

# HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ

*Revised Inter-agency Appeal  
1 April – 31 December 2003*



**UNITED NATIONS**  
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**PHOTOS:**

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Cartographic Section

Total surface area	437,072 km <sup>2</sup>	Urban population	67.5%
Total population	27 million (2002)	Rural population	32.5%

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since military conflict in Iraq began on 20 March 2003, the United Nations has made a sustained and robust effort to respond to the humanitarian needs of the civilian population. As this revision to the “Flash Appeal for the Humanitarian Requirements of the Iraq Crisis” is being presented, it has become clear that the conflict fortunately has not resulted in a major humanitarian crisis. At the same time, the humanitarian situation in Iraq remains serious. The high levels of vulnerability and dependence on government services that existed before the conflict have increased further. The conflict and its aftermath resulted in a widespread breakdown of essential services, severely affecting the population, particularly the two thirds of Iraqis living in urban areas. Initial assessments have also shown desperate conditions in many rural communities in the south and centre of the country. Even as the situation appears to be stabilizing, a wide range of urgent humanitarian needs and challenges remain.

The UN has been able to respond swiftly and effectively to the evolving situation thanks to substantial contributions to the Flash Appeal and resources available under the Oil-for-Food programme.<sup>1</sup> A wide range of preparedness measures the UN had taken before the outbreak of the conflict also greatly enhanced the UN’s capacity in the region, allowing it to play a crucial role in averting a crisis. More than 800,000 metric tonnes of food have been dispatched to Iraq since 30 March, enabling the Ministry of Trade to recommence the vitally important food ration system on 1 June. An average of 3.5 million litres of water per day is being tankered to hospitals, health centres and communities in the south and the Baghdad area. Basic medicines, vaccines and health supplies have been delivered to facilities throughout the country. Agencies have helped repair water, sanitation and power facilities, as well as schools that have been receiving education supplies. In supporting these essential services, UN agencies have worked closely with key humanitarian partners, particularly the ICRC and NGOs with operational capacity on the ground. The UN has also augmented its presence and coordination capacity in the south and centre, with new Area Coordination Offices in Basrah, Hillah and Mosul and an additional presence in Kirkuk. As was the case prior to the conflict, UN agencies have been able to rely on the longstanding presence and experience of many of their staff in Iraq, including more than 3,000 national staff.

This revised Humanitarian Appeal for Iraq presents the net requirements of the United Nations over the next six months for humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation, particularly interventions that will help restore the provision of essential services. The revised Appeal reflects adjusted requirements and new priorities that have emerged since the launch of the Flash Appeal. While the need to support the Public Distribution System remains a key priority, the funding requirements for food assistance – which represent close to 70% of the total gross requirements – have been fully met. Significant additional resources are required, however, to allow UN agencies to respond to priority needs in other key sectors. Assistance to the basic health system and nutrition support now account for about 30% of outstanding funding needs. Other areas in which substantial emergency needs have emerged since 28 March - and in which funding requirements have consequently increased - include water and sanitation, education, emergency infrastructure rehabilitation, and mine action. In relation to displaced populations, funding is being sought to support the orderly and dignified return and reintegration of Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons. Taking into account contributions already received from donors against the Flash Appeal and resources available under the Oil-for-Food programme, the total **net financial requirements over the next six months amount to US\$ 259 million.**

The assistance provided by UN agencies under this Appeal will complement the activities of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA). As the Authority, the CPA bears the primary responsibility for the welfare of the Iraqi people, including the provision of public services. UN agencies will concentrate on areas where they have a clear comparative advantage, or which the CPA is unable to address in

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<sup>1</sup> Close to US\$ 2 billion in resources – or 88% of the revised overall requirements of US\$ 2.22 billion presented in this revised Appeal - have been made available to UN agencies since the launch of the Flash Appeal on 28 March. This amount consists of US\$ 1.1 billion in resources under the Oil-for-Food programme, including more than US\$ 1 billion in food supplies and associated costs, and US\$ 870 million in donor contributions and pledges, including about US\$ 159 million in pledges that have yet to be allocated.

the short term. Agencies' sectoral strategies and priorities have been developed in consultation with the CPA, including senior Iraqi staff of relevant line ministries and municipal authorities.

While the priorities described in this Appeal are based on a range of rapid needs assessments carried out by the UN in much of the country, and draw on information available from the ICRC, NGOs and the coalition, a comprehensive approach to assessing humanitarian needs has been hampered by insecurity and limited local capacity. The lack of security and law and order in many areas of the country remains the most serious obstacle to the restoration of basic services and the humanitarian community's ability to conduct assistance activities. It has also had a severe impact on the lives of women and children in their ability to access basic services and live normal lives. For the United Nations, security restrictions and staff ceilings are likely to limit the pace at which programmes can be implemented, a factor agencies have taken into account in projecting their funding requirements. An additional factor that has and will continue to constrain the provision of essential services is the substantial reduction in the capacity of Iraqi service providers. Supporting and strengthening their capacity is therefore one of the core objectives of the activities presented in this Appeal.

Over the coming weeks and months the UN will continue to establish a more complete and systematic picture of humanitarian needs in key sectors. These additional assessments will be closely coordinated with those identifying reconstruction needs, carried out by the United Nations, the International Financial Institutions and the CPA. Since the UN's intention is to phase out the great majority of humanitarian assistance activities by the end of 2003, the transition process from humanitarian assistance to longer-term reconstruction activities will have to take place during the Fall. An important and related transition - particularly in the northern governorates - will be the phasing out of the Oil-for-Food programme and the transfer of any remaining responsibilities under the programme to the CPA, a process that is required to be completed by 21 November 2003. The reconstruction conference that is being planned for September 2003 will provide an opportunity to present transition strategies and arrangements that will be developed over the Summer, as well as to review the evolving humanitarian situation.

Donor support is requested for the outstanding financial requirements presented in this Appeal. This will allow for the implementation of emergency programmes in key sectors, while paving the way for a smooth transition to reconstruction activities.

**Summary Financial Tables by Sector  
Flash Appeal and Revised Humanitarian Appeal for Iraq**

Sector Name	(1) Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	(2) Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	(3) Contributions to Flash Appeal*	(4) Funds available through OFFP	(5) Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	(6) Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>I) Food Aid Requirements</b>	<b>1,316,774,674</b>	<b>1,522,402,633</b>	<b>477,803,339</b>	<b>1,044,599,294</b>	<b>1,522,402,633</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>II) Non-Food Requirements</b>	<b>901,642,741</b>	<b>700,740,393</b>	<b>391,920,370</b>	<b>49,591,862</b>	<b>441,512,232</b>	<b>259,228,161</b>
Health and Nutrition						
Health	218,887,182	110,130,500	43,896,061	-	43,896,061	66,234,439
Nutrition	47,764,207	22,830,000	8,164,860	578,162	8,743,022	14,086,978
Water and Sanitation	59,061,170	75,805,000	25,755,867	-	25,755,867	50,049,133
Multi-Sector Programme for Return & Reintegration of Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Third Country Nationals						
Refugees, Asylum Seekers, IDPs and TCNs	257,632,072	137,877,788	52,663,355	30,693,440	83,356,795	54,520,993
Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation	67,850,000	78,300,000	20,650,000	-	20,650,000	57,650,000
Shelter	52,450,000	20,950,000	-	-	-	20,950,000
Mine Action	13,170,000	31,005,000	14,095,000	-	14,095,000	16,910,000
Emergency Food Security	86,728,000	64,440,000	2,400,000	16,000,000	18,400,000	46,040,000
Education	22,782,095	99,459,621	33,051,342	2,320,260	35,371,602	64,088,019
Protection / Human Rights	14,511,795	10,230,500	5,550,528	-	5,550,528	4,679,972
Security	2,385,753	3,708,409	1,863,879	-	1,863,879	1,844,530
Coordination and Support Services	58,420,467	46,003,575	25,011,210	-	25,011,210	20,992,365
Unallocated Pledges to the Appeal **			158,818,268		158,818,268	-158,818,268
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,218,417,415</b>	<b>2,223,143,026</b>	<b>869,723,709</b>	<b>1,094,191,156</b>	<b>1,963,914,865</b>	<b>259,228,161</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, e.g. core resources.

\*\* Funds pledged by donors to the Flash Appeal that have been recorded by OCHA based upon written advice from donors but have not yet been allocated to a particular agency. The intention is to present the resources available to the Appeal as accurately as possible.



**Summary Financial Tables by Agency  
Flash Appeal and Revised Humanitarian Appeal for Iraq**

Appealing Agency	(1) Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	(2) Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	(3) Contributions to Flash Appeal*	(4) Funds available through OFFP	(5) Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	(6) Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
World Food Programme (WFP)	1,351,739,240	1,550,438,660	493,413,025	1,044,599,294	1,538,012,319	<b>12,426,341 **</b>
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	165,875,849	182,700,000	89,141,891	578,162	89,720,053	<b>92,979,947</b>
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	154,070,429	90,635,788	39,735,788	15,693,440	55,429,228	<b>35,206,560</b>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	71,320,000	91,070,000	21,630,000	-	21,630,000	<b>69,440,000</b>
World Health Organisation (WHO)	187,900,000	76,535,000	15,331,161	-	15,331,161	<b>61,203,839</b>
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	86,728,000	64,440,000	2,400,000	16,000,000	18,400,000	<b>46,040,000</b>
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	2,450,000	43,809,621	10,496,646	2,320,260	12,816,906	<b>30,992,715</b>
Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	1,590,600	1,305,500	1,248,960	-	1,248,960	<b>56,540</b>
United Nations Habitat	24,950,000	20,950,000	-	-	-	<b>20,950,000</b>
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - through UNOHCI	78,300,000	25,000,000	1,600,000	15,000,000	16,600,000	<b>8,400,000</b>
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	5,190,000	5,690,000	-	-	-	<b>5,690,000</b>
United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	11,420,000	26,605,000	14,015,000	-	14,015,000	<b>12,590,000</b>
United Nations Women's Fund (UNIFEM)	-	450,000	-	-	-	<b>450,000</b>
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	500,000	850,000	-	-	-	<b>850,000</b>
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	64,111,643	22,507,500	11,227,567	-	11,227,567	<b>11,279,933</b>
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)***	9,885,901	16,447,548	8,801,524	-	8,801,524	<b>7,646,024</b>
United Nations Security Coordination (UNSECOORD)	2,385,753	3,708,409	1,863,879	-	1,863,879	<b>1,844,530</b>
Unallocated Pledges to the Appeal ****			158,818,268		158,818,268	-158,818,268
<b>TOTAL REQUIRED</b>	<b>2,218,417,415</b>	<b>2,223,143,026</b>	<b>869,723,709</b>	<b>1,094,191,156</b>	<b>1,963,914,865</b>	<b>259,228,161</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, e.g. core resources

\*\* This amount reflects net requirement for support services (UNHAS, UNJLC and ICT). The WFP EMOP has been fully funded.

\*\*\* OCHA's revised overall requirements include US\$ 8,289,123 for common services.

\*\*\*\* Funds pledged by donors to the Flash Appeal that have been recorded by OCHA based upon written advice from donors but have not yet been allocated to a particular agency. The intention is to present the resources available to the Appeal as accurately as possible.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The Humanitarian Appeal for Iraq presents the revised humanitarian and emergency rehabilitation requirements of the UN and its partners for the period 1 April to 31 December 2003. Presented during a period of considerable change for Iraq, this Appeal outlines the strategic and operational approach of the UN's current work, in addition to presenting the net financial requirements of the organisation. While this Appeal does not cover reconstruction activities, it highlights the work already begun by the UN in making the transition towards reconstruction planning and programming. The appeal focuses on areas of need assessed by the UN in Iraq, and the financial requirements of UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) only. Activities outlined by this appeal take place alongside the relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts of the CPA, bilateral actors, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

On 31 March 2003, in anticipation of a major humanitarian crisis in Iraq, the UN launched a Flash Appeal to address the most urgent needs of the population. Requirements of US\$ 2.2 billion were presented to donors, covering a period of six months from 1 April to 30 September 2003.

The scenarios presented in the initial appeal were based on the possibility of an extended conflict affecting large parts of the country. Major programming assumptions arising from this scenario focused on the possible large-scale displacement of the population, the need to provide emergency services (especially the provision of food) to most or all of the population, and the suspension of the Oil-for-Food Programme (OFFP). While the assumptions of this scenario were the most realistic at the time, the speed of the campaign and the relative insulation of the population from the direct effects of the conflict meant that a large-scale humanitarian crisis did not occur. Population movements were limited, and Iraqi institutions were able to provide emergency support for vulnerable and wounded civilians. The Security Council also acted under Resolution 1472 (2003) to provide access to OFFP resources to cover the provision of a substantial portion of the food requirements of Iraq, as well as some health and other supplies. To date, over US\$ 1 billion in OFFP resources have been identified for activities included in the Flash Appeal.

The conflict and its aftermath did, however, result in significant new humanitarian needs and new challenges. In particular, access to basic services has been significantly reduced due to extensive looting and pervasive insecurity following the end of hostilities. There is evidence that *inter alia*, this has resulted in a deterioration of health status. As well, the fall of the previous regime presents opportunities for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their areas of origin after many years. The Revised Humanitarian Appeal for Iraq presents revised strategies and financial requirements to address these needs.

### OBJECTIVES

In the coming six months UN agencies and partners will continue their efforts to mitigate the impact of the conflict and its aftermath on the people of Iraq by:

- Ensuring that timely and effective life-saving assistance is provided to those in need;
- Providing support for essential services which have been interrupted or which have deteriorated during the conflicts (including, where possible, their restoration to pre-conflict functionality). With this, indicators, particularly health, should be restored to pre-war levels;
- Supporting the orderly, dignified return and reintegration of Iraqi refugees to Iraq;
- Supporting efforts to return and reintegrate Iraqis internally displaced by conflict, forced settlement or economic marginalisation, to their places of origin; and
- Building a more complete and systematic picture of needs in key sectors.

## SCOPE

The revised Appeal covers the activities of the UN in the following categories:

- **Humanitarian Assistance:** Immediate, life-saving interventions implemented on the basis of international humanitarian law – this category usually covers activities during the conflict and the immediate post-conflict period.
- **Emergency Rehabilitation:** On the basis of needs related to conflict or identified vulnerabilities, this category includes activities that go beyond immediate life saving interventions in order to mitigate humanitarian needs. Such activities include those necessary to either start or keep essential systems functioning in the short to medium term.

Regarding the recovery and reconstruction of Iraq, UN Security Council Resolution 1483 (2003), which was adopted by the Security Council on 22 May, envisages a vital role for the UN. A Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) has been appointed to lead the UN's efforts in Iraq.

Beyond the activities covered in this appeal, the UN has launched a process of identifying reconstruction needs in consultation with member states, the CPA, and Iraqi technical experts, in response to the mandate provided by Resolution 1483 (2003). These preparations will continue through July and August, and the results will be presented to the international community in September. It is envisaged at this stage that the humanitarian phase of the UN's operation will be concluded by December, and that no further humanitarian appeal will be required in 2004. As a result, transition is an important component of the UN's planning. Preparations for this appeal by the UN Country Team and sector coordinators have already resulted in a broad range of discussions on how the programming transition from relief to reconstruction will be organised. Transition issues will be further evaluated as the UN develops its support to the reconstruction process.

UN programming is designed to complement, not replace, the Authority's planned and ongoing activities, in particular those connected with its obligations under international law. The UN has especially concentrated on areas where it has a clear comparative advantage, or those that the CPA is unable to address in the short term. Agency strategies and requirements have been finalised in coordination with the CPA. The work of the UN has been discussed with relevant counterparts. At the sectoral level, agencies are planning activities in close coordination with the CPA and strategies presented in this document have taken into account the CPA's leadership of reconstruction in the months ahead. This is particularly relevant in urban services and in the electricity, education and water sectors.

## SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE UN

Based on the revision of the UN's overall requirements for the extended nine month period of the Appeal, and resources available to date, the outstanding financial requirements of the UN stand at **US\$ 259 million**.

Since launching the Flash Appeal on 28 March, close to US\$ 2 billion in resources have been made available to UN agencies in response to their emergency requirements. This amount includes US\$ 1.1 billion in emergency resources agencies have been able to access under the OFFP in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 1472 (2003), 1476 (2003) and 1483 (2003), including more than US\$ 1 billion in food supplies and associated costs. In addition, contributions and firm pledges of **US\$ 870 million** have been made against the Flash Appeal.

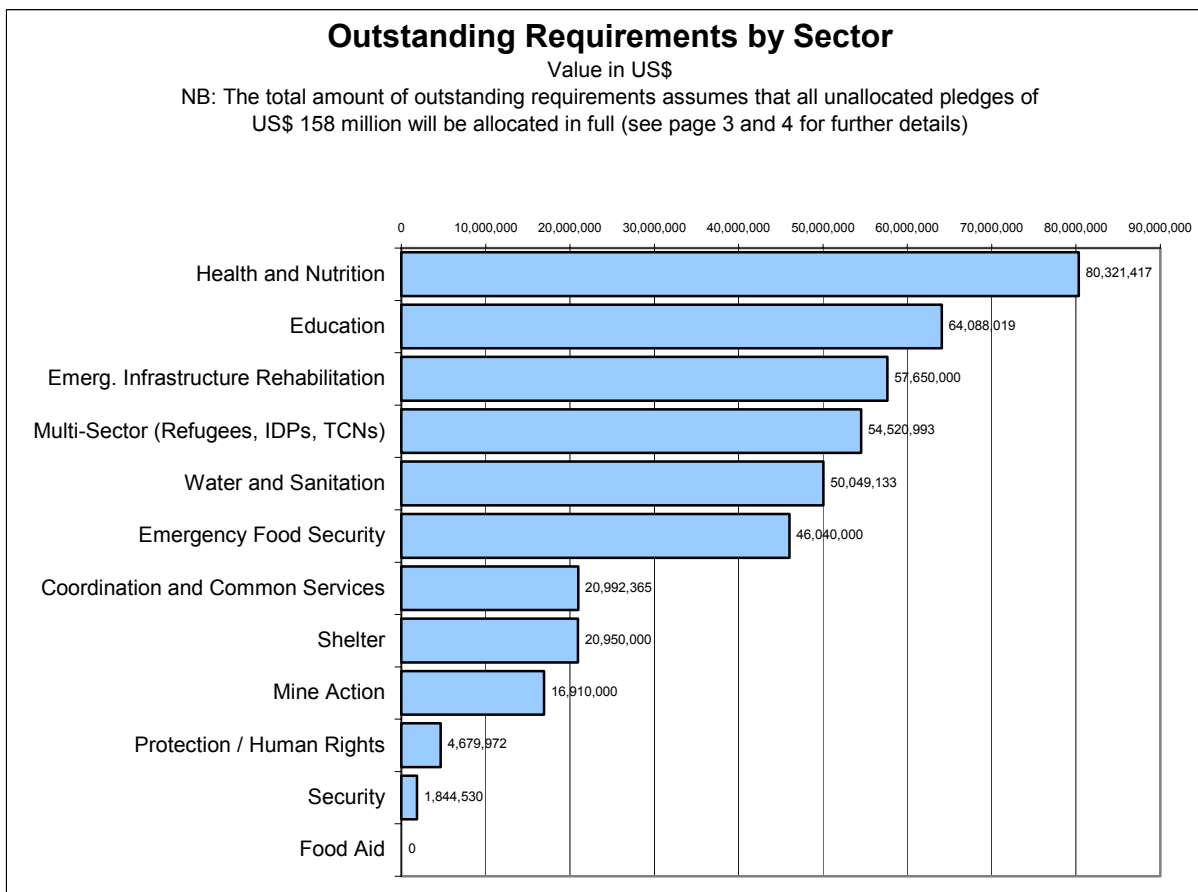
The UN's overall requirements for the period 1 April to 31 December 2003 now stand at US\$ 2.223 billion. This compares to the US\$ 2.218 billion requested by the UN at the launch of the Flash Appeal, which was for a six-month period. As a result of the resources already made available, about **88%** of the revised overall requirements presented in this revised Appeal have already been met. The single largest component of the overall requirements, US\$ 1.5 billion for food assistance which accounts for about 70% of total requirements, has been fully funded.

The positive response of the donor community to the original UN Flash Appeal has resulted in contributions and firm pledges amounting to some **US\$ 870 million**, or **40%** of the initial amount requested. Figure 1 shows the ten largest donors to the Appeal to date, some of whom have devoted supplemental resources to the Iraq crisis so as not to divert resources from other emergencies around the world. Figure 2 shows outstanding requirements by sector.

<b>Response to the Flash Appeal for the Humanitarian Requirements of the Iraq Crisis</b>		
<b>Major donors by contributions</b>		
<i>as of 17 June 2003</i>		
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Value US\$</b>	<b>% of Funding</b>
USA	483,300,000	55.57%
United Kingdom	108,291,541	12.45%
Japan	87,102,946	10.02%
Australia	44,635,004	5.13%
Canada	29,892,588	3.44%
Italy	20,071,028	2.31%
Netherlands	14,491,065	1.67%
EU (ECHO/DG-DEV)	11,302,476	1.30%
Germany	9,982,300	1.15%
<i>Others *</i>	35,557,515	4.09%
<i>Non Government Donors**</i>	25,097,246	2.89%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>869,723,709</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* Others includes Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eritrea, Finland, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Korea (Republic of), Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. A detailed list of contributions can be found at [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

\*\* This amount also includes core resources.



Resolution 1472 (2003) and 1476 (2003) were passed by the Security Council to allow vital supplies outstanding under the OFFP to be made available to Iraq. The total value of contracts identified through the OFFP was US\$ 1.195 billion as of 2 June 2003, although not all of these resources were required by the UN for the humanitarian operation outlined in the Flash Appeal. Substantial quantities of OFFP supplies in several sectors, including electricity, agriculture, health and water and sanitation, had not been included in agencies' funding requirements but nevertheless were prioritised for delivery to Iraq. On the other hand, all food supplies accessed under the OFFP were also required under the WFP EMOP and have therefore been deducted from the revised Appeal requirements. In addition to commodities, UN agencies have been able to access OFFP resources to cover certain costs associated with the delivery of OFFP commodities in accordance with Resolution 1472 (2003). These resources have also been reflected in the revised Appeal requirements. In total, some **US\$ 1.094** billion of resources were provided to the UN agencies under the OFFP that could be recorded against the financial requirements outlined in the Flash Appeal.

As mandated by Resolution 1483 (2003), the UN will continue to facilitate the shipment of priority civilian goods to Iraq under approved and funded OFFP contracts. A portion of these additional contracts may cover supplies that have also been requested under this revised Appeal, including contracts that could not be shipped by 3 June (the deadline before the adoption of Resolution 1483 (2003)). Details on these additional resources will be made available to donors when available. However, it is anticipated that most additional OFFP supplies and equipment that are prioritised will be delivered directly to the CPA. Certain agencies have anticipated the delivery of such additional items to the CPA and have included cash requirements in the revised Appeal that will allow them to assist in the installation of equipment and the rehabilitation of related facilities.

### **3. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS**

#### **THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ**

Comprehensive and continuous engagement with Iraqi people, institutions, authorities and civil society is the key point of departure for the UN in Iraq. The quality of this dialogue will in many ways determine the success of the international community's support to Iraq and its people. In the preparation of this Appeal, to the extent possible, Iraqi technocrats were consulted on programme priorities and implementation. However, after years of repression and constraints, this dialogue with all elements of Iraqi society is just beginning to develop. Existing arrangements with Ministries, as well as sectoral coordination mechanisms and Area Coordination Offices (ACOs) will be particularly useful avenues for intensifying UN efforts to build an inclusive and systematic dialogue with communities about priorities, needs and programmes.

#### **THE COALITION PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY**

The return of the UN to Iraq has taken place in a profoundly new operating environment. Prior to Resolution 1483 (2003), the UN's relationship with the Occupying Power, and the parameters of its intervention were defined by the articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and other relevant treaties and resolutions. Clarifying the UN's position at that time the Secretary-General noted that, without detracting from the responsibilities of the Occupying Power, under international law, the UN would do whatever it could to help the Iraqi population. On this basis, the UN worked with the Occupying Power to ensure that it had a workable operational environment, and to address problems, assess needs, and coordinate the relief effort.

Following the adoption of Resolution 1483 (2003), which further clarified the roles and responsibilities of the UN and the CPA in the areas of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, the UN has intensified efforts to build a collaborative and constructive dialogue with the CPA. This dialogue has focused upon sharing information about UN strategies and humanitarian priorities; providing technical guidance on humanitarian issues; and advocating on behalf of the international humanitarian community to ensure humanitarian principles are upheld. As the reconstruction process advances, further consultations will be required between the CPA, the UN, and the international community. At the programme level, agencies are also in daily contact with CPA senior advisers, line ministry staff and municipal authorities. Area Coordinators in all five regions have also established constructive dialogue on priority humanitarian issues, and CPA staff participate in sectoral coordination structures created by the UN.

An International Coordinating Council has been established, reporting to the Administrator of the CPA, with responsibility for liaison with bilateral donors, NGOs and the UN. This entity will be the primary point of contact in the CPA for humanitarian organisations.

#### **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

Prior to March 2003, the NGO presence in Iraq was extremely limited due to constraints resulting from the sanctions, a lack of funding, and Iraqi government controls. The previous political environment in Iraq also worked against the establishment of a vibrant national NGO community in Iraq. Prior to the outbreak of conflict, there were less than 20 Iraqi NGOs operating in Iraq and less than 10 international Non-Governmental Organisations.

Since the fall of Baghdad the NGO community has expanded significantly – the UN is currently aware of around 100 NGOs operating in Iraq. In response to the need to establish a coordination mechanism, an NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq (NCCI) was established in Baghdad by a core group of NGOs, led by Première Urgence, on 16 April. The NCCI currently comprises 40 NGO members and 20 NGOs with observer status. It has developed a set of principles and a working plan, and has drafted a Charter and an NGO Code of Conduct for Iraq. The Joint NGO Emergency

Preparedness Initiative (JNEPI) facilitates information sharing and planning of humanitarian response activities in the region. NGO coordination at the headquarters level is carried out by the International Council of Voluntary Associations (ICVA), InterAction, the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR), and VOICE.

