



Reporting progress and good news

تطور الحدث والاخبار الجيدة تقارير عن

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This Week's Cover Shot – "Standing Tall"

BALAD, Iraq -- A wastewater treatment facility being constructed in Balad near Baghdad. Construction is nearly 25 percent complete. The completed water treatment plant will supply 22,000 cubic meters of water per day, enough to provide water to 55,000 Iraqis. (Photo: Joint Combat Camera Center)

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Downloads



Reconstruction Video Series

See the first in a series of reconstruction programs produced by the Pentagon Channel. (NOTE: Contains three Iraq reconstruction stories.)

Capacity Development Pamphlet
Capacity Development is central to the Iraq reconstruction effort and provides the first step in building a foundation for the transfer of control for completed facilities to Iraqi management.



Progress Dispatches

- Guard Towers Protect Iraqi Soldiers

Work is complete on a Security and Justice project that will enhance force protection measures for Iraqi soldiers living in the Logbase Seitz, Baghdad Governorate. Work included construction of 10 guard towers around the edge of the base. The Iraqi contractor who managed the \$89K project employed an average of 12 Iraqi workers daily on the project. Of the 249 Security and Justice projects programmed for the Baghdad Governorate, 123 (49%) are complete.

- Sewer Project is Cleaning Baghdad Streets

Construction started on a \$939K sewer network project in Baghdad Governorate and should be completed in late December 2005. The project includes installation of 8km of pipe to remove sewage from the streets of 9 Nissan. The Iraqi crew of 30 is excavating a trench, dewatering, installing a 400mm sewer pipe, and filling and compacting sub-base over and under the pipe. The completed sewer network will benefit 10,000 residents.

- Projects Provide Security for Oil Fields

Two projects that will provide 24-hour surveillance around two major oil fields have broken ground. The projects, located in the Kirkuk and Sal ad Din Provinces, are funded under the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP) and include security fencing and guard towers. Both projects employ 20 Iraqis daily. Each oil field currently produces an average of 75,000 barrels per day of crude oil, although they will both produce more once they reach maximum production.

- Work Completed

The \$1.4M Local Distribution Electricity Network Project in Karkh District, Baghdad Governorate, has been completed. The project rehabilitated the 11Kv/416V distribution system by replacing the low-voltage cable system under and above ground. The new system provides upgraded and more reliable electricity via 65,000 meters of installed electrical cable, 45 new power poles, and 21 new transformers. The 750 new streetlights will enhance neighborhood security. The 5-month project employed an average of 45 Iraqi workers, and will benefit up to 1,500 homes in Karkh.





Nearly 2,600 Iraqis Employed by Electricity Sector Subcontractor

Story & Photo By Jenna Bisenius
Iraq Project and Contracting Office

BAGHDAD, Iraq- For the week ending Oct. 26, nearly 2,600 Iraqis were employed by the Project and Contracting Office's (PCO) Electricity Sector through subcontractor Washington International, Inc. to work on electrical projects in central and northern Iraq.

"Employing local workers produces important near-term and long-term improvements," said U.S. Army Col. David Bender, Program Manager for the PCO's Electricity Sector. "Not only does it create jobs for people who need them, but it also keeps those dollars in the local community, helping to provide economic security and stabilization."

Of the Iraqis employed through Washington International, 1,405 worked on electrical distribution projects such as low-voltage substations, overhead power lines, underground power lines, and towers; 633 worked on electrical transmission projects such as high-voltage substations, overhead power lines, and towers; and 523 worked on Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), a computerized control system for Iraq's electrical network.



New overhead power cables are strung between electrical poles by Iraqi laborers in the Erbil governorate.

"Perhaps as important as the fact that so many workers were employed is the capacity building that took place," said Bender. "Building capacity is critical for a stable Iraq. By this, I mean that this is more than just a job for these workers; they are receiving occupational training, safety instruction and professional mastery of new skills that will allow them to seek a higher quality of life. Basically, we're helping Iraqis help themselves."

The Electricity Sector is one of four PCO sectors managing reconstruction projects throughout Iraq. The other sectors are Oil, Public Works and Water, and Facilities and Transportation. To date, the Electricity Sector has completed more than 80 projects totaling an estimated \$660 million.

