

**DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
OF
DIWANIYAH PROVINCE
2007-2012**

Index

Chapter One:

First: Message of Head of Diwaniyh Provincial Council.

Second: Vision of Provincial Council.

Third: Overview about Strategy of Development.

Fourth: Glance about Diwaniyah Province.

Fifth: S.W.O.T Analysis.

Sixth: Expected funds.

Chapter Two: Public Services

First: Electricity.

Second: Water Access.

Third: Sewerage.

Fourth: Communications.

Fifth: Municipality.

Sixth: Roads and Bridges.

Chapter Three : Economy

First: Agriculture.

Second: Commerce and Industry.

Third: Tourism.

Chapter Four: Other Services

First: Education.

Second: Health.

Third: Environment and Green fields.

Fourth: Media

Fifth: Planning and Urban Development.

Sixth: Housing

Chapter Five: Summary

Chapter One:

First: Message of Head of Diwaniyh Provincial Council.

IN THE NAME OF MERCIFUL GOD
SAY WORK, GOD AND HIS MESSENGER AND BELIEVERS WILL SEE YOUR
WORK.

God donated liberty for Iraqi People o get rid of tyranny and unfair rule, which is destroy the country and prevent people to express his opinion, Iraqi patriot scientists and thinkers had no role to plan for the future and to execute key projects to serve the people, illiterate individuals dominated all resources of country which results demolition of all useful projects all technical and scientific personnel had nor role to choose , plan and execute the most useful projects, today after end of nightmare loyal people started to plan and execute all the project to serve their people without any interference of traitors and corrupted individuals.

So here the strategic plan getting growing day after day to meet the real needs of people to turn their dreams into facts, our people insists to build our country, so PC members of Diwaniyah will be there to help of Diwaniyah to achieve that. God bless you

Head of Diwaniyah PC



Second: Vision of Provincial Council.

PC has his own vision for Diwaniyah, for example; concerning economy PC looking to put plans in terms of production methods of different goods, profits achievements and to meet marketing needs.

Regarding Agriculture PC believed that this sector is the key one in Diwaniyah, because the agribusiness is the biggest in the province, so the PC seeks to put the right plans to raise the agric production through newest technologies, scientific experiments providing seeds fertilizers, exporting equipments and develop irrigation systems.

Also PC looking to pay attention to the many ruins sites in province and develop tourism sector.

In term of public services PC working to have each individual to receive all kinds of services such as municipal, electricity, fuel, roads and bridges, water access, sewerage, health and communications.

To achieve such goals PC will support or issue any law, order or recommendation will help to achieve such goals and direct executive parties to reach good living standards.

Third: Overview about Strategy of Development.

introduction:

Development Strategy is a plan of action for the balanced growth in the cities, which would be prepared and maintained through a partnership to improve the quality of life for all citizens.

The development strategy of the cities: it is implying a collective vision for the city and an action plan aimed at improving urban governance and its management as well as increasing investment to expand employment opportunities and services, in addition to reduce the urban poverty in a regular and continuous way.

These general objectives can be achieved through many different methods in many cities around the world noting that the local and national conditions are determined the method chosen and therefore results. So that and according to the differences and local distinguishes the Alliance of the cities focuses heavily on the city leadership with the active participation of the poor and businessmen in the framework of broad participation. In short, it is extremely important to work within the local framework content.

so that Each city must identify its own opportunities and problems and analyze it, the values that concerned its residents and preferences, the engines of change, including the relation to the region where the national and global economy is located, in addition to its fixed assets and economic resources. The Platforms of development strategy and success factors :

The preparation of the long-term vision :

The presence of a common strategic understanding between all parties concerned is considered as an essential and effective point to mobilize energies for the benefit of the city, because

The common thinking at the level of the whole city prepared the mechanism for local shareholders to assess the links between their priorities in the areas of health, security, employment, housing, education, transport and environment, and setting a common vision for the future to ensure the success of the plan and achieving goals.

Valuing the contributions of the poor :

Poor urban sectors showed high capacities of adaptation and ingenuity in

mobilizing and organizing themselves when official institutions fail to provide them with services. so that the process of city development strategy depend upon the enormous potential of the poor urban as a development factors by supporting their participation in decision-making processes that affect the course of their lives.

Encouraging the growth of local business:

The involvement of the major contributors, leadership and responsible cooperation, is considered as the most effective ways to create a supportive environment for the business sector, instead of relying only the incentives based on tax which sometimes working on the conversion of the required resources into infrastructure investments.

Focusing on the application:

The application is considered as the city development strategy main concern and not setting a good planning. The Successful Strategies working on mixing methods, developing a clear identification for the institutional responsibilities and provide incentives for performance. The first thing learned by the Participants is" how to merge between the objectives of the evaluation and influences, learn from the mistakes and finally re-examining strategy in the next session".

Strengthening local leadership:

the sustainability and effectiveness of the city development strategy process is largely depending on the active participation of the senior officials of the local government and local representatives of the local council. Unless be adopted within the municipal budget and the annual funding strategy, the strong city development strategy will remain just another planning document every city should work on identifying its own opportunities and problems and analyze it, the values that concerned its residents and their preferences, and finally the engines of change, including its relation to the region where it located and the national and global economy, in addition to fixed assets and economic resources.

Fourth: Glance about Diwaniyah Province.

Geography

Diwaniyah province is located in the central of Iraq, between the lines along the 48.24 _48.45 and horizontal lines 31.7_32.24 borders from the north by Kut and Babil governorates, Samawah governorate in the south, Najaf governorate from the west , and Kut and Nassiriyah governorates from the east. its area is(8507) km² and accounted for 1,9% of the total area of Iraq. Diwaniyah province lies within easy sedimentary areas, and the other part within the plains of the Delta.

Major Cities:

Diwaniyah: is the capital of province size of population is about 350,000 persons, area is 52 Sq. Km. city splits by Diwaniyah river.

The old name was (

Al Haska) city

founded by Sheikh (

Hamoud Al Abbas)

head of Khizail tribe

in 1747 A.C.

He ordered to built a

hospitality house

which is called in

Arabic

(Diwaniyah) which

is the recent name of

province.

Diwaniyah is located in a rural area many plants are growing there such as rice, watermelon, barley, and some kinds of tea called Gujarat and dates. Some other big factories located there such as rubber products, textile and Dairy products, etc. and some other handy crafts.

First municipality established in Diwaniyah 1914 to serve 40 neighborhoods on both banks.

Shammiyah: one of the key cities in the province, it had built in the second half of nineteenth century, city located between Najaf and



Diwanayah cities, Shammiyah river which is a branch of Euphrates splits the city, many of well known tribes lived there such as Agra'a, Janabat, Fatla, Himdeat. Mrs. Bell called it the "wonderland" because of high level of land which prevent salinity which produce very fertility lands to plant best kinds of rice and dates in the world.

Afak: located 25km to the east north of Diwanayah, it had built 300 years ago, its name came from person called Mohammed Al afak which was a fugitive from Nassiriyah after killing one of his relative during a wresting game. He had hide for a while in marshes near the city now. There are some factories of Asphalt, bricks and knitting. Afak river splits the city into two parts.

Al Hamza Al Sharqi: The city considered one of the holy shrines in the province where buried Ahmed bin Hashim Al Ghuraify Al Bahrany called also Al Hamza.

City lies 30 km to the south of Diwanayah and surrounded by date palms and splits by Hamza river.

Ghammas: This city is located more than 50 Km south west of Diwanayah city, rice production is the man business in the city, dates palms surrounded the city. River of Ghammas splits the city into two parts.

Ruins Sites:

There are more than 300 ruins sites in the province such as: Nipur, Duraihmiyah, Abu Al Salabikh, etc , but Nipur site is the most important site which was the religious capital of Sumerians and Acadians, it locates 20 km to the east of city of Nuffar.

City had been ruled many nations such as Sumerians, Acadians, Babylonians, and Assyrians. Later on Persians invaded it, then Muslims ruled until the Abbasyan era.

In 1889 a commission of archeologists from University of Pennsylvania reached the divine city, digging produced great discoveries about first library and first pharmacy in history, also commission discovered mud templates about economy , laws , agriculture , irrigation etc. Many legends about this city had been found since that days and still.

Fifth: S.W.O.T Analysis.

Strength :

- 1) There is an elected legislative council represented by the Provincial Council, Municipal and Local Councils .
- 2) There are vast lands, suitable for agriculture and industry .
- 3) The existence of surface water and underground water.
- 4) There is a large number of civil society organizations in Diwaniyah Province.
- 5) There are many Unions and Associations in Diwaniyah Province .
- 6) Coordinating between the legislative and executive authorities for performing the works.
- 7) There is an educational research center representing by University of Qadissiyah.
- 8) Increasing the proportion of sporty youths.
- 9) Crafts and Legacy .
- 10) Central Government support for Local Departments .
- 11) Availability of manpower and lands required for expansion of all projects kinds.
- 12) The distinguished geographical location of Diwaniyah Province which is located in centre of Iraq .
- 13) Production of wheat, barley and rice in large quantities in Diwaniyah Province .
- 14) There are many industrial factories in Diwaniyah Province such as (Diwaniyah Rubber Factory and Diwaniyah Textile Factory)
- 15) There are many archeological places (Shrines).
- 16) There are many holy religious shrines.
- 17) A distinguished representation of women by several organizations and provincial Council .
- 18) The Power in using PC authorities.

Weakness :

1. The existing Service projects are not sufficient .
2. Oldness of industrial projects .

3. Lack of experiences in minute fields .
4. No participation for all levels in planning processes .
5. There is no self-sufficiency and depending on imports .
6. There is a large proportion of corruption
7. Many transgressions .
8. There is no a specific mechanism for removing garbage (trashes)
9. Many encroachments upon the elementary designs
10. Traffic Jams.
11. There is a larger ratio of unemployments .
12. Lack of green areas (gardens, parks,)
13. There is no specialized hospitals .

Opportunities :

- 1) There is an employment opportunities .
- 2) Activating civil society organizations
- 3) There is a funding sources by donors
- 4) The capability of exchanging expertise between the University of Qadissiyah and other Universities .
- 5) The capability of interacting with other Provincial Councils in order to exchange experiences .
- 6) The opportunity to exploit lands which are valid and suitable for strategic projects .
- 7) Allocating funds for Provincial Council.
- 8) There is a donors to provide a number of public services .

Threats :

- 1) The worst security situation all over Iraq and its impact on Diwaniyah province .
- 2) The possibility of neighboring countries in blocking or reducing the share of water .
- 3) Prices are rising in comparison with individual income .
- 4) Retrogressive and degraded economic reality .
- 5) Increasing the number of displaced families in Diwanyah province

because of the compulsory immigration .

6) The share of oil products in Diwanyah province is not enough .

7) The share of power in Diwanyah province is not enough .

Results derived from SWOT analysis :

1- Diwaniyah province strategy to benefit from advantage and disadvantage points in the agricultural sector are as follow :

A-Promoting the agricultural sector, which constitutes the largest proportion of province revenues through supplying the farmers with seeds, fertilizer and machines .

B- Investing revenue by using scientific researches on agricultural hybridization which lead and contribute to get high quality and quantity of production .

C-Relying on provincial agricultural products for achieving self-sufficiency in order to reduce imports and support the farmers.

D-exporting the surplus of agricultural products, which may cause in increasing the provincial revenues of Diwaniyah Province , particularly ,our province has the advantage of the best types of rice in the world , which is called " Anber".

2- Diwaniyah Province Strategy to build on the available positive and negative points in the tourism sector :

- Take advantage of the existing touristy sites in Diwaniyah to raise the city's economy by attracting tourists and capitals to get investment in this field (NUFAR , BASMA YA ,WANA&SADOM,SUMER,ALDRIHEMIYAH) and much more where these antiquities belonged to the Sumerian era. The antiquities of SUMER City is considered as the greatest holy cities of SUMERIANS and BABYLIONS because it is the place of God (Ain Leil and Anu) that were mentioned in Hammurabi law .

3 - The importance of an elected legislative council represented by Provincial Council and strong authorities as a strong factor to support the province :

The elected provincial council will give a strong legitimacy to represent all people and defend their rights , therefore, the Council has become the legitimate power to make decisions concerning the province far from centralism ,and is now taking a real role in the legislation of regulations, supervision and follow-up of annual budgets by forming relevant committees . As well as , the Council tries hard to contract with foreign investors by Investment Board for developing the city ,public services and improving the economic reality. In addition to that, PC also attempts to discontinue and eliminate from fiscal corruption in Local Departments within different sectors.

4-Diwaniyah Province strategy to support the negative points :

A- A strategy to raise the quality and efficiency of performed projects:

- Eliminating from corruption.
- Activating construction laboratory tests .
- List contractors' names who failed to implement the required technical specifications in a black list .
- Permitting to foreign investors to invest in Diwaniyah province and encourage them to do so.
- Permitting to foreign companies to submit to the projects in the province, especially sewer projects that require high expertise .In addition to redevelop the elementary designs of city center.
- Involving local staff of engineers with the foreign companies staff ,and the capability of these companies to provide courses in projects management, designs, supervision and execution .

B-strategy to get rid of unemployment and corruption, which represents the negative points :

- Expanding in social insurance programs.
- Employing many labors by a contract form in Municipality Directorate as trash labors .
- Activating the role of labors union and opening files for persons who do not

- have jobs with taking account into specialization and qualifications .
- Facilitating the procedures to get loans for performing small businesses with low-interest.
- Addressing all local sectors to provide a new employments .

In regard with corruption elimination , the strategy of Diwaniyah province is as follows :

- 1-Assisting integrity staff to take transparent role with high professional.
- 2-Direct supervision on council Subcommittees according to the efficiency and Local Departments performance.
- 3-Activating role of the fiscal control in accounting units, the role of the monitoring and following up committees.
- 4-Doing unannounced visits to the Local Departments, conducting follow-up process for expending the allocated budget with conducting overall assessment .
- 5-Using modern programs in accounting units, especially in Treasury Directorate such as FMIS system .

Diwaniyah Province Strategy for utilizing the available opportunities :

Agricultural Sector:

- Diwaniyah province tries to expand arable lands.
- Increasing the cultivated areas with palm trees, citrus trees and treating plants diseases .
- Support and encourage the agricultural researches , provide modern agricultural techniques such as fertilizers, pesticides and improved seeds.
- Surrounding the city with a green perimeter , which would reduce pollution and prevent sandstorms , especially, Diwaniyah province is surrounded by sandy lands.
- Providing maps for exploiting and no exploiting lands by using GPS system
- Providing electrical pumps used in irrigating the lands regularly in coordination with Electricity Department , particularly in the rice-growing season.
- Producing Seeds to hybrids maize and the design in developing

sorghum forage and Granularity.

Diwaniyah province Strategy to eliminate or minimize threats :

1-Security field :

A- A province strategy in this area represents by providing fiscal support and reopening recruitment in police and army corps .

B-Local government tendency to tribes heads ,well-known persons for the sake of supporting security operations and providing local support. This step will affect on the social reality by forming Tribes Heads Assembly in Diwaniyah Province .

C-Choosing the efficient and experienced to be and in positions of leadership and responsibility.

D-Building police stations at the city entrances to enhance and strengthen security procedures .

2-Diwaniyah Province Strategy to solve the power conjuncture:

A- Working hard to increase the share of power for Diwaniyah province.

B-Supplying city center with large generators to compensate the current shortfall, and installing a new power stations in some areas such as " Almutakaedin " Neighborhood

C- Rehabilitating and maintaining old power networks , purchasing a new transformers and replacing old columns with a new ones .

D-Proceeding the work to supply ten ampere per house ,monitoring its effectiveness and citizens acceptance of this new experiment .

E-Involving the private sector and focusing on investment .

F- Increasing the specialized staff and sending them to get courses outside the country.

3- Economic reality degradation and methods of its support :

1- Developing suspended factories of low production such as textile factory and rubber factory .

2-Take a consideration into the tourist reality and holy shrines because of

their financial profits .

3-Addressing the donor countries to allocate funds for the purpose of supporting economic activity.

4-Interesting in agricultural reality for the Province and considering it as a main target for rising local economy .

5-Bringing investors to work in our province within different sectors.

6-One of the most important economic sources is the agricultural sector .Thus lack of water , lack of lands reclamation projects, and the lack of government support for farmers is a source of weakness in this sector. Therefore, this sector must be strongly supported .

7- Providing facilities for industrial and agricultural projects by Central Government , agricultural banks and commercial banks.

8-Support agricultural bank to provide loans to farmers and real estate bank to provide long-term loans to borrowers, in accordance with certain directives for purposes of housing construction .

Sixth: Expected Funds.

1. Federal Budget.
2. Operation Budget.
3. Investment Budget.
4. Regional Growth Budget.
5. International Grants and Aids.

Chapter Two: Public Services

First: Electricity.

The number of subscribers to the service of electricity in the Diwanayah province are 96720 , 15% of these participants suffers from low voltage.

The cadre of maintenance only 916 associate at 32% The members' number of the Chamber work and timely periodic maintenance of the network through the mechanisms available to them, where have the mechanism by 53.5 58% of the total number of mechanisms

The Service suffers from frequent squatters Web Of the 3250 Weathered

Goal

Improving the performance of the electricity system to the city center and the districts and respects its affiliates.

Objectives

- 1-Operation and obstetric units backed.
- 2- Rehabilitation electricity grids affected.
- 3-Striving to obtain sufficient funds for development projects from international organizations and donor countries. .
- 4- Preparation courses for professionals and deontologists specialty outside diameter
- 5- Delivery of the electric grid to the district and sub-district and village away from the Center
- 6- Lighting expand networks in residential neighborhoods

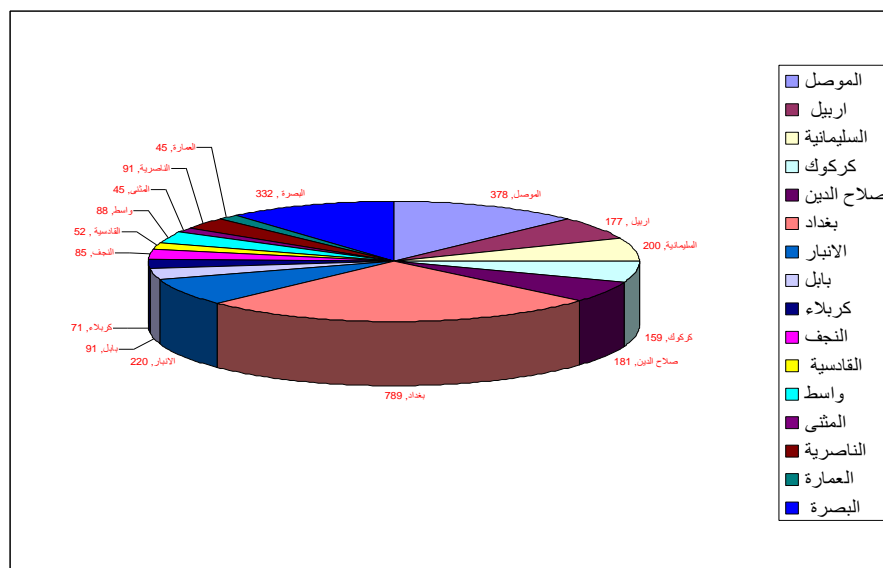
Strategic followed

- 1- Involving private sector companies to improve electric power as part of the temporary solutions to alleviate the suffering faced by the generation of electric power.
- 2- Rehabilitation networks affected by the bad weather and altering 400. 500 electricity poles and returned to work.
- 3- Work on the pipeline project (33 KV) to the station, housing ,and new residential neighborhoods.