A priority is to strengthen the national NGO sector. This appeal is proposing a small fund to facilitate the establishment of a vibrant national NGO community through capacity building support and seed funding to newly established, credible national NGOs. In consultation with representatives of the NGO community, donors and CPA interlocutors, the UN Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq (UNOHCI) will develop a framework for operating the fund. This framework will identify overall management arrangements, key activities for priority funding, mechanisms for accessing funds, reporting and accountability requirements.

*Coordination with the UN:* In all five Areas, and in Baghdad, the UN has established open humanitarian fora for regular exchange of information and views on the humanitarian situation. NGOs are active participants in all these fora and in sectoral coordination mechanisms. At the sectoral level, NGOs and UN agencies have collaborated in many of the assessments that have been completed and have worked together on methodology.

See Annex III. for more details on the NGO presence in Iraq.

## 4. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

IRAQ: Key Indicators		
Indicator	1990	1998-2000*
Iraq Human Development Indicator (HDI) Ranking (out of 174 countries)	91	126 (2000) <sup>1</sup>
Iraq HDI	---	0.58 (1998) <sup>1</sup>
Average Arab HDI	---	0.64 (1998) <sup>1</sup>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	US\$ 3,181	US\$ 1,300 (2000) <sup>1</sup>
Average life expectancy	61	61 (2000) <sup>2</sup>
	<b>1985</b>	<b>1998</b>
Literacy Rate <sup>1</sup>	89%	73.5%

<sup>1</sup> UNDP Human Development Report 2000, UNDP Arab Human Development Report

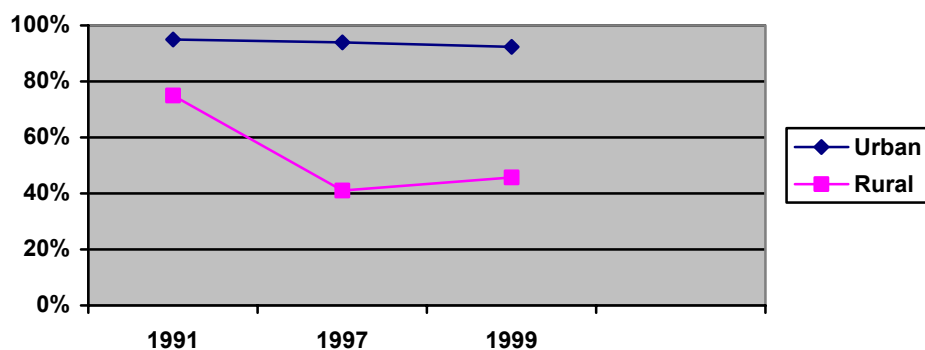
<sup>2</sup> WHO World Health Report 2001

\* Figures are for the most current year available for the period between 1998, 1999, or 2000.

### PRE-CONFLICT CONTEXT

In March 2003, Iraq was a country in distress. Over one million Iraqis were thought to have been forcibly displaced by Arabisation policies and inter-ethnic conflict. Sanctions had decimated the middle class and private sector, leaving a small, very rich elite, and an extremely poor general population. Unemployment and underemployment was running at 50%. The situation was especially difficult for rural communities in the centre and south, which were at best, neglected; at worst systematically oppressed and isolated. Economic and social indicators, particularly in the centre and south of the country, had deteriorated markedly from the levels of the early 1980's. The Gulf War and subsequent economic sanctions were the catalysts to a sharp downward spiral. The introduction of the OFFP in 1996, under which some US\$ 28 billion in humanitarian supplies were delivered, cushioned the fall. By then however, essential services, particularly water, sanitation and electricity, were already in a state of decay. By 2002, water distribution networks were still experiencing water losses of up to 30%, and water treatment plants were operating at only 60% capacity. Water quality has remained a pressing concern and many parts of the south were completely dependent upon water tankering. Iraqis in rural areas received half the amount of clean water each day that they did in 1990. Sewage treatment plants were largely non-operational as a result of lack of maintenance and spare parts. Electricity, upon which essential services are so dependent, was at 60% of demand, affecting especially rural areas. Approximately 60% of Iraqis were completely dependent upon resources acquired through OFFP for their basic needs, particularly food.

Access to Potable Water



GOI-UNICEF 2000



The Iran-Iraq war, the Gulf War and sanctions took a heavy toll on the health and education sectors, which had previously been among the best developed in the region. Construction programmes eased the shortage of education infrastructure, but demand for classroom space still well outstripped supply. As a result, primary and secondary school retention rates have dropped and illiteracy has risen.

**Primary School Attendance Rate**

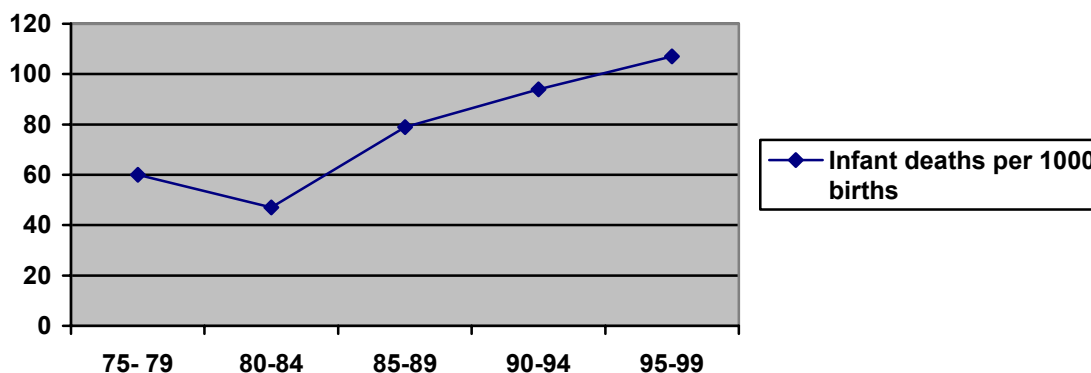
	Total	Boys	Girls	Urban	Poor
<b>Net Attendance Rate</b>	76.3	82.5	69.8	83.8	63.0
<b>Entrants reaching Grade 5</b>	88.3	92.2	83.6	89.8	83.5

\* UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000

The introduction of the OFFP, on which the health sector was completely dependent, brought with it a reversal of the downward spiral in health and nutrition indicators. Communicable diseases such as cholera, malaria, measles, and leishmaniasis were in decline. Cholera was eliminated in the north, while the entire country was declared polio-free. However, the poor economic and nutritional situation in Iraq were reflected in the declines in some health indicators, such as the doubling of infant mortality in most of the country to 105 deaths per 10,000 births.

In the period from 1990-2000, Iraq's ranking on the HDI slipped from 91<sup>st</sup> to 126<sup>th</sup>. Its Gender Development Indicator ranking was 107<sup>th</sup> by 1998, the lowest in the region. GDP per capita fell from US\$ 3,181 to US\$ 1,300.

**Infant Mortality Rates**



Salman, Khawla Najji and Al-Dulaymi, Aiayd, Child and maternal Mortality Survey Iraq 1999, Ministry of Health Iraq and UNICEF, mimeograph.

**THE IMPACT OF CONFLICT**

The conflict was short-lived. While essential installations, particularly water and electricity, sustained some damage, infrastructure was not extensively affected by the conflict. Damage was concentrated in cities and particularly those in the centre and south. The conflict also had a direct impact on civilians. While no reliable figures exist on those killed and wounded in the conflict, press estimates range between one and seven thousand killed.

Temporary displacement was significant in many parts of the country as people fled the cities in fear of aerial attacks and retaliation by the government, as occurred in 1991. In early April, 260,000 people were on the move in the three northern governorates. By late April, almost all of them had returned to

their homes. The picture is less clear in the south and centre, but agencies that have been able to carry out assessments recently report that movements of population, some significant, from Baghdad to the south and east occurred. Assessments of IDP caseloads in the centre and south are ongoing, but it appears that many of those who fled the cities returned home shortly after hostilities had died down in order to protect their properties from the subsequent looting. Around 5,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) sought assistance to return to their country of origin following the conflict.

#### **POST-CONFLICT SITUATION**

The institutional vacuum that followed the fall of the previous government led to crippling levels of looting and banditry, particularly in cities. Access to basic services was interrupted as assets were stripped and people were unable to attend to daily matters – work, school, and health care. Water supply, sanitation, health and electricity services were particularly hard hit by looting in the centre and south in the chaotic weeks following the fall of the former government.

In the two months since the fall of Baghdad, the situation in the country has been improving but has not yet been brought fully under control. Insecurity remains the overriding obstacle to restoring services and to preventing further deterioration in basic economic, social and health indicators. In cities, the initially random nature of violence has evolved into a more organised pattern of sabotage against key installations. Heavily armed organised gangs are a continuing threat to Iraqis and international aid workers. Efforts to complete emergency repairs of electricity, water and sewage installations continue to be undermined by subsequent looting.

Insecurity is a serious problem in the south and centre of the country, especially in the large cities such as Baghdad and Basrah. Beyond the largest cities, insecurity is a serious problem in Fallujah and Ar-Ramadi in the Anbar governorate, Salah al-Din governorate, Al Kut in Wassit governorate and areas in the Diyala governorate that are traditionally loyal to the former government. Several areas along the Iranian border are also of concern.

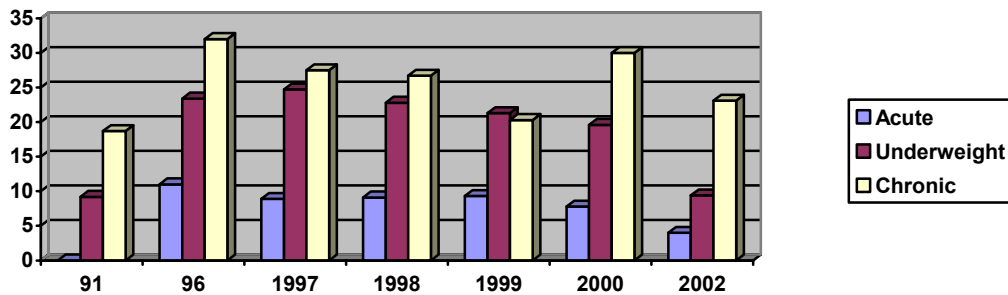
In many areas, religious leaders have asserted themselves to fill the institutional vacuum. They were instrumental in restoring order in a number of areas of Baghdad and Basrah, and the significantly better security situation in a number of areas in the south (Najaf, Kerbala and Hilla) can partly be attributed to their influence. Around half of all hospitals in Baghdad are in control of religious groups who are paying salaries, managing facilities and, reportedly, waiving fees for poor people.

The impact of continued insecurity on women has not yet been fully evaluated. Immediately following the conflict, many women were confined to their homes in key cities. There are reports that they have been victims of increased harassment and violence. One effect of these developments has been that women have had their access to health care constrained for both themselves and their children. It also appears that school attendance has been significantly affected by the insecurity and the changed political situation, particularly for girls, as parents have kept children at home. In early May, there were reports of young girls being removed from institutions by militias. Focused efforts will be required to ensure respect for women's rights, and their participation in rebuilding the country.

The process of regenerating Iraqi governmental institutions has begun, but the ministries have lost considerable experience in the top ranks with the dismissal of senior Ba'ath party members. The interruption of funding for public sector institutions, now in the process of being restored, kept public sector workers away from work, although large numbers continued to attend work through the period of conflict, in extremely trying circumstances. It has also interrupted the supply of critical supplies, particularly medicines and fuel.

Rapid health and nutrition assessments conducted by agencies suggest that the interruption of access to clean water and health services has led to a deterioration of the population's health status. In Baghdad, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) nutritional surveys revealed a year-on-year doubling of acute malnutrition levels (up to 7%). Reports of cases of diarrhoea and typhoid are increasing, although the recently re-introduced system for disease surveillance and outbreak verification indicates that the risk for water-borne diseases remains within its usual levels for this season. However, it should be noted that surveillance does not sufficiently cover the country at this time. Actual disease incidence may, as a result, well exceed what is currently being reported. Also, systems for outbreak control, e.g. chlorination of water and food inspections, are badly disrupted. Therefore, cases of cholera, although endemic and expected by this time of the year, are now cause for greater concern.

Malnutrition Trends



GOI-UNICEF 2000

The current situation in Iraq has been characterised as a crisis in provision of basic services in urban areas, where the majority of Iraqis live (around 70%). However, the crisis in rural areas has been longstanding. Recent assessments by some NGOs in southern and central Iraq have found communities in extremely difficult circumstances, with severe shortages of water, sanitation, housing, education and health facilities that have accumulated over the years.

**BASIC SERVICES: SNAPSHOT**

- The **health care system** in most of the country is operating at 30-50% of pre-conflict capacity.
- **Electricity** installations did not sustain significant war damage but fuel shortages, and shortages of funds for maintenance and spare parts have kept generation capacity at around 40% of the country's needs. Given the dependence on generators since the last Gulf War, especially in rural areas, fuel is needed to power generators that supply electricity to health centres, other essential services, offices and homes.
- While repairs of **water facilities** and restoration of fuel supplies to facilities have restored capacity in Baghdad and Basrah to pre-conflict levels, continued leakage, looting and shortages of fuel mean supply is significantly reduced.
- The non-functioning of **sewage treatment** plants remains a pressing concern with hundred of thousands cubic metres of raw sewage released into the Tigris River in Baghdad each day.
- **Agriculture** services have suffered: the state controlled Agricultural Supply Company has been paralysed. The recent conflict caused the near total disruption of the once flourishing domestic poultry industry.
- In the **food** sector, while the Public Distribution System (PDS) resumed its activity in the month of June, infrastructure – silos and warehouses – has sustained some damage, particularly in the southern governorates.
- The breakdown of urban **garbage-collection systems** resulted in a serious sanitation crisis in hospitals and other public places.
- While **schools** are open again, attendance remains significantly down, owing to insecurity and reduced staffing levels. There has been a backlog in **housing** units of more than 1.4 million. Safety certification and repair of almost 4,000 houses is essential.
- The limited supply of **fuel** is a constraint to restoring services. Although the situation is improving quickly, the national shortage of gasoline will continue until export gears up and supplies of key inputs are stabilised. The critical supply situation with liquid petroleum gas has eased recently, but prices remain high and access for Iraqis is limited in much of the country.

The conflict, and the fall of the previous regime, has changed significantly the “map” of IDP populations in Iraq, making it possible for Kurds and other minorities, displaced by “Arabisation” policies since the 1970's, to return home, particularly to Kirkuk and Mosul. An initial influx of several thousand Kurdish returnees to Kirkuk has put pressure on Arab communities, resulting in some displacement of families to the centre and south. The possibility of return now also exists for a significant proportion of some 500,000 refugees in surrounding countries. Early significant spontaneous returns from Syria and Jordan suggest there may also be significant returns from Iran, home to most Iraqi refugees, in the months ahead.

Present TCN movements remain small, and are in response to loss of employment, destitution and threats against Arab foreign workers who came to Iraq under the auspices of Saddam Hussein's regime. Housing has been the most frequently used pretext for harassment, pressure or even attacks. Pockets of impoverished TCNs have been identified in southern Iraq.

### **MINE AND UXO CONTAMINATION**

One of the more critical humanitarian problems in Iraq is that of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination. Mines and UXO contaminate much of northern Iraq, and its borders with Iran, Turkey, and Kuwait. They constrain the ability of rural communities to cultivate. The previous regime stockpiled hundreds of tonnes of explosive ordnance in public places, such as schools and mosques, which now pose a serious hazard to local communities. Children are at particular risk. The threat to civilians will rise in the coming hot months, as explosive munitions become extremely unstable in high heat, making them more susceptible to exploding.

In 2002, there were approximately 300 mine and UXO-related casualties in northern Iraq. Since the end of the conflict, the number of casualties resulting from mine and UXO-related incidents has sharply risen, particularly around Kirkuk and Mosul. Approximately 250 new casualties from mid-April to mid-May were reported in Tameem governorate alone, suggesting that the threat from explosive munitions in Iraq is among the worst in the world today.

## 5. ACHIEVEMENTS

### PREPAREDNESS

In the period leading up to the conflict, and the subsequent return to Iraq, UN agencies prepared for a response to a potential humanitarian crisis with the help of early donor funding and OFFP resources, and in close cooperation with governments of neighbouring countries. By late April, significant amounts of food, medical, and other non-food emergency supplies had been pre-positioned in the region. This included:

- Food stocks sufficient to feed 2.1 million people for one month were pre-positioned in Turkey, Iran, Syria and Jordan.
- Central medical stocks of the Ministry of Health (MoH) were decentralised and three months' requirements were delivered to all hospitals and health centres;
- A list of all required medicines, medical and surgical supplies and equipment which were in short supply was prepared. Stocks were procured and stockpiled in neighbouring countries, then sent to Baghdad during and after the war;
- Also in health, national focal points in all 18 governorates, at district level, were trained on how to manage health issues in complex emergencies;
- 155 MTs of Therapeutic Milk (THM) and 1,500 MTs of High Protein Biscuits (HPB) were distributed to 68 paediatric hospitals, 560 primary health centres and 28,000 Community Childcare Units (CCUUs) across Iraq for up to 240,000 women and children;
- One million sachets of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) were distributed to all Primary Health Centres in the centre/south; another one million were pre-positioned in Kuwait;
- Emergency health kits were positioned for up to 1.8 million children in the centre/south and for 250,000 children in the north;
- Safe birthing kits for up to 100,000 women inside Iraq and medical equipment and kits for 35 maternity wards were positioned in Iraq;
- Backup generators were overhauled and repaired for over 100 water and sewage facilities, and five mobile engineering teams were on standby in Baghdad to troubleshoot as needed; fuel storage tanks for generators were set up; water equipment for up to 300,000 IDPs was pre-positioned in neighbouring countries along with 40,000 jerry cans and water bladders for up to 200,000 people;
- Non-food items for up to 350,000 people were pre-positioned in the region for any refugee outflow. Stocks were augmented by items for a further 250,000 people by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).
- Similarly, non-food items were stockpiled in northern Iraq.

These preparedness activities assisted greatly in ensuring timely response, particularly in the health sector, where outbreaks have been contained through timely inputs and coordination of response.

A coordination system was established in the run-up to the crisis in neighbouring countries through the Resident Coordinator System; the Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office in Larnaca and sectoral coordination structures developed by the UN agencies. Since late April, when the UN re-established a permanent presence in Iraq, there has been a shift of focus from regional to Iraq-based coordination.

### RETURN TO IRAQ

During the period of conflict, national staff of agencies worked strenuously to keep programmes going and to respond to emergency needs, where access was possible. Their efforts under great duress were remarkable. For international staff, daily access became possible in southern Iraq from mid-April, to Umm Qasr, Safwan, Umm Kayal and Nassiriyah. Daily visits to Basrah commenced on 23 April, and the Lower South Area Coordination Team was able to establish its office there on 3 May. From mid-April, agencies began to re-establish contact with national staff in Baghdad, and to provide guidance and support for assessment and other activities from neighbouring countries. International

staff from the northern operation returned to Erbil on 24 April, with an advance team of forty. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator returned to Baghdad on 1 May, accompanied by a small team of senior officials from key emergency response agencies. The centre Area Coordination Teams were able to work from Erbil from late April, conducting daily visits to Kirkuk and Mosul as security permitted. It has now established its office in Mosul, with a satellite office in Kirkuk. Logistical problems that had plagued the deployment of the Upper South team to Hillah are now resolved, and the team has now set up an office there. At mid-June, there were over 500 international UN staff in Iraq.

#### SELECTED PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

- Substantial **food deliveries** have enabled the Ministry of Trade (MoT), to recommence the PDS as of 3 June. Dispatches by the World Food Programme (WFP) into Iraq since the conflict total 814,103 MTs, an average of 24,000 MTs per day. Over 150,000 MTs of this were OFFP-sourced. By 17 June, 11.6 million people received their June rations.
- WFP continued to deliver and distribute food in the north of Iraq throughout the conflict. As of 30 April, it had delivered 63,000 MTs of food.
- **Vaccines** have been delivered to cover needs for an imminent national catch up immunization programme.
- 120,000 litres of **fuel** to 231 potable water and sewage pumping stations are provided daily.
- There is a daily average **water tankering** of 2.5 million litres in the south and 1 million litres in Baghdad. The water is distributed to hospitals, health centres and communities. Provision of chlorine gas and other essential chemicals is also on-going.
- Repairs of **generators** and **sewage plants**, provision of fuel, and garbage clean-up continue. Emergency repairs to hospitals and health facilities, procurement and distribution of essential medicine and drugs including obstetrics kits.
- 2,100 MTs of HPB and 300 MTs of THM were delivered to hospitals and health centers to strengthen response to **nutrition** needs.
- In **education**, 1,206 school kits for 96,000 children are available.
- Four **orphanages** and institutions for disabled children in Baghdad have been provided with food and non-food items.
- **Rehabilitation** works in health, water, sanitation, electricity, education and food security have restored considerable functionality. In the water sector, capacity is back to pre-conflict levels in both Baghdad and Basrah, although continued leakage is undermining supply.
- The **mine action** programme has been re-established in northern Iraq. Mine action activities such as clearance, survey, and Mine Risk Education (MRE) have been initiated in southern Iraq. The activation of the UN Mine Action Rapid Response Plan has also led to the deployment of the Mine Action Coordination Team (MACT) in Baghdad and the establishment of an Area MACT in Basrah. The Area MACT is coordinating the mine action efforts of the UN's contracted partners and the mine action activities of NGOs who have been funded under bilateral arrangements.
- Inter-agency **coordination** mechanisms in health, water and sanitation, education, mine action, child protection and nutrition have moved quickly to re-engage with interlocutors in priority ministries and with their counterparts in the CPA. Area Coordination Teams have now established regular mechanisms for coordination and dialogue with all stakeholders.
- New mechanisms have been established for coordination of **protection** and human rights matters nationally, and in Mosul and Basrah.

## **RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENTS**

In the weeks since UN international staff returned to Iraq, a comprehensive approach to assessing humanitarian needs has not been possible in much of the country. Agencies have taken a practical approach, conducting assessments as security and local capacity have allowed. Prior to the return of international staff, local authorities and national staff, with support and guidance from international staff, completed UN assessments. As far as possible in the fluid period of return, agencies have attempted to ensure that a common approach is taken to assessment. A key tool has been the Rapid Assessment Form, developed by the Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) in close cooperation with the humanitarian community. Despite the common approach to assessment, the quality of the assessments completed to date by the humanitarian community is variable. As systems are re-established and planning capacity increases, so too will capacity for training in assessment methodology.

To date, over one thousand rapid assessments have been completed by UN agencies, NGOs, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the coalition (by its forces and civil affairs teams) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Disaster Assessment and Response Teams (DART). A large number have taken place in the Lower South, especially in and around Basrah, more widely in Baghdad and less in the Centre and East of the country. WFP's chronic poverty survey of centre/south districts, finalised in May 2003, found an overall chronic poverty rate of 21% despite all state provided rations and subsidies. Assessment work in the north has focused particularly on health facilities and IDPs, given that work continued in the north for the most part during the conflict. The ICRC has conducted assessments of hospitals and water treatment and sewage plants in several governorates. In the health sector, over 900 facility assessments have been completed by UN agencies, NGOs, the ICRC and MoH staff. This represents around 30% of health facilities in Iraq. However, variable access has meant that primary health facilities have been relatively under-assessed in at least seven governorates. To address this, the MoH and the UN are now planning an integrated assessment of the entire primary health care sector. In the water sector, most large facilities in the south and centre have been assessed. Most recently, UN funds were provided to NGOs to complete 30 water and sanitation assessments of facilities in the south. Assessments of previously existing and new caseload IDPs are ongoing, and will be critical in further development of the sector strategy. Five key power installations in Baghdad, Nassriyah, Najaf and Hillah have been assessed, along with facilities in Kirkuk and Mosul.



## VULNERABLE GROUPS

### *Assessing Needs; Responding Appropriately*

A key priority in the months ahead is to understand better the nature of vulnerability in Iraq. To date, the UN is using the following broad categories of vulnerability to prioritise assistance, and to guide future assessments. It should be noted that many civilians will fall into several groups. For example, families headed by a woman may belong to an ethnic group that has been displaced. On the other hand, it would be wrong to say that all women and children are vulnerable.

The following outlines the broad categories of vulnerability, and planned assessments targeting each group:

IDP population: assessment of identities, numbers, special circumstances; identification of appropriate solutions; community assessments in areas of return.

Refugees: assessment of the needs of returning refugees, and the development of mechanisms to ensure their return from Iran, Syria and Jordan; assessment of the Iranian refugee caseload for return to Iran.

Women: assessing numbers of widows and female headed households; their access to basic and reproductive health services, designation of short-term income-security mechanisms; protection needs of women and girls in IDP camps, settlements and communities; determining measures to reduce vulnerability in the prevailing security climate; developing strategies for empowering women to be part of the decision-making structure; assessing the mechanisms for supporting their participation in new governmental structures at national, provincial and local levels.

Children: assessing the numbers of street children and orphans; evaluation of the need for their protection from exploitation and violence, and prevention of their access to arms; assessing children's access to basic health and educational services; nutritional surveys.

Ethnic minorities: evaluation of the humanitarian and protection needs of ethnic minorities.

People with disabilities: assessing numbers and needs, including for specialised care for the most vulnerable and advocating for their inclusion in social and economic rehabilitation programmes.

People with chronic diseases: assessment of drugs and supply availability and access, and availability of professional recurrent care.

Pensioners: evaluation of the needs of elderly people, particularly of the impact of interruption in the payments previously made to this group by the former government.

*The needs of other vulnerable groups may emerge from ongoing assessments.*

The UN benefited from the published assessments of the coalition, which especially facilitated early on the rapid programming of water sector inputs in the south. In the electricity and education sectors, the UN has recently accelerated its efforts and is working closely on assessment and planning of activities with the CPA and its contractors. To date, the CPA has contracted the private sector to rehabilitate 50 bridges, and 1,000 clinics and schools and has planned a significant renovation of the electricity sector.

