

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

HOLY NAJAF PROVINCE

Holy Najaf

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE HOLY PROVINCE OF NAJAF

2008-2012

HOLY NAJAF PROVINCE COUNCIL

IN COOPERATION WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PROGRAM

AUGUST 2007

Holy Najaf Provincial Council



Najaf Al-Ashraf

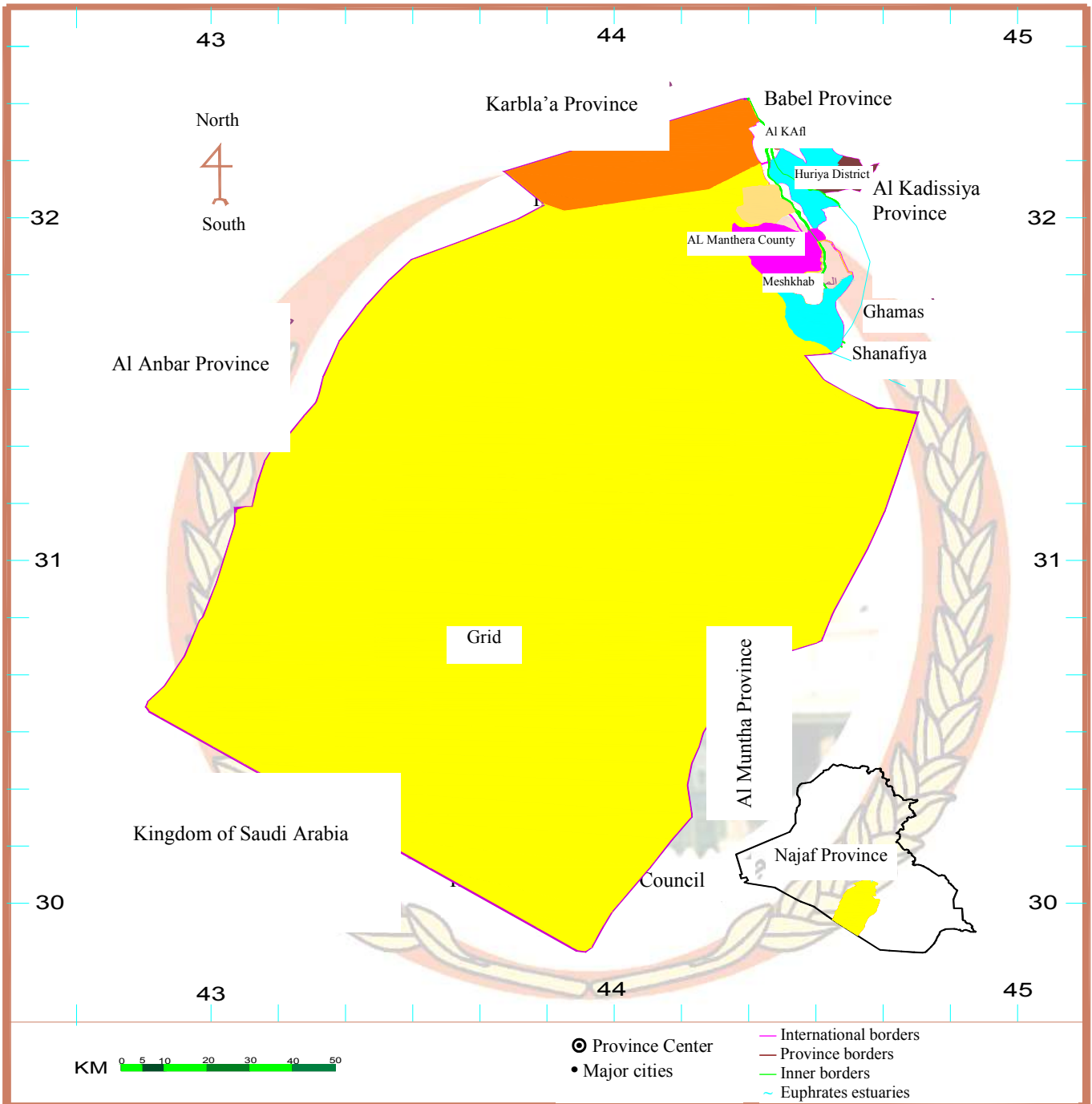


Najaf Al-Ashraf Provincial Council

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
“We raise by grades (of mercy) whom We will, and over every lord of knowledge there is
one more knowing” [Usuf: 76]

Allah is all Truthful

Map of Holy Najaf



Province Landscape

Najaf Al-Ashraf

Tourism

- The number of domestic visitors is estimated at 10,000,000 people
- The number of visitors entering through travel companies is estimated at 32% of the daily number of visitors

Geological Structure

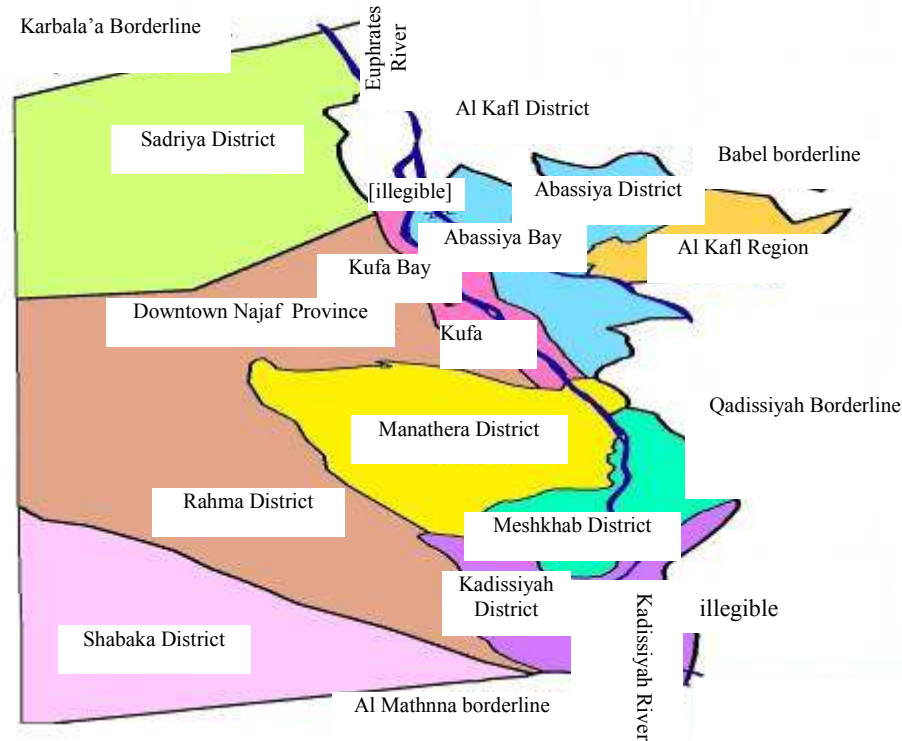
- The Euphrates River travels through the Holy Najaf Province from north to south.
- Najaf does not have a seaport.
- Lands adjacent to the Euphrates River are flat and those in the southern part of the desert areas to the south are higher extending to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Education

- Illiteracy rate among males within the 15-24 age group is 26.1% and females 26.1%
- Total illiteracy rate is 20.9%.

Health

- Rate of child mortality under five years old of the total death rate is at 17%.
- Rate of people dying of heart disease and blood pressure related conditions of the total percentage of deaths is 18%.



Location

The Holy Najaf Province is situated in the southwestern portion of the Republic of Iraq at 29-50 latitude and 32-21 longitude to the north and 42-50 and 44-44 longitude to the east, surrounded north by Babel Province and Karbala'a and shares borders with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Demographics

According to the 2006 census, the total population of the Najaf Province is estimated at 1,081,203 people, representing 3.65% of the entire Iraqi population. The number of males is 544,418 people at 50.3% per km² of the entire Province population.

Weather

The weather in Najaf is dry and hot in summer; cold and less rainy in winter. Temperature is moderate in winter at 18°C and 42°C in summer.



Letter by the president of the Holy Najaf Province Council

The stature and historical significance of the Holy Najaf undoubtedly cannot be expressed in these few humble words. It is the holy site of a score of tombs of prophets, imams and righteous scholars. The best reflection of this status is its honorable hosting of the shrine of Imam Ali, peace be upon him, along with the religious authority that represents the leadership of the Muslim world, the Iraqi presidency and other countries. Additionally, it is the epicenter of a great Islamic institution that contributes valuable Islamic heritage to the Muslims through the numerous students embracing it from around the world. It is a cultural seminary of scholarly and literary thought, having produced the first generation of philosophers, scholars and intellectuals and hosts in its northern part, the largest cemetery in the world. Its lands draw their lifeline water from the great Euphrates River and its Kufa city has been known as the black land since the advent of the Islamic expansion. Today, after the removal of a dark age which has been characterized by exclusion and marginalization, we must signal a turning point between that age and the future.

As we look forward to a bright future that will represent a retribution for the sufferings of the Iraqi people in general, and the Holy Najaf in particular, today we remember and proudly stand with honored and revered remembrance of those faithful forefathers of this holy land who have spilled their pure blood for us, those greatest scholars, leaders and striving intellectuals. As we go back to the post regime era, we realize that, unlike the former central legal system, a decentralized system, several new leaderships, and a permanent constitution, and parliament, as well as a locally elected government council have all been put in place. Local authority has been granted according to the new system, yet ministries still exercise their centralized powers over the fighting provinces according to the former central system. Clearly, a legal apparatus to address this contradiction that had led to useless replication and overlapping of powers and authority is still lacking.

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The deteriorating security situation due to the alliance of Saddam supporters, exclusionists and opportunists, the invasion of the occupying forces, management and financial corruption that have taken alarming proportions within government agencies, the inflation resulting from the failed policies of the former regime, and the subsequent improper corrective measures as well as other numerous factors, too many to explain here, have all contributed to the disabling of all reconstruction efforts.

The factors indicated above call for the introduction of a development strategy for the Province in the years to come according to the pressing priorities to resolve the security issue in the Province namely by fortifying the security forces, engagement of the population, allocation of contingency funds and tracking down those responsible for management and financial mishandling.

To address these issues and reestablish the oversight institutions at all levels, we need to implement a legal framework with the potential to produce management experts according to merit, qualification and integrity and be capable of putting our path back on the right track in order to wisely plan for our future basic sectors of reconstruction. The process must be done in coordination with the plans of the federal national government as well as the neighboring province governments within strategic partnerships and interaction between the local government in the Holy Najaf and its population and the relevant actors with the purpose of designing a local plan for a future program addressing priority service and reconstruction sectors particularly those that have been the subject of negligence and vandalism. The bolstering of scientific, intellectual, literary and cultural institutions will significantly contribute to provide the necessary qualified personnel to guarantee the desired organizational and individual performance, and endorse balance and diversity based on need and specialization for the infrastructure and complementary projects in the Province center, districts, counties and suburbs. The support of the private sector by establishing a banking system with a funding mechanism approved by the government, the activation and enforcement of investment legislation, monitoring of areas of national wealth and planning to fully exploit them, require surveying all its categories, namely the conduction of detailed studies of natural resources: mines, oil reserves, animal stock, farming potential, oil, glass, cement, pottery, as well as religious tourism, the distinguishing factor for the Province. Today as we aspire to uphold any effort made by my brothers and sisters in the Province Council and Civil Administration that you have entrusted in the first democratic process in order to prepare the first strategic plan for 2008-2010, we hope to get your support and contribution in this movement by involving all units and institutions and the entire population of the Province in all the activities and events. Your every word and idea to improve performance will be heard by all and to please the Lord is our ultimate goal.

Counsel
Abdelhussein Mussa Al Mussaoui
President of the Holy Najaf Province Council

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Introduction

Purpose of the Holy Najaf Province Development Strategy

Following the drastic changes that took place in Iraq, including comprehensive internal and external changes, as well as the transition from absolute dictatorship materialized in the unwanted centralization, to random democracy;

Considering the rate of speed that these changes occurred without being noticed by the central and local governments, namely the provinces and the councils elected according to the predefined plan based on forecasts and prediction as dictated by the reality of these changes;

These governments have been and are facing substantial change in the process of management of these new changes, hence rendering the actions of elected governments at the central as well as the local levels, namely province councils, unsuccessful in bringing about the expectations and ambitions of the masses that have elected them.

In order to overcome these challenges, this strategy has been designed to serve as a linking platform between events of the past at the political, social, economic, administrative, financial, material and informational levels, identify the areas of vulnerability and strength, and find opportunities in the present and the future in order to be prepared to exploit areas of strength to support those of weakness and leverage the available opportunities to face up to the foreseen threats.

The purpose of all this is to launch the appropriate economic construction which in turn would lead to the building and development of society with the final result as being the establishment of a social awareness of politics and building a democratic community.

For this reason, the Holy Najaf development plan has been designed after a series of forums and workshops with the collaboration of the major community leaders, presentation of the development strategy draft and discussion of the proposals presented in these sessions. Several modifications have been introduced according to the recommendations expressed in the meetings and workshops. The strategy has been prepared in its final version to serve as a general framework to explain the views and objectives that we all strive to achieve, to clarify them to all parties involved and to our partners in this development effort such as the donors and the central government and also so that each one of us can individually contribute to its achievement.

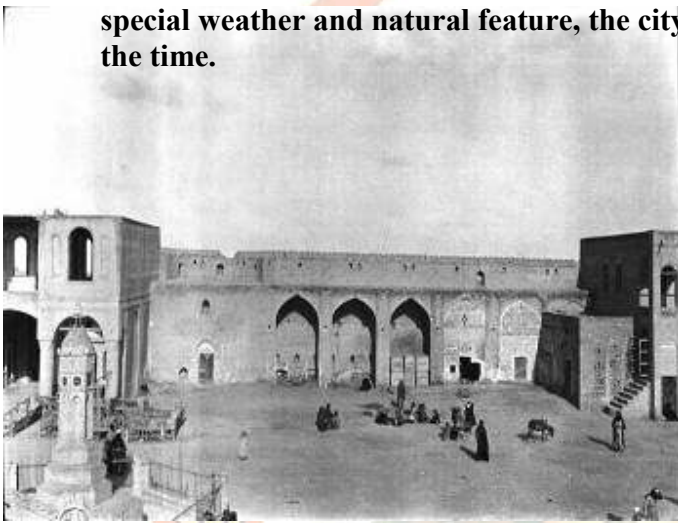
This strategy will provide the opportunity to all of us to express our views, proposals and hopes that never saw the light, so that we can contribute with ideas and suggestions to allow us to collectively reach that desired development and contribute to create the future that we all hope for.

Chapter One

First

Overview of the History of the Holy Najaf

The Holy Najaf is of particular historical importance among Iraqi cities and in the Western and Islamic worlds. Its stature is as old as mankind as the Lord has made it the honored host of the bodies of Adam and Noah, the tombs of prophets Hud and Saleh. This is a clear significance of the deeply rooted civilization of this land...the Holy Najaf's Kufa was the important capital town of the commander of the faithful, Ali Ben Abi Taleb and the Islamic State during his blessed succession. Due to its special weather and natural feature, the city was named "Cheek of the Virgin" at the time.



Najaf was the capital of choice for the Manathira dynasty. It was also a camping base for the early Muslims who built its Kufa Mosque. After Abi Jaafar Al Toussi, the tribal leader of the Shia sect immigrated and made the holy city of Najaf his home (Al Maarroof Mosque today) near the tomb of the commander of the faithful Ali (peace be upon him), the city experienced an unprecedented science movement

the creation of the Religious University, which is over one thousand years old today. It attracted students from all parts of the Islamic world. Prior to that, there was a science movement in the Kufa Mosque which fully expressed its potential during the reign of the truthful imam Ali (peace be upon him) where nearly nine hundred preachers in that mosque relate their teachings by referencing the statement "it is narrated by Jaafar Ben Mohamed (linked to Ali, peace be upon him)". Najaf still continues to nourish our souls with its scholarly, religious and intellectual production; it is closely connected to the sacred city of Kufa which was its center known as the Kufa Center. Kufa is a vast land that has, over the course of history, encompassed all the lands adjacent to Basra. Iraq previously was made up of Kufa and Basra. Al Manathera dynasty, whose capital was Hira, joined Kufa, having been a strong pre-Islamic civilization known as Almanathera. One of its prominent kings was Noaman ben Munzer ben Maa Asamaa and a shining rod of the authenticity of the holiness of Najaf (and its Kufa), namely the emergence of Iraq as two entities: Basra and Kufa. Due to its importance and distinction from all Islamic countries, the commander of the faithful Ali (peace be upon him) made it his capital of the Islamic State. A major feature of this significance was the detailed aspects of civilization where Holy Najaf stood out from among the cities of Kufa region in general, by hosting the tomb of the Commander

of the faithful Ali (peace be upon him) and the legacy adopted subsequently by imam al Toussi for over a hundred years, leading to the establishment of the Religious University. The institution later was home to a significant number of students of religious science, who came from all social classes in Iraq only to be united under one banner of the Ali's (peace be upon him) learning hub. university.

The university, its scholars and tribes all endorsed the national positions over the course of history in accordance with the authentic Islamic teachings and human values without crossing the prescribed limits. The extent of these movements later gave rise to the revolutions of 1914 and 1917 followed by the uprising of the twenties which expanded to include all Arab countries.

Second

Geographic Location

The geographic location exerts a unique impact on the life of a region because of its close connection to human organization and economic activity. It is also the cornerstone of the geographic analysis of a given political entity. The Holy Najaf Province is located at the southwest portion of the republic of Iraq between latitude 29-50 and 21-32 north and 42-50 and 44-44 longitude east. It is surrounded by Babel and Karbala'a Provinces north, Al Diwaniya and Muthana east, Karbala'a west and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia south. The total area of the Holy Najaf is 28824 km², a 6.6% of the country's total area of 435,052 km². 5% of the region lies in the sedimentary plateau while the rest is located in the western hill.

The Holy Najaf Province is distinguished by its location, having strong ties with provinces of the middle Euphrates region. It also lies on the shortest path between the abundantly producing fertile hill and the desert dune, known for its rich raw materials.

Third:

Geological Structure

The importance of the geological structure of any region explains the impact it has in determining the types of natural rocks and its composition, hence the types of mines available for industrial investment, an aspect that is closely related to the category of industries including the construction sector. The geological composition,



the sustainability of the soil to support building structures, level of underground waters, cost and type of construction and the level of solidity of the foundation all influence the stability of the region. The availability of the following raw materials is one of the fundamental pillars on which the industrial activity in the region rests:

1. Calcareous stone used in the cement industry
2. Sand and stone sediments used in developing several industries (wall covering, marble, mosaic, and block)
3. Cement clay
4. Stone layer used in plaster and cement manufacturing.
5. Dulumiyat [sic]: used in glass and fire brick manufacturing.

Fourth:

Climate and Geological Landscape in Najaf

- 1- The Najaf climate is dry and hot in summer, cold and less rainy in winter with a moderate 18° C° temperature in winter and 42 C° in summer.
- 2- Najaf does not have a seaport. Its lands are flat and leveled in areas linked to waters from the Euphrates River and higher in the southern portions of the desert areas, extending to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 3- The Euphrates River runs through the Holy Najaf Province north to south.
- 4- The area of Najaf Province is 28824 km² except the Badeh region (3424 km²), that is 1269600 *dunam* with the exception of Badeh. It is distinguished by its strategic proximity to the Baghdad Province and accessibility to other provinces and Saudi Arabia.
- 5- Most of the Najaf farmlands are located on the bank of the Euphrates and most of the desert lands are arable and may use the abundant underground waters.
- 6- The Province is located in the southwest of Baghdad and shares borders with Karbala'a, Kadissiya, Muthana and Babel provinces.
- 7- Until today, no scientific study of the lands or surveying of the desert in the Najaf Province have been conducted.

