency agreement with the Broadcasting Board of Governors to continue enhancing the capacity of Radio SAWA to broadcast humanitarian and reconstruction reporting. Current funding for the program is \$400,000.

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.

Economic Governance

- USAID met with Central Bank of Kuwait officials, who have authorized the Commercial Bank of Kuwait to open a branch in Baghdad. USAID representatives will initiate discussions with U.S. Department of Treasury colleagues regarding Iraqi Central Bank and foreign direct investment policies.

Health

- Five times a day, messages on diarrheal disease, hand washing and breastfeeding are being broadcast to the Iraqi people on Radio Sawa. USAID Mission personnel were instrumental in developing the message.

Infrastructure

- USAID/Bechtel launched its water and sanitation activities and is working to repair a water pumping station at Safwan in the Basrah Governorate.
- Countrywide, there is generation output of 2,300 megawatts, an increase of 10 percent over previous weeks. The Iraqi work force continues to make repairs on the transmission lines and Iraqi electricity authorities plan on reconstituting substantial part of the 400 kilovolts grid in four weeks.
- USAID/Skylink is looking into methods to upgrade air traffic systems, install electronic systems, and improve the water, power and sewage facilities at the Baghdad International Airport. The Skylink Team leader will present a report in Washington and determine its next movements in coordination with USAID. In addition, a Skylink airport manager will deploy to Al Basrah on May 22, and coordinate with current airport operators, the British Royal Air Force (RAF), on integration issues in preparation for an eventual handover.
- USAID/Bechtel is discussing plans to send five 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

- With technical assistance from USAID personnel, the development of the Baghdad City Advisory Council, starting at the neighborhood level, is underway. Initial neighborhood councils were formed on May 19, in 16 of the 83 neighborhoods in the city. In Al-Rashid, one of the 9 municipalities in Baghdad City, all 14 of the neighborhood councils have been formed. The first meeting of representatives from each neighborhood was held on May 19, to form the Municipal Advisory Council. At their next meeting, the Municipal Advisory Council will select representatives from their members to represent the Municipality at the Baghdad City level. The rollout strategy involves close coordination with civil affairs officers in order to take advantage of their knowledge of the neighborhoods and personnel across the city. The goal is that within two weeks, all neighborhood councils will be formed, selection of representatives to municipal councils will be made, and initial municipal advisory council meetings will be held throughout the city. City Advisory Councils will provide a forum through which citizens' concerns are represented at a higher level of administration. Concerns will be relayed to the administration of Baghdad to influence their priorities in managing and delivering services in the city.
- USAID/RTI is continuing its rapid response grant making activities in the ORHA Southern Sector. Grant applications have been approved for activities in Umm Qasr and Al Basrah. Work is expected to begin immediately in areas such as school rehabilitation, repairing transportation services and rehabilitating a Primary Care health center.

