



مجلس محافظة كربلاء

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REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Holy Karbala Province

APPENDIX – HOLY KARBALA PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2007-2012

Holy Karbala Provincial Council

مجلس محافظة كربلاء



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Chapter I

Introduction

The Provincial Developmental Strategy is the guide for the province in utilizing the capabilities and natural resources; defining the current situation in relation to future vision; linking the objectives to feasible options to develop competitive capabilities; identifying important investments; mobilizing private sector partnerships, and achieving the World Bank's mandate of minimizing poverty levels. The Provincial Developmental Strategy presents a draft action plan to achieve adequate growth in the province improving the living standards of all residents. It continues to be developed and sustained through the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the province. The Provincial Developmental Strategy's vision and action plan aim at achieving the following:

- Developed local economy that will increase the employment opportunities and broaden the range of services;
- Improved governance and administration methodologies; and
- Continued and sustained alleviation of poverty levels.

The Development Strategy, the Reality and the Ambition

Creating a clearly defined development strategy that is based on a realistic reading of the economic, political and social data of the province requires adequate knowledge of the appropriate planning approaches, since planning is the path that delineates the development process. Development is the transformation from one situation to another while planning is the drawing of the features and paths of the development process prior to its start and leads to rapid progress in all fields. Hence, it is important to revisit previous planning processes to benefit from acquired experiences, avoid failures, and strengthen successes for the purpose of improving people's lives.

When the Republic was established, the Construction Council (1955-1961) was in its fourth year, and in that period managed to accomplish significant achievements. The Council was dissolved and replaced by the Ministry of Construction, the Economic Planning Council and the Ministry of Planning. A temporary plan was adopted to ensure the continuation of the projects that were initiated by the Construction Council.

The 1958 Republican Plan came into effect as of 1962 and was an improved, more specified and more complicated than its previous alternative. It defined the spending resources for the main sectors such as agriculture, industry, transportation, communications, housing, construction, and establishing an army. This 5-year plan has achieved success in some areas and faltered in others, but it tangibly failed in the distribution of wealth.

Then the 1963 arena came, with the military and civil leaders, who didn't have any real plans for developing the country.

During the Arifi's era it was decided to continue the implementation of the plans developed during the Republican era till another plan was developed for 1965-1969. This

later plan did not last till 1968 because of the economic and political changes that followed and affected the society. It then took two years to prepare another plan to be implemented from 1970 to 1974.

In all the plans mentioned above the amended figures and the specific allocations for each project were published. The total amount of money wasn't used but the spent amount varied from 50 to 60 percent of the total figure.

Following the totalitarian dictatorship and power control in 1978, the government resorted to not publishing the funding sources, thus establishing accounting obscurantism and concealment of the State budget and Governmental expenditure.

From all of the above, it is clear that the political environment was unstable leading to direct effects on the development process due to the interruptions that disturbed the social development. During that period, planning was centralized, so in most cases the plans could not connect with the development process in all parts of Iraq, as centralized planning did not refer to the direct needs and priorities of the Iraqi provinces.

Following the recent political directions, the elected local government in the province took upon itself the responsibility of overcoming the former regime's deteriorating heritage and rebuilding all the utilities, particularly those of public services. A Strategic Planning Committee has been formed in the province with the participation of most of the society's representatives (the Provincial Council, Directors of Departments, and representatives of the Commerce, Industry, and Civil Society Organizations). The aim is to prepare a consistent development strategy for the province that takes into consideration everyone's opinion and ideas about the development process.

Issues that were taken into consideration while estimating the services to be provided to the residents in all sectors were the estimated demographical statistics, despite not being accurate due to the increasingly large migration of the population from other provinces, as well as the annual population growth rate estimated at 3%.

Indicators were established for the services provided by the departments to serve as a reference and guide for monitoring the progress in the province. Although such indicators were sometimes not accurate due to poor or unavailable statistics but still, these indicators could establish a base to demonstrate how progress is happening in the province.

Historical Summary Of the Holy Karbala Province

The Holy Karbala Province is approximately 105 km Southwest of Baghdad Province, at 44'3" East and 32'36" North.

It is approximately 30 km west of the Euphrates River bordering the desert in the center of the alluvial plain on the road that links Iraq with the Arab Peninsula.

The Karbala City is distinguished by its beauty, the captivating natural diversity, and its Islamic architecture. It is considered one of the most important and prominent Islamic cultural cities in Iraq and the Muslim World, because of its transcendent position and cultural-religious heritage as the location of the two mausoleums of the Prophet's grandson Imam Hussein and his brother Al-Abbas, sons of Ali bin Abu Taleb. Its

architectural features still carry weight and significance among other Islamic cities, as the buildings were inspired from the spirit of Islam and its tolerant teachings, values and ideals.

Some historic sources mention that Al Mokhtar Abu Oubeida Al-Thaqfi, during his governorship of Kufa (66 Hejri, or 686 AD), constructed a building with an adobe cupola atop the tomb, and that this cupola is considered the first to be built in Islam. He also constructed a mosque beside the tomb, the first constructed building in what is currently standing as the Karbala City. He also established a small village that surrounded the tomb which consisted of few simple, primitive houses made of mud-bricks and palm trunks and fronds brought in from the nearby areas such as Ninawa and Ghadriyat that were rich in palm and fruit groves.

With the beginning of the Abbasi period, Karbala started growing in construction due to the increasing number of visitors and Muslims who chose to live in it either to be close to the Husseini tomb or to provide services to its visitors. New houses were constructed, centered around the Noble Tomb, and Karbala kept growing steadily. In 1270 H (1853 AD) the British archeologist Loftus visited Karbala and described its architecture saying that there were many buildings constructed outside the walls of the city, from which it was concluded that the city was expanding when he visited. Another visitor to Karbala City was the British traveler John Ascher, an archeologist and member of the London Royal Geographic Society. He traveled to Karbala from Al-Masyab in 1281 H (1864 AD) and was impressed by the gardens overlooking both banks of the Husseinya River. Ascher had admired Karbala so much that he mentioned that he didn't notice any signs of stagnation and decadence that characterized most of the Muslim cities in his age, and he noted that the land was occupied by houses tightly built or under construction.

Karbala City expanded in constructions during the time of Ottoman governor Midhat Pasha who, during his visit to the city in 1285 H (1868 AD) ordered the southwestern part of the city walls to be demolished to expand the city by adding a new section, called Al-Abbasiya. Al-Abbasiya, in turn was divided by the Al-Abbas Road into two areas known as Eastern and Western Abbasiya, giving Karbala City eight suburbs, six of which were named after the gates in the city walls:

Bab Al-Khan: on the eastern side of the city.

Bab Al-Taq: on the western side of the city, south of Bab Al-Salalma.

Bab Baghdad: on the northern side of the city in the direction of Baghdad.

Bab Al-Najaf: in the center of the city between the two mausoleums of Al-Hussein and Al-Abbas, previously known as Bab Al-Mashhad.

Bab Al-Salalma: on the northern side of the city west of Bab Baghdad.

Al-Mukhayyam: on the western side of the city, south of Bab Al-Taq.

Eastern Abbasiya: southeast of the city and east of Al-Abbas Road.

Western Abbasiya: southwest of the city and west of Al-Abbas Road.

Among those who praised the architecture of Karbala was the American archeologist and traveler John Peters who visited the city in 1309 H (1890 AD). He said "Karbala is

located on the edge of the fertile alluvial plain that links to the Arab Peninsula plateau, has about 60,000 residents and seems as a thriving town. The new part built outside the ancient city walls has wide streets with organized pavements that make it look like a European city.” He also said “Although the ancient city walls have been demolished, its gates are still standing.”

In 1918 AD, Karbala was described as having two parts: The first part represented the ancient city, and the second part represented the new district located south and southwest. The old city was surrounded on three sides by a brick wall of between 20-30 feet, along which 25 towers were scattered and had five gates. The fourth side of the wall was open onto the new district.

It was also noted that the streets and alleyways in the old city were narrow and sometimes winding, and buildings were crowded, especially between the tombs of Imam Al-Hussein and his brother Al-Abbas, and in the areas surrounding the two tombs. There were many shops along the road that linked the two tombs.

Population and Housing

Table of the 2006 Population and Age Group Estimates - Karbala Province

Age Groups	Percentage	Total
0-4	16.87%	143,903
5-9	14.24%	121,518
10-14	12.27%	104,713
15-19	10.83%	92,443
20-24	9.36%	79,056
25-29	7.88%	67,226
30-34	6.61%	56,388
35-39	5.38%	45,956
40-44	4.76%	36,367
45-49	3.39%	28,930
50-54	2.62%	22,406
55-59	02. 2%	17,311
60-64	1.51%	12,916
65-69	1.08%	9,256
70-74	0.72%	6,168
75-79	0.45%	3,887
80 and above	0.52%	4,519

Table of the 2006 Population Estimates by Gender, Age Group and Environment – Karbala Province

Age Groups	Urban Areas			Country Areas			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	44,605	42,416	87,021	29,172	27,710	56,882	73,777	70,126	143,903
5-9	38,224	36,381	74,605	24,067	22,846	46,913	62,291	59,227	121,518
10-14	33,206	32,215	65,421	20,011	19,281	39,292	53,217	51,496	104,713
15-19	30,025	28,995	59,020	17,000	16,423	33,423	47,025	45,418	92,443

20-24	26,238	25,379	51,617	13,892	13,547	27,439	40,130	38,926	79,056
25-29	22,657	22,094	44,751	11,265	11,210	22,475	33,922	33,304	67,226
30-34	19,287	19,006	38,293	8,941	9,154	18,095	28,228	28,160	56,388
35-39	15,906	15,934	31,840	6,817	7,299	14,116	22,723	23,233	45,956
40-44	12,716	13,037	25,753	4,953	5,661	10,614	17,669	18,698	36,367
45-49	10,179	10,527	20,706	3,765	4,459	8,224	13,944	14,986	28,930
50-54	7,910	8,236	16,146	2,821	3,439	6,260	10,731	11,675	22,406
55-59	6,119	6,372	12,491	2,178	2,642	4,820	8,297	9,014	17,311
60-64	4,549	4,730	9,279	1,667	1,970	3,637	6,216	6,700	12,916
65-69	3,179	3,452	6,631	1,192	1,433	2,625	4,371	4,885	9,256
70-74	2,020	2,359	4,379	800	989	1,789	2,820	3,348	6,168
75-79	1,172	1,501	2,673	535	679	1,214	1,707	2,180	3,887
80+	1,184	1,646	2,830	769	920	1,689	1,953	2,566	4,519
Total	27,9176	274,280	553,456	149,845	149,662	29,9507	429,021	423,942	852,963

Workforce Indicators

1- Percentage of workforce participation of population 15 years of age and over: 59% unemployed and 41% employed.

2- Workforce Indicators Table According to Living Conditions Survey of Iraq in 2004

Table of 2004 Workforce Indicators in Karbala Province

Percentage of participation of population 15 years of age or older	Unemployed Employed	59 41	Indicator Source
Work Economic Activity Framework of employed population 15 years of age or older	Agriculture	17	2004 Living Conditions Survey of Iraq
	Industry	21	
	Commerce	24	
	Transportation	9	
	Financial Services	1	
	Public Administration	10	
	Education	6	
	Health	2	
	Social Services	3	
	Unidentified	9	
Occupation of employed population 15 years of age or older	Military	0	
	Managers	1	
	Experts and Consultants	9	
	Technical	2	
	Clerical	2	
	Services	17	
	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	17	
	Vegetable produce tradesmen	19	
	Machine operators	10	
	Primary Industries	15	

	Unidentified	8	
Employers of economically active population 15 years of age or older	Central and local government departments	19	
	Private companies	40	
	Cooperatives and mixed sector	6	
	Iraqi Military Forces	0	
	Family-based businesses	12	
	NGOs	14	
	Private families	1	
	Others	0	
	Unemployed	8	
Hourly wage for primary occupation (in Iraqi dinars)	Median	714	
Main Work Hours	Arithmetic Mean	40	
	Median	40	
Ratio of Unemployed, according to Standard Definition, to the total of economically active population 15 years of age or older	Employed	92.4	
	Unemployed	7.6	
Ratio of Loosely Defined Unemployed to the total of economically active population 15 years of age or older	Employed	87.4	
	Unemployed	12.6	
Ratio of loosely defined unemployed Youth to those between 15 and 24 years of age participating in the workforce	Employed	78	
	Unemployed	22	
Ratio of unemployed Youth, according to the standard definition, to those between 15 and 24 years of age participating in the workforce	Employed	88	
	Unemployed	12	

3- Table of Income and Expenditure According to the Living Conditions Survey of Iraq in 2004

Income and Expenditure	Karbala City	Ain Al-Tamr	Al-Hindiya	The Province	Iraq (16 provinces)
Average Monthly Income (dollars per person per month)	36.3	31.4	30.7	34.7	41.2
Average Monthly Expenditure (dollars per person per month)	32.6	25.3	24.8	30.4	34.6
Average Monthly Expenditure calculated from Expense items (dollars per person per month)	44.5	28.5	26.9	39.5	48.5
Food Expenditure (dollars per person per month)	19.9	16.1	13.2	18.0	20.3
Food personal expenditure (dollars	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	2.7

per person per month)					
Non-food expenditure (dollars per person per month)	12.0	7.0	7.8	10.8	10.6
Non-food personal expenditure (dollars per person per month)	12.2	4.0	4.4	9.9	14.9
Percentage (%) of families that stated:					
Regular wages as main source of income	66.7	63.1	52.0	62.8	45.5
Other main source of income	6.2	10.2	7.6	6.7	5.4
Percentage of main income in total income	91.4	92.8	89.6	91.0	91.7
Percentage (%) of families that stated:					
Regular wages as secondary source of income	5.3	4.4	9.8	6.5	7.9
Private work as secondary source of income	10.2	8.0	14.7	11.3	12.9
Other secondary source of income	11.6	10.2	4.4	9.7	5.8