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Chapter Two:

First:

National Development Strategy

The national development strategy in Iraq revolves around the fact that the Iraqi economy was improperly administered over the last forty years and that the Iraqi people today is in dire need of an alternative strategy, an overhaul of the existing failed policies and the remnants of the former totalitarian regime.

Iraq enjoyed self-sufficiency in agriculture along with colossal oil reserves and its private sector was vibrant with life and skilled, educated staff. From being the most advanced nation in the Middle East region, Iraq has now the lowest human development index. The democratically elected government today possesses a clear vision for Iraq, summarized in **“the transformation of Iraq to a peaceful, democratic, unified and flourishing State, an advanced economic market at the local level and open to the world economy.”**

The realization of this ambitious vision for Iraq is conceivable only through an economy that is based on the rules of the market and open to the world, led by the creative and skilled private institutions, guided by the rule of law and regulated by a transparent, democratic and accountable government.

The basic element, in general, for the achievement of a sustainable development in Iraq lies in the effective contribution of the people in the production activities and creation of wealth. This requires the involvement of the Iraqis in all regions in order to implement the national development and practical strategy.

The effective contribution by the regions can be made, provided by:

The indefinite abandonment of the centralized system of government, the distinguishing feature of the defunct regime.

The engagement of administrative authorities in all parts of Iraq in the preparation and determination of priorities and the implementation of the developmental projects.

The fair distribution of investments among all parts of Iraq through economic and social benchmarks that reflect their economic and social situation and take into consideration the size of the population and their living conditions in comparison with other parts of the country.

Urge the donors to comply with the guidelines of the regional distribution of foreign resources according to the national budget.

In this regard, regional developmental authorities will be created to assume the following roles:

Leverage the existing central government agencies operating on the regions to implement the regional approach of the national development strategy.

Allocate the investment resources provided by the central government and donors proportionately with the region's share of the national investment budget.

Establish direct partnerships with donors and international corporations in areas of development included in the national development strategy.

Mobilize the local and foreign resources to promote and step up development in the regions.

Second:

Fundamentals of the National Development Strategy

The national development strategy is based on four major components, governing the activities of the general reconstruction and development strategy:

- 1. Bolstering foundations of the national economy including the private sector.**
- 2. Supporting the right governance and national security.**
- 3. Stamping out poverty, retroaction and ignorance.**
- 4. Improve the conditions of living and further the quality of life.**

Third:

Relations between the Province and National Development Strategy

The strategies to develop the provinces are nothing more than pillars of the national development strategy and a key factor in its success. Therefore, an essential condition for the proper design of these strategies is to treat them as a manifestation of the four major components of the national development strategy discussed above. This relationship is important in coordinating the efforts in order to fulfill public interests in all parts of Iraq, namely by strengthening the economy, reviving the private sector, providing services to all citizens, upholding of the laws, and providing security.

This relationship must be built on contribution, cooperation and coordination between the central and local governments in order to achieve the ultimate objective: the transformation of Iraq to a peaceful, democratic, unified and flourishing State, an advanced economic market at the local level and open to the world economy.

Fourth:

Vision of the Province

The Holy Najaf Province is a center of religious, educational, historical and intellectual learning, aspiring to be a travel, agricultural, industrial, commercial and above all safe region. It seeks to strengthen its economy and improve the living conditions and services provided to its citizens in general.

Fifth:

Holy Najaf

Mission

We strive to make service provision to the visitors and citizens alike about our essential objective and the ideal strategic goal that would guarantee the welfare of human beings.

Sixth:

Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats in the Holy Najaf Province (S.W.O.T).

Areas of Strength:

- 1- A distinguished travel and religious center in the country, hosting the tomb of Imam Ali, other historical tombs and mosques and the world's largest cemetery.
- 2- Abundance of natural resources
- 3- Strategic plants and industrial complexes
- 4- Relative security stability
- 5- The availability of qualified technical human resources
- 6- Expansion and abundance of farmland and water resources
- 7- The important geographical location in most of Iraq, sharing a border with Saudi Arabia
- 8- Important theological institutions
- 9- Religious and intellectual authorities, universities and institutions.

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- 10- Solid social fabric
- 11- World class strategic agricultural crops such as rice and wheat
- 12- Low illiteracy rate
- 13- Cohesive legislative and executive administrations
- 14- Large commercial concentration
- 15- Distinguished traditional handicraft industries
- 16- High rate of employable citizens.

Areas of Weakness

Holy Najaf

- 1- Mediocre services, particularly basic needs, in the Province
- 2- Slow implementation of service projects due to the incomplete basic planning in the Province
- 3- Current low electricity rate in the Province
- 4- Industrial underproduction due to the shortage in imported production related raw material
- 5- Low use of modern technology in service and scientific facilities in general
- 6- Shortage of green spaces
- 7- Masked unemployment and administrative corruption
- 8- Limited support for investment and investment regulations
- 9- Low imports vs. exports, creating an imbalance of trade in the Province.
- 10- Mediocre living conditions and low income of citizens
- 11- Lack of advanced specialized hospitals
- 12- Shortage of regulated residential units to address the constantly increasing population growth.
- 13- Shortage of cultural, scientific, sports, and entertainment activity facilities.

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14- Deterioration of roads within the Province and those linked with other provinces and the lack of a railway system.

Opportunities

- 1- Investment in religious tourism.**
- 2- Expansion of lands eligible for reclamation**
- 3- Leverage of the commercial activities in the Province**
- 4- Existence of qualified scientific and cultural staff**
- 5- The contribution of the security stability in attracting brains and skilled workers.**
- 6- Potential future oil discoveries and other natural resources.**
- 7- Strong investment attraction and willingness of investors to operate within the Province.**
- 8- Democratic policies within the Province**
- 9- Expansion of sports activities in the Province.**

Risks and Threats

- 1- Terrorism**
- 2- Administrative corruption**
- 3- Decentralization**
- 4- Duplication in planning**
- 5- Delay and shortage of financial allocations for the Province.**
- 6- Low share of electricity to the Province and the underproduction of the power plant.**
- 7- Substandard law enforcement.**
- 8- High dependence on imports in general of most local consumer products including oil products.**
- 9- Lack of social awareness of planning.**

Conclusions derived from the S.W.O.T Analysis

The SWOT analysis reveals the high potential to develop the following:

- 1- Enhancement of the basic services in the Province.
- 2- Leveraging the stability of the security situation and the hosting of Imam Ali's shrine, other historical and holy places, religious authorities, flourishing trade activity, and distinguished traditional handicraft industries to promote religious tourism.
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- 3- Design and build strategic plants in the food, construction and production sectors by recruiting the available technical staff, human and natural resources as well as the advantageous geographical location.
- 4- Developing agriculture by reclaiming farmlands, utilizing modern farming methods, irrigation and exploitation of the available underground water resources, particularly in the rural Najaf.
- 5- Train the State's senior professionals in different fields to use modern technology in their businesses and service provision to the citizens.
- 6- Act to develop electricity productivity by increasing the plants' power production in the Province, namely by increasing its capacity.
- 7- Enhance the health conditions of the citizens by designing a health plan calling for the creation of specialized hospitals and development of health staff.
- 8- Involvement of civil society organizations in the planning and decision making process.
- 9- Enhance the living conditions, household and individual income by developing the economic situation.
- 10- Develop administrative action and decrease corruption and lack of motivation.
- 11- Allow the private sector to contribute in the various development operations and fix the regulating laws.
- 12- Enhance transportation lines: paving roads, building a railway system, and an airport to assist in activating trade and movement of local goods and products.
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Chapter Three Population and Housing Sector

First:

Population Profile and Human Statistics in the Province

According to the 2006 census, the population of Najaf was estimated at 1,045,862 people, 3.63% of the Iraqi residents. Of those, 526,210 are males at 50.3% of the population in the Province. The population density reached 35 people per km². 451,140 people are less than 15 years old at 43.1% of the Province while 565,286 are in the 15-64 age group at 54.1% of the residents. The number of people beyond 65 years of age is 29,436 at 2.8% of the Province population.

Second:

Average Household Size and Population Units

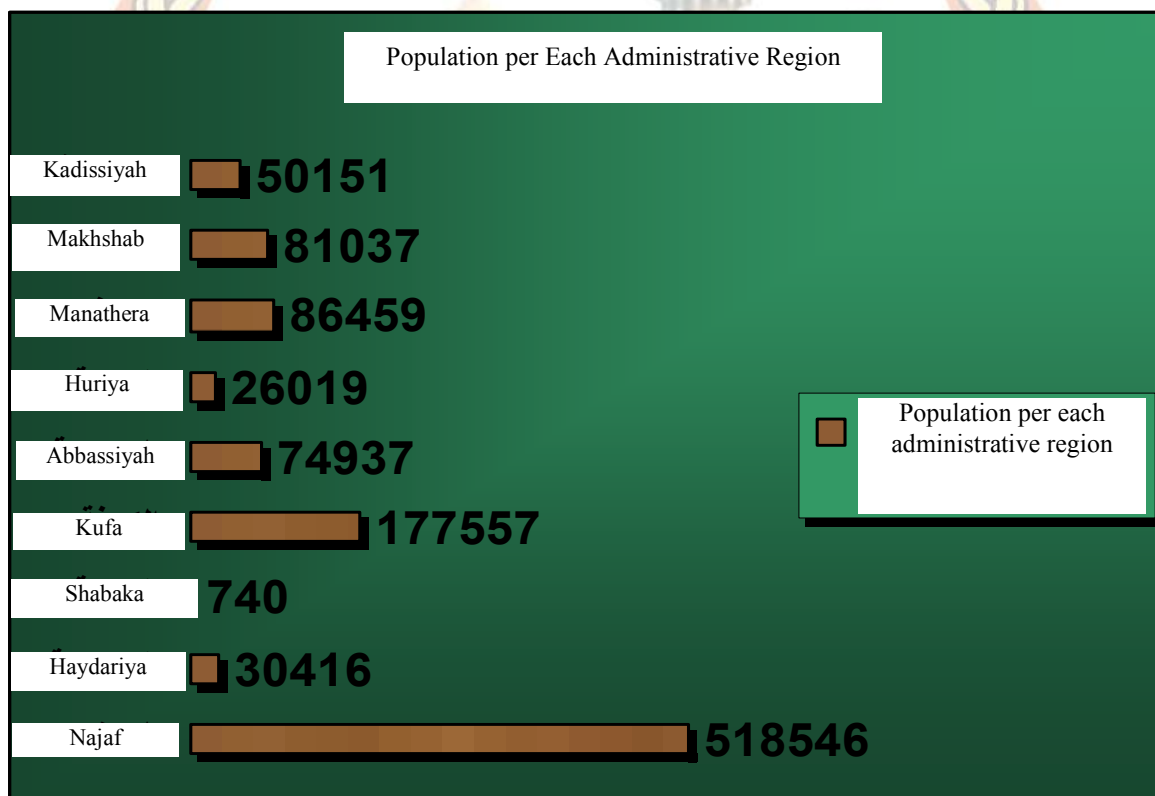
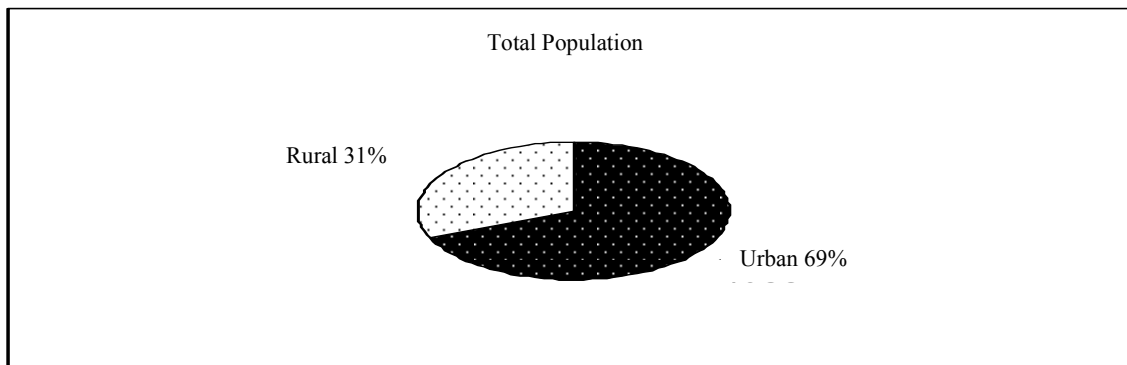
- The number of households in Najaf in 2006 was estimated at 174,310 families of which 67.75% live in cities while 32.25% populate the rural areas of the Province.

Third:

Revised Unemployment and Economic Activity Rate

- According to the unemployment survey results of 2005, unemployment among the active population of 15 years old and above in the Najaf Province stood at 23.73%, of which 24.86% were males and 23.87% were females.
- The unemployment rate in the urban areas was higher than in rural areas, reaching 24.93% and 21.76% respectively.
- At the level of environment, the unemployment rate among females in the urban areas was much higher than in the rural areas, reaching 35.50% and 5.16% respectively.

- The unemployment rate in the Najaf Province soared in 2005 year-to-year in 2004 where it reached 21.6%. In 2003, the rate was 18.1%.
- The revised economic activity rate among the age group of 15 and above reached 50.66%, of which 80.90% were males and 20.43% were females.



Fourth:

Employment Situation

The 10-24 age group covered by the survey represents ages of people enrolled in various education levels. By the time these groups are expected to be full-time students, 16.7% of the people surveyed in Najaf would have been former workers, and 4.8% of the 10-14 age group would have worked before compared

to 16.7% of the 15-18 age group and 32.5% of the 19-24 age groups surveyed. The rate is significantly low among females, not exceeding 3.2%. In other parts of Iraq, 16.1% of the surveyed groups are former workers while the rate for all age groups reached 5.9%, 17.1% and 28.4% respectively. The rate is also significantly low among females in Iraq not exceeding 5.0%.

General Indicators:

- The annual population growth in the Province is 3.3%
- The approximate average household members in each of the Province's Units is 6.1
- Rural residents are 31%
- Urban residents are 69%
- Predicted population size in 2010 and 2012 is 1,193,603 - 1,273,902 people excluding the number of immigrating families.
- The estimated number of households in 2010 alone is 198,934 families
- The number of villages in the Province [missing word in source]. Rural villages are 351. The number of urban businesses is 164.
- The population density in the Province is 317/km² except the Shabaka region, the largest area in the Province.
- Elections
 - Last election: December 15, 2005
 - Registered voters: 529,891
 - Registered voters who have actually voted: 386,082
 - Registration centers in the entire Province: 20
 - Polling stations in the entire Province: 246

Trends:

- Nearly all the residential areas have been developed. This will put future restrictions on the population growth.
- Any change in the population growth in the future will be as a result of the current household expansion. The impact will be felt again by the increasing number of small families.

- **While the future population change will be minor, it will reflect a greater number of younger children, a trend that will generate more demands on the government school system.**
- **Populated areas will increase demand for health services.**
- **Growth will continue in all parts of the country at the cultural, racial, and ethnic levels, a trend that will bring about opportunities and challenges for administrators of institutions and communities.**



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The Housing Sector

First:

Housing and Rebuilding

Due to the extended negligence of the housing sector and the inappropriate policy to provide homes, the industry in the Province is suffering a severe shortage in residential units because of the lack of housing projects on the one hand, and the financial situation of most residents on the other, hence, leading to excessive occupation reaching in some instances more than three families in a single unit. Since there are vast undeveloped areas in the Province that could be utilized to implement housing projects to reduce the existing shortage, there must be strategic objectives set in the housing sector.

Definition	Index	National criteria	General index value for 2010	General index value for 2012	International criteria
1	Percentage of overpopulation 10%	10%	7%	3%	-

Overpopulation criteria: existence of more than three people per room in a single room.

Goals

1- Provide appropriate and affordable housing

Objectives

2- Horizontal and vertical housing development

The Strategy

- 1- Building housing complexes
- 2- Distribution of residential land parcels
- 3- Loans to citizens
- 4- Provision of construction material
- 5- Provision of new residential lands and equipping them with services
- 6- Invite housing investors

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The design of the criteria depends on:

- 1- The number of projects built during the specified period that depends on privatized land parcels, financing and providing security with the construction period for each unit at 2.5 years.
 - 2- The land parcels build in a given period.
 - 3- The land parcels distributed in a given period
 - 4- New statistical information:
 - Number of residential buildings 89,730 (census of 1997)
 - Number of residential apartments 236 (census of 1997)
 - There are some organizations that have contributed to the reconstruction of houses damaged by the war, such as CHF, UN-HABITAT.
- * The number of houses built over the last two years is larger than those constructed in the previous years due to the relative improvement of the financial situation. Illegal house building is also substantially widespread. There is an important trend in the Province to put an end to the phenomenon.
- * Irregular businesses and restaurants have also recently been widespread and the existing facilities are not comprehensive (i.e. supermarkets) that would provide the basic needs for citizens in a one stop shopping.
- * The State offered construction loans (Real Estate Loan, Housing Fund). Some international organizations have rebuilt houses damaged by the last war (CHF, UN-HABITAT).
- * The current priority is to build full housing complexes with all the services needed and invite investors.

*** There are currently projects awaiting implementation:**

- **The Salaam District Complex, including 558 full service apartments**
- **Jerusalem District Complex, including 504 full service apartments**
- **Haydariya District Complex under planning.**

Second:

Population Trends

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The city includes some 10% of old houses. In order to expand and develop the city, the area must be redesigned as a commercial center with spaces and parks to enclose the old town. Currently, there is a need for high rise buildings according to the city's existing master plan. In the future, the need to expand the city plans is of a lesser degree. It is impossible to provide affordable housing to the citizens of the Province due to their low purchasing power except a small portion of them.

- 1- 18.9% of the entire households in the Province are renters.**
- 2- 6% of ideal families live in one housing unit.**

Building license number, including renovation over the last few years:

Year	Number
2004	678
2005	1209
2006	1439
Total	3326

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Third:

General Statistics of All Sector Building Areas

Area and percentage of land usage in Najaf City			
D	Uses	Area In dunam	Total %
1	Residential land	13000	39.4
2	Commercial land Holy Najaf	850	2.6
3	Industry	2000	6.1
4	Storage	450	1.4
5	Transportation and communication	5000	15.2
6	Education	1000	3.03
7	Health	80	0.2
8	Culture	80	0.2
9	Religious	70	0.2
10	Local green and open spaces	1500	4.54
11	Public parks and sports facilities	475	1.44
12	Industrial protection areas	780	2.4
13	Private farms	1000	3.03
14	Travel sites	460	1.4
15	Administrative buildings	200	0.61
16	Other public services	500	1.51
17	Infrastructure technical services	130	0.4
18	Empty areas (non-allocated areas)	1080	3.3
19	General cemetery	4000	12.12
20	Military areas	345	1.05
	Total	33000	

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

* The expansion of residential buildings on the land parcels specified for that purpose has been the most important development in the city over the last two years. They were not built before. Road works in the Province have also been completed and expanded; a number of schools and health centers were also built. The Province includes wide open space that can be used for residential and industrial purposes or turned into public places and parks.

