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Development Strategy of the Dhi Qar Province

Dhi Qar Provincial Council

Dhi Qar Strategic Plan

2007-2009

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Introduction

Speech by the President of the Dhi Qar Provincial Council

In the Name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

The selfish policy carried out by the former regime posed serious risks to all sectors, particularly the economic and construction activities. This totalitarian policy has also influenced the type and distribution of services throughout the Iraqi cities. The State's improvised measures were the most harmful because it contributed to the squandering of public assets by a single party without the least regard to the country's priorities, previous planning or the rightly designed strategy. This regime relied heavily on intimidation and corruption, blind imitation and anarchism.

Today, three years after the fall of the idol, practical measures are a necessity in order to lay the foundations of adequate service, planning and economic programs within the framework of strategic development that will constitute the basis for future action in accordance with a predetermined plan.

The National Development Strategy (NDS) is therefore the first development plan designed by the first democratically elected Iraqi government. This strategy gives the opportunity to all Iraqis to take part in rebuilding and developing their country.

In this context, we, in the Dhi Qar Provincial Council, have worked seriously to lay down the foundations of a local strategy that examines the situation of geography, service, planning and security in the Province. We need to transform it into a reference point for the experts, specialists, advisers as well as the local citizens who have inspired this approach regardless of their ideological, cultural and professional background.

Since 1980, most human development indicators published in development reports have shown a systematic decline and deterioration in the services provided for the Iraqi families as a natural outcome of the long years of wars of attrition that have drained Iraq's natural and human resources since 1980.

The central economic policy, the nationalization of oil reserves and the lack of a coherent monetary policy have all resulted in the 50% inflation rate during the 1990s. Consequently, the purchase power of the average Iraqi citizen was seriously undermined and the *Dinar* plummeted from 0.3125/1USD to 2000/1USD. Unemployment rate reached 37% especially among young Iraqis, due to the State's heavy dependence on the civil service to recruit new graduates. The private sector was excluded by irrelevant economic legislation and to the lack of support to small local capital as well as the widespread of corruption in management.

Further, vital sectors such as electricity (production and distribution), water supply and sanitary duties, healthcare, education and housing were deliberately neglected. Such a heavy legacy is likely to be the source of frustration given the failure by all the successive transitional governments to address these problems and rid the citizens of it despite the humble corrective measures undertaken.

The investment law has not been implemented, especially in the oil sector. Most provinces, particularly those in the south have sustained the most severe negligence. For instance, the 2004 Dhi Qar annual budget did not exceed \$31 million. Furthermore, the Province did not receive any grant until 2006 under the provincial development policy based on population density. The criteria to consider poverty levels, under the Iraqi constitution, as a factor in the process of distributing wealth and determining public budget, have been largely disregarded.

However, leadership, the creation of the proper climate for development, the promotion of the private sector, considered the main engine for economic take-off, the establishment of a healthy business space; they all constitute the essential platform to lure local and foreign capital.

In order to successfully implement such a development strategy, policies and plans that take into consideration private property, reform of the judiciary, the rule of law so as to protect capital and businesses must be adopted. It is conceivable to design strategies that provide financial data and create a local financial system that will replace the centralized financial process, namely by privatizing public banks and introducing government programs for the private sector, reforming labor law, promoting competitiveness, adopting a sound foreign trade policy and a global integrated tax policy that is easy to implement. In addition, such measures can provide training programs to enhance the competence of private and public staff, offer technical, administrative and managerial skills, build the vital infrastructure, develop accounting systems to ensure the transparency and accuracy of financial data, increase the public administration's openness, enforce the decentralization policy, stress integrity and fight administrative corruption.

It is also necessary to create and assist professional unions of investors and businessmen, support programs for information centers, civil and consulting firms. Let us not hope but act jointly and aggressively to bring this strategy into fruition. Each one of us should put aside his/her personal ambitions and take this first step in the path towards the building of a national strategy that is capable of providing adequate solutions to these problems and set the stage for measures to be taken for the next three years, a move that meets the expected goals under the first permanent government and national parliament whose mission is to enforce the constitution so as to move from the Marshall laws to a State of stability, the rule of law and planning.

Ihsan Taleb Saleh

Dhi Qar Provincial Council President

Goals of the Dhi Qar Development Strategy

After the collapse of the dictatorial regime and the emergence of a new future for an Iraq of democracy, peace and prosperity, and the new enthusiasm for building strong and developed provinces akin to the nation's ancient civilization, which reflects the ambitions and dreams for a happy and prosperous life for its citizens, a committee from the Provincial Council, members of the Council staff, NGOs, with the cooperation and management of the British Development Department (International Development Division) have drafted this strategy for Dhi Qar for the period of 2007-2009. Following a number of workshops and sessions held inside and outside Iraq, with one delegation traveling to Ireland, one to Lebanon, another to Jordan and a third to Bahrain; having reviewed the efforts made by foreign countries to design a developmental strategy, the Committee held a meeting in the Province to distribute tasks among members. A subsequent larger meeting was held by the Dhi Qar administrative units, organizations and town halls in order to explain the strategy. A request to design a master plan for each district was made. The strategy was subsequently put for discussion and several meetings followed. The consultation resulted in the following plan:

The 2007-2009 Dhi Qar Strategic Plan reflects the ambition of Dhi Qar residents to leave behind a reality of deterioration and embrace that of development. All administrative units have presented their visions to provide services during this period. Each has set the goals and designed the programs to be translated into projects geared towards progress and development.

Designing such a strategic plan is a new but necessary experience for setting the path of the Province's reconstruction. Anarchism and improvisation are no longer tolerable. The participation of all the components of society in discussing and designing plans is more likely to produce relevant and useful programs.

At last, all the components of society and administrative units of the Province are ready and prepared to implement, support and develop these plans, presently in the preparation phase. They are expected to see their way to execution to help build a developed province, capable of providing all the necessary services to its citizens.

Executive Summary

For nearly forty years the Iraqi economy has been mismanaged by a totalitarian regime. The need for new plans and strategies is more urgent than ever in order to promote our economy and catch up with the developed nations. The perspective to develop a strategy for each single province that meets the needs of the local communities is a proposal made by the local residents who experience troublesome circumstances in every day life in these provinces. This is the driving factor behind the idea to design such a special plan for the Dhi Qar Province. It would take into consideration the tragic situation in the Province that has suffered from negligence and marginalization during the past few decades. For three years now, the Province has been managed by an emergency plan that failed to satisfy the needs of the community. Insufficient funds come from the central government in Baghdad, donor States or human organizations to meet a few of the community's basic needs. If such a situation continues, however, life in the Province could not be changed into an experience throbbing with life.

It is important to move on from the state of emergency to a phase of planning and strategic development that reflects the visions and expectations of the local community. In this regard, a strategy for the period of 2007-2009 that will serve as basic guidelines for other long-term plans has become vital.

Dhi Qar enjoys substantial agricultural resources which, if promoted, modernized and scientifically researched, will provide the local agricultural products needed by the local demand and even be exported to the neighboring provinces. Furthermore, the Province's oil resources give Dhi Qar more importance at the national level. There are also tourism assets that could turn the province into a tourist destination if well maintained. A Dhi Qar strategy that meets the needs of each sector and answer top priorities can be the general framework for a global reconstruction and development plan. It can also serve both as a reference for civil society players in determining the local government's responsibility, and as database for donors and the National Investment Plan. This has been included in the NSD of 2006 which recommends the following:

- Involve local administrative authorities throughout Iraq in taking part in preparing, identifying priorities and implementing the developmental projects.

- Distribute investment on an equal basis among all Iraq provinces in accordance with the economic and social indicators that should reflect their socioeconomic and demographic needs.
- Urge donors to observe a fair and nationwide distribution of foreign funds.

The Dhi Qar’s local strategy is based on four essential elements:

- Strengthening the capacities of economic development in the Province;
- Providing the necessary services to citizens and improving their quality of life;
- Promoting the private sector and investments;
- Building the capacities of the Province’s local authorities and establishing security in cooperation with the central government.

First Element:

Strengthening the Fundamentals of Economic Development in the Province:

- 1- Upgrade and prioritize the Province’s major economic source (agriculture) by providing sufficient water supply, improving soil and seed quality, subsidizing farms under a coherent plan foreseeing abundant production.
- 2- Promote the tourism sector and take the necessary steps for it to be transformed into an active economic activity, which will attract tourists and visitors from around the world, as well as the designation of a plan to leverage lakes for travel purposes.
- 3- Support the oil sector by building oil facilities and refineries.
- 4- Restore and operate the Province’s industrial facilities through new and effective mechanisms.
- 5- Develop the decentralization process at the financial level, and design new local plans for reconstruction.

Second Element:

Providing the necessary services to citizens and improving their quality of life:

In order to have healthy and productive citizens, the local government must improve the quality of life for its community so as to serve as a fundamental basis for the NDS. This requires the following:

- Providing drinking water, sanitation and sewage systems
- Improving the type and possibility of accessible healthcare services

- Building additional housing units for citizens through housing funds and providing decent housing for the poor and the middle class.
- Investing in human resources by given importance to adult literacy, vocational training, reducing the primary school dropout rate, and making higher education accessible for all.
- Introducing comprehensive and social programs benefiting the poor.
- Removing land mines, remnants of war and their effects on the Province.

Third Element:

Promoting the private sector and investments

The private sector can provide job opportunities, increase household income and improve the standard of living. Therefore, creating the appropriate investment climate for the Iraqis and foreigners alike is a prerequisite of any economic development effort. This requires:

- Simplifying administrative procedures to break the routine;
- Developing investment regulatory laws;
- Supporting and facilitating the task for the private sector to implement local projects;
- Making loans more accessible to citizens;
- Providing extensive electricity supply by increasing power production, restoring and developing internal and external power networks.

Fourth Element:

Building the capacities of the Province’s local authorities and establishing security.

Reconstruction and development cannot be successful without a safe and secure government. Instability is a dispersive force of capital.

Building the Province’s capacities and security requires:

- Granting wider powers to the local government.
- Introducing general rules of ethics and behavior such as requiring public officials to disclose their personal assets.
- Supporting the Ethics Committee by accurately electing its board members and preserving it from political influence.
- Supporting the press and preserving it from the political influence.
- Promoting an independent judiciary.
- Bolstering the oversight of civil society organizations.
- Defending human rights in all circles.

The interaction between these elements will result in a fruitful economic performance. They help assign the appropriate duties of people in the Province, making them an active player instead of being a contributor to destruction. A new generation that is willing to make sacrifices and give the best of its potential to rebuild and develop the community will therefore emerge.

Action with the International Development Agency, staff training and conference organization with the participation of the local city councils along with cooperation will all parties involved must be launched.

Chapter one

Overview of the Province

Historical Summary:

Dhi Qar is situated 350 km south of Iraq's capital, Baghdad in the middle of the southern region. The name Dhi Qar honors the city after a famous battle that took place in the pre-Islamic era between Arabs and Persians. It was the first Arab victory ever against the Persian Empire. The Province is very proud of its ancient history that dates back to thousands of years. The Ziggurat Ur wall is still standing high as a reminder of the greatness of the people of this land. The first human alphabet is thought to have been written on it where the Sumerians laid the first foundation of human civilization.

The Province is home to some one thousand historical sites. It is also the hometown of the father of all prophets, Abraham (*peace be upon him*). Dhi Qar has a long and prominent history of resistance that is the source of pride to its citizens. The celebrated fighter honorable Haboubi started his campaign from this Province during the revolution of the 1920s. For 35 years, the Province resisted the former regime and had never surrendered to the will of the dictator. Hideouts of those fighters in the Ahwar (lakes) region still tell stories of bravery and sacrifice. The price of resistance was persecution and negligence.

The city of Nassriya was founded in the middle of the 19th century to serve as a center for the Province. It was named after its founder sheikh Nasser El-Ashkar, a leader of El-Muntafik tribe. During the reign of the despotic regime, Nassriya was the stronghold of resistance movements and dissenting political parties. The Ahwar region had always been a safe haven for the resistance, a cause of persecution to the community and ethnic cleansing of the Ahwar.

The Province has given several famous men of letters and leading politicians and has played a key role in the creation of many Iraqi political parties.

Geography

Dhi Qar is a southern Iraqi province located between the Provinces of Wasit to the north, Basra to the south, Maysan to the east and Muthanna to the west. It is located at 350 km south of the capital Baghdad. The area of Dhi Qar is 12,900 km² with a population of 1,850,000.

