



# Iraq Reconstruction Update

## A Weekly Construction & Sustainment Report

05.05.06



### In the News

## Pentagon CHANNEL

### Broadcast Report: Reconstruction in Iraq

Reporter Gail McCabe presents the latest on Iraq reconstruction projects.

View the Video:

[http://pentagonchannel.feedroom.com/index.jsp?fr\\_story=7b6744fe7d5a026adbd286dd96460811b7bf0cc9](http://pentagonchannel.feedroom.com/index.jsp?fr_story=7b6744fe7d5a026adbd286dd96460811b7bf0cc9)

### "Raising Iraq"

By Tom Philpott

Article from the May 2006 issue of *Military Officer* magazine which focuses on the challenges faced by project managers in the reconstruction and rebuilding of Iraq.

Read the Story:

[http://www.moaa.org/Magazine/currentedition/f\\_iraq.asp](http://www.moaa.org/Magazine/currentedition/f_iraq.asp)



## GovExecTV

### GOVEXEC TV LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST SERIES

"Between the State Department's new mandate to lead the federal response in carrying out post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction programs and the Pentagon's new policy elevating stability operations to a level commensurate with combat operations, the U.S. government is sending a clear signal that developing the capacity of emerging or weak democracies is a high priority." (Text taken from GovExec website)

View the Video:

<http://www.govexec.com/govexec/tv/channels/?channel=2>

### Inside this Issue

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### Project Dispatches



#### Kirkuk Perimeter Security Project Complete

Construction is complete on the security lighting and guard house project at the New Process Oil Plant in Kirkuk, Al Tamim Province. The \$467,000 project required the installation of new poles, security lights and guard towers around the perimeter of the New Process Oil Plant.



#### Zurbatiyah Entry Point Enhances Border Control



The Zurbatiyah point of entry project east of Badrah, Wassit Province has been completed. The \$1.5 million project required the construction of civil, electrical and mechanical systems to enable Iraqi security forces to effectively search vehicle traffic/cargo entering the country on the border with Iran. The completed point of entry

enhances the Iraqi government's ability to control its borders, combat smuggling and effectively monitor goods transitioning the area. The facility also hopes to create an economic stimulus in the area with the possibility of truck/bus rest stops and restaurants being built.

#### Ninewa Province Has Additional Water Treatment

Three recently completed water treatment plants in Ninewa Province were recently completed will significantly increase the volume of potable water piped to the 1.7 million residents of Mosul.

#### Bardaka Electrical Substation Brings Additional Power to 5,000

Construction is complete on the Bardaka Electrical Substation in Al Sulaymaniyah, Al Sulaymaniyah Province. The \$3.4 million project was completed on April 27<sup>th</sup>. The project required the design and construction of a substation which included a switchgear building with all the electrical switching equipment, kitchen, offices, bathrooms, guardhouse and perimeter fence. The substation has the potential to provide electrical power to more than 5,000 homes in the area.



**A "ring of steel" around Iraqi oil terminals. Read the story on page 3.**



Published by ASA(ALT)





## Cleaning Canals for Better Farming

Story and photo by Capt. Edward Keel  
1st BCT, 10th Mtn. Div.

BAGHDAD – Soldiers from 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 6th Field Artillery Regiment, 10th Mountain Division, began a mission with Iraqi citizens to clean a canal in Abu Ghraib to help the local farmland.

As a result of their efforts, residents in the unit's area of operations in southern Abu Ghraib will now have better access to water in order to irrigate their fields. When the Soldiers first began conducting patrols in the Abu Ghraib area, they began talking to the local residents and leaders about projects that would help to improve their quality of life. "The overwhelming response was that something had to be done about the canals," said 1st Lt. Tristan Manning, a medical team member with 3-6 FA.

The canals criss cross the area and provide water for the fields where local residents grow many different crops, from grapes to cucumbers.



*Soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division's 3rd Battalion, 6th Field Artillery Regiment, recently began a mission with Iraqi citizens intended to clean a canal in Abu Ghraib to help the local farmland.*

The canals were filled with dirt and sand and were overgrown with dense grass that choked off nearly the entire water supply.

The canals in the southern part of the region were worse than those in the north.

The battalion's leadership sat down with local tribal leaders as well as members of the local Nahia, which is the neighborhood council, and developed a plan to hire 20 local residents as workers.