* The city needs a redesign and expansion. It also needs residential complexes, bridges, tunnels, new roads, public squares, parks, gardens, a freeway, a railroad through the Province linking with other provinces as well as specialized hospitals.

Chapter Four Economic Sector

First:

Industry and Commerce

The industry sector occupies an important role in the economic development process and promotion of other economic sectors and employment, hence contributing to the gross domestic product. Iraq has a diverse industrial sector—extraction, production, chemical and basic mining for non-minerals and others. Considering the importance of this sector, the central Authority of Statistics and Information Technology conducts an annual survey of the facilities operating in the sector. Issued data reports about these facilities include major indications about public, private, and semi public sectors and partnerships. Najaf specializes in construction material (Kufa Cement factory, sand, glass products); trade is largely related to religious tourism in addition to its geographical location linking Basra and Baghdad.

1- Number of Construction Facilities:

There are 1389 operating construction facilities, that is 8% of the small plants. There is only one medium size operating construction facility.

2- Added Value:

The added value of the operating small construction plants reached some 29,673,752 thousand dinars, 8% of the entire added value of these plants. The added value of the midsize industrial facilities stood at 43,693 thousand dinars, 0.72% of the entire added value of these plants.

3- Industrial lands and storage:

The Kufa cement factory, apparel, tire and leather products' plants are the largest in the Province. Currently, the cement factory is decreasing due to technical and financial problems. In the last few years, it has produced only 1.7 million ton annually, a quarter of its capacity.

4- Industrial and Commercial Units:

The industrial and commercial units in the city were 2253, concentrated in the old town, overlapping with the central industrial zone. The majority of

the city's industries are manual, a stark contrast to the major industrial sectors which by nature are sited outside the city limits. The major industries can be distributed according to the following:

- **Handicraft Industries:**

They are located in the central commercial area with building overlapping with the businesses and other commercial facilities (the Grand Market). They capitalize on the activity of the residents and visitors in this area. They also include shoe making, apparel, pastries, traditional robe sewing, jewelry, watch making, and electric appliances.

- **Residential Services:**

In most residential areas, there are services catering to the population such as non-polluting light industries that require large vehicles to carry goods such as electrical appliances and pastry vending.

- **Planned Industrial Areas:**

There are five large industrial areas, two in the northern part of the city and three in the south. The first is located on the Najaf-Kufa line and specializes in manufacturing and storage on 52 acres. It also includes an auto repair shop. The second (adan) is on 56 acres in a residential area and is made up of printing shops, textile factories, food processing and construction plants. The third area includes the government tire plant, food processing facilities, textile plants and mills. The north includes two industrial areas, with the first located at 12 km of the city center to the east side of the Najaf-Karbala'a line on 240 acres, specializing in chemical, food, and repair facilities; and the second is industrial storage on the west side of the Najaf-Karbala'a line on 172 acres. The major activities in this area are apparel and auto shows.

5- Usage of Commercial Land:

The commercial land occupied 153 acres in 1977, a 6-acre increase from 1973. This increase in commercial business is essentially due to increased consumption. There are 7468 commercial facilities in the City. A large portion of it is concentrated in the old town's market that covers 11.3 acres.

Commercial activity in the city is made up of:

- **Central Commercial Area:** a set of merchants, industrial facilities and services. These include the Grand Market, Zine El Abidine and Sadeq streets and the areas surrounding the holy tomb.
- Within the commercial area, there are roads that run through residential areas including a group of markets such as in Al Hawish, Barrak, Mishrak stores and Rassoul, Al Toussi, Khournaq and Sadir streets in addition to the alleyways and small streets directly connected with the Sadeq and Zine El Abidine streets in the central commercial area.
- Wholesale has occupied a narrow site between Sadeq Street and the Grand Mosque in addition to several other commercial areas such as the park, Hanon, and Al Jadida. There are also nearly 16 markets scattered among the residential neighborhoods on a total area of 4000 m².

Business also populates a section of the Najaf-Kufa, Najaf-Diwaniya as well as Najaf-Karbala'a corridors.

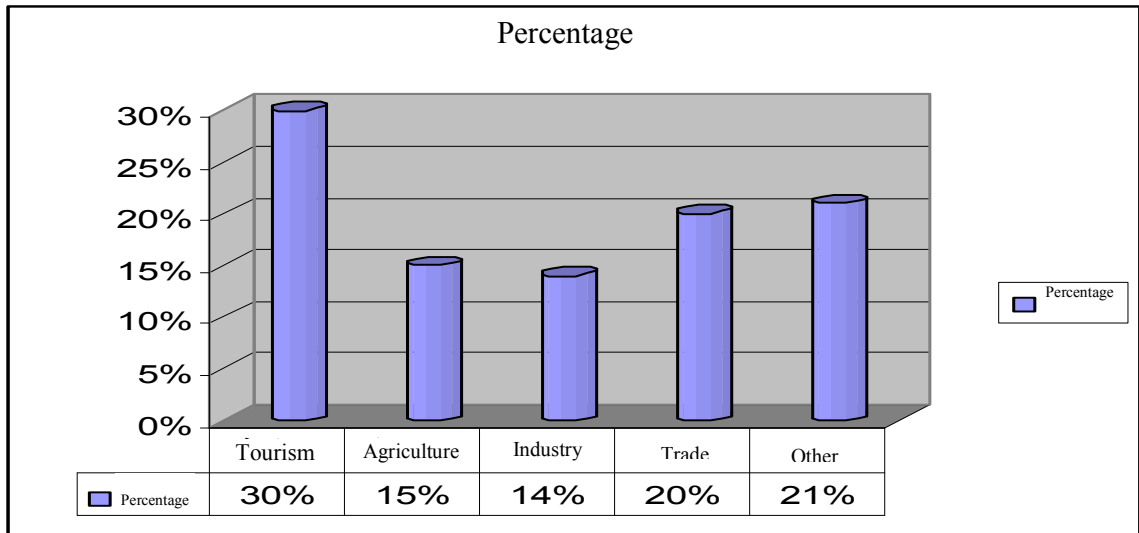
12 residential streets have been redirected to business use in the city on an area of some 35 acres scattered all over the city parts.

It is proposed that business districts be planned according to a given zone within the master plan of the city. If business is allowed to invade the residential areas, these will suffer from numerous problems, mainly noise, pollution of all kinds, traffic jams, in addition to the decreased property value in these areas.

This sector contributes 20% of the gross domestic product. The gross domestic product of the various sectors in the Province—value of goods and services produces annually estimated at 55-60 million dollars—is as follows:

D	Sector	Monetary size (\$ millions)	Gross Income
1	Tourism	18.0	30%
2	Trade	10.0	20%
3	Agriculture	9.0	15%
4	Industry	8.4	14%
5	Others	12.6	21%
6	Total	60	100%

Chart: Gross domestic product in the Holy Najaf Province



Percentage of employees in other sectors:

Employees according to business income: (Number of employees)

- 20% civil servants.
- 62% in private companies.
- 4% in family business.

Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Transportation	Public service	Finance	Education	Health	Community services
9%	19%	25%	10%	12%	1%	5%	1%	5%

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

- 2% in government organization
- 11% unemployed
- 1% family business (private chauffeur, service man, maid)

Percentage of people owning:

- Land 28.7%
- Private car 27.4%
- Taxi cab 6.9%
- Refrigerator 81.1%
- Washer 24.2%
- Electronic calculator 2.2%

- TV set 93.4%
- Satellite dish 69.1%
- Air conditioner 22.2%
- Power generator 29.0%
- Electric oven 29.8%

Family income and property

Monthly income per capita	\$45.5
	Holy Najaf
Monthly expense	\$34.8

Goals:

Develop industry and business in the Province to fulfill the local needs and promote employment and satisfy the needs of neighboring provinces.

Objectives:

- 1- Develop technically trained staff
- 2- Upgrade and enhance production plants
- 3- Promote investment to create construction plants in the province
- 4- Create plants to satisfy the Province's need for construction material and other industrial material.

The Strategy:

- 5- Create new brick and cement plants to leverage the available raw materials involved, such as calcareous stone and clay.
- 6- Promote industrial investment
- 7- Upgrade disabled plants and develop manpower
- 8- Provide sufficient electrical power to operate the plants
- 9- Facilitate access to raw materials and find export ports.
- 10- Develop engineering and technical personnel.

Major challenges and economic development weaknesses in the Province:

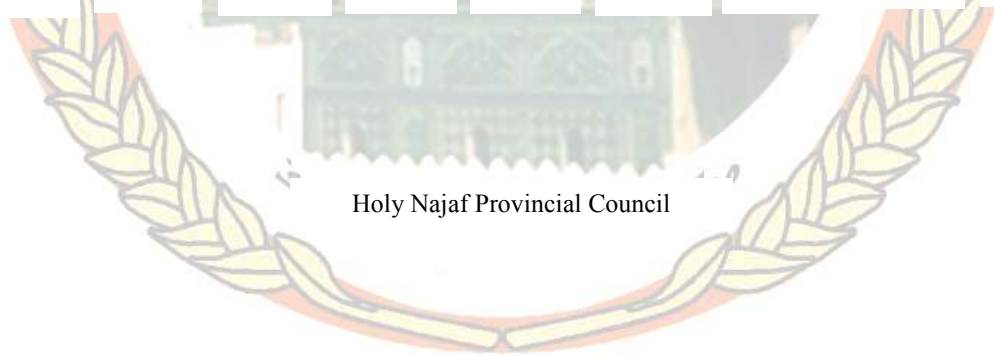
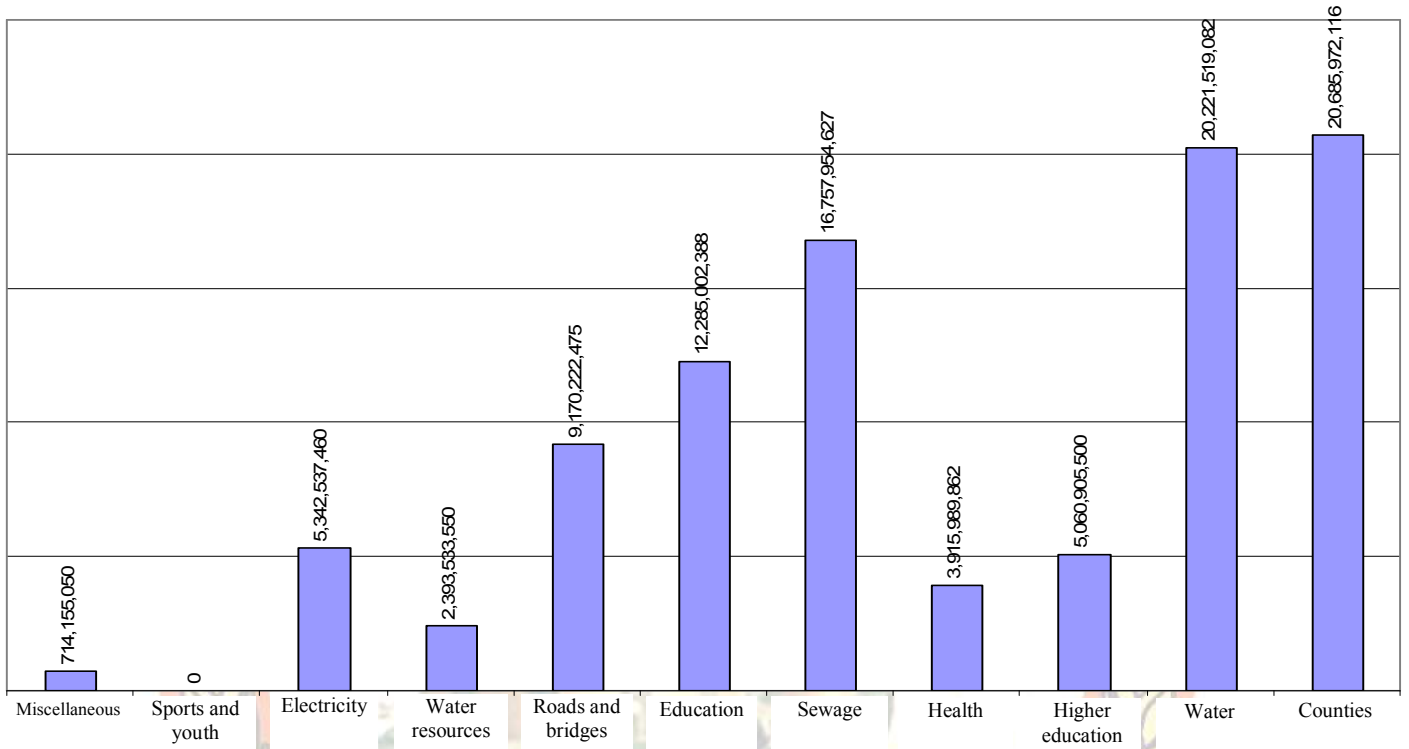
- 11- The overall unfavorable security situation which has significantly impacted development efforts in the province in terms of tourism activity, security measure imposed which hinders in a way or another the development progress within the Province.**
- 12- Weak infrastructure and a clear evasion to improve it particularly in sectors of electricity, road construction, and bridges, the cornerstone of the Province economic development.**
- 13- Improper exploitation of farmlands despite the existence of suitable arable land.**
- 14- The official laws restricting the contribution by the private sector.**
- 15- Non-exploitation and management of roads linking Najaf with other provinces (Pilgrim's land route, Shoumali route).**
- 16- Evasion to build the airport**
- 17- Control by the government of the religious tourism and the prevention of the private sector and travel agencies to get involved in the sector.**
- 18- Shortage and delay of industrial projects, if any.**
- 19- Non-provision of the necessary funds that contributes to promote business.**
- 10- Public banks in Najaf are nearly isolated from businessmen for several reasons:
 - A- Lack of trust**
 - B- Government laws**
 - C- Shortage of required cash flow for businesses in time of need**
 - D- Fear of businessmen for their money to be held for lack of cash flow**
 - E- Complexity of banking rules****

Notably, most businessmen deal with the gradually increasing national banks such as Khaleej Bank for the following reasons:

- A- Availability of cash flow according to business needs at any time**
- B- Facilitated banking systems**

Chart: Development and acceleration amounts allocated to various sectors

Development and Acceleration Plan



Second:

Tourism

Najaf City hosts the shrine of Imam Ali also surrounded by other shrines of prophets. This is an attraction factor for tourists within Iraq and the Arab Gulf countries as well as other Islamic countries in the region such as Pakistan, India, Iran, and Afghanistan. There are also other religious sites such as Wadi Salaam (Peace Valley) near the shrine of Imam Ali, the Kufa Mosque, Al Manathera Holy town, and other historical sites and houses.

Strategy to Develop Tourism in the Province

D	Indicator	National	Overall indicator value for 2010	Overall indicator value for 2012
1-	Percentage of hotels ready to operate from overall hotels = 95%	881 hotels	97%	100%
2-	Percentage of hotels contracting with travel companies to overall hotels ready to operate: 47%	501 companies	60%	90%
3-	Percentage of tourism companies contracting with religious visitors to overall number = 15.5%		40%	90%
4-	Percentage of visitors entering via travel companies to proposed daily visitors = 32%		60%	100%

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Goals:

- 1- Develop tourism in the Province.
- 2- Increase number of foreign visitors.

Objectives:

1- Develop Tourism in the Province:

A- Promote accommodation investment by increasing room rates, meals and a good profit margin for hotel owners, a process which will lead to the creation of accommodating facilities of superior quality with the best service.

B- Upgrade the infrastructure of the city and supply the tourism facilities with the necessary fuel and electricity.

2- Increasing Number of Foreign Visitors:

- A- Facilitate entry of foreign visitors of all nationalities by providing security and connect the tourism installations with a network of modern roads to overcome challenges facing the visitors.**
- B- Promote tourism media marketing campaigns.**
- C- Activate participation of all travel companies in promoting tourism.**
- D- Support all kinds of tourism (religious, historical and entertainment)**
- E- Provide the best service to the visitors by skilled business, tourism awareness campaigns, leaving a good impression on the visitors.**

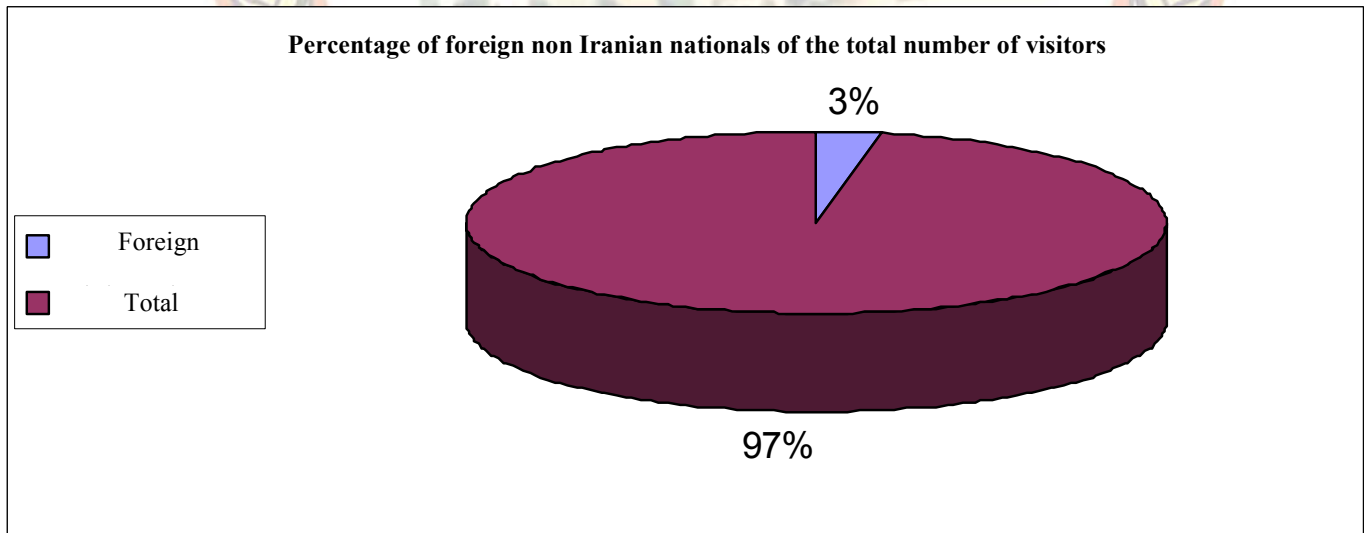
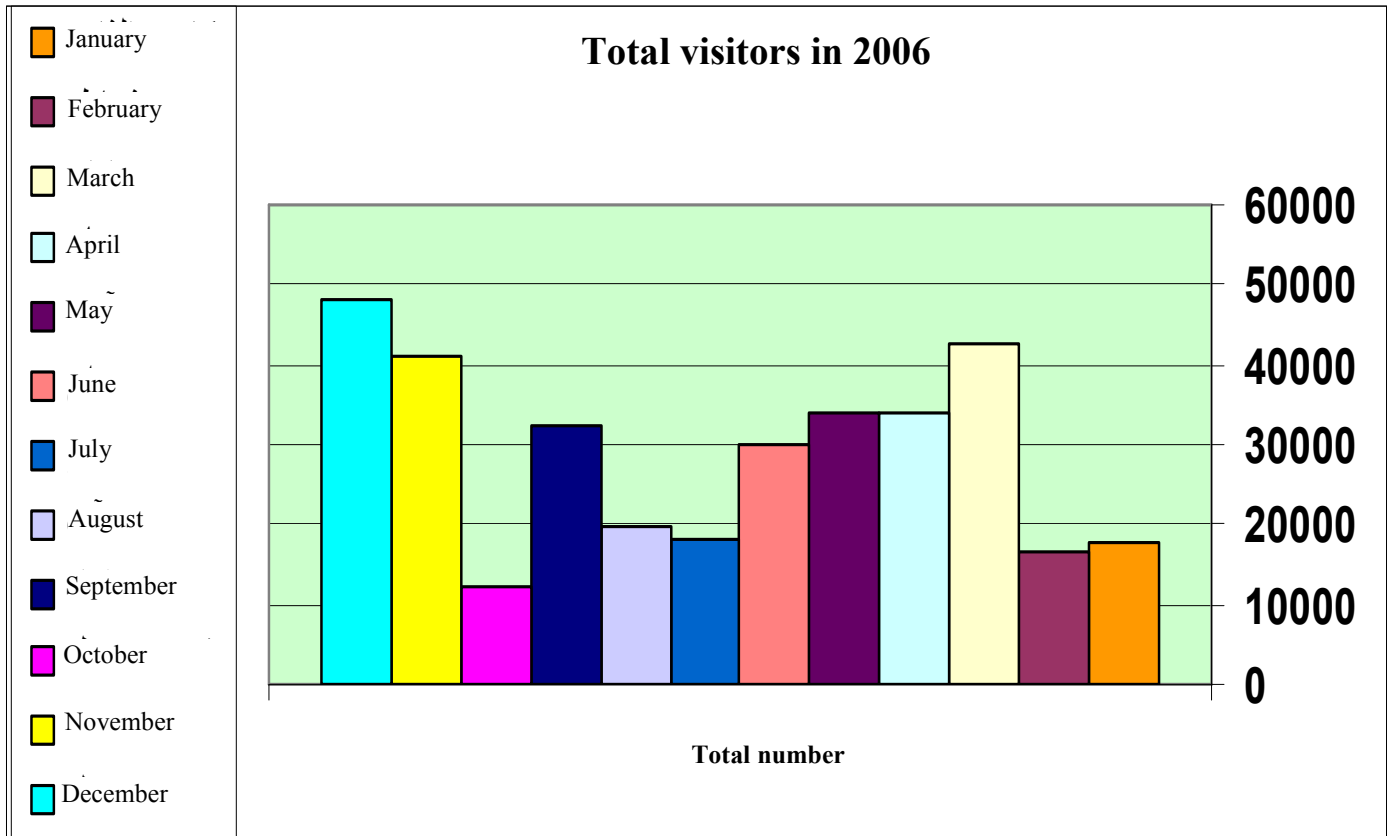
The Strategy:

1- Developing Tourism:

- A- Increase the room and meal price to a minimum of \$25 per person, a move that would guarantee quality service to guests and urge owners of the tourism facilities to upgrade their business.**
- B- Pave the major streets, plant trees, increase green areas, maintain water sewage systems, electricity and water supply.**

2- Increasing the Number of visitors:

- A- Completing construction of the Najaf International Airport and open a travel office therein.**
- B- Print a travel guide in three languages (Arabic, Farsi and English) and travel signs and install direction posters in visible sites, public squares and historical sites.**
- C- Activate the travel companies in promoting tourism by involving them all in informing the visitors.**
- D- Conduct a comprehensive survey of all historical and antiquity sites and link them to modern and secure roads and announce them in all mass media.**
- E- Build hospitality schools to enroll primary and middle school students to train skilled workers and establish a travel development institute as well as ongoing training sessions for hotel staff.**



Third:

Agriculture

Due to the abundance of fertile lands and water resources, the province is known for its rich production of wheat, rice, dates, and vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, and garlic. The agricultural area in Najaf occupies 28,824 square kilometers, excluding the desert area (nomadic) which represents (1,296,600) dunam and is inhabited by Bedouins and contains yet to be effectively explored or invested industrial raw materials.

No.	Indicator			National Criterion		Indicator Value / 2010		Indicator Value / 2012		International Criterion (neighboring countries)	
	Crop	Wheat / Kg / Dunam	Percent %	Quantity / Kg	Percent %	Quantity / Kg	Percent %	Quantity / Kg	Percent %	Quantity / Kg	Percent %
1	Wheat	599	23.96	377.6	15.18	719.24	29	839.24	29	891.66	35.66
2	Barley	352	14.08	224	8.96	404.66	16	457.32	16		
3	Rice	812.68	32.5	720.8	28.83	928.397	37	1044.107	37		
4	Maize	749	29.96	577.5	23.10	889	35.56	1029	35.56		
5	Palms	50	2	55.6	2.2	110	4.4	170	4.4		

Provincial Agricultural Development Strategy

A- Vegetable Production

Production Observation:

1. 2500 Kg/Dunam for serials, percentage calculated accordingly
2. 120 Kg/ Palm tree
3. Neighboring Countries mean (Egypt, Jordan, Syria)
4. Percentage of annual increase of wheat produce is 1.20%, equivalent to 30.06 Kg
5. Percentage of annual increase of barley produce is 0.52%, equivalent to 13.167 Kg
6. Percentage of annual increase of rice produce is 1.15%, equivalent to 28.92 Kg (Anbar)
7. Percentage of annual increase of maize produce is 1.4%, equivalent to 35 Kg

8. Percentage of annual increase of palms produce is 0.60%, equivalent to 15 Kg
9. Data as per 2006 Production

B- Animal Production

No	Indicator Value 2006			National Criterion		Indicator Value / 2010		Indicator Value / 2012		International Criterion (neighboring countries)	
	Projects	Production	Percent %	Qty / Kg	Percent %	Production	Percent %	Production	Percent %	Quantity / Kg	Percent %
1	Poultry meat	890 Ton	12.5			1600 Ton	22.5	2660 Ton	37.5		
2	Poultry eggs	60 million eggs	60			70 million eggs	70	85 million eggs	85		
3	Fish	100 Tons live fish	28.5			135 Ton live fish	38	170 Ton live fish	58		
4	Najaf hatchlings	300000 chicks	15			360000 chicks	20	432000 chicks	20		
5	Butchery	500 birds / hour 1200 Kg	40			750 birds / hour 1440 Kg	20	1000 birds / hour 1728 Kg	20		

Notes:

1. Percentage of annual increase for the first four years 2006 – 2010 is 2.5% based on production capacity.
2. Percentage of annual increase for the last three years 2010 – 2012 is 5% based on production capacity.
3. With respect to poultry meat, it was calculated on a designed capacity of 7062 tons for 107 poultry fields based on production capacity.
4. With respect to poultry eggs, it was calculated on a designed capacity of 100 million eggs annually based on production capacity.
5. With respect to fish, it was calculated on a designed capacity of 347 marine dunam 350 tons / fish based on production capacity.
6. Indicator percentages are calculated on the bases of designed capacity

General Objectives

Maintaining production, improving its quality, and increasing it.

Set Objectives

- 1. Courses for improving the skill and technicality of agricultural cadres**
- 2. Courses for improving farmers and peasants in the field of modern sciences**
- 3. Continuing with the government support program for the agricultural process**

Applied Strategy

- 1. In the field of agricultural guidance**
 - a. Holding various guidance seminars**
 - b. Holding explanatory fields**
 - c. Holding field observations**
 - d. Spreading scientific courses and brochures**
 - e. Projecting scientific films**
- 2. Guidance programs within the investment plan (Tomato Project, Sweet Potato Project... etc.)**
- 3. Programs for combating various agricultural pests (free and supported by the state)**
- 4. Continuing with the loans program for small farmers and various projects**
- 5. Optimum use for arable land**

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Work Plan to Achieve Objectives

- 1. Preparing the means for guidance and field work**
- 2. Implementing the investment plan programs for projects with a guiding nature**
- 3. Cooperating with related directorates**
- 4. Continuing to lease arable land to increase the agricultural plot**

Fourth:

Maintaining Irrigation Projects

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Value of Public Indicator 2010	Value of Public Indicator 2012	International Criterion
1	Cleaning and dredging streamlets and channels that are 831 Km long. Percentage of cleansed length of streamlets and channels to total length = 56%		75% Holy Najaf	85%	
2	Removing weeds along 900 Km. Percentage of cleansed length of streamlets and channels to total length 60%		70%	80%	
3	Machines (Z.T. drill + Z.Q. drill) 20 Amphibian drills (1)		30 drills 3	35 drills 5	
4	Lining Al-Kheir river to serve 6 thousand dunams of agricultural land to constitute 0.02% of the total passage areas		0.03%	0.05%	
5	Lining the feeding canal from Nazem Abou Ashara, Qadeseya District to serve 6 thousand dunam to constitute 0.02% of passage areas		0.03%	0.05%	
6	New breakage 204 Km		300 Km. T	500 Km. T	
7	Cleaning 200 tubewells serving a cultivated area of (50 – 100) Dunam	Holy Najaf	200 wells Provincial Council	300 wells	

General Goals (Goals)

1. Increasing the geographical plot allocated for planting all agricultural crops.
2. Removing weeds that have become a major obstacle to peasants and farmers.

3. Reducing the obstacles facing the digging and cleansing of streamlets and channels including violations on the space allocated for streamlets and channels, such as building homes, planting trees, and placing pumps on those allocated areas.
4. Encouraging agriculture and settling, as well as encouraging the interest in animal wealth in desert areas suffering from water shortage.

Set Goals (Objectives)

1- Increasing the geographical area for agriculture

- Cleansing the biggest possible number of streamlets and channels in all parts of the governorate.

2- Removing Weeds

- Preparing all equipment needed for this campaign

3- Reducing Obstacles

- Purchasing additional drills and amphibian drills to strengthen the capabilities of the municipality

4- Encouraging Agriculture and Settling

- **Cleaning tubewells in Najaf Desert**

Applied Strategy (Strategy)

1- Cleaning and dredging streamlets and channels

- a- Constructing the Irrigation Project Maintenance Branch building in Abbaseya.
- b- Constructing the Irrigation Project Maintenance Branch building in Al-Mekhshab.
- c- Purchasing service machines.

- **Amphibian drills / 2**
- **Trucks / 4**
- **Tractors / 1**
- **Paving Machine / 1**
- **Grader / 1**
- **Lining Machines**

d- Purchasing a concrete lab with a capacity of 60m³/hour

e- Purchasing demolition vehicles (break trucks)/2

f- Constructing a workshop and garage to harbor machines

2- Weeds

1- Purchasing machines as the current number is insufficient for municipality needs due to increased work

- **Drills**
- **Amphibian Drills**

3- Obstacles

Purchasing amphibian drills as soon as possible, which will save us from all the obstacles facing the municipality works at the time of digging and cleansing streamlets and channels

4- Encouraging Agriculture

- **Digging tubewells**
- **Cleaning the existing wells**

Fifth:

Oil Products

Oil, its rationalization and consumptions are considered the industrial advancement indicators for countries. As our country represents one of the main pillars for crude oil production in the international level, the Oil Products Distribution Company prepared a comparative study of the above case to compare the existing deficit between production and consumption.

Problems and Obstacles

1. The security situation
2. Lack of transporting machines for the product
3. The quantity produced is not suitable for demand
4. Side Interferences
5. Damage to pipelines as a result of vandalism
6. Lack of storage capacity of warehouses and gas labs
7. Increased demands

Oil Provincial Development Strategy

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Value of Public Indicator 2010	Value of Public Indicator 2012	International Criterion
1	Percentage of benzene readiness to need = 72%	50%	85%	95%	
2	Percentage of white oil readiness to need = 23%	50%	80%	90%	
3	Percentage of gas oil readiness to need = 41%	50%	80%	90%	
4	Percentage of liquid gas readiness to need = 67%	50%	90%	95%	

Product	No. of Stations	Population / Station
Benzene	19	55046
White oil	23	45473
Gas oil	15	69725
Liquid gas	232	4509

Number of People, Cars, and Filling Stations for Najaf Al-Ashraf Province

Holy Najaf

Family	No. of family members	Cars	Car / family	No. of stations	Car / station	Capita / station	Station shortage	Car / station
175886	5.94	59203	0.34	19	3116	55045	8	2192

General Goals (Goals)

- 1- Supplying all oil and liquid gas products.
- 2- Linking the new Najaf Warehouse by lines and pipes from the South and North oil
- 3- Opening comprehensive filling stations in jurisdictions and districts to expand distribution outlets.
- 4- Increasing the production capacity of the Najaf refinery.
- 5- Increasing the storage capacity of stations.
- 6- Restoring Najaf and Al-Manazera oil warehouse.
- 7- Developing government stations.
- 8- Supplying tankers to transport the product.

Set Goals (Objectives):

- 1- Providing an appropriate number of tankers.
- 2- Constructing comprehensive filling stations.
- 3- Expanding Najaf refinery.
- 4- Training cadres.

Applied Strategy (Strategy):

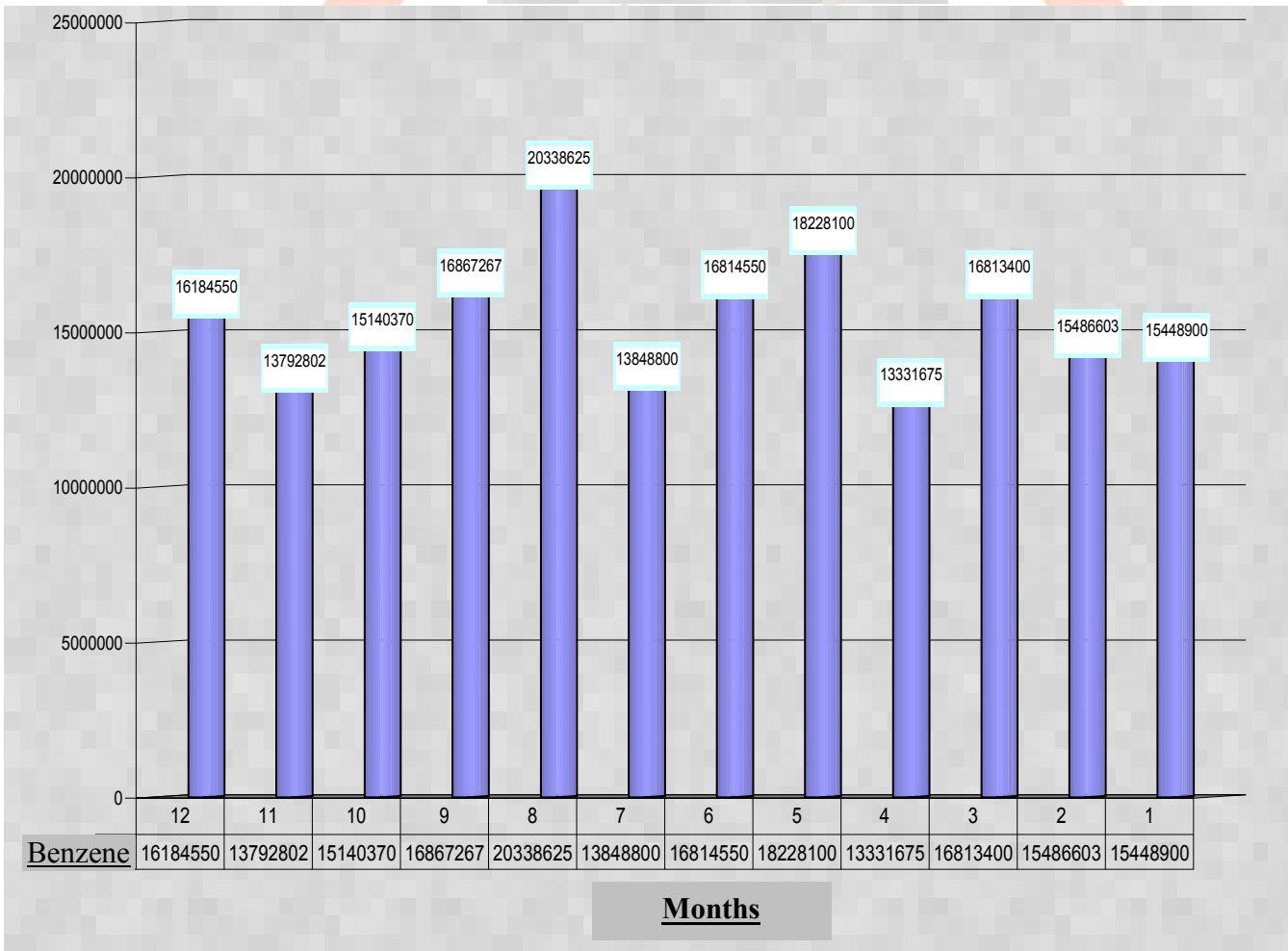
- 1- Increasing distribution outlets, constructing two stations this year.
- 2- Completing the construction of the new Najaf oil warehouse in 2008.
- 3- Constructing the Najaf Branch building.
- 4- Constructing warehouses for maintenance, for the transport section, and branch warehouses.

Work Plan to Achieve Objectives:

- 1- Building (8) eight comprehensive fuel filling stations.
 - 2- Expanding and increasing the production of Najaf refinery.
 - 3- Linking the new Najaf oil warehouse with lines.
- Providing tankers to transport the product.

Holy Najaf

Amount of Imported Oil in 2006



Chapter Five Public Services Sector

First: Municipalities, Garbage Collection, and Environment

A- Garbage Collection

Holy Najaf

Garbage collection and means of disposing it is one of the most important duties assigned to the municipalities sector, and is the real form of effort for municipal work as it directly affects the lives of people, in addition to reflecting the beauty of the city and act as a measure of its development. This sector is witnessing a limited development, whether on the level of specialized mechanisms or on the level of labor cadres, also with respect to the methods adopted regarding the management, collection and disposal systems of garbage compared to neighboring countries as a result of the situations the country went through.

The current phase witnessed a group of measures to improve the reality of the garbage management process represented in:

1. Including the public sector in garbage collection activities
2. Building a number of middle stations
3. Building suitable sites for garbage collection.
4. Importing limited numbers of special machines.

Mentioned below are some data on the mechanism of work for the wastes sector in the province:

1. Currently, the garbage collection and disposal system is conducted through the private sector represented in local contractors as well as municipality efforts. In the past, it depended on the municipality efforts only.
2. The collection system is through presses, tractors, trucks, and hand-held carts, as well as containers.