Malnutrition Rate

The chart below demonstrates the percentage of weight loss in the Province's Administrative Units:

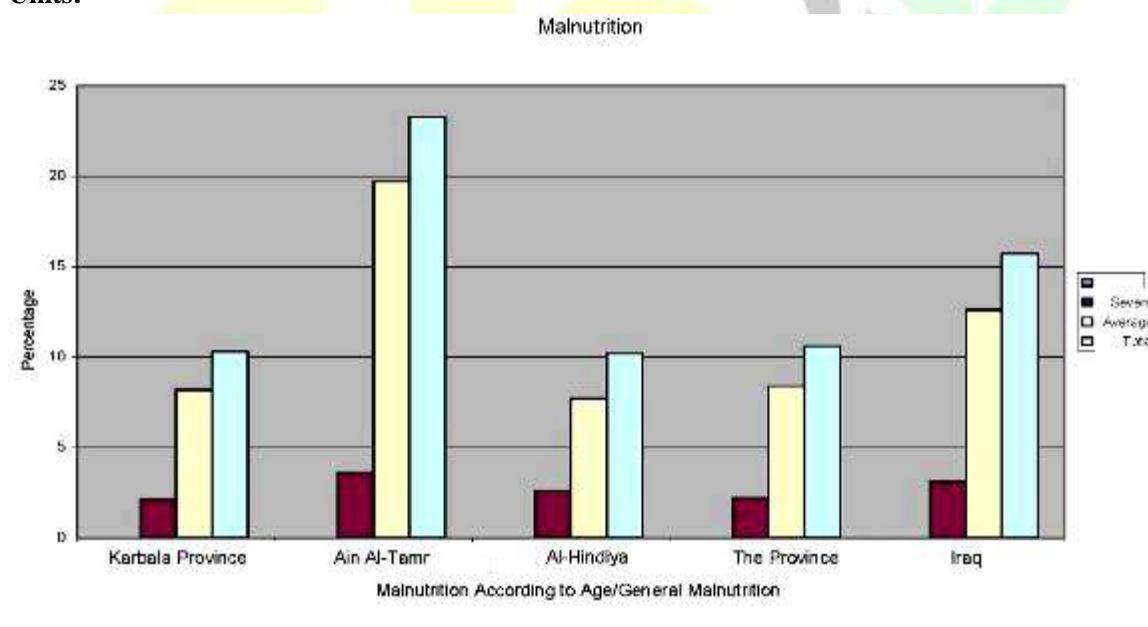


Chart demonstrating the percentage of dwarfism in the population of the Province's Administrative Units:

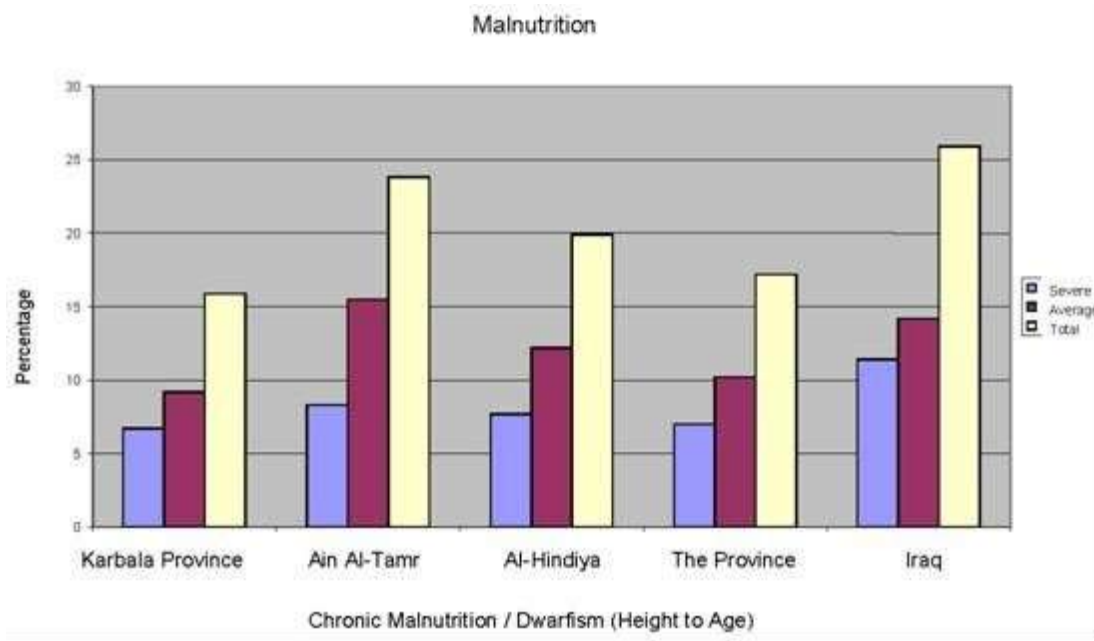
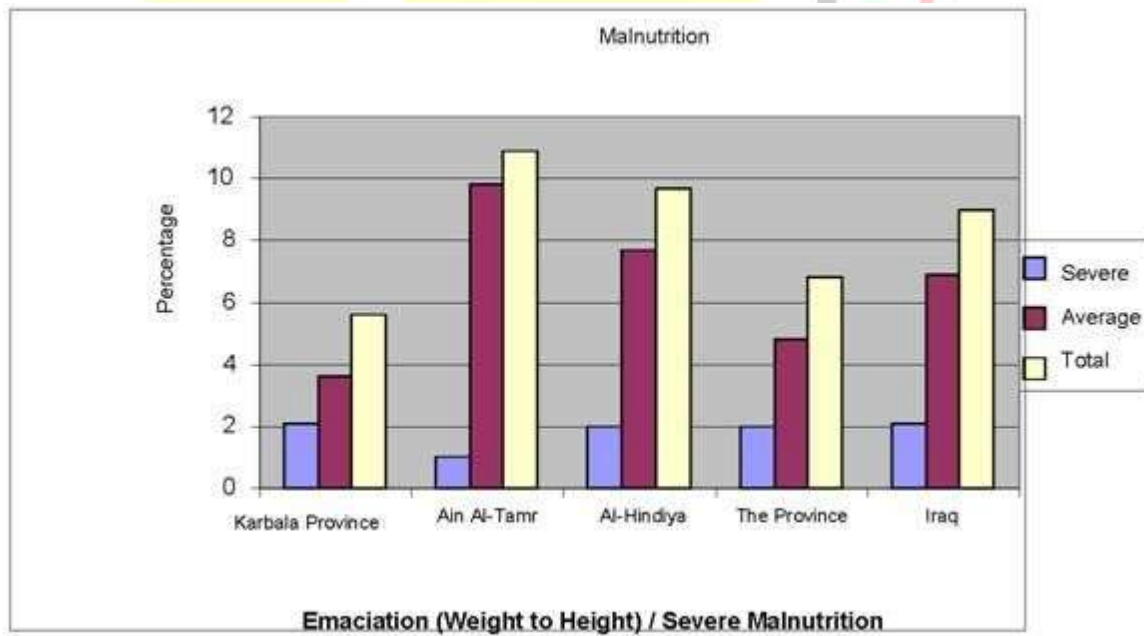
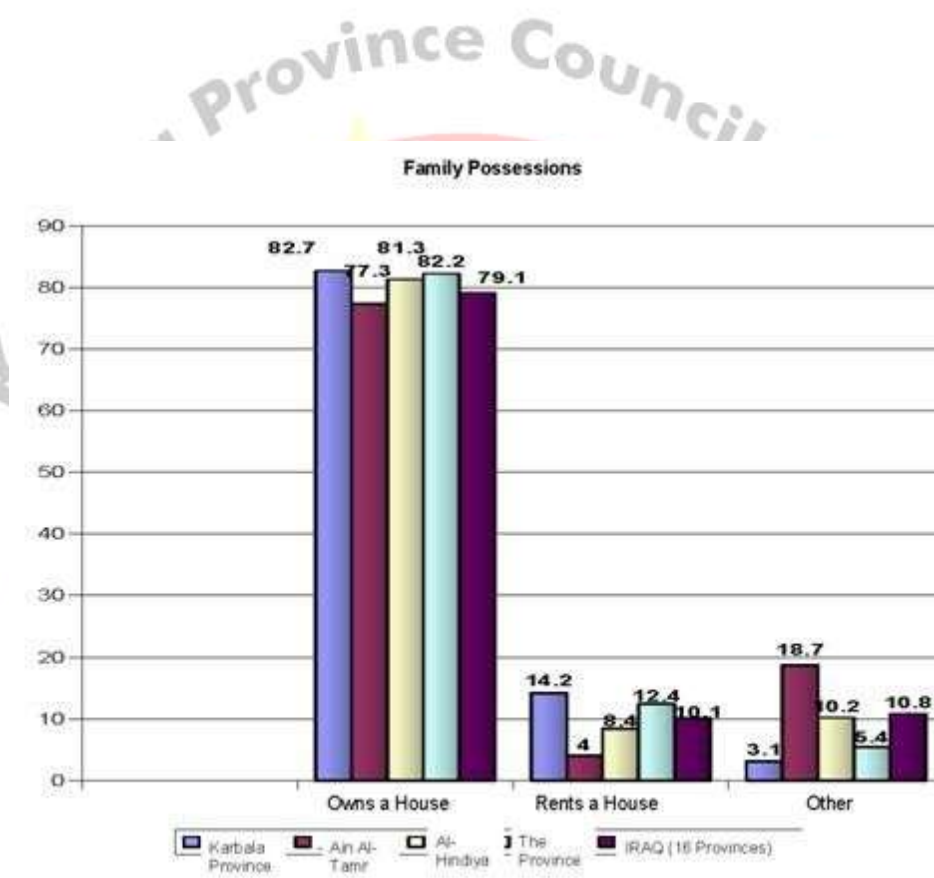


Chart demonstrating the percentage of emaciation in the population of the Province's Administrative Units:



Family Possessions

Percentage of families that:	Karbala City	Ain Al-Tamr	Al-Hindiya	The Province	Iraq (16 provinces)
Own a house	82.7	77.3	81.3	82.2	79.1
Rent a house	14.2	4.0	8.4	12.4	10.1
Others	3.1	18.7	10.2	5.4	10.8



Civil Defense and Security

Number of fire engines (vehicles) in the Province	39
Number of police stations in the Province	21
Number of terrorist acts committed in the past two years	7 (2006-2007)
Number of civil defense centers in the Province	8

Chapter II

Agriculture

Table demonstrating the distribution of Agricultural Land among Palm and Fruit Growers in Karbala Province Administrative Units

Administrative Unit	Dunum/palms	Dunum/citrus	Dunum/pomangranates	Dunum/others
Al-Hussainiyah	5,2005	5,392 oranges + 878 limes +164 lemons	2,146	793 Apricots 2,844 plums 5,553 others
Al-Khayrat	1,1097	2,000 oranges	10	20 Apricots 20 Figs 50 Grapes 20 Pears
Ain Al-Tamr	8,140		2,500	50 Apricots 25 plums 10 olives 10 Grapes
Al-Hurr	1,358			2,552
Al-Hindiya	9,624			
Western Jadwal	13,000	1,000	100	100 Apricots

Tourism

1. Most important religious tourism attractions

- Imam Al-Hussain bin Ali's tomb (A.S.)¹
- Imam Al-Abbas bin Ali's tomb (A.S.)
- The tomb of Habib bin Madhaher Al-Asadi (R.A.)²
- The tomb of Sayyed Ibrahim bin Mohammed Al-Abed bin Imam Musa bin Jaafar (A.S.)
- The Shrine of Al-Abbas' (A.S.) left palm
- The Shrine of Al-Abbas' (A.S.) right palm
- The tomb of Aoun bin Abdullahi (R.A.)
- The tomb of Al-Hurr bin Yazeed Al-Rayyahi (R.A.)
- The tomb of Bin Hamza (R.A.)
- The Shrine at Hussain's Camp
- The Zainabiyya Shrine
- The Shrine of Imam Al-Mahdi (A.S.)
- The tomb of Al-Akhras bin Imam Al-Kadhim (A.S.)
- The shrine of Ali Al-Akbar bin Imam Al-Hussain (A.S.)
- The tomb of Bin Hamza known as Abu Hashim (R.A.)
- The tomb of Sayyed Ismail (R.A.)
- The shrine of Imam Jaafar Al-Sadiq (A.S.)
- The shrine of Abu Fahd (R.A.)
- The shrine of Prophet Noah (A.S.)
- The shrine at the meeting site of Imam Hussain (A.S.) and Omar bin Saad
- The shrine of Sher Fiddah
- The shrine of Ali the Younger (A.S.)
- The white arch (Imam Ali's (A.S.) Arch)
- The tomb of Ahmed bin Mohammed, known as Bin Al-Hanafiyya (R.A.)
- The tomb of Al-Hassan bin Imam Musa bin Jaafar (A.S.)
- The tomb of the Alawite Khadiga bint Imam Musa bin Jaafar (A.S.)
- The tomb of Sulaiman bin Imam Musa bin Jaafar (A.S.)
- The tomb of Mohammed bin Al-Hassan Al-Muthanna bin Imam Al-Hassan bin Ali (A.S.)
- The tomb of Al-Ridha sons (A.S.)
- The tomb of Al-Hassan bin Ali Al-mukhtar bin Sayyed Jaafar Al-Tawaab bin Imam Ali Al-Hadi (A.S.)
- The tomb of Mohammed Al-Abed bin Musa bin Jaafar (A.S.)
- The Daughters of Al-Hassan Al-Muthanna bin Imam Al-Hassan Al-Mujtaba (A.S.)

