Two Border Forts Completed in As Sulaymaniyah

Two border fort projects in As Sulaymaniyah Province have been completed. The two forts, Halsho and Zarin, each costing $608,000 were completed in February. The border-fort project consisted of building kitchens, armories, living quarters, observation posts, force protection measures, offices, and adding a generator with a backup. These completed border forts increase security along the Iraq/Iran border, allow for the proper training of the border police and provide additional logistical support for border patrols.

Two Baghdad Province Schools Renovated

Renovation is complete on the Al Watan School in Beni Zaid, Aqurquf in Baghdad Province. The project included refurbishing the existing structures, classrooms, offices, storage rooms and schoolyard of the secondary school. The school will accommodate more than 300 students. Renovation is also complete on the Al Arabiyah School in Istiglal, Rashidiya in the Baghdad Province. The project required the repair and upgrade of the structural, mechanical, plumbing and electrical building systems. The renovation will benefit about 250 students.

Water Treatment Plant in Said Ashour to Serve 5,000

A $225,000 water treatment project in Said Ashour in the Maysan Province is now complete. Constructed were: a 50 cubic meter-per-hour water treatment plant, an above ground storage reservoir with a connection to the water network. The completed network provides potable water to approximately 5,000 people in the Said Ashour township. Five of six water treatment projects in the Maysan Province are complete.

Eight Al Anbar Border Observation Points Completed

Construction is complete for eight $281,000 border fort projects in Al Anbar Province. The projects: Al Athna, Enaza, Sabban Dalel, Makhfar Majna, Maker Al’Am, Umm Al Hashw, Al Abiadh, and Al Safawi were completed last month by an Iraqi construction company. Each project consisted of constructing a one-story outpost building composed of reinforced concrete, with water, electricity (generator), and sewer utilities.
Diyala Police Hand Out Shoes to Neighborhood Children
Story & Photo Submitted by 3rd Heavy Brigade Combat Team PAO

BAQUBAH, Iraq – Following a foot patrol designed to improve relationships between the Iraqi police and the local community, as well as exchange information with the population, the Iraqi Police Service in Baqubah conducted “Operation Foot Locker” handing out more than 300 pairs of shoes to children and teenagers from the community. The police also informed the community about police outreach programs such as the Iraqi tip line, and how they can receive police assistance in their neighborhood.

“Operational Foot Locker” hand out more than 300 pairs of shoes to kids in Baqubah, Iraq.

“Operational Foot Locker” hand out more than 300 pairs of shoes to kids in Baqubah, Iraq.

“The Iraqi Police presented a strong message to the people of Baqubah that security of their community and preservation of law and order are their top priority,” said Maj. Harvinder Singh, Executive Officer of the Police Training Team, 3rd Heavy Brigade Combat Team. His team’s mission is to help train, guide and mentor the still new Iraq police force.

Grateful Iraqi children show off their new shoes in front of an IP patrol vehicle in Baqubah, Iraq.

Troops Extinguish Iraqi Pipeline Fire
Army News Service Release
Provided by 4th Division PAO

ISKANDARIYAH, Iraq – An economic and environmental disaster was averted when Iraqi police and coalition forces joined forces to put out a pipeline fire on March 2.

Terrorists breached a 20-meter section of pipe and a later fire ensued that covered an area equal to approximately two soccer fields.

Arriving firefighters then came under small-arms fire. When the Iraqi police arrived and the terrorists fled.

Soldiers from 1st Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, formed an outer cordon of the fire until it was put out.

The combined effort of the Iraqi Police and Coalition Forces helped prevent a catastrophic event, said Lt. Col. Patrick Donahoe, commander, 1-67 Armor Regiment. He said the troops prevented destruction of valuable oil pipelines that move fuel for energy, a highly prized commodity for export.

Insurgents also attacked an oil pipeline near Taji, Iraq, March 1. Soldiers of the 66th Armored Battalion, 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division maintained perimeter security of the fire site while on a reconnaissance patrol that day. The fire was safely extinguished.
Reconstruction Series: A Comparative History of US Reconstruction Efforts

By Sherman Fleek
PCO Command Historian

[Editor’s Note: Due to high interest in the reconstruction history series from past editions, we will be reprinting the articles each week. This article is the first in the series.]