## **6. LIKELY OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS**

The following constraints are expected to significantly affect the UN's capacity to deliver its programmes in the months ahead.

### **INSECURITY**

The single most important factor affecting operations remains the volatile security situation. 'Re-looting' and sabotage continue to undermine rehabilitation efforts. Beyond Baghdad, priority areas for assistance in the west and centre of Iraq remain out of reach. For UN staff, security ceilings have slowed deployment of staff to Baghdad and the ACOs, and have therefore delayed some programming. The CPA has demonstrated its commitment to tackling insecurity and to protecting key service facilities, and there has been a significant increase in both police and military presence on the streets of cities.

In the north, the situation is calm, and programmes continue largely unimpeded. A prime contingency, however, will be the potential spontaneous return of large numbers of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin. The CPA, with technical advice from the international humanitarian community, is giving priority to ensuring that mechanisms are in place for a gradual and organised return, so that communities and local authorities are not overwhelmed.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSITION**

Iraq has a highly-skilled and professional workforce, reflected in the calibre of its technical and administrative machinery. Since the collapse of the regime, however, senior personnel have disappeared or been dismissed under the de-Ba'athization campaign, leaving many ministries with significantly reduced technical and decision-making capacity. In the six weeks following the conflict, an additional factor reducing capacity was the non-payment of salaries, contributing to worker disaffection and increased levels of workplace absence. While the reform of senior levels of the administration will take some time to complete, the reactivation of salary payments in early June and current efforts to re-establish government finance systems should see an improvement in attendance and motivation in coming weeks.

Resolution 1483 (2003) requires the termination and transfer of all remaining responsibilities under the OFFP to the CPA by 21 November 2003. In the centre and south, the central government had planned and implemented all activities resourced through the OFFP. In the three northern governorates, however, the projects under the OFFP were implemented by the UN, in close partnership with local authorities. The phase-out of the OFFP programme therefore will require a major training and capacity-building effort in the northern governorates to ensure that relevant authorities are provided with the tools and expertise to manage programmes and services. Sufficient capacity will have to be in place well before 21 November 2003 to ensure a successful phasing out and transition of the OFFP.

### **CPA: REACH BEYOND BAGHDAD**

The CPA is now accelerating efforts to establish a civil administrative capacity in different regions of Iraq. The establishment of a local-level civil administration is a prerequisite to building inclusive and representative national governance mechanisms. This is also required to establish a substantial discussion with UN, NGOs and others on priorities and programmes as the focus of efforts shifts to reconstruction.

## 7. OVERALL PRIORITIES

### *Engaging the Iraqi people*

Effective programme planning, design and execution can only be done in partnership with the citizens of Iraq. This partnership – with Iraqi authorities, institutions and civil society – is now possible to a degree previously unattainable. The UN will seize this opportunity to support Iraq and its people in meeting immediate humanitarian requirements and emergency rehabilitation needs.

### *Conducting more assessments*

A 'humanitarian map' is slowly beginning to emerge of geographical or sectoral areas facing high levels of vulnerability. This is clearly a gradual process. Many locations have not yet been assessed or even visited due to prevailing security problems. Further assessments led by the UN and NGOs at a national and sub-national level will gradually improve the understanding of needs.

### *Sectoral priorities*

- The **food assistance** programme in Iraq – for 27 million people – is the UN's largest ever. Food assistance represents around 70% of this appeal's overall budget. The first priority is to ensure that the distribution of food is implemented smoothly from June until the end of the year. Success in this area will add substantially to the return of confidence and normalisation to the Iraqi population. With the phase-out of WFP's involvement in the PDS by end October, a second priority will be to ensure a smooth transition of responsibilities to the Ministry of Trade. In addition, much emphasis will be put in the coming six months on conducting countrywide food security assessments, through Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) and in cooperation with implementing partners, as well as through household food economy surveys taking place as part of post-distribution monitoring. This is intended to provide the necessary data to develop and/or expand social and nutritional safety nets for vulnerable groups, as part of a national food security strategy.
- Facilitation of **the procurement of the wheat harvest** by the purchase of 1.25 million MTs of wheat from farmers in Iraq using US\$ 152 million from the OFFP. The UN will also facilitate the procurement of up to 500,000 MTs of the barley harvest using OFFP resources.
- Jump-starting basic **health systems**, including: disease surveillance, outbreak detection and control; emergency rehabilitation of essential primary, secondary and tertiary physical infrastructure, including public health laboratories; payment of subsidies for ancillary services; reactivation of the national drug supply system; restarting of the extended programme of immunisation; and capacity building of health authorities at all levels;
- **Access to education:** advocacy and support for a timely completion of this year's exams and for accelerated reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts for schools, and information campaigns to ensure strong attendance;
- **Addressing the problem of mines and UXO:** additional surveys and de-mining activities are fundamental to restoring economic activity in urban and rural areas, while additional resources must be made available to support the clearance of hundreds of tonnes of UXO around the country;
- Emergency and rehabilitation activities in providing clean **water** by rehabilitating water supply systems, and supporting water tinkering where necessary. Rehabilitation of **sewerage systems**, and the prevention of water borne diseases;
- **Refugees and IDPs:** to provide support to existing refugee populations, to coordinate and facilitate the return of Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers, and that of IDPs, and to provide protection to refugees as they return.

*Return and reintegration of displaced and refugee populations*

Work has already begun to establish the intentions and needs of displaced and refugee populations; and to provide technical advice to the CPA on the establishment of national mechanisms for land and property restitution, information campaigns, and reception and reintegration programmes.

*Outreach beyond Baghdad*

In the current environment, where insecurity and logistical constraints are limiting agency operations beyond large cities, it is critical that intensive efforts are made to ensure that a “Baghdad syndrome” does not develop. An important lesson from a number of previous similar operations is that the humanitarian community must act early to establish programmes beyond the capital. Area Coordinators will play a vital role in leading the assessment process and response at a sub-national level, particularly in multi-sectoral areas. Agencies also have responded to this problem; for example, WFP has carried out food distributions in all eighteen governorates.

*Integrating gender sensitivity and environmentally sustainable approaches into all programmes*

Establishing structures for coordination, dialogue and advocacy on these cross-cutting programme dimensions in the coming months is a prerequisite to finalising effective and appropriate reconstruction programmes.

*Promoting Human Rights*

The strengthening of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq’s (HCI) office with staff from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reflects the UN’s priority that all programmes are designed and implemented to promote the civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights of all Iraqis. As well, outreach and advocacy to the CPA, the humanitarian community and to Iraqis on human rights issues will be intensified.

*Managing the closure of OFFP*

Programmes under this appeal have already been resourced to a significant extent by OFFP. Agencies will continue to give priority to the identification and use of contracts from OFFP for activities in this revision, in accordance with Resolution 1483 (2003). Intensive planning has begun in Iraq for the closure of the OFFP by 21 November 2003 and the transfer of any remaining responsibilities to the CPA, as required under the Resolution. UN discussions with the CPA have already begun, given the magnitude and complexity of this transition. A checklist for orderly termination of the OFFP has been finalised and is being kept under constant review.

*Linking to reconstruction*

Humanitarian and emergency rehabilitation programmes in this appeal must be integrated into long-term reconstruction programmes well before the end of December. The upcoming needs assessment process will be instrumental in ensuring that a plan is in place in each sector for transition from short-term to longer-term programming. A review of this appeal in September (in the margins of the proposed reconstruction conference) will focus on this issue. As well, a review of in-country coordination arrangements will be undertaken with a view to establishing the most appropriate structure for the transition to reconstruction.

A first step in the transition will be the phasing out of running costs payments to ministries for salaries, incentives and operating budgets by end-September. The responsibility for meeting these costs will lie with the CPA.

## 8. COORDINATION

### *Steering Group on Iraq, New York*

The Steering Group on Iraq, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, and comprising heads of key departments and UN agencies, provides strategic coordination for all UN activities related to Iraq. It is the primary coordination mechanism at headquarters level for the Iraq crisis, and covers all political, human rights, humanitarian and reconstruction responsibilities.

### *Special Representative of the Secretary-General*

Under Resolution 1483 (2003), the SRSG is entrusted with the responsibility for the coordination of all UN activities in Iraq. The Secretary-General appointed Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello as his Special Representative on 27 May 2003. Mr. Vieira de Mello, accompanied by a small inter-disciplinary team, arrived in Baghdad on 2 June. The SRSG has relied on existing coordination structures, but it is expected that some adjustments will be recommended in due course.

### *Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq*

The HCI reports to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) on humanitarian issues and to the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme (OIP) on the OFFP. Until the appointment of the SRSG, the HCI had been the main interlocutor with the CPA. In addition to managing and implementing the OFFP, his role is to coordinate inter-agency response with a particular focus on facilitating and supporting negotiations for populations in need, including IDPs.

### *Crisis Management Group*

For strategic and overall operational coordination, the Crisis Management group (CMG) operates under the leadership of the HCI and comprises agency Regional Directors, the Iraq UN Country Team and other Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) members. The CMG is responsible for deciding strategy for the humanitarian response, inside and outside Iraq. Since the return of the HCI and several key Country Team members on 1 May, the CMG and Security Management Team (SMT) holds regular meetings in Baghdad, with telephone link ups to Amman, Larnaca, New York, Rome and Geneva.

### *Sector Coordination*

A key component of the UN's response to the Iraq crisis has been the designation of agencies to take the lead in organising sector specific coordination. According to the allocations shown in the table below which outlines agency roles and responsibilities by sector, each UN agency has the responsibility to engage all key actors in the relevant sector, identify needs, set priorities and allocate operational responsibilities. Sectoral working groups comprising the main stakeholders are the primary mechanism for these discussions. In the coming weeks, there will be a review of sector coordination arrangements to accommodate the transition from humanitarian to reconstruction activities, and to deal with multi-sectoral issues.

### *Area Coordination Offices*

The HCI has established a coordination structure based on a division of Iraq into five areas: (North, Centre, Baghdad, Upper South, and Lower South). This structure considerably augments the previous UN presence in Iraq: prior to the conflict, UNOHCI had a large presence in the North and Baghdad only. Each area has an Area Coordinator assigned to it, supported by other coordination staff. Area Coordinators are responsible for coordinating humanitarian actors at a sub-national level.

*Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office, Larnaca*

With the evacuation of UN personnel from Iraq on 18 March, the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator relocated to Cyprus. The UN established a temporary hub, the Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office (RHCO), and by mid-April, around 200 staff from 24 organisations, UN agencies, ICRC, IFRC and NGOs were based in Larnaca. As more capacity is shifted to Baghdad, the Larnaca office will eventually be shut down.



**Sectoral Coordination Responsibilities**

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES			
SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	FOCAL POINT	SECTOR PARTICIPANTS
FOOD ASSISTANCE		WFP	
HEALTH & NUTRITION	Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNDP, WFP, UN-Habitat
	Nutrition	UNICEF	WHO, FAO, UNHCR, WFP
WATER AND SANITATION		UNICEF	WHO, UNOPS, FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UN-Habitat
MULTI-SECTOR RESPONSE: - Return and reintegration of refugees, IDPs, and other migrants	Refugees	UNHCR	UNOPS, IOM, UNDP, WFP UN-Habitat, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNEP, WHO
	IDPs	UNOHCI	
	TCNs	IOM	
- Emergency infrastructure and employment generation; Gender and Environment	Emergency Infrastructure and Employment	UNDP	UN-Habitat, ILO, UNOPS
	Gender	UNIFEM	UNDP
	Environment	UNEP	UNDP
SHELTER		UN-Habitat	UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS
MINE ACTION		UNMAS	UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection	OHCHR	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOHCI, UN-Habitat
	Children Protection	UNICEF	OHCHR
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY		FAO	WFP
EDUCATION		UNICEF	UNESCO
SECURITY		UNSECOORD	UNDP, WFP
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	COORDINATION	UNOHCI/OCHA	UNDP
	HIC (Information)	OCHA	
	ICT (Telecommunications)	WFP / FITTEST	UNOHCI, OCHA
	UNJLC (Logistics)	WFP	
	UNHAS	WFP	



## 9. SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

### 9.1 FOOD ASSISTANCE

#### Changes to the situation

Support to the PDS in Iraq was originally envisaged for a period of three months (May, June and July), with the expectation that the system would be running independently by the fourth month (August). However, following the re-entry of UN international staff in April it became clear that the project would need to be expanded to cover support to the PDS for an additional two months. This was due to the absence of a functioning administrative structure in the country that could initiate and sustain the lengthy process of food procurement and transportation. On the other hand, the distribution mechanism through the PDS could not be fully reactivated by May and therefore distributions began in June, resulting in a five-month assistance period from June until the end of October.

Distribution costs have been reduced to reflect the current understanding that the actual food distribution system will be operated, for the most part, by the MoT. However, all necessary support will be extended to the distribution process and additional resources may be needed to assist the MoT perform its role to the extent it does not have the capacity to carry out the distributions.

The present revision to the Appeal reallocates the resources planned for the anticipated refugee and IDP caseloads (1.3 and 0.8 million, respectively), which did not materialise, to Iraqis entitled to the food ration inside the country (27.1 million in total). Commodities originally required for these caseloads, included in the first month of the emergency response, have been re-programmed against the PDS food basket requirements for the June to October period.

The relief ration originally planned for distribution in August and September to vulnerable groups and IDPs in Iraq (3.5 million people) following the discontinuation of support to the PDS beyond July, is now replaced with the full PDS ration targeted at the entire Iraqi population for the period June to October.

The planned supplementary feeding programme targeting the most vulnerable (10% of the PDS beneficiaries) will be maintained for a five-month period.

The essential support to WFP's emergency operation provided through Special Operation 10257.0, including mine action, temporary offices, warehouse equipment and staff security has been delivered according to plan. The only change in requirements under this component is a dramatic reduction in the fuel requirement, as fuel shortages that would have gravely affected food deliveries were not as severe as expected.

#### Progress – key achievements

- A sophisticated logistics infrastructure using five main corridors into Iraq has been successfully established. This has enabled the dispatch of over 800,000 MTs of commodities into Iraq as at 3 June. Daily dispatches into Iraq have now reached an average of 24,000 MTs.
- In the three northern governorates, WFP school feeding programmes provided 1,117 MTs of HEB to an average caseload of 90,000 schoolchildren during the war and 412,656 post-war when schools reopened in May. An average monthly caseload of 12,300 pregnant and nursing mothers received an additional ration of 197 MTs of assorted commodities.
- On 1 June the first post-conflict distribution cycle began with sufficient food commodities available.
- Agreements have been finalised with 12 implementing partners to carry out vulnerable group feeding programmes and vulnerability assessments.

## **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

The objectives of the food sector will be to:

- Ensure the continuity of the food supply pipeline into the PDS until the end of October 2003;
- Provide support to the MoT in the operation of the PDS;
- Monitor the situation of vulnerable groups through a VAM exercise to identify vulnerable groups.

## **Strategy for achieving objectives**

Work will proceed on the assumption that the PDS will continue to be operated, in its present form, at least until the end of 2003. The Emergency Operation (EMOP) will end in October, by which time the situation is expected to have stabilised sufficiently for the MoT to re-assume full control of the PDS. The intervening period will be used to gradually hand over responsibility for logistics functions, including the coordination of incoming shipments and re-negotiation of Oil-for-Food contracts.

In the three northern governorates the local authorities will be supported to integrate into the system adopted by the centralised Ministry of Trade. At the same time, dedicated projects funded by the Oil-for-Food-Programme (13% account) will phase out and/or be handed over to the CPA by 21 November 2003, as required by Security Council Resolution 1483 (2003).

The UN and its partners will coordinate a series of assessments in each of the 18 governorates as part of a VAM exercise. The VAM study will build on a qualitative study to determine the geographic distribution of poverty in the centre and southern governorates that took place in the months prior to the conflict. The intention is to make these VAM findings available to the Iraqi authorities that may wish to develop and/or expand social and nutritional safety nets for vulnerable groups, particularly in view of a potential decision to phase out the PDS. Technical advice in the development of a national food security strategy may also be provided as needs indicate.

Due to the lifting of economic sanctions and the projected resumption of commercial activities the UN does not foresee a need to continue most of its humanitarian assistance programme beyond 2003. However, based on the outcome of the planned country-wide VAM study, it may be necessary to explore with the Iraqi authorities and the CPA the possibility of designing special food assistance programmes such as school feeding and mother and child nutrition programmes, which may be funded from national resources or donor support.

Approximately 195 international staff members and 860 national staff will be required to meet the programme and logistics requirements of the present EMOP. Two thirds of international staff and 75% of national staff will work in Iraq out of 18 sub-offices and five area offices coordinating activities. The remaining staff will continue to be deployed in neighbouring countries to operate major logistics corridors channelling a total of 2.2 million MTs of commodities into Iraq over a 7-month period.

## **Exit Strategy**

It is envisaged that by the end of October the number of staff in sub-offices and area offices in Iraq, as well as the logistics structure put in place, will scale back dramatically, leaving only a small staff to oversee final closure and hand-over procedures of the current PDS EMOP as well as support possible new nutritional programmes.

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

**WFP** will be the lead agency for all food delivery activities. WFP has signed agreements with 12 implementing partners to coordinate a series of assessments in each of the 18 governorates as part of the VAM exercise.

## 9.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### 9.2.1 Health

#### Changes to the situation

As the conflict came to a close in April 2003, the health system deteriorated dramatically, and in unforeseen ways. Iraq's health situation remains precarious. The current standard in provision of curative and preventive health care remains well below international humanitarian as well as public health norms, and there is a growing risk of disease outbreaks, particularly water- and vector-borne.

In much of the country, insecurity and institutional instability continue to hamper the restoration of basic services, including electricity, water, and environmental sanitation. Less than 50% of the Iraqi population are able to access the medical care they need owing to insecurity: health providers and patients alike, particularly pregnant women, children, and the chronically ill, are fearful of travelling to facilities. An estimated 75% of all health-care structures, including the public health laboratory network and centres for disease control, were affected by the looting and chaos which followed the conflict, as were the MoH and health directorates at both governorate and district level. Institutional capacity has been further weakened by lack of cash for recurrent costs, and uncertainty over division of roles and decision-making at all levels within the health system following moves to a more decentralised approach.

Today sees Iraq's health system able to function around 30-50% of its pre-conflict capacity. Most health records and epidemiological information have been lost. Control of communicable diseases, and the surveillance systems required to provide early warning against outbreaks, has been disrupted. There has been a rise in vaccine-preventable diseases, among which are Pertussis, Tetanus and Diphtheria. A rapid assessment of the immunisation programme in May revealed that routine immunisations stopped at the beginning of the conflict. Disruptions to the electrical power supply compromised the cold chain and most vaccines were lost. Only 60% of primary health care centres are currently capable of providing immunisations even when new vaccines are made available. It is estimated that maternal mortality has more than tripled to 370 per 100,000 live births due to decreased access to antenatal and obstetric care, among other factors.

#### Progress – key achievements

- As at 6 June, 949 of Iraq's 3,061 health facilities had been assessed. These covered 30% of all health facilities, including in-depth assessments of all 35 of Baghdad's hospitals, all maternity health services in Baghdad and rapid assessments of reproductive health needs in 18 hospitals and selected primary health care centres. UN agencies, ICRC, NGOs and other partners are engaged with the MoH in assessments of primary health care facilities and services all over the country.
- Under the protection of coalition forces, the national drug distribution system, managed on behalf of the MoH by Kimadia, has re-started, with all governorates now being reached. Since 26 May, a total of 74 trucks reached 15 governorate warehouses. Stock levels at secondary level for all pharmaceuticals and consumables except drugs for specific chronic illnesses; some antibiotics, anaesthetics and laboratory reagents are adequate until the end of July.
- Essential supplies, in particular 331 assorted emergency health kits, have been distributed to health facilities and hospitals, particularly Baghdad, Erbil and Basrah, in April and May.
- Oral Rehydration Salts have been distributed to health facilities to cover 100% of current needs.
- Vaccines are now either in country or in the pipeline in sufficient quantities to re-start the extended programme of immunisation (EPI) activities, targeting 4.2 million children under five by mid-June.
- An interim sentinel site surveillance system has been introduced through local health institutions, initially in Baghdad and Basrah, but now slowly extending countrywide for reporting on selected priority diseases.

- The cholera outbreak in the south has been contained by a timely and well-coordinated response, and mechanisms to control future disease outbreaks have been put in place: establishment of an inter-agency Cholera Task Force coordinating disease surveillance and outbreak control activities; and timely provision of cholera kits and chlorine, through pre-positioned stocks in neighbouring countries. The first workshop in post-conflict Iraq was held on 2 June with the national and local health authorities in Basrah on 'Cholera control, Communicable Disease Surveillance and Health Information. Equipment has been provided to re-activate the Cholera Unit of the Central Public Health laboratory in Baghdad.
- Guidance and support has been provided to the Department of Disease Control for assessing the epidemiological situation concerning Malaria, Leishmaniasis and Diarrhoeal diseases throughout Iraq, complementing existing control programmes for these diseases in five governorates in the North. These programmes include vector control measures. They will be expanded to other governorates when possible.
- Civil works have been initiated on the buildings of the Polio and Communicable Diseases Centre and of the MoH in Baghdad.
- Support to reactivate the Public Health Laboratory is now ongoing in Basrah. Preparatory work has been completed for rehabilitation of the National Quality Control Laboratory and governorate public health laboratories and implementation is underway.
- A system has been established for organised medical evacuation for patients who cannot be treated locally and return transport upon completion of treatment abroad. The first 11 patients were transferred to Austria, followed by 27 patients evacuated to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in mid-May.

### Revised Sectoral Objectives

Under the overall goal of reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality of the Iraqi population, the health sector's objectives were revised early in the crisis through the Health Coordination Group (HCG). New objectives are to:

- Provide immediate, coordinated humanitarian response to the health needs of the population, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups;
- Advise the MoH in its preparations for long-term re-development, reconstruction and, where appropriate, reform of the health system at national, governorate and district levels; and
- Support the restarting of the health care delivery and public health systems, including ensuring the availability and reliability of basic information on the health status of the population, capacity to direct these systems, and to manage medical supplies, personnel, finance and service delivery.

### Strategy for achieving objectives

The following strategic framework will guide health sector action as responses move from emergency response to critical needs towards long-term reconstruction. The framework will evolve as a result of on-going in-depth sectoral assessments due to be completed by September 2003, which will feed into long-term reconstruction planning.

**Strategy 1: Co-ordinate humanitarian response at the national and governorate level in close collaboration with the MoH.**

**Implementation:** Planning and coordination of rapid health needs assessments, co-ordination of responses, provision of essential preventive services such as immunisations including Polio and Mumps, Measles, and Rubella vaccine (MMR), targeting the backlog of unvaccinated children and other susceptible groups. Diarrhoeal diseases prevention and management, integrated management of childhood illness, reproductive health (revitalisation of safe motherhood, maternal and ante-natal care, including some rehabilitation of facilities, provision of transport for obstetric emergency care referrals), care for those with chronic illnesses, management of mental ill-health, and physical rehabilitation of persons with conflict-related injuries.

**Strategy 2: Strengthen health sector planning and management to ensure the proper operation of the health system**

**Implementation:** Technical support to systems for managing human and financial resources in the health sector, for facility and equipment maintenance, and systems for procurement, shipment, inventory and storage of medicines and supplies, including those obtained under the OFFP. This will be undertaken in close co-operation with personnel employed by the CPA. UN agencies and their partners will encourage and support the return and re-absorption of female health workers at all levels of the system.

**Strategy 3: Provide co-ordinated and, where appropriate, time-limited support to “jump-start” essential health service functions to pre-conflict capacity at national and governorate level** by ensuring that between now and December 2003, within each governorate, there is:

- capacity in all key public health functions: disease surveillance, detection and laboratory confirmation of illness, co-ordinated cross-sectoral responses and implementation of national priority programmes, including malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis, and leishmaniasis control;
- a functioning system for the distribution of essential medicines and health care supplies (via approved non-governmental organisations when appropriate);
- effective operation of essential medical care and preventive services through hospitals and primary health care centres.

**Implementation:** Assessment of health system functioning and requirements within each governorate; co-ordinated emergency rehabilitation of selected hospitals, clinics, health centres, and the public health laboratory system; re-starting the pharmaceutical and medical supply distribution network; continued work to build a disease surveillance system through a network of sentinel sites; paying limited subsidies to cover day-to-day running costs until end September (although not salaries for Health Department personnel); re-vitalisation of preventive health programmes; and capacity-building within the MoH in order that it may resume its directing, funding and monitoring control over the Iraq health system at the earliest possible opportunity.

**Constraints**

- The planned phase-out of the OFFP by 21 November 2003 will transfer the burden of providing essential drugs and supplies to the Authority: ensuring a smooth transition in the time allowed will be extremely challenging given current capacity;
- The employment of female health workers as well as women’s ability to avail themselves of health services has been curtailed by insecurity, and an apparent rise in fundamentalism is increasingly keeping women away from the public sphere.

**Roles and responsibilities**

**WHO** will continue to lead coordination in close collaboration with the MoH, particularly (a) health assessments, provision of up-to-date health information, monitoring access to essential health services, (b) health sector coordination, technical guidance and back-up for public health, support to health system management, and training of health professionals at all levels (c) response to essential health needs and priority health programmes (d) jump-starting the health care delivery system, including payment of certain recurrent costs and urgent physical rehabilitation of infrastructure, and (e) providing the information base for planning reconstruction.

**UNICEF** will provide joint support for the immunisation system in close cooperation with World Health Organization (WHO), including by ensuring the functioning of the cold chain for vaccines. It will also supply generators, refrigerators and syringes. In addition, UNICEF will provide for training and cover certain operational expenses, including incentives for primary health staff. UNICEF will also co-ordinate

responses to nutritional risks, including child and maternal malnutrition, therapeutic and supplementary feeding, as well as micronutrient malnutrition. UNICEF and WHO will ensure that health services under the primary health care system continue, with UNICEF emphasising support for maternity and paediatric wards.

