

Selected Metrics

As the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) nears completion, the U.S. Government is better able to draw some preliminary conclusions about the impact that IRRF projects have had. This section provides an initial assessment of the impact of projects in several essential services sectors. Although these assessments draw on the widest possible inputs, in some cases (where noted), data is simply lacking.

Justice, Security and Law Enforcement:

- IRRF programs have supported improvements to courthouses, which are improving the ability of Iraqi judges to try cases more expeditiously, and in greater safety.
- IRRF projects are also rehabilitating existing and building new prisons, which are providing the Iraqi Government with facilities to accommodate those convicted by courts. The new prisons will also help improve the overall standard of Iraqi prisons.
- IRRF projects have also trained Iraqi corrections service staff in modern prison techniques.

Justice Metrics		
Rehabilitation and New Construction of Prison Facilities	Current State as of March 20	IRRF Planned End State
Prisons/Detention Facilities Rehabilitated	--Construction and Renovation of Zrka Rehabilitation Center in Dahuk is 17% complete.	--Complete renovation of Zrka Rehabilitation Center in Dahuk.
New Prison/Detention Facility Bed Capacity	--Khan Bani Sa'ad Correction Facility construction is 35% complete. --Nassiriya Maximum Security Correctional Facility construction is 30% complete.	Total 2,600 beds added: --800 beds at Khan Bani Sa'ad Correctional Facility --1,600 beds at Nassiriya Maximum Security Correctional Facility
Iraqi Corrections Advisors: Training	Number of Iraqis Trained as of March 20	
Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS)	39 Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) Staff	

Security and Law Enforcement Metrics¹		
Ministry of Defense Forces (Number Trained and Equipped)	Current State as of March 20	Objective
Iraqi Army	109,600	N/A
Air Force	600	N/A

Navy	800	N/A
Total	111,000	131,000
Ministry of Interior Forces (MOI) (Number Trained and Equipped)	Current State as of March 20	Objective
Iraqi Police Service and Highway Patrol	90,900	N/A
Other MOI Forces	39,800	N/A
Total	130,700	195,000

¹The IRRF is not the only source of funding for the training and equipping of Iraqi Security Forces (Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior). U.S. Department of Defense Iraq Security Forces Funds (ISFF) is another source of funding. In some cases there is no specific end state for Iraqi Security Forces, as the individual ministry has final determination on the end-strength of each force.

Electricity:

- To date, IRRF electricity projects have added, rehabilitated or maintained 2,710 MW of generation capacity, roughly 30% of Iraq's total. When IRRF generation projects are completed by the end of 2006, we expect to add and rehabilitate an additional 1,000 MW of electricity generation capacity.
- Despite insurgents attacks on critical transmission lines, seasonal electricity production by the Ministry of Electricity in the first quarter of 2006 was nearly 5% higher than the first quarter of 2005 and 2004, although seasonal peak generation declined by 2.6% due to increased maintenance.
- The full-year average peak generation in 2004 and 2005 was approximately equal to the estimated pre-war level of 2002, although average daily production was lower.
- Hours of power in Baghdad have suffered as the result of a) policy changes in the northern and southern governorates to retain electricity in their regions, and b) interdictions on critical transmission lines. However, nationwide hours of power are comparable to pre-war levels.

Iraqi Electricity Metrics				
	Pre-War, 2002	2004	2005	1Q 2006
Feasible generation capacity added, rehabilitated or maintained by USG projects (MW, cumulative)	--	1,400	2,300	2,710
Daily Electricity Production (MWh), Seasonal average (Q1 only)	N/A	85,557	85,097	89,270
Daily Electricity Production (MWh), Full-year average (Q1-Q4)	95,600	90,320	91,701	--
Daily Peak Generation of National Grid (MW), Seasonal average (Q1 only)	N/A	3,965	4,021	3,915

Daily Peak Generation of National Grid (MW), Full-year average (Q1-Q4)	4,300	4,276	4,301	--
Hours of Power for essential services, nationwide (est.)	N/A	20-24	20-24	20-24
Hours of Power, nationwide (estimated)	4-12	N/A	11.3	10.9
Hours of Power, Baghdad (estimated)	12-24	N/A	8.8	5.8