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
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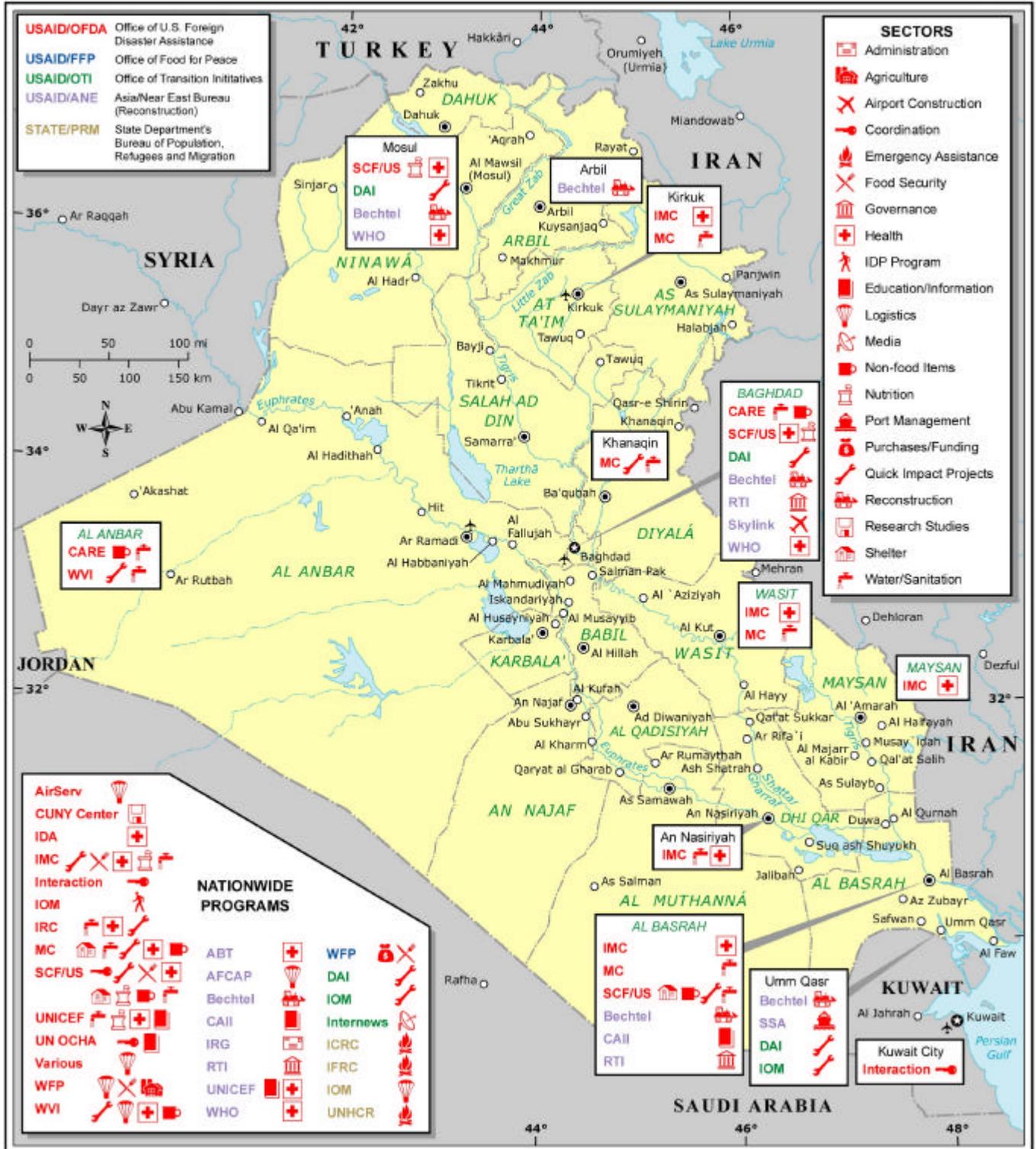
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	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$95,700,000
	ABT	Health	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$541,708,249
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$578,338,249



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section

May 21, 2003

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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



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

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
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,144 MILLION

*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].
- 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 -> “How Can I Help?”
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or 703-276-1914
 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “Guide to Appropriate Giving”
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org.