The United States has participated in dozens of post-conflict reconstruction efforts with defeated or allied nations during its history. This comparative summary covers a few reconstruction efforts that more closely reflects our current efforts in Iraq. Not all the conflicts and nations selected follow the same criteria exactly. U.S. involvement in nations such as Somalia, Haiti or Bosnia was really humanitarian in nature and less reconstruction.

American Civil War and Reconstruction, 1865-1877

Reconstruction following the Civil War was our only domestic effort to rebuild war-damaged infrastructure, property and institutions. Reconstruction also embraced civil rights for former slaves, education, and property rights. Construction relied more on private investment than government funding.

The unique feature of US government involvement was the establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau to assist former slaves with job claims, land acquisition and civil rights. The former Department of War (later the Department of Defense) provided millions of dollars for education, business grants, and administration for local governments. By 1877, Reconstruction failed as a result of the resurgence of former Confederate office holders, lack of political support, and pockets of violence in the South.

Interesting Facts from Civil War Reconstruction Comparable to Efforts in Iraq:

- The U.S. Army managed the Freedmen’s Bureau employing both soldiers and civil servants.

- Military administrators had the priority of installing standard rail systems for military and commercial purposes throughout the South, but the individual state legislatures saw this as violation of states’ right and eventually defeated the project. A few hundred miles of track was laid through U.S. reconstruction.

- More than a thousand people were murdered by militant former Confederate groups but reconstruction and civil affairs projects continued under these violent circumstances.

- Each state had to write a new constitution which could be a long and difficult process. For example, the Texas state constitutional convention took eight months to write and ratify a new constitution.

- Economic recovery and diversity from the cotton and slave-based agriculture was also an important factor in Reconstruction.

Photos Courtesy Library of Congress

NEXT WEEK:
The Philippine War
1899-1903
Bullet Point Briefing: Schools Renovation Program

Background and Overview

- Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) School program is centrally managed by Gulf Region Division (GRD) / Project & Contracting Office (PCO).

- Executed by GRD Districts: North, Central and South.

- Total IRRF program for school renovation: $80,102,924.
  -- 804 projects now 99.5% complete
  -- 8 projects still underway
  -- final project to be awarded March 2006

- Most schools required rather extensive work (result of years of neglect suffered in previous regimes).

- Renovation Program specifically designed to:
  -- refurbish existing facilities
  -- bring schools up to acceptable level
  -- provide environment conducive to good learning

- Nomination of schools into renovation program done by each individual GRD district / regional office.

- Scope of work for each school developed at the local office.

- Scope used site visits by a project delivery team consisting of:
  -- GRD personnel
  -- Ministry of Education personnel
  -- prime contractors

Provinces & “Mud Schools”

Northern Provinces

- 328 schools upgraded in Northern Provinces
  -- total cost $36,488,971
  -- average cost $111,246

- Six schools under construction
  -- total value of $1,121,800
  -- one school remains to be awarded value of $52,180

Central Provinces

- 90 schools upgraded in Central Provinces
  -- total cost of $9,695,202
  -- average cost of $ 107,724
  -- one school remains under construction: value of $106,540

Southern Provinces

- 386 schools upgraded in Southern Provinces
  -- total cost - $33,918,751
  -- average cost of $87,872
  -- one school remains under construction: value of $46,000

"Mud Schools"

- Some schools in the south are unique, located in rural environments, with limited funding

- Referred to as “Mud Schools”

- When surveyed, determined not feasible to upgrade existing “mud schools”

- Determination made to repair “mud schools” by replacement
  -- 38 schools in this category
  -- replaced with modern schools
  -- average cost $97,000 per school

A Basrah Province “mud school”. (Gulf Region Division Photo)

School Briefing Continued on Page 8
Update on United Nations Trust Fund for Iraq

Provided by UK Department for International Development

Donor pledges to the Trust Fund now amount to $658 million, of which $573 million has been deposited. In addition, $494 million has been allocated to approved projects being implemented.