Healthcare Construction Update:

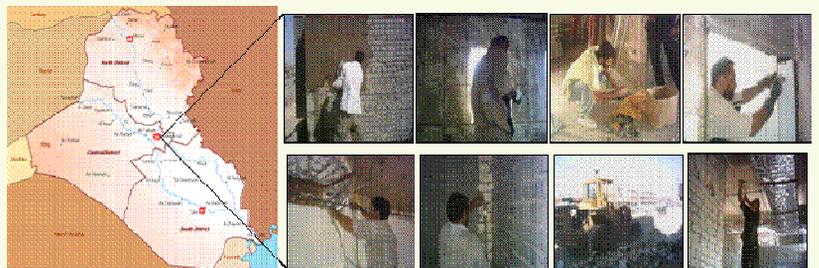
Sadr City Primary Healthcare Center to be Completed Soon

Construction is nearly 75% complete on the \$643,000 primary healthcare center project in Sadr City, Baghdad Governorate. Construction started Nov. 2004 and is expected to be complete this year. Iraqi work crews are installing electrical conduits, tiling bathroom walls, placing stucco on exterior walls, plumbing and covering air ducts with insulation material. The facility is a two story 1,155 square meter facility which will provide medical and dental examination and treatment. It will also have the capability for medical and dental x-rays, vaccinations, testing lab, pharmacy and public education and see an average of 150 patients daily.

When complete, the healthcare center will help relieve the overburdened outpatient care currently being provided by existing hospitals.

At present, there are 30 primary healthcare center projects programmed for the Baghdad Governorate and 142 throughout Iraq.

(See related healthcare construction story on page 6.)



Iraqi construction crews are working hard to complete the Sadr City project.



Iraq Reconstruction Weekly Update



Projects at a Glance (As of: November 4, 2005)

Compiled by Katie Wall, PCO

- \$6.506 billion has been disbursed, representing nearly 50% of total funds
- 2,844 projects starts (out of 3,200 planned projects). This number includes 438 projects funded under the Accelerated Iraqi Reconstruction Program (AIRP)
- 1,948 projects are complete, including 384 that are funded under the AIRP

Reconstruction Sector	Project Type	# Under Construction*	# Completed*
Health & Education	Schools	34	759
	Primary Health Care Centers	142	0
	Hospital Projects	17	5
	Public Buildings	0	4
Public Works & Water	Potable Water Projects	98	96
	Sewer Projects	2	0
Security & Justice	Fire Stations	33	56
	Border Posts	104	120
	Military Base Projects	47	39
	Police Facilities	139	235
Transportation & Communication	Railroad Stations	26	70
	Village Roads	31	9
	Ports Projects	3	2
	Postal Facilities	1	23
	Airport Projects (FAA certified ready)	7	4
	Expressways	1	0
Electricity	Distribution Projects (Substations)	88	68
	Transmission Projects	7	9
	Power Generation Projects	2	14
Oil	Dedicated Power Plants	1	3
	Water Injection Pump Stations	1	7

* Note: Does not include projects funded by the Development Fund for Iraq.

Source: Multiple PCO Management Reports





Sector Overview: Current Status – End State

Compiled By: John Daley, PCO



Sector	Current Status	End State
Electricity	1,176 MW	1,556 MW added (enough for 1.4 M homes)
Oil	2.2 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) produced 1.7 MBPD exports	3.0 MBPD produced 2.4 MBPD exports
Water & Sewer*	Added 131,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity 31,000 hectares of additional irrigated land	Additional 930,000 cubic meters per day of water treatment capacity 251,000 hectares of additional irrigated land
Health	142 primary healthcare centers under construction	Population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis served by completed primary healthcare centers
Education	759 schools providing classrooms for 300,000 students	800 schools providing classrooms for 320,000 students
Security & Justice	120 border forts completed	247 border forts will secure 2,400 KM of border
Transportation	127 Kilometers (KM) of 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: Water metrics include data from small water project programs.

As of: November 4, 2005 Source: Multiple PCO Management Reports





Over 4,000 Iraqi Homes Benefit from Water and Sewer System

By Polli Keller

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region North

MOSUL, Iraq - The Baqubah Directorate General of Water, the Ministry of Interior, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) worked diligently to complete a water and sewer system that will benefit 4,280 Iraqi homes.

The project included designing and building a water supply and sewer distribution system in Baqubah, the provincial seat of Diyala. Construction on the new facility began in May 2005. Since that time, the project employed an average of 250 local Iraqi construction workers including pipe fitters, plumbers, electricians, masons, carpenters, plasterers, truck drivers, and backhoe operators.



Baqubah supply pipe excavation. (USACE Photo)

“The contractors corrected deficiencies early and worked effectively to complete this facility a month ahead of schedule,” said USACE construction representative for the project, Joaquin Duenas.

The old water system provided potable water to a limited portion of the city and needed significant upgrades to improve service and provide a safe water supply to the community. The system did not keep abreast of growth and was installed when workers used construction materials such as asbestos cement pipe.

Only small portions of Baqubah had a wastewater collection network; a large portion of the city used the storm water system that emptied wastewater directly into the Diyala River.