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

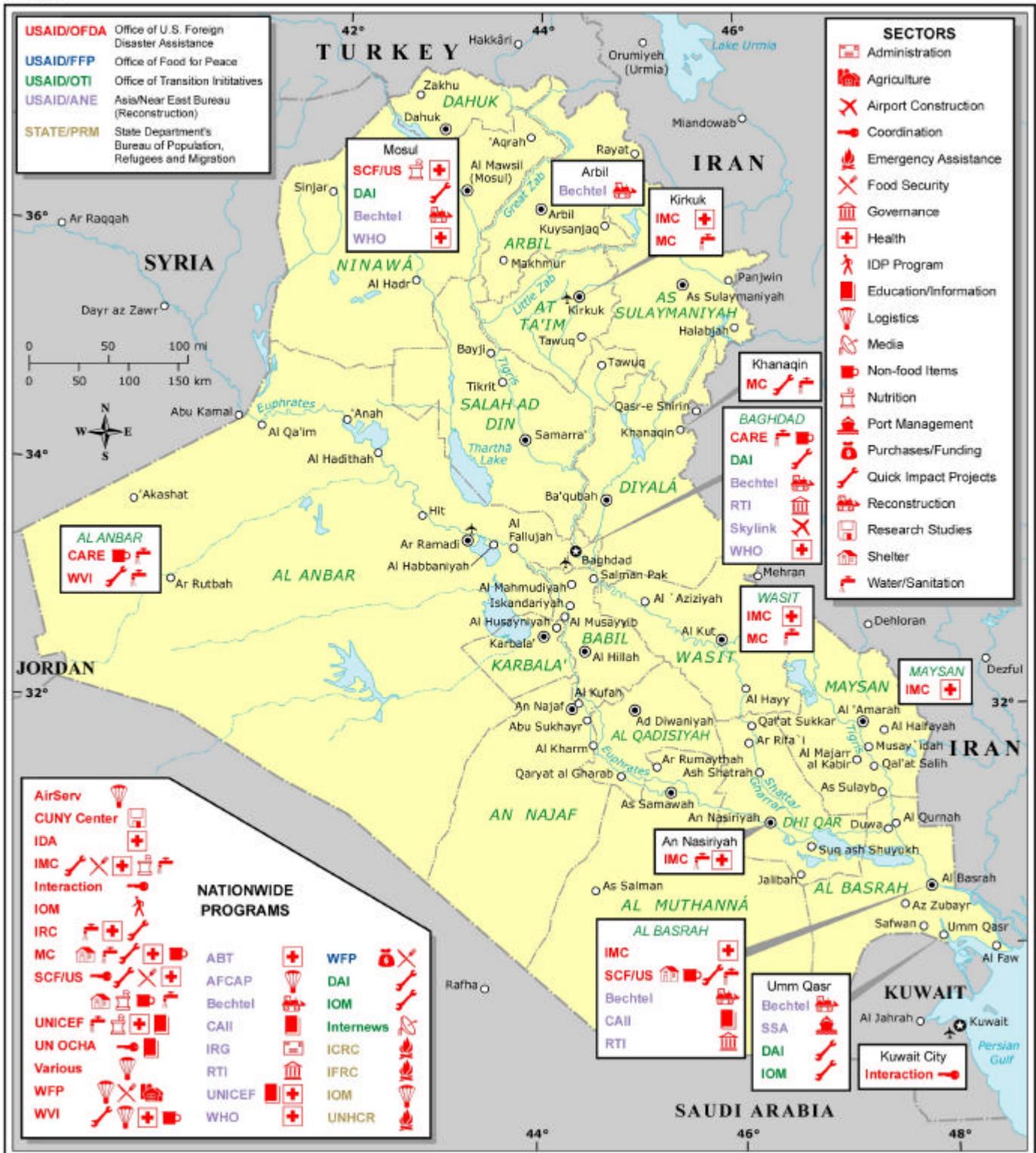
U.S. Government Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance to Iraq

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,232,905
	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
Cooperative Agreements				
	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	
USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	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>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
USAID/OTI.....				\$5,042,344
	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
STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$95,700,000
	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$541,308,249
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$577,938,249



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
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May 20, 2003
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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**



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

Fact Sheet #36, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 19, 2003

Current Situation (Updated Daily)

Regional Updates

Northern Iraq

- According to the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), the greatest concern facing the Dahuk governorate is a shortage of fuel. The main source of fuel for Dahuk is Mosul, as the governorate does not receive any fuel from Turkey. Gasoline tankers are available to go to Mosul to deliver gasoline to Dahuk. Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) is available from street side vendors in Dahuk. The price for LPG has decreased from 90 Swiss Dinar to 60 Swiss Dinar in the past week. There are two government and four private gas stations in Dahuk. These stations all provide gasoline to government vehicles at no direct cost aside from a 1 dirham service fee. They are limited to a 20-liter maximum per fueling and must be on an approved list. Prior to the conflict, the limit was 46 liters for government vehicles. For private cars, the cost is 10 dirhams per liter and the stations will only sell to cars with Dahuk plates. The Dahuk Oil Company delivers gasoline to these stations from Mosul in a 10,000 liter tanker. Prices in Dahuk are one-third to one-quarter the prices charged in Arbil one week ago.
- The United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (UNOHCI) reported that, on May 18, the first shipment of medicines and supplies from Kimadia/Baghdad was dispatched to the three northern governorates. Southern Iraq
- On May 18, the DART met with international NGOs in Al Hillah. In An Najaf, NGOs have assessed 50 of the governorate's 59 compact water units and found that most need restoration or replacement. In Karbala, it was reported that the governorate's 42 compact water units were in better condition. NGO representatives stated that they did not find any public health emergencies in An Najaf or Karbala governorates. However, people were suffering from preventable, chronic health problems.
- On May 17, DART members met with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) in Al Hillah. The IRCS in Al Hillah stockpiled medicine, equipment, and food in a secret warehouse so that work would not be interrupted as a consequence of the conflict. Their warehouse was not looted since only a few individuals knew where it was located. IRCS is now distributing a small number of food packages to needy residents. This population is identified with the assistance of local mosques and a church in Al Hillah. The IRCS had also been working on providing medical supplies including medicine and medical equipment to the local hospitals and on renovating some of the smaller clinics around Al Hillah. IRCS indicated that sporadic electricity and water supply, poor sanitation, and food shortages were a major concern in Al Hillah.