3. Cleaning work is run by a cadre of cleaners reaching 1825 cleaner between the private sector and owner workers.
4. Machines participating in cleaning work reached 65 presses, 260 haulers, and 8 trucks. Daily collection.
5. Garbage disposal is through open sites

6. Quantity of waste (920) tons distributes as follows:

- Holy Najaf
- a- Commercial wastes 140 tons
 - b- Industrial wastes 71 tons
 - c- Residential wastes 710 tons

7. Percentage of waste collection and disposal is as follows:

- a. 30% through presses
- b. 60% through haulers
- c. 10% through handheld carts

8. Rate of monthly waste collection is almost daily

9. Percentages of waste disposal system are 100% in open sites

Provincial Municipalities Development Strategy

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Value of Public Indicator for 2010	Value of Public Indicator for 2012
1	Percentage of collected wastes to total generated wastes 85%		95%	100%
2	Percentage of tiled streets to total streets 35%		50%	65%
3	Percentage of streets needing paving to tiled streets 25%		18%	10%
4	Percentage of existing butchereries to needed 33%		50%	100%
5	Percentage of existing green areas to total area allocated 7%		20%	30%

General Goals:

Improving the actual municipal services in the province

Set Objectives:

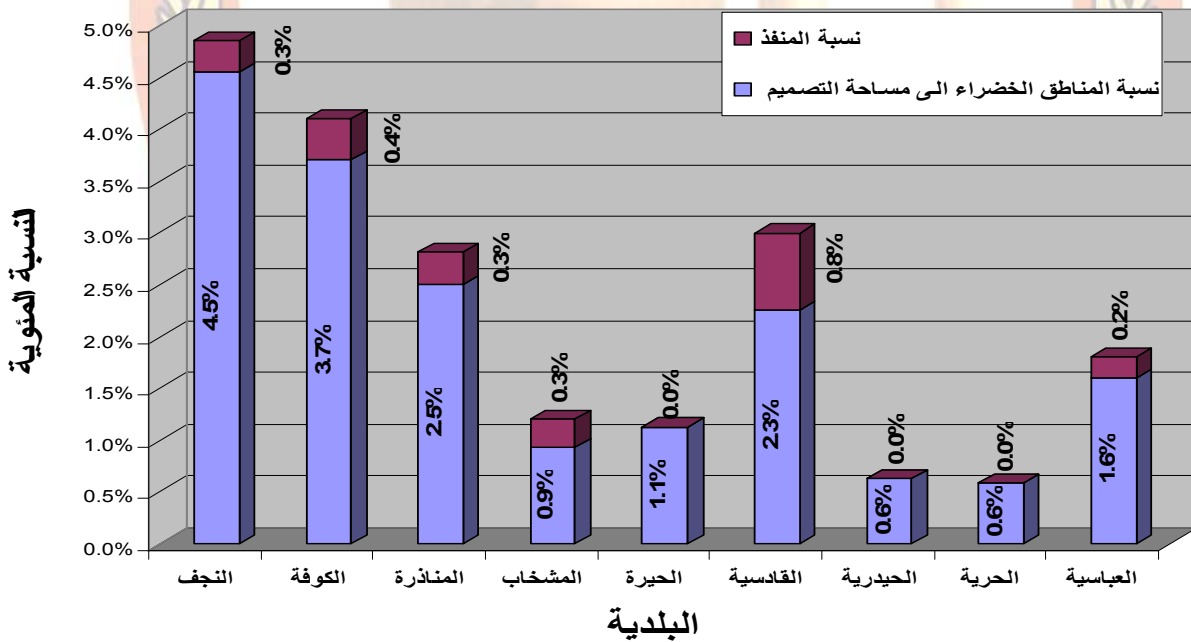
1. Working on making the province clean
2. Working on increasing the percentage of tiled streets
3. Working on repairing damaged streets
4. Increasing the green areas
5. Preparing plots of lands for housing people
6. Building modern butcheries
7. Working on eliminating traffic jams

Applied Strategy:

1. Securing full waste collection
2. Establishing 30% of the green areas
3. Building bridged intersections to lessen jams
4. Increasing the percentage of tiled streets to 65% while noting the construction of infrastructure networks
5. Reducing the percentage of streets needing paving to 10%

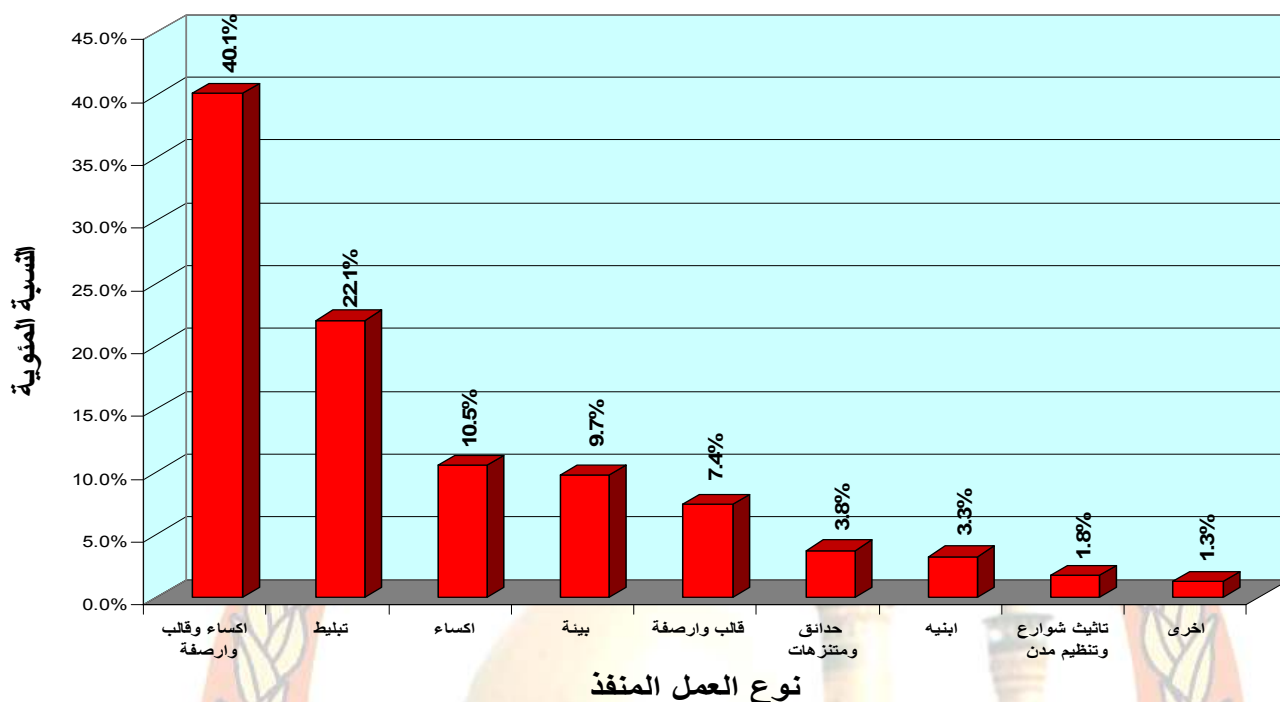
Holy Najaf

النسبة المئوية للمناطق الخضراء المنفذة

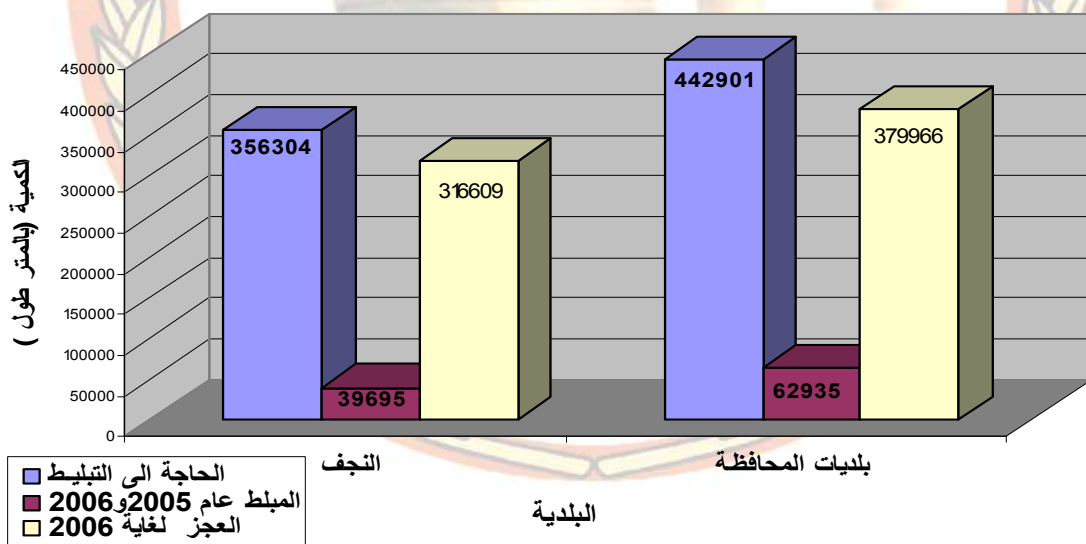


[figure title: Percentage of implemented green areas] [Key: purple: Percentage of implemented, blue: Percentage of green areas to design areas] [vertical axis: Percentage] [horizontal axis: Municipality] [municipalities from right to left: Abbaseya, Horeya, Haidareya, Qadesseyah, Heera, Meshkhab, Manazera, Koufa, Najaf]

النسبة المئوية للمنقذة للاعمال المنقذة نسبة الى المبلغ الكلي



جدول يوضح اطوال الشوارع المبلطة في بلدية النجف والبلديات الاخرى



[upper figure: Title: percentage of implemented work to total cost] [vertical axis: percentage, horizontal axis: Type of implemented work] [implemented work from right to left: Other, Furnishing streets and organizing cities, Buildings, Gardens and parks, Molding and pavements, Environment, Paving, Tiling, Paving molding and pavements]

[lower figure: title: Table showing the lengths of tiled streets in Najaf and other municipalities] [vertical axis: Quantity (in meter length)] [horizontal axis: Municipality] [municipality from right to left: Province municipalities, Najaf] [Key: blue: Needs tiling, purple: Tiled in 2005 and 2006, white: Difference until 2006]

B- Environment

General Goals for the Environment

Environment monitoring in the province and spreading environmental awareness for the purpose of elevating the environmental reality in cooperation and coordination with concerned authorities. This is achieved through:

Holy Najaf

1. Studying environmental problems in the province, determining treatment priorities, and giving directions to begin with them if they were within the responsibilities or to raise them to the audit to decide on.
2. Monitoring environmentally hazardous activities in the province through the work of the monitoring cadre and in coordination with related directorates to solve this problem and take the necessary legal procedures.
3. Granting environmental approvals to establish industrial, agricultural, and service projects type (c), and to transfer projects types (a) and (b) to the Technical Planning and Follow-up Directorate to decide appropriately on them.
4. Monitoring the quality of potable water and water resources through collecting water samples by the municipality cadres and submitting monthly reports of the results of the tests.
5. Monitoring the air quality in the province through spreading falling dust collectors in specific areas of the province, as well as measuring the percentage of air pollutants in the event measuring equipment is available.
6. Supervising activities affecting the environment and monitoring them to limit the pollution resulting from them within the geographic limits of the province.
7. Monitoring agricultural and desert lands, setting a database for them, and preparing technical reports.
8. Following-up on the environmental reality of lagoons throughout the province.
9. Following-up on radioactive pollution throughout the province.

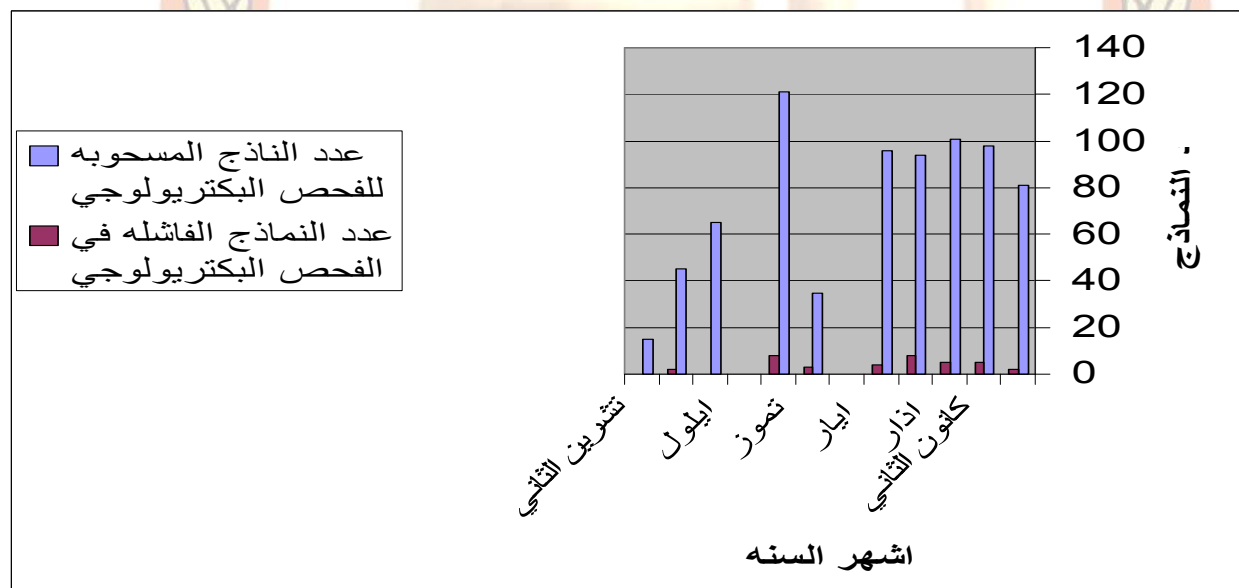
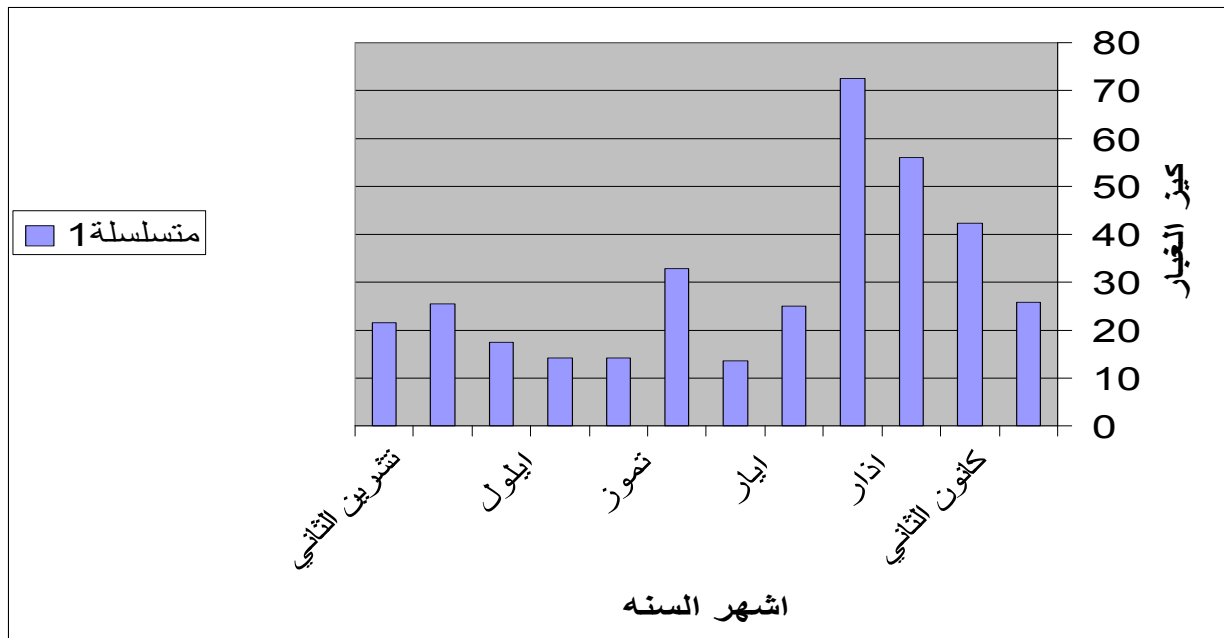
Holy Najaf Provincial Council

To Achieve the Goals:

- 1- Restoring old projects to suit the size of the city and the population.
- 2- Building green belts around cities.
- 3- Building orderly butchereries within the city.
- 4- Establishing networks and stations for sewage treatment within the province
- 5- Building orderly healthy fills in the province.
- 6- Equipping the municipality with chemistry and physics laws and equipment to measure air pollutants.

Training cadres working in the municipality locally and abroad

Concentration of Falling Dust in 2006 for Residential Area (Manazera)



[first figure: vertical axis: Dust concentration] [horizontal axis: Months of the year] [key: Serial] [months of the year from right to left: January, March, May, July, September, November] [second figure: vertical axis: Samples] [horizontal axis: Months of the year] [key: blue: Number of samples taken for bacteriological tests, purple: Number of samples failing the bacteriological tests] [months of the year from right to left: January, March, May, July, September, November]

Plan showing the number of samples withdrawn for the water testing that shows failure under bacteriological testing

Drainage Services

Second: Sewerage

The sewerage network of Najaf Al-Ashraf city was established in 1980, when the drainage service was provided to some districts of Najaf Al-Ashraf city center. Also a project for heavy water treatment was built in Koufa jurisdiction with a design capacity of (35000 m³/day) through which water entering the project would be treated and currently operates very efficiently at an operational capacity of (28000 m³/day).

The drainage service provided in the province is limited to some areas of Najaf city only, and these areas are (New One, New Two, New Three, New Four, Al-Sawaq District, Moalemeen District, 14 Ramadan District, Al-Muthanna District, Al-Saad District, Al-Hanana District, Al-Iskan District, Al-Hussein District, Al-Ulama District, Al-Shoara District, Al-Ghadeer District, Al-Karama District, Al-Hindeya Homes, and housing apartments) as shown in the map below. Other areas in the city center and all jurisdictions and districts lack drainage services.

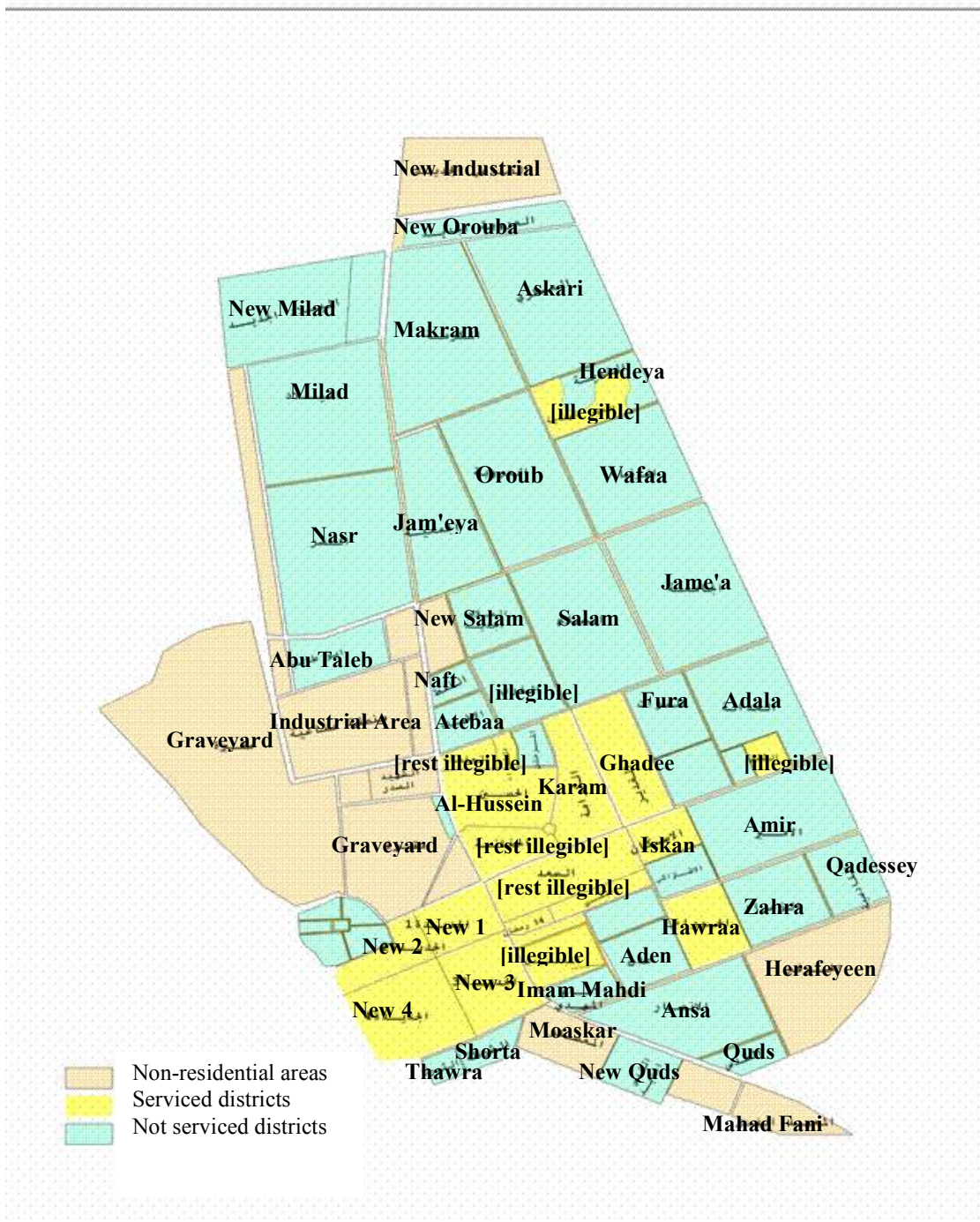
The length of the drainage network is (190) km approximately, and number of subscriptions linked to the sewerage network is around (15292) subscriptions.