**UNFPA** will work with other HCG members to ensure that essential reproductive health services, which have been interrupted or have deteriorated during the conflict, are restored to basic functionality. This includes antenatal care, emergency obstetrics care, safe delivery, family planning/counselling and treatment and prevention of reproductive tract infections. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will also provide equipment, medical supplies, contraceptives and Reproductive Health (RH) kits, physically rehabilitate health facilities, train community staff and assist in the assessment and monitoring of the status of reproductive health. It will also support treatment and counselling for traumatised women and their families to attend to the immediate needs of women and girls in the post-conflict environment.

**IOM** will provide pro bono medical care and transportation abroad to approximately 250 Iraqis requiring specialised treatment presently not available in Iraq, selected by an inter-agency medical team using established medical criteria. Where relevant, IOM will assist the health agencies in the rehabilitation of the primary and public health infrastructure, and the provision of medical equipment and specialised care within the country.

**UNDP** will, within its employment stimulation programme (see the Infrastructure Response Plan), undertake emergency rehabilitation of selected hospitals at central and governorate level. This is being coordinated with WHO's hospital rehabilitation initiative in Baghdad.

**UN-Habitat** will work in partnership with the above agencies on rehabilitation of facilities.

## 9.2.2 Nutrition

### Changes to the situation

Prior to the conflict, over 60% of the population, including children under the age of five, was totally dependent on food rations. This created a serious risk of malnutrition during and after the conflict. During the preparedness phase, 155 MTs of THM and 1,575 MTs of HPB were pre-positioned in paediatric hospitals and primary health care centres (PHCs) as well as CCCUs throughout the country, to benefit 240,000 malnourished children and 130,000 pregnant and lactating women.

Malnutrition is one of the most comprehensive indicators of the well-being of children reflecting the state of many sectors of a given society. While disease and inadequate food intake explain the immediate cause, the malnutrition of the Iraqi children is further attributable to the overall deterioration of the economy, the pervasive poverty of households, the breakdown in key infrastructure such as power grids and water distribution networks, and the deterioration of social services infrastructure.

Shortly after the conflict, support was provided to Iraq's Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) to conduct a rapid assessment of the nutritional status of children under five in Baghdad governorate during the period 29 April to 3 May 2003. The main findings are as follows:

Malnutrition type	Indicator	-2 to -3 SD	Below -3 SD	TOTAL %
<b>Underweight</b>	<b>Weight/age</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Stunting</b>	<b>Height/age</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Acute malnutrition</b>	<b>Weight/height</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>

Chronic malnutrition, measured by stunting, rose from 18.7 percent in 1991 to 32 percent in 1996, underweight from 9.2 percent to 23.4 percent, and acute malnutrition from three percent to 11 percent. Although the steep climb in the malnutrition rates was arrested since the introduction of the OFFP in 1996, the rates, until recently, have remained at an unacceptably high level. Only by 2002 did the nutritional status of children in the centre/south begin to show significant reversal in the trend, having fallen to the lowest level since they peaked in 1996: acute malnutrition among children under the age of five dropped to four percent from a high of 11 percent in 1996, and the percentage of children who were underweight also fell, from a 1996 high of 23 percent to nine percent. However, it should be noted that there were still close to one million children under the age of five, or 23.4 percent of all under five children in centre/south Iraq, suffering from long-term effects of malnutrition.

The assessment also revealed that seven out of ten children suffered from various degrees of diarrhoea. Contaminated drinking water is a major reason for diarrhoea. In addition, poor food hygiene has also contributed to children's diarrhoea as power cuts have disabled refrigerators and freezers at household level and cooking gas has become scarce.

Assessment reports from Kerbala, Najaf and Basra governorates by coalition forces and NGOs revealed that more than 30% of the admitted cases to paediatric hospitals were suffering from moderate to severe malnutrition.

Routine salt testing for iodine is ongoing and reports revealed that samples collected from the open market were found adequately iodized in 11 out of 19 Department of Health (DoH) areas.

### **Progress – key achievements**

- Supplies, including 1,500 MTs of HPB and 167 MTs of THM, have been provided to revitalise the Targeted Nutrition Programme (TNP).
- Financial and technical support was given for training courses to Iraqi staff at different levels of service delivery.
- Coordination bodies were established at DoH to supervise the implementation of activities and facilitate NGOs' inputs.
- Initial planning exercises were carried out in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) to assess, in a planned household survey:
  - the nutritional status of under-five children across the country, and
  - feeding practices for children under the age of two.
- The disaggregated data at governorate level will provide a baseline to monitor future interventions.
- Advocacy to implement the provisions of the International Code of Marketing Infant Formula has been stepped up.
- A national social mobilisation campaign has been initiated to promote exclusive breastfeeding and timely introduction of fresh homemade complementary foods.

### **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

Programmes will support the Ministry of Health in its guidance and leadership functions for nutrition programming and quality control. The overall aim is to improve the level of nutrition of the population at risk and to prevent a further decline in nutrition rates through timely interventions based on assessments and observations.

### Key activities

- Revitalise the Targeted Nutrition Programme to provide screening and preventive services at CCCUs and rehabilitative/treatment services at PHCs and Nutrition Rehabilitation Corner (NRCs), including monitoring systems to assess the quality of the services provided by different Centres.
- Provide hospitals and health centres with essential micronutrient supplements (iron folic acid to be given to pregnant women estimated at one million. All children will be provided with vitamin A supplements during vaccination campaigns.
- Promote exclusive breastfeeding at the national level including the northern governorates.
- Establish services for the rehabilitation of severely malnourished children at the main PHC centres under supervision of General Practitioner (GPs).
- Address the problems of micronutrients deficiency disorders through:
  - Food fortification/targeting programmes after proper assessment of the situation.
  - Establishing laboratory support to monitor micronutrients deficiency disorders and assess the current situation and impact of earlier/future interventions.
  - Collaborating with other agencies in a wheat flour fortification project and quality control measures.
  - Advocating on technical measures to develop fortification/supplementary programmes and support quality control measures.
- Strengthen coordination with other UN agencies and NGOs to monitor the situation and trends and to provide the required support at local and provincial levels.

### Key interventions

- Support to MoH to re-establish guidance and administration for the nutrition programming and interventions;
- Provision of required supplies to rehabilitate TNP facilities (CCCUs, PHCs and NRCs) and support to their expansion;
- Procurement of HPB and THM for six months for some one million malnourished children under five per the 2002 malnutrition survey;
- Physical rehabilitation of NRCs and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) corners;
- Training and refresher training courses to TNP staff;
- Surveys to monitor trends in malnutrition and feeding practices and support to micronutrients deficiency disorders related activities; and
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to promote exclusive breastfeeding.

### Strategy

Improving child nutrition levels will require the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, as well as continuing programmes for complementary and supplementary feeding, and micronutrients supplementation (Vitamin A, Iron, and Iodine). Reactivation of the nutrition sector at national and district levels will be a major strategy to ensure the operationalisation and sustainability of PHCs and CCCUs.

### Roles and Responsibilities

**UNICEF** is the lead agency for the sector. It will provide the technical support for the revitalisation of the health/nutrition system at national and district levels. It will also provide the training and inputs necessary for the functioning of the NRI, PHCs, and CCUs. It will continue to monitor the nutrition status of children.



**WHO** will provide technical support for nutrition assessment, quality control, education, and capacity-building.

**In addition to providing food to hospitals, WFP** will provide over a period of five months under its Emergency Operation a supplementary food ration to an estimated 2.7 million beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable groups, including children and pregnant and lactating women.

**FAO** will liaise closely on nutrition monitoring and response related to the agricultural sector and food security.

### 9.3 WATER AND SANITATION

#### Changes to the situation

The central water and sewage structural and managerial system, Baghdad Municipality and the General Corporation for Water and Sewerage (GCWS) that provide services to all other central and southern governorates, are both in crisis. Looting and sabotage have decimated stocks and equipment supplies, including water purification chemicals, and damaged water-testing labs. A lack of spare parts and fuel for generators, the difficulty of movement and transportation, and the lack of communication between locations within and outside Baghdad led to a severe disruption of the system.

Assessments of the water distribution network were carried out in the capital and around the country. In Baghdad, around 40% of the network was damaged and there were over 500 separate “breaks” in the system. Estimates are that up to 50% of the city’s water is lost as a result of these breaks. Fragile pipes, after years of neglect, were unable to withstand the vibrations caused by bombing and the passage of tanks. Furthermore, looters have pierced the pipes to obtain water and sell it for profit. Water and sanitation monitoring programme in 14 governorates in the central and southern parts of the country found that out of 177 water treatment plants, 19% were classified as good; 55% were acceptable; and 26% were poor. In rural areas, particularly in the south, the supply of raw water sources used for washing and hygiene has been interrupted. As a result, the demand for water from reverse osmosis plants and water tankering has increased considerably. Shortages in power supply also contributed to the inadequate and insufficient supply of water to the population.

Sanitation facilities are in a similarly precarious state around the country. Sewage treatment facilities are often non-operational due to the breakdown of the fuel supply line, the lack of maintenance and looting. In Baghdad, the two sewage treatment plants are currently non-functional, while most of the sewage pumping stations lack sufficient fuel to operate. As a result, it is estimated that several hundred thousand cubic metres of raw sewage is discharged daily into the Tigris River.

One of the most serious consequences of the poor water and sanitation condition in the country is the sharp increase in diarrhoeal and waterborne diseases.

#### Progress – key achievements

- Finalisation of water and sanitation facilities assessment in Baghdad and the centre/south of Iraq;
- Provision of incentives for key operators and managers of water and sewage plants and projects;
- Repairs to the water network in Baghdad;
- Rehabilitation of 51 key sewage pumping stations;
- Rehabilitation of key water treatment plants;
- Water tankering of 800,000 litres per day to deprived areas in the south and Baghdad;
- Garbage collection in seven of nine municipalities in Baghdad;
- Tankering fuel to selected water and sewage treatment plants; and
- Procurement of chlorine gas for the country.
- Daily distribution of more than 120,000 litres of fuel to the 231 potable water and sewage pumping stations of Baghdad.
- Rehabilitation of Baghdad sewage treatment plants
- Provision of generators to several water and sanitation facilities in the south of Iraq. Quick repairs to these facilities; provision of personnel through income-generation programmes for the immediate rehabilitation of the premises.
- Water quality control procedures in place in six governorates.

### **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

- Rehabilitation of the water and sanitation networks through the expansion of repair work;
- Rehabilitation of sewage plants and garbage removal and disposal;
- Revitalisation of the Iraqi administrative departments in charge of the sector through provision of equipment, incentives, technical assistance, and other inputs as needed until end of September;
- Prevention of water-borne diseases through hygiene communication campaigns, especially in rural areas; and
- Expansion of water quality control activities, particularly to the South and continued tankering.

Continued coordination and consultation with the CPA will be required to avoid duplication of effort.

### **Constraints**

As well as those related to the continuation of insecurity and looting, the main constraints are the ability to retain qualified Iraqi professional and provide them with regular payment of their salaries.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

**UNICEF** will focus on strengthening the administrative structures responsible for the water and sanitation sectors to enable them to manage the sectors within the next six months. While this work is being done, UNICEF will continue to provide support for emergency water tankering, repair to water and sewage systems, procurement and distribution of water purification chemicals. The promotion of hygiene practices will be accompanied with continued support to garbage collection and disposal.

**UNDP**, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, will continue to concentrate on the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in major urban areas and will implement its projects making use of labour-intensive techniques when possible. UNDP will also provide heavy-duty sanitation vehicles to the municipalities.

**WHO** will monitor water quality and provide training, design 'water & hygiene kits' for use at household level, undertake hygiene promotion activities in conjunction with UNICEF, and supply emergency environmental health manuals in local languages. WHO will also carry out assessments and surveillance of water-sanitation-related diseases and begin the process of building appropriate national capacities to meet post-crisis environmental health needs.

## 9.4 MULTI-SECTOR

### 9.4.1 Return and Reintegration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

#### Changes since the Flash Appeal

After decades of war, forced re-location and outward migration, work is urgently needed in Iraq to ensure the protection of uprooted people, to reduce and prevent tensions related to unresolved displacement, which may lead to new conflicts, and to create conditions of safety and security conducive to durable solutions. The success of the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs will have major repercussions for the long-term stabilisation prospects of Iraq.

#### Caseload definition

Refugees from Iraq: There are 500,000 Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers who may eventually repatriate to Iraq as the situation in the country stabilises and as security and essential public services improve. Some of these Iraqis are likely to return spontaneously in advance of any organised return. An important consideration will be to promote the stabilisation of the population with a view to assisting the Authority to reduce tensions, which may lead to renewed conflict and displacement.

Non-Iraqi refugees in Iraq: There are also over 110,000 non-Iraqi refugees in Iraq. This includes some 12,000 Iranian Kurds in Central Iraq, another estimated 3,500 Iranian Kurds who have settled in the Northern Governorates, 6,500 Iranian refugees of Arab ethnicity living in settlements in southern Iraq, some 10,000 Turkish refugees in Makhmur camp, some 3,500 other Turkish refugees living in the Northern Governorates, and an estimated 80,000 Palestinians. Many of this caseload are assisted in camps, while others reside within local communities. Since April, many who were residing within districts of Baghdad have been forced by host communities to leave and some are now seeking refuge in abandoned shelters in and around the capital. While their status as refugees presents particular obligations under the 1951 Convention, their needs in terms of assistance may be similar to other categories of displaced persons. It is of importance to ensure that these refugees are protected and provided with the necessary material support. Many among the Iranian and Turkish refugee caseload in Iraq are now seeking to repatriate and it is a priority to seek durable solutions for the various groups.

Stateless persons: Certain groups in Iraq, such as the Faili Kurds and Arab Shi'ites, were "denaturalised", with large numbers of persons deported by the Iraqi regime during the 1970s and 1980s. Dissidents and political groups have been stripped of nationality and made stateless. Much of the Bidoun population in Iraq, some with ties and family in neighbouring countries, is either stateless, or in a situation of disputed nationality status. Other groups will find it difficult to demonstrate a clear legal status due to forced changes in names, lack of registration of births and marriages, loss of documentation and possible destruction of registries, some as a result of war.

Internally displaced persons: The IDP issue in Iraq is complex and numbers are the subject of considerable debate as assessments are on-going, spontaneous returns continue and new caseloads appear. Four distinct groups can be identified:

- The "pre-war caseload" in the north who were displaced mainly from Kirkuk and Mosul by Arabisation policies and inter-ethnic fighting since the 1970s (Kurds, Turkomans, and other minorities). While estimates are of 600,000-800,000 affected, only about 13,000 families are currently located in public spaces, and this group is given top priority for relief assistance. The remainder are either integrated into host communities or receiving support from friends and relatives. Some observers expect a new surge following the harvest and the end of the school year in June. The extent of expected returns is not known, and estimates vary between 20,000 and 200,000.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> A UNOPS survey of the 'old caseload' in public shelters and camps indicates around 70% of people intend to return (with over half in the coming three months). The vast majority, however, are less likely to return unless there are incentives.

- Shi'ite populations displaced in the south following the Gulf War and government-sponsored programmes to drain the marshes - estimated to range between 100,000-300,000. Out of an original population of 400,000, some 150,000 'Marsh Arabs' are estimated to have left the dessicated marshlands to other areas of Iraq as economic migrants. Many of these people fall within the most disadvantaged sectors of Iraqi society. WFP will work closely with the MoT in order to ensure that this group is registered and receives a ration card as quickly as possible. A public information campaign will advise eligibility and locations for registration.
- A new caseload of Arab populations recently displaced by insecurity following the war. Assessments by UN agencies, IOM and NGOs are ongoing to establish the size of the caseload. Preliminary indications put numbers in the tens of thousands and may further increase. The reasons for displacement are complex: a significant number are displaced from Kirkuk as a result of claims of property ownership and harassment by Kurds. Other Arabs, forcibly resettled during the Arabisation campaigns and possibly fearing reprisals, may have decided to return to their areas of origin.
- An ill-defined number of families rendered destitute by war damage, looting and political, religious and ethnic discrimination who have sought shelter in public buildings in urban areas. Assessments are ongoing to establish the size and needs of this caseload in the centre and south. Following recent assessments, a moderate-sized group of 'IDPs' in Baghdad was found to consist largely of the homeless and urban poor, many of whom have been forced out of their homes by the rising cost of living and rental increases.

**Progress – key achievements.**

- Prior to the military intervention, border monitoring and reception facilities were established on an emergency basis in the neighbouring countries. UNHCR is currently providing assistance to some 2,500 refugees who are accommodated in refugee camps in Jordan and Syria, as well as in the no-man's land between Iraq and Jordan.
- The condition of refugees in Iraq and of Iraqi refugees currently outside the country is being closely monitored. In neighbouring countries, refugees wishing to return to Iraq are being interviewed, registered and advised of conditions in areas of return. Offices in the region are being strengthened to facilitate orderly and dignified repatriation movements.
- In Iraq, management, security and basic services are being restored in the Al Tash and Makhmur refugee camps, which together host some 22,000 refugees. Basic relief assistance has been provided to Palestinian refugees recently evicted from their homes in Baghdad. Assistance capacities are being restored for Iranian refugees of Arab ethnicity in settlements in southern regions bordering Iran. Negotiations with the Iranian authorities have been carried out to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of those amongst them who left such settlements during the military operations and were stranded at the Iranian border. During the first week after the opening of the border on 22 May, more than 600 have returned and efforts continue to facilitate further voluntary repatriation movements.
- Provision of emergency assistance to those displaced during the recent conflict and support to those remaining in public places.
- In the context of existing programming in the North, assistance has continued in community social and economic development, vocational training, psychosocial support to new and old caseload IDPs and their host communities.
- Periodic assessments of new and old caseloads have been undertaken to build a more complete picture of IDP movements, the magnitude of the caseload and general situation.
- Establishment of a coordinating structure of 12 international NGOs who have signed agreements with IOM to serve as IDP Governorate Focal Points (GFPs) in the fifteen governorates in the centre/south. Training workshops in IDP Guiding Principles, IDP registration and GFP reporting procedures have taken place. The GFPs are carrying out IDP assessments, registration, and coordination of assistance.
- Deployment of advisers to strengthen the capacity of UNOHCI to coordinate the inter-agency response to IDP issues, in liaison with other agencies, and to strengthen agency assessments and response.

### **Revised sectoral objectives and strategies**

- To coordinate and facilitate the voluntary, safe and orderly return of Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers, promoting their sustainable reintegration into their communities of origin.
- To build confidence and to support the creation of conditions conducive to an orderly return operation.
- To monitor spontaneous returns to ensure the rights of returnees are respected. UNHCR will continue to advise against the forced return of Iraqis who may still be in need of international protection. Similarly, UNHCR will encourage countries of asylum to develop appropriate incentive and support programmes for needy Iraqis wishing to repatriate.
- To facilitate the orderly and sustainable return and reintegration programmes for internally displaced persons in all areas of return, including the furnishing of repatriation and reintegration kits.
- To provide assistance to communities of return: priority will be given to carefully selected communities hard hit by the recent conflict, those most affected by pre-war vulnerability and those receiving significant returns.
- Conduct rapid needs assessment exercises in carefully selected areas to identify essential reintegration and rehabilitation needs - the focus is on local communities with high IDP concentrations and is intended to mobilise community self-help and engender social mobilisation.
- To promote the stabilisation of the population with a view to assisting the Authority to reduce tensions which may lead to renewed conflict and displacement – including the provision of advice on the resolution of disputes regarding land and property and property restitution.
- To provide protection and assistance to non-Iraqi refugees living in Iraq, and where appropriate, facilitate their voluntary repatriation.
- To promote the reduction of statelessness as well as a secure status for stateless persons, including through the provision of legislative advice.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

In conformity with its mandate, **UNHCR** will take the lead for the return and sustainable reintegration of Iraqi refugees and others in need of protection. UNHCR will work with other agencies in the return and reintegration of IDPs to their places of origin and of those IDPs who are returning to areas where there are refugee returns.

Taking into account the responsibilities of the CPA, **UNOHCI** will retain overall responsibility for IDPs, in close partnership with key agencies. UNOHCI will orchestrate cross-sectoral interventions by agencies and NGOs to ensure a harmonised and sustainable approach. UNOHCI remains responsible for UN assistance activities targeting the dispossessed, urban poor and others, in coordination particularly with UNDP. For this group, all aspects of humanitarian assistance, resettlement and protection will be addressed within the inter-agency framework established in the Flash Appeal.

Under this rubric, in view of the complex and diverse nature of IDP management, the Crisis Management Team in Baghdad has agreed that there would be three specific sub-groups within the sector for which agencies will have different responsibilities:

- the caseload in the three Northern Governorates and neighbouring Ninewah and At Tameem Governorates;
- the Marsh Arabs in the South; and
- the new IDP caseload scattered around urban centres throughout the country as a result of the conflict and its aftermath.

For the **Northern caseload**, in view of the significant Iraqi Kurd population in Iran, UNHCR will be the coordinating agency for returns and protection. This would entail, in a collaborative framework with the other agencies involved (especially UNOPS and Habitat) the following activities:

- in close consultation with relevant authorities, and in cooperation with UNOHCI and other players, preparing and negotiating a plan for the gradual and voluntary return of IDPs to their homes or settlements, including solutions for those who have to vacate occupied property;
- monitoring the treatment of returning IDPs;
- launching "community assessments" in areas of return;
- advocating for necessary legislation and property restitution and/or compensation procedures to be established by the Authority;
- developing a common definition of the repatriation/resettlement kit for both refugee and IDP resettlement;
- ongoing relief and rehabilitation assistance to those not seeking to return and assistance to their host communities, including vocational training, small-scale community infrastructure support, and psychosocial programmes; and
- preparation of a plan to deal with potential new 'displacements' resulting from the return of original residents.

For the Marsh Arabs, it was agreed that they be dealt with as a separate "caseload" to the IDPs of the northern and central governorates. This is due to environmental challenges of any possible return to their traditional homeland and to the unique dispersion of the Marsh Arabs across Iraq (in relocation villages, and in Iran as both registered and unregistered refugees). There are 40,000 registered Marsh Arabs currently in Iran (and probably over three times more with no refugee status). However, in the next six months, only a few hundred refugees might be expected to return within the time period of this Appeal. In the context of the Appeal, it was therefore agreed that:

- Continued assistance will be provided by UNHCR to those in Iran with refugee status; in case of any spontaneous returns (which will be to IDP "relocation villages"), UNHCR will join the other agencies providing for the care and maintenance of those villages.
- To initiate a swift registration and targeted humanitarian assistance programme for the Marsh Arabs in the 'relocation villages,' this will be executed under the leadership of UNOHCI and IOM performing the registration and the other agencies providing the necessary multi-sectoral assistance (i.e. the division of labour outlined for other sectors of the Appeal);
- To undertake a comprehensive inter-agency survey and study of the Marsh Arabs and the challenges posed for their resettlement in view of the complexities of possible attempts at environmental rehabilitation.

For the dispossessed, urban poor and other persons displaced as a result of the conflict, the UN agencies have agreed that for the period of the current Appeal, these will be treated as a separate entity to the IDP/returnee cases in the north and the Marsh Arabs. Humanitarian assistance, resettlement and protection would be addressed within the inter-agency assistance framework established in the Appeal.

The division of labour agreed for the other agencies is as follows:

**IOM** will provide assistance for IDPs in the centre/south. Specific tasks include registration of IDPs in the centre/south and the coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts to these groups under UNOHCI direction. Regarding other Iraqi migrants (non-refugees), including 'stranded' caseloads returning from abroad, IOM will assist, where necessary, with registration, information, transportation, medical assistance, transit reception and reinstallation. IOM will also provide community mental health and psycho-social services along with capacity building to PHC and para-professionals in communities with displaced. It will also make arrangements for the voluntary return of Iraqi migrants abroad. As required and in close consultation with UNHCR, it will facilitate the voluntary return of Iraqi refugees and of Iraqis in need of international protection.

**UNOPS** has managed UN programming for IDPs and vulnerable groups in the north since December 1999, providing assistance to some 65,000 families through the OFFP. Working in the North, and coordinating with UNOHCI and UNHCR, it will identify and assess needs of vulnerable groups, host communities and IDPs; distribute "reinstallation packages" to returning families; strengthen community capacity to manage land disputes, harvest sharing, housing situation and land allocation; and create employment opportunities for IDPs and host community members with a particular attention to vulnerable groups. UNOPS will implement these activities on behalf of UNHCR or UNDP as appealing agencies.

**UNDP** will work with other agencies in this sector to assist the most vulnerable IDPs, and to support communities receiving returning IDPs and other groups. 5,000 IDP families will be provided either with direct assistance by the programme, or relevant information and referral services to enable them to benefit from alternative opportunities to support their reintegration. In parallel, UNDP will continue to work closely with the humanitarian agencies in order to continue to collect all the information required for the design of relevant policy options, strategies and approaches to resolve the IDP issue.

**OHCHR** will be integrally involved in the development of the overall strategy for return and reintegration focusing particularly on the protection needs of IDPs.

**UNICEF and Habitat** will also work in close collaboration with the above actors to augment the overall response. They will work through a cross-sectoral approach. Their assistance plans in water and sanitation, health nutrition and education would, by definition, also support reintegration. Activities are outlined in other sector response plans in this Appeal.

### **Constraints**

Inevitably in post conflict situations, predictions as to refugee return movements and displaced populations in general are speculative as they crucially depend upon a safe and secure environment throughout the country, as well as basic infrastructure support. In Iraq, both elements remain in a state of flux. UN agencies have made the best estimates possible in light of the information currently available.

### **Exit Strategy**

Since the end of the war, UN agencies have reacted quickly to either restore or enhance operational capacity in Iraq to meet humanitarian needs of refugees and IDPs. Under the leadership of UNOHCI and within the overall humanitarian coordination framework, the agencies will work closely and with other humanitarian partners to ensure the complementarity of multi-sectoral activities to meet needs and ensure sustainable solutions for resettlement and reintegration (UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, UN Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) and relevant NGOs), including with the ICRC on international humanitarian law and internal displacement and the OHCHR in light of its work to promote the protection of human rights.



