



Iraq Reconstruction Update

A Weekly Construction & Sustainment Report

04.13.06



Pipelines Across the Tigris: Al Fathah Project Completed



AL FATHAH, Iraq - The GRD/PCO Oil Sector completed this project which included laying nine additional pipelines. There are now a total of fifteen oil and gas pipelines passing under the Tigris River. The pipeline project connects crude oil, liquid petroleum gas, and natural gas distribution from the northern oil fields in Kirkuk to Baiji Oil Refinery. In addition to providing petroleum products locally, it also provides for exports via the Iraq-Turkey pipeline. The contractor was Parsons Iraq Joint Venture. (Army Corps of Engineers photos during building phase)



Project Dispatches



Sadr City Water Projects Will Benefit 100,000 Residents

Two water projects in the Sadr City, Baghdad Province have been completed. The projects reconstructed the potable water network by installing 8km of pipe forming a potable water conveyance system. Construction also included 1,100 water service connections, 19 shut-off valves, 10 fire hydrants and associated facilities. The completed projects will benefit more than 100,000 area residents.



Al Hasheme Substation Completed



Construction is complete on the \$3.44 million Al Hasheme Substation in Jasim Al Khidr, Wassit Province. The project was completed last week by Washington Group International. The project required the design and construction of a 33/11kV substation and now provides increased power and improved quality of life for residents of the Wassit Province.

Two Baiya Youth Centers Will Serve 800 Children

Construction is complete on the rehabilitation of two youth centers in Baiya in the Baghdad Province – Hay Al Amel (\$337,000) and Al Saydiya (\$417,000). The youth center project repairs included renovating the air conditioning system, public facilities, and supplying sports equipment. More than 800 children in the Baghdad area will benefit from these renovations.

North Babil Road Project Increases Traffic Flow

A \$934,000 road repair project in North Babil, Rashid, Baghdad Province was recently completed by Associated Construction Management. The project provided repair of 88km of road and will increase accessibility and decrease traffic problems.



Al Mustafa School Project Completed

The Al Mustafa primary school renovation project in Sadr City in the Baghdad Province has been completed. The \$290,000 project required structural repairs, installing a new electrical service and wall coverings and installing additional lighting and ceiling fans. This renovation benefits approximately 300 children in grades K-6.

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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 re-printing 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.

The Marshall Plan, 1948

Following the end of the war in Europe, Allied leaders believed that Great Britain, France and other Allied nations would be able to recover without much international assistance. However, fears of Communist advances in Greece caused western leaders to consider what was needed to check Soviet encroachment in Europe and provide assistance in rebuilding. By 1947 though, it was apparent that Europe could not recover on its own because of the destruction of resources, great debts and loss of infrastructure from the war. The United States had already contributed \$8 billion (1947 dollars) in aid to Europe, but more was needed.

The concept of what became the "Marshall Plan" was first announced publicly in June 1947 by Secretary of State George C. Marshall while speaking at Harvard University.

Soon, the United Kingdom, France and other European nations quickly developed plans and proposals to encourage the United States to provide the support that has come to be known as the Marshall Plan or officially, the European Recovery Program of 1948. The plan was a recovery program not only for defeated Germany and Italy, but 16 nations, most of whom were Allied nations.

The organization that oversaw the administration and management of the European Recovery Program was the Economic Cooperation Administration. The relief came in two components: loans to private-sector businesses to spark economic growth; and secondly, grants to governments to assist in public works and reconstruction projects.

The Soviet Union and the eastern European nations it occupied, refused to recognize and accept any assistance from the Marshall Plan. Almost all European nations outside the Soviet bloc were members of the plan from the beginning.



Dutch Red Cross workers collect plasma with a Marshall Plan truck. (Photo: National Archives)

What You Need to Know:

- the European Recovery Program provided \$13 billion (\$100 Billion in 2005 dollars) to 16 nations.
- the Marshall Plan did not provide assistance to what became the East Bloc countries
- the Marshall Plan's return on investment most historians accept was a conservative four-fold
- The GNP in Europe rose 32.5 percent, from 119 billion dollars in 1947 to 159 billion dollars in 1951
- Industrial production increased 40 percent from prewar levels; agricultural output 11percent
- By 1953 European trade volume increased 40 percent

NEXT WEEK:



The Marshall Plan achieved its objective of increasing productivity, stimulating economic growth, and promoting trade. It improved living standards and strengthened the economic, social, and political structures in participating countries. It strengthened political stability in the region and contributed greatly to containing the spread of communism. Aid provided by the Marshall Plan officially ended on Dec. 31, 1951. However, the Plan and its self-help principles laid the foundation for the continuance of foreign aid as a key element of U.S. foreign policy.