**Story Continued on page 3**

## Ceremony in Fallujah for New Police Station



*Fallujah's district police chief, Gen. Salah Khalil Hamad, salutes his men during the pass and review segment of the grand opening ceremony for the city's new police station. One year ago, there were more than 3,000 U. S. Marines in the city, now there are only 300. (Photo by LCpl. Ramona Penala)*

## A Reason to Smile

By U.S. Army Spc. Anna-Marie Hizer  
133rd Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

BAGHDAD — A smile can light up one's face and now, after a joint Iraqi Army and U.S. Army dental clinic, more than 200 Iraqis have a reason to smile. Iraqi Army troops, along with U.S. Special Forces medics, and 101st Airborne Division soldiers, recently traveled to a school in Amu Shabi, Iraq, to provide a dental assessment and care clinic for local citizens. "[We are] concentrating on dental support," said a Special Forces medic, who asked that his name be withheld. "It allows us to give something back to the community." The group spent five hours evaluating and treating patients of all ages.

They performed extractions and temporary fillings and gave tips on proper oral hygiene -- tips that, according to the medics, are vital to helping the people maintain their teeth. "It's a lack of knowledge," the Special Forces medic said. "We're giving them classes on proper dental hygiene."

## Clinic Opens for Iraqi Soldiers at Taji



*The second state-of-the-art medical clinic for Camp Taji, located just north of Baghdad, opened last month. The \$2.25 million clinic has three emergency room bays, five exam rooms and a three-chair dental clinic. The medical clinics are now capable of taking care of the more than 12,000 Iraqi soldiers stationed at the camp. The camp is home to the 9th Iraqi Army Division, with its three brigades, a basic training school for new recruits and an engineering school. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Brent Hunt)*





## Cleaning Canals for Better Farming... continued from page 2

They provided them with tools and work clothing and oversaw the canal dredging project, which opened up the constricted canals to benefit the local farmers.

Using local vendors, the Nahia purchased tools and work gloves, which employees will be able to keep at the end of the project.

To date, the workers have cleaned more than two kilometers of the canals by hand and have recently started on another two kilometers.

This project has paved the way for future projects that will be developed and executed by Iraqis with financial assistance from U.S. forces.

"This project was not simply about cleaning canals for the residents of this area," said Capt. Edward Keel, a company commander. "By working with the Nahia Council and hiring local workers, we have laid the corner stone for further projects that will be developed, financed and executed by the Iraqis."

## Sadr City Improvements



The Al Tahreer Company of Baghdad has the \$941,350 contract to repave 5,300 meters of roadway on Shaeed, Dakheel, and Abu Thar Streets in Sadr City. This project started Oct. 30, 2005 and is scheduled for completion this month. Formerly known as Saddam City, Sadr City has always been a low-income section. Neglected under the former regime and occasionally punished for challenging Saddam Hussein's rule, the city is among the most impoverished and neglected in the country.

The Gulf Region Division and the Project and Contracting Office (GRD/PCO) have played an important role in the reconstruction efforts in Sadr City, covering all sectors, electricity, water, sewage, schools, surfacing roads with asphalt and clinics. (GRD Photo)

## 'Ring of Steel' Encircles Iraqi Oil Platforms

Story & Photos by Jim Garamone  
American Forces Press Service

ABOARD THE USS LAKE CHAMPLAIN – There's a "ring of steel" around one of the most important economic targets in the world. That's the way Royal Navy Cmdr. Steve Dainton, the captain of HMS St. Albans, described the coalition maritime protection around Iraqi oil terminals in the Northern Arabian Gulf.

The terminals generate some \$18,000 a second for Iraq as they pump crude oil into four supertankers gathered around the Al Basra Oil Terminal and two smaller tankers around the Khawr al Amaya Oil Terminal. The terminals operate around the clock. A line of tankers vanishes over the horizon further south as they wait their turn at the pump. The two platforms are known as ABOT and KAOT.



Fishermen work aboard a dhow trying to cut across the exclusion zone around Iraqi oil terminals in the Northern Arabian Gulf. A U.S. Coast Guard cutter chased them out.

Coalition maritime forces guard the platforms from attack.

