



Iraq Reconstruction Report

Focusing on Construction & Sustainment

11.27.06



Images from Iraq



The primary healthcare clinic in Qal at Sukkar, will provide area residents with medical and dental services. The Gulf Region South District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is building 58 clinics in the southern provinces. (Photo by James Bullinger, GRS, USACE)



A father and son team make their way around Sadr City delivering water. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Russell Klika)



An Gulf Region Division electrical distribution network project in Karkh, Baghdad Province now benefits over 260,000 residents. (Gulf Region Division Photo)

Major Project Dispatches

State of the Art Forensics Facility Now Complete

Construction has been completed on the forensic laboratory renovation and expansion in Karadah, Baghdad Province. The \$1.9 million project provides the Iraqi police a modern facility to assist in solving criminal cases.

Sulaymaniyah Province Border Fort Completed

The Hawar Border Fort in Sulaymaniyah Province was completed two weeks ago. The \$438,000 project constructed a checkpoint along the Iraq-Iran border to include an operations building, generators, road improvements, water storage, and septic systems. This project provides a base of operations for Iraq's Department of Border Enforcement to patrol and defend the border. It is one of nearly 50 new border forts constructed in the Sulaymaniyah Province.

Work Begins on Ninewa Sewer Repair Projects

The six Ninewa sewer repair projects have an estimated June completion date. The projects – Al Hadbaa Village (\$71,000), Al Fesalyaa Village (\$123,000), Moharibin Village (\$226,000), Al Qadisia Village (\$173,000), Al Baladiat Village (\$105,000) and Mosul (\$127,000) – will benefit more than 1.7 million people.

Baghdad Province Courthouse Completed

Construction is complete on the Husseiniya courthouse project. The \$408,000 project constructed a new courthouse as well as installed generator backups. The provincial government facility will serve the community of Istiqlal, an area with approximately 100,000 residents.

Construction Begins on Court Facility

Construction began on the Rusafa Central Court and Witness Security Facility in Baghdad Province. The project is expected to be completed next June. The \$7.9 million two-story courthouse project will serve approximately 1.2 million people. This project will be used as a model for all new courthouse construction throughout Iraq.



Iraq 101 – Knowledge Brief

Basrah, the second largest city in Iraq, is named for its strategic position. Translated from Arabic as “the over watching,” it served as an Arab military base against the Sassanid Empire in Persia.

Source: Daily Western Media Analysis, SCORPION

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News of Note: Rebuilding In Iraq Tops 4,000 Projects (Washington Times, Nov. 20)

Story by Rowan Scarborough
The Washington Times

The Washington Times

WASHINGTON — When and if the smoke ever clears in Iraq, Pentagon officials say the world finally will see a minor miracle.

"Most Americans don't understand something equivalent to the Marshall Plan has been accomplished in Iraq," said Dean G. Pops, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisitions, Logistics and Technology.

The Army is the program manager for \$20 billion in U.S. taxpayer money that flowed to Iraq after the 2003 invasion to spur a building boom of more than 4,000 projects.

Amid constant deadly threats from bloodthirsty insurgents, and without a viable Iraqi private contracting sector, the Army Corps of Engineers has supervised the construction of electric grids, health care centers, schools, water and sewage treatment facilities, police stations, academies and border posts.

Not counting the deteriorating security situation, no facet of the Iraq war has received more negative press than the U.S.- and Iraqi-financed reconstruction. The Washington Times, along with other newspapers, has published a series of articles on setbacks and corruption. But, the Pentagon contends there is another storyline.

"It's quite a heroic story maligned often by the news media," Mr. Pops said during an interview in his E-Ring Pentagon office. A nearby multicolored map designates hundreds of projects started and completed, from Mosul to Basra.

Stuart Bowen, the special inspector general for Iraq reconstruction, has issued a steady stream of reports revealing fraud and mismanagement. Perhaps his most damaging finding was that nearly a quarter of \$37 billion in United Nations-secured oil money -- not U.S. taxpayer funds -- shipped to Iraq cannot be traced and was likely stolen.

