



Study of

"Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Of Marshlands in South of Iraq"

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Final Report

Demographic Socio-Economic Study of the Iraqi marshlands- Southern Governorates
(Basrah, Thi-Qar, and Missan)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

لمناسبة انتهاء اعمال مشروع "دعم الادارة البيئية للأهوار العراقية " والمنفذ من قبل برنامج الامم المتحدة للبيئة بالتعاون مع وزارات البيئة والموارد المائية والبلديات والاشغال العامة ومجالس المحافظات في البصرة وميسان وذي قار والمجتمعات المحلية في المحافظات.

يسرني ان اضع بين أيدي القارئ الكريم هذا التقرير للافادة منه

واشكر وزارة البيئة لتحملها تكاليف طباعة هذا التقارير

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List of Contents

Contents		Page No.
Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions of Marshlands in South of Iraq		
1	Introduction	5
2	Objectives	5
3	Areas of study	5
4	Methodology	6-7
5	Detailed schedules	8
6	Preparatory works	9
7	Important notes	10
8	Terminology	11
9	Obstacles	12
10	Resultes & Discussion	13-61
11	Data analysis	62-70
12	Suggestion &Recommendation	71-72
Annexes		
Annex (1)	Tables & Figures of Thi-Qar, Missan & Basrah.	73-222
Annex (2)	. Pictures of the surveyed marshland villages maps	223-225
Annex (3)	Basic Demographic and Socio–Economic Survey in the Marshlands Survey form Some.	226-231
Annex (4)	Copies of “task facilitation” for survey groups (in Arabic).	232-233
Annex (5)	Some photoes for data collection & Documentation in marshes area.	234-240

1. Introduction

Marshland social environment in the southern Iraq has always been described as a closed environment away from the anthropological and social studies for decades of time. This has led to a real tragedy in this environment and to increasing sufferings of all the generations from poverty, disease, illiteracy and accordingly social backwardness.

After 2003 political change the fact remains as it had always been in spite of the (random and very humble) so-called achievements under the cover of “restoring “ and “refreshing” the marshlands .This project would hopefully be a step in the right way . It will provide detailed accurate and scientific results for the area away from the doubts found with the various concepts and data collected for the same area during the past four years.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the study can be summarized as follows:

- 2.1 To conduct field surveys within designated areas inside the Marshlands on demographic and Socio-economic data.
- 2.2 To perform analysis of data collected from field surveys and present data in user friendly manner in order to upload onto the Marshlands Information Network to share data.
- 2.3 To utilize survey as pilot studies to establish a system to preserve, document, and comprehensively modernize a full database that will enable and facilitate the process of socio-economic development in the Marshlands region.
- 2.4 To draw map for the surveyed marshes using GIS Software Mapping depending on the demographic groupings as related to the geographical locations from marshes and compared to the current flooding map of ministry of water resources.
- 2.5 To specify the shortcomings in the infrastructures and the public facilities which are in use now within the area, the needs?

3. Areas of Study

Marshlands in three Iraqi southern governorates (Basrah, Thi-Qar and Missan) are Covered in this study including the districts and the sub-districts officially and geographically followed to these governorates. These can be indicated as:

- 3.1 Thi-Qar Governorate including :
 - A. Al-Fihood
 - B. Al-Hammar
 - C. Al-Chibayish
- 3.2 Basrah Governorate including :
 - A. Al-Medeana
 - B. Al-Haweer
 - C. Al-Qurna
 - D. Talha
 - E. Al-Thageear
 - F. Al-Deer
 - G. AL-Hartha (Germate Ali)
- 3.3 Missan Governorate including
 - A. Qal’at Al- Salih
 - B. Al-Uzair
 - C. Al-Majar
 - D. Al-Adeel
 - E. Al-Khair
 - F. Al-Meimuna
 - G. Al-Salam

4. Methodology:-

This can be indicated through:

- 4.1 Performing all the steps of the study in a smooth logical way.
- 4.2 Distributing the works and the activities of the study to the groups of the team who have been trained to such activities. These groups are:
 - A. Field survey group.
 - B. Data collection and classification group.
 - C. Analysis group.
- 4.3 Limiting the villages of the marshes covered in the study according to comprehensive and logical justifications such as:
 - A. the official administrative distribution (governorate , district , sub-district)
 - B. distance from the marshes (Deep , Boarder , Outskirts)
- 4.4 Sample Size Determination:

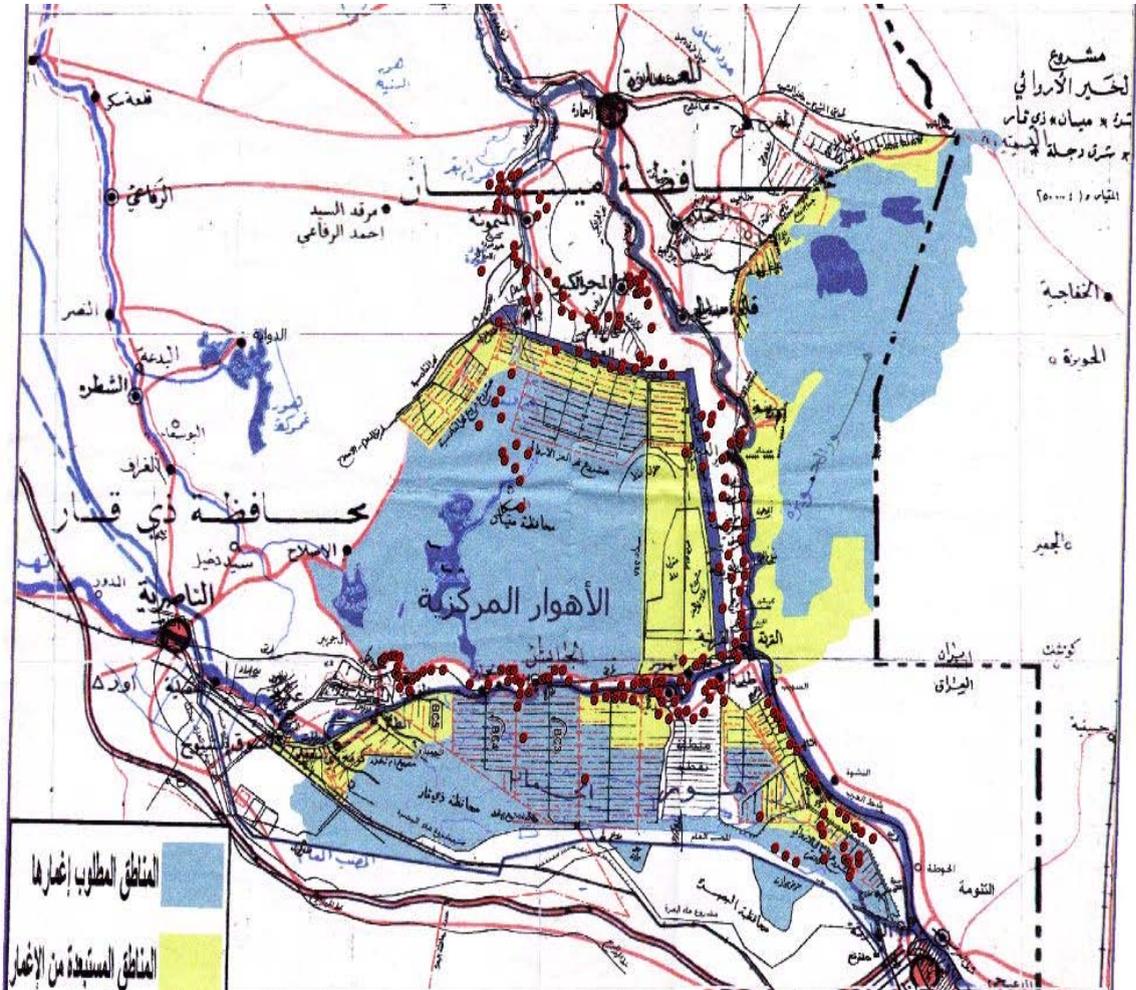
For this purpose the following steps are followed:

- A. In coordination with the local administrative governments in the districts and sub-districts a primary specification for the necessary information about the marshland villages that should be covered with the survey is conducted.
- B. Visit and locate each village by GPS (Global Positioning System)
- C. Fill in the information for each village in the form of questionnaire for each village. This form has been prepared and revised to include 48 main items. Its final form has also been approved by MMPW.
- D. Access each village to make direct field observations.
- E. A meeting is held in each village with some of the inhabitants (not less than 20 persons). The questions in the questionnaire form are asked using the local dialect required to obtain maximum understandability on the part of the inhabitants. . The answers are then documented on the form.
- F. In the field of anthropological, social, demographical and economical studies and when adopting questionnaire forms as a scientific research method it usually happens that interviews take place. The inhabitants select 3-5 persons as representatives for the village. They are mostly the noblemen, tribal sheikhs, mayors and chiefs of the administrative units in every area. Their names are mentioned in the end of the questionnaire form.
- G. Interview and direct observation are always performed in an accurate and sound method.
- H. To check and confirm the data gathered, the team returns to meet again the local governments, city councils and all official and public offices concerned.

4.5 Procedure of producing Maps:

- A. The field team used GPS to get marshland villages locations, geographical coordinates used in the maps because of its simplicity and reliability. Each village has two numbers represent the intersection between longitude and latitude.
- B. The field team had making cooperation with the governorates directories in three provinces (Missan, Basrah and Al-Nassryia) to limit the important marshland villages.
- C. The scanned maps were prepared by using programs such as ERDAS and Arc GIS before using there in Arcview GIS program, the maps represent the present condition of marshland in Iraq.
- D. High accurate maps are used to get good results.
- E. The villages' information is tabulated as word and Excel files because of this program allow updating the information of marshland villages.

- F. By using Arc View program all villages are scattered on the map with their information, every village takes a circular point shape with a distinguishable colour and by clicking on one of these points the information will appear immediately.
- G. From above many maps are produced such as maps of marshland villages in Al-Nassryia, Missan and Basrah provinces, these maps are expected to be helpful in the developing of infrastructure of marshlands.