Sector Updates

Coordination

- National Red Cross and Red Crescent societies from the region and beyond are contributing to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)-led movement to meet the most pressing needs of the people of Iraq. As of mid-May, more than 20 national societies provided assistance: the Kuwaiti Red Crescent developed numerous projects in Basra including water, food and medicine distributions, satellite communications, and an operation to reunite family members; the Syrian Red Crescent transported medical equipment and fuel tankers to Basra; and the Bahraini Red Crescent has been distributing clothing, transported medical equipment to Basra, and provided 70 wheelchairs through the ICRC delegation in Kuwait.

Food

- According to the DART, the next food shipment to Umm Qasr port is expected to arrive on or about May 20. The M/V Irazou is transporting 14,400 MT of bagged rice. The rice was a previous contract under the Oil-for-Food Program with the authorities given to the U.N. under 1472/76. The World Food Program (WFP) has assumed responsibility for the contract. WFP wants to retain the services of the same stevedoring crew that unloaded the M/V Rise.
- The WFP reported concerns over the coalition forces' occupancy of the Ministry of Transportation warehouse in Al Hillah and one of the silos in Karbala. The tight security at the warehouse entrance does not allow more than nine laborers and seven local staff at a time. Only 26 to 30 food agents are allowed to collect food per day. The DART has confirmed that the Marines have vacated the warehouse.

Fuel

- According to the UNOHCI, the Ministry of Oil is distributing 3.5 million liters of gasoline imported from Kuwait, Jordan and Turkey. A total of 85 gas stations are operational out of 100 in Baghdad. It is expected that there will be a shortage in the supply of liquid petroleum gas for the next two weeks. As a result, supplies are rationed at a maximum of half a canister per household. On May 18, UNDP started the delivery of fuel to all sewage and water treatment stations in Baghdad. UNDP also plans to truck 120,000 liters of fuel per day to replenish fuel stocks.

Health

- International Medical Corps (IMC) reported that a World Airways charter flight carrying medical supplies and equipment landed in Baghdad on May 16. The commodities represent an in-kind contribution that will support programs IMC is implementing under its agreement with USAID/OFDA.

Logistics

- U.N. agencies, international organizations and accredited NGOs have been invited to identify their respective requirements for both passenger and cargo service in Iraq. The U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is an air transport service established and managed by the WFP. The U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) will coordinate and monitor priorities set by the Humanitarian Coordination for Iraq (HCI) for the use of UNHAS aircraft during the Iraq operation. The service is available to: organs of the U.N. system, U.N. agencies, bodies, funds and programs, and their implementing NGO partners engaged in humanitarian assistance activities; officials of humanitarian aid donor governments; government officials of host nations directly involved in humanitarian, peacekeeping, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of the primary host nation sponsored by the U.N.; and any other persons sponsored by the U.N.-approved by the board.
- UNOHCI reported that while the border crossings between Iran and Iraq are running smoothly, once inside Iraq, agencies are experiencing delays at several mobile coalition checkpoints between Khosravi and Baghdad.
- UNOHCI also stated that the Umm Qasr port is planned to be open for commercial traffic starting May 23 when Stevedoring Services of America will begin operations.

Population Movement

- UNOHCI reports that the Danish Refugee Council registered 649 internally displaced persons in the Saad military camp in Ba'aquba (Diyala governorate). The majority (81 percent) is from within Diyala and the vast majority of families came from Khanaqin. IOM reports that the total number of verified IDPs in the 15 center/south governorates stands at 33,757. It is not clear whether these individuals are newly displaced, or part of an older caseload. The full picture of IDPs with host families will emerge as assessments continue and numbers may reduce further.
- UNOHCI said it is continuing its efforts to reach an agreement with the Iranian government on transfer arrangements for the Ahwazi refugees who wish to repatriate to Iran, as well as access to border areas where some refugees are still stranded. The number of individuals in No-Man's Land between Jordan and Iraq reached 1,241, the largest group being the 1,146 Iranian Kurds from the Al-Tash refugee camp.