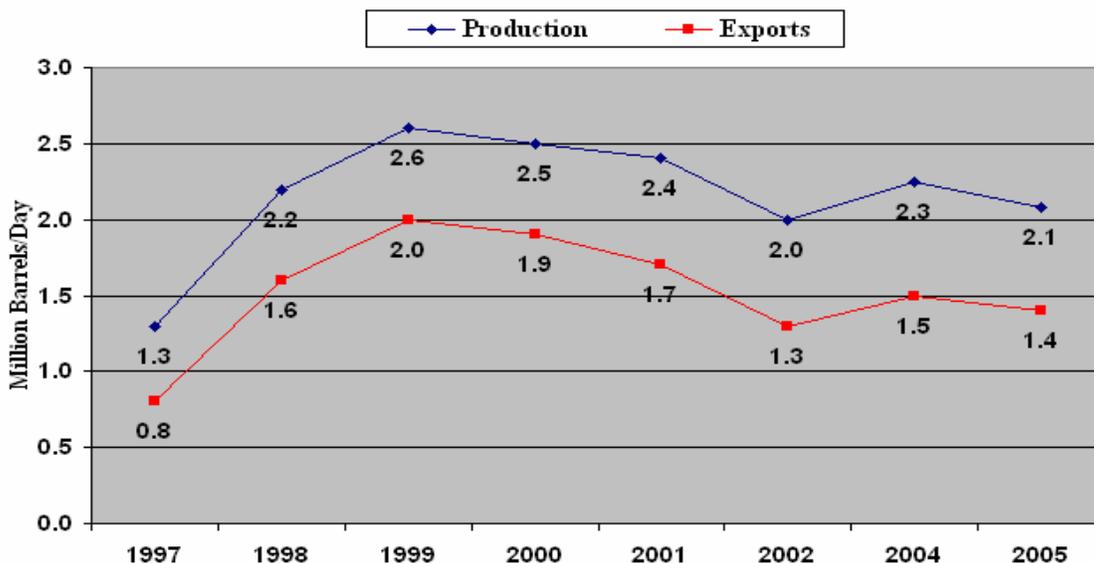
N/A= Not available

-- = Not applicable

Oil:

- U.S. projects have helped Iraq stabilize its oil production, and recover from decades of neglect under the previous regime. In 2002, UN Oil for Food data shows that Iraq produced 2.0 million barrels a day, and exported 1.3 million barrels per day.
- For 2005, production averaged 2.08 million barrels a day, and exports averaged 1.37 million barrels per day.
- In March, Iraq averaged 2.1 million barrels a day of production, and 1.3 million barrels a day of exports. Attacks and sabotage in the north, combined with adverse weather conditions in the south limited Iraq's production and exports in January, which in turn reduced production because of lack of storage capacity. Both production and export volumes have been climbing in February and March.
- Iraq's overall production target (for both production and capacity) is 2.8 million barrels a day, which it hopes to reach by September 30, 2007. Iraq hopes to average a total of 1.65 million barrels a day of exports in 2006.

Iraq Production & Exports, 1997-2005



Water and Sanitation:

- U.S. assistance has significantly improved water and sewage service for Iraqis. Before April 2003, many of the country's water treatment plants were in serious disrepair, and the wastewater treatment plants were either completely inoperable or only partially operational. Access to safe and reliable drinking water was very limited. Sewage overflows or discharges from homes created stagnant pools within neighborhoods or emptied directly into nearby rivers.
- Since liberation, nineteen potable water treatment facilities have been built or rehabilitated, and nine centralized sewage treatment facilities have been rehabilitated. As a result of these IRRF-funded projects to date, an additional 3.1 million Iraqis potentially have improved access to potable water and an additional 5.1 million Iraqis potentially have improved access to sewage treatment.

Water and Sanitation Metrics (Source IRMO)		
	Contribution from US Projects as of March 28	Anticipated End State¹
Water - maximum additional system capacity	1.1 million cubic meters per day	2.5 million cubic meters per day
Water - additional persons served	3.1 million	8.4 million
Sewage - maximum additional system capacity	1.2 million cubic meters per day	1.2 million cubic meters per day
Sewage - additional persons served	5.1 million	5.3 million

¹End states may change depending on actual scope of yet to be completed projects.

Aviation:

- U.S. funded projects have had a significant impact in restoring Iraqi civil aviation. While there were no functioning airports at the end of the war, five now offer regular service.
- U.S. funded civil aviation projects have helped Iraq carry out 5,100 flights in March, 2006. During 2006 we expect Iraq will increase its civil aviation capacity to 6,500 flights per month.
- These projects include the Baghdad terminal and tower construction, radar equipment, and upgrades to the airports in Mosul and Basrah.

Ports:

- At the end of the war, only one of the docks at Umm Qasr functioned, but only at high tide. U.S. funded projects have helped revitalize Umm Qasr by building a new operations center building, refurbishing cranes and cleaning up berths.

- As a result of U.S. projects 16 docks are now functioning, supporting 18-22 ships each week and fostering the return of international shipping.

Telecommunications and Media:

The Iraqi telecommunications and media sectors have blossomed as the direct result of liberalization of the sectors as well as private investment, particularly in cellphone networks and Internet cafes.

- Five cellphone operators (including two operating exclusively in the Kurdish governorates) have reached 5.8 million subscribers. An Iraqi telecommunications official has stated that total investment in the cellphone sector has reached \$700 million.
- The number of landline subscribers of the state-owned Iraqi Telephone and Postal Company continues to inch upwards. The USG replaced 12 telephone switches and one international gateway in Baghdad under IRRF I.
- The number of Internet subscribers of the state-owned Internet company has exceeded 200,000. Tens or perhaps hundreds of thousands of Iraqis use public Internet cafes, which were not funded by the USG.