The Province is divided into 20 administrative units made up of:

- 5 counties
- 15 districts

The Province includes a contrasting geographical landscape ranging from lakes, rich arable lands and desert areas. The Euphrates River crosses the city of Nassriya and passes through most of its southern towns, whereas the Province's northern towns are fed by estuaries of the Dijla River. The two rivers, supplying the lifeline of the region, form part of the wider Ahwar region.

The weather in the Province is hot and dry in summer and cold and rainy in winter. Summer is characterized by sand storms due to the lack of vegetation and the draining of a large part of the Ahwar region.

(Dhi Qar in numbers)

Area: 12,900 km² (equivalent of 5,160,000 *dunams*)

Population: 1,850,000

Percentage of rural residents: 1.2%

Ahwar area: 2621 km (equivalent of 1,048,600 *dunams*)

Ahwar's population: 325,000

Immigrants and displaced: 53,670

Number of people returning to the Ahwar: 26,510

Immigrants: 27,160

Percentage of the Province's area from Iraq: 3.1%

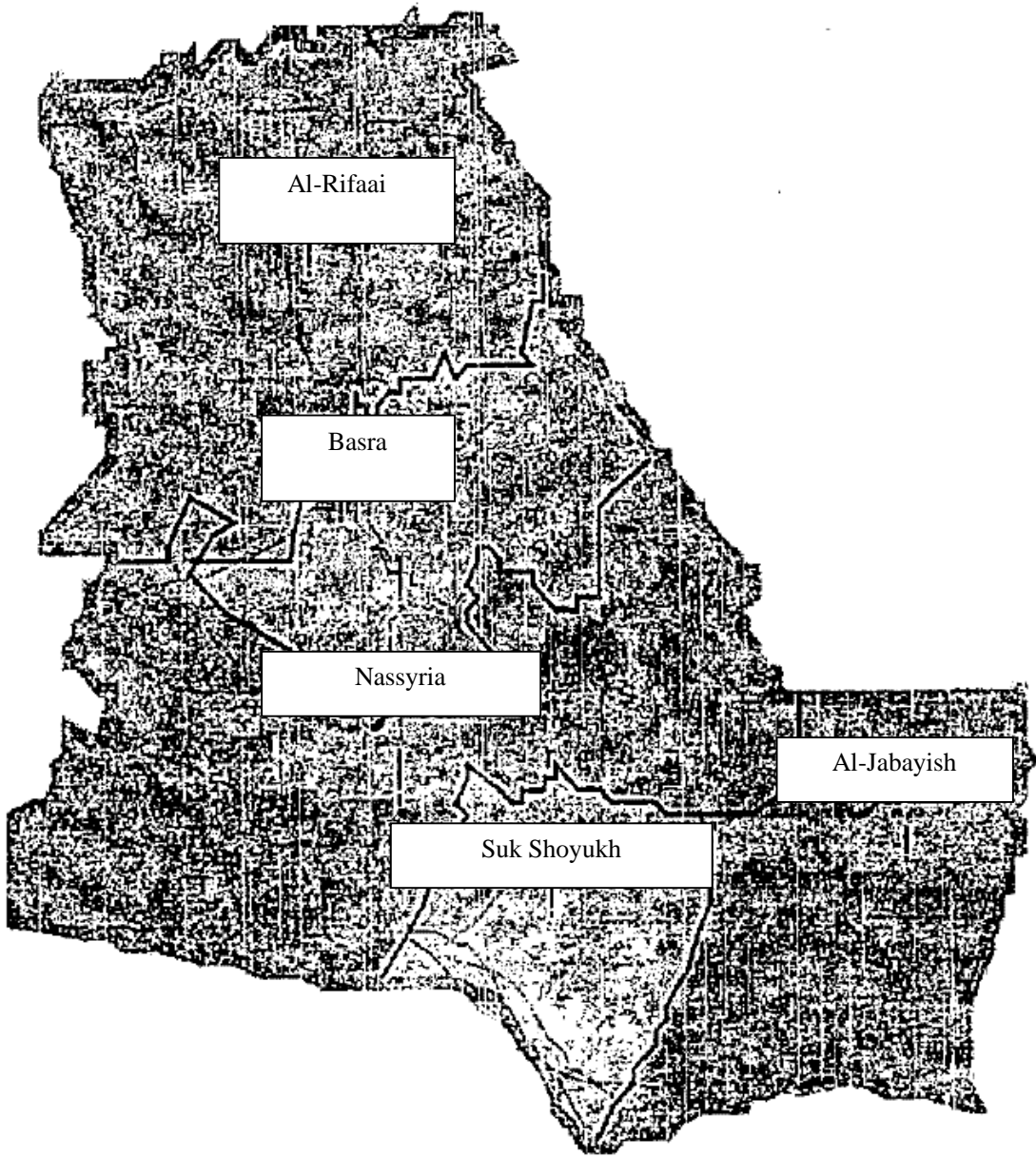
Administrative borders of the Province:

Waset to the north

Basra to the south

Maysan and Basra to the east

Muthanna to the west



Distribution of Population in Administrative Units (Numbers approximate for lack of accurate statistics)

County	Administrative Unit	Area (km²)	Population in 2005	Administrative Category
Nassyria	Nassyria county center	1277	816180	First
	Al-Islah district	1054	46107	Third
	Al-Bathaa district	1818	57990	Third
	Sayid-dakhil district	195	62223	Third
	Awr district	200	180000	Fourth
	Total	415.9	1965000	
Al-Rifaa	Al-Rifaa county center	1345	165891	Second
	Kalaat Sukkar district	614	111448	Second
	Ennasr district	908	110572	Second
	Alfajr district	433	60455	Third
	Total	3300	448366	
Suk Shoyukh	Suk Shoyukh county center	285	184048	Third
	Al-Akika district	7	55182	Fourth
	Karmat bani said district	474	58732	Third
	Al-fadliya district	615	44536	Third
	Attar district	1	16241	Fourth
	Total	1382	358775	
Al-Jabayish	Al-Jabayish county center	1062	44578	Second
	Al-Himar district	681	7211	Third
	Al-Fouhoud district	590	50464	Second
	Total	2333	102253	
Al-Shatra	Al-Shatra county center	284	298590	First
	Adouaya district	737	92273	Second
	Al-rurraf district	623	120284	Second
	Total	1744	511147	
	Overall total of the Province	1,291,309		

Security:

After the collapse of the despotic regime and the removal of all its repressive institutions, the people of Dhi Qar chose to maintain order and stability. Through a coherent social framework, security institutions have been restored and formed from the people of the Province. In this and prior periods, the Province has been enjoying stability and order due to the fact that it does not share borders with neighboring countries, and to the consensus among the people inside over the necessity to ensure stability and maintain security.

Modern Achievements:

The era following the fall of the former regime has witnessed the end of all governmental institutions. Popular committees were formed in different areas to preserve these institutions and maintain order. Following the entry by the Coalition Forces to the Province, a Civil Provisional Authority (CPA) and the first Consultative Council were set up in the Province, together with municipality, county and district councils carried out through local and “party” elections. With the cooperation of these councils and the CPA, a large number of unemployed people in the Province were recruited and small businesses were created.

Later, elections were held throughout the Province, resulting in the election of a provincial council, from which an executive body was born. The Provincial Council, in cooperation with the Coalition Forces and donor States, has initiated an administrative formula to carry out certain projects serving the community of the Province. Additionally, the Council has prepared cooperation formulas with the central government in order to obtain the necessary funding for the basic services.

A large number of local graduates have been recruited in governmental departments, and services have been offered to the people of the Province. However, these services still do not meet the community’s expectations.

Decentralization:

Decentralized administration plays a positive role in the development of the Province and in involving the local population in the management of the State’s institutions. It also helps identify the mistakes and needs of the community. The Provincial Council was assigned an ethical and monitoring role over the executive body, steering it towards the service of the masses.

The Social Situation:

At the social level, the Dhi Qar Province is made up of rural and urban classes, each with its own intrinsic features. Family in the rural areas is quite sizeable and demonstrates tremendous help in farming labor. The family size in the city varies from one district to another: some include large families while some with specific features are home to smaller ones. The Province is characterized by a tribal system. In the cities, a great deal of citizens' life is primarily regulated by a mix of modern law and other traditions. Dhi Qar has more women than men who usually are the bread winners of the family. Small religious minorities, such as the Sebiens and Christians (2%) have been living in the Province for centuries. In 1991, a large number of residents in Kuwait immigrated to the Province to join their fellow clansmen in the Province.

Chapter Two

1- Recent Economic Developments

A-Economic Indicators:

- The economic situation in the Province is regulated by a modest legal system. The applicable Iraqi laws today were made according to socialist principles which were adopted by the former regime. They overshadowed the role of the private sector and promoted the public sector instead. As a result of this legal inadequacy and shortcoming, many industrial businesses failed. Should industries such as aluminum and textile be privatized then, they would have helped the economy flourish and prosper. Developing new investment laws to improve the infrastructure and generate higher economic income would have supplied the Province with a significant economic return, particularly by leveraging tourism in more than 1200 archaeological sites scattered throughout Province.

- Here are some economic indicators of the Province:
 1. Arable lands that provide the Province with foodstuffs.
 2. Livestock (sheep, cows, fish, fowls, and buffaloes).
 3. Certain products mined from the Ahwar region such as cane and *bardi* [sic].
 4. Oil reserve in the Province.
 5. A power plant.
 6. Textile plants.
 7. Archaeologically and ecologically motivated tourism.

Different social classes live in Dhi Qar and distinction can be made between people living in the city, the countryside or in the Ahwar region. There are also desert areas where a number of Bedouins live.

Lifestyle differences affect directly the nature of social relations of each group living in each geographical area of Dhi Qar. These areas define the work nature, lifestyle and economic income of these groups.

Economic performance is weak due to the lack of advanced means of production and public services, as well as the absence of paved roads connecting between regions of the province. There is also a high illiteracy rate in rural areas and in the Ahwar region.

B- Demographics of the Province:

Different social classes live in Dhi Qar and distinction can be made between people living in the city, the countryside or in the Ahwar region. There are also desert areas where a number of Bedouins live.

Lifestyle differences affect directly the nature of social relations of each group living in each geographical area of Dhi Qar. These areas define the work nature, lifestyle and economic income of these groups in particular and in the Province in general.

Economic performance is weak due to the lack of advanced means of production and public services, as well as the absence of paved roads connecting between regions of the province. There is also a high illiteracy rate in rural areas and in the Ahwar region.

C- Population Growth Predictions:

Population is expected to increase by the return of displaced people to the Ahwar area, their home of origin. Numerous people are coming back from neighboring countries, and many families who were forced out by the regime to other provinces are coming home too. All these factors have led to overpopulation, a phenomenon that brought about a rise in unemployment and severely upset economic activity in the Province. Additionally, the population grows by 2.5 to 3% each year.

The standard of living for the community is very low, as personal property and stable income are scarce.

According to the 1997 population census, the number of households in Dhi Qar reached 138,699, a 5.5% of the total Iraqi population. The number of urban households in the Province is 85,564, a 61.6% of the total population of the Province.

The number of households in the Province in 2005 was estimated at 178,701 and 109,146 families lived in cities while 69,555 lived in rural areas.

(The data above was provided by the Central Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning).

Chapter Three

Short-Term Financial Platform

Reconstruction and restoration of public services to acceptable standards require a great deal of effort and the participation of all classes of the Iraqi society and public administrations at all levels. The central government is aware that its attribution of powers to local governments should play the most crucial role in this regard.

The main objective in the financial relationships between government bodies is to guarantee a fair regional allocation from the public budget, which should take into consideration both the population size and the disparities among the regions. Counties and provinces should proceed from a common starting point towards establishing fairness in the provinces in terms of reconstruction support, which requires the redistribution of financial powers among the locally elected governments. In the Dhi Qar Province, we have collected and balanced the data that we were given by counties of the Province relating to the 2007-2009 period. On the basis of the views presented, we have set up an investment budget compatible with their respective projects and their priority within each sector so as to allow sufficient flexibility in cancelling projects that are unfeasible for lack of funds. Annual allocations have been earmarked for these projects according to their costs, distributed over the three year period. There are laudable efforts being made to obtain funds from different sources, including:

- The central government through allocations for national development and investment budgets.
- Donor States and humanitarian organizations.
- National and international funds.
- Loans and government's lines of credit.
- Exploitation of local resources.