Security

- According to the UNOHCI, coalition roadblocks effectively closed the city of Kirkuk for a few hours on May 16 following a grenade attack that injured three Americans. Inter-ethnic violence between Kurds and Arabs erupted on May 17 and resulted in a reported 18 deaths. A security assessment is planned. The coalition has advised against travel to Sinjar district in Ninewa governorate due to tensions following the arrest of a key clansman.

Water and Sanitation

- On May 17, DART members visited the R-Zero Water Pumping Station in Al Basrah to review the availability of water supplies to the greater Al Basrah area and to observe the chlorination processes being used at the plant. The plant is supplied with fresh potable water by a 220 km canal that originates near An Nasiriyah. The canal is designed to provide eight cubic meters of water per second (7 million liters daily) to the R-Zero plant, although recent production has been 7 cubic meters per second. The average level of salinity of the water is around 800 TDS, which is high by international standards, but is considered to be good by Iraqi conditions. Approximately 80 percent of the canal water is pumped untreated to eight treatment plants serving one million people in Al Basrah and seven plants outside of the city. Approximately 20 percent of the water is filtered and chlorinated by 25 compact water treatment units situated at the R-Zero Station. Each of these compact units has the capacity to treat 200 cubic meters of water per hour. The water is chlorinated at the level of 3 to 4 parts per million at the outlet of the compact units and again while being held in large concrete storage tanks on the plant premises. The pumping station employees, with the help of UNICEF, are monitoring the chlorination process at the plant, but because of extensive looting of the water quality laboratory no other water tests are being conducted. UNICEF reports that the latest tests show traces of chlorine in 75 percent of the samples taken in Al Basrah, as compared to no traces of chlorine in 90 percent of samples taken two days earlier.

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 Emerson Trust 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'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.

Education

- In coordination with UNICEF, USAID education private sector partner Creative Associates is assisting the Ministry of Education to conduct an inventory of all 700 schools in Al Basrah. The team will meet with the Director General of education in the Dhi Qar governorate to obtain similar information.

Health

- International Medical Corps, a subcontractor to USAID's private sector partner Abt Associates, is establishing a medical supplies and equipment management systems database for tracking all international medical donations, which will then be given to ORHA for shipment approval. A donors committee will approve distribution according to needs.
- USAID officials reviewed an English translation of the previous Iraq Public Service Announcements on diarrhea, hand washing and breastfeeding, which were technically incorrect. The announcements are being broadcast nationwide in Arabic on Radio Sawa.

Infrastructure

- The survey of wrecked ships at the Port of Umm Qasr is completed, 4 vessels were located and the salvaging schedule is to be determined shortly. Titan, a subcontractor to USAID's private sector partner Bechtel, conducted the survey. In addition, the dredging is proceeding with the current level at 9 meters below the surface. The goal is to reach 11 meters in the near future. The port is divided into two areas called old port and new port. The channel approaching the grain elevators in the new port area is where the dredging is taking place. This is prioritized for humanitarian cargo and will enable faster off-loading of bulk shipments. The old port area is sufficient to handle off-loading of smaller, bagged cargo.
- Bechtel and UNDP engineers viewed and assessed four bridges, including the two on the main supply route from Jordan (highway #10), specifically at Ar Rutbah and Al Ramadi, west of Baghdad. The team finalized their mission report and prioritized the repair of the Ar Rutbah bridge, which the engineers declared unsafe. USAID continues to ask CFLCC to reroute traffic through the neighboring town. Bechtel is being authorized to build a temporary by-pass to ensure safe passage across the bridge.

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 will be received on May 19 and 20 and, if appropriate, approved immediately.

- RTI will have an initial permanent representative based in Basra on Wednesday May 21, located next to the ORHA South headquarters. The RTI representative is an experienced city manager and will co-chair with a British General, the Al Basrah Technical Secretariat (town council) charged with restoring core public services to Iraq's 3rd largest city.

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.

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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
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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
OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE**			\$1,144 MILLION

*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.