5. Detailed Schedules

Table (2) Schedule of socio-economic survey:

Governorate	District	Sub – district	Date
Thi-Qar	Al – Chibayish	Al – Fihood	9 – 11 June
		Al – Hammar	12 – 14 June
		Al – Chibayish	15 – 19 June
Basrah	Al – Medeana	Al – haweer	21 – 32 June
		Al – Medeana	24 – 26 June
	Al – Qurna	Al – Thagear	27 – 29 June
		Talha	30 June – 2 July
Al – Qurna		3 – 5 July	
Basrah	Al – Deer	6 – 8 July	
	Basrah	Al – Hartha (Germate Ali)	9 – 16 July
Missan	Al – Meimuna	Al – Salam	17 – 19 July
		Al – Meimuna	20 – 22 July
	Al – Majar	Al - Majar	23 – 25 July
		Al – Adeel	26 – 28 July
Qal’at Al-Salih	Al – Kheir	29 July – 1st Aug.	
		Al- Uzeir	2 – 9 Aug.

This table clearly shows the timings of the work. We also indicate there two notes as follows:

- 1- Data input and reports are done during the same periods.
- 2- Statistics, analysis for the final report started after finish survey & data collection processes.

6. Preparatory Works:

Before starting the work a lot of preparations had been made such as:

- 6.1 Studying the draft of the project and preparing in detail to limit the project nature, targets, mechanism for implementation, and the budget required.
- 6.2 Following the recommendations of the meeting held in the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) on 15.3.2007 including the work plan, task distribution, and the final adjustments of the form.
- 6.3 preparing the questionnaire form for the study after the adjustments discussed thoroughly with MMPW Approved survey form is annexed to this report (Annex 3)
- 6.4 A meeting was held for the head and members of the team in charge of this study to distribute tasks according to experiences and qualifications. Training was also made to show how to fill in the form and to deal with the different ways of data classification.
- 6.5 cooperating with the local authorities and the local leaders in the marshlands areas covered by the study through :
 - i. Preparing official written letters from the university to the local authorities and the official departments concerned in the three governorates (Thi-Qar, Basrah & Maisan). Copies of these letters are attached.
 - ii. Meeting the local leaders and the social faces in the areas covered with the survey to gain their full cooperation.

7. Important Notes

It is necessary to refer to the following important notes in order to obtain an objective and clear idea for the results which hence will be read clearly and transparently:

7.1 This study includes the areas which are exactly specified by UNEP as referred to in the MOU (see page 13 , Annex 2) ; these areas form two geographical axes : the first in Thi-Qar governorate starts from Al-Chibayish and ends in Al-Haweer sub-district , in Basrah Governorate starts in the intersection of Al-Eez River with the Euphrates ; this axis is vertical with the second one which starts from the two rivers (Al-Meshab & Al-Salal) in Al-Hartha in Basrah Governorate ; it goes along the right bank of Shat Al-Arab and the right side of the high way of Baghdad-Basrah heading to the west and the western north taking always the right side of Tigress . After the intersection in Al-Haweer sub-district the second axis continues close to Al—Eez River but ends in Al-Meimuna.

This geographical fact leads us to another very important fact that should be taken into consideration in relation to the results of the study. This fact shows that the study does not cover the marshes that are situated in the following

Geographical locations:

- A.** The right bank of Euphrates starting in Al-Fathelia sub-district ending in Al-Tar sub-district passing through Karmat beni Seid and Al-Ekaika sub-districts in Thi-Qar Governorate .
 - B.** The east of Al-Eslah sub-district in Thi-Qar Governorate.
 - C.** The east of Tigress in Missan Governorate including Al-Kahla , Beni-Hashim (Al-Rafiie) , Al-Musharah , Kalat-Salih in addition to the east side of Al-Uzeir sub-district .
 - D.** The east of Tigress in Basrah Governorate particularly surrounding Al-Suwaib River in Al-Theger sub-district.
- 7.2 This does not mean in any way that the above-mentioned areas are true marshes (or marshes in the real sense) before drying, but they resemble the other areas taken in the study. It is possible to differentiate the areas fully covered with water from those neglected in this study as follows :
- A.** The area between the two dams that were constructed in 1993 in Suq Al-Shieuoq district: the first starts in Suq Al-Shieuoq Railway Station and ends in Al-Sheweria area. The second is to the east of the first in an axis 25 – 30 km and Starts in Al-Kamisia area along the west of the river (Al-Musab Al-Am) ending In Magid Bridge. This area is branches into the well-known areas of Al-Kamisia and Al-Kurmashia.
 - B.** Parts of Al-Tar and Al-Ukaika sub-districts in Suq Al-Shieuoq district. Also Abu-Zaraq marsh in Al-Eslah sub-district and all the other areas in Thi-Qar Governorate.
 - C.** Small parts from the shallow waters or marshes in Al-Kahla, Beni-Hashim, El-Musharah and Qalat Salih. The most important area in these areas is Um Nea'age Lake. All these areas are situated in the west bank of Tigress in Missan Governorate.
 - D.** In Basrah Governorate we can refer to some shallow waters around al-Suwaib River in Al-Theger sub-district in Al-Qurna district.

7.3 In the light of 1 and 2 above we can feel a great negligence to a large area in Thi-Qar Governorate in which no area is covered but only Al-Chibayish. This also clarifies the difference in numbers and data between the three governorates as in Missan three districts are covered including (81) villages distributed in (6) administrative units , whereas in Basrah Governorate three districts are covered including (80) villages distributed in (7) administrative units .

8. Terminology

- 8.1 Deep Villages:** Those villages surrounded by marshes from all sides. The marsh water covers the lands surrounding them permanently.
- 8.2 Borders villages:** Villages that are situated close to the marshes surrounded from one side or more by marsh water to form a shore with the marsh itself.
- 8.3 Outskirts:** villages that are situated out of the administrative borders of the units (district centrals and sub-districts). These are classified as marshland villages but they do not close to the marshes. The maximum distance between such villages and a marsh is 3-25 km.
- 8.4 Displaced people:** the population who were forced to change their residences in the marshes because of the brute previous regime policies as the drying of marshes in 1993 and the military operations in the area or prosecution.
- 8.5 Returnees:** the population who were forced to change their residence after 1993 but came back again later up to 2006.
- 8.6 1993:** is the year in which approximately all the marshes were dried after the Iraqi government had achieved all the projects started in the mid of 1992 aiming at a complete drying of the marshes in the south to force the population leave them .Consequently; entire villages were forced to leave away and depart particularly in the deep villages.
- 8.7 Al-Wafideen:** the population who reside now in the villages which have been surveyed in this study but they are not the original inhabitants of these villages .they come to be guests to other villages other than their own after they returned to the marshes. Their original villages are impossible to reside in and life in these villages is also impossible.
- 8.8 Al-Sireefa:** a housing unit built of reeds of a wide 2.5-3 m and a length 3.5-5 m and a height of 3.5 m to be 2 in the sides. It does not contain windows. This unit of living is still very common in the marsh areas due to the low cost of their building materials and feasibility of building.
- 8.9 Al-Kugh:** A housing unit which is similar to Al-Sireefa to a large extent but its sides are built of clay and covered with reeds. The dimensions are the same of Al-Sireefa. It contains small windows in the sides.
- 8.10 Al-Mutheef:** is the place were guests are usually received and housed. In the marshland villages' people pay special consideration to Al-Mutheef as a symbol of pride to the family and the tribe. It is usually built of reeds taking an arc form with an area of 60-120 sm .But most of the people in the borders and outskirts villages use bricks and concrete as building materials of Al-Mutheef in the present time.
- 8.11 Al-Eiz River :** is a river which came to existence in the mid of last decade of 20th century to achieve the aim of drying the marshes situated in the right side of Tigris in both governorates Missan and Basrah . This river starts from Al-Salam sub-district then Al-Meimuna district in Missan , then goes east in the areas of Al-majer , Al-Kheir , Al-Adeel , then it changes its direction south to go straight crossing the areas within Al-Uzeir sub-district in Qalat Salih district in Missan , and the two sub-districts of Al-Thagear and Al-Haweer in Basrah .

9. Obstacles

The study faced a lot of difficulties and obstacles that can be summarized as follows:

- 9.1 The field survey has been implemented in an exceptional and complicated logistic circumstances due to the difficult security situation, problems of transportation, and long distances between the villages, in addition to the high temperature.
- 9.2 Data collection and classification and the following processes of statistics , interpretation and analysis were conducted in a very difficult circumstances such as no electricity , high temperature which is usually (45) to (56) C ; therefore small generators were used during all the days of the study starting in 25th May to the last day with no weekends . The difficult security situation often forces us to stay home and stop field work.
- 9.3 Mapping and specifying GPS villages' locations processes are all done in Baghdad. The matter that is also full of logistic problems.

10. Resultes & Discussion:-

10-4. Resultes

10-4. a -Tables

Table No.	Content
4 -1	No. of the surveyed marshland villages in the three Governorates.
4 -2	No. of the surveyed marshland villages in districts in the three Governorates.
4 -3	No. of the surveyed marshland villages according to the administrative units in district centrals and sub- districts
4 -4	Distribution of the surveyed marshland villages by their location in the three governorates.
4 -5	Category of marshland villages in the three governorates.
4 -6	No. and percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to their existence before the drying year (1993).
4 -7	No. and percentage of the main landmarks in the surveyed marshland villages of the three governorates
4 -8	Rephrase impacts on the villages in the three governorates.
4 -9	Some important facts concerning marshland population.
4 -10	No. and percentage of marshland population to the total population of the surveyed administrative units in the three governorates
4 -11	No. and percentage of marshland population to the total population of each unit in the surveyed administrative units in the three governorates.
4 -12	No. and percentage of reed houses and No. of families with their average in each house in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates
4 -13	Percentage of marshland population according to their livelihood activities in surveyed villages in the three governorates.
4 -14	Annual Agriculture production in (Ton/year) in the surveyed marshland villages of the three governorates.
4 -15	Total number of livestock reared in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates. .
4 -16	No. of the surveyed marshland villages according to the use of drinking water source and the percentage of each source from total No. of sources in the three governorates
4 -17	No. of the surveyed marshland villages according to the use of agricultural & washing water source and the percentage of each source to the total number of sources in the three governorates
4 -18	No. of the surveyed marshland villages according to the use of sanitation method and the percentage of each method from the total methods in the three governorates
4 -19	Different facts about primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates
4 -20	No. of the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates

according to the main primary schools problems facing their population & Percentage of each problem to the total No. of problems	
Important facts about the primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates.	4 -21
No. of primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates according to their current status and the kind of the materials used in their buildings.	4 -22
No. & Percentage the surveyed marshland villages according to the availability of electricity sources in the three Governorates.	4-23
No. & Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the availability of health centers.	4 -24
Important facts about the health centers and hospitals in the surveyed marshland area in the three governorates	4 -25
No. &Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to health centers' problems (from inhabitants' point of view)	4 -26

Table (4 -1) No. of the surveyed marshland villages in the three Governorates.