The UN agencies will also engage in partnerships with development-oriented international institutions, among them, UNDG, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, in order to ensure that assistance to refugees and returnees and longer-term reintegration needs are included in the country's reconstruction programs. In this partnership framework, UNHCR, in cooperation with other partners, including Habitat, will provide technical expertise in order to promote a smooth and fair management of property restitution issues and to establish specific adjudication procedures as required.

As Iraqi authorities are re-constituted, the UN will work in concert with them and under UNOHCI's overall coordination to transfer responsibility for care and maintenance of IDPs once registration is completed and assistance strategies are under way. Longer-term reintegration interventions will be implemented in conjunction with local authorities and the Authority in Iraq.

#### **9.4.2 Third Country Nationals**

##### **Changes to the situation since the Flash Appeal**

In March, IOM estimated that in the event of conflict, 70,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in Iraq could flee to neighbouring countries. TCN movements since the start of the war have been unstable due to the changing political and military dynamics inside Iraq, but fortunately the level of movement has been quite low relative to the 73,000 – 156,000 foreign workers estimated to be inside the country. This trend is expected to continue until security, economic and social conditions inside the country stabilise.

Present TCN movements are in response to loss of employment, destitution and threats against Arab foreign workers who came to Iraq under the previous regime. Housing has been the most frequently used pretext for harassment, pressure or even attacks. In the initial period of reconstruction it is expected that job opportunities will favour unemployed Iraqis rather than foreign nationals. IOM estimates that up to 5,000 additional TCNs may leave Iraq in response to these conditions.

##### **Progress – key achievements**

From 22 March to 10 June IOM provided a total of 4,784 TCNs (including 667 Jordanians) with care, maintenance, and transit assistance upon their arrival at land borders. Of this number, 4,390 TCNs have voluntarily returned to their home countries; while 394 TCNs remain in camps in Jordan and Syria pending onward transit, return to Iraq or resolution of settlement of asylum claims. In addition, 1,081 Palestinian and other refugees and have been transported from border areas to UNHCR camps in Jordan and Syria.

The main countries of destination of TCNs have been Sudan, Egypt, Yemen, Morocco and Somalia. TCNs movements to date have been to Syria, Jordan and Iran. The governments of Jordan, Syria and Iran have provided full cooperation and assistance in this operation.

##### **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

- To ensure humanitarian support, proper documentation and return transportation for an additional 5,000 TCNs departing Iraq into neighbouring countries.
- To ensure host countries are not burdened with dislocated and impoverished populations of foreign nationals requiring physical, legal and travel assistance.

##### **Strategy for achieving objectives**

TCNs will continue to be identified and registered upon arrival in the host country, provided food and accommodation in a safe location and given voluntary onward transportation to their home country. Appropriate solutions will be found for the special needs of vulnerable populations including single female-headed households, children and the elderly.

IOM will maintain an adequate operational preparedness until conditions inside Iraq stabilise, embassies re-establish, and international flights leave directly from Iraq.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

For the TCN caseload, IOM will:

- Create a functional registration database;
- Provide transport and documentation from border areas to designated transit centre;
- Establish and maintain transit centre;
- Provide transport to point of departure for onward transport to country of origin; and
- Provide health services such as medical screening, escorts, and further referral.

### **9.4.3 Emergency Infrastructure, Gender and Environment**

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

##### **Changes to the situation**

The conflict led to the disruption of the electricity supply in most parts of the country, the breakdown of the public services delivery system and the destruction of public buildings and premises. This in turn led to administrative paralysis and to the virtual halt of economic activity, thus exacerbating the vulnerability of the population.

In addition, Iraq has been chronically suffering from high unemployment levels since the early 1990's. Pre-conflict estimates indicated that as much as 50% of the population was unemployed or underemployed. With the removal of the previous administration, basic social safety nets have been largely obliterated. Large sections of the civil service, the military and security personnel have lost their sources of income and demand for jobs is becoming an increasingly growing concern. One of the most urgent needs of Iraq today, therefore, is the creation of employment opportunities for the most needy. This constitutes an urgent priority in order to reduce absolute poverty levels and social and political unrest. Recent actions to disband the armed forces and remove previous Ba'athist elements of government has resulted in new groups of people who will need assistance. Discussions are ongoing in Baghdad between the CPA, the UN and other key stakeholders to determine strategies for their successful reintegration into economic and social life.

Key areas to be addressed include:

- Restoration of the electricity distribution system;
- Provision of employment opportunities through rapid job creation;
- Rehabilitation and re-equipment of public premises;
- Support to local and municipal authorities for the resumption of municipal social services; and
- Improved information about environmental problems facing Iraq to ensure environmentally sensitive planning in the medium term.

##### **Progress - Key achievements**

##### **Emergency Electricity and Infrastructure Rehabilitation:**

Activities in this area have been undertaken in coordination with the Commission of Electricity and the CPA. UN activities have concentrated on:

- Technical assessments of key electrical generation and transmission facilities in Kirkuk, Mosul, Salah Aldeen, as well as in southern Iraq;
- Repairs to six overhead transmission lines in Kirkuk and Mosul, power plants in Mosul and Dibis, and various sub-stations;
- Generators supplied to water pumping stations in Rutba;

- Dialogue established with Commission of Electricity in Baghdad to determine overall priorities for the repair of the electrical grid;
- Preliminary technical assessment of the National Dispatch Centre; and
- Umm Qasr Port dredging proceeding on time with completion by the end of June. The dredging will enable 50,000 tonne vessels to off-load at the port.

**Emergency Rehabilitation and Employment Generation:**

- In close collaboration with local authorities, community groups and other agencies, more than 1,000 labourers in Mosul, Baghdad, Erbil and Basrah have been employed in short-term clean up operations that have served hospitals, water and sanitation facilities, schools as well as other community level services and public areas that have been overrun by garbage and rubble.

**Rehabilitation of administrative premises:**

- Ongoing rehabilitation of the National Conference Centre in Baghdad; and
- Emergency needs assessments for the rehabilitation and re-equipping of public and municipal buildings are ongoing.

**Revised Sectoral Objectives**

UNDP will continue to work in close collaboration with local authorities, the CPA, humanitarian agencies and NGOs. Local counterparts will take a lead in the identification of emergency needs in the local communities in order to ensure the relevance of programmes and appropriate targeting of beneficiaries, and where necessary, to enhance the operational and technical capacity of local authorities. Employment generation projects will be targeted to the poorest in the community.

There are strong linkages between this programme and the shelter, health and water and sanitation sector programmes. Programme coordination with other lead agencies such as UN-Habitat (shelter), WHO (rehabilitation of health facilities), UNICEF water and sanitation (watsan) and UNOHCI (IDP's) will be critical to ensure an effective and efficient use of limited resources.

Coordinating with UN-Habitat, UNDP will also provide technical advisory services to strengthen local municipalities' capacity to better respond to local needs in the humanitarian phase.

**GENDER**

A key priority in the months ahead is to begin the process of establishing civil society organisations that will secure Iraqi involvement in the new governance process. It is critical that women are active participants in this process, including at the level of decision-making. Additionally, policy and legislative frameworks and reconstruction plans that will be finalised in the months ahead will need to respond to gender equity issues in Iraq appropriately and effectively. The UN can play a catalytic role in advocating for gender equity and in strengthening consultation processes between the CPA, national organisations and the international community. It can also assist in strengthening newly emerging national institutions, and help ensure that assistance provided to these institutions is strategic and coordinated effectively.

**Strategy**

A team will be deployed to Iraq to:

- Map women's strengths, resources and needs:
  - establish dialogue with national Iraqi women's groups, any emergent national government agency and NGOs operational within Iraq on gender equity and women's issues in Iraq;
  - facilitate the establishment of a women's forum to identify and clearly articulate the needs and priorities of Iraqi women, and to identify resources and mechanisms for their participation in the transitional process.
- Provide ad hoc technical support and guidance to newly emerging women's networks and institutions;

- Advocacy with, and support to, the international community on gender mainstreaming, particularly to the UN system;
  - Establish coordination structures to enhance the effectiveness of programming, and of dialogue with key stakeholders;
- Establish linkages with national institutions and the Arab Women Media Watch Network.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

Environmental conditions in Iraq have been a grave humanitarian and environmental concern for some time. Prior to the recent conflict, the nation faced a range of challenges:

- 57% reduction of forest cover between 1974-1999 causing extensive soil erosion and desertification and threatening rural livelihoods;
- 74% of irrigated areas suffer from some degree of salinity reducing agricultural productivity;
- Mesopotamian marshlands decreased by 90% since the 1970s.

### **Progress – key achievements**

Drawing on information available from multiple sources, including satellite imagery, United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) prepared a preliminary assessment of the most pressing environmental challenges facing the population of Iraq and those involved in the post-conflict humanitarian relief and reconstruction effort. The findings have been published as the UNEP Desk Study on the Environment in Iraq. ([http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/Iraq\\_DS.pdf](http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/Iraq_DS.pdf)).

### **Revised sectoral objectives**

Recommendations for an environmental reconstruction strategy:

- Create the knowledge base for addressing environmental problems confronting Iraq;
- Identify technical priorities for mobilising environmental assistance;
- Relieve environmental threats to human health and well-being;
- Integrate environmental protection into the wider post-conflict reconstruction process; and
- Build strong national institutions and capacities for long-term environmental management.

UNEP will conduct post-conflict field assessments to identify pressing environmental problems:

- June-October – satellite image environmental assessments and field based environmental assessment missions to a) determine key pollution “hotspots” and b) investigate key chronic environmental problems, to the extent possible, integrating Iraqi scientists and experts in the assessments;
- Provide immediate advice on public safety, risk reduction and remediation;
- October-January - Publish interim findings and final report on UNEP website;
- Advocacy and technical support to UN agencies to ensure that recommendations of assessments are incorporated into reconstruction programmes;
- Conduct stakeholder roundtables and workshops to share environmental information, lessons learned and progress reports as well as to facilitate networking between partners.

The UNEP assessments proposed under this Appeal are fully coordinated with and complementary to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)-led needs assessment process. UNEP’s activities will provide critical site-specific information on immediate and long-term threats to the environment and human health.

## **Roles and responsibilities**

In close coordination and consultation with the CPA:

**UNDP** will continue to conduct emergency assessments of general infrastructure needs and will concentrate on a more thorough assessment of the electricity network.

**UNDP** will implement emergency repairs in parts of the electricity national grid, through the provision of expertise, materials and spare parts for power generation, transmission lines, substations, distribution, operation and maintenance. UNDP will also repair or provide, where needed, power generation facilities for hospitals, water pumping and water purification stations, sewerage infrastructure and IDP camps.

**UNDP** will also continue the immediate rehabilitation of small-scale basic infrastructure that can be repaired through labour-intensive techniques, thus working with the communities and providing jobs and income opportunities to the most deprived segments of the population. In particular, UNDP, in partnership with International Labour Organization (ILO), will aim to provide employment opportunities to vulnerable groups including the disabled, former government employees, de-mobilised soldiers, Female Headed Households (FHH), and widows. UNDP will concentrate on health, educational and environmental sanitation facilities in urban, suburban and rural areas.

**UNDP** will rehabilitate and re-equip key public and municipal buildings and facilities that play a critical role in the provision of humanitarian assistance and social services to the population.

**UNDP** will also seek to provide technical support to local and municipal authorities in terms of project identification, planning and implementation, in order to ensure the rapid resumption of critical social and administrative services.

**UNV** have been an important source of staff for UNDP projects, and will continue to be in the future. The UNV Rapid Deployment Facility will be made available to the UN to support Iraq rehabilitation and reconstruction needs.

**UNIFEM** will provide catalytic support to all stakeholders to build more gender-sensitive programme approaches in Iraq.

**UNEP** will conduct a post-conflict environmental assessment and begin to build a knowledge base on environmental problems. It will also work with key stakeholders to ensure environmentally sensitive planning of reconstruction efforts.

**UN-Habitat** will focus on the emergency rehabilitation of access and feeder roads in urban and peri-urban areas and rehabilitation of municipal centres, in close partnership with UNDP.

## **9.5 SHELTER**

### **Changes to the situation**

Over the past 15 years, there has been a progressive deterioration in living conditions in Iraq, including in terms of shelter and infrastructure. This is due to the lack of resources and neglect as well as the consequences of conflict. By March 2003, 10-20% of all houses required emergency rehabilitation work, and a backlog in supply of some 1.4 million housing units was reported.

The sector strategy in the Flash Appeal focused on providing emergency shelter and basic services for an estimated 750,000 IDPs. While the conflict has not created significant displacements, the fighting and subsequent looting resulted in further damage and deterioration of the existing housing stock and infrastructure, and in the disruption of basic services and emerging disputes over land and property. Emergency measures and planning for long-term interventions are required to address the accumulated housing and infrastructure problems.

Rapid assessments completed to date reveal that conflict damage to houses is limited but the need for rehabilitation is pressing. Damage to water systems is significant. Uncollected solid waste is a problem almost everywhere. In Kerbala, Nasiriyah, Aummarah, Mosul, Baghdad and Samawa, damage has been sustained in varying degrees to houses, schools, hospitals, clinics, water supply and sanitation systems and power stations.

### **Progress – key achievements**

- Rapid assessments have been made of housing, public buildings, infrastructure, water and sanitation and solid waste management, in Basra, Mosul Kerbala, Nasriyah, Aummarah, Mosul, Baghdad and Samawa;
- In-depth, systematic and comprehensive assessments for longer-term interventions are now underway; and
- Initiation of rehabilitation of basic services and facilities targeting the vulnerable groups in Basra, Baghdad, Mosul, and Erbil through community participation and labour-intensive approaches.

### **Revised sectoral objectives**

- Accelerated emergency rehabilitation of shelter and infrastructure and
- Institutional support to municipalities.

Together with in-depth assessments being undertaken through the UNDG-led reconstruction planning process, activities will build the basis for long term reconstruction efforts to begin gearing up late in the year.

These objectives will be achieved through partnership with the CPA and other UN agencies and stakeholders.

UN-Habitat will place strong emphasis on the gender dimensions of its interventions. In this regard, it will target FHH and the physically challenged for the delivery of adequate housing and basic services.

### **Strategy for achieving objectives**

- Rapid assessment, certification and repair of 4,000 buildings and shelter in Baghdad, Basra, Mosul and other places with focus on the shelter needs of most vulnerable groups particularly FHH, physically-challenged people, and orphans;
- Assessment of municipal capacity and identification of needs for technical assistance, resources and equipment;
- Training of workmen in demolition of buildings and utilisation of debris in construction;

- Assistance in re-building and/or strengthening the institutions responsible for the provision of basic services at the municipal level;
- Provide technical and managerial capacity building in the three identified municipalities, improve basic services, such as solid waste management and resolving land and property disputes;
- Continued analysis of rapid assessment results to identify urban neighbourhoods with most pressing needs;
- Provide solid waste management for 16 neighbourhoods in the three areas of intervention namely Baghdad (6), Mosul (5), and Basra (5);
- Emergency rehabilitation of damaged houses, public buildings and community facilities;
- Gauging the extent of land disputes emerging from the conflict; and
- Targeted assessments and strategy development - gender mainstreaming, physically challenged people and FHH.

The UN-Habitat intervention will target vulnerable groups, particularly FHH, physically- challenged people and orphans, and will be based on a participatory approach. All stakeholders, women and men will be equally involved in all stages of the projects.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

Under the leadership of the UN-Habitat and in close cooperation with the CPA, other UN agencies, the local authorities, communities, humanitarian organisations will coordinate closely on programmes and priorities.

UN-Habitat and UNDP will continue their pre-conflict collaboration. Joint activities will be developed to ensure synergy with UNDP's activities under the Water and Sanitation and Emergency Infrastructure and Rehabilitation, Environment sectors.

### **Exit Strategy**

Given the experience of UN-Habitat during the past six years in shelter and in targeting the shelter needs of IDPs and vulnerable groups, it will also contribute to the medium and longer-term needs in the country.

## 9.6 MINE ACTION

### Changes to the situation

Munitions caches in Iraq present a severe threat to many urban and rural communities in central and southern Iraq. Recent assessments indicate that there are hundreds of munitions storage containers in the urban areas of Basrah alone. Many Iraqis, in particular children, are accessing these storage containers to obtain propellant and brass. Wooden ammunition packing cases are being broken apart as fuel is becoming scarce and this is resulting in ammunition being left in a more hazardous state. Casualty rates over the last six weeks have dramatically increased as a result of these ammunition stockpiles being disturbed.

In addition to the munitions storage containers, there are numerous munitions depots throughout Iraq containing massive amounts of Explosive Ordnance (EO) that will need to be made safe in the near future. There are real concerns that the lack of environmental control and security for these depots could make these EOs highly unstable, putting the local population at risk. There is also an existing high level of landmine contamination in northern Iraq and along the country's borders, particularly on the Iraq-Iran border. This existing problem has been exacerbated by fresh mines and cluster munitions that were used during the recent conflict. The presence of EO, mines and UXO pose an immediate humanitarian threat and will impede, if not prohibit, the work of the UN's humanitarian agencies in these areas.

### Progress – key achievements

- The MACT has its main base in Baghdad and is comprised of staff from UNMAS, UNICEF, UNDP and specialists provided through bilateral arrangements. An Area MACT has been established in Basrah. The deployment of Rapid Response assets includes Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams, Explosives Detection Dogs (EDD) teams and teams to conduct an emergency assessment of mine, EO and UXO locations in Iraq.
- A country-wide emergency assessment has been initiated to establish the scope of the mine and UXO threat in Iraq.
- In the three northern governorates, from 1 – 21 May, an area of 1.3 million square metres has been permanently marked. Over 1,000 UXO of different types have been recovered and 289 destroyed. EOD activities have been completed in 45 villages. Almost 700 UXO of various types have been recovered and 160 BLU 97 cluster bombs destroyed. Mine Risk Education (MRE) instruction sessions are being conducted through various international organisations throughout the country and are estimated to have reached over 7,000 men, women and children.
- EOD teams have been destroying munitions caches in the Basrah governorate since 24 May 2003. A prioritisation system based on humanitarian needs has been developed by the Area MACT. Clearance teams are now identifying and reporting additional tasks based on criteria in the prioritisation system.
- The MACT has provided landmine and UXO safety training to colleagues in the RHCO in Larnaca and Area MACT is providing safety training to UN and NGO colleagues through the Humanitarian Open Forum in Basrah.
- The Iraqi Civil Defense Organization, Dafa Medani Iraq (MDI), has been working with the Area MACT in Basrah to disseminate MRE materials and have been passing on 'dangerous area' reports to the Area MACT to assist in the prioritisation of the clearance efforts of the EOD teams.
- A victim surveillance system in Basrah has been developed to allow the Area MACT to respond rapidly to mine action emergencies.
- A site has been identified in the Basrah area where controlled demolition of UXO is now being carried out. There are now between 10-15 teams in southern Iraq carrying out the identification, marking of sites, transfer of UXO to a warehouse, and the demolition of UXO in Basrah.



- Information campaigns have been prepared and disseminated to local media networks, Civil Defense, schools and food distribution channels. A mass public information campaign targeting contaminated areas in Basrah has been launched with the help of posters and leaflets. All UNICEF School-in-the-Box kits will include the leaflets.
- Development of technical standards for the UN-assisted programme in southern Iraq is being coordinated.

### **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

- To respond to mine action emergencies, including through rebuilding the capacity of the Civil Defence Organisation (CDO).
- To respond to the needs of humanitarian agencies operating within Iraq to facilitate their access to key sites in need of intervention.

### **Strategy for achieving objectives**

#### **Objective One**

- Initiate a capacity and vulnerability analysis, in close cooperation with the CDO, to assess the capacity of the CDO to respond to mine action emergencies and to develop a plan to strengthen the organisation's emergency response capability;
- Delivery of essential EOD supplies to the CDO in Basrah, Al Hillah and other locations in the south of Iraq;
- Provide transport assistance to the organisation;
- Provide technical advice and assistance to enhance the safe and effective collection, storage and demolition of EO and UXO; and
- Refurbish the premises of the CDO in high impact areas.

#### **Objective Two**

- Strengthen coordination with key UN, NGO, CPA and other players;
- Deploy additional EOD teams to provide a demolition capability for the caches of EO and clear land that will be used by humanitarian agencies for their activities;
- Clear explosive munitions that present an immediate humanitarian threat to Iraqi communities in urban and rural areas of Iraq;
- Provide logistical support to transport, store and secure ammunition until it can be destroyed;
- Deploy EDD teams to assist with the clearance of mines, UXO and EO;
- Initiate an emergency mine action assessment;
- Initiate new MRE activities to raise awareness and reduce risk to the local population;
- Train UN and NGO staff members in landmine/UXO Safety;
- Develop an information management system for mine action;
- Evaluate response so far by 31 July 2003;
- Implement a victim surveillance mechanism to assist the prioritisation of mine action activities; and
- Continue mine action activities of the Northern Iraq programme.

### **Constraints**

The primary constraints to the mine action programme's success will be:

- Mobilising the required resources to deploy the required EOD capability in a timely manner;
- Obtaining sufficient supplies of explosives to meet the needs of the EOD teams; and
- Establishing access and secure conditions to enable mine action activities to continue.

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

Humanitarian organisations operating in this sector have divided their roles and responsibilities as follows:

**UNMAS** is responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the programme, definition of programme objectives, priorities and structure as well as coordination with UN and non-UN partners.

**UNOPS** is responsible for overall programme management, including technical, contractual, financial, administrative and logistical support. UNMAS will assume responsibility for the UN assisted mine action programme (MAP) in northern Iraq, funded until now under the OFFP, when the OFFP has phased out. UNMAS plans to continue the programme, through UNOPS, when funds from the OFFP are no longer available. This appeal therefore contains the requirements to ensure the continuity of activities in the north for the last quarter of 2003.

**UNICEF** is responsible for MRE activities that respond to the needs of vulnerable groups.

**UNDP** will assist with rebuilding the capacity of the CDO, or its successor, and provide the initial support for mine action national management systems, which will facilitate the eventual transfer of responsibilities for UN support to Iraq in the mine action field from UNMAS to UNDP.

**WFP** is initiating mine action activities such as the clearance of access routes for food convoys and food distribution points and is providing mine action support for security assessments and MRE activities.

The **ICRC** is initiating mine awareness activities in Iraq and assessing communities for impact caused by Explosive Remnants of War through the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

## 9.7 EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY

### Changes to the situation

Recent and ongoing rapid assessments show that widespread insecurity and looting, the complete collapse of Ministries and state agencies – the sole providers of essential farming inputs and services — together with significant damages to power supply and communication infrastructure have negatively affected the agricultural sector.

The cereal crop harvest season in Iraq is underway and some 2.5 million hectares are ready for harvesting. Although the prospects for this year's wheat and barley production are promising the harvest campaign is at risk due to problems of access, lack of functioning combine harvesters and spare parts (while fuel is available). Marketing of the produce is also a serious concern for the farmers due to the breakdown of the state board supervising grain procurement and low prices. The UN is supporting the procurement of the grain crop is under way to provide a market for Iraqi farmers, and to support the public distribution system.

Cereal seed production is also at risk unless urgent actions are taken. Seed in the state controlled production centres in Mosul, Kirkuk and Central Iraq is lying un-harvested, while seed multiplication contracted to private farmers has not been inspected and is therefore not certified. If action is not taken to harvest, clean and certify the local seed production, the availability of good quality local varieties will be greatly reduced with a negative impact on next year's production. The Iraqi yearly wheat and barley seed requirement is estimated at 300,000 MTs.

The unexpected and extensive looting and destruction of warehouses storing agricultural inputs and the complete paralysis of the state controlled Agricultural Supply Company (ASCO), responsible for the import and distribution of farming inputs to retailers, is hampering the capacity of farmers to resume production. Seed, fertiliser, pesticides and spare parts are available only on the informal markets with notable hikes in prices and no quality control. The summer planting season output will therefore be seriously reduced.

Insufficient power supply and the looting of back-up generators from the main pumping stations has greatly reduced the availability of water for human consumption, crop production and livestock use. Urgent maintenance and repair of systems is not being performed due to lack of resources and staff. In addition, individual farmers and rural communities are facing serious difficulty in getting water to their fields due to the lack of water pumps, the poor status of the tertiary canal network and difficulties in finding spare parts for the maintenance of individual pumps. As a result, 1.5 million ha of crop and orchards in central and southern Iraq are at serious risk, while vegetable and fruit produce is scarce on the markets.

The delivery of essential veterinary services has come to a complete halt due to looting and destruction of veterinary clinics, laboratories and cold storage facilities. Essential vaccination campaigns are no longer being carried out, thus creating favourable conditions for the outbreak of transmissible diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep and Goat Pox and Pest des Petits Ruminants. The lack of veterinary drugs, care and the consequent increased occurrence of livestock diseases will have a detrimental effect on the availability of essential protein-rich food (milk, cheese, yoghurt, meat). This in turn will have a negative impact on the food security of the country with an increase in the number of people not able to complement the ration and reducing the resources available for the pastoralist population depending on livestock for their subsistence.

The recent conflict caused the total disruption of the once flourishing domestic poultry industry. Due to unavailability of basic inputs, such as hatching eggs, day-old chicks, vaccines and feed and the widespread insecurity, farmers have halted their production. Consequently, eggs and poultry meat are rare commodities on the market, increasing dependency on more costly imported protein sources.

Thanks to the efforts of WFP and the coalition, the PDS is functioning and there is currently no widespread malnutrition in the country. Nevertheless, the food security situation continues to be a

major concern. Keeping in mind the reduced food production capacity of the country associated with unemployment and erosion of coping mechanisms, vulnerable sectors of the population are facing serious difficulties. There is therefore a need to closely monitor the evolution of the food security situation, and gather relevant information to support the identification of the major nutrition and food security issues, decide on priorities and design, target and implement interventions.