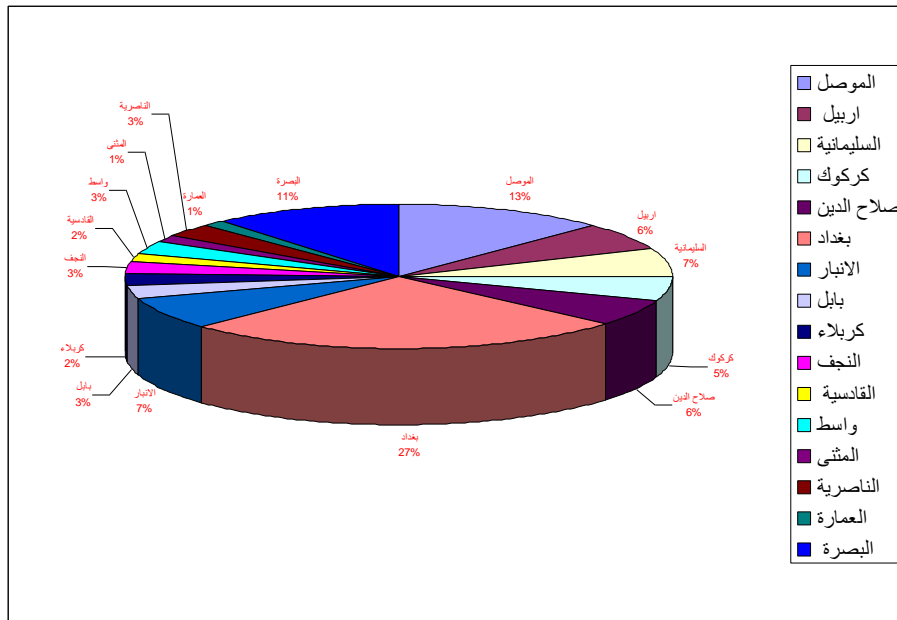
- 4- Switching networks modern networked old in city center, third Ouruba, Al-Nahda and Al-askery
- 5- Bottlenecks' solution in the distribution transformers by increasing the number ensuring reduce pregnancies each converter
- 6- Application processing program per house 10 generators in some areas of Diwaniyah to reduce the pregnancy to the national grid.

The main obstacles that hamper the work of the electricity sector

- 1- Acts of sabotage that hit the towers of high pressure.
- 2- Lack cadre specialized technical terms that most of them older worker and strengthening requires young cadres.
- 3- Shortages of materials and machinery and cars up to the Chamber.
- 4- The excesses of some citizens to the electric grid, where it would lead to greater pregnancy transformers and thus obtain extinguishing electrical system.
- 5- Some government departments by linking directly through the installation of new transformers to the electricity network without the knowledge of the electricity or changing the size electric processed by the Service.
- 6- The increasing phenomenon of random housing in the public squares and areas earmarked for municipalities Diwaniyah and thus overcome that role and housing on the national network.



The diagram above showing Diwaniyah share MW52 of total power in Iraq MW7500 according to the distribution of national control



The

Diagram above showing Diwaniyah share 2 of total power in Iraq MW7500 according to the distribution of national control

Supplying power percentage to needed power percentage measured by Mega Watt to three months from 2007.

month	Supplied	needed	Unit
Dec.	32587	93440	Mega Watt
Jun.	39014	93440	Mega Watt
Feb.	45721	74720	Mega Watt

month	Type of participants					
	Homes	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Governmental	Total
Oct.	570	599	563	01	02	96536
Nov.	621	587	582	03	02	69595
Dec.	758	568	585	07	02	96720

Second: Water Access.

It is mentioned The Holy Quran that water is an ultimate factor in life, where Allah glorified in the Holy Quran water importance.

By The Name of Allah The Most Merciful The Most Gracious

((We made from water every living thing))

Allah shows its significant role and its importance in the life .Therefore a strategy scientific study should be submitted for providing potable water or irrigation water or for other purposes.

Goal

Supplying potable water for all residents in Diwanayah province .

Objectives:

- 1-Elimination from the current shortage of water and providing water to all populations in Diwanayah province .
- 2- Producing potable water in accordance with the typical international standards.

Diwanayah Water Directorate Strategy to achieve its goals during the next five years until 2012 :

First : Central water projects until 2012 :

NO	Project Name	Capacity	Remarks
1	Complete ,Execute ,and operate water compact unit in Afak-Albudeir Aljadeed	44000 M3 /day	It is expected to be completed and operated at the end of 2008 , it will effectively contribute in terminating water shortage in Afak District-Albudeir Sub district –Nufer Sub district
2	Reconstruct the new water compact unit project in Diwanayah Province .	10000 M3/hr	Supply Diwanayah city and terminate on the current water shortage .
3	Reconstruct Shinafiyah Water Pump Station	600 M3/hr	The station Supplies Shinafiyah Sub district from Almansoor

			Almuwahed project in Alhamzah and terminates on the current water shortage
4	Reconstruct the new water compact unit project in Ghamas Sub district .	44000 M3/day	The project Supplies Ghamas Sub district and terminates on the current water shortage
5	Reconstruct the new water compact unit project in Al Shamiyah District .	22000 M3/day	The project Supplies AL Shamiyah District and terminates on the current water shortage
6	Reconstruct water compact unit project in Al Dagharah-Sumer Sub districts	22000 M3/day	The project Supplies Al Dagharah-Sumer Sub districts and terminates on the current water shortage
7	Reconstruct water compact unit project in Al Almuhanawiyah- Alsalahiyah Sub districts	22000 M3/day	The project Supplies Al Almuhanawiyah- Alsalahiyah Sub districts and terminates on the current water shortage .

Second : Future water pipelines networks projects until 2012 :

No	Project Name	Details	Remarks
1	Renovating the existed pipelines networks to get best quality of potable water and regular distributions .	Renovating water pipeline at length (700 KM) in different diameters (800-600-500-400-300-250-200-160-110)ML	Working in city center with its relevant districts and sub districts .
2	Extending a new water pipelines networks due to populations Growth and a new constructions areas .	Total length(1000 KM) with different diameters(400-300-250-225-160-110)ML	Working in city center with its relevant districts and sub districts

Third: Rehabilitation of central water projects

NO	Project Name	Details	Remarks
1	Rehabilitate the old water compact unit project in Alhamza District (capacity:1200 M3/day)	Rehabilitation includes all civil, mechanical, and electrical works .	The purpose is to discontinue water shortage in this area .
2	Rehabilitate water compact unit project in Afak District (capacity:4000 M3/day)	Rehabilitation includes all civil, mechanical, and electrical works	The purpose is to discontinue water shortage in this area .
3	Rehabilitate water pump station in Shafiyah Sub District	Rehabilitation includes all civil, mechanical, and electrical works	The purpose is to discontinue water shortage in this area .

Fourth : Water Treatment Plants(Plants)

No	Project Name	Details	Remarks
1	Supply and install different plants with transfer pipes at different capacities in rural areas .	No:60 , capacity (2200-100-50-30)	The purpose is to discontinue water shortage and supply potable water to this area .
2	The work should be in accordance with the instructions of Municipalities & Works Ministry for delivering projects to the residents there in coordination with local authorities .	70 water plants are required to deliver to the inhabitants	Diwaniyah Water Directorate Provides purification materials to these complexes and technical assistances if needed .
Fifth: Machines :		No	Remarks
Machines Type			
Excavator (multipurpose)		5	During the next five years, Diwaniyah Water Directorate will try hard to provide specialized machines and equipments in each district in order to raise work efficiency at the district and sub district level .
Bock line excavator		4	
Shovel		5	
Crane		5	
Crane(5 ton)		5	
Breaker(crusher)machine		5	
Truck		4	

Sixth: Raw water

No	Project Name	Details	Remarks
1	Reconstruct raw water pump station with network in Diwaniyah city center	Three raw water pump station with network(length :15 KM),(diameter 116-110)for each plant	To reduce potable water waste which is currently using in watering gardens. As a result of this , Water Directorate is planning to reconstruct a raw water station in each district and sub district . within the next five years

Seventh: The strategy of improving water quality:

No	Project Name	Details	Remarks
1	Constructing regular laboratories supplied with modern equipments in each district.	Three labs	The goal is to get full control on the quality of produced water according to the required technical specifications. It should be a liaison between central labs and water directorate HQ.
2	Increase the number of specialist staff	Four chemical engineers , five biologists ,three bacteriologists	

Water sector indicators :

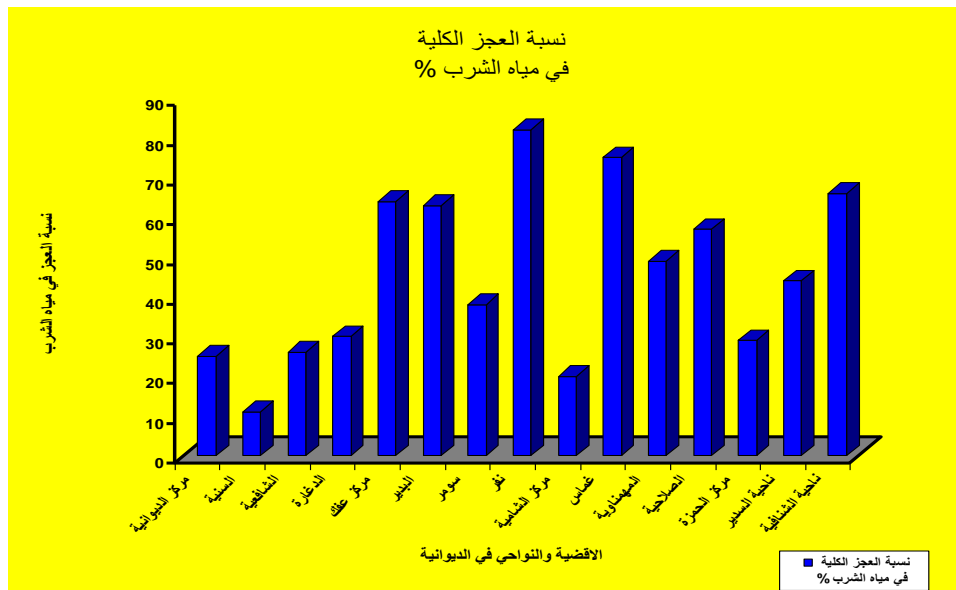
The system used in supplying potable water to consumers is by a pumping system from plants and projects to transferred pipes and minor networks (at rate 99%), and the remaining 1% is by tankers .The number of water projects in Diwaniyah is 14 project , 66 plant . The total production of these plants and projects is 246072 M3 / day of potable water . This quantity is insufficient to cover the actual need of drinking water in the province. The deficit ratio reaches about 45% .In addition to the problems of power and

frequent shutdown . Therefore , three water projects is provided with emergency power lines, and the remaining is operating with power generators when power switches off , which would affect on the productivity of these plants

The total lengths of operating networks in different diameters is 2839.75 KM. However, there are many such networks exceeded the designed period(age), as the age for some of them reaches to 30 years .

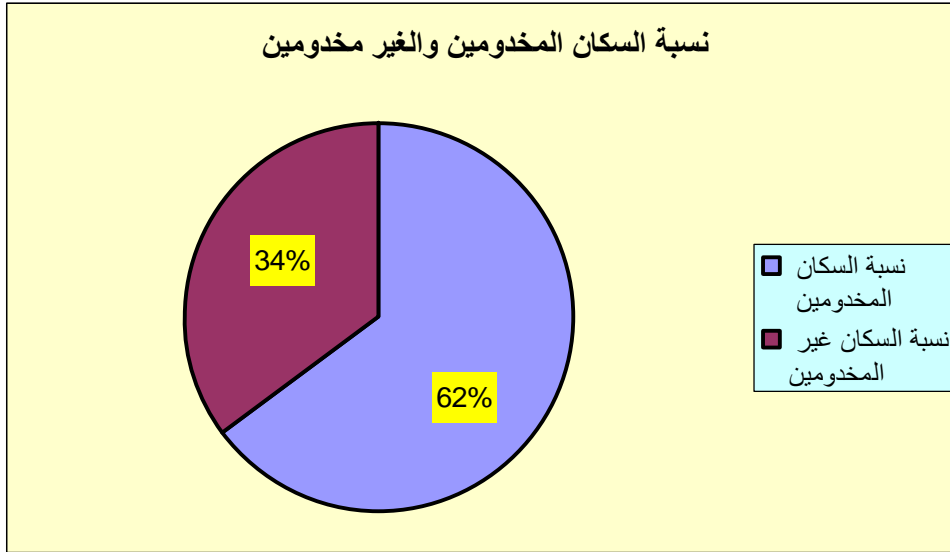
The proportion of wastages in the network is 20% of the total water production due to occurred transgressions.

The following chart shows the deficit in the whole province according to the districts and sub districts :



The ratio of citizens who do not have potable water in Diwaniyah province reaches 34%. The number of people are supplied with potable water is 963070 , 454835 residents in the countryside, 508235 residents in city center , with taking into consideration the quantity which is consumed by one person per day is 350 liters / day .Knowing that the settled quantity for the city is 400 liter / day and for the countryside is 350 liter / day .

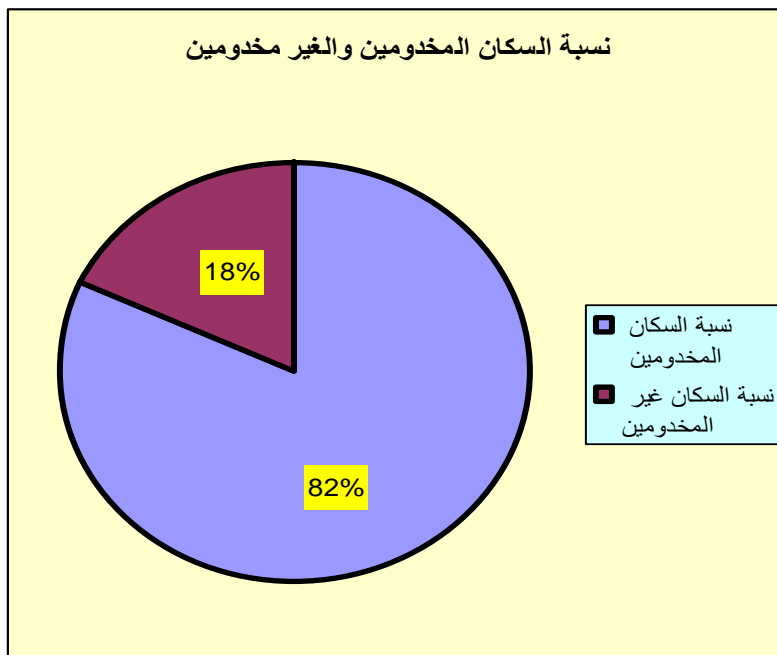
The following diagram shows the proportion of the population who are supplied and no supplied with potable water until 2005 :



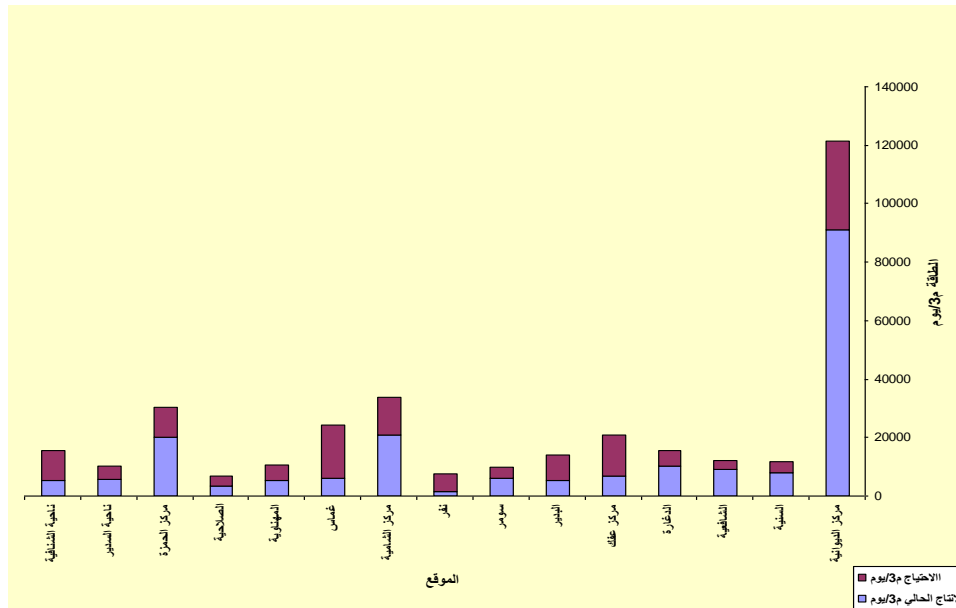
The following diagram indicates the proportion of the population who are supplied and not supplied with potable water until 2012 :

Ratio of served citizens = 82%

Ratio of the un served citizens = 18%



The following diagram shows the actual need and the current production, in accordance with administrative units:



In order to develop public Services in our province, Afak - AlBudier project was reconstructed (capacity 44000 m³/day). It is supposed to be completed at the beginning of 2008 to put an end to water shortage in this area

As Water Directorate proposed 6 central water projects to eliminate water shortage and the current deficit in Diwaniyah province .

The length of the proposed network is 923 KM, with different diameters.

The quantity of chlorine used during water filtration process is 280 tons for 2006 and for the whole Province.

The number of staff, technicians and labors till the end of April 2007 is as follows: 133 technicians, 610 labors and 134 administrators

The following table shows the type of participants, their numbers and wages system:

No.	Participants Type	Number of participants	Applied Wages
1	Houses	40170	Meter system
2	Local Directorates	755	According to pipe diameter
3	Commercial Shops	1973	According to shop kind

Note that these wages apply to all served villages.

Total annual revenues of water wages up to the end of 2007 is 492880525 Iraqi Dinars (ID) While the amounts which are allocated by the Province (by ARDP Committee) is 3869725000 ID .

The proportion of water networks which were maintained during 2005 and 2006 was 25% of the all networks.

Third: Sewerage.

Goals:

Diwaniyah sewerage Directorate is working hard to improve and supply Sanitary discharge Diwaniyah Center, districts and sub-districts .

Objectives:

The Directorate tries hard to improve, develop and treat heavy water in the Province as two phases:

- 1- expanding treatment Units and processing units in the city to contain the water of discharge. Planning to set up a new treatment unit in Afak District with designed capacity(200000 person).
- 2-Expanding in the implementation of drainage systems to serve the greatest number of citizens in the areas of high population density such as Alfurat and Aluraba Neighborhoods .
- 3-Expanding sewerage services in districts and sub districts.

The followed strategy for discharging drainage Water in Diwaniyah Province:

The value of Indicators for 2012	The value of Indicators for 2010	National Standard	Indicators
50%	30 %		proportion of the served population in discharging drainage Water 18%

Followed Strategy:

- 1-Expanding treatment unit in Khery Neighborhood.
- 2-Constructing a treatment project (capacity: (200000 people),
- 3-Instalilling treatment Units in district and sub-district .
- 4- Constructing drainage systems in the city center, district and sub-district.