Governorate	Thi-Qar	Missan	Basrah
No. of villages	38	81	80

Table (4 -2) No. of the surveyed marshland villages in districts in the three Governorates.

Governorate	Thi- Qar	Missan			Basrah		
Name of district	Chibayish	Meimuna	AL Majar	Qalat salih	AL Qurna	Medeana	Basrah
No. of villages	38	37	32	12	34	31	15

Table (4 - 3) No. of the surveyed marshland villages according to the administrative units in district centrals and sub- districts

Gov.	Thi- Qar			Missan						Basrah						
Administrative unite	ALChibayish	AL Fihood	AL Hammar	AL Meimuna	AL Salam	AL Majar	AL Adeel	AL Kheir	AL Uzeir	AL Qurna	AL Theger	AL Medeana	AL Haweer	Talha	AL Deer	AL Hartha
No. of villages	20	16	2	21	16	6	14	12	12	5	15	14	11	6	14	15

Table (4 - 4) Distribution of the surveyed marshland villages by their location in the three governorates.

Governorate		Locations			
		Deep	Borders	Outskirt	Total
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	4	31	3	38
	Missan	0	38	43	81
	Basrah	3	39	38	80
Total		7	108	84	199
Percentage (%)		3.51	54.27	42.21	

Table (4 - 5) Category of marshland villages in the three governorates

Governorate		Floods occurrence				Total
		Permanently	Seasonal	Sometimes	Never	
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	5	12	16	5	38
	Missan	0	9	68	4	81
	Basrah	0	12	47	21	80
Total		5	33	131	30	199
Percentage (%)		2.51	16.58	65.82	15.07	

Table (4 - 6) No. and percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to their existence before the drying year (1993).

Governorate		State		Total
		Exist	Not	
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	30	8	38
	Missan	80	1	81
	Basrah	75	5	80
Total		185	14	199
Percentage (%)		92.96	7.03	

Table (4 - 7) No. and percentage of the main landmarks in the surveyed marshland villages of the three governorates.

Governorate		Landmarks				Total
		Religious	Historical	Mutheef	Others	
Marshland villages	Thi-Qar	14	0	13	12	39
	Missan	21	14	41	11	87
	Basrah	22	19	39	13	93
Total		57	33	93	36	219
Percentage (%)		26.02	15.06	42.46	16.43	

Table (4 - 8) Rephrase impacts on the villages in the three governorates.

Governorate		Effects				Total of effects
		Destruction	Bombing	Displacement	Buring	
Marshland villages	Thi-Qar	19	3	37	3	62
	Missan	24	16	64	4	108
	Basrah	30	4	62	1	97
Total		73	23	163	8	267
Percentage (%)		27.34	8.61	61.04	2.99	

Table (4 -9) some important facts concerning marshland population.

Governorate		Population			
		Total Population of surveyed villages	Returnees up to 2006	People left after marsh dessication (1993)	New Residents (Not original inhabitants)
Marshland villages	Thi-Qar	53853	15773	31287	6812
	Missan	119415	58320	121520	2348
	Basrah	173023	37540	36890	5605
Total		346291	111633	189697	14765

Table (4 -10) No. and percentage of marshland population to the total population of the surveyed administrative units in the three governorates.

Governorate		Population		
		Current total Population	Population in surveyed villages	Percentage (%)
Surveyed administrative units	Thi-Qar	86191	53853	62.48
	Missan	291842	119415	40.91
	Basrah	715653	173023	24.17
Total		1093686	346291	31.66

Table (4 -11) No. and percentage of marshland population to the total population of each unit in the surveyed administrative units in the three governorates.

Governorate	Surveyed Administrative units	Population		Percentage (%)
		Total population	Population in the surveyed villages	
Thi- Qar	Al – Chibayish	36625	24613	67.20
	Al -Fihood	41537	22240	53.54
	Al-Hammar	8029	7000	87.18
Missan	AL Meimuna	58730	23450	39.92
	AL Salam AL	38167	15200	39.82
	Majer AL	87430	5695	6.51
	Adeel	36840	11590	31.46
	ALKheir AL	47425	46470	97.98
	Uzeir	35250	16690	47.34
Basrah	AL Qurna	110100	13450	12.21
	AL Theger	40220	32790	81.52
	AL Medeana	126400	35425	28.02
	AL Haweer	81500	25950	32.23
	Talha	42220	19300	45.71
	AL Deer	80200	33030	41.18
	AL Hartha	235013	13078	5.56
Total		1093686	346291	
General Total		1439977		

Table (4 - 12) Average population in the surveyed villages according to the deep, border & outskirts.

Governorate	District	Sub-District	Deep	Border	Outskirt
Thi qar	Chibaiyish	Fihood	0	22240	0
		hammar	0	7000	0
		Chibaiyish	3340	19691	1582
Missan	Meimuna	Meimuna	0	5110	10090
		ALSalam	0	15175	8275
	AL Majer	AL Majer	0	0	5695
		AL Adeel	0	46470	0
		ALKheir	0	2000	9910
	Qalat salah	AL Uzeir	0	11190	5500
Basrah	AL Qurna	AL Qurna	0	13450	0
		ALTheger	0	18390	14400
		ALDeer	0	840	12380
		ALDeer/AL Shafi	0	8060	11750
	Medeana	Medeana	0	3950	31475
		ALHaweer	0	23200	2750
		Talha	0	0	19300
	Basrah	ALHarth	2315	8878	1885
Total			5655	205644	134992
Total maeshland population			346291		

Table (4 -13) No. and percentage of reed houses and No. of families with their average in each house in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates

Governorate		Houses		Percentage of reed houses to total houses.	Families	
		Total No. of Houses.	No. of Reed Houses		Total No. of Families.	Average of Families per House.
Marshland villages	Thi-Qar	6722	3248	48.31	13168	1.95
	Missan	14815	6782	45.77	25647	1.73
	Basrah	16723	8682	51.91	33784	2.02
Total		38260	18712	51.60	72599	1.89

Table (4 -14) Percentage of marshland population according to their livelihood activities in surveyed villages in the three governorate.

Governorate		Activities					
		Agriculture	Fishing	Livestocke	Crafts	Commerce	Others
Perc. Of Marshland popu.	Thi-Qar	5	35	18.44	7.10	4.36	2.34
	Missan	90	20	94	0.28	0.23	5.97
	Basrah	57.37	31.68	84.46	18.5	3.75	6.07
Range		50.79	28.89	65.63	8.62	2.78	4.79
Standard deviation		30.16	6.43	19.67	7.51	1.82	1.73

Table (4 -15) Annual Agriculture production in (Ton/year) & the cropped area in the surveyed marshland villages of the three governorate.

Governorate		Type									
		Rice		Dates		Sereal Crops		Leaves product		Pear (Nabk)	
		Cropped area (Don.)	Prod. (Ton)								
production	Thi-Qar	70	35	510	375.5	1170	585	115	95		0
	Missan	55200	44046	531	1496	96020	54229.5	90	45		0
	Basrah	850	425	4405	1722.5	47485	2739.5	6375	7201	790	1545
Total		56120	44506	5446	3594	144675	57554	6580	7341	790	1545

Table (4 -16) Total number of livestock reared in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates.

Governorate	Animals			General Total
	Buffaloes	Cows	Sheeps	
Thi-Qar	20441	13433	12439	46313
Missan	80267	112665	112560	305492
Basrah	115875	91665	47540	255080
Total	216583	217763	172539	606885

Table (4 -17) No. & percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the use of multiple drinking water source.

Governorate		Multiple Sources						
		Piplines	Tanker	River/ Marsh	RO			Wells
					Station	Special car	Cost (dinnar/1L)	
No. of Marshland villages	Thi-Qar	7	33	5	4	2	10	
	Missan	14	0	61		7	25	2
	Basrah	5	12	5		62	20	
Total		26	45	71	4	71		2
Percentage (%)		13.06	22.61	35.67	2.01	35.67		1.00

Table (4 -18) No. & percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the use of multiple agricultural & washing water source.

Governorate		Multiple Sources	
		Piplines net	River/Marsh
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	14	34
	Missan	13	77
	Basrah	44	78
	Total	71	189
Percentage (%)		35.67	94.97

Table (4 -19) No. & percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the use of multiple sanitation methods

Governorate		Multiple Methods			
		septicTanks	Pit laterins	sewerage	Direct outside the house
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	1	11	15	12
	Missan	1	40	14	65
	Basrah	8	27	17	44
Total		10	78	46	121
Percentage (%)		5.02	39.19	23.11	60.80

Table (4 -20) Different facts about primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates.

Gover norte	No. of villages	No. of villages with school	Total no. of schools	Total no. of the classrooms	Total no. of Pupiles	Total no. of teachers	No.of village with no primary school	Percentage of villages with no schools
Thi-Qar	38	20	24	152	4,180	285	18	47.36
Missan	81	48	48	269	6,266	348	33	40.74
Basrah	80	52	66	528	18,655	759	28	35
Total	199	120	138	949	29,101	1,392	79	39.69

Table (4 -21) No.& percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates according to the main primary schools problems facing their population & Percentage of each problem to the total No. of problems.

Governorate		Problems						
		Very far	Insuffecient space	Insuffecient furniture	Insuffecient administrative staff	Insuffecient teaching staff	Problms with building	Lack of service
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	11	25	25	10	14	16	13
	Missan	30	27	46	8	43	41	26
	Basrah	17	44	53	1	42	28	26
	Total	58	96	124	19	99	85	65
Percentage of problems (%)		10.62	17.50	22.71	3.47	18.13	15.56	11.90
Percentage of villages (%)		29.14	48.24	62.31	9.54	49.74	42.71	32.66

Table (4 -22) Important facts about the primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates.

Fact	Governorate			Range	Standard deviation
	Thi-Qar	Missan	Basrah		
school availability villages	0.63	0.59	0.82	0.68	0.10
Average number of classes in school	6.33	5.60	8.00	6.64	3.77
Average number of students per school	174.16	130.54	282.65	196	63.96
Average number of teachers per school	11.87	7.25	11.5	10.20	3.62
Average number of students per class	27.51	23.31	35.33	28.71	4.98
Average number of student per teacher	14.66	18	24.57	19	4.11

Table (4 -23) No. of primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates according to their current status and the kind of the materials used in their buildings.