¹ Alayhi Al-Salam (Peace be Upon Him)

² Radiya Allahu A'anhu (Allah was pleased with him)

2. Number of tourism sector bodies in the Province:

- Public Sector: None
- Mixed Sector: None
- Private Sector: 105 hotels in a total of 315 + 7 tourism companies
- Number of available hotels in public, private and mixed sectors in the province according to their grades:
 - Karbala Tourism Hotel, 1st Class, damaged and out of function for the past year.
 - Mixed: None
 - Private: 1st class hotels 3
 2nd class hotels 77
 3rd class hotels 78
 4th class hotels 150
 Restaurants 7
 Total of 315

3. Statistics of Iranian visitors to Holy Karbala Province from 12/04/2005 till 12/31/2006, and of all operating companies, with date of start of operations of each company

Company	Adults	Children	Numbers (one child is half the cost of an adult)	Date of Start of Company Operations
Al-Diyar	37,580	1,105	38,132.5	03/21/2006
Al-Janoub	34,957	934	35,424	03/21/2006
Al-Sanawnaw	705	71	740.5	08/20/2006
Al-Tayf	24,571	6,382	27,762	03/18/2006
Al-Rafidain	32,844	836	32,951	03/18/2006
Qasar Al-Mustafa	11,119	214	11,226	10/18/2006
Jarash	21,495	428	21,709	07/01/2006
Al-Warae	27,846	765	2,828.5	12/04/2005 to 03/20/2006
Total	191,117	10,735	170,773.5	

Commerce

1. Numbers of merchants who are members of the Chamber of Commerce in Karbala Province and their classification

Serial number	Commercial Specialty	Number of Merchants
1	Meat, poultry and fish	147
2	Food Products	1,735
3	Grains and legumes	147
4	Flour Agencies	46
5	Vegetables, fruits and dates	162
6	Soft drinks	22
7	Tobacco and cigarettes	50
8	Dairy Products	14
9	Spices	149
10	Sweets and Pastries	64
11	Bakeries	19
12	Drinks and iced beverages	26
13	Store Products	18
14	Fabrics	947
15	Tailoring	48
16	Haberdashery	52
17	Clothing and Accessories	1,106
18	Carpets and floor coverings	80
19	Carder and cotton	21
20	Tents and jute	3
21	Textiles	7
22	Children toys	16
23	Sporting equipment	10
24	Sport shoes	106
25	Leather and synthetic leather products	33
26	Hides and raw animal products	19
27	Saddlery and materials	4
28	Timber of various types	30
29	Furniture of various types	19
30	Books, magazines, newspapers and stationary	91
31	Printing, photocopying and computers	43
32	Agricultural equipment	157
33	Watches and watch making instruments	37
34	Goldsmith and jewelry	225
35	Plastic products	24
36	Flowers and antiques	25
37	Pharmaceutical products	31
38	Photography and photographic equipment	53
39	Carpentry and carpentry needs	234
40	Iron of all types and metals	48

Serial number	Commercial Specialty	Number of Merchants
41	Glass and glass putty	49
42	Sound and household appliances	443
43	Household needs	196
44	Electrical fittings	8
45	Household Appliance Maintenance	11
46	Bicycles	25
47	Paints of all types	29
48	Hand tools	22
49	Plumbing materials and equipment	44
50	Construction materials	568
51	Iron and aluminum work	128
52	Agricultural Machinery and Equipment	34
53	Car Repairs and Maintenance	52
54	Car Accessories	715
55	Tires and Batteries	160
56	Real Estate (lands)	69
57	Import/Export	17
58	General Merchandise	8,762
59	Sound and Film Recording	16
60	General Intermediaries	141
61	Hotels	7
62	Restaurants	28
63	Transportation Services	15
64	Residents Services	13
65	Diversified Activities	63
66	Office Stationary and Equipment	2
67	Spectacles, Frames and Accessories	1
68	Travel and Tourism	17
69	Car Sales	6
70	Car Oils	2
71	Laser Discs	7
72	Mobile Phones	3
73	Motorcycles	1
	Total	17,722

مجلس محافظة كربلاء

2. Number of companies that are members of the Commerce Chamber in Karbala Province based on their commercial activity

Class	Company's Commercial Activities	Number of Companies	Number of Employees	Total Number of Employees
1	Transportation of Passengers	5	5-7	29
2	General Contractors	11	6-9	77
3	Travel and Tourism	18	5-7	119
4	General Merchandise	15	5-10	95
5	Transportation of Oil Products	2	5	10
6	Manufacturing concrete blocks and cement products	3	6-7	19
7	Religious Tourism	1	8	8
8	Foreign Currency Exchange	1	6	6
9	Pastry and Bakery Products	1	8	8
10	Animal Products	1	8	8
11	Ice Manufacturing	1	8	8
12	Photography	1	5	5
	Total	60		

Chapter III Education and Health

Education

Table demonstrating the educational qualifications of males and females 10 years of age or older

Educational Qualifications	Males	Females
Illiterate	17.1	13.7
Literate but no school certificate	16.6	20.1
Primary	35.1	27.4
Intermediate	11.5	10.6
Secondary	8.9	4.5
Post-secondary diploma	5.9	3.9
Bachelor degree	4.3	1.7
Postgraduate studies	0.7	0.1

Educational Qualifications of Family Members (%)	Iraq (16 provinces)	The Province (Karbala)	Al-Hindiya	Ain Al-Tamr	Karbala City
Illiterate	20.9	22.2	28.1	43.1	19.3
Literate but no school certificate	21.3	25.2	24.0	19.1	25.8
Primary	29.8	31.0	31.7	27.4	30.8
Intermediate	11.3	9.3	6.5	5.4	10.5
Secondary	7.6	5.5	4.6	3.4	6.0
Post-secondary diploma	4.2	4.0	2.7	1.2	4.6
Bachelor Degree	4.3	2.5	2.4	0.5	2.6
Postgraduate Studies	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4

Qualifications Per Age and Gender	Percentage According to the 2004 Living Conditions Survey
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Illiterate	13.7
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Literate but no school certificate	16.6
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Literate but no school certificate	20.1
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Primary School	35.1
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Primary School	27.4
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Intermediate School	11.5
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Intermediate School	10.6
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Secondary School	8.9
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Secondary School	4.5
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Post-Secondary Diploma	5.9
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Post-Secondary Diploma	3.9
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Bachelor Degree	4.3
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Bachelor Degree	1.7
Educational Qualifications of Males 10 years of age or older (%) / Postgraduate Studies	0.7
Educational Qualifications of Females 10 years of age or older (%) / Postgraduate Studies	0.1

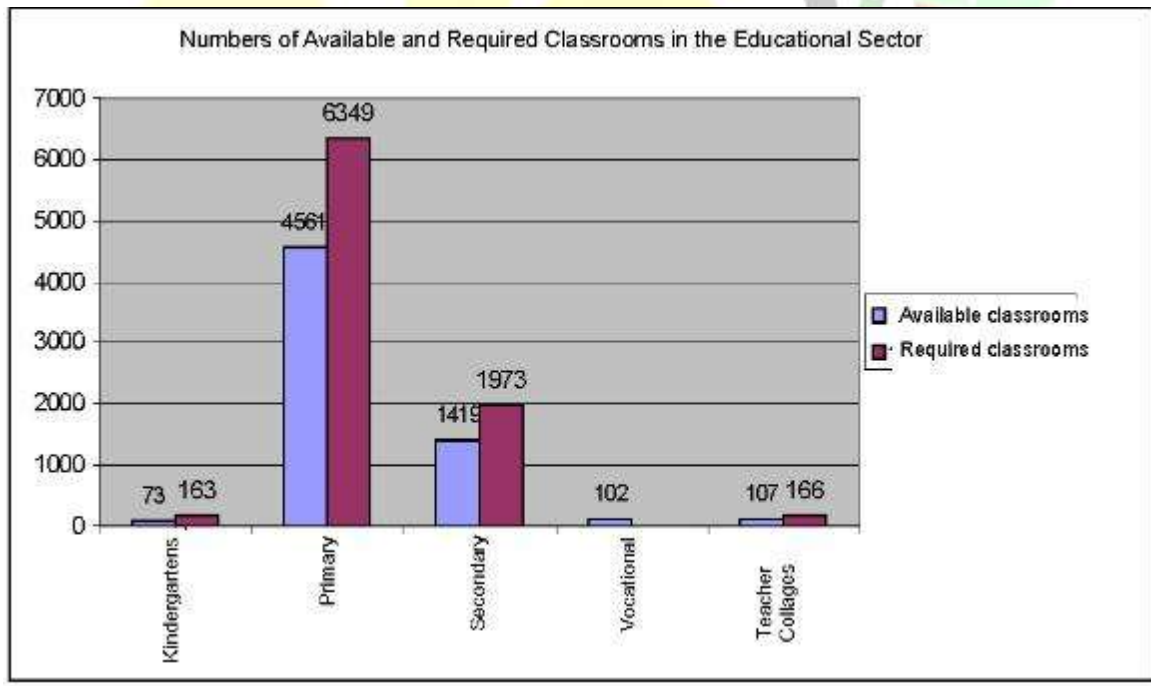
Other Indicators for the Education Department in Karbala Province

Indicator	National Standard	Indicator for Academic year 2006/2007	Indicator for Academic year 2012	International Standard
Average number of students per each school of vocational education		264 students/ school		350 student/ school
Average number of students per teacher in vocational education		4 students/ instructor		20 student/ instructor
Average number of students per each branch of vocational education		23 students/ branch		25 student/ branch
Average number of students per each of teachers' academic institutions		693 students/ institution		
Average number of students per each teacher in the Academic institutions		23 students/ teacher		20 students/ teacher
Average number of students per each branch in the teachers academic institutions		39 students/ branch		30 student/ branch
Pure ratio of attendance of registered pupils (males) aged 6-11 in primary education	98%	99%		100%
Pure ratio of attendance of registered pupils (females) aged 6-11 in primary education	98%	103.2%		100%
Pure ratio of attendance of registered pupils (sum) aged 6-11 in primary education	98%	101%		100%
Total ratio of attendance of registered pupils (males) aged 6-11 in primary education	98%	124%		100%
Total ratio of attendance of registered pupils (females) aged 6-11 in primary education	98%	121%		100%
Total ratio of attendance of registered pupils (sum) aged 6-11 in primary education	98%	123%		100%

Indicator	National Standard	Indicator for Academic year 2006/2007	Indicator for Academic year 2012	International Standard
Pure ratio of attendance of new students (males) aged 12 in the first year of intermediate education		12.5%		
Pure ratio of attendance of new students (females) aged 12 in the first year of intermediate education		21%		
Pure ratio of attendance of new students (sum) aged 12 in the first year of intermediate education		17%		
Total ratio of attendance of new (males) aged 12 in the first year of intermediate education		45%		
Total ratio of attendance of new (females) aged 12 in the first year of intermediate education		21%		
Total ratio of attendance of new (sum) aged 12 in the first year of intermediate education		45%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (males) aged 12-14 in intermediate education		13%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (females) aged 12-14 in intermediate education		16.5%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (sum) aged 12-14 in intermediate education		14.4%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (males) aged 12-14 in intermediate education		27.1%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (females) aged 12-14 in intermediate education		25.6%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (sum) aged 12-14 in intermediate education		26.4%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (males) aged 15-17 in high school education		16.2%		

Indicator	National Standard	Indicator for Academic year 2006/2007	Indicator for Academic year 2012	International Standard
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (females) aged 15-17 in high school education		19.2%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (sum) aged 15-17 in high school education		18%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (males) aged 15-17 in high school education		33%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (females) aged 15-17 in high school education		28%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (sum) aged 15-17 in high school education		30.5%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (males) aged 15-17 in vocation education		2.1%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (females) aged 15-17 in vocational education		0.8%		
Pure ratio of attendance of registered students (sum) aged 15-17 in vocational education		1.5%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (males) aged 15-17 in vocational education		7.3%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (females) aged 15-17 in vocational education		1.9%		
Total ratio of attendance of registered students (sum) aged 15-17 in vocational education		4.8%		

Kerbala Province Council



Problems and Obstacles

- Schools that are structurally unsafe (to be fully demolished and rebuilt): rebuilding of 15 schools, 5 of which are in the Karbala Center, 3 in Al-Hussayniya, 1 in Al-Hindiya District, 3 in Al-Khayrat, 2 in Western Al-Jadwal, and 1 in Ain Al-Tamr.
- Schools representing risks of the health facilities: 17
- Schools that need full restoration: 42
- Schools that need partial restoration: 20
- Schools with unsafe walls and classrooms: 3
- The General Directorate of Education needs a new building to house the Directorate and its departments.
- It is difficult to allocate the land for building urgently needed schools, to cope with the increased numbers of students and pupils in the province.
- The need to build additional annexes in schools at the densely populated areas, totaling 94 classrooms needed only in year 2008.
- There is a need to build 50 new schools for each of the educational level in the province, totaling 900 classrooms.
- There is a need to build 17 health units, 23 school halls, 18 school yards and 19 school fences for year 2008 only.
- There is a need to reconstruct, prepare and/or establish: libraries, laboratories, teaching materials and methods, sporting equipment and computers.
- Vocational schools in the province have obsolete machines and equipment. There is a need to install an electrical and water maintenance workshop.
- Chicken farms at the Al-Hussayniya Agricultural School need to be rehabilitated for 2008
- All our schools lack the teaching materials and methods, particularly visuals, maps and models.
- Most of our schools lack laboratory equipment.
- The Directorate lacks transportation means, with only two (2) vehicles available for all of the Directorate's work.
- There is a severe shortage in female computer teachers due to relocations and pregnancy and maternity leaves. Most hires are from among males that do not meet the need.
- There is a need to allocate money to repair and maintain non-functioning computers broken during the use.
- The current computer teaching curriculum is old and does not meet the requirements imposed by the current developments in the information systems. We suggest that the curricula be changed to meet the requirements of the era.
- The vocational agricultural schools suffer from serious shortage in agricultural machinery and equipment, adversely affecting the process of students' training in these fields.
- Most departments of the Directorate suffer from shortage of specialized staff (e.g., holders of B. of Economics, B. of Business Admin., Statistics, Educational Counseling and Basic Education Specialists).
- There is a great need to build classrooms within many schools.