Interagency Assistance: Iraqi Artifacts Recovered by ICE Team

Provided by Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs
In March 2003, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deployed a team of agents to the Middle East at the request of the U.S. Central Command to look for evidence of U.S. companies that may have supplied Iraq with weaponry.

Building on this mission, ICE agents played a critical role in recovering artifacts missing or looted from the Iraqi National Museum.



After reports of looting from Iraqi museums first surfaced, the ICE team launched an immediate art recovery effort with the U.S. military. ICE agents worked with curators at the Iraqi National Museum to catalogue missing items.

They also launched a campaign to prompt the return of items by advertising rewards and an amnesty for anyone voluntarily returning artifacts.

As the campaign progressed, ICE developed information on the location of secret vaults in Iraq where artifacts had been stored before the war. To date, these efforts have resulted in roughly 1,000 missing artifacts and 39,500 manuscripts recovered. Working with curators in Baghdad, ICE agents, to date, have catalogued roughly 45 high-value exhibit items and at least 5,200 other items (such as small, wax cylinder seals and oil lamps) that remain missing from the National Museum. ICE is sharing information on these items with law enforcement around the globe to assist in recovery efforts.

Among these was the fabled "Treasure of Nimrud," a collection of more than 600 precious items dating back to the Assyrian civilization in 800 B.C., which ICE agents located in a vault under the Central Bank of Iraq. ICE agents have also recovered a priceless vase from the 5th Century B.C. and a statue of an Assyrian king dating back to 900 B.C.



His Excellency Samir Sumaidaie, left, Iraq's Ambassador to the United Nations, and Assistant Secretary Michael Garcia examine ancient artifacts recovered by ICE agents. (ICE Photo)

Learn more about ICE artifact recovery:

<http://www.ice.gov/graphics/news/factsheets/culturalinvestigations2006.htm>

In-Transit Visibility: Real Time Tracking



BAGHDAD - Utilizing a high-tech in-transit visibility tracking database, the Project & Contracting Office/Gulf Region Division Logistics Movement Coordination Center is able to view their convoys via the Global Distribution Management System. This system facilitates mapping the location of convoys and other relevant information in real time. (LMCC Courtesy Photo)

International Front: UNICEF and WHO Immunize Against Polio

Thousands of health workers fanned out in Iraq in a United Nations supported campaign to vaccinate children against polio. By the end of April, 4.8 million children under the age of five will have been vaccinated - reinforcing the country's polio free status. The last reported case was in January 2000. The current countrywide program was launched last month during the first of the annual National Immunization Days by the government with UNICEF and WHO support. **For more info on UNICEF and WHO programs in Iraq:**

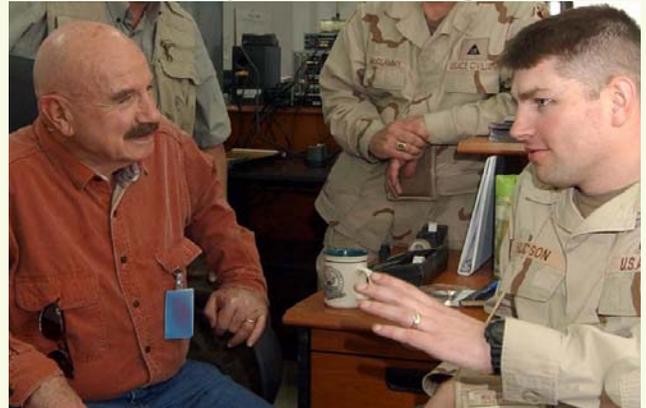


<http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/iraq.html>



<http://www.who.int/countries/iraq/en/>

Radio Personality Visits Gulf Region Division



BAGHDAD - Maj. John Hudson of the Army Corps of Engineers, Gulf Region Division, talks to national talk show host G. Gordon Liddy during a recent visit. (Photo by Tom Clarkson, GRD)





Securing Northern Borders

by Claude D. McKinney
Gulf Region North
US Army Corps of Engineers

SULAYMANIYAH, Iraq — As in placing dominos for the exciting “push over,” each completed border fort along the Iraq /Iran border brings Iraq’s goal of self governance closer.