The new system consists of state-of-the-art and locally available materials, as well as serves a larger section of the community than the network it replaced. Additionally, it eliminates the need to connect to the storm water system and stops the discharge of pollution and health hazards into the river.

New Police Station Provides Added Security

By Suzanne M. Fournier

BASE CAMP ADDER, Iraq – Iraqi police officers now have a new, self-contained, and modern police station in Saniyah, Diwaniyah District, Qadisiyah Province.

The construction project was finished October 31 and features sleeping quarters, bathrooms, and showers for approximately 30 officers. The station also has a jail, security wall, lighting, and perimeter berm.

The facility will assist security police on the outskirts of Diwaniyah City as they protect the residents in the surrounding communities.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided oversight for the new facility that was funded by the Iraqi Relief and Reconstruction Fund.



The Saniyah facility is home to 30 police officers. (Photo: USACE)



Reconstruction Series: A Comparative History of U.S. Reconstruction Efforts

By Sherman Fleek
PCO Command Historian

[Editor's Note: The U.S. reconstruction effort in Iraq is the most recent of many such experiences in our past. As a matter of historical background and reference, this article is the third in a continuing series which highlights past reconstruction missions.]

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.



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

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.

Important Points:

- 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 11 percent
- By 1953 European trade volume increased 40 percent

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. The two exceptions were Spain, which as a dictatorship under Franco was not invited to participate, and also West Germany, which was under Allied occupation and did not become a full member until 1949, after a significant measure of self-government had been restored.

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.



Renovations Enhance Nasiriyah Police Intelligence Station

Story Suzanne M. Fournier
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region South

ALI BASE, Iraq - Local workers completed renovations to the Nasiriyah police intelligence station in late October. The station houses anti-drug and anti-terrorism units and employs police from throughout Nasiriyah.

Police station renovations not only enhance security and professional facilities for law enforcement staff, but also provide a higher level of professional police protection for local citizens.



The completed station.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided oversight for the station renovations that included increasing the height of the perimeter wall, adding security lighting, stringing concertina wire and installing a gate for personnel entering the complex. Additional improvements included paved parking, adding new roof tiles, a potable water tank, terrazzo floor tiles, plastering and painting all walls, replacing all wiring, adding a new 30KV generator, and a complete new sanitation system.

The construction project employed an average of 35 Iraqi workers each day.

Healthcare Construction: Project Brings Family Healthcare to Iraqi Neighborhoods

Story & Photo By Tom Clarkson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region Division

BAGHDAD, Iraq – “All too regularly children are dying from dysentery, right here in metropolitan Baghdad,” said Al Everett, a Quality Assurance Technician, assigned to the 10th Mountain Division’s Brigade Engineering Support Team (BEST.) “But modern public health centers (PHC), like this one can make a big difference toward substantially improving the overall health of the Iraqi population.”

Rob Helmerick, a resident engineer who also works out of the BEST office located of Camp Liberty, Iraq, said this work is a part of the broader U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gulf Region Central (GRC) and Project and Contracting Office (PCO) reconstruction mission. Along with Everett and other engineering professionals, he recently conducted a final check of the nearly complete, 1,155-square-meter, family health care structure, located in Iraq’s capital.



Entrance and front of the new Public Health Center. (GRD Photo)

“This general practice/mild trauma service/dental facility is an excellent example of well coordinated, multiple entity cooperation between members of the Coalition and the new Iraqi government, said Dan Ognanovich, the PCO PHC Project Manager. He added, “A diversity of organizations has been involved in the budget management, engineering, contract supervision and construction of the PHC, including the PCO, GRC, the 3rd Infantry Division (3ID), the 1-10th Mountain Division, and the Iraqi Ministry of Health.”

The Al Hurriyah PHC will be the first of 120 built throughout Iraq from the same architectural plan. The PHC program was conceived to provide a network of facilities from which medical personnel can provide quality medical and dental care to large segments of the population that may not have access to medical care.

Lieutenant Cdr. Rod Tribble, Resident Office, Officer-in-Charge explained, “Today’s inspection is an important milestone for our PHC reconstruction program in Baghdad. While this visit comes near the end of principal construction of this facility, it marks an important, initial step for community healthcare.”





A Reconstruction Partnership



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

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



Iraq Project & Contracting Office

<http://www.rebuilding-iraq.net>

Director- Baghdad: *Mr. Hugh Exton*

Director-Washington: *Mr. James M. Crum*



US Army Corps of Engineers - Gulf Region Division

<http://www.grd.usace.army.mil/index.html>

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



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. John Urias*



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.

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For further U. S. Government reconstruction 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>