- There is a critical need to build three warehouses (primary, secondary, vocational) to respond to the Directorate's needs.
- Most schools in the province suffer of a severe shortage in furniture.
- Shortage of the financial allocation devoted to the Directorate that adversely affects the forward progress with the educational process.

Health

1. Most Common Causes of Death in All Age Groups

Cause of Death	Numbers
Cardiac Diseases	984
Cerebral Strokes	496
Cancers	323
Respiratory System Diseases	243
Accidents	228
Hypertension	212
Old Age	191
Fire Wounds	181
Septicemia	151
Kidney Failure	142
Diabetes	142

2. Number of Beds in Hospitals and Health Centers

Hospital Name	Total Number of Beds
Al-Hussein Public Hospital	419
Ain Al-Tamr	18
Obstetrician and Gynecological Hospital	147
Altaf Hospital	40
Aoun Health Center	24
Al-Hindiya Hospital	181
Al-Husseiniya Health Center	6
Children Hospital	221
Total	1,056
Ratio of population to beds	881 per bed

3. Most Common Causes of Death in All Age Groups

Serial no.	Death Cause	Numbers	Numbers Expected in 2012
1	Cardiac Diseases	984	
2	Cerebral Strokes	496	
3	Cancers	323	
4	Respiratory System Diseases	243	
5	Accidents	228	
6	Hypertension	212	
7	Old Age	191	
8	Fire Wounds	181	
9	Septicemia	151	
10	Kidney Failure	142	
11	Diabetes	142	

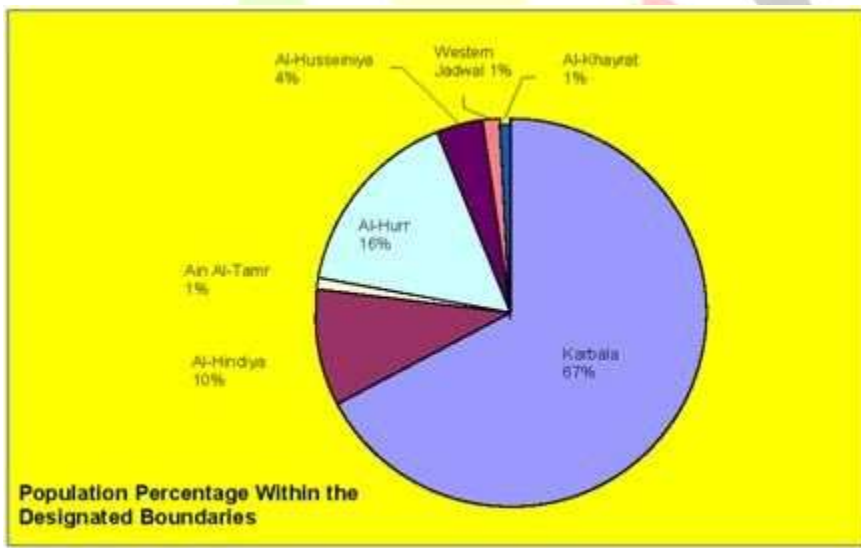
One of the important indicators that need an intervention is: to the increase the number of nursing staff in the province during the upcoming five years, through:

- Speeding up the approvals and permits to launch the Nursing Institute in the Holy Karbala Province affiliated with the Karbala Health Directorate, which had already been proposed to the Ministry of Health.
- Establishing a Faculty of Nursing in the Holy Karbala Province. A study proposal has been already presented to the Karbala University and the Provincial Council.
- Attracting the nursing cadres from the secondary nursing school graduates, and graduates of nursing institutes who weren't hired and provide an opportunity for them to be hired through advertising the positions at Karbala Health Directorate only.

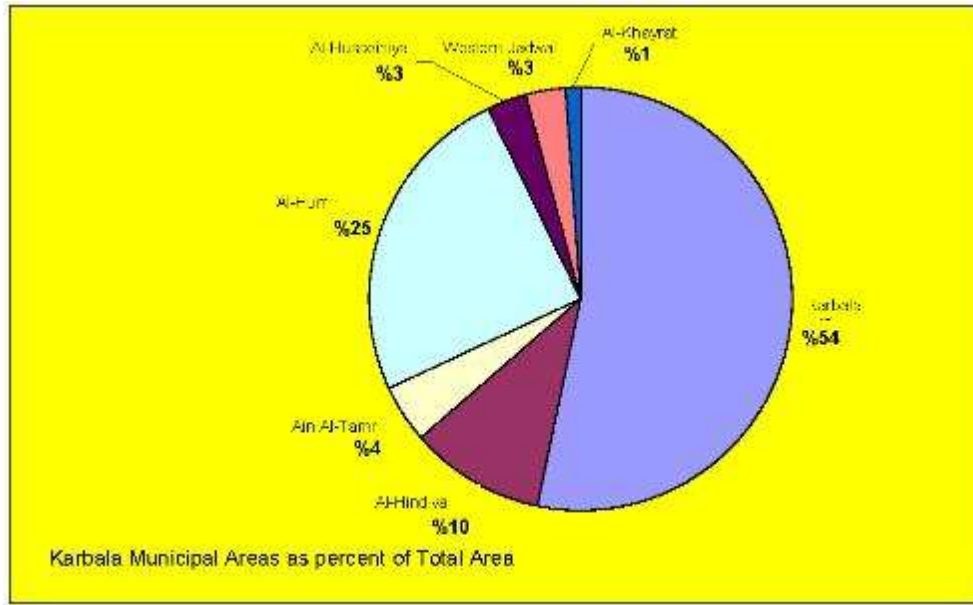
Chapter IV Public Services Sector Municipalities

1. Current Situation

Caring for the Public Services Sector is one of the priorities for any State aiming at providing the means of civilized life to its citizens. The Karbala Municipalities Directorate assumes the role of the Municipalities and Public Works Ministry. It supervises and controls the progress of work in the central municipality and the surrounding 6 districts and sub-districts. It prepares their budgets, follows up on their implementation, allocates residential and industrial lands, carries out service projects such as paving, road surfacing and maintenance, in addition to development projects such as construction of commercial buildings, maintenance and restoration of general buildings and municipal buildings and headquarters, keeping the main and side streets clean, disposing of debris and garbage and transporting it to landfills, filling up of swamps, organizing intersections, numbering houses, following up on breaches and infringements, and sustaining parks and gardens that have direct influence on the quality of the residents' lives, and the aesthetical environmental aspects.



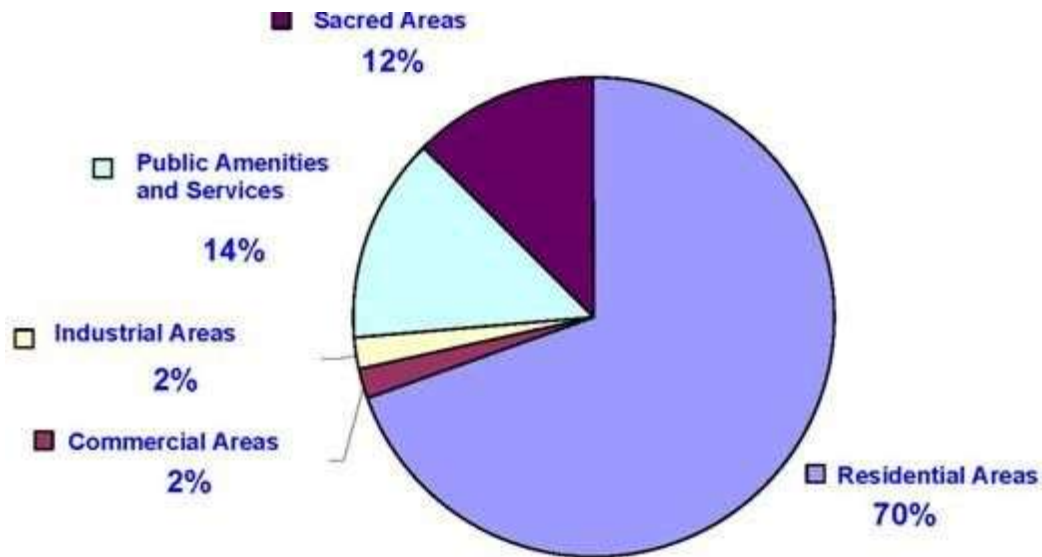
مجلس محافظة كربلاء



2. The following table reflects the basic design areas in the Karbala Province as distributed by their utilization

Municipality	Residential Areas/Dounam	Commercial Areas/Dounam	Industrial Areas/Dounam	Public Amenities and Services/Dounam	Sacred Areas/Dounam
Karbala	2,000	200	145	500	25
Al-Hindiya	1,800	50	120	30	100
Ain Al-Tamr	303	4	7	78	160
Al-Hurr	5,040	19	22	1,260	1,512
Al-Husseiniya	552	18	4.5	145.5	2
Al- Western Jadwal	300	1	0	1	0
AL-Khayrat	4	0	0	4	0
Total	9,999	292	298.5	2,018.5	1,799

3. Chart demonstrating the percentage of the basic design areas in the Karbala Province



4. Problems and Difficulties Facing Project Implementation in 2006

- 1- Unexpected changes in fuel prices coupled with the difficulty of acquisition led to stopping the work at private asphalt manufacturing factories.
- 2- Shortage of contractors in general, and of experienced and qualified contractors in particular, led to delays in starting and delegating the work, with multiple advertisements but no applications for the projects.
- 3- Delegation of projects late in the year.
- 4- Infrastructural contingencies such as:
 - a- communication cables at shallow depth under the road pavements that prevent digging;
 - b- high sewage levels (sometimes higher than the residential properties' entrances), that impede projects, particularly paving; and
 - c- Clean drinking water pipes within the pavement paths that lead to delays in project implementation.
- 5- Laboratory testing results being delayed because of the large number of projects.
- 6- Shortage of the experienced, qualified and specialized technical staff (engineers/surveyors).

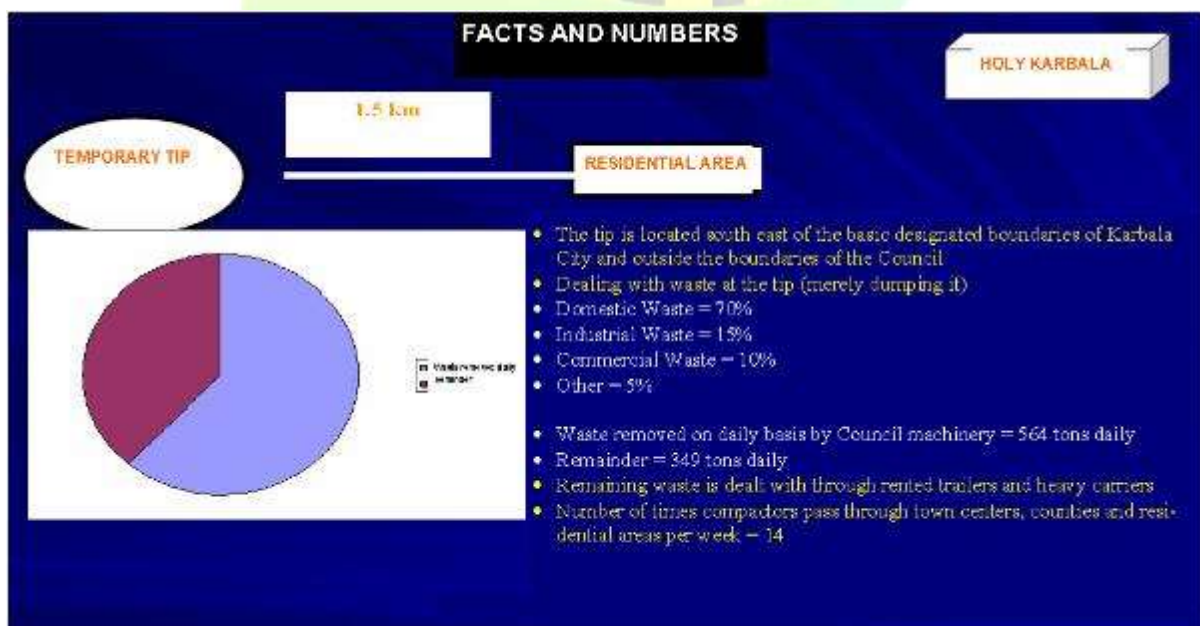
5. Description of the Garbage Collection and Transportation Processes

Garbage collection and transportation operations of various natures are managed by the Karbala Municipality permanent cadre utilizing the operational municipality machinery. As for the Municipality's cleaning cadre, it is actually too small to be mentioned as it is almost not existing and not relevant to the size of the city and the many work obstacles. The officials of the four service departments in the Municipality prepare the daily work plans, and direct those in charge of each department's suburbs to clean and sweep specific streets based on the citizen's use and amount of accumulated garbage because the number of current workers and machinery does not allow of hiring a permanent cadre for each suburb. This plan is prepared with guidance from the Director of the Municipality and the Services' Manager and is based on the daily observations, information provided by the department staff, requests from local councils and citizens' complaints. Once work gets started, the implementation of the daily plan and the staff performance are monitored. The transportation of garbage by the Municipality's and rented machinery, sites of collection and transportation to final dumping sites are supervised. All this is performed in addition to removing the building debris, filling in swamps and clearing the roads which are being performed on daily basis through the engineering efforts of the Municipality, and carried out by using 30 dump-trucks, 7 graders and 16 excavators.