There are centuries old histories of conflict between the people occupying the lands along Iraq’s north-eastern mountains.

The placement for each of the 45 planned border forts was determined by identifying the ancient crossing routes through the mountains that the border guards would need to patrol. Of those planned, 39 have been completed.

The latest two are at Ashkana and Hero.

These two forts are mirror images. They are built on a British design reflecting gothic era turrets and ramparts. Each has billeting space for guards and leaders. The forts also include shower and bath facilities; office and administration areas; a kitchen; an armory; and built-in force protection and observation posts.

To keep everything running in the remote locations, each border fort has its own 50 kV generator with another 50 kV generator as a backup.

“It’s exciting to complete any of the reconstruction projects I’m involved with, but it is especially exciting to complete border forts,” said David Crumpton, the resident engineer for the Sulaymaniyah office of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

“Iraq’s self-governing is dependent on its ability to manage its boundaries,” he said. “These border forts provide facilities which will allow them to do just that.”

These posts will allow increased security along the Iranian border as well as to provide a place to train the border police. From these positions, border guards will be able to provide over-watch of specific routes as well as be a logistical base from which guards may extend out and patrol along the border.



The Gothic-era ramparts and turrets of the border forts is based on a British design. (GRD Photo)



Border guards stop for a moment before they begin their patrolling duties (GRD Photo)



A typical mountain border fort has a commanding view of the surrounding area. (GRD Photo)





Restoring Essential Services

2nd Lt. Brett Matzenbacher
2nd BCT, 101st Abn. Div.

BAGHDAD - Throughout the south Baghdad area, the Iraqi government, Iraqi army and Coalition Forces are working diligently to restore essential services for local residents.

Basic services, which are perhaps taken for granted in many parts of the world, such as running, potable water and electricity, have been scarce or completely nonexistent in the region for many months.

Issues such as these have indirectly led to major shortcomings in other vital areas. In particular, "education of Iraqi children has suffered as a result of these difficulties," said Maj. Paul Schmidt, civil military operations officer, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division.

Through the diligence and hard work of the local leaders, several school reconstruction projects are now underway, in addition to various projects on basic services, such as water and electricity. The Nahia, or county, of Yousefiyah is home to several of these reconstruction efforts.

"We currently have 12 school renovation projects that are either planned or already underway in Yousefiyah," said Maj. Eric McFadden, project manager, 2nd BCT, 101st Abn. Div.

Various projects to restore the local electrical and water networks are also ongoing.

"We tried to plan this out so that when we actually went in to do these school renovations, they would have the infrastructure and support they needed in order to be viable schools," McFadden said.

Through the efforts of the Ministry of Electricity, the city of Yousefiyah has nearly continuous power - something the residents could only dream about a few short months ago.

"The Ministry of Electricity in Yousefiyah has done an outstanding job of stepping up and delivering," said Schmidt.



Children play outside the Al Qanadel School in Yousefiyah, which is one of the schools in the area being renovated. (U.S. Army Photo.)

He said the water situation has improved dramatically as well.

"The water treatment plant here is not operating at 100 percent yet, but the people in this region are receiving potable water much more frequently," McFadden said. "These are the precursors to an environment where we can begin to expand our horizons. Now that we have met basic needs, we can jump to the next level and influence people's lives in other ways." When the brigade Soldiers initially took responsibility for the area, security was the main issue and reconstruction was nearly impossible.

"The Iraqi army, backed by our guys, have done an incredible job and have made it possible for us to do our work," Schmidt said. "We've really come a long way in just six months."

The improved security has provided an opportunity for the reconstruction efforts in this region.

"These school renovation projects are a crucial element to the reconstruction of Iraq," McFadden said. "The children being educated in these schools today will be our future partners in rebuilding this country - we neglect them at our own peril."





Khor Az Zubayr Power Passes to Ministry of Electricity

By Suzanne M. Fournier
Gulf Region Southern District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

BASE CAMP ADDER, Iraq – Today, the Khor Az Zubayr Power Plant is officially operating under the Ministry of Electricity and providing 250 additional mega watts of power generation to the Iraqi national power grid. Construction started at the power plant in December of 2004 and completed on schedule one year later. Training for plant operators concluded in March at the facility, located 20 to 25 kilometers south of Basrah. The two new 125 mega watt generators adds 5 percent more power to the national grid which doubles the power being produced at the existing plant with four older units. Iraq's power system has not had any real investment for several decades. When the Coalition forces arrived three years ago, almost all power generation, transmission, distribution and control systems were in need of maintenance, repair or replacement.