The figure below indicates the expansion of implementing sanitary drainage systems in Diwaniyah Province:

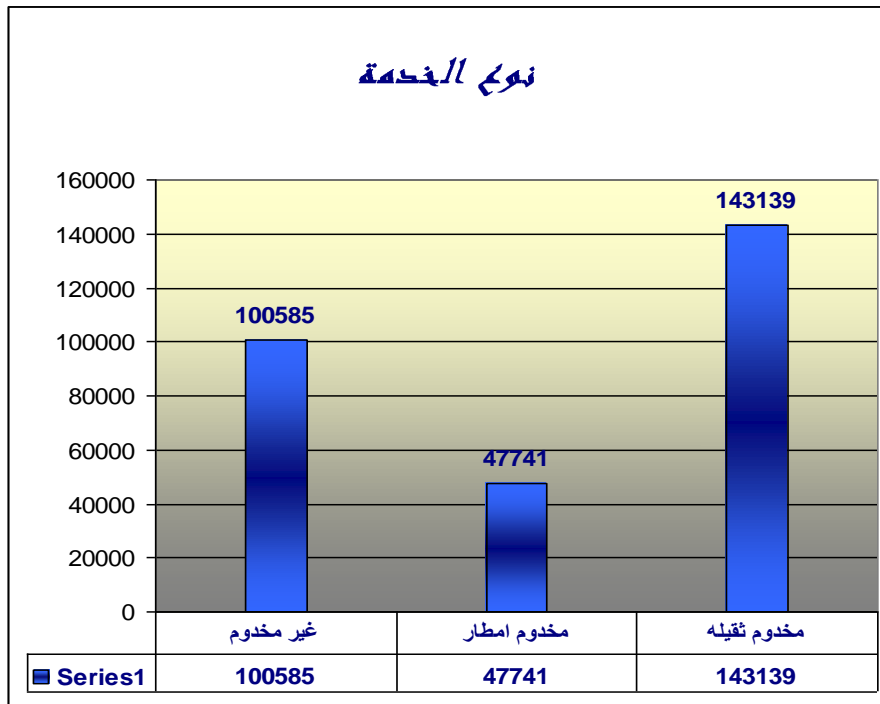
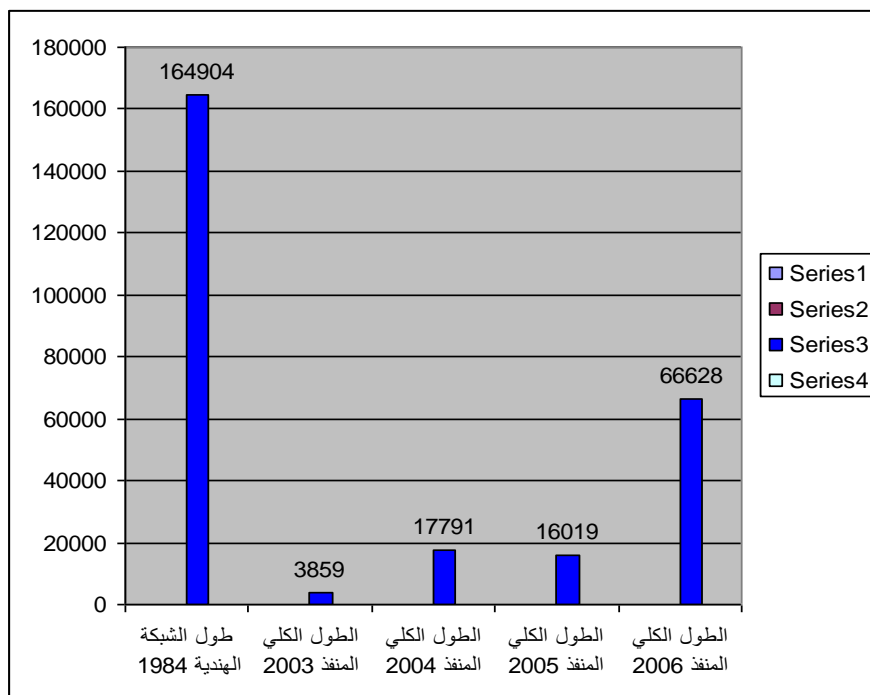
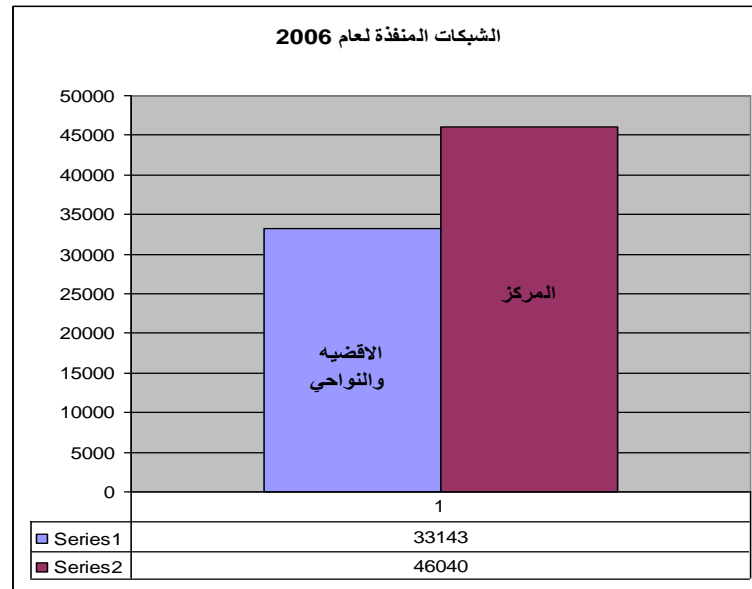


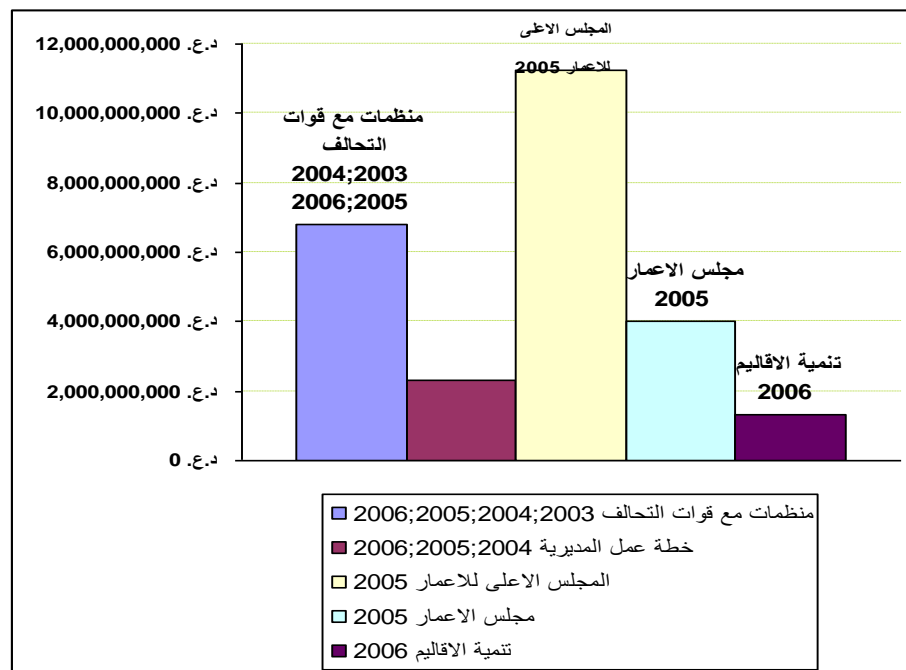
Figure below shows the lengths of performed networks in our Province:



In the following diagram the performed projects in 2006:



The following chart shows the projects and donors parties:



The ratio of people who are served by sewer network in Diwaniyah Province is 20% while the ratio of people who are not served by sewer network in Diwaniyah Province is 9, 38 %.

There are two types of sewer service in Diwaniyah rainwater drainage and heavy drainage.

The total number of rainwater drainage stations is (12), their capacity (from 100 to 300 m³ /hour). The length of rainwater drainage is 53,172 KM .

The province contains one station for treating heavy water (Capacity :12000 m³/hr),the number of citizens who take advantage from this project are about 50000 persons but the quantity of heavy water included in the current treatment is (27000) m³ / day i.e. (140000) people

The most important problems of central treatment units in Diwaniyah Province:

- 1-There is much lubricant in sewage water and there is no treatment for it.
- 2-Increase ratio of BOD input to the project.
- 3 – There is no ventilation in pumping stations.

The distribution of rainwater station in Diwaniyah Province:

Diwaniyah City:

This station consists of three perpendicular pumps (capacity for each pump 5049 m³ / hour) and it is operating for draining rainwater only.

AlShamiyah District:

There are three stations of rainwater; each station contains the submersible pumps (capacity 100-150 m³ / hour). The length of network in this district is 6 km with diameter range (from 250 to 500 mm);

Alamzah District:

There are three stations of rainwater (Capacity range of submersible pumps is from 80 m³ / hr to 150 m³ / o). The q station in this district is operating with one pump (capacity of 100 m³ /hr).

Afak District :

There is one station of rainwater drainage (its capacity 80 m³ /hr), with pipelines network (length: 2,4 km , diameter range (from 200 mm 500 mm)

5. Albudeir Subdistrict :

There are two stations of rainwater (Capacity range of submersible pumps is from 80 m³ / hr), with pipe network length : 1500 M. , its diameter :500 mm

Ghammas District:

Containing one station of rainwater drainage operating with two submersible pumps capacity: 100 m³/hr pipelines network (its length : 2,5 km ,its diameter range (from 200 mm to 500 mm)

Aldaghara Subdistrict .

There is no pumping station .It is only containing sewage network (its length : 1300 M ,diameter:500 mm)

Shanafiyah Subdistrict :

There is no pumping station .It is only containing sewage network (its length : 1240 M ,diameter:500 mm)

(Sumar-Nufar-Sadeer-Smmiyah -Shafiyah and Salahiyah) Subdistricts :

There are no pumping stations

Problems and obstacles:

- 1-The number of specialized machines (suction vehicles) is not enough.
- 2- Local budget allocation is not sufficient.
- 3-There are problems in the old rainwater networks in districts and Subdistricts.
- 4- There are problems in power supply (continuous shutdown).
- 5- Bad security situation in certain areas.
- 6-The number of skilled technicians is not sufficient.

Directorates Activities:

- 1- Cleaning drainage canals. .
- 2- Participating with Municipalities Directorate in draining quagmire
- 3-Providing courses about pollution.
- 4-Maintaning equipments power boards.

Fourth: Communications.

Goals:

- 1- Delivering fix telephones services and postal boxes services, and other communications devices such as fax and sending parcels.
- 2-Improving fix communications network to be fit to the tremendous development in this field.

Objectives:

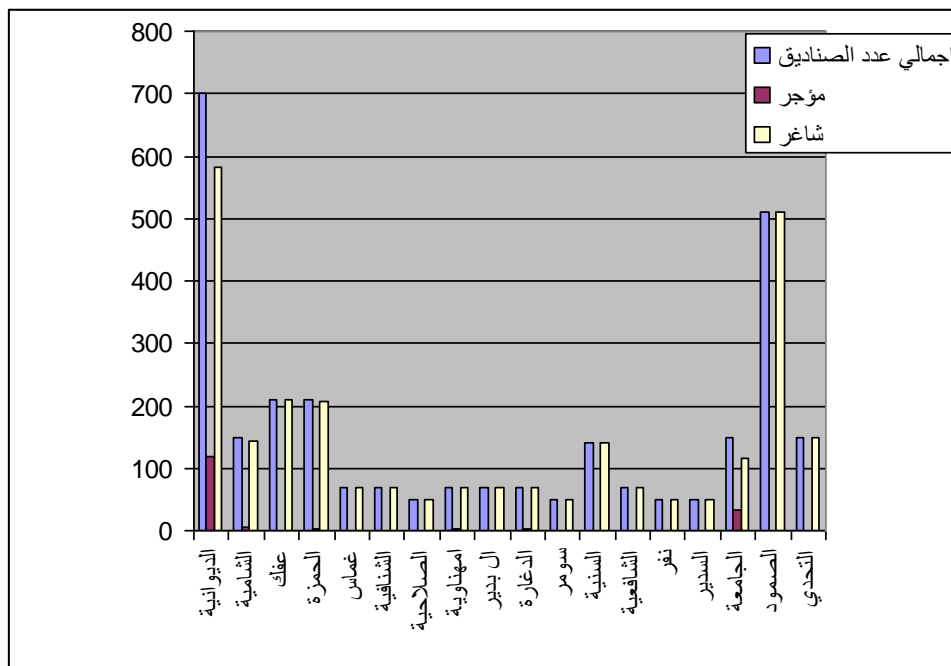
- 1- Replacing old exchanges with modern and high ones.
- 2- Rising the efficiency of national communications.
- 3- Increasing proportion of services for citizens by increasing wire and wireless exchanges.
- 4- Increasing the quantities of optical cables in communication networks.
- 5- Expand telephone services to the recently constructed neighborhoods, villages and complexes.
- 6-Rehabilitating and reconstructing automatic information disclosure which is currently operating, and feeding it with information for telephone networks in accordance with control system .

The followed strategy:

- 1-Connecting all exchanges with emergency power network in order to avoid damages .
- 2-Installing regular fix networks.
- 3- Modifying Internet services.
- 4-Connecting fix networks with mobile phone networks with improving its performance.
- 5-Providing exchanges with high capacity for international communications.
- 6-Delegating and sending highly qualified employees to courses outside the country.
- 7-Adopting the relevant specializations in the new employments.
- 8-providing machines and equipments for maintenance and repair purposes

The number of available postal boxes in Diwaniyah province is (700 boxes, hiring: 118 boxes, rated as 17%). Unoccupied boxes rate in the following districts and sub districts are as follow : Alshamiya 4% , in Alhamzah 1% ,in Muhannawiyeh & Degharah 3% ,in University of Qadussiyah 16% ,in Afak , Ghammas ,Shanafiyah ,Salahiyah ,AAlBudir, Sumer , Sanniyah,Shafiyah ,Nufer, Sadeer,Alsimood and Altahadi are 0% .We note that Diwaniyah Province has insufficient number of hiring postal boxes because the citizens use other means such as E-mail .

The following chart shows the number of vacant and rented boxes:



With regard to fix phones, which include mainly fixed exchanges(capacity of 15000 line), distributed in city center and there are three groups of fix exchanges: in the northern area of the city center located in Alaskeri Quarter (capacity :5000 line) .In the eastern area of the city ,it is called Alzewra'a Exchange (its capacity :3800 line) .In the north of the province ,there is Aliskan Exchange (its capacity :1100 line ,it is likely to replace with a new exchange (5000 line during the next five years).While the southern areas of the Province , a new exchange (5000 line) were listed within 2007 plan. There are other sites to be reconstructed as a new communications compounds within the next five-year plan by coordination with the support

programs of the General State Directorate for communications , distributed from : Street No.30, Alsadir area ,Alfurat neighborhood ,Almicaneec neighborhood and AlShamia Alsagheer area. This planning will be the final outcome for the number of fix telephones within the next five years till the (2012) and as follows :

Diwaniyah Center 25000 line

Alaskeri Neighborhood 5000 line

Aliskan Neighborhood 5000 line

Alzewra'a Neighborhood 5000 line

Alfurat Neighborhood 5000 line

AlSadir Neighborhood & street No,30 : 5000 Line

Sob Alshamiyah area : 5000 line

Almicaneek Area :5000 line

Total= 60000 line for Diwaniyah city Center only.

The proportion of the population who got this service within the total number of the Province is 937261 according to the Census of 2005 = 8,4%

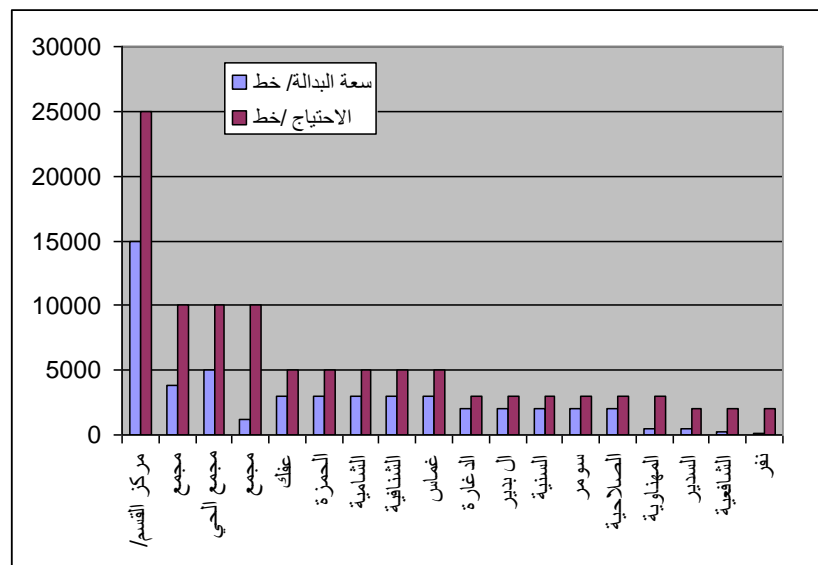
The district and sub-district of high population density in the next next five-year plan until 2012 include increasing exchanges to the 5000 line in Afak, Shamiyah, Hamzah, Shanafiyah and Ghammas .Concerning the sub districts which have low population density , they must be supplied with low capacity exchange , such as 3000 line to Aldeghara , 2000 line to ALBedier. Either the small sub districts ,it will have exchanges(capacity:1000 line) for each one , they are as FOLLOW : Sumar ,Salahiyah, Muhannawiyah, Sanniyah,Nufer and Sadeer.

With regard to fix exchanges , there is a plan for the general company in inputting wireless services networks. It is responsible for rising the level of coverage area to all citizens in the city center or surrounding areas ,i.e. ,it will increase the capacities of telephones service coverage to 20000 line as a beginning ,and it will reach to 50000 line in large districts which include : `Afak 5000 line, Shamiya 5000, Shinafiyah 5000 line, Hamzah 5000, Ghammas 5000 line with taking into consideration that these exchanges are wireless.

In the following, statistical table shows the number of operational exchanges in our Governorate in comparison with actual need for 2007 and the needs for 2012.

Deficit	Service Percentage	Needs/Line for (2012)	Its capacity/ Line for 2007	Exchange Location	NO
%40	%60	25000	15000	HQ Department/ Diwaniyah	1
%24	%76	5000	3800	Alzewra'a Area /Diwaniyah	2
%0	%100	0	5000	Alaskeri Area /Diwaniyah	3
%76	%24	5000	1200	Aliskan Area /Diwaniyah	4
%40	%60	5000	3000	Afak	5
%40	%60	5000	3000	Alhamza	6
%40	%60	5000	3000	Shamiyah	7
%40	%60	5000	3000	Alshinafiyah	8
%40	%60	5000	3000	Ghamas	9
%33	%67	3000	2000	Aldeghara	10
%50	%50	2000	1000	Albudeir	11
%67	%33	3000	1000	Alsaniyah	12
%50	%50	1000	1000	Sumer	13
%50	%50	1000	1000	Alsalahiyah	14
%50	%50	1000	500	Muhanawiyah	15
%54	%46	1000	448	Sudeir	16
%80	%20	1000	200	Shafiyah	17
%90	%10	1000	100	Nufer	18

The following chart illustrates Exchange capacity in comparison with actual need :



Obstacles of Communications Department in Diwanayah province:

- Frequent power shutdown causes consumption: in power generators, batteries, and communications systems equipments.
- Many damages of participants cards as a result of electrical contact between fix telephone networks, and private power generators which are both extended on the columns of telephone or power columns .
- There is no regular fix telephone networks because the distance between telephones columns is 50 meters or there are no installed telephones columns except one which carries participants box .Therefore, Wiring will be on power columns and cause negative effects on the safety exchanges systems.
- Consumption of fix networks (cables), Most cable age is ranged from 30 to 35 years

Proposals:

- Rehabilitate fix telephone networks and make regular networks by installing columns phone within determined distances(20 M), improving network in accordance with settled extents ,removing phone networks from electricity columns.
- Keep pace with progress in exchange systems and adopt future targets relying on wireless exchanges to avoid most of the obstacles and problems mentioned above. In addition to that, telephone services should be expanded to all new constructed neighborhoods, villages and complexes which are surrounding city center .Moreover, we shall reduce and not depend on correspondence devices inside big cities.
- Rehabilitating and reconstructing automatic information disclosure which is currently operating, and feeding it with information for telephone networks in accordance with control system phone

Fifth: Municipality.