To calculate the amount of created wastes, it is considered that an individual creates an equivalent of 1 kg of wastes per day, added to this is 15% commercial wastes and 15% industrial wastes, making it a total of 1.3 kg per person per day. Using the statistics provided by Karbala Statistics Department, we have a population of approximately 852,963 people according to the 2006 projections, giving us an approximate of 950-1,100 metric tons of wastes per day.

The domestic wastes are classified in percentages as follows:

Domestic (70%), commercial (10%), industrial (15%), others (5%)



Water

Reality and Directions

1- Karbala City gets its water supply from Al-Husseiniya River which is a branch of Euphrates, from which the rest of the province, except Ain Al-Tamr, obtains its water. The city, the districts and sub-districts have seven (7) main large water projects, 84 water collection units, as well as 28 projects and collection units that are still under construction and have not been delivered yet to the Directorate.

The Karbala Province's potable water production is 229,185 cubic meters/day, with estimated loss of 20% of the actual production.

2- Karbala Water Directorate has seven (7) central water projects whose capacity varies from 120 to 8,000 cubic meters/hour, 84 water collection units whose capacity varies from 14 to 250 cubic meters/hour and four (4) water pumping stations. These projects and collection units produce 229, 185 cubic meters of potable water per day, but this amount does not meet the actual water needs of the city's residents, which is estimated at 415,000 cubic meters/day calculated according to the technical specifications that stipulate 450 liters/day/individual in the province's center, 360 liters/day/individual in the districts and 250 liters/day/individual in the villages and countryside. As such the shortage is estimated to be at 220, 815 cubic meters/day.

3- Potable water is distributed via seven (7) major central water projects that have variable designed capacity between 120 and 8,000 cubic meters/hour as shown below:

Al-Hussein City Project, capacity 8,000 cubic meters/hour

Al-Hussein Sub-district Project, capacity 2,700 cubic meters/hour

Old Al-Safi Project, capacity 1,000 cubic meters/hour

Al-Hindiya Integrated Project, capacity 2,000 cubic meters/hour

Al-Hindiya City Old Project, capacity 200 cubic meters/hour

Abu Amer (Western Jadwal) Dredge Project, capacity 120 cubic meters/hour

Al-Khayrat Project, capacity 120 cubic meters/hour

Table demonstrating progress in the amounts of produced water in the Karbala city, districts and sub-districts of the province between 2005 and 2006

Name of District or Sub-district	Actual Production for 2005 in cubic meters/day	Actual Production for 2006 in cubic meters/day
Karbala City, Ain-Altamr District and Al-Hurr Sub-district	137,280	164,194
Al-Husseiniya Sub-district	11,200	13,198
Al-Hindiya District	24,800	31,080
Western Jadwal Sub-district	10,400	11,107
Al-Khayrat Sub-district	8,480	9,606

4- Production indicators increased by 19.6% from 2005 to 2006 for the Karbala City, Ain-Altamr District, and Al-Hurr Sub-district, by 17.8% for Al-Husseiniya Sub-district, 25.3% for Al-Hindiya District, 6.7% for the Western Jadwal Sub-district and 13.2% for Al-Khayrat Sub-district.

5- Table Demonstrating the Production of Operational Projects and Collection Units, and the Units under Construction in 2006

Name of District	Project Name	Quantity of Water Produced in cubic meters/day	Number of operational collection units and their capacity	Treated Water cubic meters/day	Actual Daily Need in cubic meters/day and shortage ratio
Karbala City, Ain-Altamr District, and Al-Hurr Sub-district	Al-Hussein City Project, capacity 8,000 cubic meters/hour	154440	One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 250 cubic meters/hour (French Collection Unit in Al-Hurr Sub-district)	9,754	244,200 31%
	Al-Hussein Sub-district Project /the new Al-Safi Project, capacity 2,700 cubic meters/hour		One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 200 cubic meters/hour (Macedonian Collection Unit in Al-Hurr Sub-district)		
			Three (3) water collection units with the capacity of 14 cubic meters/hour (Sahria Collection Unit, Al-Bobiyat, Al-Kamaliya II) in Al-Hurr Sub-district		
Al-Husseimiya Sub-district			Three (3) water collection units with the capacity of 200 cubic meters/hour	13,198	30,800 57%
			One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 100 cubic meters/hour		
			Eight (8) water collection units with the capacity of 50 cubic meters/hour		

Name of District	Project Name	Quantity of Water Produced in cubic meters/day	Number of operational collection units and their capacity	Treated Water cubic meters/day	Actual Daily Need in cubic meters/day and shortage ratio
			One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 28 cubic meters/hour		
			Fourteen (14) water collection units with the capacity of 14 cubic meters/hour		
Al-Hindiya District	1) Al-Hindiya Integrated Project 2) 60% of the old Al-Hindiya Project	27,984	One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 200 cubic meters/hour	3,096	36,960 16%
			Two (2) water collection units with the capacity of 100 cubic meters/hour		
			One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 14 cubic meters/hour		
Western Jadwal Sub-district	1) Western Jadwal Sub-district villages Project 2) 40% of the old Al-Hindiya Project	2,640	One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 200 cubic meters/hour	8,467	22,000 49%
			Thirteen (13) water collection units with the capacity of 50 cubic meters/hour		
			Seven (7) water collection units with the capacity of 14 cubic meters/hour		
Al-Khayrat Sub-district	Al-Khayrat Water Project	2,640	One (1) water collection unit with the capacity of 200 cubic meters/hour	6,966	16,500 41%
			Two (2) water collection units with the capacity of 100 cubic meters/hour		
			Four (4) water collection units with the capacity of 50 cubic meters/hour		

Name of District	Project Name	Quantity of Water Produced in cubic meters/day	Number of operational collection units and their capacity	Treated Water cubic meters/day	Actual Daily Need in cubic meters/day and shortage ratio
			One (1) water collection units with the capacity of 18 cubic meters/hour		
			Three (3) water collection units with the capacity of 14 cubic meters/hour		



Table demonstrating the number of operational projects and of projects under construction in 2006 in the Province

Number of Functional Projects in the province	7	
Number of functional collection units in the province	84	
Number of projects under construction	1 with a capacity of 220,000 cubic meters/day	
Number of collection units under construction	28 with a capacity of 4,350 cubic meters/hour	
Total province population	1,100,000 person	
Total number of beneficiaries	720,473	
Projects' Production: 187,704 cubic meters/day	Collection Units' Production: 41,481 cubic meters/day	
Total production in the province: 229,185 cubic meters/day		
Actual Total Demand: 415,000 cubic meters/day		

6- Table demonstrating the decrease in the water shortage indicator in the whole province between 2005 and 2006

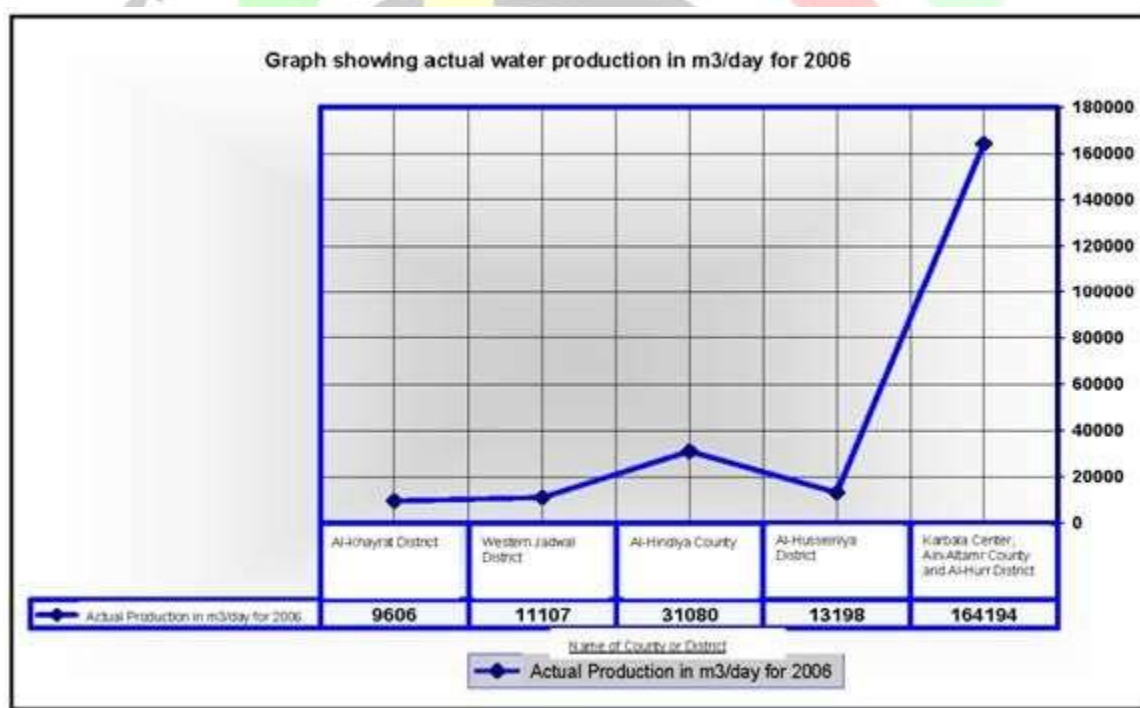
Name of District or Sub-district	Percent of water shortage in 2005	Percent of water shortage in 2006
Karbala City, Ain-Altamr District and Al-Hurr Sub-district	33	31
Al-Husseiniya Sub-district	72	57
Al-Hindiya District	22	15
Western Jadwal Sub-district	59	49
Al-Khayrat Sub-district	53	41

The decrease in the water shortage indicator between 2005 and 2006 was variable in the different administrative units of the province. It is noted that the indicators are converging better than in the past as projects are being distributed more fairly among the province's administrative units. There is still, however more work to be done to bring the shortage indicator down to zero, i.e. to abolish the shortage completely in the coming years.

7- Actual Production and Actual Need in the whole of the province:

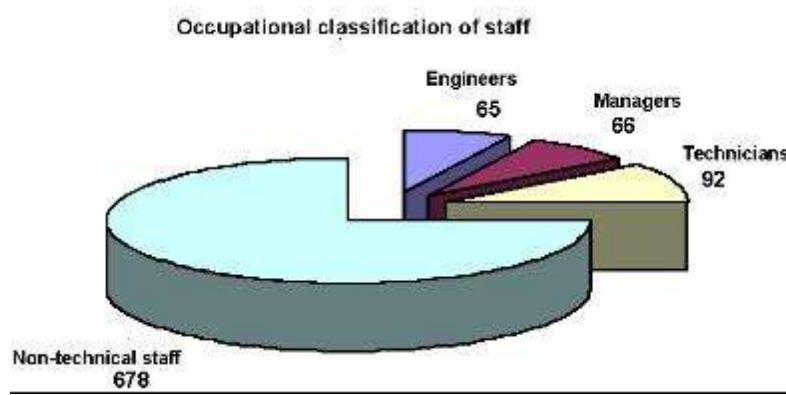
Name of District or Sub-district	Actual production in cubic meters/day in 2006	Actual need in cubic meters/day in 2006
Karbala City, Ain-Altamr District and Al-Hurr Sub-district	164,194	244,200
Al-Husseiniya Sub-district	13,198	30,800
Al-Hindiya District	31,080	36,960
Western Jadwal Sub-district	11,107	22,000
Al-Khayrat Sub-district	9,606	16,500

8- Comparison of water production in cubic meters/day throughout 2006



Note: Actual daily production is high in the Center because of the higher population rates in the Center than those in the other administrative units.

9- Chart demonstrating the occupational classification of staff



10- Table showing main materials used in water production

No.	Material	Quantities used in actual operations in 2006 Ton/year	Planned need in actual operations in 2007 Ton/year	Usage
1	Alum	1,095 Ton/year	1,460	Sedimentation Catalyst
2	Chlorine	365 cylinders of 1 ton capacity Ton/year	730 cylinders of 1 ton capacity	Sterilization
	Reducing Powder	29.2 Ton/year	41	
	Hypo	16 Ton/year		
3	Gasoline	1,815,000 liter/year	2,400,000 liter/year	Operation of generators and machines

11- There are a number of important criteria/standards used by the Water Directorate in Karbala that are divided as follows:

Criteria/ standards of proposed projects:

- Number of people and population density
- Type of usage (commercial, industrial, residential)
- Number of resident subscriptions

Service Provision Criteria/ Standards

A- Providing official subscriptions to residents in accordance with usage type

B- Determining personal share as follows:

- City center (450 liters/day)
- Districts or Sub-district (360 liters/day)
- Villages and rural areas (250 liters/day)

C- Providing untreated water for park irrigation.