Chapter Four

National Development Strategy

Authors of the local development strategy should be closely familiar with the national development strategy and the amount of resources available to the central government. Their projects should be consistent with the national plans rather than some sort of unrealistic demands.

Authors of the national development plans should also scrutinize in detail the needs of the provinces and counties in order to make their budgets and distribute them among the provinces. The national and local strategies will therefore proceed hand in glove with efforts to facilitate the process of coordination, construction and wealth distribution.

A team from the Ministry of Planning and Developmental Cooperation has set up a strategic plan for national development in 2006 that sought to establish a new and developed Iraq.

The team of Dhi Qar holds certain views concerning the national strategy; they can be summarized as follows:

1- Cancellation of government subsidies

The cancellation of government subsidies to some sectors discussed in the national strategy was not balanced despite the presentation of convincing reasons. The unilateral consideration of the problem did not take into account the average monthly income of Iraqi citizens which is inconsistent with the price hike caused by the cancellation of government subsidies. Therefore, the formation of drafting committees to develop an adequate budget plan is the proper solution. Subsidizing the industrial and agricultural sectors should have been introduced in order to compensate for the inequality in society caused by the cancellation of subsidies for basic foodstuffs.

2- Investment:

The role of investment in rapid development is undeniable, especially in building the infrastructure. This subject should be given particular attention in order to provide a suitable environment for investment, namely through the following:

- 1- Adopting an immediate investment law that includes incentives to attract investors by offering generous lines of credit.
- 2- Immediately creating a database for each province to help investors and facilitate investment.

3- Promoting investment via mass media campaigns and training of managers to handle issues in Chapter Six.

Chapter Five

Summary of the Strategy

General Scenarios

- 1- Providing the Provincial Council and the various executive branches with full powers, by activating implementation of decentralization.
- 2- Providing adequate security
- 3- Providing the financial support necessary to put the strategy into practice.
- 4- Building the capacities and skills of all members of the Province's community, through training sessions.

The Vision

A society that enjoys fully integral services, infrastructure, a solid economy, stability and the rule of law.

The Mission

Achieving progress in all sectors, rebuilding the region and liberating the people, in accordance with basic historical and ethical principles firmly established in our society with the participation of every citizen.

Strategic Objectives:

- 1- Developing the level of services to meet the aspirations of the people in the Province.
- 2- Integrated upgrading of the infrastructure.
- 3- Achieving an integral economic status.
- 4- Contributing to the achievement of social stability according to basic ethical principles.
- 5- Enhancing the legal and security situation of the community.
- 6- Restoring the environment and developing the Ahwar region.

Chapter Six

7- Administrative Functions of the Province

The Strategy Explained

1- Public Services

Management of the Provincial Council

- 1- Setting up specific and general policies for a specialized executive body who can manage the political process.
- 2- Training and qualifying the administrative managers of the Council.
- 3- Dividing managerial labor into subcategories such as (technical, legal, administrative, accounting and secretarial).
- 4- Building the capacities of the Council's staff and providing new equipment.
- 5- Creating an archiving system to store files and official records.

Relationship with the Executive Authority

- 1- Adopting effective laws in organizing the relationship between the legislative and executive authorities in local administration, and establishing competent courts to settle disputes.
- 2- Establishing a specialized tax administration to levy and collect taxes.
- 3- Adopting effective laws and regulations to organize the relationship between the local and central governments.

Relationship between the local government and donors

- 1- Defining a mechanism to deal with the donor States by signing protocols and improving joint action.
- 2- Coordinating with the central government on spending funds allocated by the donor States to the central government, coordinating with the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, and attending meetings with donor States in order to gain know-how of the distribution mechanism of these funds.

3- Issuing an annual report by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, highlighting how to handle national and foreign funds.

Public Order and Security

The Police

The objective of public order authorities is to achieve a safe and stable province, in which law and human rights are respected. This can be done by improving equipment resources and personnel of the security forces, and upgrading their level of training that would maintain the people's security and dignity.

This is achievable in the following ways:

- 1- Increasing the number of police stations according to the geographical area and population size of the Province.
- 2- Providing the police forces with the necessary weapons to reach the targeted 75% coverage (currently 20% only).
- 3- Providing the necessary equipment to increase the effectiveness of the police.
- 4- Creating a river patrol police in the Ahwar region, and providing them with the necessary boats and equipments.
- 5- Creating air surveillance units, equipped with helicopters in order to control external roads, open desert areas and the Ahwar region.
- 6- Setting up aggressive programs to train security forces inside and outside the country to achieve a level up to the stature of Iraq's history.
- 7- Creating units specializing in spreading awareness of international and human rights laws, and dealing with citizens under the existing laws and the Constitution.
- 8- Developing the central workshop of the Police Department to include equipment and weapons division.
- 9- Providing buildings for groups working in cities, and choosing the suitable sites for field work.
- 10- Building a private hospital for medical care reserved for the police force and their families.
- 11- Developing a communication system by connecting the Province with other Iraqi regions so as to facilitate coordination with neighboring provinces.

12- Developing criminal investigation equipment to help solve crime cases.

Security

- The establishment of a clear relationship between the local government, the police department and the courts, will help build a stable security situation.
- Educating security forces about provisions of the Constitution and increasing their understanding of human rights will build their capacities and have an impact on stability and security.
- Providing suitable buildings for security forces
- Involving citizens in preserving security and defining their duties in this area.

The Judiciary

- Meeting all the needs necessary for the judiciary staff to carry out their duties, through qualified managers and sophisticated equipment.
- Building courts in the regions according to the population density.
- Training qualified investigation staff in accordance with the population density.

Penitentiary Institutions

The **mission of prison wardens** for these institutions is to upgrade penitentiary institutions, and provide competent human resources.

This will be achieved through the following measures:

- 1- Improving the ways in which inmates are treated.
- 2- Building more penitentiary institutions that meet the number and categories of prisoners.
- 3- Training qualified human resources to work in penitentiary institutions in coordination with the ministry of justice regulations.
- 4- Building special prisons for women and minors.

Civilian Protection Services

The civilian protection service seeks to turn the province into a society that is safe from natural disasters, damages of warfare and fire. The Civilian Protection Department will offer services to the community when needed and make citizens aware of how to deal with the aftermath of a war and avoid the danger of fires.

The achievement of these goals requires the following steps:

- Creating civilian protection centers in all cities of the Province.
- Providing special equipments for civilian protection.
- Setting up river centers in the Awhar region and across the banks of the Euphrates River.
- Providing a developed communication system.
- Designing programs of social awareness
- Training of human resources inside and outside the country.

Travel and Civics

A simple and perfect technique can be introduced to help citizens obtain all their personal documents through the following ways:

- The application of the unified card system and the use of new technology.
- The connection of the Department with a new transportation network, with access to the Internet.
- Providing necessary buildings for the functioning of the relevant department.

Traffic Control

Given the fact that the Province has not witnessed any tangible progress in upgrading transportation routes, whether internally or externally, to a modern level, including the provision of a significant number of vehicles;

Since there has not been any change in the design of junctions and public squares in general; and that the awareness of both citizens and elected officials is still substandard;

Due to the lack of equipment and the use of expired material to control roads,

The traffic situation has significantly deteriorated inside the Province;

For these reasons, we aspire to implement a traffic law in order to preserve the safety of road users.

“We also aspire to reduce the rate of road accidents by taking some measures, including:

Spreading traffic awareness among citizens via various means, such as giving traffic awareness lectures, organizing seminars among all social classes, coordinating with the entities concerned with planning in this area, controlling the movement of road traffic to assure a good flow of traffic, and fining people for traffic regulations. We need to guarantee the rights of citizens to register their vehicles, provide registration documents, and issue driver licenses to citizens after passing a special road test.”

In order to achieve these goals effectively and perfectly, we will proceed as follows:

1- Ascertaining the registration of vehicles entering the Province through the numerous border entry ports so as to avoid mistakes or fraud and to monitor the number of cars, hence verify whether the capacity of the Province streets can support such a traffic, and to make appropriate plans so that they may not constitute a heavy burden on the traffic flow in the Province.

2- Equipping internal and external streets with various road signs, and planning them in accordance with road building standards.

3- Building road installations, sections, junctions and roundabouts in the counties and districts.

4- Setting up traffic signs in all the junctions and squares in counties and districts of the Province, in addition to building fixed road blocks on external roads, control speed limit, ownership of vehicles, preventing driving under the influence of alcohol, and providing the necessary equipment for such control.

5- Setting up traffic lights in all the junctions, in compliance with a special plan of traffic lights that operates with sensors in congested light junctions.

6- Establishing a small radio and television station in the headquarters of the traffic department, and providing it with all the necessary equipment, such as printers, scanners and copy machines to record the different traffic accidents and raise the awareness of the public.

2- Economic Affairs

Economic Development

1- Support the private sector for its influential impact on economic development, and promote information technology organizations.

2- Support small and medium businesses through financial support and consultation.

3- Facilitate loan policies and lines of credits from lending institutions by considering alternative equities other than physical guarantees only.

4- Institute adequate economic, financial and tax policies, including full or partial exemption from income tax for small businesses, for a limited period of time.

- 5- Authorize the creation of institutions that provide the private sector, small and medium businesses with consultation and information support.
- 6- Bolster the role of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide sufficient support to small and medium businesses.
- 7- Promote export and encourage free trade.

Foreign investments

- 1- Create a securities market
- 2- Set up a specialized industrial and commercial zone including all sectors of industry.
- 3- Pass investment laws that offer facilities and incentives in order to attract domestic and foreign investment.
- 4- Offer lines of credits and services to open branches of investment banks within the Province.
- 5- Establish research and information centers.
- 6- Create insurance companies
- 7- Expand the powers of the local government so as to increase land leasing terms to 25 years.

Agriculture

The Province is characterized by a diverse agricultural activity thanks to the Euphrates and Guraf Rivers, crossing its lands and the existence of the Ahwar region in the south.

The Province is famous for the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, rice and oases of palm trees. The region has also significant livestock, including sheep, cattle, goats, camels, cows and other herds.

The Department of Agriculture promotes the sector through the following:

- 1- Development of a loan system.
- 2- Offering agricultural investment in accordance with a special law that protects the rights of farmers.
- 3- Improvement of the subsidizing policy designed to acquire strategic agricultural crops.
- 4- Development of the conditions of livestock appropriate to the type of existing animals in the region.
- 5- Regulation of fishing laws and creating enforcement mechanisms.

- 6- Organizing irrigation by opening new canals and closing the inadequate ones.
- 7- Helping farmers create agricultural unions.
- 8- Encouraging the private sector to set up date, dairy products, and compressed papyrus processing plants.
- 9- Providing farmers with the best quality of seeds available.
- 10- Building the infrastructures in rural areas (roads, electricity, running water, etc.), and setting up model modern day villages to assist farmers in improving production quality.
- 11- Designing appropriate programs to train farmers on how to use pesticides, protect plants and animals, and use modern farming equipment.
- 12- Developing information programs (farming consultation).
- 13- Reviving the Ahwar region by protecting the existing fauna, leveraging it to attract tourists and generate economic income.
- 14- Promoting the application of research in agriculture and providing services to develop and spread farmed species and effective means of production to increase agricultural productivity.
- 15- Removing remnants of war (landmines).

Department of Water Resources

The mission of the Department is to regulate the use of the Province's water resources and ensure that water is fairly distributed in accordance with the farming plans of winter and summer seasons. The Department also works towards securing water for every inch of its arable land, and restoring the Ahwar region to its former condition.

The Department will carry out the above goals through the following:

- 1- Better use of the Province's share of water to preserve the Euphrates and Guraf Rivers.
- 2- Rationalize water consumption and reduce water squandering in irrigation projects.
- 3- Bring water to the farmlands covered by irrigation projects and ensure a fair distribution of water resources among beneficiaries of the projects.
- 4- Increase farming volume by exploiting all arable lands.
- 5- Resolve the problem of water scarcity in some irrigation projects, especially in Sayyid-Dakhil and Al-Islah regions.

6- Restore and reinstate the Ahwar region to its former condition, and allow the aboriginals back to their normal life.

7- Protect cities and old town districts from flooding.