Iraqi Telecommunications and Media Metrics				
	Pre-War, 2002	2004	2005	Q1 2006
Cellphone subscribers (million)	.05	1.4	4.9	5.8
Landline subscribers (million)	.83	.96	.98	1.04
Internet subscribers (thousands, excluding Internet cafes)	8	120	213	213
Number of public Internet cafes (estimated)	0	N/A	2,000	2,000
Foreign investment in telecommunications sector (million, cumulative estimate)	--	N/A	N/A	\$700
Number of major, independent TV stations	--	N/A	N/A	15
Number of major, independent radio stations	--	N/A	N/A	Over 20
Number of major independent newspapers	--	N/A	N/A	15

N/A= Not available

-- = Not applicable

Health:

- Iraq had approximately 240 hospitals and 1,200 clinics before the war. The Iraq healthcare system had not been managed in a systematic manner for at least two decades before liberation. Quality of care and efficiency of delivery was limited by a number of factors, including the location of facilities that were not in line with current demographics; dilapidated infrastructure and poor maintenance;

limited supplies of medications, other supplies, and modern equipment; and lack of exposure of health care workers to evolving health care practices and training.

- Conversion of the healthcare system from the current hospital-based model to a primary care based system will help to improve population health and to provide a sustainable healthcare delivery system that improves services for the most vulnerable population groups.
- IRRF-funded projects to date have renovated 110 clinics or Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) in Iraq; equipped 600 PHCs; and built 12 new PHCs. Six hospitals have been renovated to date. In addition, approximately \$33.8 million in medical equipment has been purchased and delivered to the Iraqi Ministry of Health to help upgrade the care that is delivered in existing and new facilities.
- Vaccination campaigns have helped reduce the outbreak of previously endemic diseases. Nationwide vaccination campaigns have inoculated most Iraqi children against Measles, Mumps and Rubella. Lab-confirmed measles cases dropped by 90% from 2004 to 2005.
- Ninety-eight percent of Iraqi children under five have also been inoculated against polio. Since liberation, there has been maintenance of polio-free status with no new cases.
- Malaria cases have decreased from 1,043 in 2002 to 86 in 2005.

Health Metrics		
Health Care Facilities	Current State as of March 21 (Number)	IRRF Planned End State (Number)
Hospitals Rehabilitated ¹	6	20
Hospital Constructed ²		1
Primary Healthcare Centers Rehabilitated ²	110	110
Primary Healthcare Centers Equipped ²	600	600
Small Primary Healthcare Centers Built and Equipped ^{2,3}	6	6
Large Primary Healthcare Centers Built & Equipped ¹	6	142
Health Care Services – Training²	Number of Iraqis Trained as of March 21	
Primary Health Care Physicians and Other Health Workers ⁴	3,400	
Health Care Services – Vaccinations^{2,5}	Number Vaccinated as of March 21	
Children Ages 12-60 Months Vaccinated Against Measles, Mumps & Rubella	3.6 Million (96% of Target Population)	
Children Under Age Five Vaccinated Against Polio	4.6 Million (97% of Target Population)	
Pregnant Women Vaccinated Against Tetanus	700,000	

¹PCO

²USAID

³These small Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) were completed by UNICEF in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, using USAID grant funds from IRRFI. These basic PHCs serve remote or underserved areas.

⁴Physicians, nurses, medical assistants, and other health care workers received training on maternal, child, and other primary health care subjects to improve the quality of patient care (IRRF I and IRRFII funds).

⁵The Iraqi MoH follows the WHO's Expanded Program on Immunizations (EPI) schedule for routine vaccinations. IRRF funds have assisted WHO and UNICEF with vaccination campaigns in Iraq.

Education:

- To date, U.S. funded projects have completed 5,168 schools, with 450 planned or underway. When complete, U.S. funded projects will have rehabilitated or constructed 5,618 of a total of 6,408 schools to be rehabilitated or constructed by all international donors. This includes projects undertaken at various stages of our assistance. USAID was particularly active, for example, under IRRF I, while PCO is just now finishing its school refurbishment project under IRRF II.
- In addition, U.S. funded projects have trained more than 61,000 teachers, and, under IRRF I in cooperation with UNESCO, provided 8.7 million new textbooks.

Iraqi Education Metrics	
Education - Schools	
Total Schools (2003)	14,121
Schools Needing Repair (2003)	11,000
Schools Rehabilitated/Constructed	
USAID (includes 450 planned/ongoing rehabilitations)	(3,000 complete to date) 3,450
MNF-I ²	1,365
PCO	803
Total U.S. Rehabilitated Schools	5,618
Other Donors (includes planned rehabilitations)	790
All Donors	6,408
Education - Training	
Teachers Trained	61,000
Education - Textbooks	
Textbooks Provided ¹	8,700,000

¹USAID in conjunction with UNICEF

²Includes schools funded through the Commanders Emergency Response Fund.