Governorate		Kind of materials				Current State of school		
		Bricks	Clay	reed	Carvan	Good	Acceptable	Poor
No. of Prim. Schools in marshland villages	Thi-Qar	20	2	2		15	3	6
	Missan	42	3	3		16	8	24
	Basrah	58	2	5	1	16	37	13
Total		120	7	10	1	47	48	43

Table (4 -24) No. & Percentage the surveyed marshland villages according to the availability of electricity sources in the three Governorates.

Governorate		Total No. of villages	Villages with National Grid	Villages without National Grid	Common use of Private generator
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	38	31	7	37
	Missan	81	73	6	60
	Basrah	80	72	8	74
Total		199	176	21	171
Percentage (%)			88.44	10.55	85.92

Table (4 - 25) No. & Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the availability of health centers.

Governorte	No. of villages	Health centers	
		Available	Unavailable
Thi-Qar	38	2	36
Missan	81	5	76
Basrah	80	11	69
Total	199	18	181
Percentage (%)		9.04	90.95

Table (4 -26) Important facts about the health centers and hospitals in the surveyed marshland area (urban & marshland) in the three governorates.

Facts	Governorate		
	Thi-Qar	Missan	Basrah
No. of health centers	5	10	20
No. of hospitals	1	2	2
No. of doctors	9	24	84
No. of administrative units with health center & hospitals	3	6	7
No. of villages using health centers	38	81	80
No. of marshland population using these hospitals and health centers.	53,853	119,415	173,023
No. of the urban population in same administrative units with hospitals and health centers.	32,338	172,427	542,630
Person / per one doctor in the administrative unit within villages	9,576	12,160	8,519

Table (4 -27) Distance between the surveyed villages and the nearest health centers.

Governorate	Minimum 1-5 KM	Median 6-10 KM	Maximum above 10 KM	Total
Thi Qar	24	10	2	36
Missan	38	25	13	76
Basrah	40	20	9	69
Total	102	55	24	181
Percentage (%)	51.25	27.63	12.66	90.94

Table (4 -28) No. & Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to health centers' problems (from inhabitants' point of view).

Governorate		Problems						
		Far away	Not always open	Unavailability of medical staff	Inadequate medication	Lack of specialists	Problems in the Building	Crowded
No. of villages	Thi-Qar	31	3	26	38	38		35
	Missan	71	36	29	75	81	19	5
	Basrah	45	52	61	77	79	37	
	Total	147	91	116	190	198	56	40
Percentage of problems		17.54	10.58	13.84	22.67	23.62	6.68	4.77
Percentage of villages		73.86	45.72	58.29	95.47	99.49	28.14	20.10

10-4. b – Figurres

Figure No.	Content
4-1	No. of the surveyed villages in the three governorates.
4-2	No. of the surveyed villages according to the districts in the three governorates.
4-3	No. of the surveyed villages according to the districts & sub- districts in the three governorates.
4-4	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to their location in the marshland area.
4-5	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to floods in the three governorates
4-6	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to their existence before drying year (1993).
4-7	Percentage of the main of landmarks in the surveyed villages in the three governorates.
4-8	Percentage of the kinds of effects on marshland villages in the three governorates due to previous regime policies.
4-9	No. of Population in the three governorates marshland.
4-10	No. of Population in the three governorates marshland who left their villages after 1993.
4-11	No. of Returnees up to 2006 in the surveyed villages of the three governorates.
4-12	No. of AL-Wafideen (those who returned to the villages other than their original ones) in the surveyed marshland villages.
4-13	No. of Families of the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates.
4-14	No. of Houses & Reed Houses of the surveyed villages in the three governorates.
4-15	Percentage of Marshland Population of surveyed villages in each governorate.
4-16	Percentage of Returnees up to 2006 in the surveyed villages of each governorate.
4-17	Percentage of Marshland Population in the surveyed villages of each governorate who left after 1993.
4-18	Percentage of AL-Wafideen in the surveyed villages of each governorate.
4-19	Percentage of Marshland villages Population in the three governorates according to their livelihood activities.
4-20	Annual agricultural production (ton /year) of the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorate.
4-21	No. of livestock reared in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorate.
4-22	Percentage of livestock reared in the surveyed marshland villages in the three governorates.
4-23	No. of surveyed marshland villages in the three governorate according to drinking water sources.
4-24	No. of surveyed marshland villages in the three governorate according to agricultural & washing water sources.
4-25	No. of surveyed marshland villages in the three governorate according to the methods of sanitation.
4-26	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages with primary schools in the three governorates.

Percentage of each governorate primary schools availability from total percentage in the three governorates.	4-27
Percentage of each governorate primary schools unavailability from total percentage in the three governorates.	4-28
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages which facing different kind of problems in primary schools in the three governorates (as indicated by inhabitants).	4-29
Percentage of each governorate primary schools built with bricks from total percentage in the three governorates.	4-30
Percentage of each governorate primary schools built with clay from total percentage in the three governorates.	4-31
Percentage of each governorate primary schools built with reeds from total percentage in the three governorates.	4-32
Percentage of primary schools in the surveyed marshland villages according to status in the three governorates.	4-33
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages with national grid of electricity in the three governorates	4-34
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages using private generator in the three governorates.	4-35
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in which is unavailable in the three governorates.	4-36
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the availability of health centers in the three governorates.	4-37
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages according to the unavailability of health centers in the three governorates.	4-38
Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages facing different kind of problems in the health centers in the three governorates.	4-39

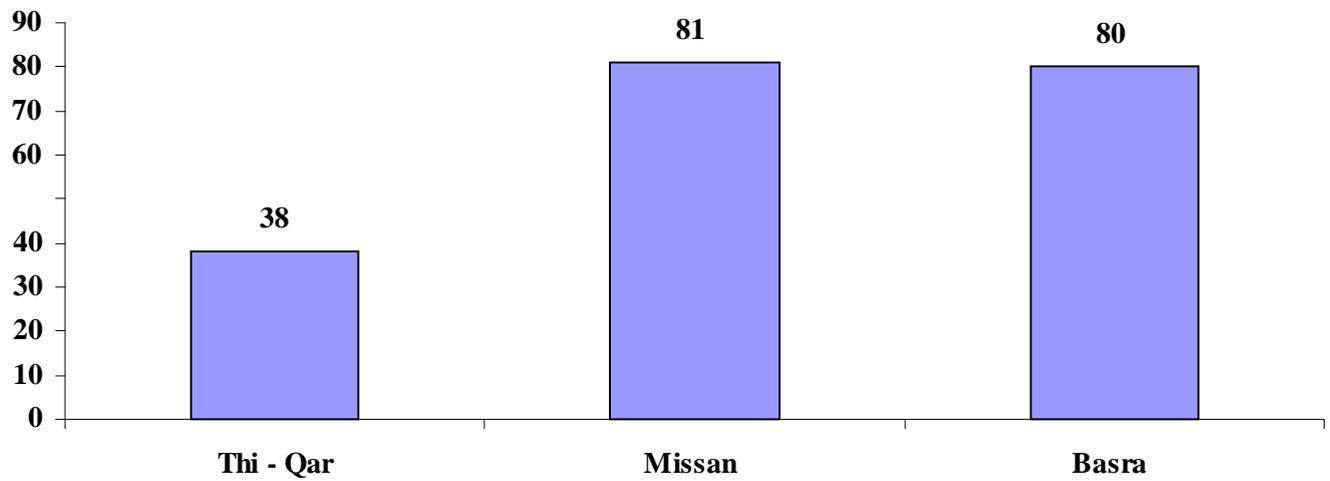


Fig (4 - 1) No. of the surveyed villages in the three Governorates .