The new power generation station at Khor Az Zubayr was constructed by the GRD/PCO using Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund. The \$128 million contract included the assembly and commission of generators purchased in the 1980s by the former regime through the United Nations Oil for Food Program. The turbines, transformers, pipes, frames and other required parts were located at multiple ports throughout the world; from India to France. After Coalition forces arrived in Iraq, the parts were assembled and transported to Khor Az Zubayr. More than 500 local Iraqi workers were employed at the construction site helping to assemble the generators, laying foundations and constructing support facilities. The construction and trade jobs provided income to families and boosted the local economy through local contracts, procurement of materials and services.

The plant has created a flurry of activity since commissioning started in late November. Recent visitors to the plant included a U.S. State Department sponsored media tour on Feb. 11th. The Army Corps of Engineers Gulf Region South District hosted 16 western media representatives from major television networks, radio and print journalists flown from Baghdad International Airport to Basrah International Airport and transported by the British Royal Air Force to the plant by Merlin Helicopter.

The Chief of Engineers and Commanding General of the US Army Corps of Engineers, LTG Carl A. Strock toured the Khor Az Zubayr Power Plant and conducted media interviews for broadcast in Iraqi news media in January. The Khor Az Zubayr plant will generate a substantial amount of power which will be transmitted and distributed across the country. Additional electric projects are ongoing. Although electricity is not at levels expected by U.S. residents, most Iraqi families are now getting more electricity than ever before; some for the first time.



Construction started at the power plant in December of 2004 and completed on schedule one year later. (GRD Photo)



The Chief of Engineers and Commanding General of the US Army Corps of Engineers, LTG Carl A. Strock toured the Khor Az Zubayr Power Plant and conducted media interviews for broadcast in Iraqi news media. (GRD Photo)



Photo Story: The Diwaniyah Project Army Engineers, Iraqis Work to Build 8th Iraqi Army Division Structures and Roadways

Photos By: Senior Airman Jason T. Bailey



Army engineer Barry Stuard, measuring a barracks window.



Iraqi workers lift mortar to the roof of the new 8th Iraqi Army Division barracks.



Iraqi workers prepare cement that will be used for the new building.



An Army engineer, removes substandard bricks from the roof of the barracks building.



Iraqi workers dismantle from a scaffolding during an inspection by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers inspectors.



An Iraqi worker prepares a frame to hold ceiling tiles.



Army engineer Alsace Dyer shakes hands with local Iraqis after inspecting a road construction site.



Barry Stuard, left, and Alsace Dyer, both engineers inspecting an electrical substation.





Medical Care Given to 375 Iraqis by Combined Team

Story & Photo by Maj. David Olson
1st BCT PAO, 4th Inf. Div.

CAMP TAJI, Iraq - As security operations to protect the citizens of Tarmiya continue, members of the Tarmiya Qada (city council), the 1st Mechanized Brigade, 9th Iraqi Army Division and the Iraqi Police Service conducted a medical operation March 27, supported by elements of the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, and hosted by the Tarmiya medical clinic north of Baghdad.



A small child is treated in the Tarmiya medical clinic by an Iraqi doctor.

The eight civilian Iraqi medical professionals from the Tarmiya medical clinic, along with two American military care providers from the 1st BCT, rendered medical care to 375 patients in a 3.5-hour period, while the Iraqi army and Iraqi police provided security for the event.

“Great things are happening here! This plan was put out in the Qada meeting,” said Sheik Saeed Jassim Hameed Al-Mashadani, the Qada leader. “I have a good feeling (about the medical operation) today because the people get free medical attention.”

“We have a good relationship with Coalition Forces,” added Jassim. Jassim said he has a good relationship with Lt. Col. Rocky Kmiciek, commander, 1st Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, 1st BCT, and Col. James Pasquarette, commander, 1st BCT, and also works with Brig. Gen. Kassim (commander of 1st Mech. Bde., 9th IA Div.), he said.

“We saw many different ailments today,” said Capt. Aixa Espinosa, a neurologist from Puerto Rico assigned to Company C, 4th Support Bn., 1st BCT.

The 1st BCT civil affairs team brought \$4,000 worth of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals for the medical operation in addition to blankets for the families and toys for the children. “The medical supplies were donated by different groups in the United States,” said Maj. Herb Joliat, civil military operations officer, 1st BCT, who hails from Portland, Maine. “What supplies and medicine were not used during the medical operation, we donated to the Tarmiya medical clinic.”