Quality Criteria/ Standards

Carrying out laboratory tests (physical, chemical and biological) and adhering to the World Health Organization (WHO) international specifications and standards

12- Revenues and Budget:

Revenues achieved in 2005 were 464,257,683 dinars

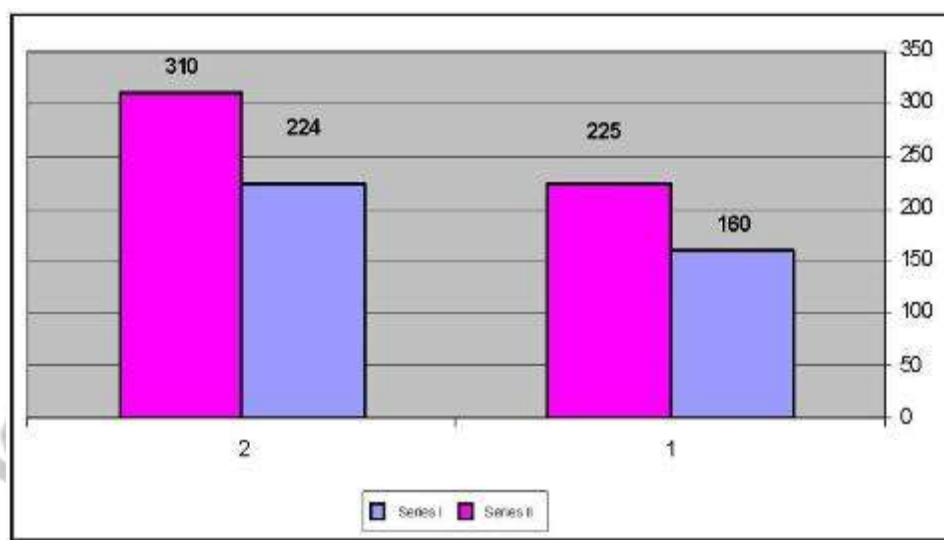
The 2005 budget was 4,023,300,000 dinars

Revenues achieved in 2006 were 583,002,192 dinars

The 2006 budget was 5,504,839,000 dinars

Sewerage

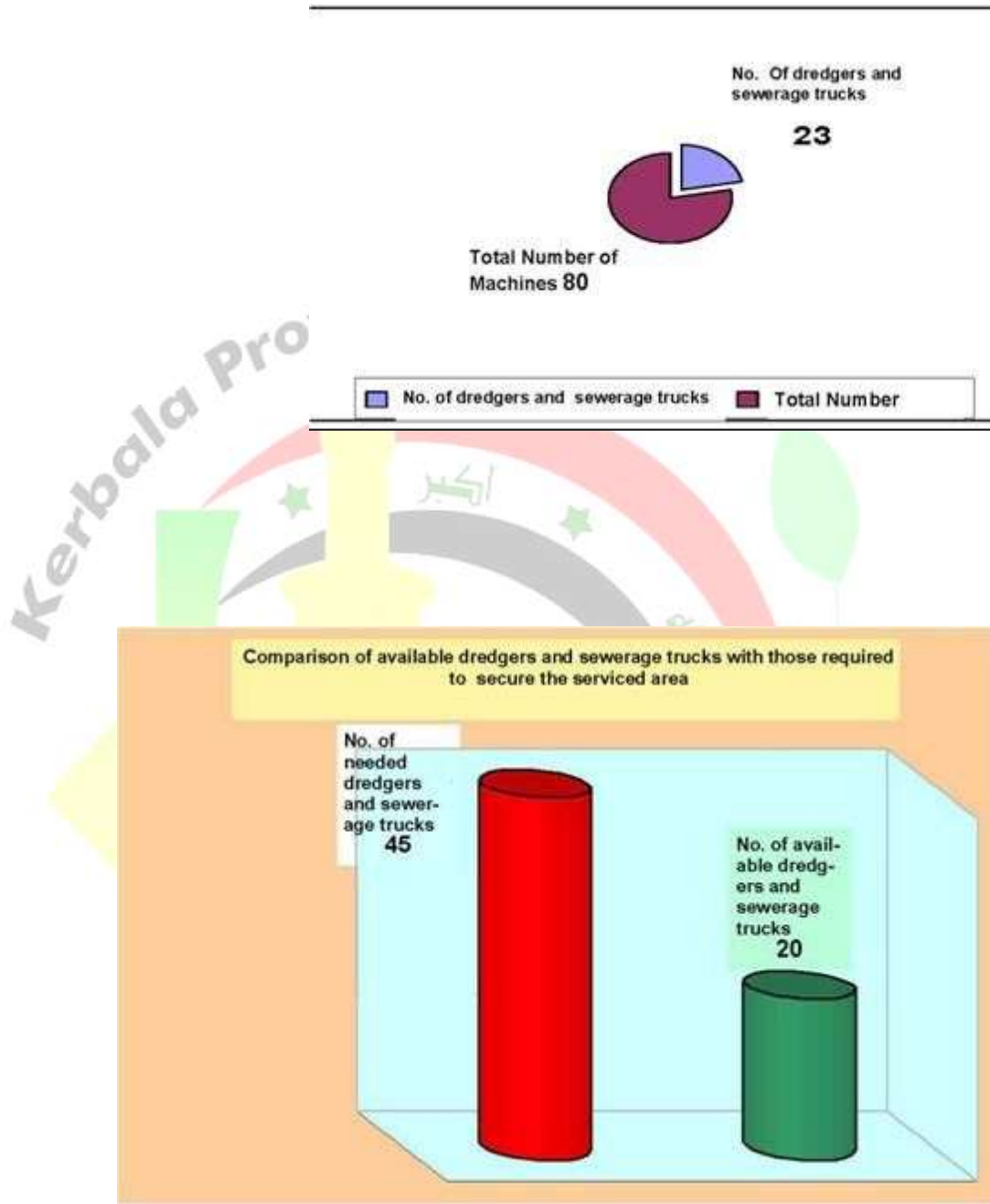
1. Chart demonstrating the ratio of serviced area before and after the implementation of the Provincial Development and Reconstruction Program in 2006



2. Table demonstrating the lengths of the implemented networks before and after the implementation of the Provincial Development and Reconstruction Program in 2006

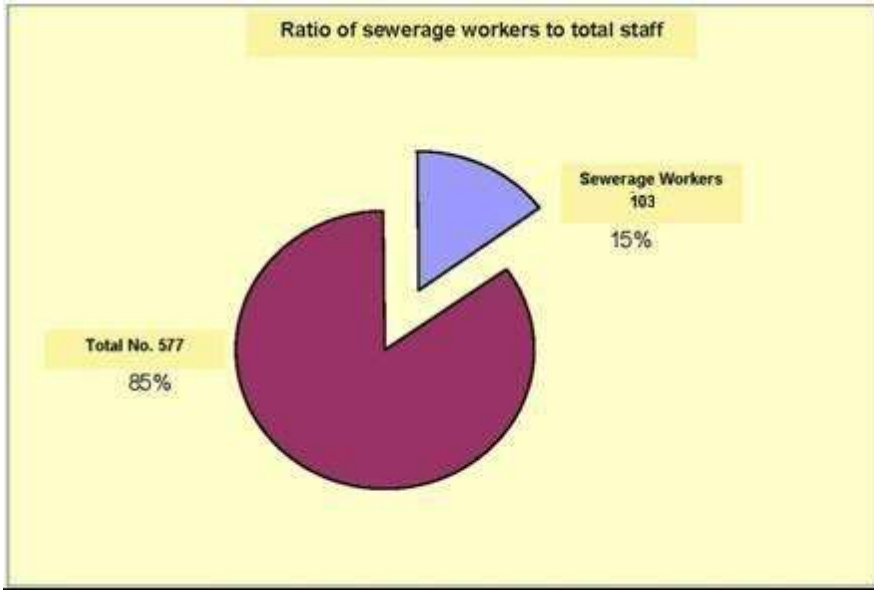
No.	Status	Length of Heavy Network in Km	Length of Rain Network in Km
1	Before the Provincial Development and Reconstruction Program	160	225
2	After the Provincial Development and Reconstruction Program	224	310

3. Chart demonstrating the total number of machines and the number of dredgers and sewage trucks



Considering that the serviced area is 562 km long and there is a team for every 25 km consisting of 10 workers, one dredger and one sewage tank.

4. Chart demonstrating the number of staff in the Maintenance, Networks and Stations in relation to the total staff



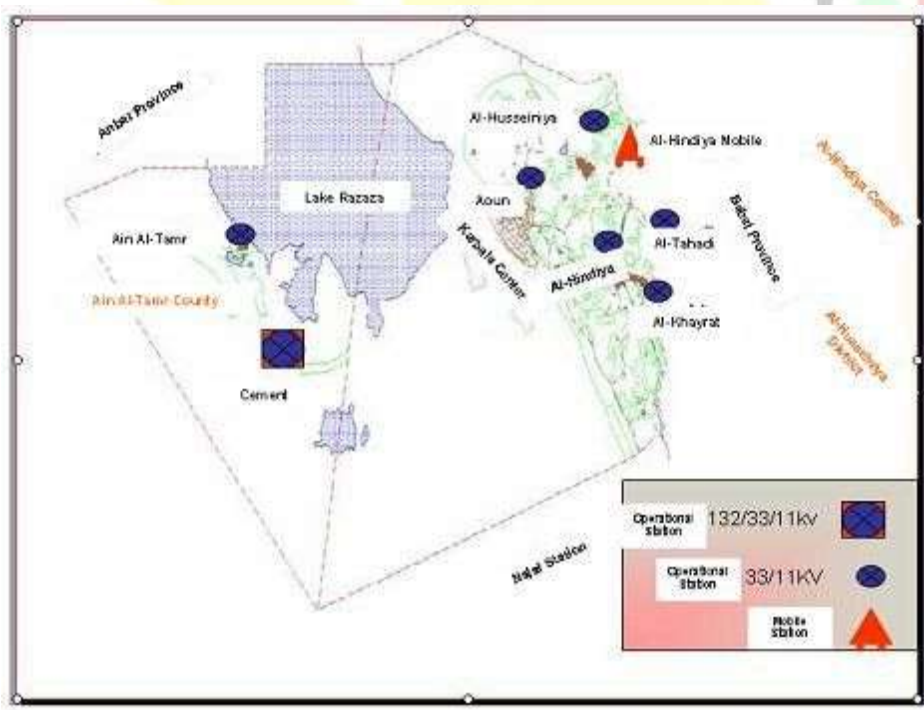
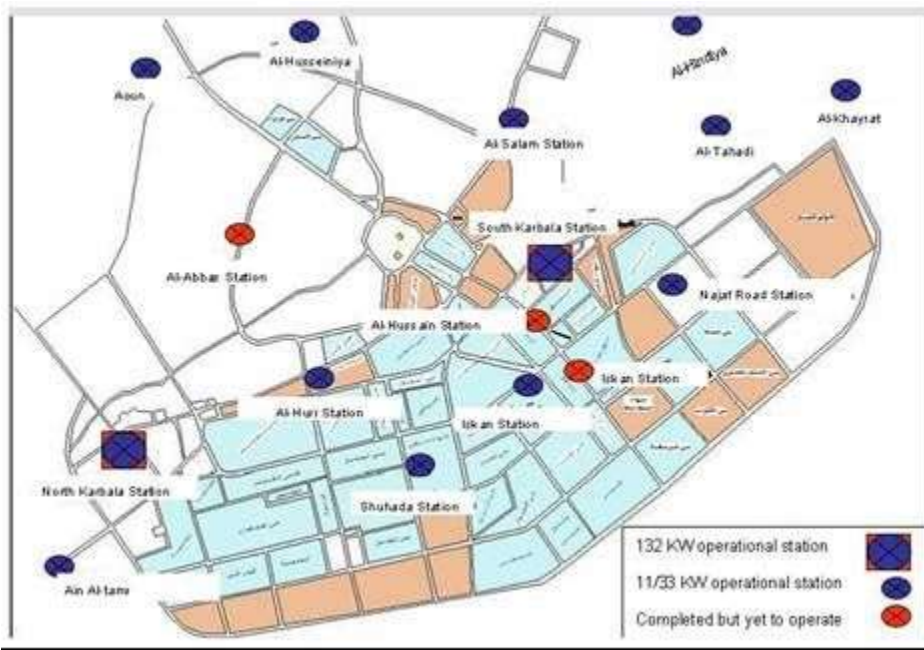
Considering that the serviced area is 562 km long and there is a team for every 25 km consisting of 10 workers, one dredger and one-sewage tank.