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- 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].
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- General information on making donations and volunteering can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov/iraq -> “How Can I Help?”
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 - InterAction: www.interaction.org -> “Guide to Appropriate Giving”
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.org.

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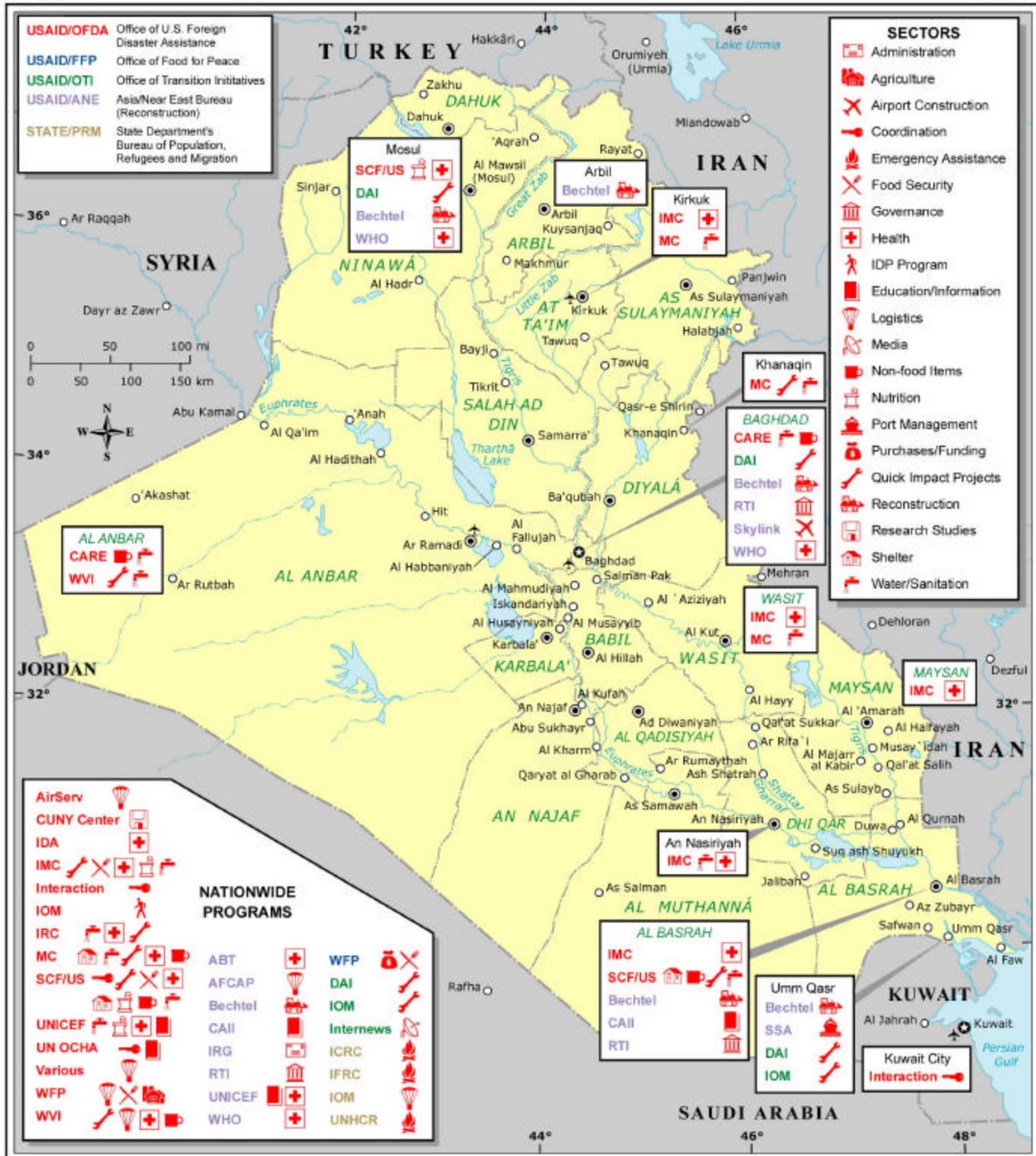
U.S. Government Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance to Iraq