But Mr. Bowen has said fraud involving U.S. money, while serious, is not widespread and that the huge majority of projects proceeded as required. And, a Bowen report to Congress last summer seemed to back up Mr. Pops' message of progress. "Although the story of Iraq reconstruction has been punctuated by shortfalls and deficiencies, the infrastructure overview provided [in] this quarterly report presents a picture of significant progress achieved through a substantial U.S. investment of time, talent and tax dollars in Iraq's relief and reconstruction."

Story Continued on Page 6.

Coming Soon to Kirkuk, Iraq: Zakros Primary School

Story and Photo by Polli Barnes Keller
Gulf Region North, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

TIKRIT, Iraq — Construction of a \$269,000 primary school that will educate approximately 300 children began September 2006 in a newly developed area of Kirkuk, Iraq.

Working through the Provincial Reconstruction Development Council and the local maneuver unit, the 25th Infantry Division, the Governorate of Kirkuk requested the construction of a permanent facility to replace the tent school in Zakros.

Funded through the Commander's Emergency Relief Program (CERP), this project will maximize employment opportunities for local Iraqi suppliers, craftsmen and laborers in the neighborhood where the work is executed. CERP projects were developed to meet the immediate needs of the Iraqi citizens and have a direct and immediate impact on the local communities. Not only will this project increase employment opportunities for the local population, it will promote the employment of women as well.

The construction of this facility will include four buildings: two classroom structures that house six classrooms each, an administrative building and a latrine. Also contained in the construction package are a playground, backup generators, and furniture to fill the rooms.

The larger and more technical projects, like this one, that will outlast the maneuver unit deployment periods are often managed by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Assuring quality workmanship and adherence to safety requirements, USACE provides Contracting and Construction Management as well as Quality Assurance for the over-all project.

"Because we are not on a rotation schedule," said Lt. Col. Thatch Shepard, USACE Deputy Commander, Gulf Region North District, "we provide the continuity required to see this project, and the many others, to fruition. Our technical assets and experience in theater provide the maneuver units that sense of comfort that their project will be accomplished to standard."

The Government of Iraq with the help of the Coalition Forces continues to make improvements in providing basic services to the Iraqi people. To date, 833 building and education projects have been completed at the cost of \$126 million.

Mike Bransford, the Kirkuk USACE Area Engineer said, "We are making a difference here, little by little. The true meaning of why we are here, looking towards the future, is for the children. Without a doubt, the future of Iraq is the children."

Sector Overview: Current Status – Final Effects

Compiled By: John Daley, ASA(ALT), Washington

As of: November 27, 2006

- Almost \$10 billion of the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) has been disbursed by DoD, representing 74% of total funds allocated to DoD
- 3,313 projects starts (out of 3456 planned projects). This number includes the DoD projects funded by the IRRF and the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI)
- 2,610 projects are complete

Infrastructure Sector	Current Progress	Final Effects
Electricity	<p>1,420 MW capacity added*</p> <p>Increased power generation to 1.3 million homes*</p> <p>Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 372K Homes*</p> <p>Hours of Power: 10-12 Iraq, ≥7 Baghdad (last week average)</p>	<p>1,879 MW capacity added* (2,555 for all USG projects)</p> <p>Increased power generation to 1.7 million homes*</p> <p>Improved Electricity Distribution to approximately 822K Homes*</p> <p>Hours of Power: 10-12 Iraqi, 10-12 Baghdad</p>
Oil	<p>2.5 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) production capacity</p> <p>Approximately 2.2 MBPD actual production</p> <p>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) production capacity of 1,200 Tons per Day</p>	<p>3.0 MBPD oil production capacity</p> <p>LPG production capacity production capacity of 3,000 Tons per Day</p>
Water & Sewer	<p>Added 422,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (benefits an estimated 2.1 million Iraqis)*</p>	<p>Additional 1,136,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity (will benefit approximately 5.2 million Iraqis*. All USG projects will benefit 8.4 million Iraqis)</p>
Health	<p>Seven IRRF-funded Primary Healthcare Centers (PHC) completed (six of these are open). All remaining PHCs under contract.</p> <p>15 IRRF-funded hospital rehabilitation projects completed</p>	<p>142 PHCs serving a population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis</p> <p>25 IRRF-funded hospital rehabilitation projects</p>
Education	<p>838 schools providing classrooms for 335,000 students*</p>	<p>850 schools providing classrooms for 340,000 students*</p>
Security & Justice	<p>295 police facilities completed</p> <p>246 border forts completed</p>	<p>337 police facilities</p> <p>253 border forts</p>
Transportation & Communications	<p>239 Kilometers (KM) of village roads</p> <p>Provided emergency response dispatch system ('911' service) covering 12 million Iraqis in 15 cities</p>	<p>427 KM of improved village roads</p> <p>157 KM of improved major roads and five bridges</p> <p>Provided emergency response dispatch system ('911' service) covering 12 million Iraqis in 15 cities</p>