Sewerage municipality provides maintenance services to the network through a special department, the Maintenance Department, which is considered one of the main departments in the municipality, and undertakes the responsibility of maintaining the network including opening blockages, fixing breakage, cleaning watering places and changing the damaged covers of watering places.

The population of the villages lacking drainage networks throughout the province reaches around (340000) people, and the percentage of city dwellers who do not receive drainage networks throughout the province around 81%, and drainage service is provided to around (140000) people from the dwellers of Najaf Al-Ashraf city center.

Needs

The main objective of the Sewerage municipality is to provide drainage service to the biggest possible number of people, which, in turn, depends on building a main treatment station in the province. Thus the main and important project for drawing a correct future plan is to build this station and extend the main transporting lines. The Sewerage Municipality of Najaf Province, in cooperation with the engineering consultancy office of the Faculty of Engineering, Koufa University (under contract with the sewerage general municipality to design sewerage and rain water networks for Najaf province) has studied the sites through which this station may be established (treatment station), and the area of Bahr Al-Najaf (Najaf Sea) was selected based on environmental determinants. Below we explain the idea of the suggested project.



Map of Najaf Al-Ashraf Province showing the serviced and not serviced areas, drainage services, in the province

Project Site

The selected site for building the sewerage heavy water treatment station for Najaf city lies in the plots of land numbered (1/61, 6/61, 7/61, and 8/61) of District (1) North Bahr Al-Najaf, where the total area of the land on which the station will be built equal to 400 dunam with dimensions of (1km x 1km). The station site lies 3800 m from the public Najaf-Manazera Road.

Station Capacity

Holy Najaf

The suggested station to be built operates at the capacity of (100,000 cubic meters / day) sufficient for around (500,000) people as served population, which exceeds the population of Najaf city in the areas not serviced with heavy water drainage networks, and represents the first phase of the project. The capacity of the station can be increased (doubled) to (400,000 cubic meters / day) on three phases, sufficient for around (2,000,000) people, which is the projected population of Najaf city in the year 2030.

Project Design

Project designs were prepared by the engineering consultancy office of the Faculty of Engineering / Koufa University.

Obstacles

The obstacles facing the execution of this vital project are represented in the funding of this project.

That is with respect to Najaf city center, as for the jurisdictions and districts that all lack drainage services, the municipality set a plan to include those areas in the drainage service according to priority in relation to the level of underground water. Thus, it is hoped that a treatment station with a capacity of (20000) people in Meshkhab district will be built by the Municipalities and Works Ministry in 2007, and a treatment station with a capacity of (50000) people will be built to serve Menazara jurisdiction and Heera District in 2008 upon the complete ownership of the lands reserved for the project and allocating the funds from the ministry or reconstruction authority.

Provincial Drainage Development Strategy

No.	Indicator	Value of Public Indicator for 2010	Value of Public Indicator for 2012
1	Percentage of people served by the drainage network to total population of the province 13%	25%	40%

General Goals:

Providing drainage services in the province

Set Goals:

1. Increasing the percentage of provided drainage services

Applied Strategy:

1. Establishing a central treatment project in Najaf city
2. Establishing ready treatment stations in jurisdictions and districts
3. Establishing drainage networks in cities

Third:

Water

Water is life's vein, the source of prosperity and welfare for humanity, and the origin of every living thing...

Man may give up necessary things in his life and livelihood for durations that may be long or short, yet he cannot do without water for a few days... Perhaps this importance was not only linked to the presence of human beings and living creatures only... but also to ancient human civilizations which mostly developed on the banks of rivers and sea shores... Due to the great importance of water in accommodating living and social lives of man, as well as the economic and industrial development of nations, most governments and local, regional, and international organizations have paid attention to study, regulate, and develop this vital resource. The proof on the importance and vitality of water for the civilized development of nations is that the daily rate of individual consumption of water has become part of the international criteria to measure the extent of civilized development of the country. This is known as the water guide.....

The following is a brief glimpse of the main components of the work of the Water Municipality of Najaf Al-Ashraf Province... whose main objective lies primarily in the ability to provide potable water to the population of Najaf Al-Ashraf Province according to the required standards as much as possible

- 1- Number of water projects: 7
- 2- Number of operating water collectors: 88
- 3- Number of operating wells: 1
- 4- Number of central water projects pending Implementation: 1
- 5- Number of water collectors pending Implementation or within experimental Operation: 43
- 6- Number of power generators: 113
- 7- Number of machines: 198
- 8- Number of the cadre working on the Permanent property: 900
- 9- Number of the cadre working on the Temporary property: 445



Services provided to the population	Level of coverage	Type	Explanation
Potable water	85%	Pure water	85% represents those equipped with a water network 62% represents the percentage of prepared water to that to be prepared

Statistics on the quantity of potable water available
Quantity of produced water compared to the actual need based on the
number of people, the decided need per person, and calculating waste

No.	Administrative Unit	Population	Quantity of prepared water m ³ /day	Quantity of water needed m ³ /day	Percentage of prepared to that to be prepared	Comments
1	Najaf Jurisdiction (Central)	518000	165000	250000	67%	Approved quantity of 450 liter/day/person
2	Najaf Jurisdiction (Haidareya District)	31000	5450	10850	50%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
3	Najaf Jurisdiction (Shabaka District)	1200	450	450	100%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
4	Koufa Jurisdiction (Central)	177000	44900	79600	56%	Approved quantity of 450 liter/day/person
5	Koufa Jurisdiction (Abbaseya District)	75000	15400	26250	69%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
6	Koufa Jurisdiction (Horeya District)	26000	6600	9100	73%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
7	Menazera Jurisdiction (Central)	36000	8150	12600	65%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
8	Menazera Jurisdiction (Mashkhab District)	81000	12790	28350	45%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
9	Menazera Jurisdiction (Qadesseya District)	50000	6590	17500	38%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
10	Menazera Jurisdiction (Heera District)	51000	11300	17850	63%	Approved quantity of 350 liter/day/person
	Total	1046000	266630	435550	62%	

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Provincial Strategy for Providing Water Services Water Services Sector Development Strategy

Indicator	National Criterion	Value of Public Indicator for 2010	Value of Public Indicator for 2012
Percentage of produced water quantity to need = 62%	70%	75%	85%

Holy Najaf

General Goals (Goals)

The main objective of the municipality is to provide potable water to the population of Najaf province with all its jurisdictions and districts... urban and rural... The method of providing water is through establishing central water projects for cities and erecting water collectors for villages and rural areas that pump clear water to the people through water networks that extend for tens of kilometers. As for remote areas, potable water tankers are provided daily... To continue providing the province with clear water, there is sustainability and maintenance for water projects, collectors, and networks.

Set Goals (Objectives)

- 1- Reducing the rarity of pure water for the purpose of improving the level of services through establishing new water projects and collectors, restoring old water projects, collectors, and networks, and having strengthening links on the main lines to reduce the rarity of water in some areas.
- 2- Increasing the patch of services through extending new water networks to the new districts, and erecting water collectors for villages deprived of pure water services.
- 3- Improving the quality of water by using sterilization substances and adding chlorine within the approved percentages, conducting constant checks on the water produced in the project, and cleaning water networks together with health and environments directorates.

Applied Strategy (Strategy)

- 1- Reducing water rarity by 20% annually
- 2- Increasing the services patch by 30% annually.



Setting the Work Plan to Achieve Goals

- 7- Establishing new water projects / 5
- 8- Erecting new water collectors / 9
- 9- Extending new water networks 50 km long
- 10- Substituting the old water networks 30 km long
- 11- Restoring old projects
- 12- Erecting electric generators for all water projects and collectors
- 13- Restore high tanks

Holy Najaf

Fourth:

Communications

Najaf Mail and Communication Development Strategy

No	Indicator	International Criterion	Current Indicator	Indicator for 2010	Indicator for 2012
1	Percentage of families serviced by a phone line to total for phone company		20%	30%	50%
2	Percentage of families serviced by a phone line to total for network		20%	30%	50%
3	Percentage of light correspondence operating in phone companies to total		70%	95%	95%
4	Percentage of non-working diesels to total operating		15%	10%	5%

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

General Goals (Goals)

- 1- Improving the reality of communication
- 2- Increasing the number of subscribers to the phone company
- 3- Improving the continued operation of phone lines
- 4- Improving communication between the local, National, and international connections
- 5- Developing the cadre



[photo caption: erecting and operating the site of wireless phone exchange]

Set Goals (Objectives)

- 1- Improving the reality of communications
 - a. Developing telephone lines
 - b. Improving services to the subscribers
 - c. Establishing diesels and linking phone line circuits to the emergency line
- 2- Increasing the number of subscribers to the system
 - a. Establishing land phone networks for deprived areas
- 3- Improving the continued operation of telephone lines
 - a. Improving the daily ongoing preventive maintenance to operating networks
 - b. Improving the old network
 - c. Improving the operation of diesels
 - d. Improving the operation of DC arrangement
 - e. Improving the experience of the cadre working on checking the lines
- 4- Improving communication between local, national, and international connections
 - a. Developing work with optical communication
 - b. Developing Microwave equipment
- 5- Developing Cadre
 - a. Improving the technical capabilities of the technical cadre
 - b. Encouraging special skills

Strategy Goals (Strategy)

1. Improving the communication reality
 - a. Erecting new modern stations
 - b. Activating other services for stations (such as revealing numbers, group call, messaging...)
 - c. Advantages of high capacity stations with respect to the number of subscribers and E1
- 2- Increasing the number of subscribers
 - a. Extending a wireless network to 12 housing districts
- 3- Improving the continued operation of phone lines
 - a. Providing the necessary materials to conduct preventive maintenance of the operating network
 - b. Maintenance of equipped batteries for station so they would be constantly operating at high efficiency
 - c. Opening new divisions on the network where there is a heavy load

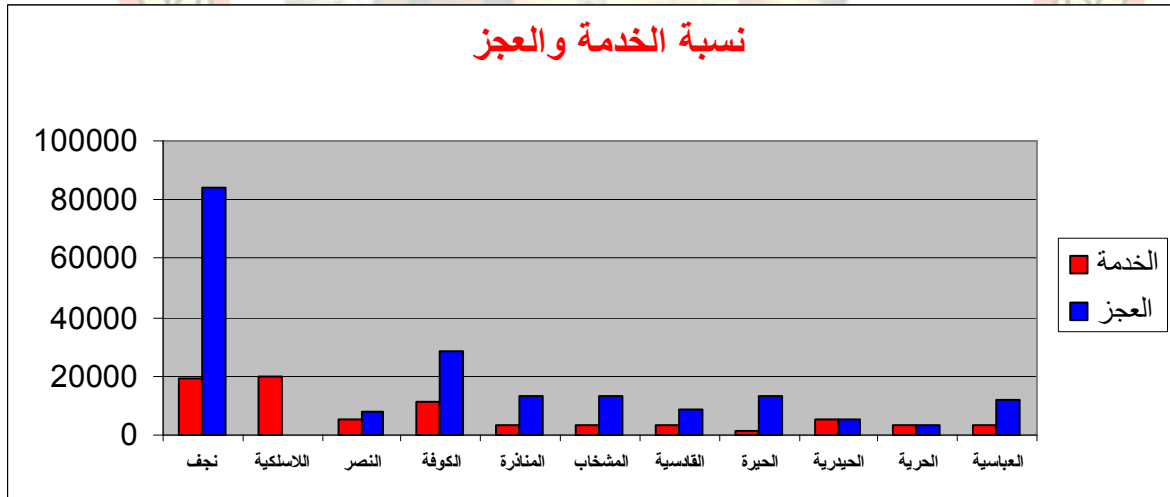
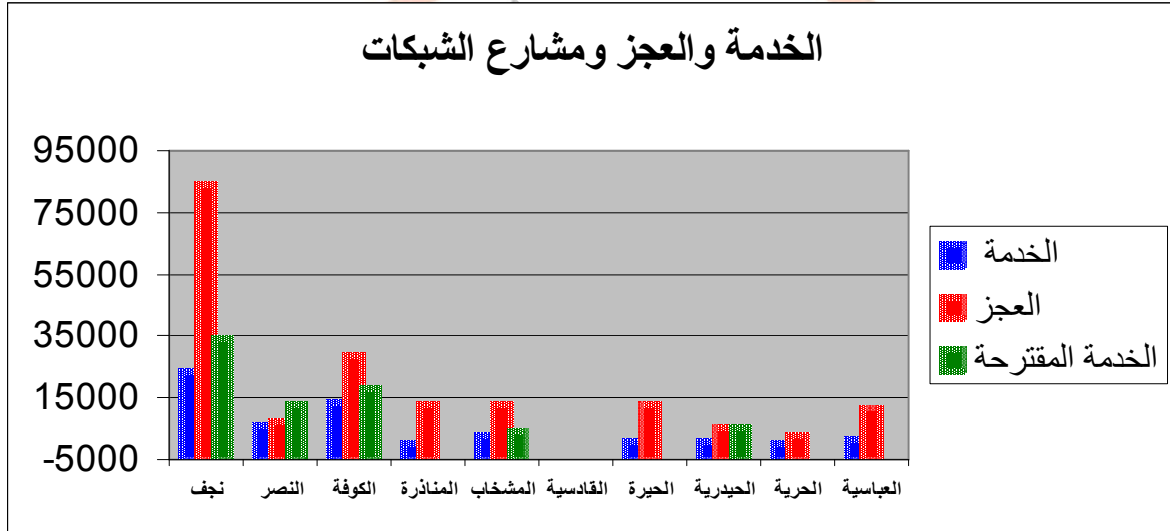
4- Improving Communication

- Performing work through the national linkage station
- Erecting microwave equipment with a capacity of (E1 16)
- Operating with the optical and microwave machines in all stations

- Developing the Cadre

- Enrolling the technical cadre in qualifying courses
- Sending the skilled to train on starting stations
- Accepting specialized cadres

Holy Najaf



[upper figure: title: Service, deficiency and network projects. Key: blue: Service, red: Deficiency, green: Suggested service. Horizontal axis from right to left: Abbaseya, Horreya, Haydareya, Heera, Qadesseya, Meshkhab, Menazera, Koufa, Nasr, Najaf]

[lower figure: title: Percentage of service and deficiency. Key: red: Service, blue: Deficiency. Horizontal axis from right to left: Abbaseya, Horreya, Haydareya, Heera, Qadesseya, Meshkhab, Menazera, Koufa, Nasr, Laselkeya, Najaf]

Fifth:

Electricity Electricity Distribution Development Strategy

General Goals (Goals)

- * **Improving the performance level of the electricity distribution network**

Set Goals (Objectives)

- Improving and developing old electricity networks
- Establishing new electric networks
- Improving, expanding, and resolving congestions
- Training engineering and technical cadres



Applied Strategy (Strategy)

- Substituting air networks with land networks with respect to high voltage networks, as for low voltage networks, they are to be substituted with air antennae for the time being

Setting a Working Plan to Achieve Goals

- Establishing secondary transfer stations (11/33) KV appropriate to the loads to avoid future congestions
- Providing sources of supply for these stations to ask the ministry to build main transfer stations

Services provided to the population	Level of coverage	Type	Details
Electricity	17.5% Holy Najaf	Normal	Central Najaf share (per 1000 MW 3.9% I, MW 39 megawatt)

Rate of shortage in hours:

Year	July	October
2004	22 hours	18 hours
2005	18 hours	15-17 hours
2006	20 hours	16-17 hours

* Percentage of electric power available for the province to total needed electric power. 23%

* Percentage of available electric power to markets, Mixed, public and private sector sites, in the Province to total available electric power

Residential + Commercial load	Holy Najaf Provincial Council	68.8%
Industrial load		8%
Agricultural load		22.5%



[writing in photo: illegible]

*Quantity of electric power currently required to cover the needs of the province

- 400 Megawatt In July
- 250 Megawatt In March + April

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Value of Indicator for 2010	Value of Indicator for 2012
1	Percentage of available power to needed power in megawatt during 2006 = 23%	52%	45% Holy Najaf	75%
2	Percentage of violators on the network to total population 1- Najaf sector 10% 2- Koufa sector 5% 3- Menazara sector 5%		1- Najaf sector 5% 2- Koufa sector 2.5% 3- Menazara sector 2.5%	1- Najaf sector 0% 2- Koufa sector 0% 3- Menazara sector 0%
3	Percentage of subscribers receiving low voltage, 32000 to total number of subscribers 116948 at 27%		15%	5%

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Chapter Six Education and Health Sector

First:

Education

Nurseries		Primary			Middle			Preparatory			Secondary			
Student	Teacher	Grades	Student	Teacher	Grades	Student	Teacher	Grades	Student	Teacher	Grades	Student	Teacher	Grades
3395	217	101	19148	10772	5305	30969	2568	1433	11168	839	591	23126	1768	Mixed

❖ Number of illiterates in the province

1. Males (101313)
2. Females (123828)

Total illiteracy rates = 20.9%

❖ Average number of years of education in the province = (14-15) years

❖ Total enrollment rate

- Primary = 86%
- Middle males= 42% females = 33% for the 12-16 years category

❖ Percentage of vocational students to secondary students – 22.5%

❖ Percentage of males and females among students

1. Urban = 84.5%
2. Rural = 77.7%

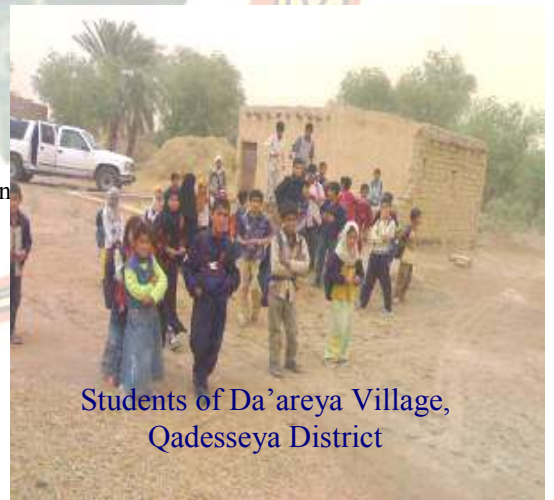
❖ Rate of students per teacher

1. Secondary = 12.6
2. Primary = 17.8
3. Vocational = 6.9

Holy Najaf Provincial Council
Al-Kholud School/Nahr Al-Aama/ Abbasey District

❖ Number of graduates from final classes

1. Primary education // 19494
 2. Middle // 6625
 3. Preparatory Science // 1766
 4. Preparatory Literature // 90
- ❖ Rate of students on the same seat
 1. Primary education = 1.7 Holy Najaf
 2. Secondary education = 1.09
 - ❖ Date of the last year curricula was updated per educational stages
 - A. Nursery // NA
 - B. Primary // 2005
 - C. Middle // 2005
 - D. Secondary (Science) // 2005-2006
 - E. Secondary (Literature) // 2005-2006
 - F. Vocational // 2006-2007
 - ❖ Percentage of Model Schools
 - 1- Secondary education (exceptional student schools) four schools // percentage = 2%
 - ❖ Percentage of failed students to total number of students
 1. Primary = 6.5%
 2. Secondary = 23.9%
 3. Vocational = 26.5%
 - ❖ Percentage of illiterates in the Holy Najaf Provincial Council (15-24) age group
 1. Males 26.1%
 2. Females 26.1%