Waste: is all material resulting from human activity. Used materials became dispensable for the end of benefit or redundant. It might result a direct or in direct damage to human health or the environment if it is not disposed of properly. Most of these materials are convertible and re-use as crude material for new industries.

The amount of waste posed by each individual per month is 1025 g. The total quantity of waste in the city of Diwanayah is 7000 tons per month. the process of removing garbage from the ground is done by a cadre of action and mechanisms of the municipal departments, in addition to referred some of these works to private sector within the project of developing territories. There is one healthy landfill near Afak district.

The strategy of developing the municipality of Diwanayah

Value of general indicator 2012	2007 Value of general indicator	Value of general 2006 indicator	Value of general indicator 2005	Name of indicator
%95	% 90	%80	%40	The proportion of waste lifted to the total waste generated
%50	% 36	%39	%33	the proportion of paved roads to the whole roads
%60	% 40	%21	%20	the proportion of used green areas to unused
80%	%66	%60.313	50%	The number of areas cleaned time / day proportion to the total number of areas
30%	% 25	%22.526	%20	The proportion of specialist cadre lifting wastes to the total number of municipalities cadre
70%	%55	%42.313	30%	the number of mechanisms lifting waste mechanically to the total number of mechanisms

We must recall that the proportion of waste lifted suffer from a deficit of 10% for 2007.

While the proportion of paved roads suffers from a deficit of 64% of non-paved. A percentage of paved roads for 2006 is 0,6% only from the roads of the city, and this indicator refers to the lack of allocations for 2007.

Goals:

Advancement the actual service for the city of Diwaniyah commensurate with its prestige and cultural heritage

Objectives:

- 1- Highlighting the civilized appearance of the city of Diwaniyah.
- 2- Eliminating subsidies in the internal and external streets of the city.
- 3- Establishment of the Green Belt around the city of Diwaniyah.
- 4- Developing the entrances of the city in order to reflect its civilized appearance.
- 5-Increasing proportion of lifted waste in the city center and in the district and sub-district.
- 6-Sorting waste from the source by using secure bags, boxes or containers designed for a specific type of collection. It will be distributed to the homes and selected sites, and will be replaced or unloading contents during a specific period. Specific and informed days will be limited for each item

Strategy:

- 1-Increase the number of pavement projects up to 30 projects.
- 2- Establishment of five model parks.
- 3- Buy specialized vehicles through announcing five bids in order to supply 56 ones.
- 4-Develop intersections and entrances of the city which are 8 sites
- 5-Rehabilitation and maintenance of asphalt factors in order to overcoming the gap lack.
- 6-Providing an accurate Database and accredited for investors and researchers.
- 7-Promote the use of modern technology in the area of waste treatment, and study the proposal of separating, establishment, operating and maintenance of fill up projects and link it with convertible waste project.
- 8-Supplying integrated system (mapper + zero scanner + calculator + battery power transformer UPS type of APC + bounced CIT) with the colorful

identification of geographical location GPS to be used in business development, especially in the implementation of the project of training and developing cadres of the municipal institution about the use and application of GIS programs.

9-Continuing contracting works of cleaning which capitalized from development Territories grant, increasing mechanisms of cleaning which belonging to the municipality office and increasing specialized cadre, in addition to find waste convertible plant and the healthy landfill.

10-Increasing the rate of granted funds for the municipal from the development Territories grant, than 2006 and 2007, will increase the rate of pavements projects for the coming years.

Proposed projects:

1-Establishment modern massacre and selling livestock. The project will cost fifteen million dollars in the city center Diwaniyah. The Site of the proposed project is Khairi Hamzah.

2-Establishing waste convertible plant in the area of the healthy dumpsite, which belong to the municipality of Diwaniyah.its capacity 1000 tons.

3-Establishing waste convertible planet in the areas of health dumpsites, which belong to the municipality of Hamzah, Afak,and Shamia.they are three/ 3 with Capacity of 500 tons for each.

The main obstacles that hamper the work of the municipalities in Diwanyah.

1-There is an acute shortage of asphalt material used for paving projects. The number of local planet in the province of Diwaniyah is six planets. The productivity rate of these planets is 75 tons / hour of each plant. The rate of daily working hours is 5 hours (in case of no failure and work within the ideal conditions). This means that the productivity of these plants is 2250 tons / day, which is not enough for the actual need of projects.

2- There are three governmental plants belonging to the Directorate of Diwaniyah Municipalities. These plants are idle and there is no economic feasibility to repair it and use it again.

3-There are two plants belonging to Hamorabby Company own by the Ministry of Housing and Construction. The total productivity of these plants is 50 tons

/ hour. We can raise their productivity to 30 tons / hour for each plant, which means that the net production is 60 tons / hour under certain circumstances and at 5 hours operation. The total rate of daily production of both plants is 300 tons / day. Nevertheless, this productivity UNSTEADY because of the problems and technical faults.

4-Delayed project due to give the governorate a share of asphalt material for the purposes of implementing paving works at the expense of developing territories and accelerate reconstruction. The proportion of quantity is not enough in comparison with the size of paving projects. It is the same situation with the Housing Ministry and the Secretariat of Baghdad and the investment plan of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, which caused delays in the implementation of the paving road projects, which converted to development Territories project.

Sixth: Roads and Bridges.

The installations of roads and bridges is vital installations beginning of each world civilizations, which means the transfer of commercial goods and the movement of individuals between tourism and preservation and other governorates between Iraq and neighboring countries, in addition to their services to villages and rural areas and the transfer of crops and agricultural products and the delivery of health services, education and other services to these villages Because of the high population growth and the increase in the import, export and movement of fuel and movement of military units.

Goals:

- 1- Doing large-scale projects include bridges and surfacing cross bridges main streets, which shows the city is beautiful.
- 2- Maintenance of roads, bridges and applauds stations break along the roads fast.
- 3- Linking roads in the city center roads leading to the district and sub-district and the outlying villages

Objectives:

- 1-Implementation of outstanding floating bridges and pedestrian bridges.
- 2-Design planning for internal and external routes and providing quick wire anticompetitive overcome on the road
- 3- Overruns on the roads and identify taboos, train and others.

Followed Strategy:

- 1-Work on the provision of asphalt to fill the shortfall.
- 2-Using modern techniques to obtain information such as the use of electronic maps the GIS mapping the key bridges and rods and redrawing maps and updated.
- 3- Construct (over pass) footbridge to crossing.
- 4- Re-resurfacing of roads with asphalt stabilization offered gravel, intersections and and anticompetitive.
- 5- Conducting comprehensive maintenance for 60 K yearly
- 6- Supplying the cadre with raze tools, producing cars and traffic signs
- 7- Working on connect roads in high way specification starts from Iranian border ,Bdra area in Kut entering Diwaniyah ,that will get out put money

to the province through religious torsion .also contact Fajer in Diwaniyah center to Najaf the may contact with Sudia border. This project needs improvement from height level and designs from foreign companies.
roads in the city of Diwaniyah

First : the proportion of roads utilities to roads college Others concrete floors.

Area roads utilities (major and minor) = 3501250 m² Area roads college

Foreign concrete floors and others (major and minor) = Nothing Any 100%

Second : the proportion of rural roads utilities to rural roads macro-utilities

Area utilities rural roads with roads under implementation = 3315850 square

meters. An area of rural roads Others concrete floors = 2603900 square

meters. An area of rural roads macro = 591

Third : the proportion of completed bridges to bridges need total 87%

Fourth : the proportion of service maintenance for the roads that need

maintenance :

Area roads that require maintenance = 4771970 square meters.

Area utilities all kinds main roads and secondary and rural macro = 6817100

square meters.

Fifth : roads to the need for the expansion : Area expansion of the main roads

1312000 square meters and rural 6175000 square meters As the total area,

which needs to expand 7487000 square meters.

Sixth : The total length of roads in the All kinds current limits of 900 km

maintenance

Major projects proposed for Diwaniyah province

No.	Project name	Length Km	Notes
	Installing second passage to DiwaniyH –dakara Shomelee	40	The work including summer way crossing
	Installing second passage to Diwaniyh-fak-Albedeer	60	
	Installing second passage to Al-Hamza-Gammas retail-	90	
	Installing free way to contact Hamza with height way	25	The way including crossing height way
		220	

Bridges:

Bridges out to be replaced with new rail bridges and floating bridges out to fixed :

No	Bridges' name	Length
1	Installing Iron bridge in Al-Mhanawei	74
2	Installing Iron bridge in Gammas	30
3	Installing Al Fatorra bridge in Al-Mhnawya	120
4	Replacement Al Jumhurya Iron bridge	40
5	Replacement Bridge martyred Bint Huda	54
6	Replacement al-Auruba Bridge	45
7	Replacement Diwaniyah Iron bridge	50
8	Replacement iron bridge in the district of Afak	30
9	Replacement Al Naksralron bridge in Hamza-Gammas way	117
10	Replacement al-Arkoop floating bridge	48
11	Replacement Um Shawireef floating bridge	80
12	Replacement Eshaam Hdeib floating bridge	80
	Total	768 ML

Intersections:

Install over pass bridges for passengers in instructions,towins,canes that on the highways and we suggested location below :

A bridge in ahead of Diwaniyah university on Diwaniyah Hilla road

A bridge on Al-Saneyya on Diwaniyah Hilla road

A on Diwaniyah way bridge Samawa before Imam Hamzah

A bridge in Al seder on Diwaniyah –Samewa way

A bridge in Al-Shifeya on Diwaniyah-Najaf

A bridge in Al-Shameya on Diwaniyah-Najaf

Rural roads

To reflect the development of rural cooperatives requires linking cities and towns through the concrete floors to facilitate the delivery of services such as building schools and clinics and the delivery means of science and communication, and suggest the surfacing of roads annually and the implementation rate of 60 km of rural roads of needed rode and that is about 900 K

Future Plans for Roads and bridges Dept

No.	Project 's name	Length	Suggestion plan
1	Second passage for Diwaniya-Dagara-Shomelly road	25K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
2	Second passage for Diwaniya-Efak first step and installing two bridges	35K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
3	Free way between high way and Al-hamza sub-district	25K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
4	Replacement Al hafere old bridge with concrete new one	72LM	Governorate Constriction council
5	Transfer eshan Hdeeb floating bridge to fixed one	80LM	Governorate Constriction council

2009 plan:

No.	Project 's name	Length	Suggestion plan
1	Second passage for Diwaniya-Efak first step and installing two bridge	30K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
2	Second passage for Gmmas-gmmas Al -Hamza Passageand Installing two bridges	30K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
3	Transfer Al-Arkoob floating bridge to fixed one	50LM	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
4	Replacement Al Karb old bridge with concrete new one	120LM	Governorate Constriction council
5	Country side roods	30K	Governorate Constriction council

2010 Plan:

No.	Project 's name	Length	Suggestion plan
1	Second passage for Diwaniya-Efak third step and installing bridge on the third river	20K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
2	Second passage for Gmmas-gmmas Al -Hamza second step	32K	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
3	Installing bridges in Diwaniyah and al-Emam al sadeq	45LM	Governorate Constriction council
4	Replacement Al Dakara old bridge with concrete new one	50LM	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
5	Country side roads	30K	Governorate Constriction council

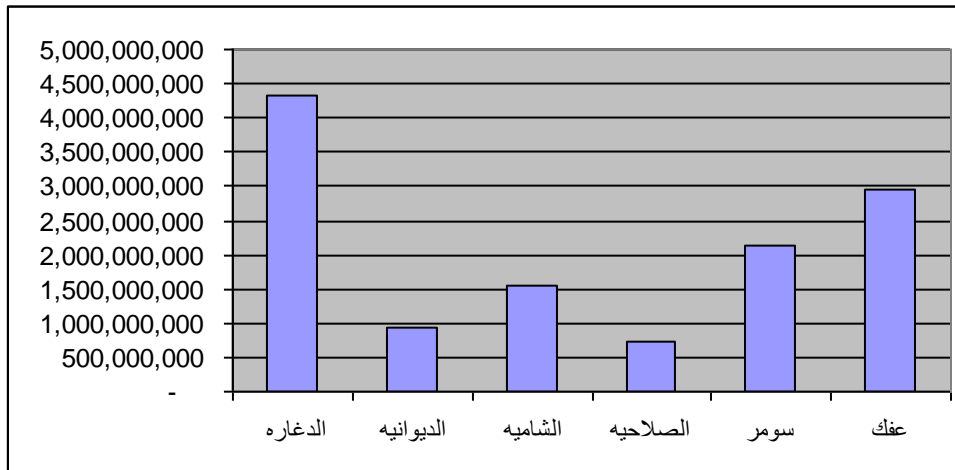
2011 Plan:

No.	Project 's name	length	Suggestion plan
1	Installing concrete bridge on Nufer-Al Fawar to attached Nufer –summer-Al derey way	35LM	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
2	Installing Al fatura bridge	120LM	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
3	Country side roads	30 K	Governorate Constriction council

2012 Plan:

1	Project 's name	length	Suggestion plan
2	Replacement Diwaniyah iron bridge with concrete new one	50LM	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
3	Installing concrete bridge in Gammas	50 LM	Investment plan for general road and bridges organization
4	Replacement Efak iron bridge with concrete new one	35 LM	Governorate Constriction council
5	Country side roods	30K	Governorate Constriction council

Following Diagram showing roads and bridges projects

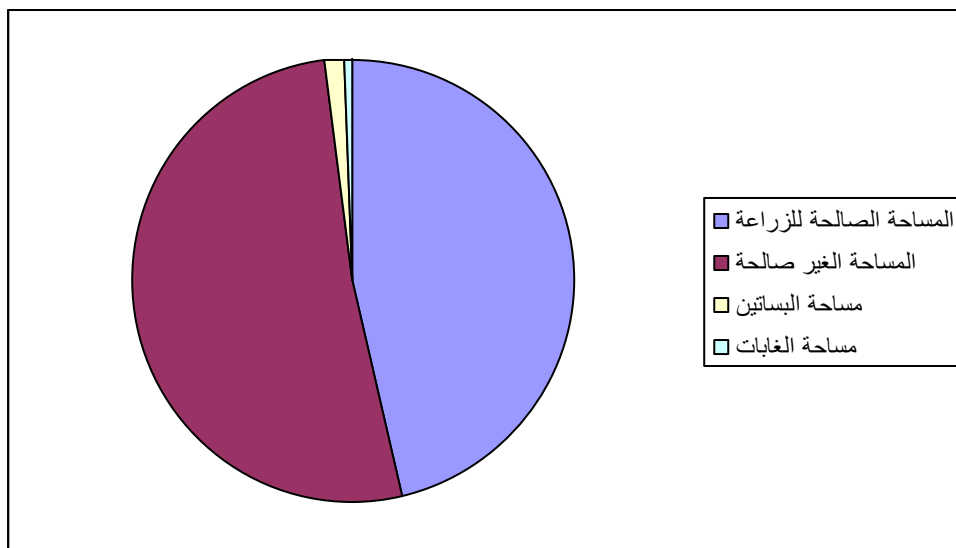


Chapter Three : Economy

The economic sector is the basic pillar for the country's economy and whenever it was strong, this will increase the country's progress in various areas. So that we must concern about the bases of this sector and develop mechanisms and strategies for its advancement. The economic sector includes (agriculture sector, the commercial sector, the industrial sector, the tourism sector).

First: Agriculture.

The agricultural sector is the most effective sector in the Qadisiyah Governorate for the presence of land suitable for farming as well as the plenty of a source of irrigation, as it Euphrates River passes by the governorate. Diwaniyah province is famous for cultivating rice and barley called amber, Alkjerat, melons and other crops and that the contribution of this sector is (47%) in the GDP. The cultivated area 1420000 hectare of the total area of the province, which is about 3268200 means 43% percentage .while forest area, is 6000 hectare of the total area of the province with 0.1% percentage. The number of people employed in the agricultural sector is 70% percentage of the total population.



Planned above shows the area of arable land and non arable and area of orchards and forests

The productivity of wheat, barley and rice:

The following table shows the production of wheat and barley

Corp name	product	area
Wheat	237867	378536
barley	136600	318920

In addition to the summer season crops miscellaneous it is noteworthy that Diwaniyah province is the first rank of rice crop production. The quantity of rice received for the year 2006-2007 is 68461 tons of different kinds , As well as quantities of rice received from the local grinders, which are 68 grinders and hit 38000 tons of rice row. These produced quantities cover the rice ration card item from Rice for (11) month for Diwanyah governorate, in addition to transferring 2000 tons to Baghdad that is produced quantities covering share for the one year.

Goals:

Development of the agricultural sector of the province as the most important and substantial financial returns.

Objectives:

- 1- Reclamation of the non arable lands.
- 2- Providing fertilizer and dust seeds in addition to the mechanisms such as e.g. Harvesters and tractors.
- 3- Provide different kinds of pesticides to eradicate insects such as (dubas Insect)
- 4- Use modern ways of irrigation such as drip irrigation.

The adopted strategy for the development of the agricultural sector:

- 1-Planning sessions to educate farmers and the need for agricultural awareness courses as well as the scientific methods to curb the deterioration of soil fertility.
- 2 - Set the laws which regulating the importation of crops particularly local cultivated crops such as rice, wheat and barley.
- 3- Establishing modern warehouses to store crops such as potatoes and grain.
- 4- Establishment of modern plants for manufacturing agricultural products and canning.
- 5-Involvement of the private sector in the processing of providing machineries, fertilizers, varieties of seed and water pumping stations used for irrigation.
- 6- Promoting glasshouse cultivation, which produces crops in the non-agricultural season.
- 7- Giving facilitated loans to the farmers in order to develop the agricultural sector
- 8- Installing lined canals and extended it to reach the remote villages and the countryside.

The adopted strategy for the development of livestock:

This strategy includes several rehabilitation projects such as AL-Noria cattle station project, the project of artificial insemination, as well as the project of breeding 30 bulls used for copulation process, which is under the supervision of Agriculture Directorate of Diwaniyah Livestock Department. this project can provide the central and southern governorates with IVF material. .