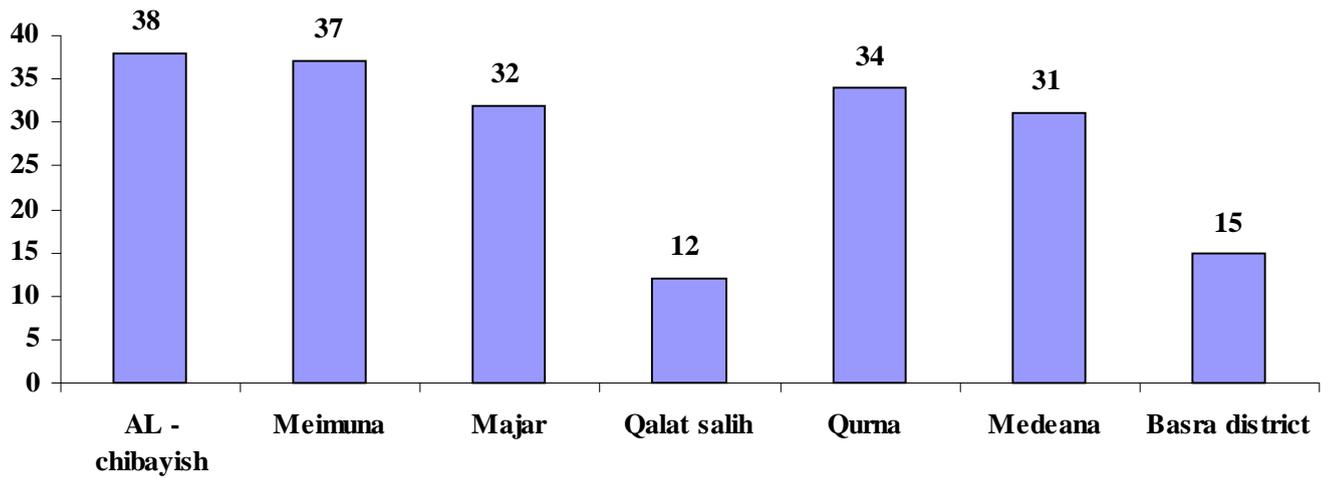
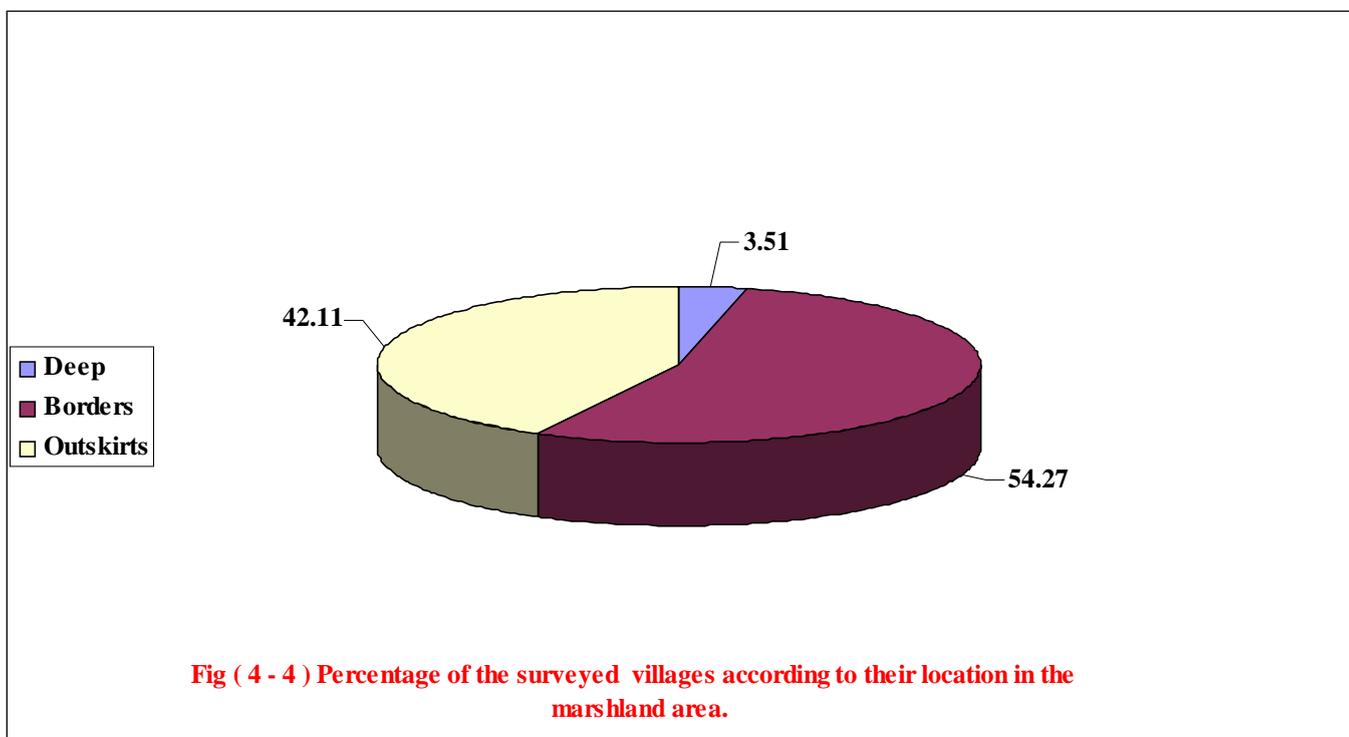
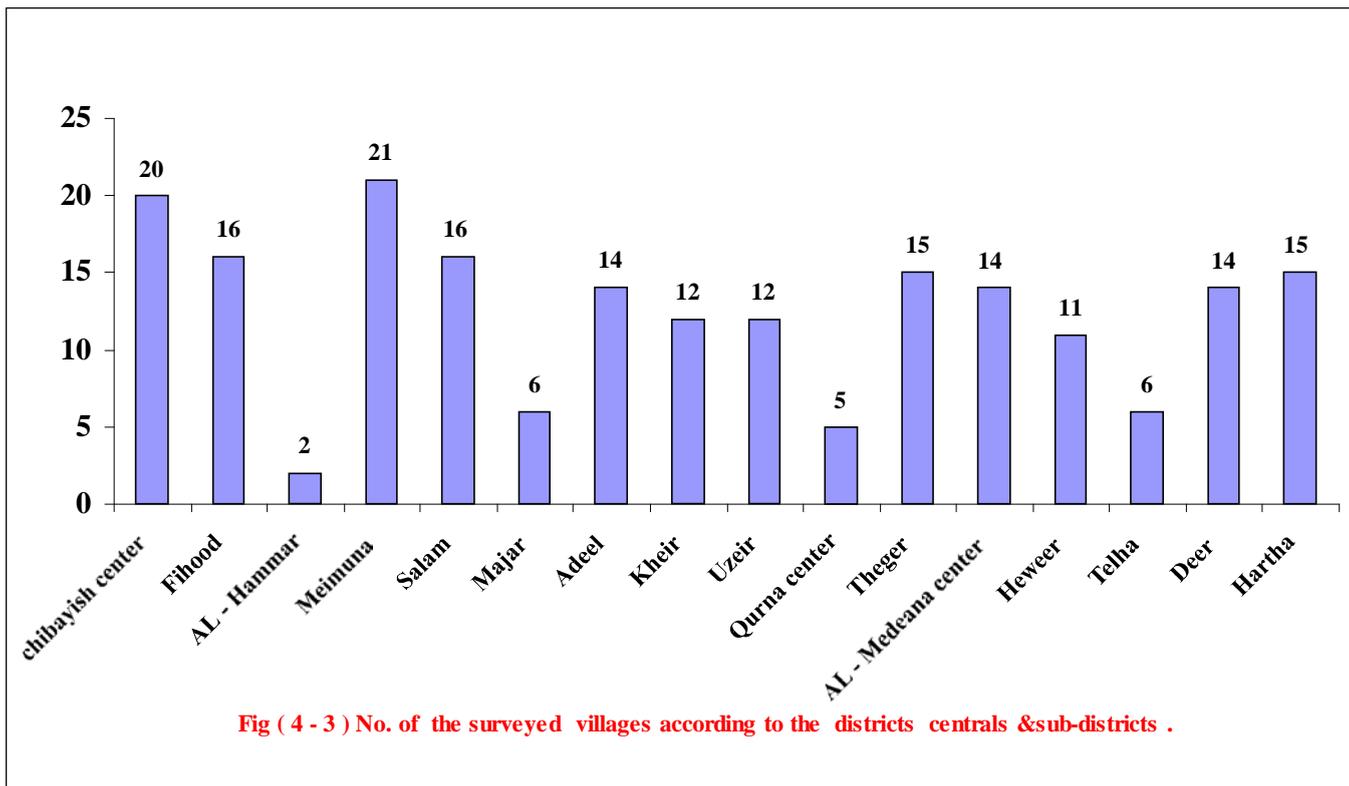
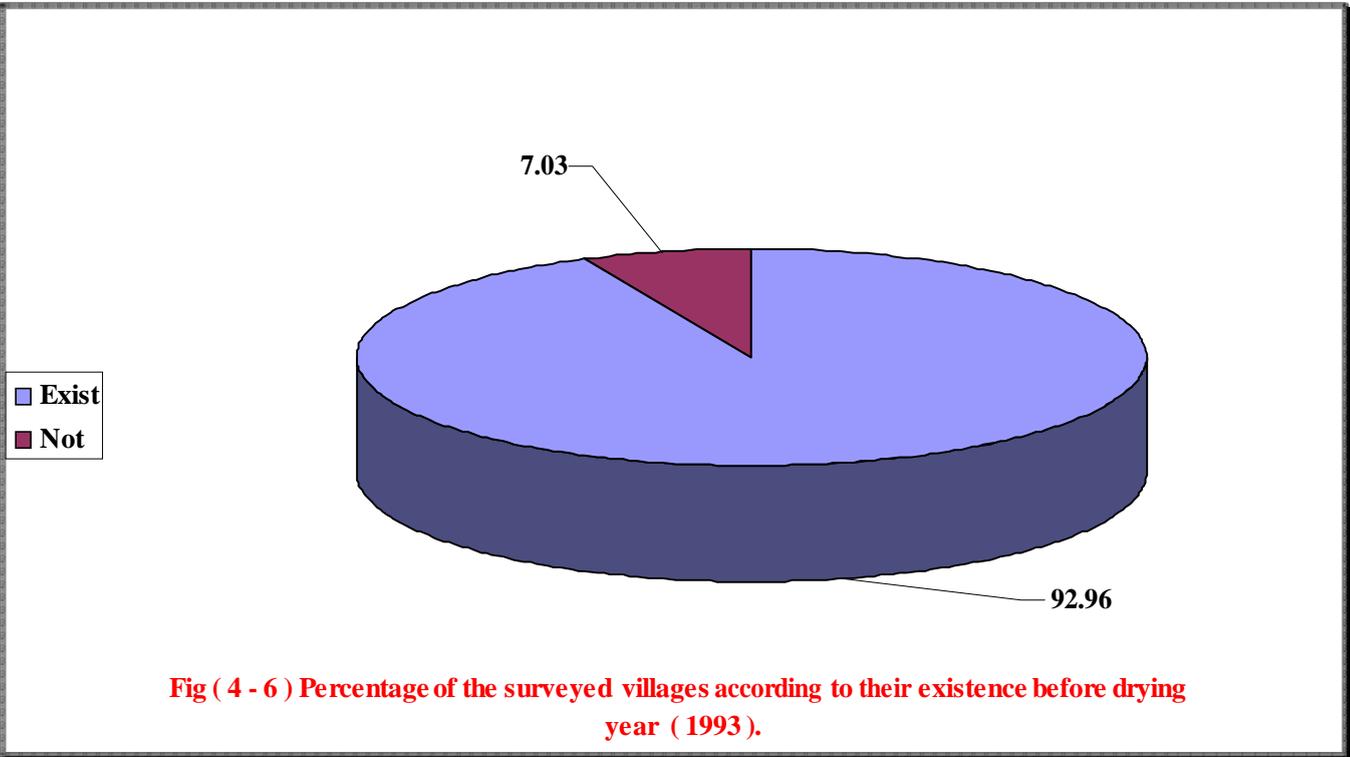
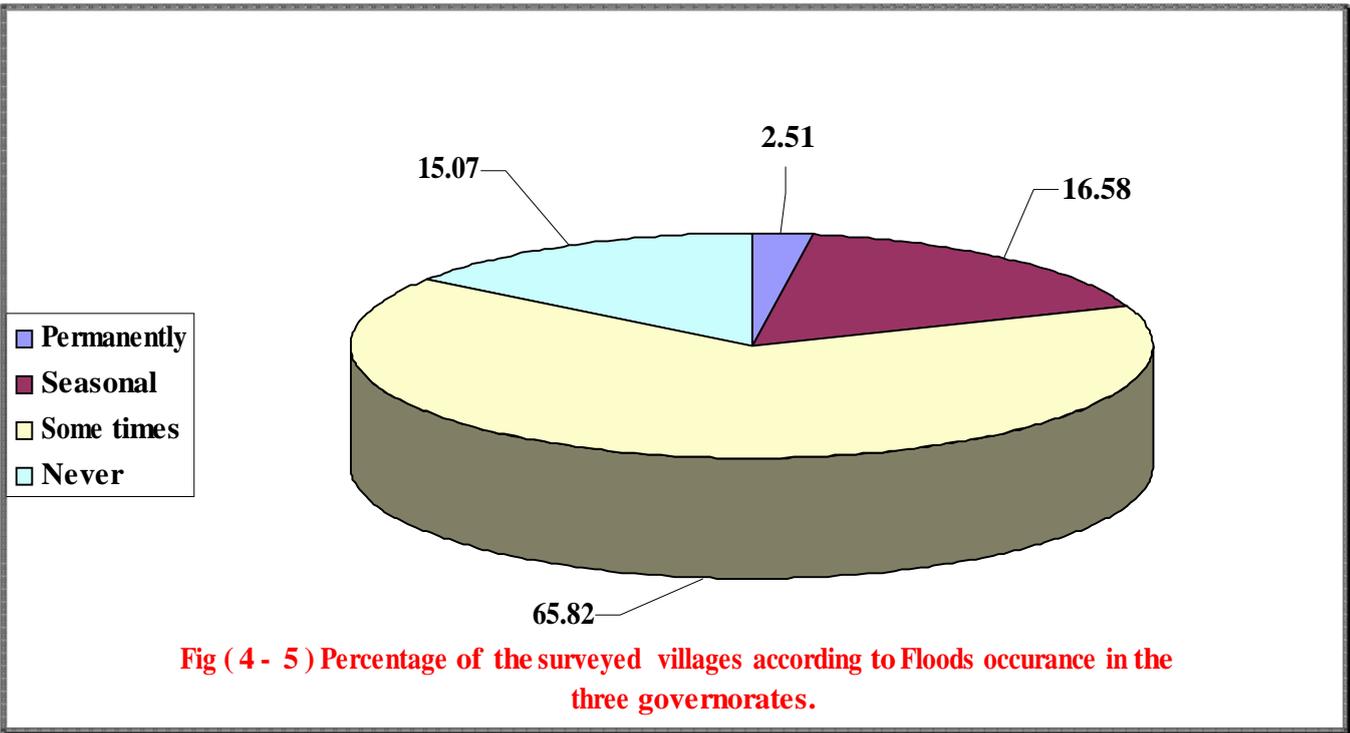
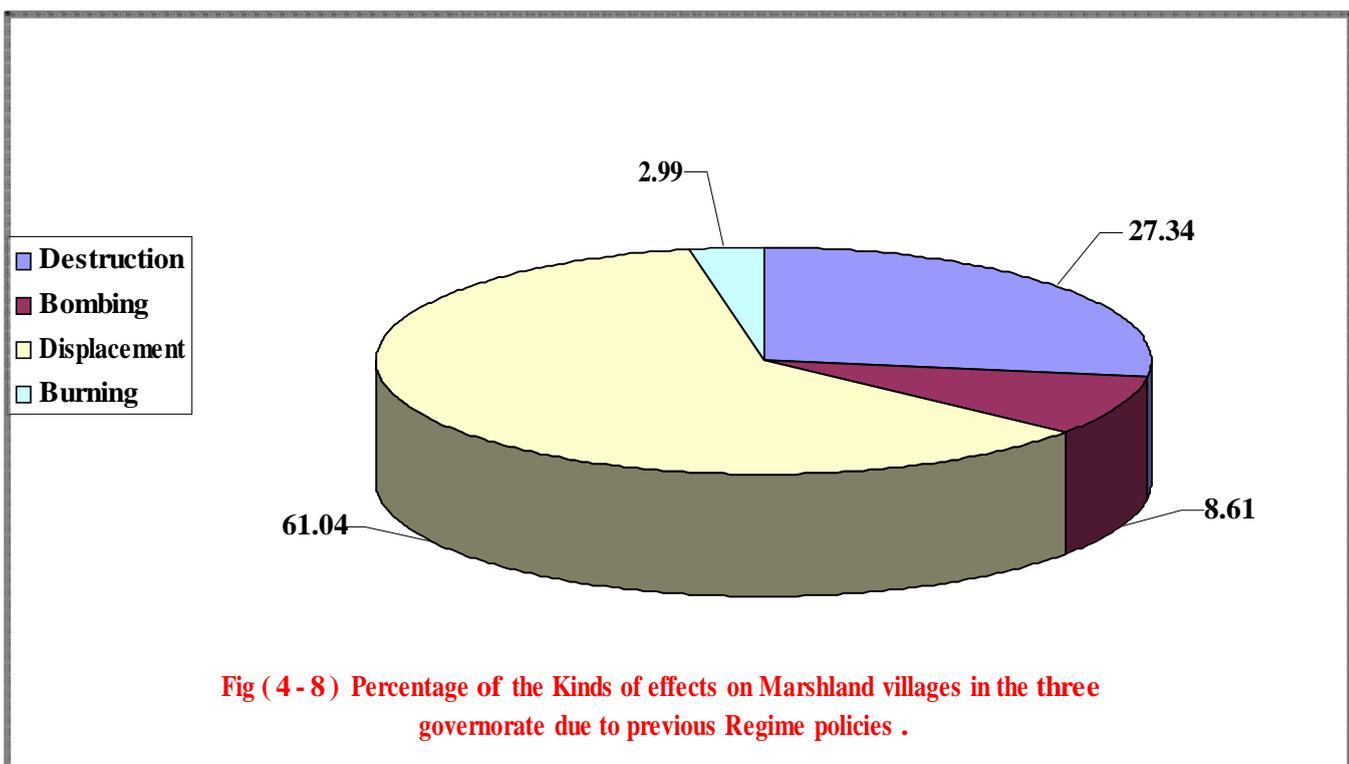
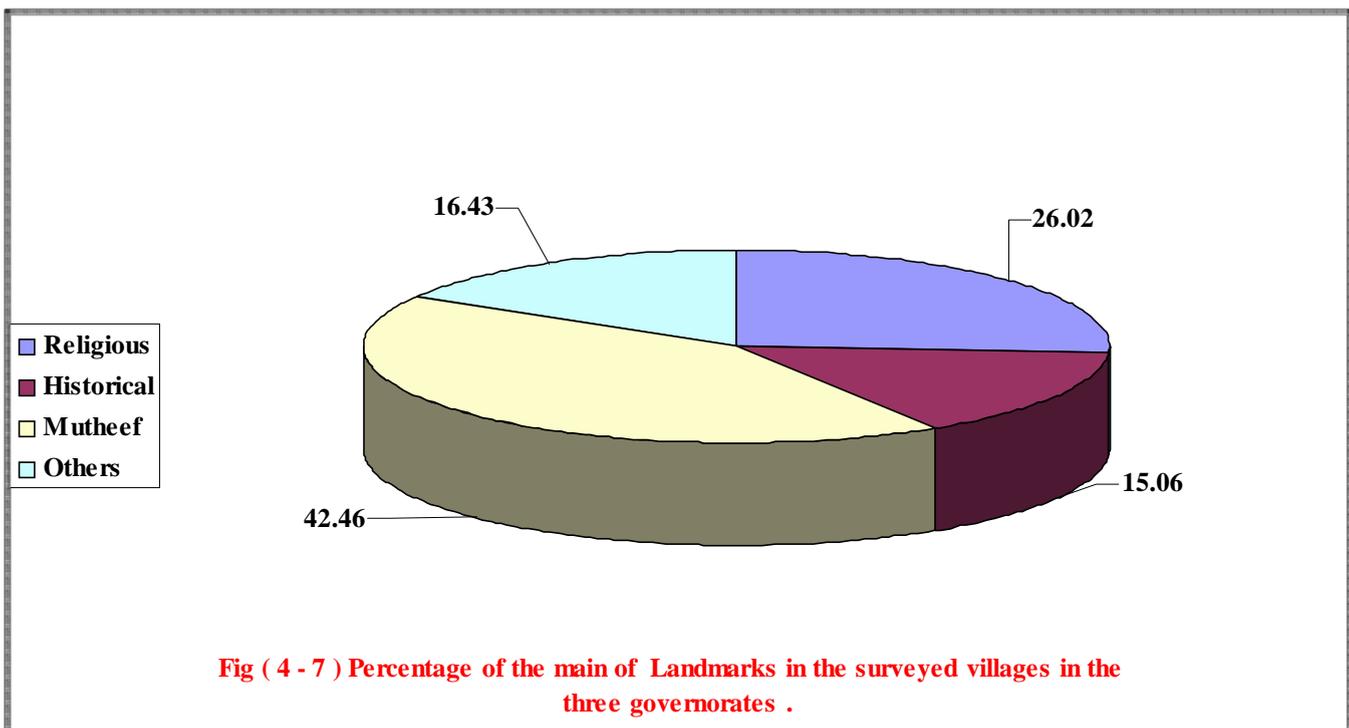
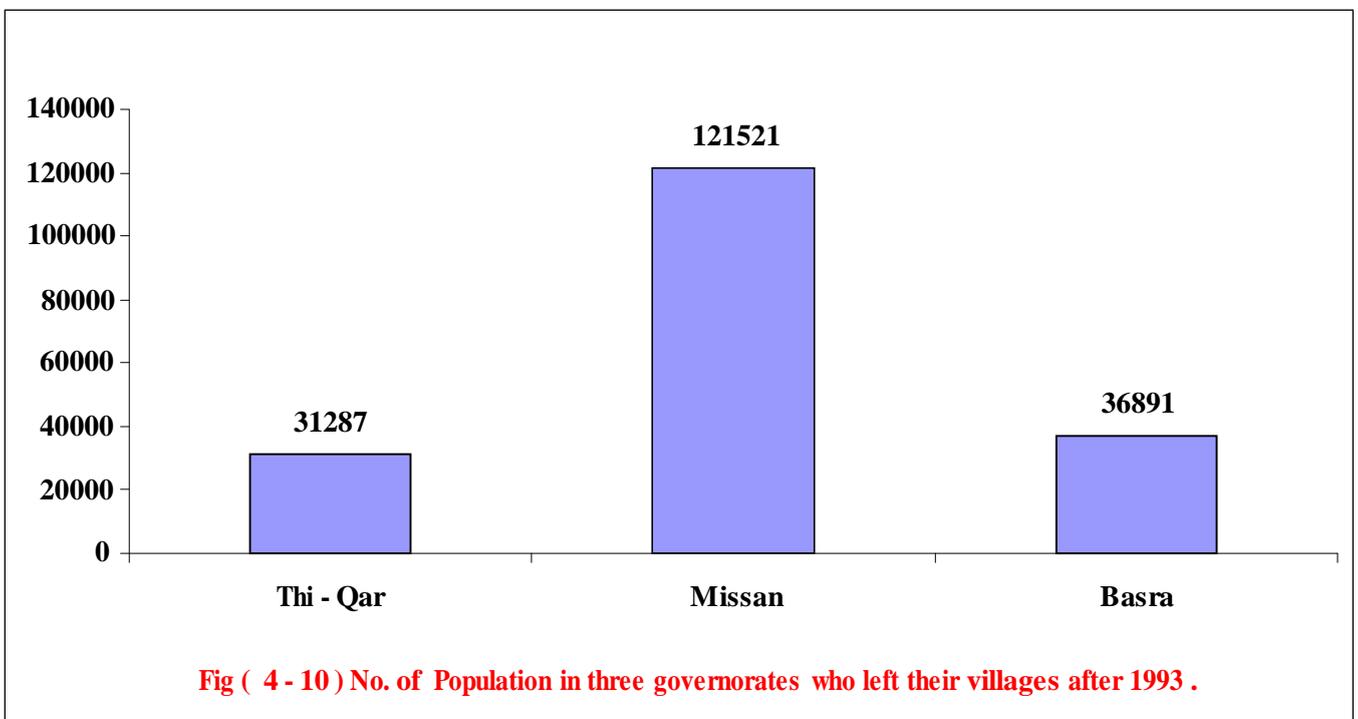
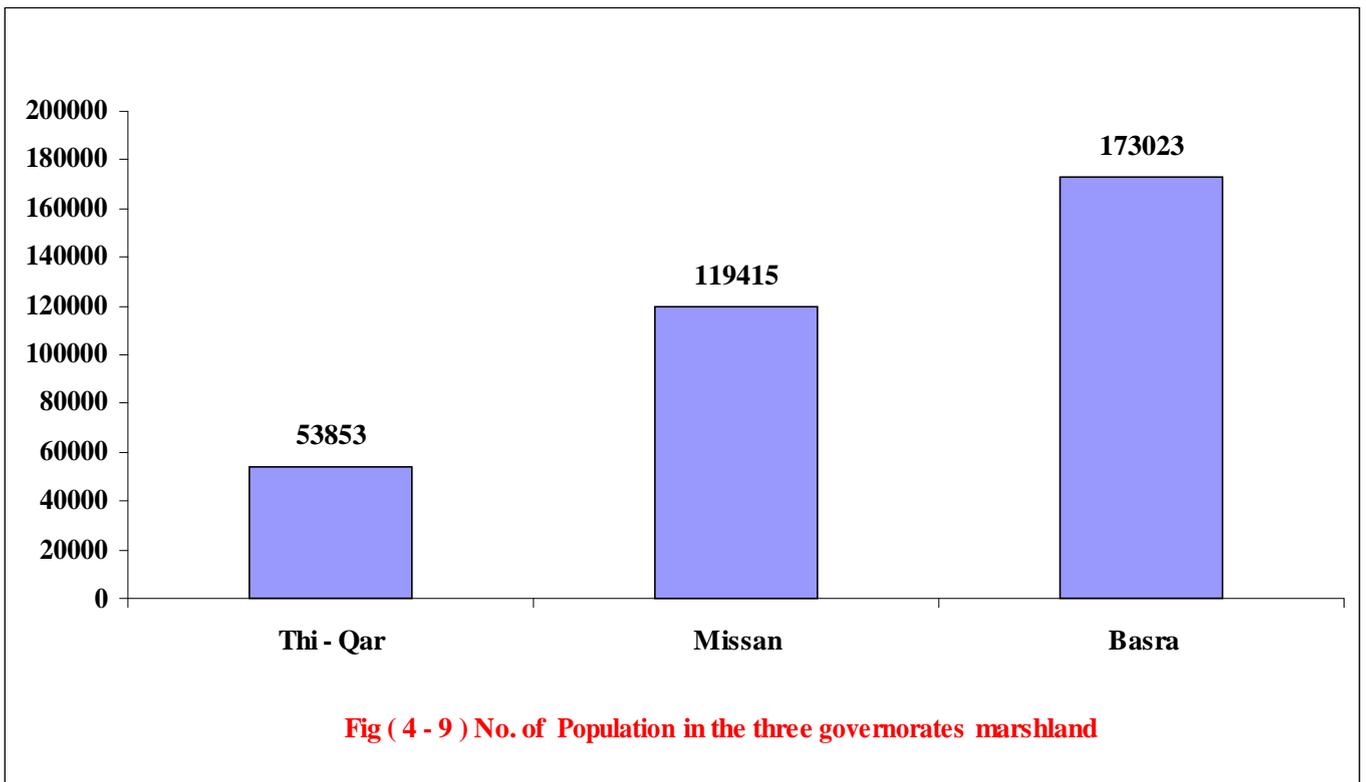