Examples of projects under implementation include:

Education

$34.25 million for Strengthening Primary and Intermediate Education (through UNICEF)
Procurement and delivery of essential teaching and learning materials for 6.2 million students and 16,000 primary and intermediate schools

Health

$37.36 million for Supporting Primary Health Care system (through the World Health Organization)
18-month project establishing model Primary Health Care Districts – one in each province and two in Baghdad

Electricity

$12 million for Emergency Power Supplies (through the UN Development Programme - UNDP)
One-year project to provide essential equipment and spare parts to the national grid to help ensure a more reliable power supply – especially for hospitals and water pumping stations in central and southern Iraq

Refugees

$7.1 million for Return and Reintegration of Iraqi Refugees in Southern Iraq (through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees – UNHCR)
Assistance to vulnerable communities in southern Iraq which are hosting returning refugees – including support for shelter, education, health and agriculture

UK DFID Technical Advisory Team in Southern Iraq

From Department for International Development Report

The Department for International Development’s (DFID) Technical Advisory Team in southern Iraq is a group of experts working on reconstruction and development across a range of sectors with local Iraqi technical directorates and other partners. DFID has responsibilities similar to the US Agency for International Development.

The team is advising the multinational forces in southern Iraq – MND(SE) – on reconstruction and coordination issues. MND(SE) has carried out many quick impact reconstruction projects since April 2003 and is keen to ensure that this work is sustainable, well co-ordinated with other donors and in line with Iraqi needs. The team maintains close contact with the military’s own sectoral teams – power, water and sanitation, etc. Two consultants work regularly at Basra Air Station alongside MND(SE)’s own reconstruction teams.

Since several team members have long experience of working in Iraq, they have been able to provide valuable insights into Iraqi processes and connections with Iraqi personnel. The team also helps to link the work of the US Project and Contracting Office (PCO) with development and reconstruction needs identified by the Iraqis. (The PCO is responsible for delivering projects under the $18.4 billion US supplemental funding for Iraq.)

Technical Advisory Team members have also established links with other bilateral donors – Italian, Japanese, Dutch and Danish – as well as multilateral donors such as UN agencies and the World Bank. The team has worked with these donors in seeking to develop, with the Iraqi authorities, strategic responses to Iraq’s needs in a variety of critical areas including energy, water and sanitation, and transport.

The team maintains close contact with DFID advisers working with Iraqi government ministries in Baghdad to ensure that reconstruction in the south takes place in line with Iraqi national priorities.

*Story Continued on Page 6*
Restoring a Water Treatment Facility

Examples of work carried out by the Technical Advisory Team:

- project management for the DFID-funded 40MW power station in Samawah, and assisting Japanese plans to reconstruct power systems in the same area
- providing technical advice for a major sewage installation in Al Amarah, providing up to half the city’s population with access to a piped system and replacing open sewage channels
- advising on water and sanitation systems for Nasiriyah, and repairing water leaks across all four southern provinces
- assisting DFID’s Southern Iraq Employment and Services Program in identifying projects to generate employment and address weaknesses in essential services.

Dirty Work: Iraq laborers manually cleaning a water treatment plant in southern Iraq. Iraq’s water and sanitation systems, designed to protect public health, were in a state of general disrepair following years of war, sanctions, and inadequate maintenance. Rehabilitation and restoration of facilities includes a variety of water and sanitation systems. (Photo provided by USAID)

Multi-national Division Central – South Assists Al-Kut Flood Victims

Crewman Waves Goodbye Following Delivery: Due to flooding from the Tigris river basin, over 100 rural inhabitants in the vicinity of Mulay Al Moskaul village were isolated for five days. As a result, MNDCS helicopters delivered humanitarian aid consisting of potable water, food, shoes, clothes, mattresses, hygiene items and toys. (Photo provided by MNDCS)

DFID Advisory Team...Continued from Page 5

Infrastructure Repair Briefing: Soldiers with the Polish civil military co-operation inspect power lines with an Iraqi contractor in Ad Diwaniyah. Iraq. Team tasks include surveys of cities, towns, villages, hospitals, schools, irrigation system, water treatment plants, bridges, etc, and to identify and implement projects throughout the area of responsibility. (Photo by Pfc. Timothy J. Villareal)

Polish Civil Military Cooperation Team
Iraqi Police Escort Propane Delivery to Village

Story & Photos by Spc. Michael Pfaff
133rd Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

KIRKUK, Iraq — For several days, the Iraqi village of Amal Shabi had been denied their normal supply of propane gas, essential to the people for many needs including heating and cooking.