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF				
USAID/OFDA				\$51,232,905
	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
Cooperative Agreements				
	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	
USAID/FFP				\$389,333,000
	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>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
USAID/OTI.....				\$5,042,344
	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
STATE/PRM.....				\$36,630,000
	UNHCR	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
	ICRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	IFRC	Emergency assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	IOM	TCN – transportation assistance	Countrywide	\$2,630,000
RECONSTRUCTION				
USAID/ANE.....				\$95,700,000
	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$541,308,249
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$577,938,249



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

May 19, 2003

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

Population Movement

- The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is preparing for the return of up to 500,000 Iraqi refugees, mainly from Iran and Jordan. UNCHR has recently held discussions with Shi'a leaders in An Najaf in southern Iraq to send messages to tribal leaders to ease pressure on Iranian refugees living in the area.

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/DART has approved an implementation plan under its cooperative agreement with Mercy Corps to provide support to the water distribution/purification system of the city of Al Kut through the provision of replacement back up pumps, valves, engines and other spare parts, as well as the provision of water testing equipment and purification chemicals, to be used in close cooperation with the water department technicians and employees of Al Kut. The program will increase access to adequate quantities of safe potable water for an estimated 250,000 people.
- USAID/DART has approved an implementation plan under its cooperative agreement with Mercy Corps to provide minor but critical repairs to water/sanitation systems that have failed in the last six weeks due to the impact of conflict and prolonged neglect. Small-scale high-impact repairs will restore adequate drinking water in the towns of Al Numania, Al Ahrar, Al Swera, Sheik Sa'ad, and Al Hai, benefiting an estimated 400,000 people in Wasit Governorate.
- USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) is providing emergency food commodities through the Emerson Trust 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'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).
- USAID/OTI-funded clean-up efforts continue in the former Saddam City, Baghdad. 180 trucks removed garbage from neighborhoods on May 14 and May 15. Of the 10 large pumps that make up the neighborhoods' sewage system, five are not functioning; two of these have been repaired and the other three will be repaired shortly. Sixteen sub-pumps are also being repaired.
- 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.

Agriculture

- A USAID Agriculture/Irrigation Specialist based in Washington has been deployed to the region and is planning quick impact projects in agriculture in coordination with the former Ministers of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Education

- The USAID education contractor, Creative Associates International Incorporated (CAII), is finalizing sourcing and procuring the various components of school and student kits that will be distributed to 700 schools in Al Basrah at the start of the school year, September 2003. The USAID/CAII team has been meeting with the interim coordinator of the Al Basrah Governorate to discuss the nature of the school kits based on student/school needs. In addition, CAII is coordinating with other USAID contractors, Research Triangle (RTI) and Bechtel to identify and prioritize rehabilitation of schools and provide furniture to schools.
- Student kits are being prepared for primary and secondary students. Both kits include a school bag with the USAID logo, pencils, pens, and crayons, copybooks, drawing books, erasers, rulers, and pencil sharpeners. The secondary school kits will also include protractor, calculator and a compass.
- The USAID-supported UNICEF back to school project is providing school materials for 20,000 children in the area of the As Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

Infrastructure

- The USAID Infrastructure Team and Bechtel project management are accelerating deployment to Baghdad despite ongoing concerns about security and constraints on mobility. A Bechtel advance team is scheduled to arrive in Baghdad on May 18 to begin setting up camp. USAID and Bechtel have developed deployment schedules and assessment plans to deploy into Al Basrah, Hillah, and Arbil during week of May 19
- Bechtel has made substantial progress in evaluating the 400 kilovolt power grid, Baghdad power plants, Al Basrah water problems, and critical bridges.

Local Governance

- USAID local governance contractor RTI is exploring possible learning and training activities related to the upcoming Umm Qasr local town council elections scheduled for May 22. This would be done in coordination with the current interim town council and could include activities such as holding a town meeting type information session on basic election processes. The team is scheduled to travel to southern Iraq May 17-20 to make initial USAID local governance small grants in Al Basrah.