More than 100 jurisdiction of the veterinarian Work on this project and these vaccines taken from bulls mentioned are good for improving the quality of hybrid cattle in Iraq. There are many projects, which will be executed also such as

- 1-building a fence to yard sale of cattle in Diwaniyah.
- 2-developing Babylon company for the production of chickens.
- 3-developing the massacre of poultry.
- 4-establishing laboratory building for palm cultivation.
- 5- establishment of a farm research of plastic houses
- 6- Building water organizer in Diwaniyah and Khorng in al hafaar.rehabilitating the project of milk collector in some sub districts, in addition to that there are

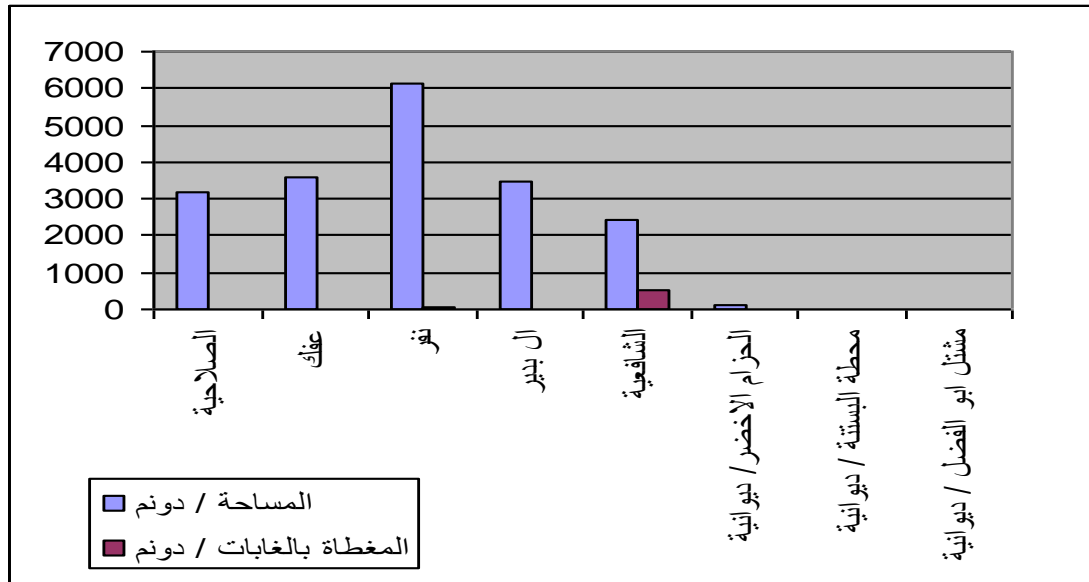
about 20 Lake of fish culture in Diwanyah covering part of the local requirement.

Description of the agricultural sector:

The total Green areas, which include areas of orchards and fruit trees, are about 29380 hectare. There are about 815695 thousand of palm trees and fruit trees, In addition to 4054000 forests trees. The total area of the green parks is 985683 square meters while the area of artificial Forested land is about 600 hectare only out of 19190 hectare.

The table below shows Diwaniyah province forest according to the sectors of Diwanyah Agriculture directorate and total problems experienced by those forests and locations

Problems	Covered by Forests	Area/Donum	Locations	#
There is no staff specialized with forests.	0	3202	Salahia	1
	0.5	3580	Afak	2
	30	6122	Nuffar	3
No vehicles	0	3457	Al Bder	4
No sufficient funds	515	2404	Shafiyah	5
Trespassing by neighbors	18	120	Green belt/Diwaniyah	6
Forests needs to be plant with more trees because of cutting trees	15	15	Forestry Station/Diwaniyah	7
	20	20	Abu Al Fadhil Nursery/Diwaniyah	8
	600	19190	Total	



Planned above shows the area covered by forest

The irrigation system in Diwaniyah province mostly consists of an old irrigation networks, namely:

The two types:

The irrigation and drainage networks which are resembled by al Aldgarh and al-Shamia rivers.

Such networks not fully developed since it had not been lining, modify or settled. In addition to establishing field drainage, which includes only crack channels, drainage puncture and some water gate. Not all these parts in turn had preserved, but it deteriorated because of the misuse and the scarcity of water. Also the drainage channel is not a good situation.

Work has been done to reform some of the projects such as Althremah canal, but the scarcity of water and abuses reduced the efficiency of the project and embarrassed its operating system.

Pump system Irrigation that includes al-Diwaniyah and al-Furat Rivers.

This system characterized by the fact that all pumping stations systems are nongovernmental. This led to frequent wasting of water from the project, in spite of the importance of water in this vast geographical area, as well as the absence of order drainage networks to serve the project, which led to increased salt marshes lands near the river. So that the farmers exploited the lands, which is far from the source water and it is already out of irrigation bounders. This matter compounded the problems because it increased the

wasted water and the proportion of salinization.

Governorate Divided into sectors and units, as shown in the following list.

The following list contains the names of irrigation units and the sectors of the of Water Resources Directorate in Diwaniyah.

First ": Dagharah –huriayh project management which linked the following units :

1-al Badir unit-2- Afak unit

3- Althremah unit 4-array unit

5- Sumar unit 6-Aldgarh unit

II ": sectors and units of Diwaniyah river :

- 1-sanyah sector
- 2-sadeer sector
- 3-hamza sector
- 4-Almarkaz sector
- 5- Alshafeyah sector
- 6-dagaraa sector

III ": sectors and units of al-Shamia river:

- 1-mahnawyah sector
- 2-salahiyah sector
- 3-shamiyah sector
- 4-gamass sector

There is a management for al Shamia and al Khorng in Ghammas water gate:

IV ": the Euphrates River
Shanafiyah division

The total irrigated areas by meltdown system of irrigation is (268372) hectare. While the irrigated areas by pumping system is (1353638) hectare. In addition to the lake area, which is about (11) hectare. The sources of irrigation Diwaniyah province lands divided, as the table below.

Notes	Discharge m3/sec.	Length/Km	Area	Source	#
	140	80	384000	Shamiyah River	1
	60	120	410000	Diwaniyah River	2
	45	65	323700	Daghara River	3
Max 750 m3/sec.	350	70	220000	Euphrates River	4
Passes through Diwaniyah and Kut	37	98 in 55 Diwaniyah	150000	Bsrugia River	5
	3	42	14000	Mdelel River	6
	7	35	35000	Dhhaiyah River	7
Passes through Diwaniyah,	8	52	4100	Mzraija River	8

Nassiriyah and Kut					
Passes through Diwaniyah and Nassiriyah	8	5	40000	Qala'a River	9

Source	Area/Donum	Project	#
Daghara River	750000	Hurriyah - Daghara	1
Diwaniyah River	500000	Shafiyah - Diwaniyah	2
Shamiyah River inside Diwaniyah	150000	Part of Kifl-Shnafiyah (not executed)	3
Euphrates River inside Diwaniyah	200000	Shnafiyah- Nassiriyah (not Executed)	4

Second: Commerce and Industry.

Commerce

This sector is considered as one of the limited sectors in the province, since it depends on the retail trade and the contribution ratio of this sector is (13%) of GDP, the sector suffers from a number of constraints, including: -.

- Flight of capitals abroad.
- Weakness of existing financial capacity.

Industry

This sector is considered as one of the neglected sectors in the province by both the government and the private sector. This is clear from the proportion of its contribution to GDP which is hitting (15%). Despite of the presence of some producing plants such as rubber plant, textile plant, brick factory, and dairy plant. Yet all these factories have no impact on the economy of the province. The industrial and commercial sectors still suffer from many problems, including: -

- 1- Low production due to flooding market with imported goods from neighboring countries at prices lower than the price of local production.
- 2- The lack of rule of law to protect investors
- 3- Delicacy of funding
- 4- Many factories have been shut off because of lifting the government support in addition to the lack of raw materials such as rubber plant.
- 5- Oldness of the devices and machines used in the plants, in addition to the buildings themselves.
- 6- Frequent technical and engineering damages, in addition to the suspending or lacking of support from the central government and pursuing a self-financing policy.
- 7 - Lack of facilities for industrial and agricultural drafts by the central government and the agricultural and commercial banks.
- 8- Failure of the government-banking sector in the province. There are eight commercial banks in the province but they are not eligible for the advancement of the banking reality.

Types and numbers of industries: -

- Food industries
- Dairy industry (which is one)
- Simple-CRAFT
- Large industrial enterprises which are 28.

The following table shows the statistical number of employees in the public sector and the private sector :

- Employment / unemployment :

1 - the number of employees in state bodies and the private sector for the years 1994-2001 : -

- 1994 (29345)
- 1995 (31146)
- 1996 (31412)
- 1997 (31092)
- 1998 (31138)
- 1999 (30870)
- 2000 (31453)
- 2001 (32916)

2-the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 years and over for 2003 is (23.5) per. the urban population are (31.0) males (32.8) and females (17.5). Percentage, while the rural population are (16.5).the proportion of males are (19.0) and females are (2.0).

3-the number of employees in small industries are 3342.

The rate of economic activity:

The revised rate of economic activity of the population aged 15 years and over for 2003 (42.9) by the proportion of the urban is (38.8), the proportion of males (70.0) and females (9.8). The rural population ratio is (47.6) the proportion of males (81.6) and females (14.6).

The Ratios of workers covered by social security and social welfare:

1 - the number of workers covered by social security for the 2003 is (1276), (1225) the private sector, (16) mixed sector, and (35) cooperative sector.

2-the number of beneficiaries in social welfare units for 2003 :

-Elderly and the disabled (31), (20) males, females (11)

-Disabled (187), M (112), females (75)

-Young (46), M (46)

3- the percentage of contribution in the labor force : -

-(55%) out of the labor force.

- (45%) into the work force

The following table shows the employment of family members and the type or nature of the work

Rate in iraq	Rate in the governorate	Type of work	Rate of employment in the iraq	Rate of employment in the governorate	Type of employment	ت
(8.5)	(13.5)	farmer	(39.9)	(39.3)	employee	-1
(1.1)	(1.4)	Field worker	(1.3)	(0.8)	Resigned and working	-2
(4.0)	(1.0)	Crafts man	(58.6)	(59.7)	Not working	-3
(8.0)	(7.2)	Non crafts man	(3.9)	(3.8)	Resigned and not working	-4
(12.0)	(12.4)	General services	(7.4)	(9.7)	Unemployed and looking for job	-5
(7.5)	(4.0)	Free works	(47.4)	(46.3)	Unemployed and not looking for job	-6
(0.4)	(0.6)	others	—	—	—	-7

The rate of family income:

the Average of monthly income is 34

the rate of monthly expenditure is 28.9

Families according to the payments as :

Payment nature	province	iraq
Regular pay as a major source of income	(47.6)	(54.5)
Private business as a major source of income	(46.4)	(40.1)
Regular fees as source of income	(6.0)	(5.4)
Private business as second source of income	(93.1)	(91.7)

Third: Tourism.

Diwaniyah province has about 300 ruins sites, the most important sites are (array-Essen-O-Abu Basma Salabikh - Zubalih-color and Sadom - Eldrahimih).also there are holy shrines such as al Hamzah al sharqy, the goat of Prophet Ayoub, sayed Mohammed, and Imam Abu al fdail the son of Imam Moussa al Kazim.

But this sector is highly neglected and has no in the province economy because of the presence of obstacles, foremost of which is:

- 1-Absence of awareness regarding the importance of tourism in the province which cause the lack of interest in the holy shrine (religious sites) and archaeological sites found in the province.
- 2- In adequacy of protection and control of archaeological sites, making them vulnerable to theft and looting and this will lead to the random drilling operations which inflicting serious harm in the archaeological holdings.
- 3-Lack of financial disciplines in addition to the prospecting operations or maintenance of archaeological sites specialists.
- 4- The lack of the necessary equipment to detect the whereabouts of the archaeological collections and valuables.

Hotels and tourist restaurants:

- 1 - There are nearly (7) hotels in the province of Diwaniyah (3) of the third degree and (4) of the fifth degree.
- 2 - There are no model tourist restaurants, but there are nine local restaurants with a considerable ability, therefore, an urgent need for the establishment of superior restaurants and of first class.

The strategy of promoting tourism:

- 1-Concerning about the holy shrine, religious sites and the archaeological sites in addition to provide services of all kinds.
- 2-Concerning about the media filed because of its contribution to the revitalization of not only at the level of tourism, but on different sectors, through media campaigns by various means.
- 3-Establishing Premium tourist hotels for facilitating the RISENCE of THE arrivals from the rest of the country.
- 4-Establishment model City Games to be as outlet for the people of the

province.

5-Make training sessions for the cadre about the process of surveying and prospecting using modern technical means

6-Encourage investment and overcome problems facing the private sector and foreign investors.

The most important obstacles and weaknesses points of the economic development in Diwaniyah province :

1- Deterioration of the security situation, which had greatly affected the development process in the province in terms of high risk for funds, thereby reducing the level of traffic business.

2-One of the most important development economic sources in the province is the agricultural sector and thus the lack of water and lack of land reclamation projects and the lack of governmental support for farmers is a source of weakness in this sector.

3- The province has no sources of revenues, since it is not a commercial exchange place, bordering province or tourism site, the matter which is binding the province because of its dependence on central government funding.

4 - Lack of facilities for industrial and agricultural draft by the central government, the agricultural banks and commercial banks.

5-Failure of the government banking sector, in spite the fact that we have eight commercial banks in the province but it achieved annually losses for the following reasons :

A - Lack of mutual trust between the customer and the bank because of the absence of adequate funds in the banks in case of customers needs to draw funds.

B-Poor banking services in terms of using routine ways in addition to the lack of using modern technology in terms of ATMs and methods of rapid communications and foreign exchange.

C- The deteriorating of the process of getting loans and banking facilities for clients. This matter led the governmental banks to depend on the private Bank (Darussalam Ahli bank) which capitalizing these banks often

because of its large deposits and its good offered services.

D- Poor performance of specialized banks such as Agricultural Bank which offering loans for fish breeders and poultry in addition to the project of opening channels of water and few amounts for small projects. While Housing Bank is providing long-term loans to borrowers, according to certain purposes such as the construction of housing. The socialist bank is currently out of work. The financial and monetary institutions at the government level does not exist in the province of Diwaniyah.

Chapter Four: Other Services

First: Education.

Educational process faced in the second half of the 20th century, several pressures and challenges. Dawn cognitive cognitive, population explosion, communications and transportation revolution, the technological revolution and its rapid transmission of knowledge, are all factors that put pressure on the educational institution for greater effectiveness and development and innovation to keep pace with these changes. The nations of the world have resorted to the use of techniques to varying degrees, to meet these pressures and challenges.

Goals:

The Development of the Educational process and the elimination of illiteracy.

Objectives:

- 1- Increase the efficiency of the teaching staff..
- 2- To overcome the problem of the shortage of teachers, particularly those in low efficiency of closed circuit television in education.: .
- 3- The introduction of basic education techniques for rearing process to improve teaching and vocational training programs, the use of mini-style education is through the use of video and use simulation to improve the operational performance of the students..
- 4- Work on provision of modern and special schools for talented and elegance pupils.
- 5-Rising teaching staff's level by allowing them to complete postgraduate studies in various disciplines
- 6- Interest in school health and nutrition system

Followed Strategy:

- 1-Eradicate mud schools that exist in some villages and the establishment of modern schools
- 2- Find ways various educational achieve and educational goals like circuit television, computers and other educational equipments.
- 3- Interesting in technology level planning and curriculum development.
- 4- Examine the characteristics of educational means-analysis of the

curriculum and education problems

5-Fee integrated strategy for the use of teaching aids

6- Establishing; laboratory for computer in a central location in the schools supplied with computers.

7-Examine the introduction of computers in primary schools.

8- Cover the needs of schools trips, blackboards and teaching aids..

General description of the indicators in 2007

There are three directorates Education in Diwaniyah province, namely

Diwaniyah Educational Directorate.
AL-Shameya Educational Directorate
Al-Hamza Educational Directorate

Government schools

Primary 536

Secondary 150

Vocational schools 8

Institutes 8

Kinder gardens 31

Privet schools 0

Privet Kindergartens 2

The number of students and teachers and classrooms for each phase:

Stages	Student's number	Teacher's numbers	Students to Teachers ratio	Classes' number	Students to classes ratio
Primary	3098	1409	14	17	33
Secondary	3247	5973	9	07	33
Vocational	1438	362	4	65	22
Institutes	3810	218	17	10	35
Kindergartens	4402	329	13	21	36

The gross enrollment rate for all stages by gender.

Stage	Male	Female
Primary	%64	%52
Secondary	%32	%24
Vocational	%19	%35
Institutes	%16	%23
Kindergartens	%7	%7

The proportion of students in Vocational stages to secondary students phases

Male 39% Female 10%

The proportion of urban and rural students by sex and by academic levels

Enrollment ratio between towns and country side	Primary		Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	female
Towns	81%	73%	53%	42%
Country side	48%	31%	28%	12%

The proportion of kindergartens and vocational education 0%

The rate of students' number sitting at desks (class density)

Primary 32, Secondary 33, Vocational 22, Institutes 34, kindergartens 36

Indicators for Education Department for 2012

Estimates' number of students, teachers and preparing people depending on the level of 2012

stage	Pupils' number	Teachers' number	Classes' number
Primary	203872	14262	6271
Secondary	66559	7466	2009
Vocational	1797	453	816
Institutes	4763	273	138
Kindergartens	5503	411	151

The rate of students sitting at desks- Class density - 2012

Stage	Class Density
Primary	33
Secondary	30
Vocational	22
Institutes	35
Kindergartens	36

Government schools for 2012:

Stage	Density
Primary	773
Secondary	238
Vocational	16
Institutes	14
Kindergartens	37

Private schools:2 :

Kindergarten eligibility: 8

•gross enrollment rates for the school stages by gender for 2012

Stage	Pupils' Number	
	Males	Females
Primary	69%	58%
Secondary	58%	35%
Vocational	19%	10%
Institutes	10%	15%
Kindergartens	20%	22%

The proportion of students in professional stages to secondary school students for 2012

The proportion of male / 39%

The proportion of female / 10%

The percentage of female and male students between cities and as academic levels for 2012

Environment	Primary	Mail	Female	Secondary	
				male	female
Cities	34		30	54	41
Countryside	21		13	28	10

Average number of students per professor, as academic levels for 2012

Stage	Average
Primary	14%
Secondary	9%
Vocational	4%
Institutes	17%
Kindergartens	13%

Average number of years of learning in the province (5-15)

Second: Health.

Goals:

Providing health care for citizens.

Objectives:

- 1- Shrinking the ratio of deaths in pregnant women.
- 2-Vaccination campaigns against poliomyelitis.
- 3- Increasing numbers of hospitals and clinics in the district and sub-district
- 4- Provision of medicines imported from abroad..
- 5-Sought provision of modern equipment such as a strict specialization
resonance device Innova Heart Catheter

Followed Strategy:

- 1- Training Doctors how to use modern equipment.
- 2- Buy and maintenance modern equipment.
- 3- Build Blood bank which will provide bags of blood required in cases of
Emergency Manual
- 4- Expansion in addition Pavilion specialization in children hospital.
- 5- Build a hospital 400 beds capacity in Al-Shameyaa.
- 6- Foot teams should make pollinating expeditionary for TETANUS and
POLIOMYELITIS.

In consideration Health Dept. the legal heir to current health system in Diwaniyah city and province in general.

In Diwaniyah there are number of governmental hospitals, five of them distribute among cities as following:

Hospital name	Location	Bed's number	Ready	Emergency
Diwaniyah general hospital	Diwaniyah	452	31	21
Children hospital	Diwaniyah	276	53	32
Al-sahameyaa general hospital	Al-sahameyaa	92	80	12
Afak general hospital	Afak	69	57	12

Al-Hamza general hospital	Al-Hamza	81	73	9
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In Diwaniyah there are only three private hospitals:

Hospital's name	Bed's number	Emergency
Al –Forat Aliwsit hospital	20	0
Dar Al-shfaa hospital	20	0
Al-diwanayah hospital	20	0

In Diwaniyah there are eight specialize centers:

- 1- Specialize Dentistry Center
- 2-. Specialize Centers for chests diseases
- 3-The lasemya and Blood disease Center.
- 4-Transitional disease Center.
- 5-Juridical medicine
- 6-Central Blood bank.
- 7-General Health Laboratory.
- 8- Treatment and guidance center for Aids.