Iraqi police in Kirkuk recently escorted the propane trucks to Amal Shabi, ensuring the citizens of this village received the much-needed shipment.

“Availability of propane has been an issue,” said Iraqi police Sgt. Nawzad Ahmed Muhamed. “We want to help solve this issue.”

The price for propane has increased exponentially over the course of the past month due to increases in gas prices and bootleggers taking advantage and selling it on the black market.

Iraqi police and Coalition forces believe that many times the bootleggers are the same drivers as those responsible for delivering the shipments. But, there’s no way to know for sure because the gas is only tracked at the distribution plant.

“The propane comes up missing somewhere between being loaded on the trucks to be distributed and the trucks arriving at the villages,” said U.S. Army 1st Lt. Andrew V. Salmo, first platoon leader for B Company, 2nd Battalion, 2-327th Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division.

After meeting with community leaders, Iraqi police and Coalition forces planned a mission to escort a propane shipment to the village. The Iraqi police escorted the propane to Amal Shabi, while coalition forces provided an additional security presence during the distribution of the propane.

“We’re really just here to overlook,” said U.S. Army Pfc. Erik Regalado, a medic with first platoon and native of Los Angeles, Calif. “The [Iraqi police] do most of the interaction with the people.”

After the propane truck made it safely to the village with its full supply, locals lined up to receive their gas.

Iraqi police supervised the distribution and then proceeded to greet and meet with the people of the village.

Iraqi police Sgt. Muhamed believes that providing services to the people like this will help police build a rapport with locals to better serve them. “We continue serving Iraqi people, especially in Kirkuk,” said Muhamed. “If we solve this, there will be fewer problems and we develop a trust between the people and the police.”
Salmo said that he saw many months of training coming together on today’s joint mission. “Today was a big win for Iraqi police and Americans,” Salmo said. “The Iraqi police are showing they are capable of doing it.”

Muhammad said he is grateful for the assistance of the coalition forces because it helps the Iraqi police do their job; protecting and serving the people of Kirkuk.

As the Iraqi police continue to make progress, Muhamed said they want the people to know the police are here for them.

“People can come to us and ask us for help. We’ll do it immediately,” Muhammad said.

A villager in the town of Amal Shabi near Kirkuk, Iraq, stands over a new supply of propane delivered by Iraqi police.

Specific examples of renovation undertaken include the following:

**Sadr City:** 28 school renovations near $3.7 million included upgrading their electrical wiring, lights, heat, water, doors and windows, blackboards, functioning bathrooms, and furniture for both students and faculty.

**Sulaymaniyyah:** Ten school renovations included plaster repair and painting the interior and exterior of the buildings. Upgrades were made to the electrical, water supply and bathrooms. Workers repaired many of the schools’ fences and gates, as well as replaced or repaired classrooms’ doors. Ceiling fans and window screens were installed, as well as, new playground equipment installed on existing playgrounds and new playgrounds added where there were none. Drinking fountains and ceramic tile floors were also added to these facilities. New septic systems and playgrounds were also provided.

**Fallujah:** Four new elementary schools, each offering classrooms, a cafeteria, administration space, courtyards, and play areas were constructed and major renovations on 49 existing schools were accomplished.

The U.S. Department of Commerce announced the 3rd annual Rebuild Iraq 2006 trade exhibition and conference, scheduled for May 8 -11, in Amman, Jordan.

Last year’s event attracted almost 1,000 exhibitors from 44 countries and more than 13,000 professional visitors. For more information on Rebuild Iraq 2006, please view the or visit the event website at [http://www.rebuild-iraq-expo.com/](http://www.rebuild-iraq-expo.com/).