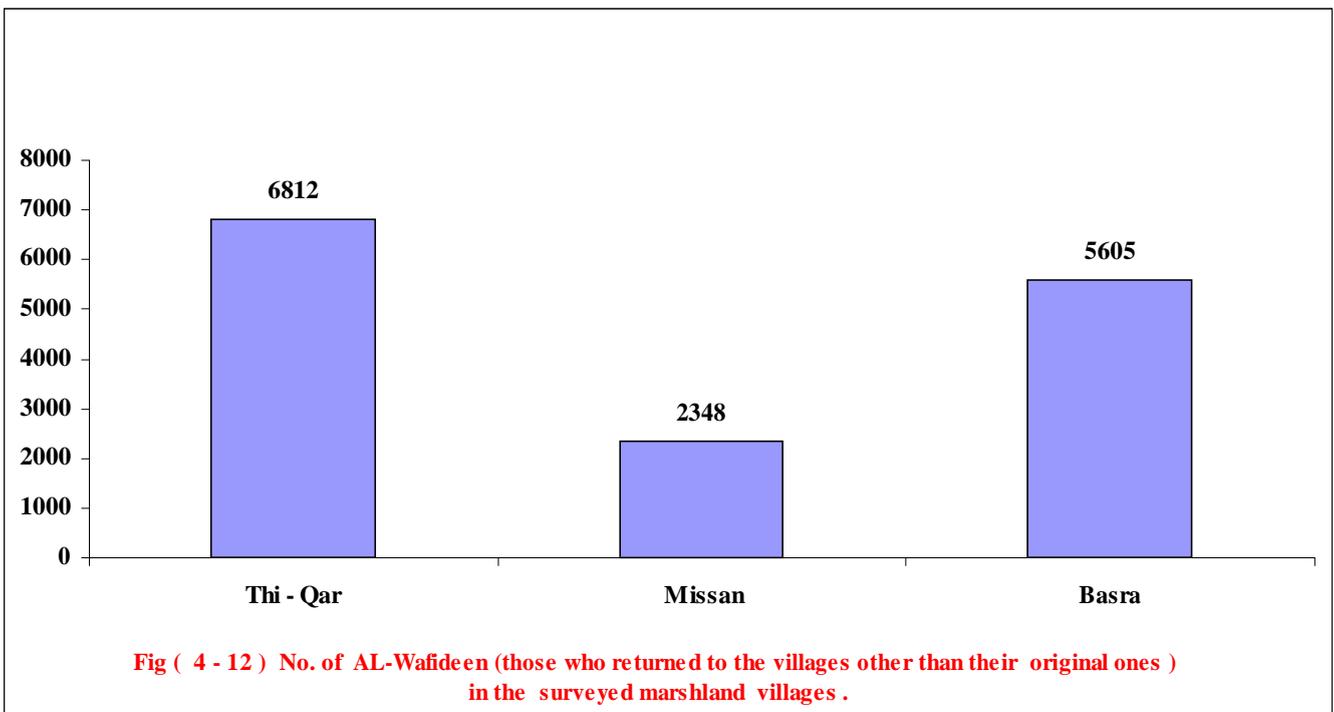
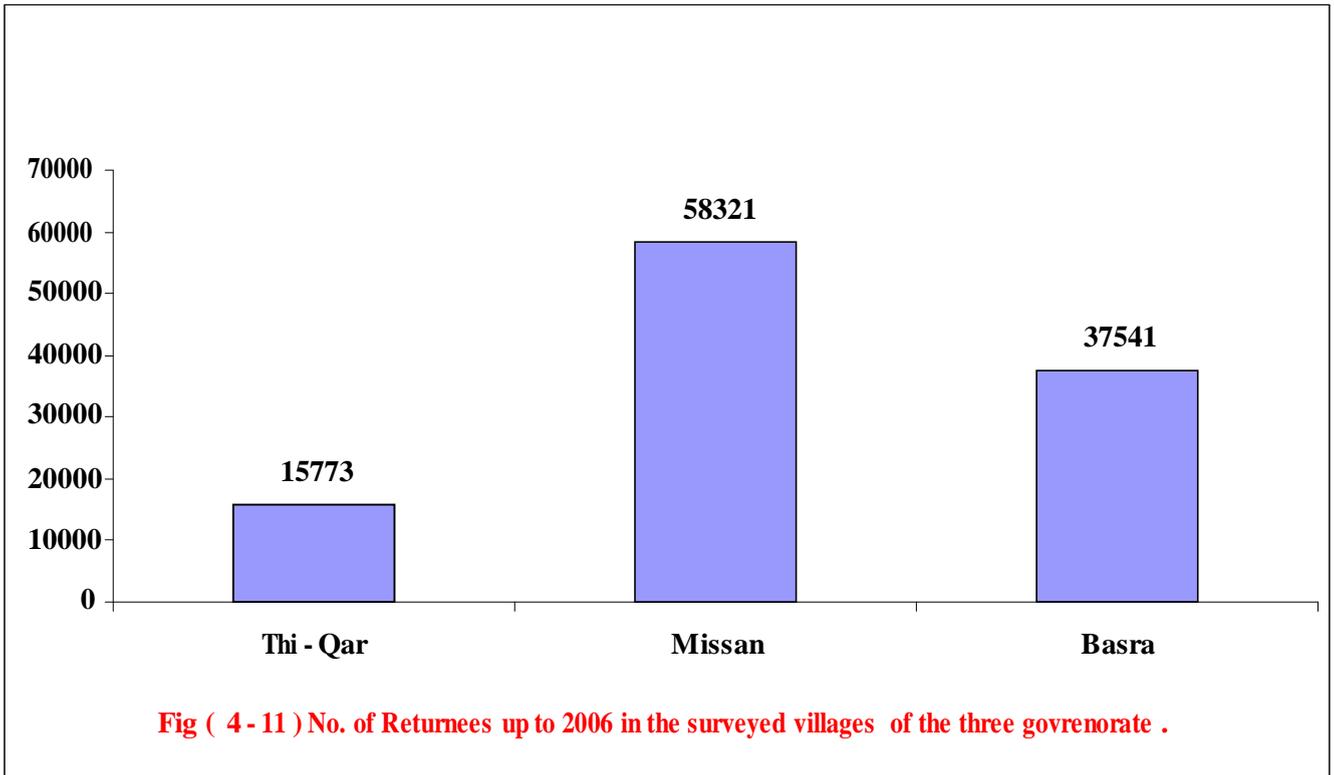
Fig (4 - 2) No. of the surveyed villages according to the districts in the three governorate .