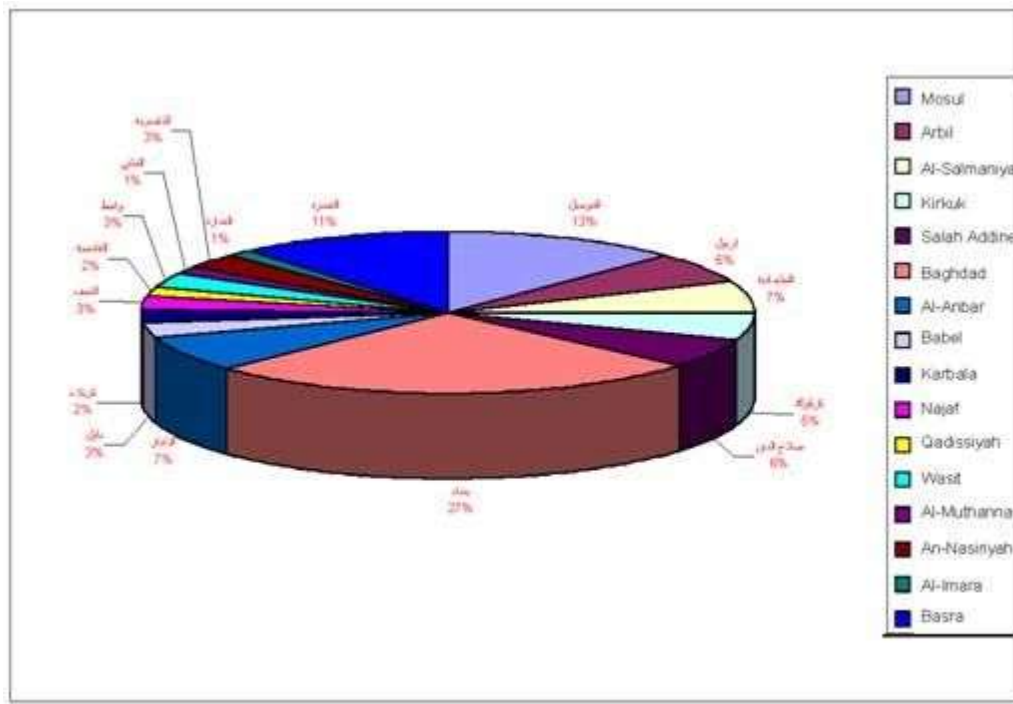
Electricity

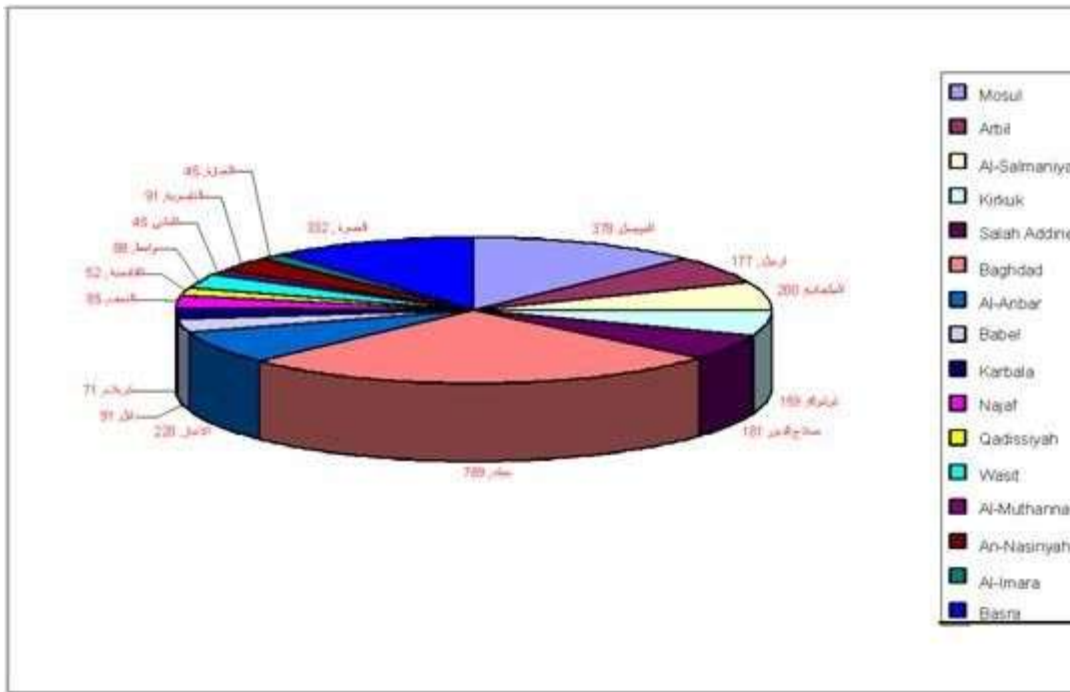
Reality and Directions

The chart below presents the distribution of operational stations and those under construction in the province

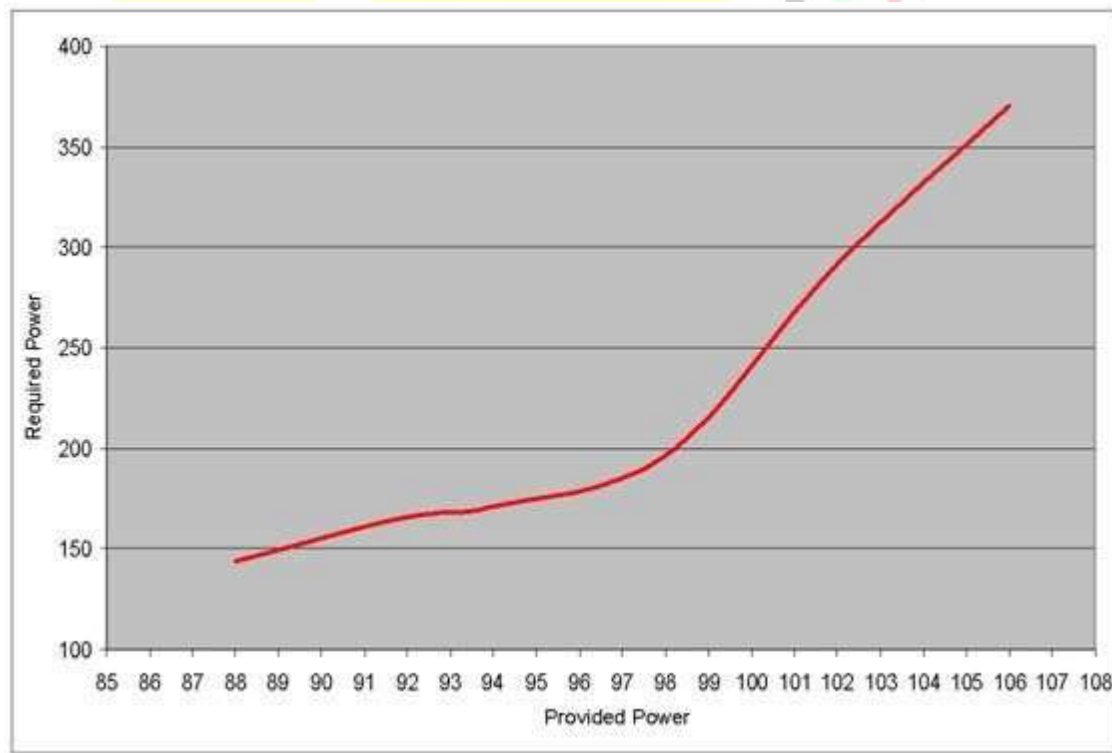


Karbala Province is provided with 71 MW from the total of the 7500 MW of the Iraqi-generated power, as distributed by the national control



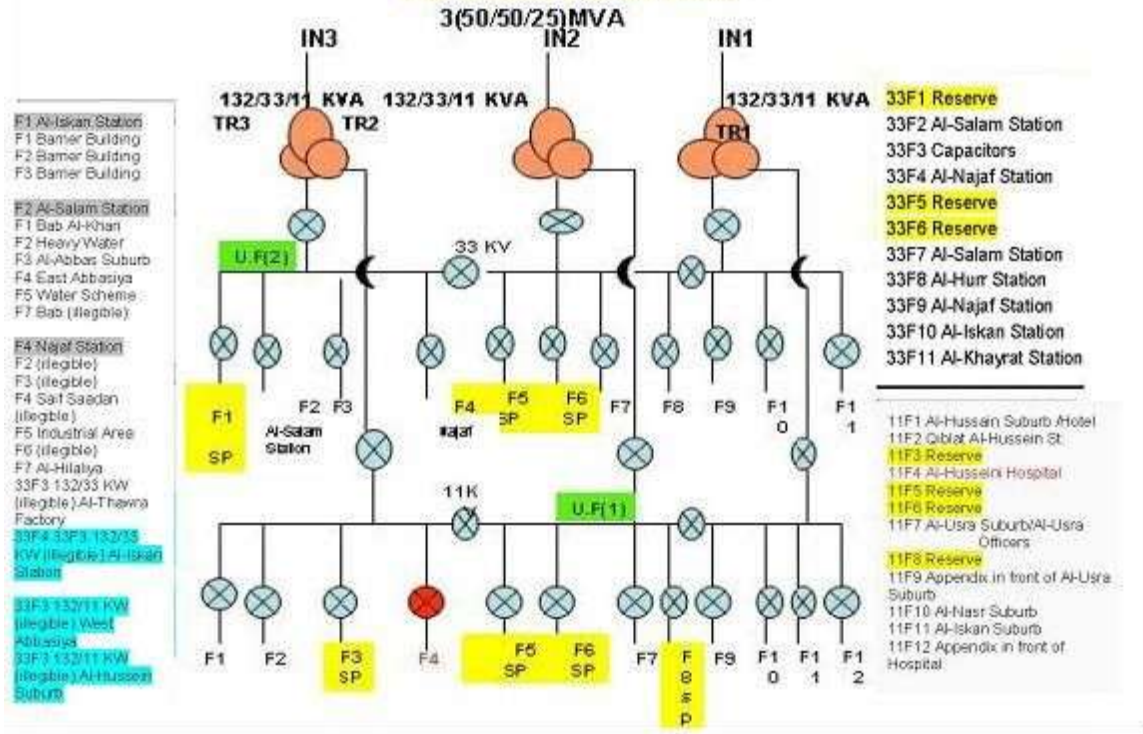


Karbala Province is provided with 2% from the total of 7500 MW of the Iraqi-generated power, as distributed by the national control

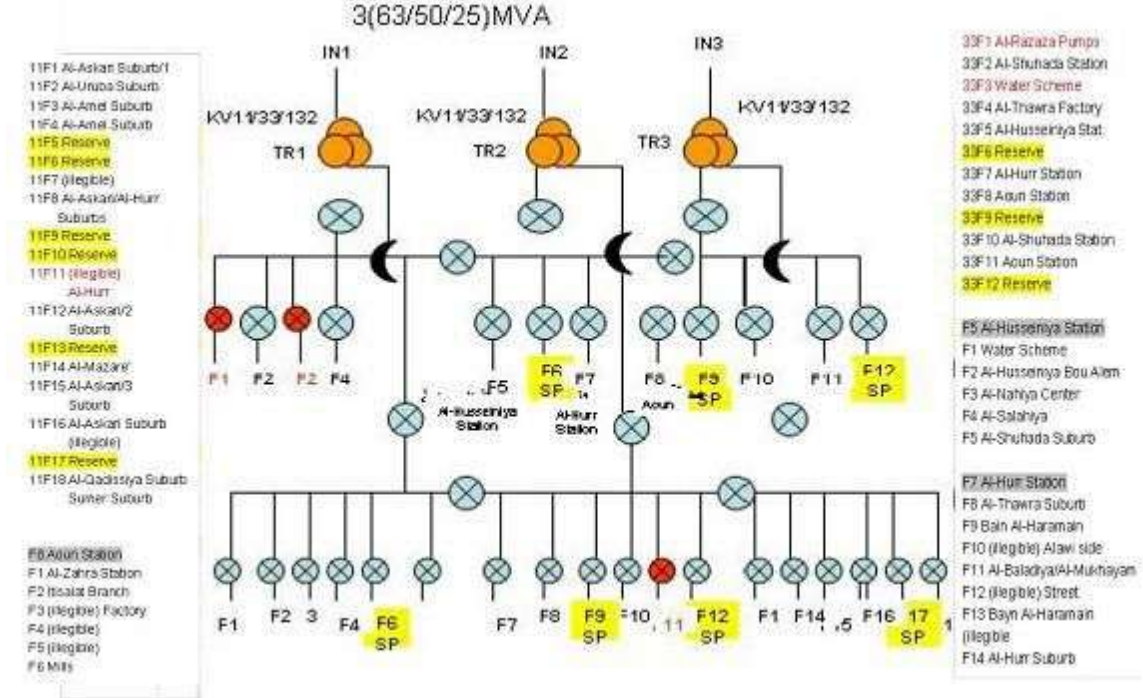


In 2006, the provided output was unable to meet more than 28% of the needed output.