Considering the urgent nature of the need to act towards achieving the aforementioned goals and the short time it takes to implement, we expect the necessary funding to be made available to carry out the following projects:

- 1- Creating frontal and insulating barriers between project sites feeding into rural areas in unregulated irrigation projects of varied expense throughout the Province.
- 2- Cleaning water streams and farmland from residue and wild harmful plants.
- 3- Building traffic and pedestrian bridges over irrigated land to facilitate the transportation of crops and farming.
- 4- Building and fortifying dams to prevent flooding
- 5- Fortifying dams on the Euphrates and Guraf Rivers.
- 6- Building control and service stations on both sides of the irrigation projects to facilitate maintenance and monitor distribution and excessive use of water.

Developing the Ahwar region

The Ahwar region is a large area of the Province. Developing it will therefore definitely help surmount the difficulties it is facing, caused by policies of the former regime that led to the destruction of the habitat, displacement and persecution of the inhabitants. Thus, it is necessary to set up a practicable plan to restore the region back to its former state of affairs, bring the displaced inhabitants back to their homes, and provide them with the necessary services to improve their social conditions, namely through the following:

- 1- Provide basic environment friendly services of sewerage and waste treatment.
- 2- Find a comprehensive solution to the housing problem by building residential areas that are not detrimental to the Ahwar's environment and the local historical landscape of the two rivers.
- 3- Enforce the laws on the protection of the Ahwar environment, so as to preserve the existing wildlife, prevent extinction, and scientifically exploit animal and farming resources.
- 4- Create local industries that are compatible with the realities of the Province.

- 5- Protect the Ahwar's water resources from pollution.
- 6- Develop an awareness program for the people of the Ahwar.

Objectives

They are summed up as follows:

- 1- Setting up several water control stations to measure the quantity of water entering and exiting the Ahwar. In this regard, the Ahwar Promotion Center has already launched a number of such projects this year.
- 2- Building hydraulic facilities on the rivers that supply the Ahwar region so as to control water movement.
- 3- Conducting studies on the Ahwar regions by specialized scientists, in order to be able to make suitable decisions to promote the Ahwar.
- 5- Ranking the region as a national preserve. In fact, Iraq has lately joined the "Ramsar International Convention," which requires the implementation of special programs to that effect.
- 6- Preserving archaeological and historical sites within the Ahwar region by identifying, listing and studying them.
- 7- Building dams to prevent flooding, especially around farming areas, after conducting a scientific study to identify the best adequate type of crops for the region.

Department of Veterinary Hospitals

The Province has a large and varied livestock made up of cattle, sheep, cows, goats, camels, horses, fish and poultry and birds.

These animal related resources suffer environmental, economic and social problems and need care in several respects. These are as follows:

- Animals
- The environment
- Workers in the sector (breeders)
- Specialists (veterinarians and agronomists)

The above elements constitute the backbone of a successful cattle breeding. Animals require medication, feed, water, good environment, and health care. Breeders need sufficient

economic subsidies to help them develop their cattle resources and increase their income. In addition, animals require a good and appropriate environment to stay healthy, through medical treatment and preventive vaccination. Further, optimal scientific conditions are to be provided to veterinarians and agronomists, as well as the appropriate training.

It is necessary to increase livestock in the following aspects:

- Livestock population - conducting an accurate census.
- Services - improving the services offered to breeders and farmers.
- Slaughters - improving sanitary conditions.
- Animal hygiene - providing trained staff to perform their work correctly.

The Energy Sector

The Electricity Distribution Department

The Department seeks to enhance development in the Province by reducing power outage, upgrading the networks and building stations of high capacity.

This can be achieved through the following:

- 1- Building highly effective stations and new sophisticated networks.
- 2- Supplying electricity to the remote communities in the Province.
- 3- Providing remote areas and the Ahwar region with new networks that will increase the number of electric transformers, supply villages and rural areas with electricity.
- 4- Improving and developing accessory stations.
- 5- Solving the jamming of power networks.
- 6- Lighting external roads.
- 7- Expanding networks, increasing the number of transformers and replacing wires.
- 8- Setting up new stations in all cities, and expanding the existing ones to meet current and future needs.
- 9- Providing reserve materials and logistic support.
- 10- Upgrading and establishing distribution networks, in such a way to expand the Province.
- 11- Introducing a modern payment system.
- 12- Using alternative energy resources to generate electricity.

13- Training experts in the sector through specialized sessions.

14- Linking the electricity network with neighboring countries.

15- Encouraging private investment in this sector.

Postal Service and Telecommunications

The Province seeks to promote the telecommunication service sector in order to keep abreast with the scientific and technological progress in the world.

This can be achieved through the following:

1- Expanding the present networks to meet the demographic expansion.

2- Setting up new and modern networks for areas with no established infrastructure.

3- Developing the skills of the technical and engineering staff through training sessions inside and outside the country, so as to keep abreast of the new advances in communication.

4- Creating modern telecommunication projects to cover most of the Province, particularly cities of the Ahwar region and the commercial areas.

5- Setting up a maintenance center for routers, communication equipment and other accessories.

Traffic and Transportation

1- Linking the Province with other provinces by a railroad network system.

2- Linking the Province with the southern and central cities via a network of freeways.

3- Equipping internal and external roads and highways.

4- Solving traffic congestion by building wider roads.

5- Adopting a system of multiple detours around the cities.

6- Encouraging the private sector to set up transport companies.

7- Changing one-way roads into two-ways streets, and issuing laws and regulations in accordance with international standards.

8- Developing parking lots and services to meet current advances.

9- Reviewing the plan of bridges of the Province.

10- Developing air transport through setting up a private airport in the Province.

Third: Environment, Housing and Public Facilities

The Housing Sector

Overview of the housing situation

Studies conducted by the ministry of urbanism and housing show that shortage in housing units in all parts of Iraq is estimated at five million houses. The Dhi Qar Province ranks fourth in the list, behind the three main provinces (Baghdad, Mosul and Basra). No housing projects were launched in the Province for fifty years, except for a small block near Chamiya. The Province suffers a serious and inappropriate housing shortage due to the lack of subsidies and policies of the former regime. Moreover, the population increase in the Province and the return of displaced people and immigrants adds to the exacerbation of the present situation. We need to put an end to the housing problem in the Province by building high rise buildings and expanding residential areas with all the necessary amenities; and providing civil servants with adequate housing affordable through subsidizes and special payment plans.

The above objectives require the following:

In order to reduce the significant housing shortage, housing units need to be built in several areas. This can be achieved through the following:

1- Setting up high rise buildings and expanding the residential areas in the city center, counties and districts of the Province through:

- The State's ordinary budget
- Investment and competition

2- Offering direct, interest free loans to citizens through the government funding.

3- Developing a new and strategic plan that includes building new housing complexes.

4- Amending the existing laws and adopting new regulations that meet the pressing needs of citizens along with the development of a suitable environment for investment and housing funds in the public and private sectors as well as Passing laws regulating mortgage lending also need to be considered.

5- Encouraging and supporting the building of factories for ready-made construction material to help solve this problem more rapidly.

6- Developing and preparing the areas and parcels to be used for residential buildings in compliance with the Province's master plan.

7- Designing a strategy to raise the standards of living in the rural areas in order to reduce urban immigration from the countryside.

The Water Sector

The Dhi Qar Water Authority

Introduction:

There is a severe water shortage in the province of Dhi Qar. It reaches 40% with a 24 hour power supply and up to 60% with power outage.

To tackle this problem and appropriate improve the work of the authority, we have set the outlines of our department's strategic plan for the next three years as follows:

The Water Authority seeks to provide sufficient supply of drinking water to all residents of the Province by implementing projects, water treatment plants and desalination stations. The internal networks will be upgraded, pipelines installed and laboratories established to control the quality of drinking water.

Phase One:

In the first year, an expedited and urgent plan will be carried out in order to set up water treatment plants with a 200 m³/h capacity in different parts of the Province, to treat and overcome the shortage in the water production.

Phase Two:

Will start in parallel with the first phase and seeks to find a permanent solution by designing the blueprint for and developing parcels of land allocated to water projects throughout the Province. This phase will continue through 2009.

Phase Three:

Will start in 2008, and includes building and equipping water treatment plants and different desalination stations in the villages, rural and remote areas, together with the appropriate networks.

Projects Required for the Plan:

1- Setting up a purification and desalination R.O. project with a 400 m³/h capacity in Chamiya, considering the region is situated along the Euphrates River with high salinity levels along with the set up of 20 m³ Fayer Class basins and filling tankers.

- 2- Setting up a central water project with a 2000m³/h capacity over the Basra Canal, with water supply systems to the districts of Fadliya, Akika, Karma, and Attar.
- 3- Implementing of Alfajr and An-Nasr water projects.
- 4- Replacing all the old internal networks in the Province center, counties and districts.
- 5- Creating a highly equipped laboratory to control the quality of drinking water in all parts of the Province.
- 6- Setting up a central maintenance and accessory workshop to allow the ongoing and indefinite operation of the stations, and provide the necessary spare material.
- 7- Developing skills of the technical staff, through training sessions inside and outside the country, to enable them to permanently manage all the projects and treatment plants.
- 8- Connecting the Province to a computer networking system to allow information sharing and communication between the staff of the Department.
- 9- Providing permanent electric power necessary for the continuous functioning of projects, water plants and desalination stations to provide sufficient water quantities; as well as providing alternative electricity (power generators) when there is a national power outage.
- 10- Purchasing special equipment and tools.
- 11- Purchasing and integrating equipment of work safety to preserve the danger of chlorine gas contamination.
- 12- Monitoring and signing all contracts to implement small strategic projects.
- 13- Creating workshops in the departments for regular repair and maintenance works, along the provision of all the necessary spare parts.
- 14- Expanded implementation of the R.O. water desalination project and design a mechanism for consumer distribution.

The Water Treatment and Sewerage Sector

Dhi Qar Sewage Systems

The region sustains a shortage of sewerage networks, especially in the counties and districts. 10% of the networks are found in the Province center, while only 2% in counties and districts. The absence or insufficiency of water treatment plants exacerbated the problem further. Most

small towns are served via open canals, and most housing units are disconnected from the sewerage system. This situation requires the set up of an integrated program to overcome this problem and achieve a pollution free environment.

Problems and Obstacles:

1- The absence of an organized sewerage system that meets the needs of citizens in the Province. Areas benefiting from a sewerage system do not exceed 6% in the Province's Center.

- Areas served by with a water treatment system (rain water) constitute 10% in the Province center.
- Rainwater drainage system in Al-Shatra County is 6%.
- Rainwater drainage system in Suk Shoyukh County is 8%.
- Rainwater drainage system in Alghoraf County is 5%.

2- The lack of sufficient special equipment (vehicles, fork-lift trucks and diggers) to cover the services in the Province.

3- The absence of accessory departments in all counties and districts

Objectives

First: The Province Center.

- Establishing 60 km of sewerage networks and rainwater drainage systems
- Setting up two projects of sewerage plants (next to Alshamiya and Aljazeera).
- Establishing network-support stations.
- Restoring old networks.
- Restoring and maintaining all stations (requiring restoration and maintenance).
- Maintaining all equipment and generators.
- Organizing training sessions to promote skills and increase staff awareness (inside and outside the country).
- Organizing awareness-raising sessions for citizens to become familiar with sewerage works and obstacles.
- Conducting surveys on old and projected sewerage systems, and storing the findings in a computer database.
- Building two reservoirs (near Alshamiya and Aljazeera).
- Purchasing special equipment for the department.
- Purchasing safety equipment.

Second: Counties and Districts

- Setting up a treatment plant and 85 km of sewerage networks in the counties of Al-Shatra, Al-Rifaai, Suk Shoyukh, Al-Jabayish, and in the districts of Attar and Dawiya.
- Opening accessory departments for all counties and districts, and recruiting the necessary staff
- Maintaining all equipment and generators.
- Upgrading and maintaining all the existing stations (requiring upgrade and maintenance).

The Environment

Waste

The Province suffers an increase in the quantity of waste accumulated in the streets and squares. Additionally, dumps violate environmental standards, and used equipment is old and insufficient.

The following is needed to solve this problem:

- 1- Setting up a clear and practical strategy for waste collection and treatment in newly created dumps.
- 2- Encouraging and creating the construction of waste treatment and recycling plants.
- 3- Creating areas for dumps in the Province center, counties and districts, in compliance with the environmental standards and technical requirements.
- 4- Providing sufficient equipment to better manage and develop the role of the municipality, and increasing the number of trucks to ensure a permanent and inclusive waste collection.
- 5- Adopting severe laws, regulations the legal enforcement tools.
- 6- Building waste recycling plants.