On KAOT there is a memorial to three Americans killed in the attack two years ago. On April 24, 2004, an American boat stopped a dhow attempting to penetrate the exclusion zone around the platforms. The dhow exploded as the crew boarded it, killing two U.S. sailors and a Coast Guardsman. Other dhows, similarly booby-trapped, attempted to break the ring of steel, but coalition forces dealt with them. Through it all, the platforms kept pumping.

A loss of the platforms could be catastrophic not only to Iraq - which generates more than 80 percent of its revenue through the oil terminals - but also to the world. "Bottom line, this oil is their future," said Navy Capt. Christopher Noble, commander of Coalition Task Group 58.1- the group primarily charged with defending the platforms. "Without the hard currency, without the economic anchor, it's going to be very difficult for Iraq. We take (the responsibility) very seriously."

Story continued on page 4





## "Ring of Steel"...continued from page 3



Royal Australian Navy Cmdr. Mal Wise, captain of the HMAS Ballarat, speaks with an officer during an incursion of the exclusion zone by a dhow. The exclusion zone protects the Iraqi oil terminals (background) in the Persian Gulf

Iraqi patrol boats and Marines have joined the coalition protecting the oil platforms, and are now an integral part of the platform defenses. Iraqi marines man defenses on the platforms and Iraqi patrol boats sail alongside coalition ships.

"They have just been aces," said Marine Brig. Gen. Carl B. Jensen, the commander of Coalition Task Force 58. "They are highly motivated, they take enormous pride in what they are doing and the fact that they are defending their home turf. These are their waters, these are their oil platforms, and they understand fully the priceless value that these oil platforms represent to their nation." The Coalition forces continue to work with the Iraqi service members to train them up both at sea and at the home base in Umm Qasr. A U.S. Navy transition team does the training in Umm Qasr, and the task force commander certifies the forces.

"I expected much more difficulty with language and cultural barriers, but they haven't materialized," Noble said. "There have been some, but we are able to work through those." All countries recognize the importance of the oil platforms and the Coalition constantly includes ships from the United States, Great Britain and Australia. Ships from other countries shuttle in and out of the command.

"The world realizes the importance of the team here and how necessary it is to stability and to set the conditions for economic development," said Royal Australian Navy Cmdr. Mal Wise, the captain of the HMAS Ballarat. The coalition has a "defense in depth" for the platforms, Jensen said. Iraqi marines and U.S. sailors from Mobile Security Detachment 71 from Guam man defenses on the platforms themselves. Coalition ships and helicopters provide the muscle for the ring of steel.

"This is not unlike protecting a nuclear power station in the states," Jensen said. "They are guarded and guarded very well because the prospect of them being destroyed is too horrible to imagine. It's the same here." And the ring of steel maintains its edge and mission. "Every morning we get up, we see the oil platforms are still there, and we know we've achieved our mission for another 24 hours," Dainton said. "We have to maintain our focus."

## Tal Apta Primary School Receives Supplies



Young Iraqi students smile as they will soon take their bags of school supplies back to the classroom. The supplies were donated by Soldiers from units under the 71st Corps Support Battalion and 101st Brigade Troops Battalion. The Soldiers also delivered medical supplies to a local clinic. (Photos by Sgt. Rachel A. Brune)

## Digging Their Job



Soldiers with the 84th Engineer Battalion's Rapid Pothole Repair Team saw through the asphalt around a pot hole on a road in northern Iraq. Their work eliminates holes for possible improvised explosive devices. (Photo by Sgt. Mitch Armbruster)





## Reconstruction Series: *A Comparative History of US Reconstruction Efforts*

By Sherman Fleek  
PCO Command Historian

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 reflect 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 and Bosnia was really humanitarian in nature and less reconstruction.



### South Korea

On June 25, 1950 communist North Korea attacked across the 38° parallel and invaded South Korea. The war advanced up and down the Korean Peninsula during the next year. Then a limited war of stalemate commenced and failed negotiations continued until the warring powers agreed to an armistice in July 1953. Yet during this three-year war, Korea saw armies advance and fight across the same area several times. Destruction was on a massive scale and the opportunity to begin reconstruction and rebuilding programs suffered because of the instability of the middle third of the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean War was the first large international conflict where the United Nations assumed direction and control of the armed forces and also attempted to conduct reconstruction efforts.