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.
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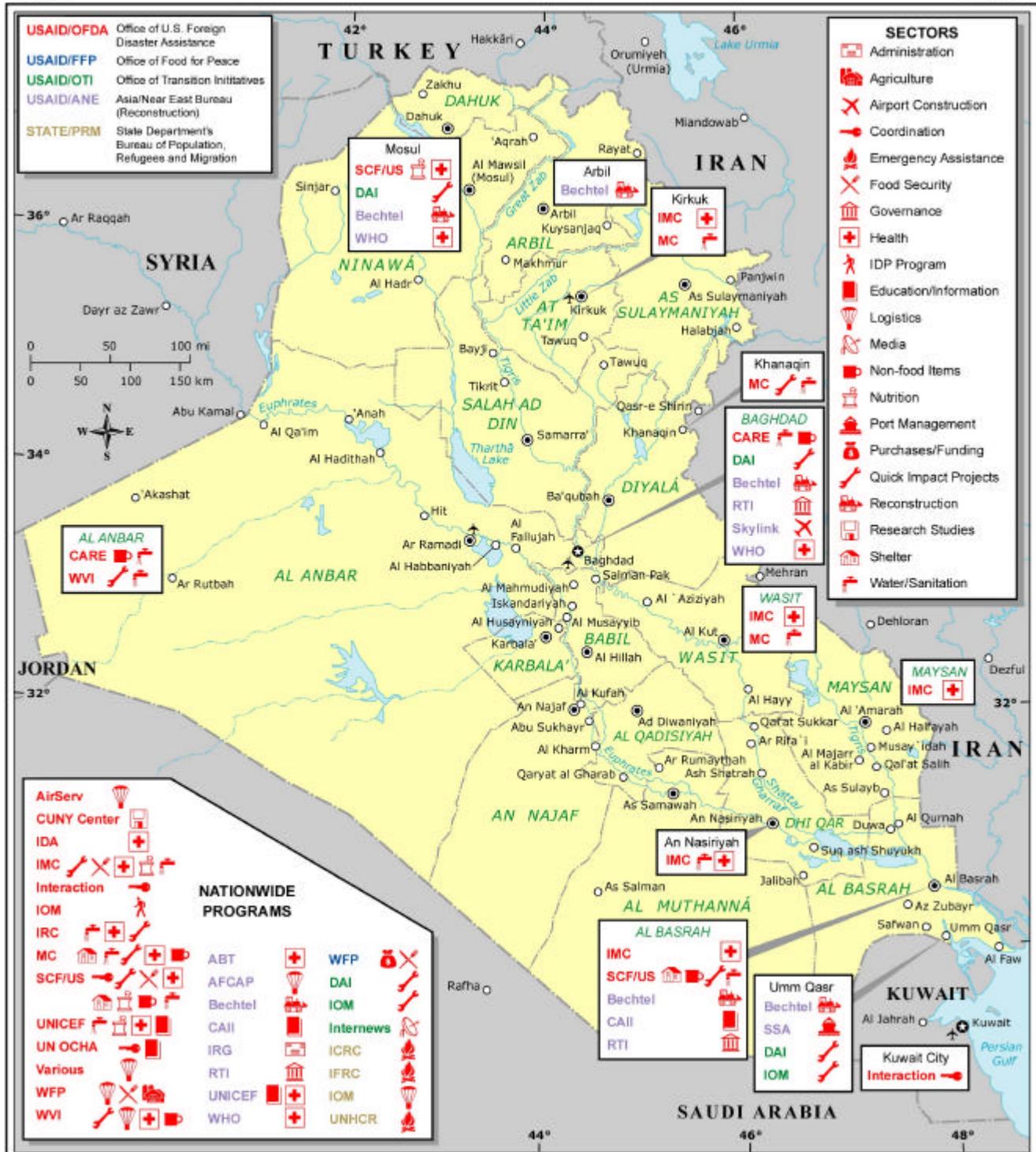
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	WFP	Logistics and pre-positioning of food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
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		Health, Water/Sanitation	An Nasiriyah	
	IRC	Quick-impact projects: Health, Water/Sanitation	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Mercy Corps	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	
USAID/FFP				\$430,000,000
	WFP	Pre-positioning funding	Countrywide	\$55,000,000
	WFP	Emerson Trust – 161,000 MT	Countrywide	\$84,000,000
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II emergency food commodities – 105,000 MT	Countrywide	\$91,000,000
	WFP	Regional Purchase	Countrywide	\$200,000,000

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2003				
EMERGENCY RELIEF (cont.)				
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	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	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
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003				\$581,975,249
TOTAL STATE ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$36,630,000
TOTAL STATE/USAID ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IN FY 2003.....				\$618,605,249



USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ



Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

May 16, 2003

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