Dhi Qar Municipalities

The municipality is one of the most important public administrations, considering that it is part of the daily life of citizens. Municipalities offer their services in the urban areas of Dhi Qar. They serve some 1,055,000 city residents.

To fulfill their mission, municipalities rely on the basic tools of work (human resources, financial resources, and equipment).

The Vision:

- Building a solid foundation of diverse and coherent municipal services that can help set up future strategic plans for developed cities.

The Mission:

- Defining the institutional hierarchy in charge of planning, employment and control of the management of municipal services, including institutional structures and procedures, can help identify regions that need most upgrading actions, in a way that secures the implementation of the final strategic plans.

Objectives:

- Improving the performance of municipal services.
- Encouraging rational use of the resources available.
- Improving the quality-cost ratio of services.
- Making service providers more responsible.
- Reducing pressure on the costs of the services offered.
- Comparing and assessing offered services with the locally set objectives, within the strategy of municipal service management.
- Providing data on a management team that may act as a decision maker for the service offered.
- Comparing procedures necessary for the service with two or more procedures from the sub-municipal or provincial framework.
- Assessing and controlling quality of service offered by private entrepreneurs.
- Developing municipal services to ensure better living conditions for Dhi Qar citizens.

Programs and Projects:

- Training and providing staff with the necessary tools to carry out all the technical and municipal services.

- Developing future short, medium and long term plans.
- Building public facilities and supplying them with all the necessary modern equipments.
- Building and paving roads.
- Building sidewalks.
- Establishing and restoring gardens and parks.
- Organizing traffic (creating and upgrading road intersections, and upgrading street installations).
- Building commercial malls and multi-story parking lots.
- Filling potholes and fixing uneven pavements.
- Building vehicle and pedestrian bridges.
- Building amusement parks.
- Dividing the Nassyria Municipality into two municipalities (near Chamiya and Aljazeera).

Social Development

The objective is to design a cultural strategy that can form a new basis for a developing society and building its capacities. Such a strategy would identify the appropriate means to improve and develop all societal sectors, such as housing, industry, public facilities, health, education and culture.

Cultural Development

Building cultural institutions constitutes an important requirement and a reliable national resource. It shall be based on the following elements:

- 1- Institutions
- 2- Education and universities
- 3- The role of the clerics.
- 4- Civil society organizations.

First:

Institutions:

Cultural institutions based on sound principles, within the practical structural features, that uphold the laws need to be created.

Second: Education and universities

This component is based on curricula, teaching methodologies, building university facilities and training teaching staff, inside and outside the country.

Third: The role of the clerics

Preachers can help spread the rule of law, teach patriotism, and call for the consolidation of national unity.

Fourth: Civil Society Organizations

These organizations play a key role in supporting and consolidating institutional action. They also contribute to enforcing the law and supporting cultural awareness of the Iraqi people. They are very essential in encouraging joint actions of government institutions and the private sector.

This strategy consists of the following plan of action:

- 1- Setting up a central office for public awareness in the Province which may also serve as a center for information dissemination.
- 2- Creating a publishing house in the Province, to be supported by the Ministry of Culture.
- 3- Organizing poetry and literary competitions and cultural events.
- 4- Supporting the role of cinema and theatre, by setting up a public building, in cooperation with international cultural institutions.
- 5- Supporting the central library of the Province, and providing it with all cultural, literary and artistic publications, as well as with periodicals in different area of knowledge. Financial support should be ensured to equip and successfully manage the library.

Sports and Recreational Services

Objectives

- 1- Building different stadiums and sports facilities in accordance with modern international standards.
- 2- Building open air and indoor swimming pools.

- 3- Setting up amusement parks, public gardens and zoos.
- 4- Promoting the construction of public clubs, and encouraging sports activities in youth institutions.
- 5- Encouraging children to practice sports and training them to form a national sport base for the future.
- 6- Promoting women sports by providing all the necessary facilities.
- 7- Fostering archaeological and tourist sites.

Culture and Religion

The Vision

Building a society that respects its religious identity and tolerates all faiths and beliefs.

The Mission

To provide facilities for religious and societal services, in accordance with our religious and cultural principles, which are recognized by the new Iraqi constitution.

Objectives

- 1- Restoring religious and cultural facilities.
- 2- Providing regular allowances for the staff working in these facilities.
- 3- Organizing religious and cultural symposiums for citizens from all social classes.
- 4- Ensuring the liberty of worship.
- 5- Fostering the various media services.
- 6- Giving importance to public libraries, and providing them with all kinds of cultural publications.
- 7- Supporting the building of places of worship, libraries and museums.

The Media

The objective is to foster the role of mass media and giving it a key role in achieving progress. The media are a vehicle for building an educated and integrated society that clings

to the true principles of democracy and public as well as individual liberties. They help ordinary citizens as well as civil servants to build the country and respect laws and regulations.

First: The role of State media

Second: The role of independent media

In order to be able to contribute in the promotion of and coordination between these two trends there must be need to build common paths and benchmarks towards establishing a comfortable and uncomplicated connection with the public unlike the defunct regime that rather sought to undermine the human, basic and behavioral potential of the citizen.

Media Groups

Towards a national impartial, independent and balanced media

Objectives

- Developing a new information and reporting law.
- Setting up a unified network, media center, and trained staff
- Fighting management corruption.
- Conducting awareness programs through the media.

There are three important elements for fostering the role of the media:

- 1- Non-governmental institutions.
- 2- Transparency and impartiality.
- 3- Diversifying information circles (audio, visual and print media).

Government programs

These programs work at several levels that contribute to development:

- 1- Monitoring the reconstruction process, and adopting accurate information in development project. As such, they assume an important role in spreading transparency.
- 2- Raising public awareness, mobilizing the role of the media such as campaigns to rationalize the use of electricity, and fight daily practices that impede the reconstruction process.
- 3- Fighting management corruption and fighting bad practices through the media.

4- Disseminating social awareness, fostering patriotism, and fighting all violations of human rights.

The proposed programs include the following:

1- Setting up a satellite television channel that advocates political and cultural progress, and spreads notions of democracy and freedom.

2- Creating a radio station connected to the satellite television channel.

3- Establishing a high output printing center and a publishing house to be a key factor in fostering local and national press.

4- Creating a website, providing internet connection, and opening the site for press and cultural activities.

Condition of the Environment and Removing Pollution

1- Passing laws to stop the unregulated exploitation of natural resources, and preventing causes of pollution.

2- Supporting environment preservation activities and pollution prevention.

3- Taking measures to treat polluted areas in the Province.

4- Identifying and listing polluting industrial installations, and reducing their impact.

5- Preserving open and green areas.

Fourth: Social Affairs

Health

The aim here is to promote the health condition of the Province population, by improving the quality of healthcare services, without consideration of their religious, national and geographical affiliation, social and economic condition. Further, the administrative and organizational situation of healthcare facilities must be improved.

Objectives:

1- Integral and modern health facilities that offer services to all, and meet the scientific and technological advances.

2- Improved healthcare services.

3- Healthcare services that meet the advances in the health sector.

- 4- Global immunization program.
- 5- A system to control pandemic and transmissible diseases.
- 6- Blood transfusion services.
- 7- Sophisticated communication between departments and institutions.
- 8- Provision of medicines and medical equipment.
- 9- Establishment of modern health institutions (model primary care centers, specialized hospitals and health centers).
- 10- Training specialized staff (gynecology, anesthesia, and forensic medicine), and training the medical staff.
- 11- Raising health awareness among all members of the community.
- 12- Improving emergency and paramedic services.

Social Support

The Vision: It aims at providing decent life for each citizen, and fostering the spirit of social solidarity among all members of the society.

The Mission: Pledges to provide employment opportunities for all the unemployed and achieve fair social integration

Objectives:

- 1- Providing welfare for the elderly and orphans.
- 2- Offering job opportunities to the unemployed.
- 3- Developing the role of public assistance based on scientific grounds.
- 4- Providing education to all people living in public assistance houses, for certain age categories.

All these objectives are only conceivable under a “fair political system.”

Social Security

It aims at providing decent life for each citizen, and fostering the spirit of social solidarity among all members of the community.

Objectives

- 1- Providing welfare for the elderly and orphans.
- 2- Offering job opportunities to the unemployed.
- 3- Developing the role of public assistance based on scientific grounds.
- 4- Providing education to all people living in public assistance houses, for certain age.

Primary and Higher Education

Education Department

To educate citizens of the Province and fight illiteracy, we aim at setting up an advanced model of education system. We also seek to share higher education, develop the capacities and skills of teachers and students, and establish modern schools.

The above objectives will be achieved through the following measures:

- 1- Exemplary and accessible curriculum for primary and high schools.
- 2- Modern schools with no clay or traditional material.
- 3- Modern schools with all means of modern education.
- 4- Vocational schools that match the production standards and self-sufficiency.
- 5- Training and increasing the skills of the teaching staff.
- 6- Passing and enforcing compulsory education law (considering education is a right for all).
- 7- Implementing youth education programs.
- 8- Introducing educational administration methods in all the departments.
- 9- Developing competition methods and academic contests, and rewarding distinguished students.

Higher Education Department

Leadership of University and Technical Institutions:

The aim is to set up a University Education District that includes a group of faculties, and develop technical institutions in the Province to take part in the developmental and citizen creativity process.

Objectives

- 1- Offering opportunities of specialized education to students, in order to meet the needs of society.

Importance must be given to:

- Building cultural capacities that constitute the backbone of scientific and intellectual personality.
 - Building skills of scientific, innovative and critical thinking.
 - Acquiring knowledge of scientific and practical skills that can be applied to effectively and practically solve problems.
 - Making students aware of the importance of continuous education.
2. Developing knowledge and conducting scientific researches in all fields.
 3. Taking part in the development of arts, letters and sciences.
 4. Creating the adequate academic environment that stimulates freedom of thinking and speech, in compliance with the religious values of the community.

Tourism

Fostering archeological, ecological and religious tourism, restoring historical sites and providing basic services for tourists will develop tourism and generate additional revenues to the government and the community. This can be achieved through:

- Developing archeological tourism: considering the numerous and important historical and archeological sites with our religion being the most important.

The ruins of Ur and the dwelling place of our master, Prophet Abraham:

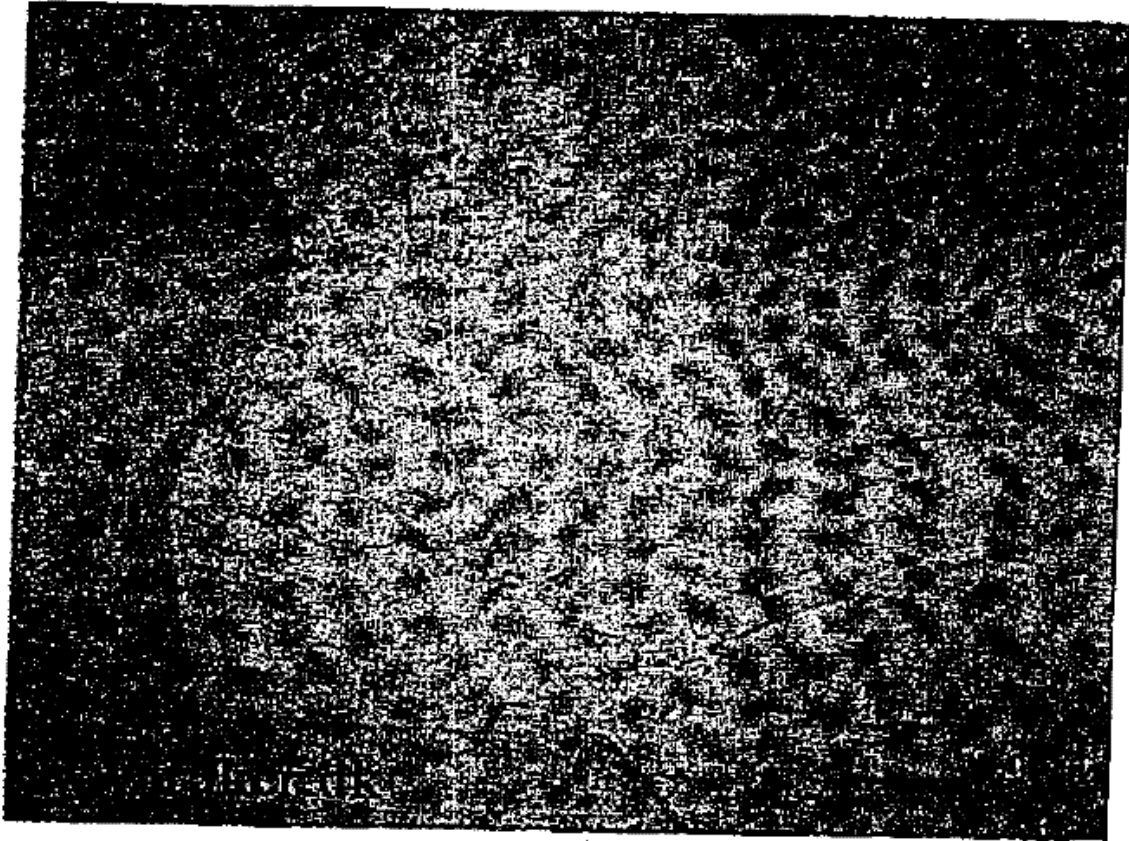
The ruins of Lux

The ruins of Aridu

The ruins of Juch

- Promoting ecological tourism in the Ahwar region
- Promoting religious tourism: many religious shrines are located in the Province such as the shrine of Abraham, the shrine of Sharif Omar Ben Ali Ben Al Hussein Ben Ali Ben Abi Taleb, the shrine of Abass in the Chatra district.
- Creation of parks and recreational areas in all cities overlooking the rivers.
- Developing desert tourism considering the vast tourist attraction sites and hunting trails.