Iraq Reconstruction Report

Capacity Development: Spotlight on Sector Contractors

Compiled By, Sheryl Lewis
 Director for Capacity Development
 Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army
 (Acquisition, Logistics, & Technology)

WASHINGTON — CH2MHill/Parsons, a U.S. sector contractor affiliated with the Gulf Region Division Capacity Development Initiative, provides professional mentoring, management system, and technical training to improve the capabilities of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, the Ministry of Water Resources, and the City of Baghdad, which are responsible for sustainable operations of water sector infrastructure.

Capacity Development (CD) is critical to providing the foundation for a smooth transfer of day to day responsibility for completed projects to Iraqi management. The primary process for providing CD is by transferring knowledge, skills, and abilities through training.

Working with a team of Iraqi Water Ministry representatives, CH2MHill/Parsons recently completed six mini master plans for the water or wastewater sectors. Each mini master plan includes a baseline assessment of existing water and/or wastewater services, evaluation of general alternatives for future

improvements, recommended future programs, implementation steps, and ongoing and future performance metrics.

Development of master plans is critical to obtaining necessary financing from international donors to support future development of water infrastructure in Iraq.

Major Program Accomplishments:

- Mini master plans were developed for the cities of Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, Najaf, Karbala, Diwaniyah, and Kirkuk. All plans were finalized and delivered to the Ministries by October 2006. The mini master plans were developed through a standard template that can be used to produce master plans in other Iraqi cities.

- A comprehensive water and wastewater training manual was developed to support the continuation of training in master planning.

- The Iraqi Ministry team received over 3,500 instructional training hours in mini master planning development through a series of workshops, computer labs, and on-the-job field studies.



(Gulf Region Division Photo)

Iraqi Who's Who: Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq

Dr. Sinan Al-Shibibi

Dr. Sinian Al-Shibibi is the Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq.



Education:

B.Sc. in Economics from Baghdad University (1966), a Diploma in Advanced Studies in Economic Development and an M.A. in Economics from the University of Manchester (1970, 1971), PhD. in Economics from the University of Bristol (1975).

Career Highlights:

From Dec. 1980 to Oct. 2001, he worked as a senior economist in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Other career highlights:

- Ministry of Planning, Plans Preparations and Coordination Division April 1977 - Dec. 1980

- Ministry of Oil, Iraq: Head Importation and Marketing Section May 1975 - March 1977

Teaching Posts:

Geneva University, Webster University (Geneva), and both Mustansiriyah and Baghdad Universities.

Languages:

Arabic, English, French

Areas of Specialization Include:

Econometric model-building; external debt management; debt sustainability analysis, financial flows from OPEC countries; petroleum and energy economics, and trade and financial globalization.



Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs Josette Sheeran Shiner met with 'Ali 'Allawi (right), Iraqi Minister of Finance, and Sinan Al Shibibi (left), Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq last April to discuss Iraq's macroeconomic situation and prospects for economic reform. (State Department Photo).