In October 1950, as United Nations forces defeated the North Korean army and pushed northward to unite the entire country, the UN established the United Nations Commission for Korean Unification and Rehabilitation. By this time it appeared that the UN forces would be imminently victorious resulting in Korean unification. However, in November 1950, UN forces were overwhelmed as the Communist Chinese intervened to support North Korea. As the defeated UN forces retreated back below the 38° parallel, the UN established the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, to assist with the reconstruction of only South Korea, the Republic of Korea or ROK.

#### What You Should Know:

- Reconstruction efforts were managed and led by the United Nations, the first time in history.
- Though the UN was the umbrella organization, the US provided and conducted nearly all the reconstruction efforts and programs with minimal assistance from other nations.
- Approximately a third of South Korean homes were destroyed. Schools, buildings, roads and much of the infrastructure was severely damaged.
- One million Koreans died in the war.
- The US, as part of the Allied forces, established a military government until 1948 when the Republic of Korea was formed.
- The US Army was the lead agency involved with US reconstruction programs.
- South Korea developed a remarkable economic recovery and reconstruction program.
- Some \$2 billion in cash and \$1.2 billion in aid packages, equipment, training, were needed through 1959 to restore Korea to prewar levels.



*A soldier works on a pipe which will carry water to a Korean village. (National Archives Photo)*



*A shattered Korean village. (U.S. Army Photo)*



*Army engineers use TNT to clear debris from a ship crossing lane beneath a damaged bridge. (National Archives Photo)*

**Next Week:**  
**Kuwait**





## Reconstruction Project Snapshots

# Rebuilding Iraq

Projects that are shaping a nation

### Shekhan

Residents of Shekhan will have clean, consumable water with the installation of three wells.



### Sulaimaniyah

More than 5,000 homes and business in Sulaimaniyah have increased electricity with the installation of a substation.



### Taji

The completed school renovation in Taji will provide a better learning environment and a brighter future for local students.

### al Anbar

The completion of seven border posts in al Anbar Province will increase the security along the border with Jordan and Syria, and allow for the proper training and logistical support of the border police.

### Rutbah

A new hospital in Rutbah will provide general care to about 17,000 residents.



### Baghdad

About 200,000 residents of the Abu Ghraib neighborhood of Baghdad now have electricity with the installation of more than a mile of feeder line from a substation.

# Iraq Reconstruction Update



## Projects at a Glance (As of: April 28, 2006)

Compiled by Katie Wall, PCO

- \$8.423 billion has been disbursed, representing nearly 63% of total funds
- 2,731 projects starts (out of 3,058 planned projects). This number includes 360 projects funded under the Development Fund Iraq (DFI)
- 2,190 projects are complete, including 330 that are funded under the DFI

Reconstruction Sector	Project Type	# Under Construction*	# Completed*
<b>Health &amp; Education</b>	Schools	14	831
	Primary Health Care Centers	138	15
	Hospital Projects	11	19
	Public Buildings	6	50
<b>Public Works &amp; Water</b>	Potable Water Projects	81	191
	Sewer Projects	7	33
<b>Security &amp; Justice</b>	Fire Stations	13	67
	Military Base Projects	12	55
	Police Facilities	29	303
<b>Transportation &amp; Communication</b>	Railroad Stations	6	79
	Village Roads	35	89
	Ports Projects	2	4
	Postal Facilities	1	23
	Airport Projects (FAA certified ready)	7	8
	Expressways	3	0
<b>Electricity</b>	Distribution Projects (including Substations)	86	137
	Transmission Projects	27	11
	Power Generation Projects	0	20
<b>Oil</b>	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 28, 2006



Sector	Current Status	End State
<b>Electricity</b>	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
<b>Oil</b>	2.5 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) production capacity  2.1 MBPD produced	3.0 MBPD crude oil capacity
<b>Water &amp; Sewer</b>	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
<b>Health</b>	15 primary healthcare centers completed out of 153 planned	Population of 5 to 6.5 million Iraqis served in completed primary healthcare centers
<b>Education</b>	831 schools providing classrooms for 325,000 students	847 schools providing classrooms for 330,000 students
<b>Security &amp; Justice</b>	303 police facilities completed  138 border forts completed	333 police facilities  148 border forts
<b>Transportation</b>	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. 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. 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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