

## ★ANNEX A★

**CERP Category Definitions and Potential Projects**

1. **Agriculture:** Projects to increase agricultural production or cooperative agricultural programs. This includes irrigation systems.
  - A. Reforestation (fruit and nut) producing trees, timber production, and general reforestation
  - B. Wind breaks for fields
  - C. Pesticide control for crops
  - D. Animal husbandry practices
  - E. Veterinary clinics, supplies and care of animals
  - F. Seeds for planting
  - G. Purchase of initial, parents livestock for herds
  - H. Animal health
  - I. Animal production
  - J. Aquaculture
  - K. Fish farms
  - L. Conservation programs
  - M. Biotechnology
  - N. Purchase of farm equipment or implements
  - O. Irrigation wells
  - P. Irrigation ditches
  - Q. Water pumps
  - R. Siphon tubes
  - S. Development and construction of terracing
  - T. Sprinkler irrigation
  - U. Dust suppression
  - V. Central pivot irrigation
  - W. Sub-irrigation
  - X. Aquifer development
  - Y. Agricultural Training Facilities and Demo-Farms—ADT
2. **Battle Damage Repair:** Repair, or payment for repair, of property damage that results from U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations and is not compensable under the Foreign Claims Act.
3. **Civic Cleanup Activities:** cleanup of public areas; area beautification.
  - A. Streets, roads
  - B. Parks
  - C. Demolition of old buildings/structures
  - D. Trash removal

4. **Civic Support Vehicles:** vehicles purchased or leased by public/government officials in support of civic and community activities.
  - A. Construction vehicles for public works
  - B. Water and trash trucks
  - C. Governmental vehicles for official duties
  
5. **Condolence Payments:** Payments to individual civilians for the death or physical injury resulting from U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations not compensable under the Foreign Claims Act.
  
6. **Detainee Payments:** Payments to individuals upon release from detention.
  
7. **Economic, Financial, and Management Improvements:** Projects to improve economic or financial security.
  - A. Marketing assistance programs
  - B. Bazaars
  - C. Micro-Grants
  
8. **Education:** Projects to repair or reconstruct schools, purchase school supplies or equipment.
  - A. Build, repair, and refurbish schools (primary, middle, high, schools; colleges; trade schools and Centers of Educational Excellence)
  - B. Tents for use as schools/classrooms
  - C. School supplies, textbooks
  - D. Furniture, desks, mats
  - E. Sports equipment (soccer balls/goals, etc.)
  
9. **Electricity:** electrical production, distribution, and secondary distribution infrastructure. Cost analysis must be conducted so the village or district may collect revenues to ensure operation and maintenance of the system for long term use.
  - A. Electrical production (solar, hydro, wind, and fossil) for villages and districts (not specific to individual government buildings or homes)
  - B. Distribution of high and low voltage to villages and districts (not specific to individual government buildings or homes)
  - C. Secondary distribution to individual buildings and homes
  - D. Generators (regardless of where used)
  - E. Local Studies
  
10. **Food Production & Distribution:** Projects to increase food production or distribution processes to further economic development.
  - A. Food handling technology, including refrigeration, storage, warehousing etc.
  - B. Adequate production and supply logistics, based on demand and need
  - C. Food labeling and packaging
  - D. Food production safety
  - E. Capacity building for production and regulation of food
  - F. Storage capability for pre-distribution holding

**11. Healthcare:** Infrastructure, equipment, medical supplies, immunizations, and training of individuals and facilities in respect to efforts made to maintain or restore health especially by trained and licensed professionals.

- A. Construction/repair of clinics
- B. Ambulances
- C. Construction/repair of hospitals
- D. Cooperative medical assistance (CMA) visits and supplies
- E. Healthcare specific furnishings (beds, mattresses, etc.)
- F. Refrigeration for medication
- G. Expendable supplies
- H. Durable and non-expendable equipment for medical facilities

**12. Martyr Payments :** Payments made to the surviving spouses or next of kin of Iraqi or Afghan defense or police personnel who were killed as a result of U.S., coalition, or supporting military operations in Iraq (referred to as Iraqi Hero payments) or Afghanistan.