### **Key achievements**

- Assessments have been completed for veterinary services and cold chain facilities in central and southern Iraq; the poultry sector in southern Iraq; pest infestation of date palm in central and southern Iraq; farmers' needs for mechanisation and small irrigation equipment in central Iraq and the agricultural sector in the Mosul and Kirkuk governorates.
- Shipment and distribution of agricultural inputs to the northern part of the country as well as agricultural rehabilitation activities expanded to Mosul and Kirkuk governorates. The shipment of essential agricultural commodities previously procured by the Government of Iraq under the OFFP is under way. Temporary storage facilities have been rented in neighbouring countries, and logistic teams have been fielded to allow the timely distribution of input and equipment in Iraq when conditions are conducive.
- Rehabilitation of key veterinary infrastructure, cold chain and storage in Baghdad governorate has been initiated.

### **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

The overall aim continues to be to sustain food security and the nutritional status of the population. Particular attention is needed to ensure that humanitarian needs of targeted vulnerable groups engaged in agriculture and food production activities in rural and peri-urban areas are addressed. The immediate objectives will therefore be to:

- Increase local food availability, by strategic support to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the MoT on the procurement and marketing of the current harvest;
- Ensure the production of essential fresh products (mainly fruits and vegetables) not included in the food aid basket, by providing essential agricultural inputs for the continuation of the summer planting season;
- Ensure that adequate quantities of locally produced cereal seeds are harvested, treated and safely stored in order to be available for the next planting season;
- Ensure that essential fertiliser and pesticides will be available in the country before the next planting season;
- Ensure that there is adequate supply of spare parts and agricultural implements for the maintenance of the tractor fleet and combines;
- Ensure the emergency provision of essential veterinary services within Iraq;
- Provide technical assistance and inputs for the resumption of poultry and livestock production, which provide most of the protein intake of the Iraqi population;
- Support the emergency water supply in rural areas for human consumption, irrigation as well as livestock consumption; ensure that on-farm water distribution and drainage systems are functioning;
- Provide livelihood support, by ensuring that farm production and rural income generating activities are sustained;
- Ensure that the needs of the uprooted population to restart farming activities are covered; and
- Monitor the food security situation in the country, in collaboration with relevant UN agencies and international organisations.

### **Strategy for achieving objectives**

- Ensure the continuation of the current level of emergency agriculture inputs distribution to support local food production, rural livelihoods and income generation. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable families, including returning refugees and IDP farming families, especially in the northern part of the country and the Marshland areas.
- Support to reinforce the capacity of national bodies and institutions in order to enhance and speed up the provision of essential services in the agricultural sector.

Minimum emergency agricultural relief activities would be targeted to support: (1) plant production; (2) poultry production; (3) animal disease control; (4) irrigation; and (5) food security monitoring.

### **Constraints**

- The seasonality of agricultural activities means that there is a limited time available for the delivery of essential inputs.
- Uncertainty with regards to the future economic environment is preventing farmers from investing in agricultural inputs.

### **Role and Responsibilities**

**FAO** is evaluating the impact of the conflict on the agricultural sector, estimating immediate emergency and short-term rehabilitation needs, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups amongst the affected population, and is implementing activities aiming at re-establishing food security and rehabilitating food production.

In collaboration with relevant UN agencies and programmes (particularly WFP and UNICEF), **FAO** will monitor the food security and nutrition situation in the country and set up a coordination mechanism to support essential food production activities.

In the longer term, **FAO** will continue to work closely with relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the ministry of Irrigation, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Trade and local authorities at regional level as reconstruction activities are developed and implementation commenced.

**WFP** will assist the MoT in purchasing an estimated 1.25 million MTs of wheat from the 2003 harvest in Iraq, at a total budgeted cost of US\$ 152.4 million funded by the OFFP.

## 9.8 EDUCATION

### Changes to situation

The education sector was seriously affected by the conflict and its aftermath. The buildings of the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) were completely destroyed. Preliminary results of the MoH/UNICEF assessment in all of centre/south Iraq show that most schools lost all educational materials and equipment as a result of looting and sabotage.

A critical loss has been the national Educational Management Information System (EMIS) established in the three years prior to the conflict. The administrative and management structure of the central ministry has collapsed, with a similar knock on effect at peripheral levels. There is as yet no clear mechanism on how to restore the educational system for the next academic year.

Schools were used by the Iraqi military as military stores for heavy weapons and artillery and are still littered with ammunition. Some schools are currently occupied by the coalition forces and are used as military bases or have been occupied by new political party headquarters.

Continued insecurity continues to keep attendance levels, particularly of girls, to unacceptably low levels. The attendance rates fluctuate between areas and schools and is estimated at 65%, which is far below pre-war levels. It is expected to increase as final exams approach.

According to a MoHE/UNESCO assessment, institutions of higher education are in a similarly worrying state. Of nine institutions visited, three were completely destroyed, five were looted and only one facility remained in tact.

### Progress – key achievements

- Support to the MoE to ensure the immediate resumption of the school year. This includes payment of incentives, transportation costs of staff, procurement of key furniture and equipment, security of installations such as warehouses;
- Distribution of 500 School in a Box Kits (SIBKs) to schools in order to facilitate and encourage the immediate return of children to schools, benefiting 40,000 students and 1,000 teachers;
- Initial rehabilitation of schools, particularly in Baghdad; and
- Support for the nation-wide organisation of final exams.

In close coordination with the CPA, which has substantial reconstruction plans for the sector, plans are being finalised for large-scale rehabilitation of schools, focusing on areas of greatest need. The preparations of the bills of quantities will start in June. Funds are currently available for 300 schools.

### Revised Sectoral Objectives

#### Primary education

To ensure that children can return to schools and are able to complete the school year properly:

- Immediate support to the MoE to keep schools operational;
- Supporting interventions that will attract more children and teachers to attend schools as well as to motivate more parents to send their children to schools;
- Back-to-school campaign through rehabilitation of schools, training of teachers, and provision of school materials to all primary school children in Iraq.

To reduce the negative impact of the conflict on the psycho-social development and well being of children:

- Provision of recreation kits for children; training for teachers to identify those with psychosocial problems.

To improve the quality of teaching through the upgrading of teachers' skills and provision of supervisory support to teachers. At the same time, UNICEF, in collaboration with the MoE, will expand its support to provide other educational and life skill opportunities for out-of-school children, especially girls.

**Secondary and Tertiary education:**

- Needs assessment in the secondary and tertiary sectors;
- Technical support for the re-establishment of the MoHE;
- Rehabilitation of tertiary level educational institutions;
- Re-equipping secondary schools with essential scientific and laboratory equipment and essential learning supplies;
- Training of secondary and tertiary education practitioners in Peace Education (Culture of Peace);
- Training of teachers in women literacy and life skills; and
- Reprinting of math and science textbooks for primary and secondary schools.

**Strategies for achieving objectives:**

The main areas of intervention will include the following:

- Support the rehabilitation and re-equipment of schools at primary, secondary and tertiary level;
- Support the development of new teaching/learning methods including psychosocial training at primary and secondary level;
- Support the establishment of Child Friendly Schools in Iraq;
- Establishment of non-formal education centres;
- Support the reactivation of the Educational Information System of MoE;
- Early childhood development;
- Distribution of SIBKs for 400,000 primary school children to be distributed before the end of the school year. This is accompanied by social mobilisation campaign;
- Printing and transportation throughout Iraq of 15 million exam booklets, examination forms and the provision of other supplies; social mobilisation campaign for attendance at exams;
- Reprinting of five million science and mathematics texts for primary and secondary schools.

**Desired Outcomes:**

- Revitalisation of the MoE within the next six months will enable them to carry out their administrative responsibilities and provide the necessary national frameworks for education;
- The full return of teachers and students to schools, especially girls, is dependent on the rehabilitation of the school infrastructure and the provision of education materials and supplies, as well as improved security; and
- The improvement of the teaching quality through upgrading of teaching skills will set the stage for a better learning environment for children as well as for a multi-pronged and longer term process for the qualitative improvement of education.

**Roles and Responsibilities**

**UNICEF** is the lead agency for education and will work to strengthen coordination with key partners. UNICEF will focus on all aspects of primary education.

**UNESCO's** focus is on secondary and tertiary education. It will also coordinate with partners for longer-term strategies.

## 9.9 PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS

### Changes to the situation

The situation on the ground remains fluid and somewhat unpredictable with regard to the protection of civilians. Priorities include ensuring humanitarian access and space; maintenance of law and order; the administration of justice; property and resource issues; and the identification of other potential human rights issues. This necessitates flexibility and the ability to quickly support the priority activities of the humanitarian actors.

### Progress – key achievements

In an unprecedented step, arrangements have been made to attach OHCHR staff to the Humanitarian Coordinator's office. A protection policy framework established under UNOHCI was developed with the participation of UN humanitarian agencies and other international organisations. Protection working groups, one at the national and five at the area level, covering all regions of Iraq, are being established. To date the National Protection Working Group in Baghdad and the regional Protection Working Group for the Centre Area are already functioning, with the participation of key stakeholders. Chaired by UN human rights advisors, they are held on a weekly basis to coordinate information flow on protection issues, prioritise needs and develop and implement comprehensive and coordinated field-driven strategies on interventions. It is expected that in the coming month three more groups will be established in Basrah, Hillah and Erbil.

Sub-groups have been established in some regions on matters of particular relevance, such as the protection of the internally displaced population, the fate of the missing, and the rights of the child.

### Revised Sectoral Objectives

The overall objective of the Protection Sector since the end of the conflict has been to ensure that the civilian population of Iraq receives the assistance and protection they need in a manner that respects their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. In pursuit of the overall objective, the sectoral participants seek to:

- Coordinate the protection aspects of the UN's humanitarian response;
- Share information and lessons learned on civilian protection issues in Iraq; and
- Develop strategies where the UN may have a capacity to respond.

### Strategy for achieving objectives

Six human rights advisors covering all parts of the country are currently being deployed within UNOHCI Area Coordinators' Offices. A Senior Human Rights Advisor is also working within the UNOHCI. The human rights advisors are working with their counterparts in the humanitarian community and providing advice on all protection issues facing the civilian population. Their mission is also to gather information on the human rights situation in the current context and to report to the Humanitarian Coordinator with a view to enabling him to take appropriate action. In addition, tools are being prepared to operationalise objectives, including:

- Easy-to-understand pamphlets on human rights principles for humanitarian actors;
- Sectoral protection guidelines (e.g. water/sanitation/education, or by vulnerable group);
- Training packages for implementing a rights-based approach in delivering humanitarian assistance; and
- Guidelines on operating procedures on protection issues for humanitarian actors.

Three national human rights experts, in addition to two human rights officers for backstopping, will support the activities.



## **The transition to reconstruction**

The Protection Sector will continue to develop its activities to include:

- Mainstreaming human rights in humanitarian assistance and development;
- The effective protection of human rights through monitoring and reporting;
- Advice on governance, the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, as well as on the principles of transitional justice;
- Cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms; and
- Training and dissemination of human rights standards for professionals, such as judges, lawyers, the police, as well as in schools, for NGOs and others.

## **Child Protection**

### **Changes to the situation**

The consequences of the conflict, both short and medium-term, are expected to exacerbate the already deteriorated socio-economic conditions and impoverishment which has affected the majority of Iraqi families over the last decade, leading to an increase in children needing protection-related services.

In general, the administrative structure of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), which would normally be responsible for children in need of protection-related services, collapsed after the conflict. For example, the collapse of the Ministry of Social Services has meant a lack of funds to cover salaries to the staff who, so far, have only received an emergency allowance of US\$ 7. In addition, schools were closed for about two months and many orphanages and schools for disabled children were systematically looted of their supplies and equipment when the physical conditions of these institutions were already quite poor. Children in conflict with the law who were held in institutions or reformatories have been released and it is assumed that a great many of them ended up in the streets with no support.

The post-conflict rapid assessment of the situation of children in MoLSA's institutions in the centre/south of Iraq has shown that the children and the staff of the institutions suffered much more from looting and insecurity than from the conflict itself. The assessment has shown that 20 out of 29 residential institutions were completely looted and some also burned. In some cases, institutions have been taken over by families claiming to be IDPs, leaving the children with nowhere to go. It is estimated that 13 institutions are still closed. Two institutions in Kirkuk reopened but children did not return. Eleven institutions are operating with an average of only 44% of their original number of children, and only four institutions are operating with the full number of children. As assessed, the priorities in these institutions are security and provision of food and basic equipment.

While recognising that these institutions are not ideal places for children, even for those with no family willing or able to take them in, the major concern is that they are now living on the street at risk of exploitation and abuse, including sexual. There is a visible increase in the number of street and working children in urban centres such as Baghdad, especially near big hotels, religious places and commercial centres. Disturbing events such as the kidnapping of young girls, of which two cases have been confirmed, have added to the insecure climate resulting in parental reluctance to send female children to school.

## **Progress – key achievements**

### **Support to institutions**

- Operational support was provided for two orphanages in Baghdad Al-Alwiya and Al-Waziriya that were open during and after the conflict. Support was also given to allow the reopening of other orphanages in Al-Najat and Nissan. Supplies and services were provided, including incentives for the staff, and
- Similar support was provided to the Al-Hanan Centre for children with disabilities.

### **Assessments:**

- Assessments have been carried out on 29 residential institutions for children in need of protection-related services in the country. The assessments were completed at the end of May;
- Data collection is ongoing in Baghdad to identify children orphaned during the recent conflict. Communities, institution staff and religious leaders are implementing this task.

### **Revised Sectoral Objectives**

Immediate Priorities are to:

- Support MoLSA to allow it to resume its operation, including the monitoring of children currently in institutions;
- Promote and support the de-institutionalising of children who have extended families, including for the children orphaned during the recent conflict;
- Support the establishment of a crisis cell to provide services for street children;
- Emergency training of police and social workers dealing with children in conflict with the law/street children in keeping with CRC/ Convention to Eliminate all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) principles;
- Initiation of the Back to Play campaign for psychosocial support to children affected by the conflict; and
- Coordinate a national assessment on child protection issues, including sexual abuse and exploitation, to develop appropriate long-term programmes in collaboration with partners.

### **Strategies for achieving objectives:**

- Strengthening national Iraqi capacity through support to the responsible ministry and communities to respond to the protection needs of institutionalised children and support their de-institutionalisation;
- Advocacy with CPA and Iraqi cadres, including armed and police forces, to abide by CRC/CEDAW principles in dealing with street children and children in conflict with the law, including advocacy to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse;
- Capacity building for professional staff working in the area of child protection, including psycho-social training of social workers, teachers and other staff; and
- Establishment of services, building upon the national capacity, in order to further strengthen the protective environment for all children including a Back to Play campaign for children in regions that suffered the most from the latest conflict.

### **Constraints**

- Further exacerbation of the poor socio-economic conditions will put more children at risk; and
- Cultural factors will require special sensitivity from all partners in the child protection area.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

**UNOHCI** has the overall responsibility for promoting the protection of civilians in Iraq. The Chair of the Protection Working Group reports directly to the HCI.

**OHCHR** will provide the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UNOHCI and UN agencies in Iraq with human rights related analysis. It will also advise on programmes for capacity building based on the needs identified by Iraqis and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The team will also advise on tailoring programmes and activities aimed at enhancing national capacities for the protection and promotion of human rights.

**UNHCR** has the lead on protection for returned refugees including advocacy for their well-being and rights, as well as for non-Iraqi refugees in the country and stateless persons.

**UNICEF** will provide child protection coordination in Iraq; undertake assessments; supply food and non-food items to institutionalised and separated children; interim care, psychosocial support and protection of separated and unaccompanied children, especially in the context of displacement and institutions; support to tracing initiatives; preventive action on sexual exploitation working in close partnership with NGOs.

**NGOs** will undertake assessments; support family tracing and implement interim care of separated and unaccompanied children and mines risk education.

## 9.10 SECURITY

### Changes to the situation

The security situation in Iraq continues to be of great concern to the UN, and is likely to be a significant operational concern for some time to come. Organised, armed resistance is becoming more aggressive as persistent low-level attacks continue to be carried out against coalition forces. General criminality is widespread and while some progress has been made by the CPA on law and order issues, much remains to be done. Gunfire, looting and robbery are commonplace in several cities, whilst ambush attacks on vehicle convoys are a significant and growing problem.

Given the violent realities evident in Iraq, the UN, NGOs and other communities are at high risk of being caught 'in the wrong place at the wrong time,' or potentially becoming direct targets. Although there is no current, direct threat against the UN, or NGOs, a strong and flexible security system is a pre-requisite to provide UN support to Iraq.

### Progress – key achievements

- Through the use of a Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) loan and donor support, United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) was able to put in place an augmented security system prior to the Iraq conflict.
- Deployment of eleven professional Security Officers currently deployed in the region, supported by UNSECOORD and OFFP.
- Effective management of a highly unpredictable and complex security environment, including the organisation of the evacuation of international staff shortly before conflict began, and the return of staff in April and May.

### Revised sectoral objectives

- Security management of the UN presence in Iraq, including the facilitation of work in a complex security environment.
- Expansion of capacity and support, especially to the NGO and donor community, through the timely collection, analysis and dissemination of security related information.

### Strategies for achieving objectives

- UNSECOORD has determined that there is a need to fund eight professional, extra-budgetary, security officers in Iraq throughout 2003, and associated costs at headquarters.
- Maintenance of security offices in the different Area Offices across the country, to allow for a decentralised and flexible support capacity.
- Establishment of a 24 hour Security Information Operations Centre (SIOC) under the direct supervision of the Chief Field Security Coordination Officer. It is envisioned that the SIOC would perform the following functions:
  - Produce and post daily security incident summaries;
  - Monitor Iraqi road networks;
  - Provide security clearances for the UN community;
  - Provide travel advice and assistance to the NGO community;
  - Provide security interface with the coalition;
  - Post maps that portray the daily situation and security phase;
  - React appropriately to Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) requirements;
  - React appropriately to all emergency requirements;
  - Monitor High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) communications;
  - Monitor convoy travel nation-wide;

- Coordinates all activities in the event of an evacuation;
- Provides immediate updates to travellers when situation dictates; and
- Provision of security information on the HIC website.

### **Roles and responsibilities**

The **Designated Official** (currently the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq) is responsible for the security of UN staff in Iraq, reporting to the UN Security Coordinator.

The **Chief Field Security Coordination Officer** (FSCO) manages the security team of FSCOs on a day-to-day basis, and reports to the Designated Official.

**Ten other FSCOs** based around the country, providing support to the Area Coordinators and other parts of the humanitarian community.

**UNSECOORD** is the UN office responsible for system-wide security. The UN Security Coordinator reports directly to the Secretary-General.

## 9.11 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

### 9.11.1 Coordination

#### Changes to the situation

The humanitarian operation for the Iraq crisis was one of the best-planned UN operations to date, systematically engaging a wide range of UN and non-UN humanitarian organisations at an early stage to respond to a possible crisis. Coordination mechanisms will continue to be a key tool for planning purposes and the delivery of assistance. In addition to the UN agencies present in Iraq, numerous NGOs, civil society, military and CPA structures are now engaged in providing assistance in the 18 Governorates that constitute Iraq.

The planning scenario, upon which the regional and countrywide coordination structure was planned in late 2002 and early 2003, anticipated massive displacement and large-scale humanitarian needs. The current situation has enabled a revision of the initial planning assumptions. In particular, the plan to establish five Area Coordination Offices and 13 Governorate Coordination Offices has been considerably reduced with only the five Area Coordination Offices now foreseen as required to meet overall coordination requirements.

The evolving UN structure is likely to have an impact on current coordination mechanisms. Notwithstanding this, the UN sees a need to reinforce coordination to support current humanitarian programming requirements. Additionally, with the phase-out of the OFFP, human and financial resources from that programme will no longer be available to support coordination structures. Thus the funding requirements and coordination rationale presented in this document, while subject to change and refinement, are considered as being required until at least the end of 2003.

#### Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The HCI reports to the ERC on humanitarian issues, outside the mandate of the OFFP. The office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) provides support to the HCI and his office, UNOHCI.

#### Key Achievements

- Organising and coordinating the contingency planning for the Iraq crisis, through the Inter Agency Standing Committee;
- Establishment of the Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office in common premises in Larnaca, Cyprus, to be responsible for inter-agency coordination for the Iraq crisis;
- Pre-positioning 30 coordination personnel in neighbouring countries to support Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams in planning a response to the crisis, including for cross-border operations;
- Establishing the Humanitarian Communications Centre and coordinating regional communications arrangements;
- Organisation of the Iraq Task Team, to provide a streamlined and coherent response to the crisis, providing operational support, policy development, advocacy and information management. The Task Team has also supported the work of the Steering Group on Iraq;
- Coordination of the first Flash Appeal, which generated pledges of US\$ 870 million (40% of requirements);
- Hosting regular meetings with operational agencies and donors through the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group (HLWG) in Geneva and New York, and tracking of the financial resources provided by donors for humanitarian response;
- From the start of the conflict, providing timely and accurate reporting on the humanitarian situation;
- Providing operational and information specialists to UNOHCI to strengthen coordination mechanisms, consolidate emergency preparedness plans, establish reporting systems, provide a donor relations capacity, and improve information flow;

- Establishing Area Coordination offices and regular coordination mechanisms. Five offices opened in Erbil, Mosul, Baghdad, Hillah and Basrah, providing key coordination and support services for UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors. These Offices provide a platform for a coherent and comprehensive approach to evolving humanitarian needs across the country;
- Fielding an NGO Liaison Officer (selected by NGO platforms) to Baghdad to ensure a consistent interface between the NGO community and the UN at the policy and strategic levels;
- Deploying Civil Military Liaison Officers, providing a forum for the exchange of crucial security information and ensuing the development of procedures which provide for free and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance operations. Civil military liaison officers interfaced on strategic issues with the military coalition, strengthened communication to ensure the protection of humanitarian space the de-confliction of corridors for relief supplies. Personnel were deployed at US Central Command (CENTCOM) in Doha and Kuwait, and are now also deployed in Iraq; and
- UNDP deployed seven contingency planning advisers in neighbouring countries to support regular inter-agency programme coordination. One adviser still remains in Kuwait.

### **Strategy for achieving objectives**

It is clear that providing a coordination structure in Iraq, with commensurate headquarters support, is vital to the continued smooth delivery of humanitarian assistance, the assurance of consolidated UN interaction with the CPA, as well as maintenance of humanitarian space and adherence to humanitarian principles. Continued advocacy on the humanitarian needs of the population as the country begins the process of reconstruction and development remain important. Continued engagement at the Headquarters level will be vital at least until the end of the year. Thus the following are seen as priorities between now and the end of the year:

- Maintenance of the office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq in Baghdad, and those elements within it focused on humanitarian coordination, operational support, donor relations, information management, analysis and advocacy;
- Continued support to the Iraq Task Force at the Headquarters level, especially to support the transition from humanitarian relief to rehabilitation;
- Consolidation and strengthening of the newly established Area Coordination Offices in Erbil, Mosul, Baghdad, Hillah and Basrah and related resourcing of mechanisms to ensure effective strategic and operational coordination at the field level;
- Coordination of ongoing needs assessments of vulnerable groups to determine medium and longer-term needs;
- A continued focus on protection of internally displaced persons, which remains under the overall guidance of the HCI and his Area Coordination Teams;
- Development of a humanitarian exit strategy as reconstruction and development initiatives are established;
- Resourcing of a small support office in Kuwait until September 2003 to facilitate cross-border humanitarian relief;
- Continuing and, where possible, enhancing support to NGO coordination through liaison with and assistance to NGO platforms active in Iraq;
- Maintaining civil military interface through the network of Civil Military Liaison Officers located in Baghdad and the Area Coordination Offices; and
- Maintaining regular and up-to-date information flows on the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

A priority for the coming period will be to ensure that the transition to reconstruction programming is timely and well coordinated. UNDP will complement the efforts of the UNDG and will provide support to the HCI in managing this process by the deployment of staff with experience in recovery and reconstruction.

## **Exit and transition approach**

The humanitarian coordination capacity and presence of the UN will be considered by the SRSG and the Humanitarian Coordinator in view of the mandate outlined in Resolution 1483 (2003), the humanitarian needs in the country, and the implications of the closure of the OFFP. The transition from UN humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation to development has already begun and, barring unforeseen developments, a consequent shift to rehabilitation and development based coordination mechanisms should be complete by the end of the year. These will be developed in consultation with the CPA.

### **9.11.2 Support Services**

The Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office in Larnaca hosted most of the UN's common services since mid-March 2003, with the exception of the media hub, which was based in Amman, and IRIN, which maintained a roving presence in the region. With the change of focus to activities inside Iraq, there has been a shift in emphasis for common service providers from Larnaca and Amman, to Iraq. As a result there has been a significant up-scaling of staffing and operations in the country and a downsizing in the presence outside the country.

#### Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office, Larnaca

The RCHO was established in January 2003 and became operational on 1 February. It was fully utilised after the evacuation of UN agencies from Baghdad on 18 March. At its peak, some 200 agency staff worked from the office, which was also equipped with common services. The RCHO remains operational at the time of release of this Appeal, and is scheduled for complete closure at the end of July.

#### UN Joint Logistics Centre

Fuel supply systems and fuel availability are still causing problems for humanitarian and reconstruction efforts in Iraq. Similarly, the collapse of pre-conflict customs mechanisms and disruption of the transport infrastructure, including state-run systems and fleet and rail capacities, requires immediate and detailed assessment. The coordination of the demand for air services, notably cargo movements, continues. A significant number of Oil-for-Food contracts are still outstanding and require review and logistics assessment, coordination and advice, particularly in support of the fuel sector and logistics infrastructure. The UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), administered by WFP, will continue its operations until the end of December 2003 and maintain offices in Baghdad, Amman, Kuwait, Basrah and Mosul, plus a team working with the OIP in New York. The planned number of international staff in the initial appeal has been reduced.

### **Key Achievements**

Since March 2003, UNJLC has facilitated inter-agency logistics activities in Iraq. The following highlight UNJLC's recent achievements:

- Establishment of a cargo and passenger air-management coordination platform;
- Opening dedicated humanitarian lanes at the Iraqi border to expedite delivery of aid;
- Obtaining tax and service fee exemptions for customs and handling charges for humanitarian agencies;
- Progress towards solving the disruption of fuel delivery, particularly transportation and distribution;
- Identification of logistics bottle-necks and providing logistics planning support to humanitarian agencies; and
- Publishing relevant logistics information on the UNJLC website.