Map of the historical sites in the Province showing 1200 sites.



Chapter 7

Strategy Implementation

Dhi Qar action plan

- 1- Directors General of departments have set up their projects.
- 2- Reconstruction and Development Committee PRDC – projects are issued by municipal councils and administrative units.
 - Projects are discussed in (1) and (2) with donors to be approved and submitted to the PRDC at the Provincial Council in the presence of the Governor.
 - The projects approved at the meeting are submitted to the PRDC.C (Central Reconstruction Commission) or foreign organizations operating in the Province (PRT) for their implementation.
 - The projects submitted to the PRDC.C are discussed either with M. donors or the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Planning.
 - The projects approved at the two meetings are be referred back to the Provincial Council for implementation in collaboration with the executive parties.

Investment Budget Schedule of the Dhi Qar Province Projects

Number			Project Name	Executing Party	Beneficiary	Total Cost (in millions)	Annual Allocations			
N	f	n					Service Sector /Water	2007	2008	2009
		1	Supply and installation of 200 m ³ /h capacity water collection units and a facility for services, a fence and 16 pipelines	Province	Water Directorate	10,500	10,500			
		2	Water purification and desalination project with a 400 m ³ /h capacity and 4 R.O. water tankers with a 1000 m ³ /h capacity	Province	Water Directorate	2,250	2,250			
		3	Al Fajr Water Project with a 1000 m ³ /h capacity of	Province	Water Directorate	22,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	
		4	Al Nassr Water Project with a 1000 m ³ /h capacity	Province	Water Directorate	22,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	
		5	Replacing the old internal networks in the Province center, districts and counties	Province	Water Directorate	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
		6	Supplying alternative electricity by installing 30 electric generators (Diesel) with different capacities	Province	Water Directorate	10,500	10,500			
		7	Providing special equipment and machinery and materials (water tankers, water pumping vehicles, diggers, forklifts, and 50 ton cranes)	Province	Water Directorate	7,500	3,750	3,750		
		8	Linking all water projects, maintenance centers, Directorate departments and services to the Internet and other means of telecommunication	Province	Water Directorate	2,250	2,250			
		9	Supplying the central laboratory with modern equipments and laboratory materials necessary for water testing	Province	Water Directorate	1,500	1,500			
		10	Creating a central workshop in the Province center and 4 full sub-workshops in every district	Province	Water Directorate	4,500	4,500			
		11	Hold training sessions inside and outside the country to train the Directorate's technical and administrative staff	Province	Water Directorate	1,500	500	500	500	
		12	Supplying and installing water collection and desalination units of different capacities in the rural areas throughout the Province	Province	Water Directorate	53,100	17,700	17,700	17,700	
			Total			213,600				
			Service Sector/Sewage							
		1	Purchasing special machines for the Directorate	Province	Sewage Directorate	14,000	14,000			

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		2	Purchasing submerging pumps	Province	Sewage Directorate	2,000	2,000			
		3	Purchasing generators	Province	Sewage Directorate	7,500	7,500			
		4	Building Directorate's reservoirs	Province	Sewage Directorate	4,000	4,000			
		5	Rehabilitating current sewage plants	Province	Sewage Directorate	5,000	5,000			
		6	Purchasing sewage cleaning material	Province	Sewage Directorate	1,500	1,500			
		7	Creating water cleaning plants	Province	Sewage Directorate	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	
		8	Creating 60 km long sanitation networks	Province	Sewage Directorate	60,000	-	30,000	30,000	
		9	Creating two water treatment and sewage project units in Assyria	Province	Sewage Directorate	40,000	-	20,000	20,000	
		10	Creating a treatment unit and a 15 km long sanitation network in Suq al Shuyukh	Province	Sewage Directorate	35,000	35,000			
		11	Creating a treatment unit and a 15 km long sanitation network in Rifaii	Province	Sewage Directorate	35,000	35,000			
		12	Creating a treatment unit and a 20 km long sanitation network in Suq Al Shatra	Province	Sewage Directorate	40,000	-	20,000	20,000	
		13	Creating a treatment unit and a 15 km long sanitation network in Gherraf suburbs	Province	Sewage Directorate	35,000	-	17,500	17,500	
		14	Creating a treatment unit and a 10 km long sanitation network in Qalaat Sukkar suburbs	Province	Sewage Directorate	30,000	-	15,000	15,000	
		15	Creating a treatment unit and a 10 km long sanitation network in al Fuhud suburbs	Province	Sewage Directorate	30,000	-	15,000	15,000	
			Total			344,000				
			Service Sector/Municipalities	Province	Municipalities					
		1	Paving 606 km of roadways	Province	Municipalities	115,140	38,380	38,380	38,380	
		2	Training senior executives of the municipality agencies	Province	Municipalities	2,000	1,000	500	500	Holding sessions
		3	Paving 221 km of roadways	Province	Municipalities	15,470	7,000	4,235	4,235	
		4	Laying 441 sidewalk molds and integrated pavements (882,000 m ² of molds)	Province	Municipalities	41,895	21,795	10,000	10,000	
		5	Creating 124 gardens and parks	Province	Municipalities	25,250	10,250	7,500	7,500	
		6	Implementing traffic architecture across the Province	Province	Municipalities	15,650	5,650	5,000	5,000	
		7	Project to fill 2,250,000 m ² of potholes	Province	Municipalities	6,750	2,750	2,000	2,000	
		8	Project to build service facilities	Province	Municipalities	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
		9	Project to build municipality facilities	Province	Municipalities	18,560	8,560	5,000	5,000	

	10	Project to build 20 garages for municipality equipment and vehicles	Province	Municipalities	20,200	5,000	8,200	7,000	
	11	Service projects for meat markets	Province	Municipalities	6,200	3,000	2,000	1,200	
	12	Service projects for fish markets	Province	Municipalities	6,200	2,000	3,000	1,200	
	13	Service projects for 5 vegetables and fruit markets			5,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	
		Total			314,315				
		Service Sector/Health							
	1	Building a 400-bed public hospital in Shamyia	Province	Health	50,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	
	2	Building a 200-bed public hospital in Shatra	Province	Health	25,000	15,000	10,000		
	3	Building a 100-bed public hospital in Isslah	Province	Health	20,000	10,000	10,000		
	4	Building a central blood bank	Province	Health	1,500	1,500			
	5	Building a center for digestive system-related diseases	Province	Health	750	750			
	6	Building a facility for primary healthcare sector in Shatra	Province	Health	750	750			
	7	Building a facility for primary healthcare sector in Suq al Shuyukh	Province	Health	750	750			
	8	Building a facility for primary healthcare sector in Al-Rifaai	Province	Health	750	750			
	9	Building a health center in al Mansuria	Province	Health	750	750			
	10	Building a health center in al Bashayer	Province	Health	750	750			
	11	Building a health center in al Deyyat and al miadan	Province	Health	750	750			
	12	Building 8 regional health centers in the rural areas	Province	Health	1,600	1,600			
	13	Building a hospitalization facility in Rifaii for female patients	Province	Health	500	500			
	14	Linking hospitals to the Internet	Province	Health	100	100			
	15	Supplying health facilities with medical and service materials	Province	Health	2,000	2,000			
	16	Building a 200-bed emergency hospital in the Province center	Province	Health	20,000	-	10,000	10,000	
	17	Building Himyat public hospital (50 beds) in Assyria	Province	Health	13,000	-	7,000	6,000	
	18	Building Karmat Beni Said hospital (50 beds)	Province	Health	13,000	-	7,000	6,000	
	19	Building Qalaat Al Sukkar hospital (50 beds)	Province	Health	13,000	-	7,000	6,000	
	20	Building a facility for the primary healthcare sector in Shamyia	Province	Health	750	-	750	-	
	21	Expanding the capacity of Jabayesh public hospital to 50 beds	Province	Health	1,500	-	1,500	-	
	22	Building a public health laboratory in Assyria	Province	Health	1,500	-	1,500	-	

		23	Building a central health center in al Qaria Assrya in Assyria	Province	Health	750	-	750	-	
		24	Building a central health center in Shatra	Province	Health	750	-	750	-	
		25	Building a central health center in Suq al Shuyukh	Province	Health	750	-	750	-	
		26	Building 10 regional health centers in the rural areas	Province	Health	2,000	-	2,000	-	
		27	Supplying health centers with medical and service material across the Province	Province	Health	2,000	-	2,000	-	
		28	Building a 200-bed specialized surgery hospital in Assyria	Province	Health	22,000	-	-	22,000	
		29	Building a 100-bed public hospital in Bathaa	Province	Health	20,000	-	-	20,000	
		30	Building a specialized cancer treatment center in Assyria	Province	Health	1,500	-	-	1,500	
		31	Building a primary healthcare facility in al Jazeera	Province	Health	750	-	-	750	
		32	Building a primary healthcare facility in al Fuhud suburbs	Province	Health	750	-	-	750	
		33	Building a health center specialized in food research in Assyria	Province	Health	1,000	-	-	1,000	
		34	Building a health center in the Ur neighborhood of Assyria	Province	Health	750	-	-	750	
		35	Building a central health center in Shatra	Province	Health	750	-	-	750	
		36	Building 7 regional health centers in the rural areas	Province	Health	1,400	-	-	1,400	
		37	Building 10 storage facilities to maintain hospital medical supplies across the Province	Province	Health	1,000	-	-	1,000	
		38	Supplying health centers with medical and service material	Province	Health	2,000	-	-	2,000	
			Total	Province	Province	226,850				
			Service Sector/Post and Telecommunication	Province	Telecommunications					
		1	Alternators with different capacities	Province	Telecommunications	24,600	8,200	8,200	8,200	
		2	Networks	Province	Telecommunications	5,030	2,000	2,000	1,030	
		3	Facilities for postal service and telecommunication offices	Province	Telecommunications	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	
		4	Machinery and equipment	Province	Telecommunications	3,316	1,316	1,000	1,000	
		5	Tools	Province	Telecommunications	3,975	1,975	1,000	1,000	
		6	Wireless alternators	Province	Telecommunications	23,551	10,000	7,000	6,551	
			Total	Province	Telecommunications	64,472				
			Industrial Sector/Electricity/Distribution	Province	Electricity					