The divisions of Primary Health center care base on big cities of province, also there are Districts'. Embranchments that's includes the areas of the main cities in province. As following:

- Health center care Diwanayah
- Health center care Al-sahame
- Health center care Afaak
- Al-Hamza Health center care
- Public Clinics offices that work in Diwanayah

We can number Health Dept. Indicators as following: Totaling

The number of deaths of children under five reached 836 children

The number of deaths of children under one year per child 664 79.5% of the number of deaths of children under the age of five

The total number of births hit 38147 births and the number of live births from 38081 to any number of births, stillbirths' 86 births per 0.225% of the number of live births

The total number of pregnant 39141

The number of pregnant women and their babies born at the hospital 22538 of 59% for the total number of births

The number of pregnant women who gave birth to their children at home 15543 of 41% for the total number of births

The number of deaths of pregnant mothers 16 and missed divided as follows

The number of deaths of pregnant women during pregnancy 4 deaths.

The number of deaths of pregnant women during childbirth 10 deaths

The number of deaths of pregnant women during puerperium 2 only.

The vaccines for pregnant mothers and children as possible summarized as follows, according to the sectors of primary health care:

In Diwaniyah the number of children under the age one year of total 18269

The number of children vaccinated 12027 of 66%

In Shamia the number of children under one year of total 7893

The number of children vaccinated in 5701 amounted to an increase of 72% .

In Hamzah number of children under one year total 6701

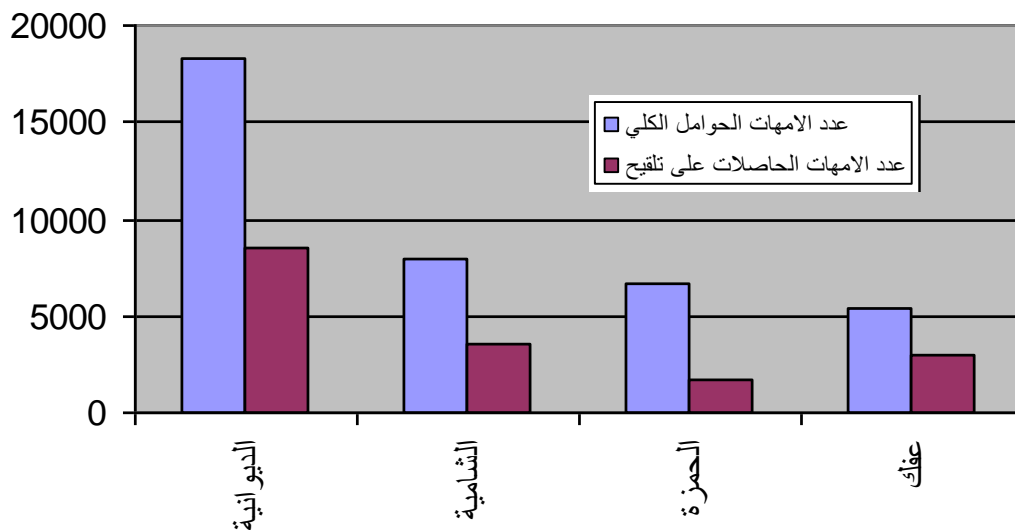
The number of children vaccinated in 3177 amounted to an increase of 47%

Finally, in Afak number of children under the age of one total 5378

The number of children vaccinated in 3355 of 63%

The following chart summarizes the vaccinations in the province and by sectors:

تلقيحات الامهات الحوامل



The number of expectant mothers follows

In Diwaniyah the number of expectant mothers macro 18269

The number of expectant mothers receiving any vaccination in 8525 or 47%

In Shamia total number of expectant mothers in 7893

The number of expectant mothers receiving immunizations 3530 or 44.7%

In Hamzah total number of expectant mothers in 6701

The number of expectant mothers receiving any vaccination 1657 or 24.7%

In Afak total number of expectant mothers 5378

The number of expectant mothers receiving any vaccination in 3011 by 56%

The following chart shows the number of pregnant women with vaccination in the province

In 2006 the total fertility rate in the province Diwaniyah 177 for the year and the number of women in childbearing age

The total number of deaths in Diwaniyah province 4389 as classification follows

Chronic diseases 82

177gunshot incidents

Traffic accidents 130

Incidents of stabbing 36

Explosive incidents 18

Other reasons 3185

The following diagram illustrates the case of deaths in the province of children were suffering from emaciation%7.5.

7.22%suffer from stunting

Weight babies 11.7%

30% suffer from anemia

Number of people with mental illness and psychiatric clinics and Auditors of the Advisory2182 for 2006

The hospitals had 253 patients

Users of psychoactive drugs 52

The number of persons gets treatment 41

The number of drug users 38

Organizations providing assistance in the area of primary health care are

The WHO UNICEF

These organizations provided assistance in the following areas

Area vaccination campaigns Journal, Health and medical training, providing some drugs for pregnant women

Other indicators

1. The following table shows the rate of malnutrition in the province for 2005

Malnutrition rate	
Sharp	7.0
Average	22.9
The rate of chronic malnutrition	
Sharp	14.6
Average	21.9
Malnutrition rate causes wasting weight	
Sharp	4.52.1
Average	6.9
	12.5

2-Number of living births in province for 2002 is 27210, mails13926, femails13284, living births for 2003, 24180, mails12160, femails12020

3-The number of infant deaths registered in the province for 2003 is (289) males (161) females(128)

4-Deaths registered in the province to 2002 (3492) is: number of males (1921) and female (1571). The number of deaths for 2003 (3382) is: males (1893) and females)(1489)(

.5-Auditors number of patients in hospitals and other health institutions in the province for 2002 is (2014934), males (984472) and females (1030462).

6-. The number of children born to mothers under the age of twenty years is the (27%) for every 1000 people.

7- The following table shows the number of health institutions within and outside the conservation center in 2005 ..

Location in side Governance	No.	Hospitals	Clinics	Others
	1	2	10	13
Location out side Governance	2	3	32	3
Total		5	42	16

2-The following table shows the health situation and the nature of the diseases that afflict the head of the family for 2005.

The type of disease	Govern rate's percentage	World percentage
Endemic	30,6	26,7
Blood pressure	1,9	11,7
Blood sugar	5,3	4,1
Ulcer	2,8	1,9
Heart	1,9	2,5
Kidney	1,7	0,9
Liver	0,0	0,1
Common disease	3,6	2,1
Migraine	0,3	0,3
Asthma	1,2	1,7
Retarded	4,7	3,4

The following table shows the health situation and the nature of the diseases that afflict family member for 2005

The type of disease	Govern rate's percentage	World percentage
Endemic	10,2	9,4
Blood pressure	3,3	3,6
Blood sugar	1,9	1,3
Ulcer	1,0	0,6
Heart	0,5	0,6
Kidney	0,5	0,3
Liver	1,0	0,1
Common disease	1,2	0,8
Migraine	1,0	0,2
Asthma	0,5	0,8
Retarded	2,0	1.0

Suggested projects till 2012

No	Project	Location	Notes
1	Install specialty hospital 500 beds	Governorate center	
2	Install General hospital 100 beds	Gammas	
3	Install women and children hospital 100 beds	Shameya	
4	Extension women and children hospital 100 beds	Governorate center	
5	Extension in general hospital	Hamza	
6	Extension in general hospital	Efak	
7	Build refrigerant stores in sub-district hospitals	Shmeya	
8	Build refrigerant stores in sub-	Hamza	

	district hospitals		
9	Build refrigerant stores in sub-district hospitals	Efak	
10	Build home's doctors 60 room with 4 apartments	Diwaniyah teaching hospital	
11	Build home's doctors 40 room with 4 apartments	Women and children hospital	
12	Build home's doctors 20 room with 4 apartments	Shmeya general hospital	
13	Build home's doctor	Hamza general hospital	
14	Build home's doctor	Efak general hospital	
5 ²	Install typical clinic	Al-Sader Al awla and Al zeraein	
16	Install typical clinic	Aleskan Al qadeeem,Alnahda and Al jameya	
17	Install typical clinic	Al-eskan Al senaei	
18	Install typical ambulance instant	Aljumhory	
19	Install Allergy and Asthma center	Al-sader althalatha	
20	Install typical sector building	Diwaniyah center	
21	Install typical sector building	Diwaniyah center	
22	Install typical sector building	Diwaniyah center	
23	Install typical sector building	Al-shmeya	
24	Install typical sector building	Al-hamza	
25	Install health champers four floors	Efak	
26	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Diwaniyah center	
27	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al_bedar-Efak	
28	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-Resale=Efak	
29	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-hureaa-efak	
30	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-kzar –Efak	
31	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-Darea Efak	
32	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-Hemadat-Alshameai	
33	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Um shwaref-Gammas-Al-shmeya	
34	Install sub typical health center	Al-tehenya-	

	with two houses	Almhnawey-Al shmeaya	
35	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-nekeshyaa-Alshmeya	
36	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-Hayal-Al Mhanyah-Alshmeya	
37	Install sub typical health center with two houses	alBsameya-Al hamza	
38	Install sub typical health center with two houses	The qar-Al shnafeya –Al-hamza	
39	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-tabo-al-Hamza	
40	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-Abtaney-Al hamza	
41	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Kery-Alkraad-Diwaniyah	
42	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-qzawna-Aldkara	
43	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al-bu jamal al dakaraa	
44	Install sub typical health center with two houses	Al zeyaz-Dakara-Diwaniyah	
45	Install Carcinoma treatment center	Diwaniyah centen	
46	Install typical and central workshop for engineering sector	Diwaniyah centen	
47	Install typical and central workshop for cars branch	Diwaniyah centen	
48	Install liquid oxygen factory	Diwaniyah centen	
49	Install qualifying center for dilatoriness.	Diwaniyah centen	
50	Install Unsanitary diseases hall in Diwaniyah hospital	Diwaniyah centen	
51	Install burning hall in Diwaniyah hospital	Diwaniyah centen	
52	Install sewage treatment unit	Shmeya general hospital	
53	Install sewage treatment unit	Al-hamza general hospital	
54	Install sewage treatment unit	Efak-general hospital	
55	Install two houses for laborers in sub district	Summer-Efak	
56	Install two houses for laborers in sub district	Alseder-alhamza	
57	Install two houses for laborers	Al-beder Efak	

	in sub district		
58	Install two houses for laborers in sub district	Al=slaheya-alshameya	
59	Install two houses for laborers in sub district	Al-snifeya-alhamza	
60	Install two houses for laborers in sub district	Shfeya-Diwaniyah	
61	Install stores for pharmacy sector	Diwaniyah center	
62	Install typical ambulance instant	Shmeya	
63	Install typical ambulance instant	Hamza	
64	Install typical ambulance instant	Efak	

Third: Environment and Green fields.

Goals

Develop environmental sector.

Objectives:

- 1- Attention by the preserving of environment and give priorities in the establishment of immediate and future project for the environment.
- 2- Promoting environment awareness through program of education environmental For the environment sectors and sections, the rest of central Dept., civil society organizations, local municipal council as adopted.
3. Commitment with international standards to keep clean environment.
- 4-Increasing green spaces in the province.

The strategy required for the advancement of environment realities:

- 1- Securing clean drinking water through the rehabilitation and expansion of major project.
- 2- Insurance sewage treatment in general maintained through sewage plants or rehabilitate and expand the old.
- 3-Increase the proportion of green spaces(current 22.2%- 50%).
- 4- Secure areas of the landfill in general health maintenance to the environmental.
- 5- Rehabilitation massacres in the province.

Types of Service activities :

Service activities:

The number of service activities in the province 25 activity.

The of hospitals 8.

The number of burial sites 16 health site.

The number of sewage plants 1.

The total number of hospitals 8.

The number of hospitals that have processing unit 2.

The number of hospitals deal to Communications Unit 6.

Industrial activities :

The number of industrial activities in Diwaniyah province 169 activities such activity matching any environmental determinants 7 activities by 44% as graphic follows shown:

The industrial activities which own units are 12 address any activity by 75% and industrial activities which possess treatment units 4 units per 25% indicated a graphic.

The number of agricultural activities in conformity with environmental determinants 6 activities of any site by 54% of agricultural activities for the third match environmental determinants 6 spot any activities by 44% which reflected a gaphic follow:

4- Environmental Marshes realty in Diwaniyah province:

In Diwaniyah province there is a marsh called Aldelmej located of the third river and marched 15K . from Nuffer heading east towards the river the third crossing goes arm feeds Al delmej marsh .

Wetland covers an area of approximately 4000dunums abound where fisheries and aquatic animals as well as many frequently in the plant reeds ,papyrus quantities and many birds (Alhamav,Gosling,Chinese ,AlKerki and chicken Mai)and fish(Kareb,Katan,Shpoot),aquatic like Shmbelan ,green moss and blue green moss.

Reality of desertification in environmental preservation

Diwaniyah lands are agricultural in first an area of 236800 dunums good at the present time 1420000 dunums This means that the desert land now has an area of 60 refer here to abandoned arable land area 62000 dunums The area of land suitable 1586882 dunums This means that arable land and being left vulnerable to desertification One of the most important reasons for leaving this land is scarce water reached to the province because of Cree rivers and the non-use of underground water for irrigation and non-use of irrigation and modern pieces to reduce water.

5- Decertified areas in Diwaniyah:

1-there are decertified areas in Diwaniyah

Afek/ Al Beder/ shnafeya/ Nuffer

This region is characterized by admiration sand and Stalinization sand because of the lack rain fall, organized tapping water, poor drinking and lake of vegetation .four the purpose of disposal phenomenon must work to control the rain water by using modern methods in irrigation and undulating.

The irrigation canals should covered with cement ,maintenance of drainage system, providing service tubular areas to reduce the migration from country side to city.

And the sand dune fixation project in Al-Beder.

Increased green squares by green zones, encourage farmers to agriculture ,supplied forest and orchards with water ,processing farmers with grant -aided subsidized .

2- Al Beder/nuffer/afak

The most important characteristic of this region is dunes and notes small hills moving from one place to anther ,the reason was failure due draft fixate to sand dune.

3- Summer/ Shnafeya /Al-Beder.

The most important characteristic of this region is the phenomenon where Stalinization also notes presence of calcium salts because of the lack of vegetation.

Environmental and biodiversity conservation guy reality in the governorate :

First: Forests.

Including green spaces area, gardens and fruit trees which estimated 29380 dunums estimated number 815695 thousand palms and fruit and4054000 forest trees.

Green spaces:

1- Green zone ,an area of 122 dunums actually cultivated 83 .

2- Gardening station /Dagara road79 dunums forest fenced including 30 dunums palms.

3- Al-Noreya cultivated forest draft 500 dunums out of 2403 dunums .

- 4- ABo- Al fidel cultivated 40 dunums ou of 81 dunums .
- 5- Green zone in afek this region suffer from desertification because of the lake of rain , the absence of networks , regular bleeding network , the lake of vegetation on Nireya way.

The problems of the orchards:

Grover maintain suffer from serious neglect because of the scarcity of water and old irrigation drainage method and the height of ground water in some areas, given the importance of expanding the green areas need to preserve as in following points

- 1-Activation of the Special Agricultural Law gardening as some farmers own land which must be cultivated .
- 2-Use of modern irrigation and pieces.
- 3- Use of pesticides to combat tree diseases .
- 4- Provision chemical fertilizers to farmers .

Second: Wild animals.

There are no wild animals in governorate center but in out side of it in Al_Threma near to afek, Al-Abaeche near to Al-beder and Al-aubeis near to Al-Sedder the animals are :
pig, wild rabbits, wolves, snakes, iguanas, foxes, clock

The are no accurate statistics on wild animals for lack of a database and requires that survey and study for years and also requires a cadre .

Third: Aquatic

In collaboration with the Qadisiyah University been collecting information on aquatic biota.

In the governorate there are 19 fish farmers ,the kind of this fish is:Beny , Ketan ,Hemry ,Karb and haresh.

Psychotropic biodiversity:

- 1-indiscriminate use of pesticides in fishing
- 2-Use electric in fishing
- 3- continued fishing in increasing time

4 - lack of reserves to preserve biodiversity.

Algae are your neighborhoods live in water or float on water , Roamer or bug on plants, moss are group of heterogeneous It includes a nucleus group of primitive algae blue green, The group is the dominant nucleus it is true stone. Algae living in water bodies in form of:

Roaming Enbatihthatoi some of the most important qualities of synthetic fatty Drops given ability May that floating on the surface of the water and contribute to the process of photosynthesis analysis, Roaming animal overcomes the Alaptdayat and other animals Aldeghikhoutkon attached to surfaces, such as surface vegetation and walls of water reservoirs.

Algae blue green These primitive algae nucleus of the nuclear envelope no specific cover for plastids and algae real obverse the miytokenderya .

These algae photosynthesis process of installation assistance distinguishes them from algae real nucleus

These algae photosynthesis process Alnerkib

Alnerkib optical and bacteria which are either single or multiple cell cells

The way it multiplies the second division cellular proliferate hormone

Algae are similar to the real plants use water as a high source of hydrogen

This differs from bacteria used supplied Alhydrojin Contribute to this type of algae process of nitrogen fixation and thus contribute to the nitrogen fixation in the water.

Water Plants

live aquatic plants in the tables in the main and branch network of irrigation and drainage in plants water are reeds, grass Nile, Zahra Nile Aldnan, paint, Zahiri, Northblan, carnage.

The problems caused by the reeds and papyrus is Grklah flow of water up to agricultural land and affects the quality of the soil where the food absorbs them.

A weakened soil from the proposed uprooting and burning of reeds and papyrus and control because it is a place for the proliferation of snakes and

other aquatic. The Oats killed vegetation agricultural land that must be combated with drugs.

The Altraman Sheikh exist above water and prevent the arrival of water and spare Gerianh and whereabouts are in the broach in Dagara, Afek, and Al-Bedar.

Therefore it is necessary to combat these aquatic plants which have negative repercussions.

Fourth: Media

Media tasks of Diwanyah Radio and TV station which subjected to Iraqi media Net.

1- The station is relating to Iraqi media net and it works according to the Net policy .its independent media message is directed for all Iraqi people since its capitalized by them and has no relation with Iraqi government.

2- Diwanyah people are able to receive the Land broadcasting of central program of (Iraqi satellite channel) by using home antenna in Diwanyah city.

3- Radio broadcasting is stopped until the reinstallation of the Radio and TV tower in the new site is complete.

4- The station is covering all the local events of the governorate and broadcast it through the evening news (only one hour) then it will be rebroadcast in the morning.

5- Broadcasting news reports for all the activities and events of different fields such as politics and economics and broadcast it through Iraqi satellite channel.

6- Producing weekly programs about Diwanyah history and heritage in addition to economical, political and cultural activities.

7- Media Covering of the whole governorate by TV and Radio broadcasting. There are many TV channels correspondents such as (Al Bagdadiayh Satellite channel TV, AL Furat Satellite channel TV). Also there is a weekly newspaper called Al Diwaniyah, and some other newsletters issued by PC and some NGOs.

Fifth: Planning and Urban Development.

Goals:

Updating the basic design of the city center, district and sub-district of the province using GIS information system.

Objectives:

- 1-developing engineers and technicians capability in the use of modern methods such as the use of the "GIS" system
- 2-make effort in order not to overrun the original planning of the city by finding the random houses and mud houses

Strategy:

- 1-purchasing computers of special specifications, with its accessories such as painting device and others.
- 2-Work on upgrading the basic design for 400 villages.
- 3-providing programs wither it is statistical programs or GIS ones, In addition to developing the current schematic methodology to fit the new information system.