To see the event brochure (PDF), go to:

For information on exhibiting in the USA Pavilion, please contact (201) 251-2600.
Projects at a Glance (As of: March 10, 2006)

Compiled by Katie Wall, PCO

*$7.945 billion has been disbursed, representing over 59% of total funds
*2,773 projects starts (out of 3,047 planned projects). This number includes 364 projects funded under the Development Fund Iraq (DFI)
*2,144 projects are complete, including 330 that are funded under the DFI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconstruction Sector</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th># Under Construction*</th>
<th># Completed*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Education</strong></td>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Primary Health Care Centers</td>
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<td>Hospital Projects</td>
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<td>Public Buildings</td>
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<td><strong>Public Works &amp; Water</strong></td>
<td>Potable Water Projects</td>
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<td>Sewer Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Security &amp; Justice</strong></td>
<td>Fire Stations</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military Base Projects</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police Facilities</td>
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<td>302</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation &amp; Communication</strong></td>
<td>Railroad Stations</td>
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<td>Village Roads</td>
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<td>Ports Projects</td>
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<td>Postal Facilities</td>
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<td>Airport Projects (FAA certified ready)</td>
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<td>Expressways</td>
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<td><strong>Electricity</strong></td>
<td>Distribution Projects (including Substations)</td>
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<td>Transmission Projects</td>
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<td>Water Injection Pump Stations</td>
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*Note: Project numbers include projects funded by the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund and the Development Fund Iraq and managed by GRD/PCO.

Source: Multiple PCO Management Reports
**Sector Overview: Current Status – End State**

Compiled By: John Daley, PCO  
As of: March 10, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>End State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Electricity** | 1,366 MW capacity added  
Increased Power Generation to 1235K Homes  
Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 150K Homes | 1,534 MW capacity added  
Increased Power Generation to 1,300K Homes  
Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 560K Homes |
| **Oil**         | 2.5 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) production capacity  
2.0 MBPD produced | 3.0 MBPD crude oil capacity |
| **Water & Sewer** | Added 100,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (benefits an estimated 800,000 Iraqis)  
31,000 hectares of additional irrigated land | Additional 784,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (will benefit approximately 3.5 million Iraqis)  
251,000 hectares of additional irrigated land |
| **Health**      | 14 primary healthcare centers completed and 139 under construction | Population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis served in completed primary healthcare centers |
| **Education**   | 825 schools providing classrooms for 325,000 students | 847 schools providing classrooms for 330,000 students |
| **Security & Justice** | 302 police facilities completed  
133 border forts completed | 349 police facilities  
165 border forts |
| **Transportation** | 224 Kilometers (KM) or 53% of planned improved village roads  
Provided emergency response dispatch system (‘911’ service) covering 5.8 million citizens of Baghdad | 424 KM of improved village roads  
158 KM of improved major roads  
Provide emergency response dispatch system (‘911’ service) covering 12 million Iraqis in 15 cities |

*Note: Project numbers include projects funded by the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund and the Development Fund Iraq and managed by GRD/PCO.*

*Source: Multiple GRD-PCO Management Reports*
A Reconstruction Partnership

Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (ASA) for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ALT)
Assistant Secretary: The Honorable Claude M. Bolton, Jr.
Principal Deputy to the ASA (ALT)/Director of Iraq Reconstruction and Program Management: Mr. Dean Popps


Iraq Project & Contracting Office
http://www.rebuilding-iraq.net
Director- Baghdad: Brig. Gen. William H. McCoy, Jr. (dual-hatted GRD-PCO)
Deputy Director for Reconstruction: Ms. Kathye Johnson
Director-Washington: Mr. James M. Crum

Joint Contracting Command – Iraq/Afghanistan
JCC-IA provides responsive operational contracting support to the Chief of Mission and Multi-National Corps - Iraq to efficiently acquire vital supplies, services and construction in support of the Coalition Forces and the relief and reconstruction of Iraq.
Commander: Maj. Gen. Darryl A. Scott

Office of the Assistant Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Policy and Procurement), Iraq
DASA(P&P)-I provides the necessary administrative and contracting support to the Chief of Mission, Project and Contracting Office, Multi-National Forces, and supports the humanitarian relief, reconstruction, and security of Iraq.
ADASA(P&P)-I: Mr. Lee Thompson

For further Iraq reconstruction and sustainment information:
U.S. Department of Commerce: http://www.export.gov/iraq
U.S. Embassy in Iraq: http://iraq.usembassy.gov
U.S. Central Command: http://www.centcom.mil

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