Students of Da'areya Village,
Qadesseyya District

❖ Number of government schools per educational stage:

1. Nurseries // 34
2. Primary // 482
3. Secondary // 187
4. Vocational // 7
5. Teaching Institutes / 4 Holy Najaf
6. Total 714



❖ Number of national schools

1. 4 basic schools (primary + Middle)
2. 4 primary schools
3. 2 Institutes

❖ Annual spending on education

1. Current budget for 2005 is 57,226,744,000 Dinar
2. Current budget for 2006 is 58,666,957,000 Dinar

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

General Goals for the Education Sector: (Goals)

Developing the reality of education in the province

Set Goals (Objectives):

Holy Najaf

- ❖ Providing a sufficient number of school seats and lab equipment
- ❖ Providing schools with good specifications that include all educational requirements
- ❖ Developing curricula, especially in the field of computers, information, and communication
- ❖ Developing labs and industrial arts workshops
- ❖ Training for educational and teaching management and skills
- ❖ Providing for the needs of adult education (12-18) years, (19 and above)
- ❖ Giving importance to evening and national education and widening their scope

Applied Strategy (Strategy)

*Providing
educational
seats*

1. Project of 5000 trips for secondary schools (during the preparation for school phase) in 2007
 2. Project to repair trips (phase one) 1615 trips were done in 2007
 3. Project to repair 10,000 trips / Financial approval stage / Reconstruction Authority
 4. Project to prepare 25,000 trips / Under consideration / Reconstruction Authority
- Project for 5,000 double trips for primary schools (multinational)



Providing
Schools

1. Restoring 75% of existing schools
2. Building 36 multi-purpose school wings
3. Building 57 different schools
4. Demolishing and rebuilding 18 unsuitable schools
5. Building and sustaining 140 health groups



Training

1. Equipping and developing training centers in the preparation and training sections
2. Training 4,500 educational work groups annually
3. Training 150 administrative work groups on the use of computers annually

Adult
Education

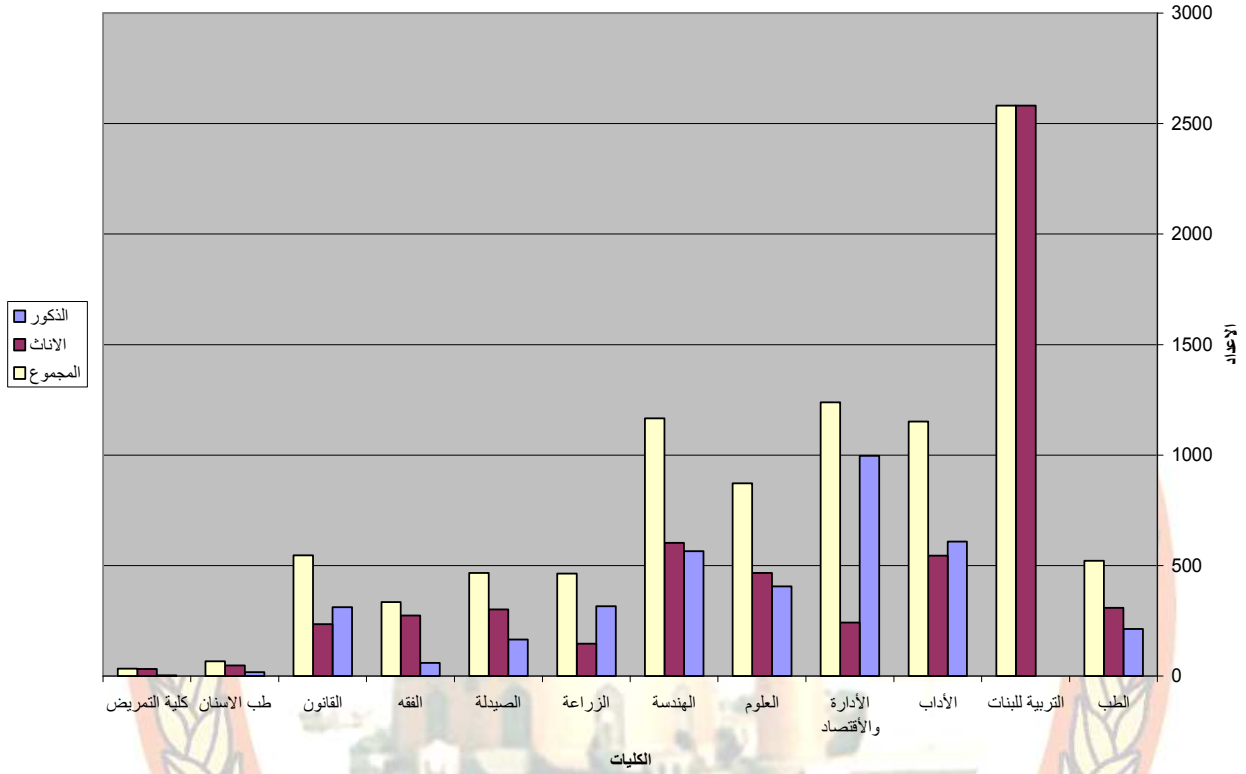
1. Listing the age groups (12-18) years, who are outside school, total 9,260
2. Working on opening 48 schools for accelerated education
3. Working on opening 10 evening schools for girls aged 19 and above

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Second:

Higher Education

اعداد الطلبة الموجودين للدراسات الصباحية حسب أقسام الكلية للعام الدراسي 2007/2006 لشهر كانون الثاني



[Figure: Title: Number of students present for morning studies per faculty for the school year 2006/2007 for January. Key: blue: males, purple: females, white: total. Vertical axis: numbers. Horizontal axis: faculties. Horizontal axis right to left: medicine, education for girls, literature, management and economics, science, engineering, agriculture, pharmacy, Fiqh Religious Law, law, dentistry, nursing college]

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Higher Education Development Strategy

General Goals:

Developing higher education

Set Goals:

Developing higher education:

1. Building the university city
2. Opening new faculties
3. Opening new sections in existing faculties
4. Expanding graduate studies places
5. Opening new research centers
6. Developing university work groups

Applied Strategy:

Developing higher education

1. Building the university city:

Building the Koufa University complex that includes all faculties at the permanent site of Koufa University. Holy Najaf

2. Opening new faculties:

Faculty of Physical Education, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Mixed Faculty of Education, Faculty of Information Technology, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Mass Communication, Faculty of Political Science, and Fine Arts Academy.

3. Opening new sections in existing faculties:

In the Faculty of Medicine, opening a section for renal surgery and infertility. In the Faculty of Engineering, opening sections for Substance Engineering, Production and Minerals, Architecture, Control and Systems, Lasers, Irrigation and Excavation, and Environment. In the Faculty of Law, opening a section for Political Sciences. In the Faculty of Science, opening sections for Geology, Computer Science, Medical Analysis, Animal Techniques, Computers, and Environment and Pollution. In the Faculty of Agriculture, opening sections for Food Industries, Crops, and Nutrition Science. In the Faculty of Education for Girls, opening sections for the Quran, English Language, Special Needs Education, and Education. In the Faculty of Arts, opening sections for Mass Communication, Sociology, Antiquities, French, Farsi, Hebrew, and Fine Arts. In the Faculty of Management and Economics, opening sections for Tourism and Hotels, and Electronic Commerce. In the Faculty of Fiqh Religious Law, opening sections for Arabic Language, Thought and Belief, and Islamic Civilization.

4. Increasing seats for graduate studies:

Opening the door for PhD studies in the section of Microbiology in the Faculty of Medicine, as well as in the History Section, the Geography Section, and the Psychology Section in the Faculty of Arts. Opening the door for a Masters Degree program in the Physics Section of the Faculty of Science, the History Section, Life Studies, and the Arabic language Section in the Faculty of Education.

5. Opening new research centers:

Opening a Tourism Planning Center, Urban Planning Center, Investment Consultancy Center, Environment and Pollution Research Center, Administrative Development Center, Energy Research Center, and Geographic Boundaries Research Unit.

6. Developing university work groups:

Developing academic, scientific, and administrative work groups by opening improvement courses, sending delegations abroad, and the exchange of information and experiences with Arab and foreign universities.



Health Services

Third:

Health Sector

The health directorate at Najaf Al-Ashraf province provides its services to the people through the health institutions distributed in the province, which include five hospitals (three in the province center, one in Koufa, and the other in Menazara), provides services to the people through consultancy clinics (day and night), emergency branches, and for in-patients in all its clinical branches, all types of surgeries, supplementary services (lab tests, x-rays, sonar, ECG, etc.), and dentistry services.

The primary health care centers (ten main centers and one branch health center in the province, one main center in the Haidareya District and another branch in the Al-Shabaka District), in Koufa (seven main centers and 11 branch health centers), and in Menazara (five main centers and ten branch health centers). They provide preventative services, mother and child care services, immunization, and monitoring. In addition, the consultancy clinic for chest and respiratory diseases, the specialized dentistry center, Middle Euphrates Center for cerebral and neurological diseases, prosthetics center, sports medicine center, renal disease center, public health lab, blood bank unit, and the Adl medical center.

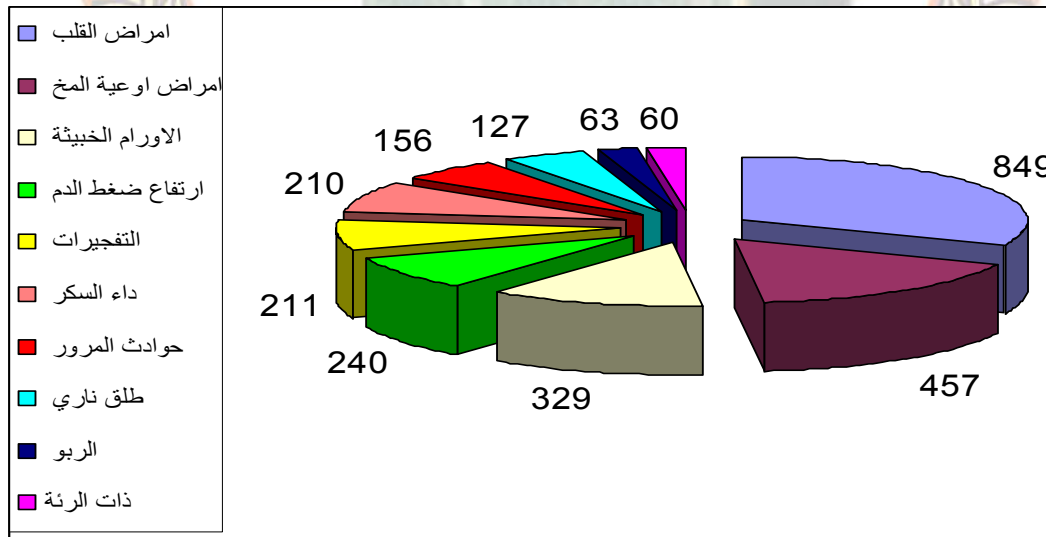
Health Information:

- Mortality in 2006 throughout the province is (4,673) cases.
- Mortality for less than one year of age is (588) cases at (12.5%) of total mortality.
- Mortality for age group (1-4) is (190) cases at (4.0%) of total mortality.

Table of the Level of Coverage and Type of Group Service

Services provided by jurisdiction	Level of coverage
Number of recorded cases in health institutions	
Najaf Jurisdiction	214%
Koufa Jurisdiction	200%
Menazara Jurisdiction	201%
Number of In-patients	
Chest Medical Hospital Holy Najaf	1.5%
Al-Zahraa (a) Teaching	5.2%
Hakeem General Hospital	3.6%
Middle Euphrates Hospital	5.4%
Menazara General Hospital	7.5%
Lab tests	
Najaf Jurisdiction	136%
Koufa Jurisdiction	74%
Menazara Jurisdiction	30%
Dental services	
Najaf Jurisdiction	12%
Koufa Jurisdiction	9.7%
Menazara Jurisdiction	8.4%

Figure showing the ten most common mortality causes



[figure key: top to bottom: heart diseases, neurological diseases, malignant tumors, high blood pressure, explosions, diabetes, traffic accidents, gun shots, asthma, TB]

- Mortality for age groups (5 and above) are (3,895) at (83.5%) of total mortality

Holy Najaf Ten Most Common Mortality Causes

No.	Mortality	Number	Percentage
1)	Heart diseases	849	18.1%
2)	Neurological diseases	457	9.7%
3)	Malignant tumors	329	7%
4)	High blood pressure	240	5.1%
5)	Explosions	211	4.5%
6)	Diabetes	210	4.4%
7)	Traffic accidents	156	3.3%
8)	Gun shots	127	2.7%
9)	Asthma	63	1.3%
10)	TB	60	1.2%

- Number of patients frequenting health institutions and suffering from physical or mental weakness
 - (230) recorded cases
- Number of children suffering from malnutrition
 - (mild) (2,007) cases
 - (average) (5,137) cases
 - (severe) (7) cases
- Number of immunized children against measles (99%)
- Number of immunized children against polio (98%)
- Number of immunized children against hepatitis (88%)
- Number of immunized children against B.C.G. (108%)

Percentage of deformed children at birth to total born for males and females

Males	Females
0.21%	0.38%

- **Malnutrition rates in general:**

Holy Najaf

- Dwarfism (height to age) 33.3%
- Underweight (weight to age) 23.5%

- **Percentage of those suffering from moderate to severe eating disorders to total population in the province**
- (30%)
- **Rate of mortality of mothers at birth per hundred thousand live births in the province**
- (32%)
- **Percentage of pregnant women suffering from Anemia in the province (to total number of pregnant women)**
- (55.5%)
- **Number of villages with health services in the province**
- Najaf jurisdiction (2)
- Koufa jurisdiction (10)
- Menazara jurisdiction (11)
- **Annual government spending on health**
- 2004 (24,003,572,000)
- 2005 (26,162,803,428) Najaf Provincial Council
- 2006 (276,444,050,000)
- 2007 (45,513,400,000)
- **Percentage of specialist doctors per hundred thousand people in the province**
- (23%)
- **Percentage of practitioners per hundred thousand people in the province**
- (16.7%)
- **Percentage of dentists per hundred thousand people in the province**

- (12.3%)

• Percentage of pharmacists per hundred thousand people in the province

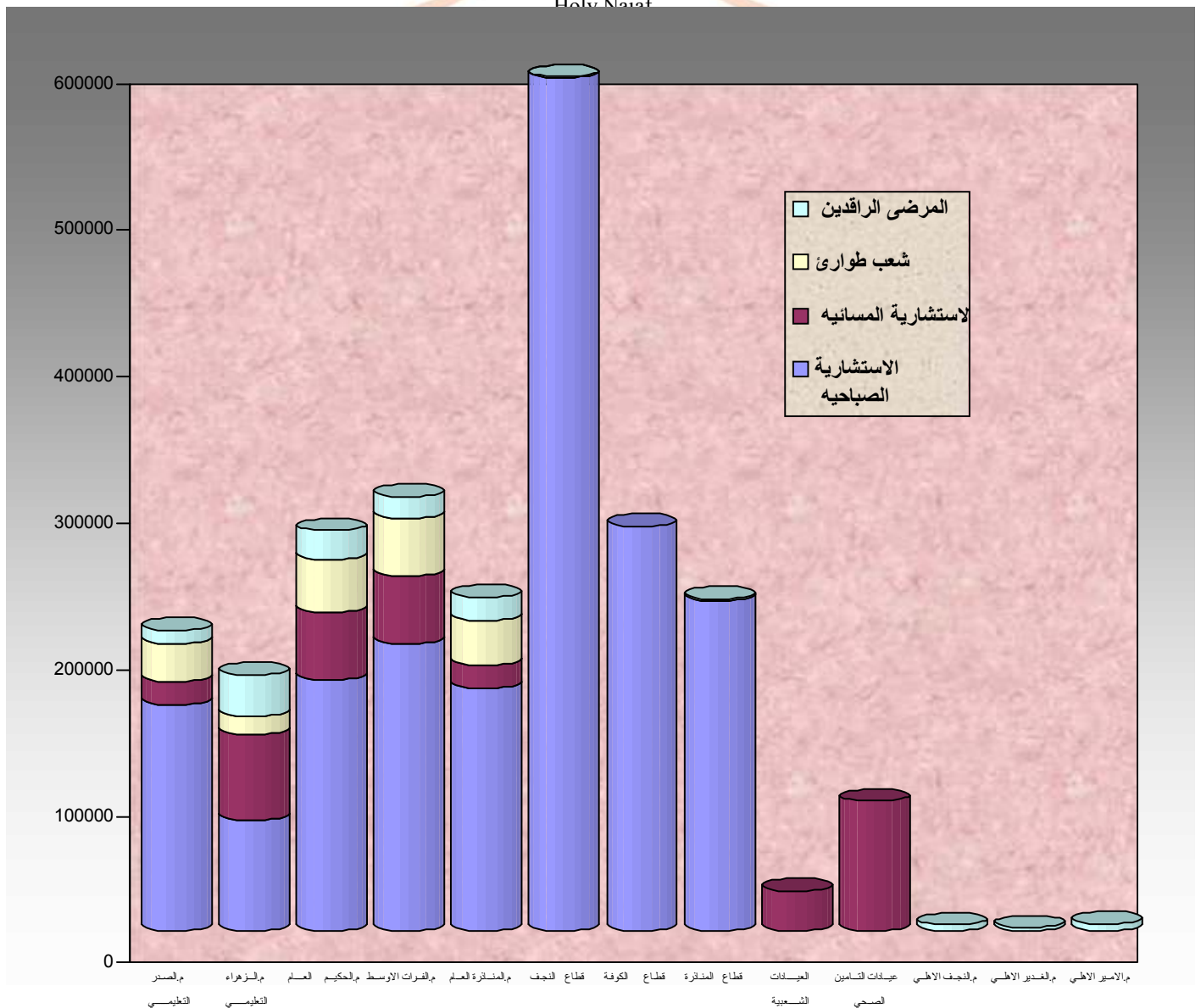
- (16.5%)

• Percentage of health professionals per hundred thousand people in the province

- (451%)

Plan showing the number of in-patients at national and government hospitals in Najaf health institutions

Holy Najaf



[key top to bottom: in-patients, emergencies, night consultancies, morning consultancies. Horizontal axis [illegible]]

Provincial Health Development Strategy

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Indicator value for 2010	Indicator value for 2012
1.	Under five child mortality rate to total mortality (17%)		14%	10%
2.	Percentage of mortality of mothers at birth per 100000 live births (32)		25	20
3.	Percentage contracting whooping cough per 100000 children (11.2)		5.1	2.5
4.	Percentage contracting cholera per 100000 people (0.4)		0.2	0.1
5.	Percentage of still born to live infants (0.7)		0.5%	0.2%
6.	Percentage of cesarean sections to natural births (26%)		20%	15%
7.	Percentage of birth by midwives to total births (20%)		15%	10%
8.	Percentage contracting tuberculosis per 100000 people (32)	25	70% coverage	70% coverage
9.	Percentage of those suffering from malnutrition type (-1) to total cases (21)		15%	12%
10.	Percentage of diarrhea to total follow-up (16)		12%	10%
11.	Percentage of children not immunized		15%	10%
12.	Immunization Coverage	B.C.G. (108)	90%	90%
13.		DPT (74)	90%	80%
14.		Polio (74)	90%	80%
15.		Measles (99)	90%	90%
16.	Percentage contracting respiratory diseases and asthma (57)		35%	25%
17.	Percentage of school health coverage (80)		85%	90%
18.	Percentage of care coverage for fifth pregnancy (23)	90%	50%	70%
19.	Percentage of mortality by cardiac and coronary diseases to total mortality (18)		15%	13%

A: Mother and Child Care Program:

General Goals:

- (1) Decreasing illness and mortality rate for children under the age of five.
 - (2) Decreasing illness and mortality rate for mothers as a result of pregnancy and childbirth.
- Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Set Goals:

1. Providing a sufficient number of medical work groups at health centers at a rate of 2 doctors per healthcare unit (considering there is one healthcare unit per 20000 people).
2. Providing equipment and medication related to the program such as forms, records, scales for mothers, scales for children, fetus pulse stethoscopes, blood pressure measures and stethoscopes, pills for legume related illnesses, vitamin A tablets, necessary lab equipment for the tests conducted on pregnant females and on children, and providing contraceptives at family planning clinics.
3. Increasing health awareness of the community on the importance of visiting health centers.