**13. Other Urgent Humanitarian or Reconstruction Projects:** Reconstruction projects to repair collateral damage not otherwise payable because of combat exclusions or condolence payments. Other urgent humanitarian projects not captured under any other category. For other urgent humanitarian projects, this category should be used **only** when no other category is applicable.

- A. Tents
- B. Tarps, plastic sheeting
- C. Blankets
- D. Clothes, shoes/boots, winter coats/gloves
- E. Hygiene kits
- F. Food (rice, beans, salt, sugar, *tea*, cooking oil)
- G. Stoves
- H. Wood for stoves
- I. Coal/charcoal

**14. Protective Measures:** Protective measures to enhance the durability and survivability of a critical infrastructure site (oil pipelines, electric lines, etc.).

- A. Fencing
- B. Lights
- C. Barrier materials
- D. Berms over pipelines
- E. Guard Towers
- F. Temporary civilian guards
- G. Sons of Iraq – also known as Concerned Local Citizens (these costs should be specifically identified as such in the project title)

**15. Repair of Civic & Cultural Facilities:** Projects to repair or restore civic or cultural buildings or facilities.

- A. Mosques

- B. Shrines
- C. Civic/community centers
- D. Women's centers
- E. Athletic venues
- F. Libraries
- G. Museums

**16. Rule of Law & Governance:** Projects to repair or reconstruct government buildings such as administrative offices, court houses or prisons.

- A. Build/repair governmental buildings
- B. Support for the judicial system
- C. Jails or temporary holding facilities
- D. Public service facilities
- E. Support to divergent political party development

**17. Telecommunications:** the extension of communication over a distance. The term telecommunication covers all forms of distance and/or conversion of the original communications, including radio, telegraphy, television, telephony, data communication, and computer networking. Includes projects to repair or reconstruct telecommunications systems or infrastructure.

- A. TV stations (including equipment purchase, repair, and maintenance)
- B. Radio stations (including equipment purchase, repair, and maintenance)
- C. Governmental communications systems (telephones, two way radios, repeaters, antennas)
- D. Loudspeaker systems
- E. Landline point to point connections to connect systems

**18. Transportation:** Includes infrastructure and operations. Infrastructure includes the transport networks (roads, railways, airways, canals, pipelines, etc.) that are used, as well as the nodes or terminals (such as airports, railway stations, bus stations and seaports). The operations deal with the control of the system, such as traffic signals and ramp meters, railroad switches, air traffic control, etc.

- A. Transportation infrastructure, including roads, railway tracks, airports, ports, etc.
- B. Roads (including gravel, cobblestone, etc.)
- C. Culverts
- D. Bridging
- E. Traffic control measures

**19. Water & Sanitation:** drinking water is often collected at springs or extracted from artificial borings in the ground, or wells. Building more wells in adequate places is thus a possible way to produce more water assuming the aquifers can supply an adequate flow. Other water sources are rainwater and river or lake water. This surface water, however, must be purified for human consumption. Popular methods for purifying water are filtering, boiling, and distillation. More advanced techniques exist, such as reverse osmosis. The distribution of drinking water is done through municipal water systems or as bottled water. Sanitation is a term

for the hygienic disposal or recycling of waste materials, particularly human excrement.

Sanitation is an important public health measure which is essential for the prevention of disease.

- A. Wells (regardless of the end user, unless the end user is the security forces)
- B. Water pumps
- C. Water treatment facilities
- D. Production or distribution of potable water and sanitation of that production capability
- E. Establishing trash collection points
- F. Waste disposal sites
- G. Sewage treatment solutions
- H. Retaining walls for flood prevention
- I. Dumpsters
- J. Public latrines
- K. Local studies and water testing