Plan of South Karbala Station



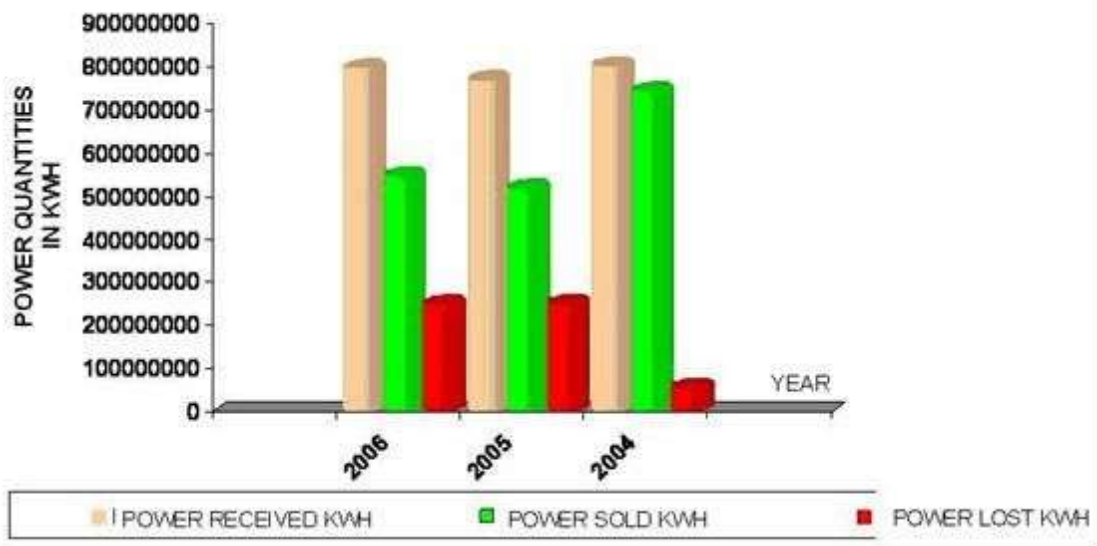
Plan of North Karbala Station



Comparison of Domestic Subscribers in the Last Four Years



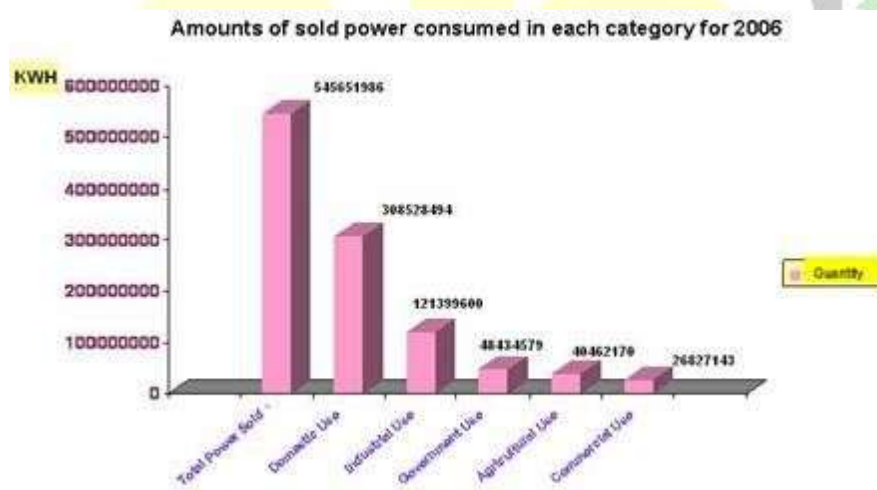
Received, Sold and Lost Electric Power

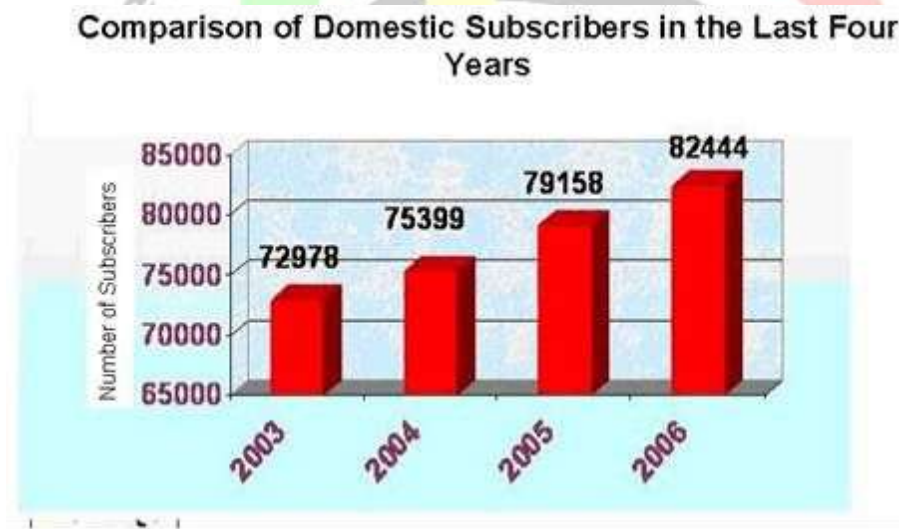


مجلس محافظة كربلاء

The high levels of loss are caused by the following:

- 1 Encroachment on emergency lines
- 2 Encroachment on lightning lines
- 3 New suburbs without implementing power grids/ networks, forcing land owners to encroach on the nearest network
- 4 Connecting power to buildings by bypassing the meter
 - Faulty meters not reported by owners to the Department
 - Some Public Service Departments link directly to the grid by constructing new transformers without informing the Electricity Department, or by changing measures installed by the Department
 - A large number of houses – over 7,000 – encroaching on the electric grid. These are the residents of Al-Bastana suburbs whose problem has not been solved so far and as a result do not have power or grids unless they would be included in the basic structure of the City. All these causes lead to encroachments on the power grid.
 - Individuals encroaching on more than one power line.





5 – Problems and Obstacles

- 1- Insufficient resources allocated within the annual investment plan by the General Directorate responsible for distributing the Middle Euphrates electricity.
- 2- Delays in approving the plans that could sometimes be delayed till the second half of the year.
- 3- Insufficient equipment and specialized machinery.
- 4- Shortage of the actual labor cadre in comparison to the technical and senior staff
- 5- Conflicting and contradictory central executive work instructions with the municipal departments and urban planning.

6- The projects funded by donor organizations are not up to the accredited technical standards despite the Department's continual supervision and related correspondences, because the contractor's affiliation with the funding authority.

Roads

1. Reality and Directions

1- The presence of historic Tals in Karbala Province indicates that some of the oldest human communities known in the world had lived in the region. This can be noticed in the caves around Al-Tar area, 30 km west of Karbala, from which it is concluded that towns and villages from Assyrian, Kishi and Babylonian times existed there. These Tals were called Karb Abla, which means a place of prayer or a temple.

The current significance of the City is due to its being one of Iraq's urban centers in which modern industries exist, being a place rich in primary resources, not to mention its religious importance in all of the Muslim World. The Karbala Roads and Bridges Department carries out a number of tasks, including: the supervision of road construction (main, secondary, and rural) and those outside the limits of the municipal jurisdiction; supervision of various bridge constructions and maintenance of previously constructed roads and bridges; marking roads and bridges (installing road signs, safety fencing and road planning); preparation of complete and necessary technical road surveys; provision of technical consultation to the Province's departments in regards to technical specification of the road and bridges engineering work; follow up on land appropriation cases for road building; determination of road reserves according to enforceable legislation; pursue encroachments onto the road reserves and assets and carry out their removal in coordination with the relevant administrative units in accordance with legislation; and issue permits for the construction of gas stations, various projects and changes outside the boundaries of the road reserves as per enforceable laws and regulations.

2. The total length of main roads is 466 km

No.	Road Name	Road Length	Road Grade
Main Roads			
1	Karbala – Musae'ab	33 km	A
2	Karbala - Haydariyah	40 km	A
3	Karbala – Hindiya	21 km	B
4	Karbala – Razaza - Ain Al-Tamr	80 km	A
5	Karbala – Thermiston Factory	15 km	A

6	Road Pilgrimage	257 km	A
7	Military Convoys	16 km	B
8	Al-Wand - Al-Husseiniya	4 km	B

3. Table demonstrating the total length of secondary roads in Karbala Province

No.	Road Name	Road Length	Road Grade
Secondary Roads			
1	Al-Hindiya – Khan Al-Rubu’	15 km	D
2	Al-Hindiya - Al-Khayrat	10 km	D
3	Al-Thowra – Al-Ziraeiyah	9 km	D
4	Road linking Land Pilgrimage to Cement Factory	5 km	C
5	Road between Western Al-Jadwal and Al-Iewaj	2 km	D
6	Road between Karbala Center and First of June	4 km	D
7	Al-Rabet Road	7 km	D
8	Al-Shatei School Road	2 km	D
9	Al-Khayrat – Al-Zubeydat	2 km	D
10	Al-Khayrat – Abu Riwaya	3 km	D
11	Umm Riwaya – Umm Jadr	10 km	D
12	Bab Al-Taq – Al-Rachdiyah	7 km	D
13	Al-Hafez - Al-Husseiniya	6 km	D
14	Al-Husseiniya – Saddet Al-Hindiya	10 km	D
15	Al-Iewaj – Al-Ka’aburi	5 km	D
16	Al-Hindiya – Al-E’ifariyah	10 km	D

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4. The length of rural roads is 49 km

No.	Road Name	Road Length	Road Grade
Rural Roads			
1	Al-Hindiya - Shattallah	10.15 km	D
2	Al-Salam Road	2.5 km	D
3	Abu Maher Road	1.7 km	D
4	Abu Amer Road	1.8 km	D
5	Umm Jamal Road	2 km	D
6	Al-Hamam and Al-Dawara Road	1.6 km	D
7	Saddat Al-Hindiya via Karbala and Musae'ab is a detour road that links Saddat Al-Hindiya with the Karbala – Musae'ab Road. It was completed after the reconstruction of the bridge.	4 km	D
8	Abu Huwaimed	2 km	D
9	Al-Husseiniya – Haswa - Aoun	2.2 km	D
10	Al-Kamaliya - MUSAILEKH	3.4 km	D
11	Al-Abbouda	3 km	D
12	Al-Hindiya – The Stadium	3 km	D
13	Road linking Public Street with Al-Hindiya Stadium	4.1 km	D
14	Al-Kareet – Al-Khabbaza	2.5 km	D
15	Al-Jaber Road	3 km	D
16	University	1.9 km	D

5. Constructed Bridges

No.	The Name of the Bridge	Bridge Length (in meters)	The Type of the Bridge	Bridge Location
1	New Musae'ab bridge	353.2	Concrete	Musae'ab District
2	Old Musae'ab Bridge	194	Iron	Musae'ab District
3	Old Al-Hindiya Bridge	178	Concrete	Al-Hindiya District
4	Bridge over River Kafal	24.7	Cement	Al-Hindiya District
5	Right Crossing-Bin Hassan Bridge	63.5	Cement	Al-Hindiya District

6	Left Crossing-Bin Hassan Bridge	36.5	Cement	Al-Hindiya District
7	Al-Abbas Sub-district Bridge	20	Cement	Karbala – Al-Abbas Sub-district
8	Wand Bridge	20	Cement	Al-Wand
9	Al-Mughallaf Project Bridge	20	Cement	Al-Mughallaf Project
10	Al-Kamaliyah Bridge	20	Cement	Al-Kamaliyah
11	Al-Duwehiyah Bridge	20.7	Cement	Beni Hassan Creek
12	Main Mabzal Bridge	20.7	Cement	Al-Mabzal
13	Bridge in front of Al-Mansour's	22	Cement	The road linking Karbala – Babel Roads

6. Proposed Bridged Crossings

Karbala – Al-Hindiya Axis

First of June Crossing: Between First of June Rd and Karbala - Al-Hindiya Rd. at 1 km

Al-Hafiz Crossing: Between Al-Hafiz - Al-Husseiniya Rd and Karbala - Al-Hindiya Rd. at 4.5 km

Al-Mushawrab – Saddat Al-Hindiya Rd crossing with Karbala – Al-Hindiya Rd at 18 km

Al-Ibrahimiya Crossing: Between Al-Ibrahimiya - Al-Husseiniya Rd and Karbala - Al-Hindiya Rd. at 7 km

Karbala – Najaf Axis

Crossing at the road linking to Karbala – Najaf Rd at 7.5 km

Crossing at Al-Rujeiba Rd with Karbala – Najaf Rd at 15 km

Al-Khayrat Crossing: with Karbala – Najaf Rd.

Karbala – Musae'ab – Al-Haswa Axis

Military Convoy Road crossing with Karbala – Musae'ab Rd. at 9 km

Al-Husseiniya – Al-Mafraq Rd crossing with Karbala – Musabbab Rd. at 15 km

Al-Wand Crossing at 25 km

Overpass bridge near Aoun at 10 km

Karbala – Al-Razaza - Ain Al-Tamr Axis

Thermiston crossing with Karbala - Al-Razaza – Ain Al-Tamr Rd. at 17 km

Land Pilgrimage Rd crossing with Karbala - Al-Razaza – Ain Al-Tamr Rd. at 60 km

6 crossings for the proposed bypass

Prop Problems and Obstacles

the Holy Karbala City – 60 km

Land Pilgrimage Rd – second corridor 320 km

Ain Al-Tamr – Cement Factory Rd. – 18 km

Road linking Karbala City with the Highway No. 50 – 1 km

Proposed Expansions to Main Roads:

Karbala – Musae'ab – Al-Haswa Rd. – length 50 km

Karbala – Al-Hindiya Rd. – length 22 km

Karbala – Al-Haidariyah Rd. – length 38 km

Problems and Obstacles

- One of the problems encountered by the Road Department is the presence of obstructions on the roads that need to be removed and substituted by constructing rural roads.
- Lack of sufficient allocations to execute massive projects that include constructing highways and preparing the necessary surveys.
- Karbala City is characterized by being a religious tourism center which results in stopping the work periodically during the year because of the large numbers of tourists.
- Karbala City is a center for the needed primary construction materials. Consequently, the roads that lead to the quarries are subjected to extremely heavy loads that in turn necessitate continuous repairs.

Youth and Sports Sector

List of Youth Clubs affiliated with Karbala Youth and Sports Directorate

No.	Name of Club	Site	Comments
1	Karbala	Karbala-Baghdad Gate	Functional-Grade B
2	Ain-Tamr	Ain-Al Tamr District	Not functional-currently used as military camp-Grade B
3	Al Wehda	Karbala- Al Hussein Sub-district	Functional-Grade A
4	Al Re'eya El' elmyia	Karbala-Al Saadya	Functional
5	Al Shuhada'a	Karbala-Shuhadaa Al Mulhak	Functional- Grade B
6	Al-Hindiya	Karbala-Al-Hindiya	Functional- Grade B

		District	
7	Al-Husseiniya	Karbala-Al Husseiniya Sub-district	Functional- Grade B
8	Al-Hurr	Karbala-Al Hurr Sub-district	Not functional- Grade B
9	Al-Hussein	Karbala-Hai Al Amel	Not functional- Grade B

*The words “Youth Centers” have been changed to “Youth Clubs” as per the Youth and Sports Ministry’s booklet number (145 dated 09/25/2005)