4. Opening family planning clinics in all health centers to guarantee a period of not less than two years between one pregnancy and another.
5. Opening new health centers in areas that need primary health services and according to the guidelines followed by the Ministry of Health.

Strategic Goals

1. Training all medical and health work groups on the mother and child health program.
2. Printing the forms, cards, and records for the program locally.
3. Holding educational seminars and individual meetings, printing posters and folders, and broadcasting short programs on radio and television that deal with the importance of following-up on the growth of the child, the importance of breastfeeding, the importance of follow-up for pregnant females, and introducing the community to the hazards to children and pregnant females while encouraging childbirth at health institutions.
4. Follow-up on breastfeeding mothers in the province with respect to providing appropriate health and environmental conditions, and follow-up of the health leaves for working females.
5. Follow-up of healthcare centers through field visits to improve the level of service provided to the pregnant mother, postpartum, new born, and children under the age of five.
6. Encouraging and stressing the need for premarital investigations for couples about to wed.

B: Immunization Program:

General Goals

Developing health
Developing health services

Set Goals

Holy Najaf Provincial Council
Developing health includes:

1. Increasing the number of health centers (immunization outlets)
 - 1) Providing medical and health work groups
 - 2) Intensifying national campaigns

Developing health services includes:

- 1) Providing vaccines continuously throughout the year
- 2) Continuously train the medical and health work groups
- 3) Providing easily cooled equipment to preserve vaccines
- 4) Providing modes of transport for each medical center for the purpose of conducting a campaign to apprehend those not immunized
- 5) Providing vaccine records

6) Increasing the people's awareness through coordinating with the health awareness unit for the purpose of raising the health awareness of the people.

Applied Strategic Objectives

a- Improving health

Holy Najaf

1. Increasing the number of health centers by (3) health centers for Najaf, and turning (2) branch health centers in Koufa to main health centers
2. Holding health campaigns to cover those missing on a monthly basis

b- Improving health services.

- 1) Providing vaccines continuously throughout the year at 100%
- 2) Achieving a 90% rate in training medical and health work groups
- 3) Providing easily cooled equipment by 100%
- 4) Providing modes of transport for each health center by 100%
- 5) Providing records for all health centers by 100%
- 6) Increasing the health awareness of the people through public seminars, as well as through radio and television, and printing and distributing health posters

Communicable Diseases:

General Goals

Reducing cases and preventing complications

Set Goals

- 1) Providing potable water (reducing water scarcity, improving water quality)
- 2) Providing drainage services
- 3) Providing medical and health equipment
- 4) Improving environmental conditions and providing adequate housing
- 5) Providing health services

Applied Strategic Goals

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1. Reducing water scarcity by 20%
2. Increasing the quantity of potable water
3. Improving drainage
4. Immunizing the more vulnerable factions with triple vaccines
5. Accurate epidemic monitoring

6. Isolating patients through compulsory leaves
7. Immunizing those surrounding him and giving them preventative medicine

School Health:

General Goals

- Holy Najaf
- 1) Health care for students from nursery until graduating from university
 - 2) Coordinating with the Ministry of Health to secure a healthy environment for the students
 - 3) Increasing the health awareness for the students and teachers

Set Goals

1. Examining students upon registration at nurseries and primary schools clinically, checking their sight and hearing and immunizing them
 2. Health monitoring units in the sectors to supervise school stalls
 3. Increasing the state role by 50% monthly
- Activating the role of health centers in spreading health awareness

Applied Strategic Goals

- 1) Examining students:
 - a. Holding courses for health and medical work groups
 - b. Providing an eye sight examination board to all health centers
 - c. Providing vaccines

E: Chest Diseases and TB

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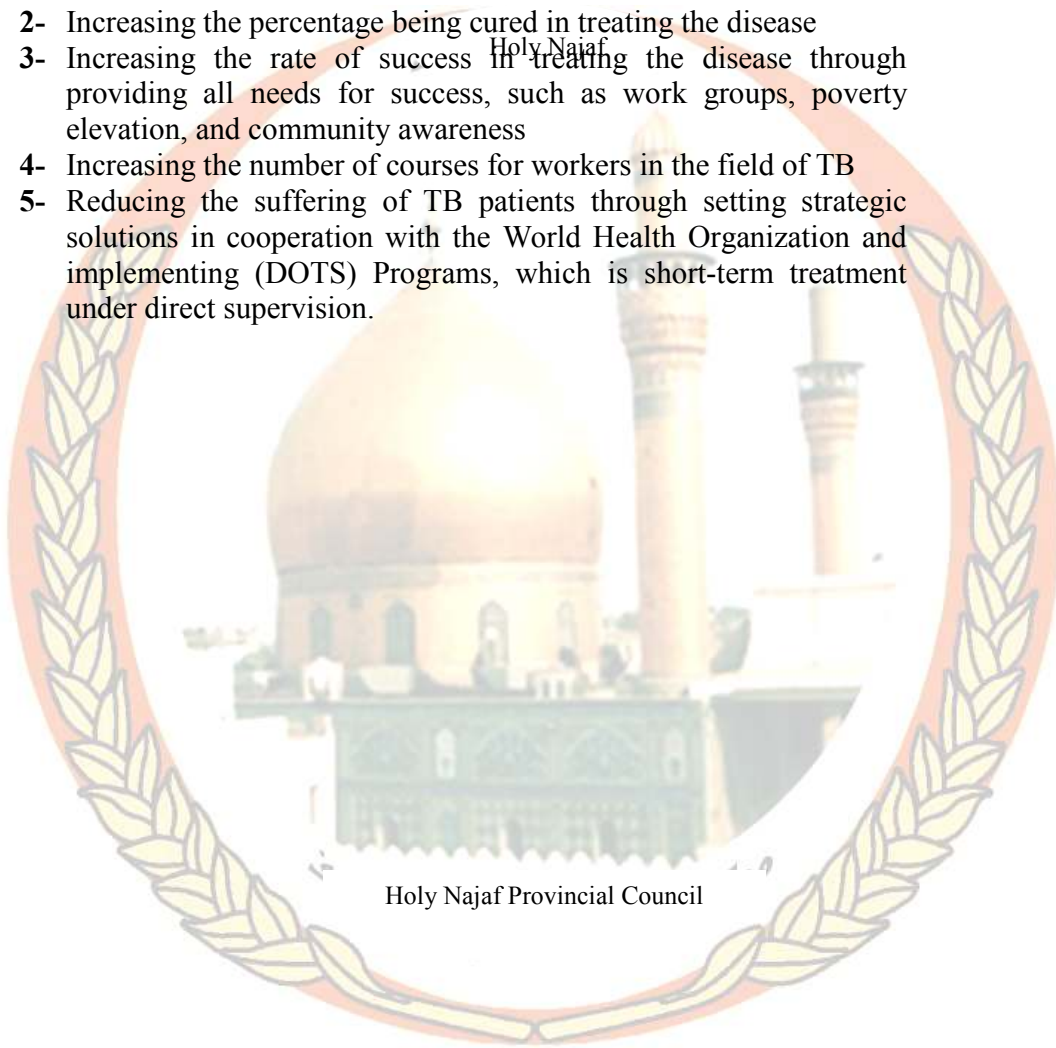
General Goals

- 1) Controlling TB, which is a curable disease, through discovering TB cases
- 2) Improving health conditions to reduce infection
- 3) Providing strategic reserves of medicine
- 4) Training work groups working in the field of TB
- 5) Supporting TB patients as they are from the poor echelons

- 6) Supporting workers in the field of TB with hazardous allocations
- 7) Providing field cars to supervise drop out patients
- 8) Informing people of the hazards of TB

Applied Strategic Goals

- 1- Reducing TB infection between the population to international rates.
- 2- Increasing the percentage being cured in treating the disease
- 3- Increasing the rate of success in treating the disease through providing all needs for success, such as work groups, poverty elevation, and community awareness
- 4- Increasing the number of courses for workers in the field of TB
- 5- Reducing the suffering of TB patients through setting strategic solutions in cooperation with the World Health Organization and implementing (DOTS) Programs, which is short-term treatment under direct supervision.



Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Chapter Seven Youth and Sports Sector

The Youth and Sports Sector is considered one of the important sectors in society, as branching from Najaf Al-Ashraf's Youth and Sports Municipality are youth clubs in the province center, jurisdictions, and districts, which hold sports, artistic, social, and scientific activities to develop the mental and physical capabilities of youth. Also present in the province are sports clubs that train in individual and group sports and enroll in local and foreign competitions to represent the province in all sports.

Youth and Sports Development Strategy

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Value of indicator for 2010	Value of indicator for 2012
1	Percentage of active youth clubs to inactive clubs is 10 clubs, and inactive clubs are 5 clubs, meaning 66%		75%	75%
2	Percentage of those frequenting youth clubs to total number of youth in the geographic area, 40%		40%	60%
3	Percentage of areas benefiting from youth clubs to total areas in Najaf Al-Ashraf, 40%		50%	60%
4	Percentage of land invested as youth clubs to amount of land and property of the ministry, 70%		80%	90%
5	Percentage of current employees to number of approved properties as a minimum, 60%		70%	80%
6	Percentage of equipment and machines currently available to the sufficient quantity, 30%	Holy Najaf Provincial Council	60%	70%

General Goals: (Goals)

Developing Youth and Sports

1. Developing the Field of Sports

- Providing equipment (preparations, equipment, machines)
- Investing in experienced trainers for all sports
- Entering trainers in training courses locally and abroad
- Building fields, halls, courts, pools according to the percentage of youth
- Providing all types of encouragement to those talented in sports

2. Developing Youth Fields

- **Scientific Field:**
 - a. Providing labs, materials, workshops, and electronic and electric sections
 - b. Appointing scientific supervisors from scientific specialties

Artistic Field:

- a. Providing artistic materials
- b. Building theaters and artistic halls
- c. Appointing experienced personnel with degrees in fine arts

Cultural and Social Field:

- Providing forums for poets and artists and helping them
- Strengthening relations between the General Education Directorate and all institutions that care for youth
- Holding recreational trips to many places
- Visiting social care homes and hospitals
- Holding scout camps

The field of computers and information technology:

- a. Increasing the number of computers
- b. Increasing beginner courses
- c. Opening Internet courses.

Set Goals: (Objectives)

1. Building summer and indoor pools
2. Constructing buildings at clubs for category C and raising them to category B
3. Meeting the deficiency in machines, equipment, and tools at youth clubs
4. Building modern scientific labs for scientific activities in every club
5. Building closed courts for males and females at Najaf center, jurisdictions, and districts
6. Building theaters in Najaf and Koufa

Holy Najaf

Applied Strategy: (Strategy)

The applied strategy to develop the youth situation in the province is

1. Building a summer pool in the Imam Ali Club (P)
2. Building a youth club in (Koufa, the Askary District, the Shabaka Area, the Horeyya District)
3. Building a theater in the Imam Ali Club (P)
4. Providing sports facilities for individual and group sports, and providing machines and equipment such as weights, gymnastic mats, track and field equipment, etc.)
5. Providing 200 local teams with sports equipment and balls
6. Building a closed sports hall in the northern area of the province and another in the southern area
7. Building a sports city, the infrastructure of which is already set
8. Appointing a specialized work group of technical, social, scientific, and sports supervisors
9. Building a women's club in the Milad District
10. Providing a nutrition system for the athletes
11. Providing transportation expenses to the athletes
12. Equipping the clubs with 5 computers and an Internet system

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

General Indicators

First: Electricity Sector Indicators

Electricity Sector Indicators

No.	Indicator	Identify indicator and reason	Required data	Authority providing data
1	<p>Percentage of available power to needed power measured in megawatts for three months</p> <p>December 2006 Available power: 79.9 megawatts Needed power: 300 megawatts</p> <p>January 2007 Available power: 79.55 megawatts Needed power: 325 megawatts</p> <p>February 2007 Available power: 98.8 megawatts Needed power: 250 megawatts</p>	<p>Related to knowing the existing deficiency in available power</p>	<p>The quantity of available power measured in megawatts for every three months.</p> <p>The quantity of needed power measured in megawatts for every three months.</p>	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution
2	<p>Percentage of population benefiting from the national network is 116948 to total population</p>	<p>Determining the percentage of population receiving the national network service</p>	<p>Data of the total number of subscribers divided to types and the number of every type</p>	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution
3	<p>Quantity of power sold to the power bought measured in megawatts for three months</p> <p>December 2006 Received power: 50.514 megawatts Sold power: 34.540 megawatts</p> <p>January 2007 Received power: 59.533 megawatts Sold power: 47.284 megawatts</p>	<p>To determine wasted energy during transport or network violation</p>	<p>The quantity of power bought measured in megawatts for every three months.</p> <p>The quantity of power sold measured in megawatts for every three months.</p>	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution

4	Percentage of network violators to total population 1- Najaf Sector 10% 2- Koufa Sector 5% 3- Menazara Sector 5%	To determine the quantity of lost power as a result of network violation	Data representing the number of violators	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution
5	Percentage of subscribers receiving low voltage, 32000, to total number of subscribers	To determine the deficiency on the network that leads to low voltage	Data showing the number of subscribers receiving low voltage	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution
6	Number of maintenance work groups to total number of work groups Total number of work groups 1282 Maintenance 385 percentage 38.5% Execution 57 Stations 22 Lighting 29		Total number of subscribers, number of maintenance department work groups	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution
7	Percentage of machines available for each maintenance work group to total number of machines, 37.5% Vehicles, 33 Machines, 92 Equipment, 6		Total number of machines, number of machines allocated to the maintenance work group	Najaf Al-Ashraf Electricity Distribution

Second: Najaf Province Water Indicators

Najaf Al-Ashraf Province Water Municipality Indicators for 2006

No.	Indicator	Percentage	Reason	Attached data	Authority providing data
	Percentage of the number of projects and water collectors to the total number suggested for projects and collectors	50%	There is a delay in the phases of implementing projects and erecting water collectors under implementation by contractors	1. operating projects and water collectors and their design capacities 2. operating, under construction and suggested projects and water collectors and their design capacities	Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section
	Quantity of water produced compared to total need	62%	Ration per person to be realized is 450 liter/person/day for Najaf and Koufa cities and 350 liters / person / day for the remaining jurisdictions and districts	Quantities of water produced and needed to the number of people	Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section
	Percentage of operating projects and water collectors that include electric generators to the total number of projects and water collectors categorized according to districts and administrative units	57%	All water projects include generators, the current deficiency is in the old water collectors allocated in villages and rural areas, and according to capabilities	1- Projects and water collectors with generators 2- Total projects and water collectors	Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section
	Percentage of operating project and water collectors with emergency lines to the total number of water collectors and projects categorized according to areas and administrative units	13%	All collectors at villages are not equipped with emergency lines and they are the majority.	2- Projects and collectors with emergency lines 3- Total projects and collectors	Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section
	Percentage of districts equipped with a water network to total number of districts categorized according to areas and administrative units	95% urban 52% rural	There are many agricultural rural areas that are empty or that contain sporadic homes, in addition to the far proximity of some of them from water sources	Detailed table with percentages	Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section
	Percentage of the actually prepared network to the suggested network to be prepared throughout the province	75%		Table of the current and suggested network	Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section
	Percentage of waste resulting from violations to the network to actual production	30%	Most waste is primarily a result of violations by individuals		Najaf Province Water Municipality / Planning and Follow-up Section

Holy Najaf



Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Third: Health Indicators

No.	Indicator	Percentage
1	Percentage of births within health institutions to total births in the province Holy Najaf	72%
2	Percentage of births outside health institutions (midwives) to total births	19%
3	Percentage of births in non-government institutions to births in government institutions	8%
4	Percentage of natural births to total births in the province	74%
5	Percentage of cesarean section births to total births in the province	26%
6	Percentage of still born to total births in the province	0.7%
7	Neonatal and premature children (baby weight under 2.5 and pregnancy periods less than 38 weeks)	2%
8	Percentage of disabled births to total births in the province	0.3%

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

Fourth: General Statistical Indicators on the Educational State of the Province Population

- **Scientific qualification of family members:**

○ Illiterate	20.9%
○ Reads and writes without primary degree	22.5
○ Primary	29.2%
○ Middle	9.55%
○ Preparatory	5.9%
○ Diploma after preparatory	3.6%
○ Bachelor Degree	2.4%
○ Graduate Studies	0.1%

- **Time needed for the student to reach primary school**

○ Less than 15 minutes	69%
○ 15-30 minutes	21%
○ More than 30 minutes	10%

- **Time needed for students to reach secondary school**

○ Less than 30 minutes	75%
○ 30-60 minutes	21%
○ 60 minutes and more	4%

Fifth: Najaf Youth and Sports Municipality Indicators

No.	Indicator	National Criterion	Value of indicator for 2010	Value of indicator for 2012
1	Percentage of active youth clubs to inactive clubs is 10 clubs, and inactive clubs are 5 clubs, meaning 66%	Holy Najaf	75%	75%
2	Percentage of those frequenting youth clubs to total number of youth in the geographic area, 40%		40%	60%
3	Percentage of areas benefiting from youth clubs to total areas in Najaf Al-Ashraf, 40%		50%	60%
4	Percentage of land invested as youth clubs to amount of land and property of the ministry, 70%		80%	90%
5	Percentage of current employees to number of approved properties as a minimum, 60%		70%	80%
6	Percentage of equipment and machines currently available to the sufficient quantity, 30%		60%	70%

Expected Funding Sources:

Holy Najaf Provincial Council

1. Province revenue from fees, taxes, leasing quarries, and government property
2. Support of the central government through annual budgets.
3. Donor countries
4. Investors (local and foreign).

Najaf Al-Ashraf Provincial Development Strategy
2008 - 2012

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