		1	Building 4 new secondary plants with 33/11 KV lines	Province	Electricity	97,313	50,437	24,438	22,537	
		2	Improving networks in old neighborhoods	Province	Electricity	125,408	35,962	48,907	48,907	
		3	Resolving constrictions	Province	Electricity	57,600	30,000	13,800	13,800	
		4	Power supply to new neighborhoods	Province	Electricity	26,985	8,132	7,324	7,324	
		5	Power supply to the rural areas	Province	Electricity	95,425,988	52,757	26,009	16,660	
		6	Facilities	Province	Electricity	12,450	5,850	3,300	3,300	
		7	Improving secondary plants	Province	Electricity	3,000	1,500	-	1,500	
		8	Improving 33 KV lines	Province	Electricity	16,050	10,425	12,450	2,250	
		9	Improving and developing the rural areas	Province	Electricity	107,510	36,852	35,825	34,822	
		10	Lighting	Province	Electricity	6258	1,549	1,785	2,924	
			Total	Province	Electricity	547,998	233,465	164,673	149,860	
			Industrial sector/electricity/networks	Province	Electricity					
		1	Building Nassirya's new and secondary plant (132/33/11 KV lines)	Province	Electricity	12,000	12,000	-	-	
		2	Installing Nassira-Al Shatra 132 kv lines (mono) with two linking entries to Shatra secondary plant and Assyria thermal power plant	Province	Electricity	15,000	15,000	-	-	
		3	Rehabilitating and expanding Shatra secondary plant and adding a power transformer	Province	Electricity	3,000	3,000	-	-	
		4	Installing one 11 KV and three 33 KV cutting devices in Shatra's secondary plant	Province	Electricity	3,000	3,000	-	-	
		5	Expanding a plant in northern Assyria and adding 2 linking entries to 132 KV lines and a central transforming entry with a power transformer and accessories	Province	Electricity	7,500	-	7,500	-	
		6	Building al Fuhud's secondary plant (132 KV dual line)	Province	Electricity	22,500	-	22,500	-	
		7	Building Suq al Shuyukh secondary plant (132/33/11 KV)	Province	Electricity	7,500	-	7,500	-	
		8	Installing 2 central transformers (132/33/11 KV) in Nassirya's and Rifaii's old plant	Province	Electricity	4,500	-	4,500	-	
		9	Installing a dual line in northern Assyria and Assyria al Jadida (132 KV)	Province	Electricity	7,500	-	-	7,500	
		10	Building Qalaat al Sukkar secondary plant (132/33/11 KV)	Province	Electricity	12,000	-	-	12,000	
			Total	Province	Electricity	94,500				
			Industrial Sector/Power Generation	Province	Electricity					

		1	Maintaining the four generation units	Province	Electricity	8,000	8,000	-	-	
		2	Changing 4 circuit breakers in a 400 KV first phase network	Province	Electricity	160	160	-	-	
		3	Repairing service transformers	Province	Electricity	500	500	-	-	
		4	Building a vocational electricity training center	Province	Electricity	2,000	2,000	-	-	
		5	Maintaining four generation units	Province	Electricity	8,000	-	8,000	-	
		6	Changing 4 circuit breakers in a 400 KV network, second phase	Province	Electricity	160	-	160	-	
		7	Building a unit for gas reception and lightning	Province	Electricity	3,000	-	3,000	-	
		8	Rehabilitating 4 first phase refrigeration systems ()	Province	Electricity	4,000	-	4,000	-	
		9	Maintaining four generation units	Province	Electricity	8,000	-	-	8,000	
		10	Equipping and installing a 132/400 KV transformer	Province	Electricity	5,000	-	-	5,000	
		11	Rehabilitating 4 second phase refrigeration systems ()	Province	Electricity	3,000	-	-	3,000	
			Total	Province	Electricity	41,820				
			Sector/Public Services/Roads and Bridges	Province	Roads and Bridges					
		1	Building 475 km long roads	Province	Roads and Bridges	94,450	34,450	30,000	30,000	
		2	Building a road in Suq al Shuyukh, second lane (29 km)	Province	Roads and Bridges	5,800	2,900	2,900	-	
		3	Maintaining 660 km of roads	Province	Roads and Bridges	56,280	36,080	14,200	6,000	
		4	Building bridges	Province	Roads and Bridges	62,000	25,000	25,000	12,000	
		5	Maintaining all current bridges	Province	Roads and Bridges	2,000	1,000	500	500	
			Total	Province	Roads and Bridges	220,530				
			Sector/Public Services/Territorial Planning	Province	Territorial Planning					
		1	Modernizing the cities' detailed plans	Province	Territorial Planning	300	100	100	100	
		2	Studying the new cities	Province	Territorial Planning	500	-	250	250	
		3	Modernizing the main plans of the Provincial center and districts	Province	Territorial Planning	10,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	
		4	Architecture projects and special programs	Province	Territorial Planning	750	250	250	250	
		5	Building facilities	Province	Territorial Planning	600	600	-	-	

	6	Structural studies of the Province	Province	Territorial Planning	250	-	-	250	
		Total	Province	Territorial Planning	12,400				
		Sector/Education	Province	Education					
	1	Building 57 24-class secondary schools	Province	Education	85,500	28,500	28,500	28,500	
	2	Building 51 18-class secondary, intermediary and primary schools	Province	Education	63,750	21,250	21,250	21,250	
	3	Building 51 12-class primary schools	Province	Education	45,900	15,300	15,300	15,300	
	4	Rebuilding 230 clay schools	Province	Education	69,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	
	5	Supplying service and production vehicles	Province	Education	1,185	170	490	525	
	6	Building a facility for the Education General Directorates	Province	Education	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
	7	Building 450 rooms for extra curricular activities	Province	Education	67,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	
	8	Holding training sessions for teachers	Province	Education	5,000	2,500	2,500	-	
	9	Building three industry oriented, two agricultural and one public vocational preparatory schools	Province	Education	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	10	Building a camp for sport and general activities	Province	Education	4,000	-	2,000	2,000	
	11	Building 20 stores in the city suburbs	Province	Education	8,000	4,000	4,000	-	
	12	Supplying schools with computers, and school and office instruments	Province	Education	2,450	1,450	500	500	
		Total			317,285				
		Agriculture Sector	Province	Agriculture					
	1	Building wheat treatment storage facility	Province	Agriculture	1,050	105			
	2	Building perishables storing facility (4 sites)	Province	Agriculture	820	820			
	3	Supplying fishing materials and instruments	Province	Agriculture	3,225	3,225	-	-	
	4	Arboretum for breeding fruit, decoration and forest plants	Province	Agriculture	507	507	-	-	
	5	Fish reserve	Province	Agriculture	2,625	2,625	-	-	
	6	Cattle livestock	Province	Agriculture	3,000	3,000	-	-	
	7	Poultry breeding	Province	Agriculture	8,055	8,055	-	-	
	8	Fish food producing plants and 2 additional facilities	Province	Agriculture	1,275	1,275	-	-	
	9	Fish research and development facility	Province	Agriculture	1,476	1,476	-	-	
	10	Mobile fish farming facilities	Province	Agriculture	3,000	3,000	-	-	

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		11	Milk collection and manufacturing Means and materials	Province	Agriculture	1,650	1,650	-	-	
		12	Plant for papyrus and cane collection and manufacturing (two sites)	Province	Agriculture	4,365	4,365	-	-	
		13	Extensive sheep breeding	Province	Agriculture	8,550	-	8,550	-	
		14	Vegetable greenhouses	Province	Agriculture	1,050	-	1,050	-	
		15	Developing sugar-cane farming	Province	Agriculture	1,050	-	1,050	-	
		16	Water birds preserve	Province	Agriculture	2,775	-	2,775	-	
		17	Wild fish facility with refrigeration sites and refrigerated means of transportation	Province	Agriculture	15,000	-	15,000	-	
		18	Animals artificial fertilization	Province	Agriculture	975	-	975	-	
		19	Local goat breeding	Province	Agriculture	2,325	-	2,325	-	
		20	Milk collection centers	Province	Agriculture	1,800	-	1,800	-	
		21	Creating a workshop for fighting agricultural pests	Province	Agriculture	2,100	-	2,100	-	
		22	Local cow breeding and improvement	Province	Agriculture	3,990	-	3,990	-	
		23	Livestock food quality control	Province	Agriculture	1,560	-	1,560	-	
		24	Iraqi cattle breeding and improvement	Province	Agriculture	3,150	-	-	3150	
		25	Breeding poultry hatcheries	Province	Agriculture	2,246	-	-	2,246	
		26	Developing sunflower farming	Province	Agriculture	761	-	-	761	
		27	Goat breeding and improvement via importing goats from Al Sham	Province	Agriculture	2,850	-	-	2,850	
		28	Dairy plant (two sites)	Province	Agriculture	9,750	-	-	9,750	
		29	Fixed hatcheries with ground basins	Province	Agriculture	3,480	-	-	3,480	
		30	Camel reserve	Province	Agriculture	5,775	-	-	5,775	
			Total			100,235				
			Sector/education/Technical Education Body							
		1	Maintaining and rehabilitating technology facilities	Province	Education	1,500	1,500	-	-	
		2	Building a model sporting hall	Province	Education	700	700	-	-	
		3	Building a modern health complex	Province	Education	150	150	-	-	
		4	Rehabilitating and maintaining information facility and teaching rooms	Province	Education	200	200	-	-	
		5	Supplying classrooms and institutions with air-conditioners	Province	Education	250	250	-	-	
		6	Maintaining and rehabilitating student clubs	Province	Education	150	150	-	-	
		7	Building a model library	Province	Education	750	750	-	-	
		8	Building a computer department	Province	Education	750	750	-	-	
		9	Building an advanced computer lab and Internet center	Province	Education	800	-	800	-	

		10	Building a medical department	Province	Education	850	-	850	-	
		11	Maintaining and rehabilitating the institute's sewers, recreation grounds and pavements	Province	Education	200	-	200	-	
		12	Maintaining and rehabilitating the institute's parks	Province	Education	25	-	25	-	
		13	Installing electric generator	Province	Education	150	-	150	-	
		14	Building a water purification station	Province	Education	75	-	75	-	
		15	Maintaining and rehabilitating the institute's laboratories and workshop	Province	Education	1,000	-	-	1,000	
		16	Building a sewage network at the teaching neighborhood	Province	Education	600	-	-	600	
		17	Building classrooms in the counting department facility	Province	Education	500	-	-	500	
		18	Building a kindergarten	Province	Education	450	-	-	450	
			Total			9,100				
		1	Building 9 youth centers	Province	Youth and Sport	9,000	9,000	-	-	
		2	Completing the construction of Assyria youth stadium	Province	Education	300	300	-	-	
		3	Swimming pool in Assyria	Province	Education	3,000	3,000	-	-	
		4	Academic learning center in Assyria	Province	Education	600	600	-	-	
		5	Culture and arts center in Assyria	Province	Education	500	500	-	-	
		6	Developing Shatra stadium	Province	Education	500	500	-	-	
		7	Developing Rifaii stadium	Province	Education	500	500	-	-	
		8	Building 6 public stadiums	Province	Education	900	-	900	-	
		9	Building 7 sport clubs	Province	Education	2,050	-	2,050	-	
		10	Building a cultural and arts center in the district of Shatra	Province	Education	500	-	500	-	
		11	Building an academic learning center in Qalaat al Sukkar	Province	Education	600	-	600	-	
		12	Building a full-scale sport room in Assyria	Province	Education	500	-	-	500	
		13	Building a 15,000-capacity stadium in Assyria	Province	Education	5,000	-	-	5,000	
		14	Building a sport room in Al-Shatra and Suk Shoyukh	Province	Education	2,000	-	-	2,000	
			Total			25,900				
			Service Sector/Housing	Province	Housing					
		1	First al Shumukh housing complex in Assyria	Province	Housing	35,438	35,438	-	-	
		2	Al Shmya housing site near the industrial housing	Province	Housing	35,438	35,438	-	-	
		3	A housing complex in Al Shatra	Province	Housing	47,250	47,250	-	-	
		4	Al Jabayesh housing complex	Province	Housing	24,000	24,000	-	-	
		5	Second al Shumukh housing complex in Assyria	Province	Housing	40,688	-	40,688	-	
		6	Qasset Wam al Dud housing complex in Assyria	Province	Housing	35,438	-	35,438	-	