Learn more about the Central Bank of Iraq:

<http://www.cbiraq.org/>

Related Article Next Issue: The Trade Bank of Iraq

Teaching Hospital Aids Infant Survival

Story & Photo by Spc. L.B. Edgar
7th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

BAGHDAD — The cries of a newborn never sounded so sweet, though a tough journey still lies ahead of the five-week-old infant. The fact the child still breathes is living proof of progress. The Baghdad Teaching Hospital, also known as the Medical City Teaching Hospital is responsible for the birth of this tiny miracle.

Born prematurely at 26 weeks, the tiny infant is still clinging to life approximately five weeks later, said Lt. Col. Neil Ahle, the senior veterinary medical officer for 1st Cavalry Division, who works on civil affairs projects for the division.



A prematurely-born Iraqi infant is held by a nurse at Baghdad Teaching Hospital.

"I think to allow that infant to survive in this environment is a real tribute to the Iraqi medical system," said Ahle.

"They have people in there who truly care about these infants and are doing the job they need to do. They kept this baby alive and I think they were celebrating that a little bit while we were there. That was heartening. It was good to see."

Ahle, a member of a joint civil affairs team, said their mission was to assess the needs of this functioning, yet challenged hospital, as well as two other hospitals and Baghdad's city morgue. Their findings will pinpoint what is needed to bring the facilities up to standard. Ahle said his team was on the lookout for equipment and structures, which had fallen into an extensive state of disrepair.

Aside from equipment, sanitation is a constant challenge for the hospital. Disposal of waste is also a leading challenge in Baghdad. "The accumulation of trash leads to unhealthy living conditions and increases the possibility of an epidemic," said Lt. Col. Chrissy Sanford, public health team chief, 414th Civil Affairs Battalion, 354th Civil Affairs Brigade. "It's amazing what washing your hands can do to eradicate sickness and disease," Sanford said.

"We're making a lot of progress," Ahle said. "Do we have a long way to go yet? Absolutely!"

However, hope is alive at the Baghdad Teaching Hospital, along with a five-week-old premature Iraqi infant.

Baker-Hamilton Commission Briefs President



President George W. Bush is joined by Stephen Hadley, National Security Advisor, Vice President Dick Cheney and Chief of Staff Josh Bolten, Nov. 13, 2006, during a meeting with the Baker-Hamilton Commission at the White House. (Photo by Eric Draper)

[Editor's Note: The Baker – Hamilton Commission is a ten-person panel appointed by Congress that is charged with delivering an independent assessment of the current and prospective situation in Iraq, its impact on the surrounding region, and consequences for U.S. interests. It is led by co-chairs James Baker, a former Secretary of State and Lee Hamilton, a former U.S. Representative and the vice chair of the 9/11 Commission. For more information: <http://www.usip.org/isg/about.html>]

Treatment Plant Provides Clean Water to 4,000

The mayor of Hibhib, Ali Husan Ali, prepares to flip the switch on the control panel to start pumping fresh water from the water treatment and distribution installation to the township of Hibhib.

The facility was a joint effort between the Iraqi government and coalition forces and will provide clean water to 4,000 Iraqis. The \$130,000 project was paid by funds from the Commanders Emergency Response Program, which allows commanders to identify needs of the local people and provide assistance as quickly as possible. (Photo by Pfc. Paul J. Harris)



Story Continued... Rebuilding Tops 4,000 Projects

Mr. Popp said it is first important to understand what the rebuilding team inherited. U.S. intelligence knew little about the actual state of Iraq's energy infrastructure and social service network. When the Army Corps of Engineers got on the ground, there was shock:

- The three regional sewage treatments plants in greater Baghdad did not work; raw waste poured into the Tigris River and downstream through villages. Sadr City, the impoverished Shi'ite slum repressed by the ruling Sunni Ba'ath Party, lacked any sewage system. "Some slam the Americans because there is sewage in Sadr City," said an incredulous Mr. Popp. "Please."

- Few towns had a central supply of clean water.