Identifying constraints and infrastructure to build GIS information system: we will follow an analytical technique based on the concept of analyzing the internal and external environment of each of the elements affecting the building informatics system is the so-called SWOT Analysis. The internal environment representing in the Strengthens and Weakness points which limited as following.

- 1-knowing the adopted policy,
- 2-Training of cadres,
- 3-technology used,
- 4- Measurements and standards
- 5-limitation of the financial budget,
- 6- The rules and dynamics

All this may support or limit the development or implementation of executing the information system. As for the external environment are represented in the

national opportunities and Threats. The analysis of the external environment concerned particularly by:

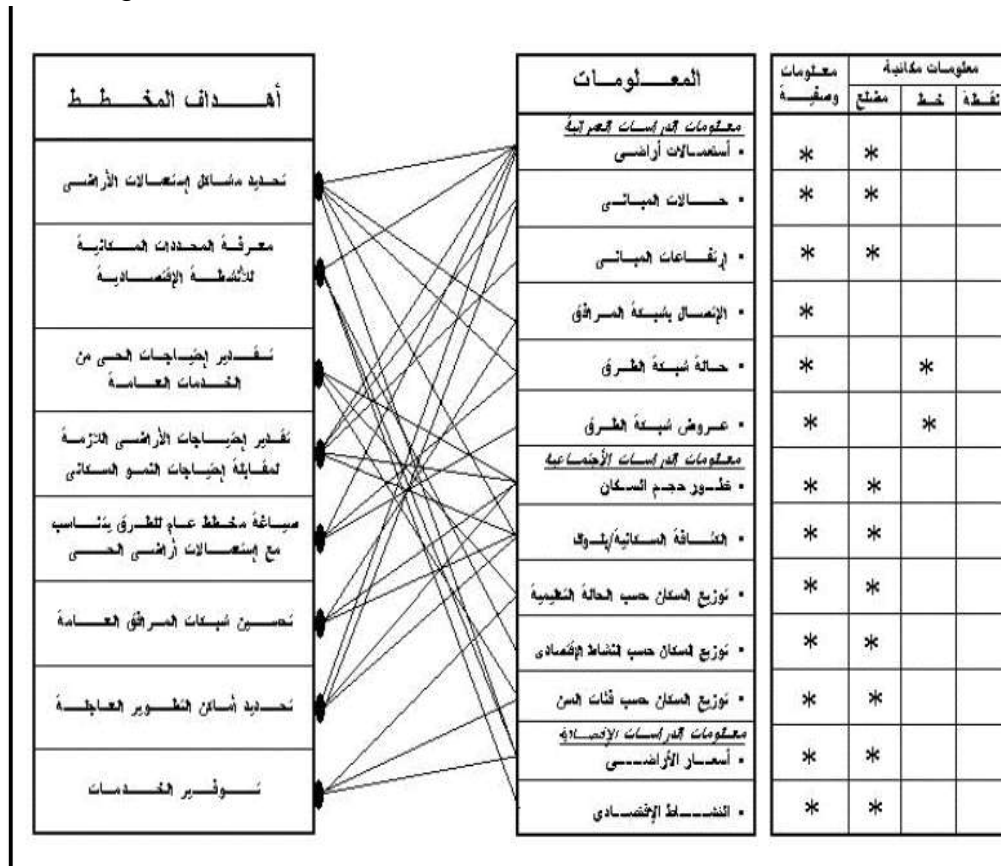
- 1-Change in the organization of work,
- 2-A State policy,
- 3-Available technology,

this requires a set of questions that would determine the ingredients for example, the following:

- 4- What others doing within the institutional structure of the state?
- 5- How to get benefit from others experience?
- 6-Where can obtain aids in this area?
- 7-Are there opportunities for financing such projects?
- 8-Are there opportunities for participation can be established?

The Following the structure shows the data flow of architectural schemes:

The diagram shows the structure of the data flow of architectural schemes:



تحليل البيئة الداخلية/الخارجية

النتائج

<p>The Policy of Planning Service aims to take the informatics systems support as a system that supporting the daily work. This is clear through the planning project of development Territories. The availability of training programs for cadres to use GIS technologies. The availability of devices and software for information systems that support the training program. Awareness of senior leadership (at the level of decision makers) the importance of the use of GIS applications in the field of urban planning. the availability of financial resources to support the development of administrative , organizational and planning process</p>	<p>Strengthens مواطن القوى</p>
<p>Weak databases of the digital structural information whether spatial or descriptive. The absence of a definite kind of standardization, both of the standards or codes. The management system of conducting the informational system still needs to substantial development and sophisticated way to address the problems of information systems. The traditional method of the Department of Physical Planning and dynamism. Poor network connectivity and communication which support informatics system. Failure of some individuals within the institutional structure to accept dealing with the modern techniques. the Devices (local consultants, etc. ...) are still not fully aware of this technique and its applications in the field of urban planning</p>	<p>Weakness مواطن الضعف</p>
<p>The State policy guides for the use of information systems technologies its applications and creates a management work life. The availability of financial and technical support to develop cadres. The interest of foreign institutions donors, which support and funding for such projects. Development of schematic educational curricula to correspond technological development. The availability of software and computer hardware that support the use of GIS technologies</p>	<p>Opportunities الفرص</p>
<p>Weak data and maps in digital image and lack of accuracy.</p>	<p>Threats المخاطر</p>

<p>The scarcity of skilled labor in the maintenance of these systems Technical Support. Loosing trained cadres within the institution. Preparation of the scheme Relying on digital maps of public information, which directly affect the formulation of the scheme, such as widening the physical boundaries of the area which has the statistical surveys</p>	
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The above figure represents (analysis matrix of the internal and external environment of the institution government which adopts the application of geographic information systems) GIS:

The results and recommendations of the SWOT analysis:

1 - The need for a comprehensive strategy to support and improve the integration of administrative Organizational Integration, In order to implement development programs and GIS applications and for use in maintaining the resources of the institution. This techniques have the capacity to participate in the data and its easy exchange, Because the statement in its modern understanding is a one collected and using it in several areas for several times.

2-reduction area, which implied by statistical unit to collect its demographic, economic, or physical data.

3-awareness to the necessity of training the cadres on the basics and the concepts of the science of geographic information systems to take advantage its software.

4-establishment of special units within each institution working on developing and building these modern technologies "GIS" according to each institution and its applications.

5 - Develop the performance of the cadres dealing with the serving software of GIS and getting benefit from its analytical capabilities and the means available for retrieving information and show it.

Action plan of urban planning Service:

The city of diwanyah lies on the banks of the al-Diwaniyah river that divided

the quarters of the city on both sides, which is the large and the small part. These quarters stretch on easy flat ground and the reconstruction role varies between modern, middle and old housing. The horizontal kind of building is prevalent in the city, which covers an area of 52 km and there was no tank dwellings in the city which forms an improper role mud constructed trespassing on some parts of the city and some of which are threatening the existence of housing in the non-residential areas and contravene the basic designs of the city, for example, under high tension wires or railway train or taboos rivers. As for the official residence is granted building license by the municipality and in conformity with the basic design and built by type (residential, commercial, industrial).the application of the act shall leave the building many problems that the most important instructions and basic designs is coming different to the citizens desire that the design where citizens forced to pay according to a piece design whether commercial or a residential, industrial or otherwise. The problem can be solved by reviewing the basic designs and change hubs to give citizens more freedom to exploit their properties, according to their wishes. The activities of construction are in continues growing in the city in the presence of many requests for refusing residential construction, commercial and industrial, according to the basic design of the city as well as allocations Chambers and parking areas. .. Etc. it have been rebuilding more than 750 House after 2003, according to renovation licenses and constructing parts added. also there are many of new building cases of modern housing , apartments and other buildings which are illegally either without building license or contrary to the basic design.so that and because of the priority need to change the design and make it more flexible to suit the needs of citizens as well as encourage housing vertical in Diwaniyah, there are many old hoses in the city is dated back to more than 40 year and its area is about 35%. As a result the housing crisis and the large excesses in the city there is a great need to build horizontal buildings such as apartments and municipal houses and apartments. The number of houses and cheap housing is in decline and no aid to low-income families to overcome this problem

The proportion of residential land 20%

The proportion of commercial land 10%

The proportion of industrial land 10%

The proportion of land institutions 10%

The proportion of agricultural land 20%

The city has witnessed residential development which became evident in civil and commercial center. there are many buildings and large shops constructed in addition to the number of parks and recreational venues and official services.

The conversion of the agricultural land into the buildings is done only in situations of extreme requirements after completion of official procedures for that. The number of residential building licenses for the last three years is (7062).

Sixth: Housing

General indicators:

- 1 – Number of population in Diwaniyah province is ((96307)) inhabitants.
- 2-The biggest population growth in our province for 2006 is in the cities and the following areas : - (Diwaniyah center ,Ghammas, Hamzah Center, Shamiyah center and Afak Center).
- 3-population density in Diwaniyah province is high ,particularly in Diwaniyah center .
- 4-It is found our province several areas which are not similar in age rates.
- 5 - The average of family members is (7).
- 6 - The proportion of population who are living in rural areas are ((454835 , at rate (14%)).
- 7 - Because of establishing the province over a long period of time, so population of Diwaniyah province have certain structure , and that means shifting from a certain life stage to another, for example from school to the workforce.
- 8- In the past period , the population number of Diwaniyah Province was as follows : -
 - In 1997 (751331) inhabitants , urban population number (397768) ,The number of males (196552), number of females (201216). The number of the rural population (353563), the number of males (370125) and females (381206).
 - In 2003, the population number of Diwaniyah province was (8860594)
 - In 2004 was (911641) , urban population number (476225),males number (239889) , and females numbers (236336). The number of rural population was (435416),males number (217299) and females (218117).
- 9 - The expected population number within the next years will be influenced mainly by internal emigration.

10-populated crowdedness percentage in Diwaniyah province is (13%)

11-percentage of families according to power supply : -

- (4%) stable.
- (4) often unstable.
- (91) unstable.
- (1%) no power supply .

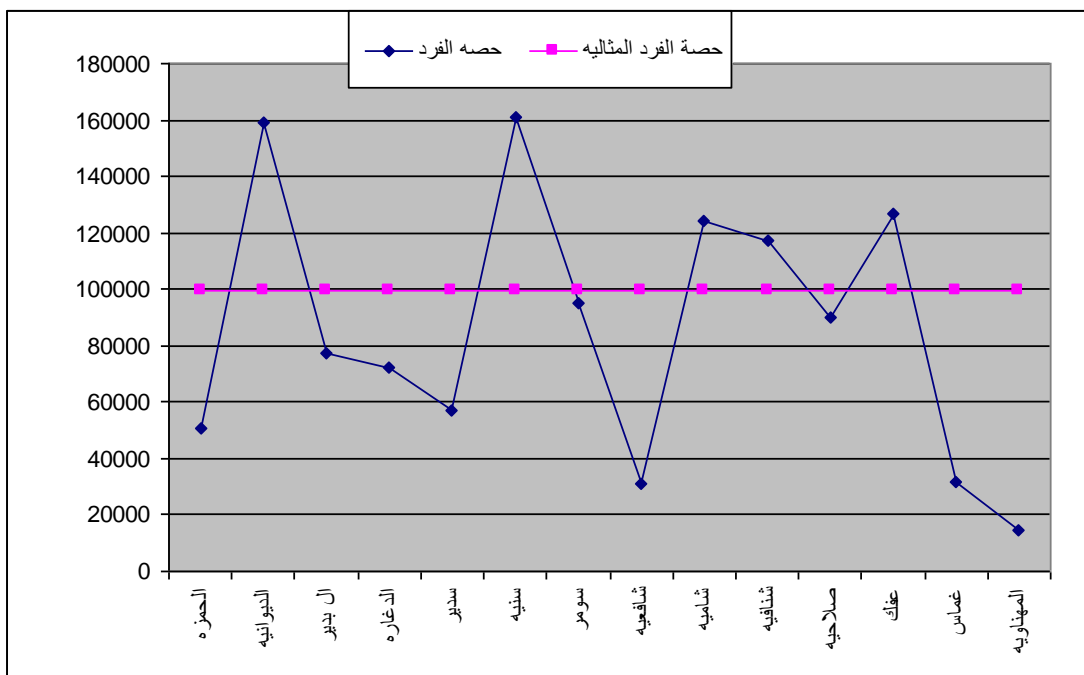
12-percentage of families who have sewer networks : -

- (18%) connected.
- (82%) disconnected

Population percentage who possess houses : -

- own a house (93.1), the national number (79.1)
- less or (5.0), the national number (10.1%).
- owns a land (35.9), the national number (22.8)

The following chart shows individual's share of funds allocated for reconstruction process of 2006 ,and the standard share per individual :



Goals:

- Providing suitable housing for middle-income and low income families with a possible cost.
- Promote investmental sector in the area of reconstructing new houses and providing the largest possible number of employments.
- Re-planning and organizing the city on scientific and technical measures in which they provide housing units.

The followed Strategy :-

- Constructing housing complexes by the government and selling apartments through long termed installment .
- Reopen and encourage investment activities of housing field .
- lend citizens loans with a few profit and distribute plots of lands to them .
- Participating with some organization in this field such as (UN-HABITAT Organization), which currently has projects in Diwaniyah to provide technical and fiscal support for rehabilitating the old neighborhoods.

To study the existing state of affairs for population in Diwaniyah province, we must know the ratio of population distribution according to districts and sub districts to identify the actual or approximate need of housing complexes for the next years, so we have to mention the following points : -

- 1- we can determine the need of province for housing by knowing the percentage of rural population to urban population. There is no problem in housing for rural people, because most of them reside in vast lands (more than 5000 sq.m . Thus, no obstacles in housing at the rural areas in comparison with city population which is considered as a main obstacle for housing where the cost of land approximately (30-40)% from the cost of the housing unit. In addition to that , the construction in the rural areas is designed in uncomplicated fashion by the owners of the lands ,so the construction cost in rural area is not expensive .
- 2- We can also note the random growth rate in cities that reflect the actual population need of houses. Although this measure is unreliable because the random housing exists in all rich and poor cities, and frequently in the absence of law or oversight authority. Even in the capitals of developed countries, there is a statistics for (UN-HABITAT Organization) proves that t

تقريرات السكان حسب البيئة والجنس والوحدة الإدارية لسنة ٢٠٠٧ / محافظة القادسية

جدول رقم (٣٣)

القضاء	التاحية	حضر			ريف			مجموع	
		ذكور	اثاث	مجموع	ذكور	اثاث	مجموع	الاثاث	مجموع
الديوانية	مركز القضاء	151202	147791	298993	10272	10430	20702	158221	319695
	المنية	3588	3398	6986	12402	12245	24647	15643	31633
	الشاطبية	2936	3050	5986	18602	18480	37082	21530	43068
	الدفرة	6138	6088	12226	17113	17192	34305	23280	46531
مجموع القضاء									
عقك	مركز القضاء	13279	12891	26170	16121	16149	32270	29400	58440
	الدير	5767	5918	11685	19105	19165	38270	25083	49955
	سومر	4622	4651	9273	12375	12580	24955	17231	34228
مجموع القضاء									
الشامية	مركز القضاء	18671	18144	36815	21522	21241	42763	39385	79578
	علمس	12480	12096	24576	30795	30598	61393	42694	85969
	المهالوية	3091	2988	6079	15569	15269	30838	18257	36917
	الصالحية	1013	994	2007	13464	13039	26503	14033	28510
مجموع القضاء									
الحمزة	مركز القضاء	26112	26369	52481	16998	16074	32072	42443	84553
	السدير	3184	3038	6222	15310	15293	30603	18331	36825
	الشاطبية	7472	7262	14734	19900	19947	39847	27209	54591
مجموع القضاء									
مجموع المحافظة									
		289555	254678	514233	238548	237702	476250	492380	990483

عدد نفوس أقل

عدد نفوس أكثر

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إحصاءات السكان والقرى العامة

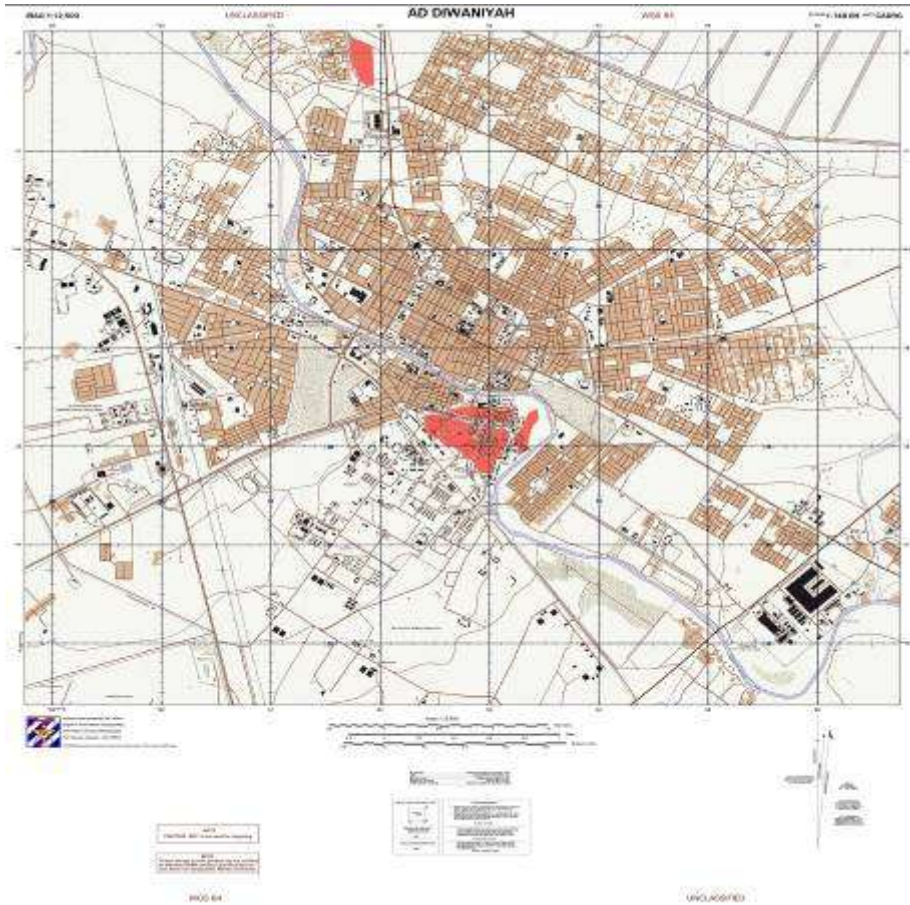
he growth of populations inside the city and not on its boundaries and shows people need for housing.

3- By noting table No(33),figure (1) which shows population rating in Diwaniyah province generally, we find that the problem is mainly focused on Diwaniyah center and Hamzah district center , where a higher proportion of urban dwellers in contrast with the countryside : (93%) in Diwaniyah city center , (38.8%) in Hamzah district center.

By knowing the number of urban population for ages (20-40) years, whereas the majority of young people in this age are married and have children between (2-5) kits as a middle average .Those people constitute approximately 30% of the total population, according to population statistics for 1996 Therefore they are in urgent need of houses .The number of population within these ages are 89697 .

Figure (1) above represents estimation of population by gender, environment, and the administrative unit for 2007.

4- By noting below map No. (1) for Diwaniyah Center , which indicates the distribution of random housing on red highlighted areas in the map where determine the number of small housing units which is about(325) unit . Besides ,we note that the random groupings centered near poor residential areas than fashioned residential areas due to economic conditions . And that is clear Alaskeri neighborhood along the line adjacent to the main road as well as the neighboring areas such as Alfurat neighborhood ,which is opposite to Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital. This shows that most of population are from same poor population areas who are centering near their old residence .If they are from rural areas ,they will reside near outskirts or city entrances such as the area of land belonging to the military camp which is located on the outskirts of Alfurat Neighborhood near the power station .