## Strategy for achieving objectives

During the next six months, UNJLC will focus resources on the following areas:

- Support the CPA in addressing constraints to the supply of fuel, particularly household fuel.
- Gather information, as part of its information collection and logistics coordination task, on user requirements, supply systems, prices and availability. When shortages or disruptions occur, UNJLC will advise the HCI and UNOPS on remedial actions and possible solutions.
- Ensure the collection and analysis of detailed transport infrastructure data, such as road transport, to ensure that the operations of humanitarian organisations are supported.
- Ensure that the interests of humanitarian agencies are represented during the re-instatement of customs systems and practices in Iraq, and advising CPA, the UN and NGOs accordingly.
- As air traffic into Iraq increases, necessary agreements and protocols with the CPA will have to be established for access and use of air infrastructure in the country. UNJLC will continue to assist with air cargo prioritisation.
- Assist agency logistics planning efforts in respect of contingency plans for the OFFP.
- Provide regular updates of logistics information in support of humanitarian and reconstruction operations; transport infrastructure reports; UNJLC information bulletins; border crossing and customs procedures and fuel availability and price information, on the UNJLC website.

### UN Humanitarian Air Services

The UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), administered by WFP, was fully operational on 18 March. Since then it developed air links with most of Iraq's neighbouring countries and establish Operating Field Stations (OFS) in Kuwait, Dubai, Damascus and Amman. The Main Operating Base moved from Larnaca to Amman, on 28 May and will move into Baghdad when both equipment and staff can logistically be hosted and supported.

### **Key achievements**

- UNHAS has established a solid passenger and cargo schedule; currently UNHAS flies in and out of Iraq linking Erbil, and Basrah three times a week and Baghdad on a daily basis. This link connects with travellers from Amman, Larnaca and Kuwait;
- Special and VIP flights have been undertaken as required and as per UNHAS standard administrative and operational procedures;
- To manage flight coordination and aircraft safety, a small staff has deployed to Iraq OFS in Erbil, Baghdad and Basrah; and
- The service is currently used by UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/implementing partners. Passengers are booked by UNJLC and cleared with the Humanitarian Aviation Board.

### **Constraints/Barriers to cost-effectiveness**

- Lack of appropriate aircraft fuel facilities in Iraq, which limits aircraft performance, payload and flexibility; and
- Limited staff and logistical support in Iraq OFS. This limits passenger and cargo handling and results in limited access to airfields.

### **Strategy and Priorities**

UNHAS has re-evaluated its aircraft fleet and decreased its overall budget requirements from US\$ 23 million to US\$ 16.3 million, due to the following:

- Reduction of the estimated helicopter fleet from six to three (none have yet been chartered);
- Reduction in Hercules costs due to the in-kind contribution from the Belgian Air Force;
- Reduction on total estimated number of aircraft from 15 to 11; and
- Reduction on aircraft induction vis-à-vis utilisation time frame.

## Exit Strategy

Once identified, local staff will replace all international staff except for those performing key management functions. Complete phase-out will occur when either the humanitarian community's need for domestic air transport services no longer exist or a safe, commercial, domestic air service or other mode of transport is established that fulfils the UN's overall requirement.

### Humanitarian Information Centre

The original plans of the HIC have not been affected by the changed scenario. Objectives and activities originally proposed remain the same. The original time frame envisaged a transition to the future Iraq administration with the support of UNDP between August and October 2003. The services being provided are equally important in the wake of rapid transition from humanitarian programming to reconstruction preparations, including website development, ongoing technical assistance and services. Central services are provided from Baghdad, with four field offices serving the UN designated areas (Erbil, Mosul, Hillah, Basrah).

## Key Achievements

- The HIC website has become a major source of information and knowledge about Iraq during the humanitarian phase with an average of 10,000 page hits daily;
- The Rapid Assessment process has received external funds in order to 'fast track' a baseline platform to be established in conjunction with the UNMAS National Emergency Survey process, and the WFP national VAM assessment;
- Map development, including the mass printing of national, over-view, security, and thematic maps in conjunction with sectoral agencies, has proved beneficial to humanitarian agencies for their operations;
- The development of place codes to enable agencies to plan and track activities down to settlement level, has been effective, although requires continued work particularly in urban centres;
- A baseline platform database, linked to GIS systems and other assessments is being undertaken in cooperation with UNMAS, international NGOs, the transitional authorities, and the WFP's VAM Unit;
- The HIC has deployed 16 international short-term staff, stationed in four area offices, Larnaca and Amman. Staff in Larnaca and Amman are on standby to be deployed to Iraq;
- In addition to ongoing information services, HIC is working with UNOCHI and UNSECOORD to establish essential tracking services for security clearances for the country;
- Equipment and supplies are being deployed to offices in Iraq; and
- UNDP has provided logistical and planning support including for establishment of the Kuwait office and to database building on NGO activities.

## Constraints

- Security problems continue to delay full deployment of staff. HIC is currently rotating staff to ensure a well-rounded presence in the field offices and Baghdad. This requires HIC to maintain a hub in Larnaca;
- Security problems and uncertainties associated with transition activities have hampered the rapid assessment process. HIC has recently been granted additional funds to provide supplements for joint assessment work but requires additional money for transition activities which are likely to surpass the original six-month plan of action for HIC;
- HIC continues to closely monitor developments of the transitional government, in order to determine best 'fits' with institutions. However, uncertainties with the new administrative structures have delayed HIC's ability to make firm plans for transition to future Iraq administrative structures. HIC and UNDP are in discussions to hand over services in late September to UNDP;

- UNOCHI originally pledged US\$ 1.4 million in funds from OFFP for HIC operations. Due to changes in the OFFP, this has been reduced to US\$ 1 million leaving an unexpected shortfall that is represented in this budget revision; and
- Connectivity problems hamper full services to field offices and Baghdad. HIC is now working with Fast IT and Telecommunication Emergency and Support Team (FITTEST) to establish a more effective coverage.

### **Strategy and Priorities**

- Reinforcement of HIC network. A complete HIC office will be established in Baghdad providing a full range of products and services, beginning the process of developing national capacity for information management in Iraq. The HIC Area Offices will be reinforced as necessary to ensure that these products and services are available throughout the country at key locations. A plan will be developed to ensure that these offices are integrated into the UN mission structure in the medium term.
- Rapid Assessment Process. With the support of donors and various partner agencies, the HIC plans to implement the Rapid Assessment for the whole of Iraq with the aim of developing data that can be used as the basis for reconstruction planning and implementation, complementing the current sectoral assessments being carried out.
- Transition to Reconstruction. UNDP and OCHA will work in full cooperation to ensure transition from the Humanitarian Information Centre, to an Information Resource Centre, in collaboration with the appropriate transitional authorities. The Information Resource Centre will continue to provide the full range of services to the reconstruction community, emphasising capacity building to government counterparts and technical support to information systems. To that end, the HIC seeks support for four technical officers who would be responsible for training and quality control of products through the first half of 2004.

### **Exit Strategy**

The HIC plans to close its offices in Iraq as the humanitarian phase transitions to reconstruction and development. The key steps in this progress have been identified as:

- development of a plan of action with support from UNDP to ensure a successful handover of HIC resources to responsible bodies, while maintaining consistent quality of service;
- identification of national institutions with similar roles as the HIC, e.g. the Iraqi Commission of Surveys, the Central Statistical Organisation, and the Ministry of Planning and discussions with these institutions and external partners to facilitate the process of rehabilitating facilities; and
- close consultation with relevant international bodies such as UNOCHI, UNDP and the World Bank to promote the development of a national information management strategy and the creation of a framework for successful handover of HIC data resources.

### Information and Communications Technology – FITTEST/WFP

Pre-conflict planning covered the provision of minimum Information and Communications Technology (ICT) interagency services on redeployment to Iraq and the support for a period of six months to 18 offices, including Baghdad. The preparedness strategy also covered deployments and ICT support to neighbouring countries. Systems were set up in Cyprus, Kuwait, Amman, Syria, Iran and Kuwait.

FITTEST/WFP caters for the common security communications and the common IT (cyber café) infrastructure for all sites as well as the GSM phone infrastructure for Baghdad. Each agency was to cater for its own operational and security communications, as well as operational IT infrastructure.

## Key achievements

### Cyprus

- All ICT needs were covered in the two buildings of the regional hub in terms of internet and email connectivity and radio communications. The infrastructure has been staffed since the installation of equipment and connections.

### Region (Syria, Saudi, Iran, Turkey, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain)

- Minimum operating security standard (MOSS) compliant communications were installed in Iran, Turkey, Kuwait, Jordan, Syria. Each of these locations had staff trained and proper procedures were implemented.

### Iraq

All offices with a permanent UN presence have common security communications installed, have operational radio rooms, and have email/internet connectivity.

- VHF repeaters are now covering Baghdad, Basrah, Umm Qasr, Hillah, Nasariyah, Mosul, Kirkuk, Erbil, Suleimanyah, Dohuk, Zahuk;
- Round the clock radio-rooms have been established in Baghdad, Erbil, Mosul, Suleimaniyah, Basrah (Um Qasr is covered from Kuwait);
- The cyber café IT infrastructure with internet connectivity with laptop and desktop connectivity has been established in Baghdad, Basrah (two), Erbil, Mosul, Kirkuk and Dohuk;
- All cyber café and radio room infrastructures have full time support staffing onsite and backup power;
- Agreement has been reached with MCI to provide 600 mobile phones with connectivity to the UN in Baghdad; and
- All standard radio call signs have been implemented, and close coordination between the different agencies ensures the radio network works as one whole common resource.

## Strategy and Priorities

- Install the common IT and TC infrastructures for the remaining sites; and
- Plan for the phase out of the Cyprus base by end-July, and downscale the support for all bases as security phases upgrade.

## Information and Communications Technology – UNOCHI / OCHA

Upon completion of the FITTEST/WFP project at the end of September 2003 UNOCHI will assume responsibility for maintaining common security communications and common IT (cyber café) infrastructure for all sites with a UN presence.

## Key activities

- Maintenance of VHF repeaters which currently cover Baghdad, Basrah, Umm Qasr, Hillah, Nassriyah, Mosul, Kirkuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Dohuk and Zahuk;
- Staff training as appropriate;
- Provide support for installed infrastructure until the handover to UNOCHI;
- Continuing relationships with the mobile phone service providers;
- Inter-agency coordination on the common radio network; and
- Ensure proper handover to UNOCHI.

## Media Hub

A media briefing centre for the entire UN system was set up in Amman, Jordan. A team of UN spokespersons conducted joint media briefings on a daily basis to the large number of international and locally based journalists assembled.

## **Key Achievements**

- The objective of speaking with “one voice” was met through a collaborative and coherent position on humanitarian issues;
- Information dissemination was undertaken in the three languages: English, Arabic and French; and
- A UNOHCI spokesperson was also attached to the RHCO.

The centre was closed at the start of May and spokespersons relocated to Iraq.

## UN Integrated Regional Information Networks

### **Changes to the situation**

By providing accurate and timely humanitarian reports from inside Iraq after the evacuation of international UN staff, the Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) filled a critical information gap. Before the Humanitarian Coordinator's return to Baghdad at the beginning of May, IRIN was the only UN service to provide original reporting on humanitarian developments in the Iraqi capital and much of Southern Iraq.

### **Key Achievements**

Since it started reporting on the Iraq crisis on 17 March, Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) has:

- Commissioned reliable news correspondents to provide accurate and timely information from inside Iraq during the period of the conflict;
- Written more than 200 reports on the humanitarian situation in Iraq and the region, including interviews with senior officials of interest to the humanitarian community;
- Published 14 weekly round-ups summarising key humanitarian developments;
- Attracted more than 1,200 individual subscriptions by electronic mail, translating into a daily readership of approximately 7,000;
- Attracted on average more than 250,000 hits on the Iraq page of its website each month; and
- Written more than 40 analytical reports on topics of interest to the humanitarian community, including internal displacement, the collapse of public services, water and sanitation, food, health, unexploded ordnance and relief coordination.

### **Strategy and Priorities**

During the next six months IRIN will continue to provide balanced and impartial reports on the humanitarian situation inside Iraq and its implications for neighbouring countries.

IRIN will maintain its network of freelance correspondents to provide original humanitarian reports from Northern, Central and Southern Iraq. Its overall strategy will be flexible and staff will be redeployed inside Iraq or to other parts of the region as required.

IRIN will increase its range of products to include more analytical reports and new features including background information such as chronologies and who's who.

### NGO Fund

Prior to March 2003 NGO presence in Iraq was extremely limited. Since the end of the conflict the NGO community has expanded rapidly; the UN is currently aware of some 100 NGOs operating in Iraq. In response to the need to establish a coordination mechanism an NGO NCCI was established by a core group of international NGOs. NCCI currently comprises 40 NGO members and 20 NGOs with

observer status. The Committee has developed a set of principles and a working plan. A Charter and an NGO Code of Conduct are being prepared.

**Purpose and Activities**

OCHA will establish a small fund to:

- Facilitate the establishment of a vibrant national NGO community through capacity building support and seed funds for newly established, credible national NGOs. In consultation with members of the NGO community, donors and CPA interlocutors, OCHA will develop a strategic framework for operating the fund, which will identify overall management arrangements, key activities for priority funding, mechanisms for accessing funds, reporting and accountability requirements.
- Provide quick- disbursing funds for international and national NGO activities covering newly emerging humanitarian and emergency rehabilitation priorities. It will also support initiatives to facilitate the transition to reconstruction conducted, *inter alia*, through the Area Coordination structure. Funds will be managed through the five Area Coordinators where, in consultation with key stakeholders, priority areas for funding will be identified according to local needs.

## **ANNEX I.**

### **THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT**

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is closely coordinating its response to the Iraq crisis. All components of the Movement, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and its member National Societies, are committed to coordinated and complementary operations in response to the humanitarian needs arising from the crisis.

The ICRC is the lead agency in Iraq and in countries directly involved in the conflict or affected by internal disturbances. It coordinates the relief operation in Iraq and is in charge of security management for the staff of all the components of the Movement (except host National Societies). The ICRC acts as a spokesperson concerning the international Movement operations in Iraq and formulates the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners' response to public interest in the conflict.

The International Federation is the lead agency assisting refugees and other affected populations in countries not directly involved in the conflict. There it coordinates the international Red Cross and Red Crescent relief operation including communications about the operations. National Red Crescent Societies have specific roles and mandates based on the respective national legislation and tasks assigned by their governments.

According to the expertise and respective mandates of the Geneva-based institutions and the coordination mechanisms of the Movement, the ICRC has the lead role and supports other components of the Movement in the region in its fields of competence, for example tracing, whereas the International Federation has the lead role and provides support in its own expertise such as capacity building of National Red Crescent Societies.

The main mechanism for the coordination of ICRC and International Federation activities for these operations is the Geneva Support Group, which has been set up at headquarters-level. Meanwhile, in countries surrounding Iraq which are not directly affected by the conflict, field management teams involving the International Federation, host National Societies, the ICRC and active participating National Societies meet to coordinate their work there.

A coordination group in Baghdad is in charge of the overall conduct and coordination of Movement activities in Iraq, under ICRC leadership and with the participation of the International Federation, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, and National Societies taking part in the operation.

Given their different roles and areas of activity in the humanitarian response to the Iraq crisis, the ICRC and the International Federation launched simultaneously separate but coordinated and complementary Appeals on 20 March 2003. The Federation appealed for 111 million CHF (approximately US\$ 82 million) for nine months and the ICRC for 108.5 million CHF (approximately US\$ 80 million) for four months. A revision of these appeals and corresponding budgets is currently underway.

## **ANNEX II.**

### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACO	Area Coordination Offices
ASCO	Agriculture Supply Company
BLU	Bomb Live Unit
CCCU	Community Child Care Unit
CDO	Civil Defense Organisation
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CENTCOM	US Central Command
CERF	Central Emergency Revolving Fund
CMG	Crisis Management Group
CPA	Coalition Provisional Authority
CRC	Child Rights Convention
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DoH	Department of Health
EDD	Explosives Detection Dogs
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EO	Explosive Ordnance
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPI	Extended Programme of Immunisation
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FHH	Female Headed Households
FITTEST	Fast IT and Telecommunication Emergency and Support Team
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Office
GCWS	General Corporation for Water and Sewage
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFP	Governorate Focal Point
GP	General Practitioner
ha	Hectare
HCG	Health Coordination Group
HCI	Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq
HDI	Human Development Index
HF	High Frequency
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HLWG	Humanitarian Liaison Working Group
HPB	High Protein Biscuit
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Associations
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization



IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
JNEPI	Joint NGO Emergency Preparedness Initiative
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MACT	Mine Action Coordination Team
MEDEVAC	Medical evacuation
MMR	Mumps, Measles, and Rubella vaccine
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MTs	Metric Tonnes
NCCI	NGO Coordination Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Corner
NRI	Nutrition Research Institute
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFFP	Oil-for-Food Programme
OFS	Operating Field Stations
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIP	Office of the Iraq Programme
ORHA	Office for Reconstruction and Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Care
RH kits	Reproductive Health kits
RHCO	Regional Humanitarian Coordination Office
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SGI	Steering Group for Iraq
SIBK	School in a Box Kit
SIOC	Security Information Operations Centre
SMT	Security Management Team
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TCN	Third Country National
TCO	Telecommunication Coordinating Officer
THM	Trihalomethanes (Therapeutic milk)
TNP	Targeted Nutrition Programme

UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	UN Human Settlement Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOHCI	United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
VHF	Very High Frequency
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX III.

NGOs BY SECTOR

Food Security	IDPS/refugees	shelt/erstlemnt	Health	Nutrition	watsan	Mines	Prot/advoc	rehab/reconstr.	Agri/Food Sec	Educ.	emerg relief	sup serv.	developmnt
ACF			ACF arche noVa	ACF	ACF								
ACTED	ACTED	ACTED			ACTED			ACTED			ACTED ADRA	ACT ADRA	ACTED ADRA
			AMI									AIRSERV	
		ALISEI											
			AMERICARES										
AMI-P			AMI P	AMI-P			Amnesty						
	ANERA												
APN			APN		APN					APN			
												atlas	
			Cap Anamur										
CARE			CARE	CARE	CARE					CARE			
				CARITAS	CARITAS			CARITAS					
			CESVI		CESVI			CESVI		CESVI			
	Christian Aid						Christian Aid CIVIC						
CONCERN	CONCERN			CONCERN	CONCERN								
COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI			COOPI	COOPI	COOPI	COOPI		COOPI
Counterpart Int'l (CI)			CI				CI		CI		CI		CI
						DCA							
DRC	DRC												
EMDH			EMDH										
FHI								FHI			FHI		FHI
			GHN										

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

Food Security	IDPS/refugees	shelt/restlemnt	Health	Nutrition	watsan	Mines	Prot/advoc	rehab/reconstr.	Agri/Food Sec	Educ.	emerg relief	sup serv.	developmnt
GOAL	GOAL	GOAL			GOAL								
			Handicap Int'l			Handicap Int'l		Handicap Int'l					
HELP													
	HelpAge Int'l (HI)										HI		HI
			HRT										
ICS		ICS	ICS								ICS		
IDRB			IDRB		IDRB								
			IMC	IMC									
INTACT			INTACT							INTACT	INTACT		
			INTERSOS										
IRAC													
IR	IR	IR	IR		IR		IR			IR	IR		
	IRC	IRC	IRC	IRC			IRC	IRC		IRC			
ISRA	ISRA	ISRA	ISRA		ISRA				ISRA	ISRA			ISRA
												ISS	
			JOIN-GE										
			KFHR										
	Japan Platform												
LIFE		LIFE	LIFE		LIFE					LIFE			LIFE
LWF/DWS	LWF/DWS	LWF/DWS									LWF/DWS		
						MAG							
											MCC		
MDM-Greece			MDM-Greece								MDM-Greece		
			MDM- Int'l										
MECC		MECC	MECC		MECC								
			MEDAIR										
			MSF-B/f		MSF-B								

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

Food Security	IDPS/refugees	shelt/restlemt	Health	Nutrition	watsan	Mines	Prot/advoc	rehab/reconstr.	Agri/Food Sec	Educ.	emerg relief	sup serv.	developmnt
MERCY-CORPS (MC)	MC				MC		MC				MC		MC
			Mercy Malaysia										
			MERLIN	MERLIN									
	MPDL										MPDL		
			MSF-H	MSF-H	MSF-H								
			NCA		NCA								
NRC	NRC												
	Ockenden												
			Op. Mercy							Op. Mercy			
OXFAM			OXFAM	OXFAM	OXFAM		OXFAM						
Peace winds Jap			PWJ				PWJ	PWJ					
			PINF					PINF		PINF			
	PU	PU						PU				PU	
		QANDIL	QANDIL		QANDIL			QANDIL					
							REFUGEES INT'L						
			REACH										
	RI		RELIEF INT'L (RI)		RI			RI					
			Rescuenet Int'l										
SCF-US/UK	SCUS/UK		SCF-US/UK				SCF-US/UK			SCF-US/UK			
Solidarites	Solidarites							Solidarites			Solidarites		
		SPIR	SPIR		SPIR						SPIR		
Tearfund		Tearfund		Tearfund	Tearfund			Tearfund					
		TDH	TDH								TDH		
												TSF	
			Un Ponte per					Un Ponte per					
WarChild													
World Concern											World Concern		World Concern
WVI	WVI		WVI			WVI	WVI	WVI				WVI	

Information gathered from HIC/OCHA Jordan/JNEPI

ANNEX IV.

FINANCIAL TABLES BY SECTOR/ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

FOOD AID	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>WFP</b>						
<b>EMOP 10259.0</b>			0	0	0	0
Food Costs (1,609,472 MTs)	656,961,055		0	0	0	0
Food Costs (2,183,108 MTs)		988,133,076	262,025,966	726,107,110	988,133,076	0
Operational and support costs	586,319,497	490,861,796	172,369,612	318,492,184	490,861,796	0
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,243,280,552</b>	<b>1,478,994,872</b>	<b>434,395,578</b>	<b>1,044,599,294</b>	<b>1,478,994,872</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SO 10257.1</b>						
Fuel for truck fleets and EDPs	45,479,708	11,262,859	11,262,859	0	11262859	0
Specialized services	2,140,161	2,140,161	2,140,161	0	2140161	0
Mine action	6,087,605	7,567,402	7,567,402	0	7567402	0
Staff security	2,724,755	2,724,755	2,724,755	0	2724755	0
Temporary offices	5,696,103	5,696,103	5,696,103	0	5696103	0
Warehouses and equipment	6,821,250	6,821,250	6,821,250	0	6821250	0
Logistics and ICT Preparedness	4,544,540	7,195,231	7,195,231	0	7195231	0
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>73,494,122</b>	<b>43,407,761</b>	<b>43,407,761</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,407,761</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP</b>	<b>1,316,774,674</b>	<b>1,522,402,633</b>	<b>477,803,339</b>	<b>1,044,599,294</b>	<b>1,522,402,633</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL FOOD AID SECTOR</b>	<b>1,316,774,674</b>	<b>1,522,402,633</b>	<b>477,803,339</b>	<b>1,044,599,294</b>	<b>1,522,402,633</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

HEALTH	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>WHO</b>						
1. Strengthening health sector planning and management to ensure the proper operation of the health system						
<i>a) Health situation assessments; health information system</i>		5,000,000	500,000	0	500,000	4,500,000
<i>b) Technical guidance and management support</i>		5,000,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	3,500,000
2. Coordination and, where appropriate - time limited support for restarting essential health service functions to pre-war capacity at national and governorate level		0	0	0	0	0
3. Restoration of public health capacity and priority national public health programmes		25,000,000	2,900,000	0	2,900,000	22,100,000
4. Restoration of distribution systems for medicines and medical supplies; operation of hospital and primary health services **		70,000,000	10,431,161	0	10,431,161	29,568,839
5. Deduction for stocks inside Iraq that were not destroyed or lost (contrary to original planning assumptions)		-30,000,000				
<b>TOTAL WHO</b>	<b>185,000,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>15,331,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,331,161</b>	<b>59,668,839</b>
** Revised requirements reflect the deduction of two activities foreseen in the original Appeal:						
1. Living allowances, estimated at US\$ 8,443,770 per month Iraq-wide. Since ORHA is planning to pay civil servants starting 1 June, this item is no longer necessary.						
2. Recurrent costs of the health systems that should be covered by the Authority from end September 2003.						