- The electrical grid suffered under 1950s technology and disrepair. Saddam Hussein starved the rest of the country of power to give the capital of 6 million about 20 hours a day.

- The country lacked any primary health care facilities; hospitals and schools were run down and lacked supplies. New hospitals had not been built in 20 years. More than half the public health centers remained closed. Of 13,000 schools, more than 10,000 needed significant renovations.

The Pentagon in 2003 summoned American firms to get reconstruction started in the absence of Iraqi ministries that could supervise and a private sector that was in shambles under Saddam's totalitarian rule. "The ministries were jammed with people who did nothing," Mr. Popp said. "They sat around and smoked and drank tea and held 'worry beads.' It was an economy based on incompetence and corruption."

Today, the Pentagon is handing out a score sheet:

- Six new primary care facilities, with 66 more under construction; 11 hospitals renovated; more than 800 schools fixed up; more than 300 police stations and facilities and 248 border control forts.

- Added 407,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment; a new sewage-treatment system for Basra; work on Baghdad's three plants continues; oil production exceeds the 2002 level of 2 million barrels a day by 500,000.

- The Ministry of Electricity now sends power to Baghdad for four to eight hours a day, and 10 to 12 for the rest of the country. Iraqis are now free to buy consumer items such as generators, which provide some homes with power around-the-clock.

Mr. Popp said all this was accomplished despite a concerted effort by terrorists to bomb construction sites and kill workers. Thursday's kidnapping of private contractors south of Baghdad illustrates the problem. The State Department was forced to increase spending on

security, up to \$5 billion of the \$20 billion, or risk losing more projects to saboteurs.

The Army Corps has ferried reporters to what it considers successful sites in an effort to get a few positive stories on reconstruction. But rarely do any materialize, Mr. Popp said. "What has hurt the public perception of reconstruction is incomplete leaks to the media that there is a problem with a particular project," he said. "What is sexy to reporters is a police station that has urine in the ceiling. That's what the press prefers to talk about rather than the great successes we have made."

"Saddam Hussein starved the rest of the country of power to give the capital of 6 million about 20 hours a day."

The "urine" reference was contained in the latest bad news story about reconstruction in Iraq. Mr. Bowen reported in September he was reviewing all projects done by the California-based Parsons Corp. in the aftermath of finding serious plumbing problems at the \$75 million Baghdad Police College. Mr. Bowen has criticized Parsons, which uses local Iraqi contractors, on other projects, including primary health care buildings. The company has cited the violent environment as part of the problem. A Pentagon spokesman said the company made all repairs by an Oct. 6 target at no government cost.

There are two key money amounts devoted to reconstruction: One is \$37 billion in cash the U.N. turned over to Iraq in 2003. The second is \$36 billion appropriated by Congress, \$20 billion of which was the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund. The remaining \$16 billion is evenly divided for building the Iraqi security forces and for various military projects, some controlled by U.S. commanders. In late September, Iraq rebuilders received some praise from Mr. Bowen. He made one of his periodic appearances before the House Government Reform Committee, where Chairman Thomas M. Davis III, Virginia Republican, said there was some good news out of the war-wrecked country.