The above figure shows the areas of random housing distributions :

From what mentioned above ,we can fix the need of city center for housing units in the following table : -

NO	Ages Requirements(22-40) for 2007-2008	Requirements within random housing estimations for 2007	add 10% of the total population for future expansion 2012	Total
	11212 (at rate of 8 persons per housing unit)	325	1154	12691

Ongoing projects : -

- 1- Housing complex(capacity: 504 apartments , Execution period:20 months , its area :64000 sq.m)
- 2-Rehabilitating and developing old Ramadan neighborhood in coordination with the (UN-HABITAT Organization) .

Future projects for 2012 : -

• City Center : -

- 1-Housing complex project (second phase ,area : 23000 sq.m) in Aliskan Alkadeem area, plan of 2008.
 - 2-Housing complex project which is located on Aldagharah main road (area 64000 sq.m), plan of 2009.
- Districts and Sub-districts : -

- 1- Al Shamia district (area : 30000 sq.m) is not included within the plan because there is no funds allocation..
- 2- AL Hamzah district (area : 30000sq.m) is not listed within the plan because there is no funds allocation.
- 3- Afak district (area : 34000sq.m) is not listed within the plan because there is no funds allocation.
- 4-Ghamas Sub districts (area : 33000sq.m) is not listed within the plan because there is no funds allocation.

Chapter Five: Summary

After all we can summarize the above as follows:

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
Electricity	Improving the performance of the electricity system to the city center and the districts and respects its affiliates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Operation and obstetric units backed.Rehabilitation electricity grids affected. -Striving to obtain sufficient funds for development projects from international organizations and donor countries. . -Preparation courses for professionals and deontologists specialty outside diameter -Delivery of the electric grid to the district and sub-district and village away from the Center -Lighting expand networks in residential neighborhoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involving private sector companies to improve electric power as part of the temporary solutions to alleviate the suffering faced by the generation of electric power. - Rehabilitation networks affected by the bad weather and altering 400. 500 electricity poles and returned to work. -Work on the pipeline project (33 KV) to the station, housing ,and new residential neighborhoods. -Switching networks modern networked old in city center, third Ouruba,AI - Nahda and AI- askery -Bottlenecks' solution in the distribution transformers by increasing the number ensuring reduce pregnancies each converter -Application processing program per house 10 generators in some areas of Diwaniyah to reduce the pregnancy to the national grid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acts of sabotage that hit the towers of high pressure. -Lack cadre specialized technical terms that most of them older worker and strengthening requires young cadres. -Shortages of materials and machinery and cars up to the Chamber. -The excesses of some citizens to the electric grid, where it would lead to greater pregnancy transformers and thus obtain extinguishing electrical system. -Some government departments by linking directly through the installation of new transformers to the electricity network without the knowledge of the electricity or changing the size electric processed by the Service. -The increasing phenomenon of random housing in the public squares and areas earmarked for municipalities Diwaniyah and thus overcome that role and housing on the national network.
Water Access	Supplying potable water for all residents in Diwaniyah province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Elimination from the current shortage of water and providing water to all populations in Diwaniyah province . -Producing potable water in accordance with the typical international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve Central Projects. -Achieve water networks Projects. - Rehab current central projects. - Provide machines and vehicles. - Install water compact. - Construct raw water stations. - Improve quality of produced water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of produced water. - Shortage of electricity power. - Expiration of most of networks. - Increase ratio of lost because of trespassing.
Sewerage	Improve and supply Sanitary discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expanding treatment Units and processing units. -Expanding in the implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expanding treatment unit in Khery Neighborhood. -Constructing a treatment project (capacity: (200000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is much lubricant in sewage water and there is no treatment for it.

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
	<p>Diwaniyah Center, districts and sub-districts.</p>	<p>of drainage systems to serve the greatest number of citizens in the areas of high population density such as Alfurat and Aluraba Neighborhoods .</p> <p>-Expanding sewerage services in districts and sub districts.</p>	<p>people),</p> <p>-Installing treatment Units in district and sub-district.</p> <p>- Constructing drainage systems in the city center, district and sub-district.</p>	<p>-Increase ratio of BOD input to the project.</p> <p>-There is no ventilation in umping stations.</p> <p>-Pump stations are not working all the time.</p> <p>Concerning rain water networks:</p> <p>-The number of specialized machines (suction vehicles) is not enough.</p> <p>-Local budget allocation is not sufficient.</p> <p>-There are problems in the old rainwater networks in districts and Sub-districts.</p> <p>-There are problems in power supply (continuous shutdown).</p> <p>-Bad security situation in certain areas.</p> <p>-The number of skilled technicians is not sufficient.</p>
Communications	<p>-Delivering fix telephones services and postal boxes services, and other communications devices such as fax and sending parcels.</p> <p>-Improving fix communications network to be fit to the tremendous development in this field.</p>	<p>-Replacing old exchanges (operators) with modern and high capacity ones.</p> <p>-Rising the efficiency of national communications.</p> <p>-Increasing proportion of services for citizens by increasing wire and wireless exchanges.</p> <p>-Increasing the quantities of optical cables in communication networks.</p> <p>-Expand telephone services to the recently constructed neighborhoods, villages and complexes.</p> <p>-Rehabilitating and reconstructing automatic information disclosure which is currently operating, and feeding it with information for telephone networks in accordance with control system.</p>	<p>-Connecting all exchanges with emergency power network in order to avoid damages.</p> <p>-Installing regular fix networks.</p> <p>-Modifying Internet services.</p> <p>-Connecting fix networks with mobile phone networks with improving its performance.</p> <p>-Providing exchanges with high capacity for international communications.</p> <p>-Delegating and sending highly qualified employees to courses outside the country.</p> <p>-Adopting the relevant specializations in the new employments.</p> <p>-Providing machines and equipments for maintenance and repair purposes.</p>	<p>-Frequent power shutdown causes consumption: in power generators, batteries, and communications systems equipments.</p> <p>-Many damages of participants cards as a result of electrical contact between fix telephone networks, and private power generators which are both extended on the columns of telephone or power columns.</p> <p>-There is no regular fix telephone networks because the distance between telephones columns is 50 meters or there are no installed telephones columns except one which carries participants box .Therefore, Wiring will be on power columns and cause negative effects on the safety exchanges systems.</p> <p>-Consumption of fix networks (cables), Most cable age is ranged from 30 to 35 years.</p>
Municipality	<p>Advancement the actual service for the city of Diwaniyah</p>	<p>- Highlighting the civilized appearance of the city of Diwaniyah.</p> <p>- Eliminating subsidies in the</p>	<p>-Increase the number of pavement projects up to 30 projects.</p> <p>- Establishment of five model</p>	<p>-There is an acute shortage of asphalt material used for paving projects. Thenthe number of local planet in the province of</p>

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
	<p>commensurate with its prestige and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>internal and external streets of the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of the Green Belt around the city of Diwaniyah. -Developing the entrances of the city in order to reflect its civilized appearance. -Increasing proportion of lifted waste in the city center and in the districts and sub-districts. -Sorting waste from the source by using secure bags, boxes or containers designed for a specific type of collection. 	<p>parks.</p> <p>Buy specialized vehicles through announcing five bids in order to supply 56 ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop intersections and entrances of the city which are 8 sites -Rehabilitation and maintenance of asphalt factors in order to overcoming the gap lack. -Providing an accurate Database and accredited for investors and researchers. -Promote the use of modern technology in the area of waste treatment, and study the proposal of separating, establishment, operating and maintenance of fill up projects and link it with convertible waste project. -Supplying integrated system (mapper + zero scanner + calculator + battery power transformer UPS type of APC + bounced CIT) with the colorful identification of geographical location GPS to be used in business development, especially in the implementation of the project of training and developing cadres of the municipal institution about the use and application of GIS programs. -Continuing contracting works of cleaning which capitalized from development Territories grant, increasing mechanisms of cleaning which belonging to the municipality office and increasing specialized cadre, in addition to find waste convertible plant and the healthy landfill. -Increasing the rate of granted funds for the municipal from the development Territories grant, 	<p>Diwaniyah is six planets. The productivity rate of these planets is 75 tons / hour of each plant.</p> <p>The rate of daily working hours is 5 hours (in case of no failure and work within the ideal conditions). This means that the productivity of these plants is 2250 tons / day, which is not enough for the actual need of projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are three governmental plants belonging to the Directorate of Diwaniyah Municipalities. These plants are idle and there is no economic feasibility to repair it and use it again. 3-There are two plants belonging to Hamorabby Company own by the Ministry of Housing and Construction. The total productivity of these plants is 50 tons / hour. We can raise their productivity to 30 tons / hour for each plant, which means that the net production is 60 tons / hour under certain circumstances and at 5 hours operation. The total rate of daily production of both plants is 300 tons / day. Nevertheless, this productivity UNSTEADY because of the problems and technical faults. 4-Delayed project due to give the governorate a share of asphalt material for the purposes of implementing paving works at the expense of developing territories and accelerate reconstruction. The proportion of quantity is not enough in comparison with the size of paving projects. It is the same situation with the Housing Ministry and the Secretariat of Baghdad and the investment plan of the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works,

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
			than 2006 and 2007, will increase the rate of pavements projects for the coming years.	which caused delays in the implementation of the paving road projects, which converted to development Territories project.
Roads and Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Doing large-scale projects include bridges and surfacing cross bridges main streets, which shows the city is beautiful. -Maintenance of roads, bridges and applauds stations break along the roads fast. -Linking roads in the city center roads leading to the district and sub-district and the outlying villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation of outstanding floating bridges and pedestrian bridges. -Design planning for internal and external routes and providing quick wire anticompetitive overcome on the road -Overruns on the roads and identify taboos, train and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Work on the provision of asphalt to fill the shortfall. -Using modern techniques to obtain information such as the use of electronic maps the GIS mapping the key bridges and rods and redrawing maps and updated. - Construct (over pass) footbridge to crossing. - Re-resurfacing of roads with asphalt stabilization offered gravel, intersections and anticompetitive. - Conducting comprehensive maintenance for 60 K yearly - Supplying the cadre with raze tools, producing cars and traffic signs - Working on correlate roads in high way specification starts from Iranian border ,Bdra area in Kut entering Diwaniyah that will get out put money to the province through religious torsion .also contact Fajer in Diwaniyah center to Najaf the may contact with Sudia border. This project needs improvement from height level and designs from foreign companies roads in the city of Diwaniyah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of asphalt production. -Shortage of Using modern techniques to obtain information such as the use of electronic maps the GIS mapping. - shortage of (over pass) footbridge to crossing. - bad pavement of roads - lack of roads' comprehensive maintenance. - Lack of vehicles and quipments. -Loosing connection between province and other neighbor provinces.
Agriculture	Development of the agricultural sector of the province as the most important and substantial financial returns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reclamation of the non arable lands. - Providing fertilizer and dust seeds in addition to the mechanisms such as e.g. Harvesters and tractors. - Provide different kinds of pesticides to eradicate insects such as (dubas Insect) - Use modern ways of irrigation such as drip irrigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planning sessions to educate farmers and the need for agricultural awareness courses as well as the scientific methods to curb the deterioration of soil fertility. - Set the laws which regulating the importation of crops particularly local cultivated crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many of lands still un used for agriculture. - Land reforming still needs to be developed. - Using old techniques for irrigation. - Weakness of green house planting.

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
			<p>such as rice, wheat and barley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing modern warehouses to store crops such as potatoes and grain. Establishment of modern plants for manufacturing agricultural products and canning. -Involvement of the private sector processing of providing machineries, fertilizers, varieties of seed and water pumping stations used for irrigation. - Promoting glasshouse cultivation, which produces crops non-agricultural season. - Giving facilitated loans to the farmers in order to develop the agricultural sector - Installing lined canals and extended it to reach the remote villages and the countryside. <p>Concerning livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Building a fence to yard sale of cattle in Diwaniyah. -Developing Babylon company for the production of chickens. -Developing the massacre of poultry. -Establishing laboratory building for palm cultivation. - Establishment of a farm research of plastic houses - Building water organizer in Diwaniyah and Khornig in al hafaar.rehabilitating the project of milk collector in some sub districts, in addition to that there are about 20 Lake of fish culture in Diwanyah covering part of the local requirement. 	
Commerce and Industry	Develop commerce and Industry in the province	-	-	- Low production due to flooding market with imported goods from neighboring countries at prices lower than the price of local production.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The lack of rule of law to protect investors - Delicacy of funding - Many factories have been shut off because of lifting the government support in addition to the lack of raw materials such as rubber plant. - Oldness of the devices and machines used in the plants, in addition to the buildings themselves. - Frequent technical and engineering damages, in addition to the suspending or lacking of support from the central government and pursuing a self-financing policy. - Lack of facilities for industrial and agricultural drafts by the central government and the agricultural and commercial banks. - Failure of the government-banking sector in the province. <p>There are eight commercial banks in the province but they are not of the eligible for the advancement of the banking reality.</p>
Tourism	Develop Tourism in Diwaniyah.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Concerning about the holy shrine, religious sites and the archaeological sites in addition to provide services of all kinds. -Concerning about the media filed because of its contribution to the revitalization of not only at the level of tourism, but on different sectors, through media campaigns by various means. -Establishing Premium tourist hotels for facilitating the residence of the arrivals from the rest of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of awareness regarding the importance of tourism in the province which cause the lack of interest in the holy shrine (religious sites) and archaeological sites found in the province. - In adequacy of protection and control of archaeological sites, making them vulnerable to theft and looting and this will lead to the random drilling operations which inflicting serious harm in the archaeological holdings. -Lack of financial disciplines in addition to the prospecting operations or maintenance of archaeological sites specialists.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment model City Games to be as outlet for the people of the province. -Make training sessions for the cadre about the process of surveying and prospecting using modern technical means. -Encourage investment and overcome problems facing the private sector and foreign investors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lack of the necessary equipment to detect the whereabouts of the archaeological collections and valuables.
Education	The Development of the Educational process and the elimination of illiteracy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the efficiency of the teaching staff.. - To overcome the problem of the shortage of teachers, particularly those in low efficiency of closed circuit television in education.. - The introduction of basic education techniques for rearing process to improve teaching and vocational training programs, the use of mini-style education is through the use of video and use simulation to improve the operational performance of the students. - Work on provision of modern and special schools for talented and elegance pupils. -Rising teaching staff's level by allowing them to complete postgraduate studies in various disciplines - Interest in school health and nutrition system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Eradicate mud schools that exist in some villages and the establishment of modern schools - Find ways various educational achieve and educational goals like circuit television, computers and other educational equipments. - Interesting in technology level planning and curriculum development. - Examine the characteristics of educational means-analysis of the curriculum and education problems -Fee integrated strategy for the use of teaching aids - Establishing; laboratory for computer in a central location in the schools supplied with computers. -Examine the introduction of computers in primary schools. - Cover the needs of schools trips, blackboards and teaching aids. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakness of teachers capabilities. - Number of teachers is insufficient. - Oldness of teaching methods. - Insufficiency of school buildings. - Big numbers of mud schools. - Insufficiency of teaching methods.
Health	Providing health care for citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shrinking the ratio of deaths in pregnant women. -Vaccination campaigns against poliomyelitis. - Increasing numbers of hospitals and clinics in the district and sub-district. - Provision of medicines imported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training doctors how to use modern equipment. - Buy and maintenance modern equipment. - Build Blood bank which will provide bags of blood required in cases of Emergency Manual. - Expansion in addition Pavilion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - needs to build new hospitals. - needs to recruit new staff. - needs to new equipment. - Lack of many kinds of drugs. - needs to construct bank for blood. - needs to raise number of vaccinations campaigns.

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
		from abroad. -Sought provision of modern equipment such as a strict specialization resonance device Innova Heart Catheter.	specialization in children hospital. - Build a hospital 400 beds capacity in Al-Shameyaa. - Foot teams should make pollinating expeditionary for Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.	- Needs to develop primary health care.
Environment and Green fields	Develop environmental sector.	- Attention by the preserving of environment and give priorities in the establishment of immediate and future project for the environment. - Promoting environment awareness through program of education environmental For the environment sectors and sections, the rest of central Dept., civil society organizations, local municipal council as adopted. - Commitment with international standards to keep clean environment. -Increasing green spaces in the province.	- Securing clean drinking water through the rehabilitation and expansion of major project. - Insurance sewage treatment in general maintained through sewage plants or rehabilitate and expand the old. -Increase the proportion of green spaces (current 22.2%-50%). - Secure areas of the landfill in general health maintenance to the environmental. - Rehabilitation massacres in the province.	- Weak environment awareness of the people. - Lack of state interesting in environment. - Many of agric and industry activities have no treatments units. - State interesting of wildlife and sea life still insufficient. - Weakness of awareness about dissertation. - Lack of services in country which results immigration of residence to cities. - Weakness of laws to protect environment.
Media	Develop media services in the province	-Promote of media services level. - Promote of receptor taste.	- Expand cover area of radio station coverage. - Develop media tools such as press. - Increasing TV broadcasting hours to cover local activities.	- High cost of Media projects. - Lack of interesting of press due of substitutions availability.
Planning and Urban Development.	Updating the basic design of the city center, district and sub-district of the province using GIS information system.	-Developing engineers and technicians capability in the use of modern methods such as the use of the "GIS" system. -Make effort in order not to overrun the original planning of the city by finding the random houses and mud houses.	-purchasing computers of special specifications, with its accessories such as drawing device and others. -Work on upgrading the basic design for 400 villages. -Providing programs wither it is statistical programs or GIS ones, In addition to developing the current schematic methodology to fit the new information system.	-Weak databases of the digital structural information whether spatial or descriptive. The absence of a definite kind of standardization, both of the standards or codes. The management system of conducting the informational system still needs to substantial development and sophisticated way to address the problems of information systems. The traditional method of the Department of Physical Planning

Sector	Goals	Objectives	Strategies	Problems
				<p>and dynamism. Poor network connectivity and communication which support informatics system. Failure of some individuals within the institutional structure to accept dealing with the modern techniques. the Devices (local consultants, etc. ...) are still not fully aware of this technique and its applications in the field of urban planning.</p> <p>- Weak data and maps in digital image and lack of accuracy. The scarcity of skilled labor in the maintenance of these systems Technical Support. Loosing trained cadres within the institution. Preparation of the scheme Relying on digital maps of public information, which directly affect the formulation of the scheme, such as widening the physical boundaries of the area which has the statistical surveys</p>
Housing	<p>-Providing suitable housing for middle-income and low income families with a possible cost.</p> <p>- Promote investment sector in the area of reconstructing new houses and providing the largest possible number of employments.</p> <p>- Re-planning and organizing the city on scientific and technical measures in which they provide housing units.</p>	-	<p>- Constructing housing complexes by the government and selling apartments through long termed installment.</p> <p>-Reopen and encourage investment activities of housing field.</p> <p>- lend citizens loans with a few profit and distribute plots of lands to them.</p> <p>- Participating with some organization in this field such as (UN-HABITAT Organization), which currently has projects in Diwanayah to provide technical and fiscal support for rehabilitating the old neighborhoods.</p>	<p>- Hosing crisis continues due growth pf housing do not match population growth.</p> <p>- High cost of houses building.</p> <p>- There is no adequate plan to solve this problem through using investment and funding.</p> <p>- Lack of local building substances.</p>