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>UNICEF</b>						
1. Emergency physical rehabilitation of five obstetrical hospitals in Baghdad		3,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000
2. Rehabilitation and re-equipping of 30 delivery rooms in health centres located in high-risk areas		3,500,000	0	0	0	3,500,000
3. Rehabilitation and re-equipping of 50 PHCs		8,500,000	0	0	0	8,500,000
4. Support provision of cold chain equipment, repairs and training		3,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000
5. Transport for vaccine and other related supplies distribution to all district cold chain stores		2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
6. Provision of ambulances to health districts		2,800,000	0	0	0	2,800,000
7. Support to integrated training of paramedical workers in all governorates		800,000	0	0	0	800,000
8. Expansion of EOC/ENBC training		1,240,000	0	0	0	1,240,000
Cross-sectoral costs		2,160,000	0	0	0	2,160,000
Recovery costs (5%)		1,350,000	0	0	0	1,350,000
			28,364,900	0	28,364,900	-28,364,900
<b>TOTAL UNICEF</b>	<b>28,697,182</b>	<b>28,350,000</b>	<b>28,364,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,364,900</b>	<b>-14,900</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>						
Emergency Reproductive Health Assistance to Iraqi Women and their families						
1. Technical and logistic support, temporary staff and mission costs, NGO partnerships	415,000	415,000	0	0	0	415,000
2. Rapid RH assessments	80,000	80,000	0	0	0	80,000
3. Training of humanitarian workers on RH and psychosocial counselling in emergency settings	180,000	180,000	0	0	0	180,000
4. Physical rehabilitation of health facilities	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
5. Reproductive health equipment, supplies and medicine	3,115,000	3,115,000	0	0	0	3,115,000
6. Strengthening referral systems for emergency obstetric care, including training and transport	900,000	900,000	0	0	0	900,000
7. Collection, compilation and analysis of demographic/health data for the establishment of a database for humanitarian response and post-conflict planning	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
<b>TOTAL UNFPA</b>	<b>5,190,000</b>	<b>5,690,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,690,000</b>



**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>IOM</b>						
Project 1: Medical evacuation and support to reconstruction of health infrastructure for Iraq						
- Medical evacuations where local care is not available		675,500	0	0	0	675,500
- International medical teams for capacity-building		200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Project 2: <i>Mental health and psychosocial care and capacity-building, especially communities with displaced populations in S. Iraq</i>						
- Base line study		135,000	0	0	0	135,000
- Workshop and production of training modules		80,000	0	0	0	80,000
			200,000	0	200,000	(200,000)
<b>TOTAL IOM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,090,500</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>890,500</b>
<b>TOTAL HEALTH SECTOR</b>	<b>218,887,182</b>	<b>110,130,500</b>	<b>43,896,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,896,061</b>	<b>66,234,439</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

NUTRITION	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNICEF</b>	46,264,207					
Rehabilitation and supplies of TNP facilities		6,000,000	0	0	0	6,000,000
Procurement of HPB and THM for 6 months		13,000,000	0	578,162	578,162	12,421,838
Training and refresher to TNP staff		600,000	0	0	0	600,000
Assessments of malnutrition and feeding practices, micronutrient deficiencies disorders		600,000	0	0	0	600,000
Promotion of exclusive breast feeding		200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Cross-sectoral costs (transport, logistics, and others)		600,000	0	0	0	600,000
Recovery costs		1,050,000	0	0	0	1,050,000
			8,164,860	0	8,164,860	-8,164,860
<b>TOTAL UNICEF</b>	<b>46,264,207</b>	<b>22,050,000</b>	<b>8,164,860</b>	<b>578,162</b>	<b>8,743,022</b>	<b>13,306,978</b>
<b>WHO</b>	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Technical support for surveillance, quality control, education, training	0	780,000	0	0	0	780,000
<b>TOTAL WHO</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>780,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>780,000</b>
<b>TOTAL NUTRITION SECTOR</b>	<b>47,764,207</b>	<b>22,830,000</b>	<b>8,164,860</b>	<b>578,162</b>	<b>8,743,022</b>	<b>14,086,978</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

WATER AND SANITATION						
Activities and Services	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNICEF</b>						
Revitalization of GSWC and Municipality of Baghdad		4,750,000	0	0	0	4,750,000
Emergency repairs of urban water and sewage systems		7,500,000	0	0	0	7,500,000
Procurement of treatment chemicals		4,250,000	0	0	0	4,250,000
Distribution and procurement of water purification chemicals and rehabilitation of water testing laboratories		4,250,000	0	0	0	4,250,000
Rehabilitation of urban water and sewage facilities		11,000,000	0	0	0	11,000,000
Continuation of water tankering and fuel transportation to sites		10,370,000	0	0	0	10,370,000
Hygiene promotion		2,500,000	0	0	0	2,500,000
Garbage collection and disposal		11,500,000	0	0	0	11,500,000
Cross-sectoral costs		4,880,000	0	0	0	4,880,000
Recovery costs		3,050,000	0	0	0	3,050,000
			25,755,867	0	25,755,867	-25,755,867
<b>TOTAL UNICEF</b>	<b>57,661,170</b>	<b>64,050,000</b>	<b>25,755,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,755,867</b>	<b>38,294,133</b>
<b>WHO</b>						
Water quality control	1,400,000	230,000	0	0	0	230,000
Development and distribution of household water and hygiene kit		150,000	0	0	0	150,000
Environmental health and hygiene promotion		130,000	0	0	0	130,000
Capacity-building (first phase)		160,000	0	0	0	160,000
Surveillance and monitoring		85,000	0	0	0	85,000
<b>TOTAL WHO</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>755,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>755,000</b>

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

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<b>UNDP</b>						
Rehabilitation of sewage treatment plant	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000
Rehabilitation of sewage pumping stations	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Rehabilitation of sewage networks	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Provision of heavy-duty sanitation vehicles	0	4,000,000	0	0	0	4,000,000
<b>TOTAL UNDP</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL WATSAN SECTOR</b>	<b>59,061,170</b>	<b>75,805,000</b>	<b>25,755,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,755,867</b>	<b>50,049,133</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

RETURN AND REINTEGRATION	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNHCR</b>						
Protection, Return and Reintegration						
Component (i) Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	17,916,287	15,981,271	6,384,271	0	6,384,271	9,597,000
Component (ii) Community Services	4,022,000	2,850,000	250,000	0	250,000	2,600,000
Component (iii) Domestic Needs	25,263,000	12,945,000	7,645,000	0	7,645,000	5,300,000
Component (iv) Shelter / Other Infrastructure	19,674,000	13,600,000	8,100,000	0	8,100,000	5,500,000
Component (v) Education	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Component (vi) Complementary Food	1,500,000	868,000	268,000	0	268,000	600,000
Component (vii) Health	5,000,000	2,000,000	530,000	0	530,000	1,470,000
Component (viii) Legal Assistance	2,922,000	3,850,000	0	0	0	3,850,000
Component (ix) Income Generation	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Component (x) Operational Support to Agencies	12,739,600	5,577,000	3,077,000	0	3,077,000	2,500,000
Component (xi) Transport / Logistics	21,402,000	11,264,000	4,234,000	0	4,234,000	7,030,000
Component (xii) Water / Sanitation	24,636,000	8,484,000	3,984,000	0	3,984,000	4,500,000
Component (xiii) Programme Support Cost	18,995,542	10,216,517	5,263,517	0	5,263,517	4,953,000
				15,693,440	15,693,440	-15,693,440
<b>UNHCR TOTAL</b>	<b>154,070,429</b>	<b>90,635,788</b>	<b>39,735,788</b>	<b>15,693,440</b>	<b>55,429,228</b>	<b>35,206,560</b>

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>IOM</b>						
<b>IOM Return Assistance for Stranded Iraqis Abroad</b>						
IOM staff and office, evaluation	1,541,129	345,000	0	0	0	345,000
Operations (air / ground transport & reinstallation)	4,623,388	1,720,000	0	0	0	1,720,000
<b>TOTAL IOM OTHER MIGRANTS SECTOR</b>	<b>6,164,517</b>	<b>2,065,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,065,000</b>
<b>IOM IDPs</b>						
Return Assistance	10,000,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000
Operations and NFI	15,000,000	2,500,000	0	0	0	2,500,000
GFP Grants	15,000,000	3,500,000	0	0	0	3,500,000
Population Stabilization and Small Projects	0	4,000,000	0	0	0	4,000,000
IOM staff and office	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	0	0	3,500,000
<i>Psychosocial support to communities and training of national staff</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>352,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>352,000</i>
	0	0	7,074,335	0	7,074,335	(7,074,335)
<b>TOTAL IOM IDPs SECTOR</b>	<b>43,500,000</b>	<b>15,352,000</b>	<b>7,074,335</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,074,335</b>	<b>8,277,665</b>
<b>IOM TCNs</b>						
Transit Centre	290,000	0	0	0	0	0
Health Services	839,365	100,000	0	0	0	100,000
Operations	11,699,829	3,350,000	0	0	0	3,350,000
IOM staff and office	1,617,932	550,000	0	0	0	550,000
	0	0	3,153,232	0	3,153,232	(3,153,232)
<b>TOTAL IOM THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS SECTOR</b>	<b>14,447,126</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>3,153,232</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,153,232</b>	<b>846,768</b>
<b>Unearmarked</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>(800,000)</b>
<b>IOM TOTAL</b>	<b>64,111,643</b>	<b>21,417,000</b>	<b>11,027,567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,027,567</b>	<b>10,389,433</b>

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>UNOPS</b>						
UNOPS staff and offices	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
NFI for 200,000 families x USD 150/family	30,000,000	25,000,000	1,600,000	15,000,000	16,600,000	8,400,000
IDP Return Transportation	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UNOPS TOTAL</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>16,600,000</b>	<b>8,400,000</b>
<b>HABITAT</b>						
Technical Services	250,000	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Services (750,000 families @ \$5 / family)	3,750,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL HABITAT</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>UNDP</b>						
Jump-start support and equipment for IDP database	100,000	140,000	50,000	0	50,000	90,000
Technical expertise and Operational support	300,000	185,000	150,000	0	150,000	35,000
Programme Support	50,000	500,000	100,000	0	100,000	400,000
<b>TOTAL UNDP</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>525,000</b>
** UNDP core resources						
<b>TOTAL RETURN AND REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES, IDPs AND TCNs</b>	<b>257,632,072</b>	<b>137,877,788</b>	<b>52,663,355</b>	<b>30,693,440</b>	<b>83,356,795</b>	<b>54,520,993</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

EMERGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION						
Activities and Services	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNDP</b>						
Infrastructure Assessment and Emergency Repairs						
Component (i) Procurement of emergency power supply	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	6,000,000
Component (ii) Spare parts and equipment for emergency repair of electricity sector	15,000,000	12,000,000	7,150,000	0	7,150,000	4,850,000
Component (iii) Quick fixes to basic physical infrastructure	15,710,000	8,000,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	5,500,000
Component (iv) Needs assessment for infrastructure sector	3,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Component (v) Strengthening municipal technical services	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Programme Support	3,290,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation through Employment Generation						
Component (i) Labour-intensive rehabilitation	18,000,000	26,500,000	6,500,000	0	6,500,000	20,000,000
Component (ii) Employment opportunities for the disabled	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Component (iii) Programme Support [including emergency coordination response (Turkey - \$300,000) and preparedness for Oil pollution in the Persian Gulf (Iran - \$50,000)]	2,350,000	1,500,000	500,000	0	500,000	1,000,000
Emergency rehabilitation of key administrative premises		0	0	0	0	0
Component (i) Ministries and Municipalities	0	7,000,000	0	0	0	7,000,000
Component (ii) Health and Education facilities	0	7,000,000	0	0	0	7,000,000
Component (iii) Programme Support	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
<b>TOTAL UNDP</b>	<b>67,350,000</b>	<b>77,000,000</b>	<b>20,650,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,650,000</b>	<b>56,350,000</b>



**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>UNIFEM</b>						
Supporting Women's Leadership in Re-building Iraq						
a) Mapping of Iraqi Women's Resources, Capacities	0	40,000	0	0	0	40,000
b) Iraqi Women's Forum	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000
c) Technical Support on Gender Mainstreaming	0	60,000	0	0	0	60,000
d) Support to Iraqi Women's Groups and Networks	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
e) Support the linkages with Arab Women Media Watch Network	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
<b>TOTAL UNIFEM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450,000</b>
<b>UNEP</b>						
Post-conflict environmental assessment, analyses, reporting and coordination	500,000	850,000	0	0	0	850,000
<b>TOTAL UNEP</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>850,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION</b>	<b>67,850,000</b>	<b>78,300,000</b>	<b>20,650,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,650,000</b>	<b>57,650,000</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

SHELTER	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available* (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>HABITAT</b>						
<b>Emergency Assessment and planning</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600,000</b>
Data collection		300,000	0	0	0	300,000
Analysis of data		150,000	0	0	0	150,000
Planning		150,000	0	0	0	150,000
<b>Emergency repair of primary water systems</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
Labour			0	0	0	0
Equipment			0	0	0	0
Materials			0	0	0	0
<b>Solid waste management</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>
Intervention in 6 locations in Baghdad area:						
Labour		315,000	0	0	0	315,000
Equipment		270,000	0	0	0	270,000
Materials		315,000	0	0	0	315,000
Intervention in 5 locations in Basrah area:						
Labour		280,000	0	0	0	280,000
Equipment		240,000	0	0	0	240,000
Materials		280,000	0	0	0	280,000
Intervention in 5 locations in Mosul area:						
Labour		280,000	0	0	0	280,000
Equipment		240,000	0	0	0	240,000
Materials		280,000	0	0	0	280,000

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>Repairs to housing and infrastructure damaged by war and looting</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
Intervention on 2000 housing units in Baghdad:						
Labour		1,400,000	0	0	0	1,400,000
Materials		1,400,000	0	0	0	1,400,000
Equipment		1,200,000	0	0	0	1,200,000
Intervention on 1000 housing units in Basrah:						
Labour		700,000	0	0	0	700,000
Materials		700,000	0	0	0	700,000
Equipment		600,000	0	0	0	600,000
Intervention on 1000 housing units in Mosul:						
Labour		700,000	0	0	0	700,000
Materials		700,000	0	0	0	700,000
Equipment		600,000	0	0	0	600,000
<b>Local Authorities Capacity Building</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>
Technical assistance		1,380,000	0	0	0	1,380,000
Equipment		920,000	0	0	0	920,000
<b>Restoration of Land and Property Rights</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>
Technical assistance		350,000	0	0	0	350,000
Equipment		150,000	0	0	0	150,000
<b>Administration, personnel and operations cost</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>
<b>HABITAT TOTAL</b>	<b>20,950,000</b>	<b>20,950,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,950,000</b>

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

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<b>UNOPS</b>						
UNOPS staff and offices	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Tents and other shelter material for 150,000 families x US\$150 per family	22,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Camp management, registration, GIS and database activities - US\$150 per family	7,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UNOPS TOTAL</b>	<b>31,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL SHELTER SECTOR</b>	<b>52,450,000</b>	<b>20,950,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,950,000</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

MINE ACTION	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNMAS/UNOPS</b>						
Deployment of Coordination Team	700,000	700,000	700,000	0	700,000	0
EOD Teams	1,500,000	7,500,000	3,150,000	0	3,150,000	4,350,000
Emergency Mine Action Assessment	1,470,000	1,470,000	1,470,000	0	1,470,000	0
Information Management System for Mine Action	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	100,000	0
Explosives Detection Dogs	2,350,000	4,395,000	1,585,530	0	1,585,530	2,809,470
Mechanical Clearance Assets	2,600,000	390,000	0	0	0	390,000
Mine Action Coordination Mechanism and Technical Support	1,550,000	3,500,000	900,000	0	900,000	2,600,000
Mine Risk Education	0	400,000	0	0	0	400,000
Victim Assistance	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Landmine UXO Safety	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	100,000	0
Public information	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Transportation and Storage of Explosive Ordnance (EO)	0	2,000,000	500,000	0	500,000	1,500,000
Safe disposal and demilitarization of EO	0	3,000,000	500,000	0	500,000	2,500,000
Mine Action Equipment	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Technical Survey	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
Quality Assurance	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
			5,009,470	0	5,009,470	-5,009,470
<b>TOTAL UNMAS</b>	<b>11,420,000</b>	<b>26,605,000</b>	<b>14,015,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,015,000</b>	<b>12,590,000</b>

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>UNDP</b>						
Iran						
	Survey/marketing of refugee camps	300,000	0	0	0	0
	Limited clearance activities of areas near refugee camps	500,000	0	0	0	0
	Management Information System	75,000	0	0	0	0
	Coordination	150,000	0	0	0	0
Iraq						
	Project Management**	174,250	174,250	80,000	0	80,000
	Training / capacity building	100,000	100,000	0	0	0
	Jump start support and equipment	200,000	200,000	0	0	0
	Operational support	200,000	200,000	0	0	0
	Programme Delivery cost	50,750	50,750	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UNDP</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>725,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>						
	Rapid assessments and marking of sites		750,000	0	0	0
	Assessments and follow-up of victims		400,000	0	0	0
	Awareness campaigns		500,000	0	0	0
	IEC materials		1,000,000	0	0	0
	Training		570,000	0	0	0
	Cross-sectoral costs		280,000	0	0	0
	Recovery costs (5%)		175,000	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UNICEF</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,675,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL MINES AND UXOs SECTOR</b>		<b>13,170,000</b>	<b>31,005,000</b>	<b>14,095,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,095,000</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

\*\* Represents funds made available under UNDP core resources.

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY						
Activities and Services	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal *	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>FAO</b>						
Emergency support for Iraq Cereal Harvest summer 2003**	2,710,000	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency support to Iraq Summer Crop Production	4,300,000	3,000,000	700,000	2,000,000	2,700,000	300,000
Emergency support to Winter Cereal Planting in Iraq	13,755,000	13,755,000	750,000	2,500,000	3,250,000	10,505,000
Emergency support to Iraq Poultry production	9,892,000	9,892,000	950,000	6,500,000	7,450,000	2,442,000
Emergency assistance for animal disease control in Iraq	12,465,000	12,465,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,465,000
Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure and emergency water supply	17,435,000	17,435,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	14,435,000
Crop, Food Supply and Nutrition Assessment Mission***	296,000	0	0	0	0	0
Support for a Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance and Monitoring Capacity in Iraq	1,375,000	1,375,000	0	0	0	1,375,000
Emergency livelihood support to vulnerable rural population in central Iraq	0	1,518,000	0	0	0	1,518,000
Management of Agricultural Emergency Relief Efforts in Iraq****	24,500,000	5,000,000	0	0	0	5,000,000
<b>FAO TOTAL</b>	<b>86,728,000</b>	<b>64,440,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>16,000,000</b>	<b>18,400,000</b>	<b>46,040,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY SECTOR</b>	<b>86,728,000</b>	<b>64,440,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>16,000,000</b>	<b>18,400,000</b>	<b>46,040,000</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

\*\* The harvest season will be over during the month of July, FAO in collaboration with the Coalition provisional authority, the Ministry of Trade and the National Grain Board is facilitating the purchase and marketing of barley from the current harvest

\*\*\* FAO is carrying on the joint FAO/WFP CFSNAM mission tapping on internal resources

\*\*\*\* The adoption of resolution 1472/1476/1483, that allows the temporary resumption of the OFF with agricultural input and equipment distribution has greatly reduced the cost of the non-OFF programme relief operation.

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

EDUCATION	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal *	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNICEF</b>						
Rehabilitation of school infrastructure (primary and secondary)		17,526,000	0	0	0	17,526,000
Provision of school equipment and supplies		13,000,000	0	0	0	13,000,000
Teacher training (methodologies and psycho-social at primary and secondary level)		5,734,000	0	0	0	5,734,000
Development of non-formal education opportunities		8,500,000	0	0	0	8,500,000
Support to Ministry of Education		4,000,000	0	0	0	4,000,000
Cross-sectoral costs		4,240,000	0	0	0	4,240,000
Recovery costs (5%)		2,650,000	0	0	0	2,650,000
			22,554,696	0	22,554,696	-22,554,696
<b>UNICEF TOTAL</b>	<b>20,332,095</b>	<b>55,650,000</b>	<b>22,554,696</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,554,696</b>	<b>33,095,304</b>



**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>UNESCO</b>						
Rapid needs assessment		656,951	496,646	0	496,646	160,305
Restoring education ministries' central services	150,000	0	0	0	0	0
- Secondary		404,183	0	0	0	404,183
- Higher		382,033	0	0	0	382,033
Provision of school supplies for secondary schools	700,000	13,472,360	0	2,320,260	2,320,260	11,152,100
Provision of essential equipment and supplies for science laboratories	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000
Review, printing, and distribution of textbooks for primary and secondary education	830,000	20,217,500	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,217,500
Teacher Training:						
- psycho-social support	370,000	0	0	0	0	0
- peace education	0	470,000	0	0	0	470,000
- women literacy and life skills	0	450,000	0	0	0	450,000
Rehabilitation of educational institutions						
- secondary education	250,000	1,913,548	0	0	0	1,913,548
- higher education	0	1,672,773	0	0	0	1,672,773
Management and coordination cost	150,000	260,000	0	0	0	260,000
Programme support cost (3%)	0	910,273	0	0	0	910,273
<b>UNESCO TOTAL</b>	<b>2,450,000</b>	<b>43,809,621</b>	<b>10,496,646</b>	<b>2,320,260</b>	<b>12,816,906</b>	<b>30,992,715</b>
<b>TOTAL EDUCATION SECTOR</b>	<b>22,782,095</b>	<b>99,459,621</b>	<b>33,051,342</b>	<b>2,320,260</b>	<b>35,371,602</b>	<b>64,088,019</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements	Revised Appeal Requirements	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available*	Unmet Requirements	
	1 April – 30 Sept 03	1 April – 31 Dec 03			(3 + 4)	(2 - 5)	
<b>OHCHR</b>							
Human Rights Officers deployed to Amman and Larnaca	138,100	108,500	0	0	0	108,500	
Human Rights Officers for Iraq Operations	1,284,300	898,000	0	0	0	898,000	
Translation and reproduction of human rights documents	168,200	148,800	0	0	0	148,800	
13 % Programme Support Costs	0	150,200	0	0	0	150,200	
			1,248,960		1,248,960	(1,248,960)	
<b>TOTAL OHCHR</b>	<b>1,590,600</b>	<b>1,305,500</b>	<b>1,248,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,248,960</b>	<b>56,540</b>	
<b>UNICEF</b>							
Child Protection -							
Revitalization of Ministry	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	
Promotion and support for de/non-institutionalization of children	0	1,320,000	0	0	0	1,320,000	
CRC/CEDAW training for law enforcers	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000	
Psycho-social training	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	
Crisis cell for street children	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	
Mine risk education	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Back to Play campaign	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	
Cross Sectoral –including Logistics, operations, IT, coordination and advocacy costs-	0	680,000	0	0	0	680,000	
Recovery costs (5%)	0	425,000	0	0	0	425,000	
			4,301,568	0	4,301,568	(4,301,568)	
<b>TOTAL UNICEF **</b>	<b>12,921,195</b>	<b>8,925,000</b>	<b>4,301,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,301,568</b>	<b>4,623,432</b>	
<b>TOTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION SECTOR</b>	<b>14,511,795</b>	<b>10,230,500</b>	<b>5,550,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,550,528</b>	<b>4,679,972</b>	

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

\*\* The original overall requirement included the mine awareness allocation of US\$1.2 million.

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

SECURITY	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available* (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>UNSECOORD</b>						
Regional Security Costs						
Post related costs: security personnel in the region	128,567	0	0	0	0	0
Operational costs	157,600	0	0	0	0	0
Assets (vehicles, security equipment)	360,800	0	0	0	0	0
Support costs	32,348	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Iraq related costs</i>						
Post related costs security personnel in Iraq (10 x FSCO plus support staff)	912,789	0	0	0	0	0
Operational costs	211,200	0	0	0	0	0
Admin costs (5%)	82,449	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Moss Compliance</i>						
Body armour	8,000	0	0	0	0	0
GPS	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
Common Radio Rooms	216,700	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment related admin and maintenance	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Agency Support	220,300	0	0	0	0	0
Posts	0	2,606,399	0	0	0	2,606,399
Operations	0	508,500	0	0	0	508,500
Assets	0	29,300	0	0	0	29,300
5% UNDP Admin Charges	0	157,210	0	0	0	157,210
Security Information and Operations Centre	0	407,000	0	0	0	407,000
			1,863,879	0	1,863,879	-1,863,879
<b>UNSECOORD TOTAL</b>	<b>2,385,753</b>	<b>3,708,409</b>	<b>1,863,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,863,879</b>	<b>1,844,530</b>
<b>TOTAL SECURITY</b>	<b>2,385,753</b>	<b>3,708,409</b>	<b>1,863,879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,863,879</b>	<b>1,844,530</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

COORDINATION	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Activities and Services	Flash Appeal Requirements 1 April – 30 Sept 03	Revised Appeal Requirements 1 April – 31 Dec 03	Contributions to Flash Appeal*	Funds available through OFFP	Total Funds Available (3 + 4)	Unmet Requirements (2 - 5)
<b>OCHA</b>						
OCHA and UNOHCI Coordination Costs	6,060,000	8,158,425	5,193,702	0	5,193,702	2,964,723
<b>Common Services</b>						
Regional Humanitarian Hub - Cyprus	780,000	1,356,000	611,602	0	611,602	744,398
Information and Communications Technology	300,000	1,694,689	320,313	0	320,313	1,374,376
Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN)	430,705	798,395	121,543	0	121,543	676,852
HIC	1,935,803	2,993,639	2,413,681	0	2,413,681	579,958
Amman Media Centre	379,393	169,500	140,683	0	140,683	28,817
NGO Fund	0	1,276,900	0	0	0	1,276,900
<b>OCHA TOTAL</b>	<b>9,885,901</b>	<b>16,447,548</b>	<b>8,801,524</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,801,524</b>	<b>7,646,024</b>
<b>UNDP</b>						
Support to Information Management	370,000	370,000	50,000	0	50,000	320,000
<b>Project Title 1: Support to Coordination</b>						
Senior coordination and programme advisors - national response capacity	500,000	200,000	200,000	0	200,000	0
Operational support for Resident Coordinators in neighbouring countries*	900,000	350,000	350,000	0	350,000	0
Senior recovery expertise to support transition from humanitarian to reconstruction phase	0	300,000	0	0	0	300,000
Needs assessment missions	0	300,000	0	0	0	300,000
<b>UNDP TOTAL</b>	<b>1,770,000</b>	<b>1,520,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>920,000</b>
* UNDP resources						

**THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR IRAQ**

<b>WFP</b>						
UNHAS	23,396,081	16,270,000	11,704,027	0	11,704,027	4,565,973
UNJLC	3,993,818	5,399,518	3,905,659	0	3,905,659	1,493,859
ICT	7,574,667	6,366,509	0	0	0	6,366,509
<b>WFP TOTAL</b>	<b>34,964,566</b>	<b>28,036,027</b>	<b>15,609,686</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,609,686</b>	<b>12,426,341</b>
<b>UNOPS (through UNOHCI/JLC)</b>						
JLC/UNOPS staff and offices	800,000	0	0	0	0	0
Common Fuel Supply to UN operations	11,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UNOPS TOTAL</b>	<b>11,800,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL COORDINATION SECTOR</b>	<b>58,420,467</b>	<b>46,003,575</b>	<b>25,011,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,011,210</b>	<b>20,992,365</b>

\* Column (3) also includes funds from other agency sources, eg. core resources