The local residents left the medical clinic happier than when they arrived. The combined medical team provided those under their care with the medicine they needed for their ailments, blankets for warmth and toys for children.

For some, the visit provided them the strength to carry on, knowing that the security situation and living conditions in the community are continuously improving. The Iraqi police also promoted a recruiting campaign during the event because there is a need for more police officers to conduct law enforcement duties in the city to maintain a safe and secure environment.

“The people are now happier with the security situation. What’s next is making the medical center bigger,” Sheik Jassim continued. “We’ll add an operating room and a birthing room. We are also building roads in addition to other projects for the city.”

2006: Declared the “Year of the Police”:

Coalition forces are focusing on upgrades to Iraq’s security forces, calling 2006 “the year of the police,” says US Army Lt. Gen. Martin Dempsey, head of the Multi-National Security Transition Command in Iraq.



A female Iraqi Police officer waves the Iraqi flag during an Iraqi Police graduation ceremony at Camp Shield, Iraq. (U.S. Army photo by Spc. Ben Brody)

“What we’re seeing now is progress on a three-year investment in Iraq’s security forces. It’s been a big investment, and it’s yielding big progress,” Dempsey told reporters at a press briefing from Baghdad last month. Dempsey said that this progress could be seen in a growing Iraqi army that increasingly leads counterinsurgency operations, as well as in a police force that will be responsible for security along all 3,631 kilometers of Iraq’s borders by July.

Source: State Dept. Iraq Weekly Status Report, Mar. 29, 2006



Iraq Reconstruction Update



Projects at a Glance (As of: April 8, 2006)

Compiled by Katie Wall, PCO

- \$8.165 billion has been disbursed, representing over 60% of total funds
- 2,789 projects starts (out of 3,128 planned projects). This number includes 364 projects funded under the Development Fund Iraq (DFI)
- 2,212 projects are complete, including 329 that are funded under the DFI

Reconstruction Sector	Project Type	# Under Construction*	# Completed*
Health & Education	Schools	16	830
	Primary Health Care Centers	138	15
	Hospital Projects	11	18
	Public Buildings	5	51
Public Works & Water	Potable Water Projects	89	189
	Sewer Projects	8	31
Security & Justice	Fire Stations	14	66
	Military Base Projects	13	71
	Police Facilities	32	315
Transportation & Communication	Railroad Stations	19	79
	Village Roads	33	89
	Ports Projects	2	4
	Postal Facilities	1	23
	Airport Projects (FAA certified ready)	8	7
	Expressways	3	0
Electricity	Distribution Projects (including Substations)	86	126
	Transmission Projects	26	12
	Power Generation Projects	1	19
Oil	Dedicated Power Plants	2	3
	LPG/LNG Plant Refurb	5	0

* 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: April 8, 2006



Sector	Current Status	End State
Electricity	1,366 MW capacity added Increased Power Generation to 1240K Homes Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 220K Homes	1,562 MW capacity added Increased Power Generation to 1,400K Homes Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 670K Homes
Oil	2.5 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) production capacity 2.1 MBPD produced	3.0 MBPD crude oil capacity
Water & Sewer	Added 107,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (benefits an estimated 880,000 Iraqis) 31,000 hectares of additional irrigated land	Additional 1,188,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (will benefit approximately 5.5 million Iraqis) 473,000 hectares of additional irrigated land
Health	15 primary healthcare centers completed and 138 under construction	Population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis served in completed primary healthcare centers
Education	830 schools providing classrooms for 325,000 students	847 schools providing classrooms for 330,000 students
Security & Justice	315 police facilities completed 148 border forts completed	348 police facilities 165 border forts
Transportation	247 Kilometers (KM) or 58% 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)

<https://webportal.saalt.army.mil/main/aae.htm>

Assistant Secretary: *The Honorable Claude M. Bolton, Jr.*

Principal Deputy to the ASA (ALT)/Director of Iraq Reconstruction and Program Management: *Mr. Dean Popps*



US Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region Division <http://www.grd.usace.army.mil/index.html>

Commanding General: *Brig. Gen. William H. McCoy, Jr.*

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. Kathy 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. Agency for International Development: <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq>

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>

Multi-National Force – Iraq: <http://www.mnf-iraq.com>

Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq: <http://www.mnstci.iraq.centcom.mil/>



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