		7	Suq al Shuyukh housing complex	Province	Housing	40,688	-	40,688	-	
		8	Al Gherraf housing complex	Province	Housing	18,375	-	18,375	-	
		9	Shutait housing complex / Assyria	Province	Housing	5,250	-	-	5,250	
		10	Al Shamyia site/2 near the industrial housing	Province	Housing	35,438	-	-	35,438	
		11	A housing complex in Rifaii	Province	Housing	40,688	-	-	40,688	
		12	A housing complex in Isslah	Province	Housing	18,375	-	-	18,375	
			Total			377,066				
			Industrial Sector/Ur Company	Province	Ur Company					
		1	Rehabilitating aluminum factories	Province	Ur Company	105,000	45,000	45,000	15,000	
		2	Rehabilitating tunnel building factories	Province	Ur Company	60,000	22,500	22,500	15,000	
		3	Rehabilitating and developing industrial service joints	Province	Ur Company	30,000	15,000	7,500	7,500	
		4	Securing raw materials for factories	Province	Ur Company	75,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	
		5	Building a security fence and control towers	Province	Ur Company	1,500	1,500			
		6	Public services (school, dispensary, sewage)	Province	Ur Company	1,500	1,500	-	-	
		7	Control project	Province	Ur Company	25,500	15,000	10,500	-	
		8	Project for developing enamel factories	Province	Ur Company	13,500	7,500	6,000	-	
		9	Project for medium pressure cables	Province	Ur Company	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
		10	Rehabilitating and developing quality control stations	Province	Ur Company	3,000	3,000	-	-	
		11	Cranes/machines/vehicles	Province	Ur Company	15,000	7,500	7,500	-	
		12	Maintaining facilities, production rooms and storage facilities	Province	Ur Company	3,000	3,000	-	-	
		13	Streets	Province	Ur Company	3,000	3,000	-	-	
			Total			381,000				
			Sector / Industrial/ Textile Factory	Province	Textile					
		1	Modernizing wool blanket production facilities	Province	Textile	4,500	2,500	1,000	1,000	
		2	Modernizing wool washing equipment	Province	Textile	2,250	1,250	500	500	
		3	Modernizing fabric production facilities	Province	Textile	3,750	1,750	1,000	1,000	
			Total			10,500				
			Sector Police	Province	Police					
		1	Building 29 police stations across the Province	Province	Police	23,250	9,000	13,500	750	
		2	Building 5 control facilities across the Province	Province	Police	3,750	2,250	750	750	
		3	Completing the construction of the industrial housing police center in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	750	-	-	
		4	Al-Rifaai police directorate	Province	Police	1,125	1,125	-	-	
		5	Completing the construction of a police station in Hussein neighborhood	Province	Police	750	750	-	-	

	6	Al Shatra police directorate	Province	Police	1,125	1,125	-	-	
	7	Emergency squad in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	750	-	-	
	8	District police directorate in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	750	-	-	
	9	Factory for repairing machines, materials, arms and equipments in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	1,500	-	-	
	10	Architecture and projects facility in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	750	-	-	
	11	Al Mira department and its storage facilities	Province	Police	1,500	1,500	-	-	
	12	Facility for machine department in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	1,500	-	
	13	Training and game directorate in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	1,500	-	
	14	El Jebayesh police directorate	Province	Police	1,125	-	1,125	-	
	15	Dhi Qar police directorate building	Province	Police	2,250	-	2,250	-	
	16	Police hospital in Dhi Qar	Province	Police	1,500	-	1,500	-	
	17	Special Operations squad in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
	18	Building for town police directorate in Shamyia	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	19	Building for town police directorate in al Jazeera	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	20	Rescue police directorate in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	21	Suq al Shuyukh police directorate	Province	Police	1,125	-	-	1,125	
	22	Commercial Criminal squad in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	23	Planning and follow-up building in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	24	Explosives squad building in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	25	Security Police Department in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	26	Department of police inspector general of Dhi Qar	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	27	Directorate for protecting vital facilities	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	28	Building crime lab department in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	29	Meeting and conference room in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	30	Anti-riot squad in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	
	31	Sport club for police members in al Jazeera in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
	32	Markets and stores for police members in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
	33	Swimming pool for the Province police in al Jazeera in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
	34	Movie theatre for police members in Nassriya	Province	Police	750	-	-	750	

		35	Recreational club for police officers in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
		36	Sport club for police members in al Shamyia	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
		37	Recreational club for police members in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
		38	Swimming pool for police members in al Shamyia in Nassriya	Province	Police	1,500	-	-	1,500	
			Total			66,750				
			Sector/Civilian Protection	Province	Civilian Protection					
		1	Building 20 ideal civilian protection centers	Province	Civilian Protection	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	
		2	Building a river rescue center	Province	Civilian Protection	1,000	500	500	-	
		3	Building storage facilities in Nassriya	Province	Civilian Protection	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	
		4	Building 5 fuel stations for civilian protection	Province	Civilian Protection	2,500	1,500	1,000	-	
		5	Building a technical and repair workshop and materials in Nassriya	Province	Civilian Protection	1,000	500	500	-	
		6	Restoration of 5 civilian protection centers	Province	Civilian Protection	500	250	250	-	
		7	Building 20 water resources across the Province	Province	Civilian Protection	200	100	100	-	
		8	Purchasing special and service machines	Province	Civilian Protection	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	
		9	Purchasing immediate rescue equipment	Province	Civilian Protection	5,000	5,000	-	-	
		10	Purchasing fire fighting materials	Province	Civilian Protection	2,000	1,000	1,000	-	
		11	Purchasing arms and hardware	Province	Civilian Protection	500	500	-	-	
		12	Building telecommunication towers	Province	Civilian Protection	200	200	-	-	
		13	Installing early warning systems in the towers	Province	Civilian Protection	200	200	-	-	
		14	Purchasing winter and summer technical supplies	Province	Civilian Protection	500	300	100	100	
		15	Purchasing different electric equipments	Province	Civilian Protection	1,500	500	500	500	
		16	Purchasing 20 100 KV electric generators	Province	Civilian Protection	500	250	250	-	
		17	Purchasing photography equipments	Province	Civilian Protection	50	50			
		18	Supplying the action room at the directorate's headquarters with equipments and maps	Province	Civilian Protection	25	25	-	-	
		19	Training sessions	Province	Civilian Protection	100	50	25	25	
			Total			47,775				
			Sector/Nationality	Province	Nationality					
		1	Building the Dhi Qar passport department	Province	Nationality	750	750	-	-	
		2	Building the Dhi Qar housing department	Province	Nationality	750	750	-	-	
		3	Buildings for 15 status departments across the Province	Province	Nationality	8,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	
			Total			9,500				
			Sector/Traffic Police							

		1	Providing 75 saloon vehicles	Province	Traffic	1,688	1,688	-	-	
		2	Providing 10 buses	Province	Traffic	300	300	-	-	
		3	Providing 1000 telecommunication devices	Province	Traffic	1,500	1,500	-	-	
		4	Building a directorate's facility	Province	Traffic	1,000	1,000	-	-	
		5	Building a vehicle registration facility	Province	Traffic	250	250	-	-	
		6	Building a driving license facility	Province	Traffic	250	250	-	-	
		7	Building a car parking lots	Province	Traffic	200	200	-	-	
		8	Building a ground for driver road testing	Province	Traffic	200	200	-	-	
		9	Building a factory for car plates	Province	Traffic	300	300	-	-	
		10	Supplying traffic police with all weather uniforms	Province	Traffic	1,419	473	473	473	
		11	Building a fuel station for the traffic directorate	Province	Traffic	750	750	-	-	
		12	Supplying the Directorate with 1350 guns	Province	Traffic	2,700	2,700	-	-	
		13	Supplying the directorate with 75 motorbikes	Province	Traffic	1,125	1,125	1,125	-	
		14	Supplying the directorate with 10 lift trucks	Province	Traffic	300	-	300	-	
		15	Supplying the directorate with 6 2-ton loading vehicles	Province	Traffic	180	-	-	180	
		16	Supplying the directorate with 75 car computers	Province	Traffic	113	-	113	-	
		17	Building a facility for controlling external roads	Province	Traffic	200	-	200	-	
		18	Building the town traffic control	Province	Traffic	250	-	250	-	
		19	Building a modern telecommunication facility and tower	Province	Traffic	200	-	200	-	
		20	Building markets and stores for traffic police members	Province	Traffic	300	-	300	-	
		21	Building a sports club	Province	Traffic	1,000	-	1,000	-	
		22	Building a facility for traffic control in Al-Rifaa and Al Shatra	Province	Traffic	400	-	-	400	
		23	Building a ground for testing vehicles	Province	Traffic	1,250	-	-	1,250	
		24	Supplying the directorate with 4 tanker trucks for transporting water plus 4 tanker trucks for transporting heavy water	Province	Traffic	400	-	-	400	
		25	Building a radio and TV complex at the directorate's headquarters	Province	Traffic	500	-	-	500	
		26	Supplying the directorate with shock-absorbing vehicles/2	Province	Traffic	300	-	-	300	
			Total			17,275				
			Sector/Water Resources							
		1	Building networks	Province	Water Resources	11,173	4,381	3,167	3,625	
		2	Sanitation and cleaning	Province	Water Resources	37,875	10,850	12,625	14,400	
		3	Installing a 15 km underground pipeline	Province	Water Resources	8,000	8,000	-	-	
		4	Building vehicles and pedestrian bridges	Province	Water Resources	12,874	3,911	4,323	4,640	

	5	Reinforcing dams	Province	Water Resources	4,500	1,250	1,500	1,750	
	6	Opening service roads	Province	Water Resources	2,700	800	900	1,000	
	7	Paving dams	Province	Water Resources	150,000	48,000	50,000	52,000	
	8	Improving irrigation projects	Province	Water Resources	16,806	16,806	-	-	
	9	Rehabilitating control facilities	Province	Water Resources	967	967	-	-	
	10	Installing dam protection systems	Province	Water Resources	11,595	11,595	-	-	
	11	Rehabilitating the directorate's center and departments	Province	Water Resources	746	746	-	-	
	12	Pump stations	Province	Water Resources	920	920	-	-	
		Total			258,156				
		Sector/Education /University of Dhi Qar							
	1	Building a faculty of law	Province	Education	4,368	3,000	1,168	-	
	2	Faculty of arts	Province	Education	8,163	5,000	3,168	-	
	3	Faculty of sciences	Province	Education	9,336	3,336	3,000	3,000	
	4	Faculty of agriculture and marshlands	Province	Education	6,168	3,168	3,000	-	
	5	Faculty of veterinary medicine	Province	Education	6,168	3,168	3,000	-	
	6	Central library	Province	Education	2,280	2,280	-	-	
	7	Multi specialty room	Province	Education	800	800	-	-	
	8	University cities	Province	Education	6,000	3,000	3,000	-	
	9	Homes	Province	Education	9,600	3,600	3,000	3,000	
	10	Rehabilitating the faculty of engineering	Province	Education	1,500	1,500	-	-	
	11	Electricity network, first phase	Province	Education	830	830	-	-	
	12	Drinking water distribution network	Province	Education	300	300	-	-	
	13	Irrigation water distribution network	Province	Education	300	300	-	-	
	14	Landline phone networks	Province	Education	750	500	250	-	
	15	Road networks	Province	Education	4,000	2,000	2,000	-	
	16	External lighting networks	Province	Education	250	250	-	-	
	17	Upgrading designs	Province	Education	1,000	1,000	-	-	
	18	Faculty of physical education	Province	Education	8,163	4,000	2,000	2,163	
	19	Faculty of pharmacology	Province	Education	9,336	3,336	3,000	3,000	
	20	Faculty of administration and economics	Province	Education	8,163	4,163	2,000	2,000	
	21	Faculty of languages	Province	Education	8,163	41,632	2,000	2,000	
	22	Faculty of Islamic studies	Province	Education	8,163	4,163	2,000	2,000	
	23	Faculty of fine arts	Province	Education	8,163	4,163	2,000	2,000	

Conclusion:

1- Water Authority	213,600,000,000 dinars
2- Sewage Department.....	344,000,000,000 dinars
3- Municipalities Department	314,315,000,000 dinars
4- Health Department	226,850,000,000 dinars
5- Postal service and Telecommunication	64,472,000,000 dinars
6- Electricity Distribution	547,998,000,000 dinars
7- Electrical Networks	94,500,000,000 dinars
8- Electric Power	41,820,000,000 dinars
9- Roads and Bridges	220,530,000,000 dinars
10- Territorial Planning	12,400,000,000 dinars
11- Education	317,285,000,000 dinars
12- Agriculture	100,235,000,000 dinars
13- Technical Education Body.....	25,900,000,000 dinars
14- Housing.....	377,066,000,000 dinars
15- Ur Company.....	381,000,000,000 dinars
16- Textile Factory.....	10,500,000,000 dinars
17- Police.....	66,750,000,000 dinars
18- Civilian Protection.....	47,775,000,000 dinars
19- Nationality.....	9,500,000,000 dinars
20- Traffic.....	17,275,000,000 dinars
21- Water Resources.....	258,156,000,000 dinars
22- University of Dhi Qar	123,127,000,000 dinars