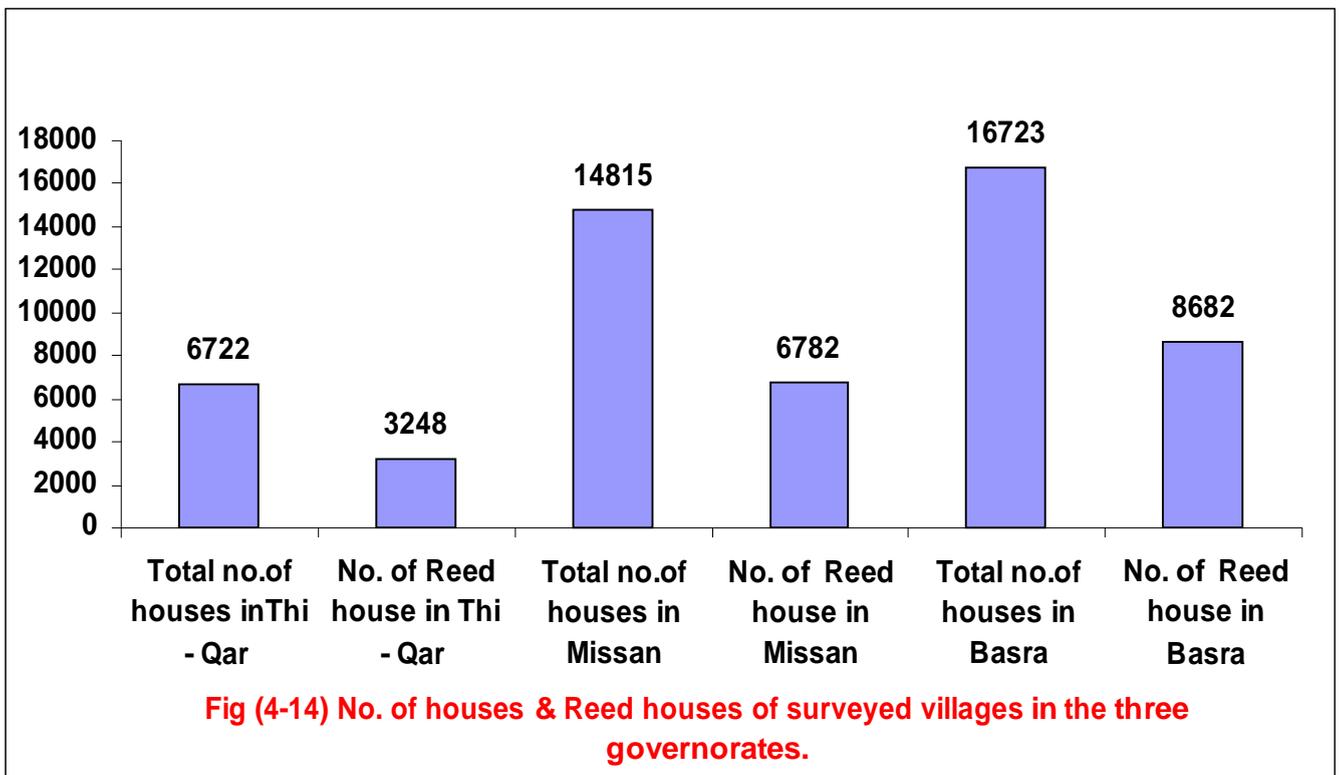
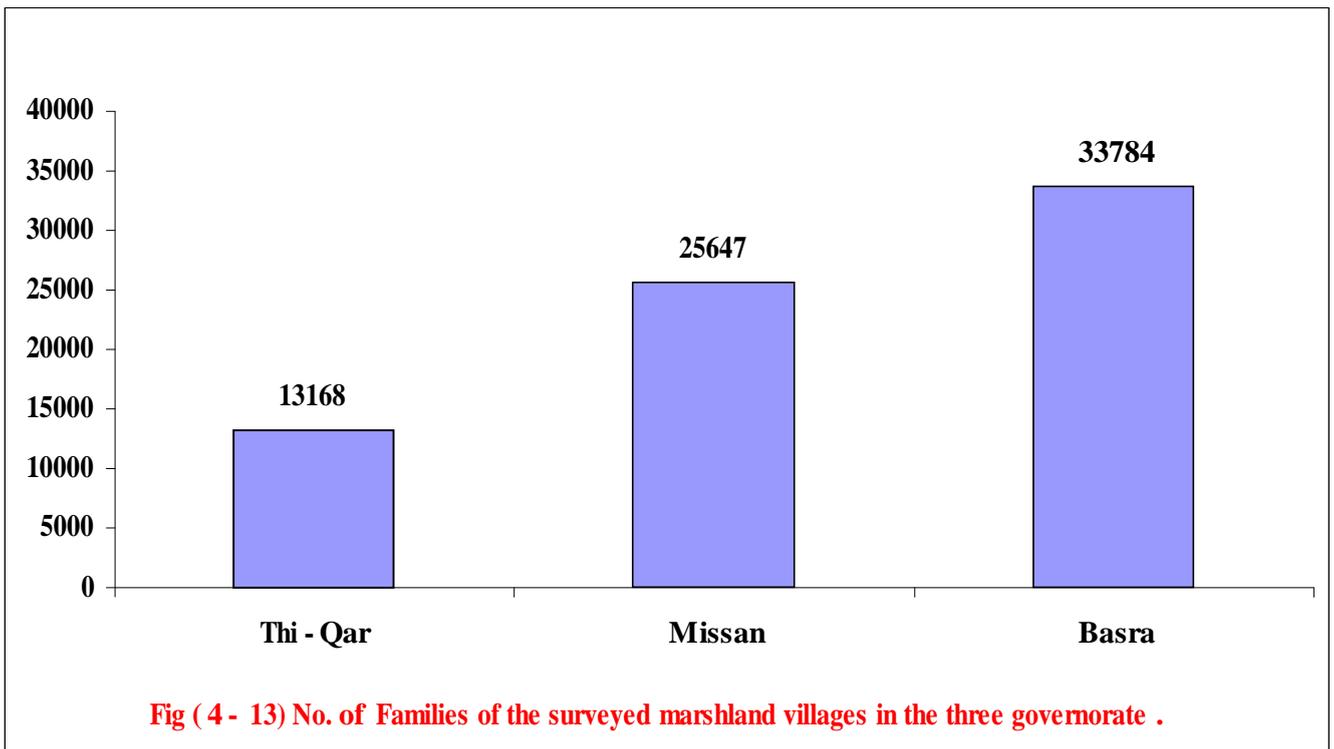


