

★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. Canal cleanup
- R. Water pumps
- S. Siphon tubes
- T. Development and construction of terracing
- U. Sprinkler irrigation
- V. Dust suppression
- W. Central pivot irrigation
- X. Sub-irrigation
- Y. Aquifer development
- Z. Agricultural Training Facilities and Demo-Farms—ADT

2. Battle Damage Repair: Projects to repair, or make payments for repairs, 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: Projects to cleanup of public areas; area beautification.

- A. Streets, roads
- B. Parks
- C. Demolition of old buildings/structures
- D. Trash removal

4. Civic Support Vehicles: Projects to purchase or lease vehicles 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. **Economic, Financial, and Management Improvements:** Projects to improve economic or financial security.
- A. Marketing assistance programs
 - B. Refurbishment of bazaars
 - C. Micro-Grants to individuals or small businesses
 - D. Refurbishment of district centers
7. **Education:** Projects to repair or reconstruct schools, or to 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.)
8. **Electricity:** Projects to repair, restore, or improve 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. Studies
9. **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
10. **Former Detainee Payments:** Payments to individuals upon release from Coalition non-Theater Internment detention facilities.

11. Healthcare: Projects to repair, or improve 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/transportation for doctors in rural areas
- 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 Hero 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 or Afghanistan (previously referred to as Martyr payments in Iraq).

13. Other Urgent Humanitarian or Reconstruction Projects: 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: Projects to repair or improve 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

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

- A. Religious buildings such as mosques or shrines
- B. Civic/community centers
- C. Women's centers
- D. Athletic venues
- E. Libraries
- F. Museums

16. Rule of Law & Governance: Projects to repair government buildings such as administrative offices, or courthouses.

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

17. Temporary Contact Guards for Critical Infrastructure: Projects including Sons/Daughters of Iraq and similar initiatives in Afghanistan guarding critical infrastructure, including neighborhoods and other public areas.

18. Telecommunications: Projects to repair or extend 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

19. Transportation: Projects to repair or restore transportation to 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

20. Water & Sanitation: Projects to repair or improve drinking water availability, to include purification and distribution. Building wells in adequate places is a way to produce more water assuming the aquifers can supply an adequate flow. Other water sources are rainwater and river or lake water must be purified for human consumption. The processes include filtering, boiling, and distillation among more advanced techniques, such as reverse osmosis. The distribution of drinking water is done through municipal water systems or as bottled water. Sanitation, an important public health measure that is essential for the prevention of disease, is the hygienic disposal of recycling of waste materials, particularly human excrement.

- 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