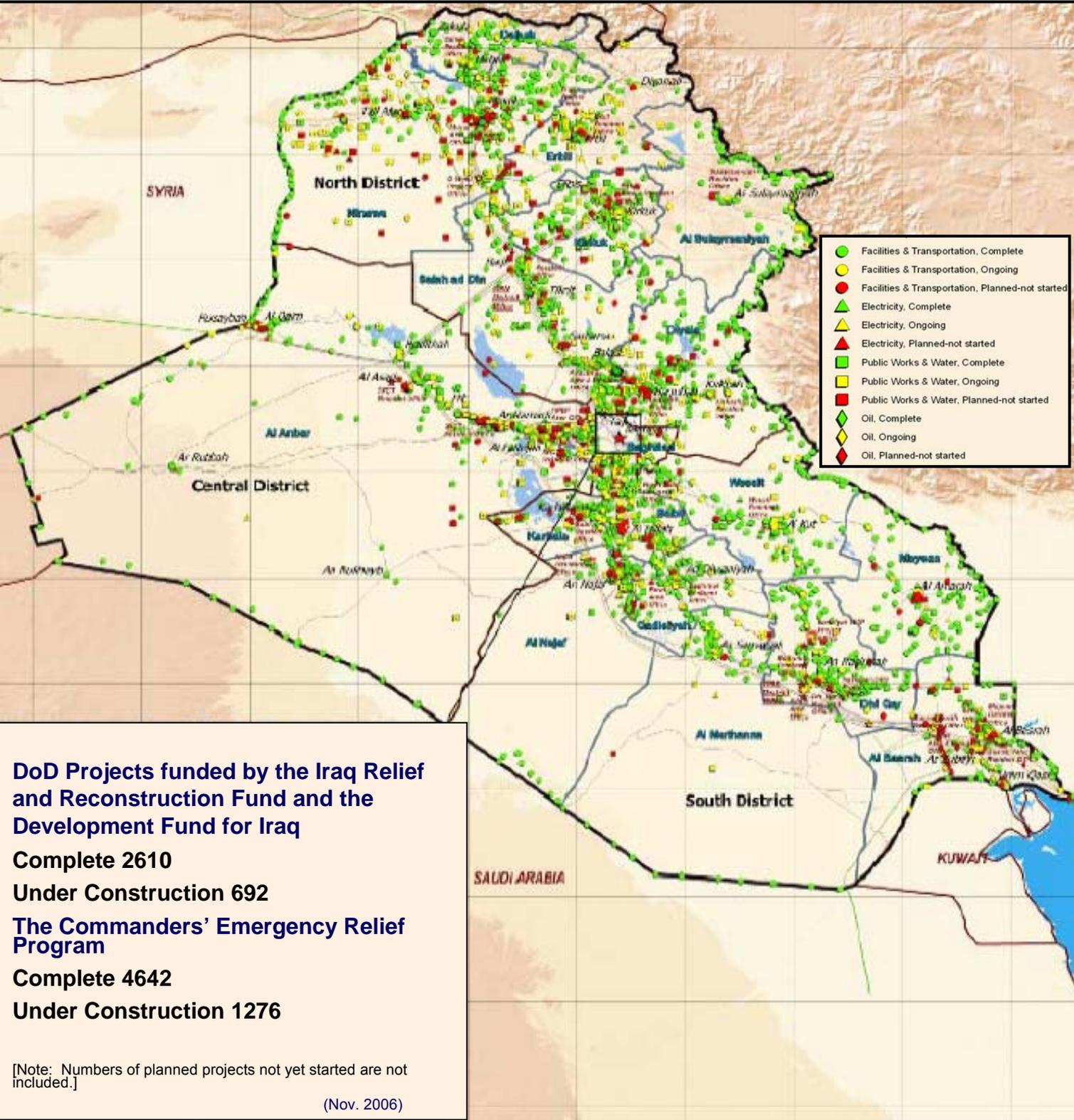
"You said accurately in your opening statement that not everything is wrong in Iraq, and that's true," Mr. Bowen responded. "A fair reading of our full report demonstrably underscores that fact. Indeed, 70 percent of the projects we've visited and 80 percent of the money allocated to them indicate that those projects, from a construction perspective, have met what the contract anticipated."

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Iraq Reconstruction Update

Snapshot: Iraq Reconstruction Project Map (Nov. 2006)

Source: Gulf Region Division



DoD Projects funded by the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund and the Development Fund for Iraq

Complete 2610

Under Construction 692

The Commanders' Emergency Relief Program

Complete 4642

Under Construction 1276

[Note: Numbers of planned projects not yet started are not included.]

(Nov. 2006)

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. Michael J. Walsh, USA*



Joint Contracting Command – Iraq/Afghanistan <http://www.rebuilding-iraq.net>

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, USAF*



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*



U.S. Department of State <http://www.state.gov>

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For further Iraq reconstruction, transition, 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>

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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