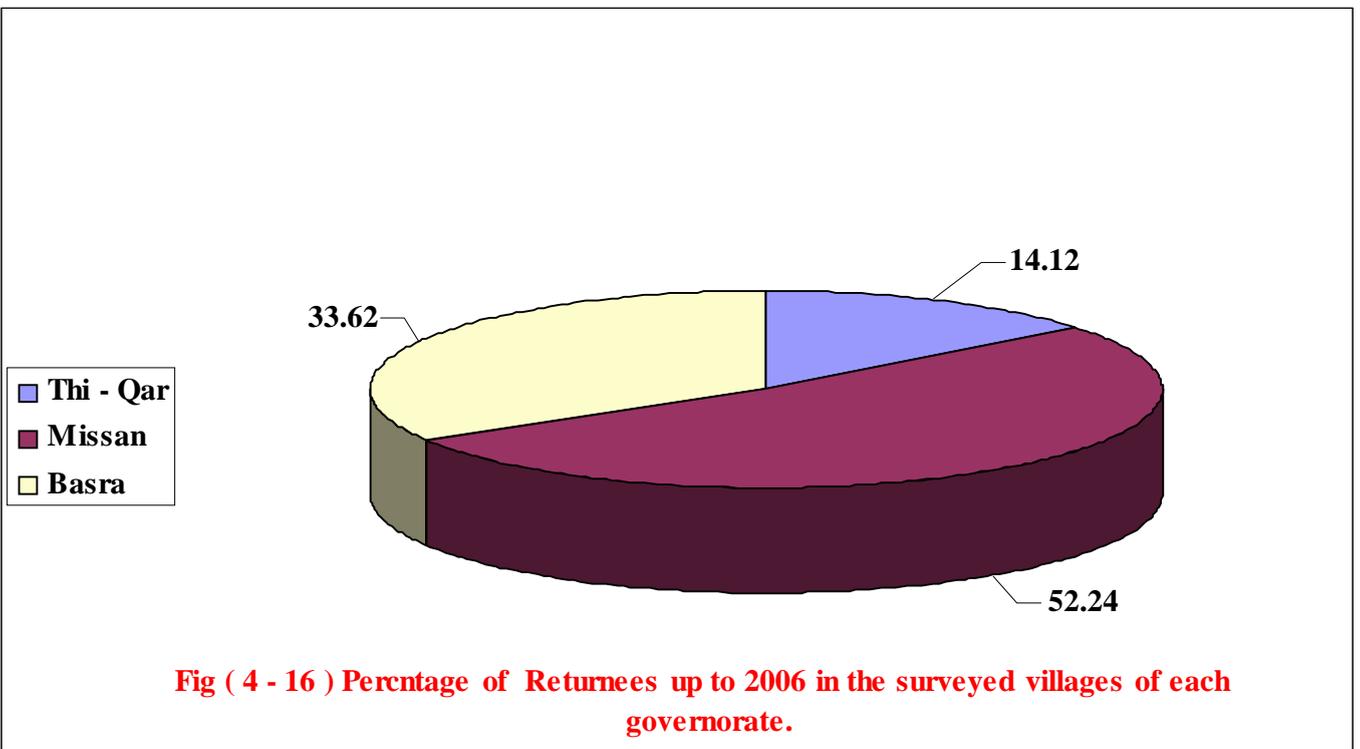
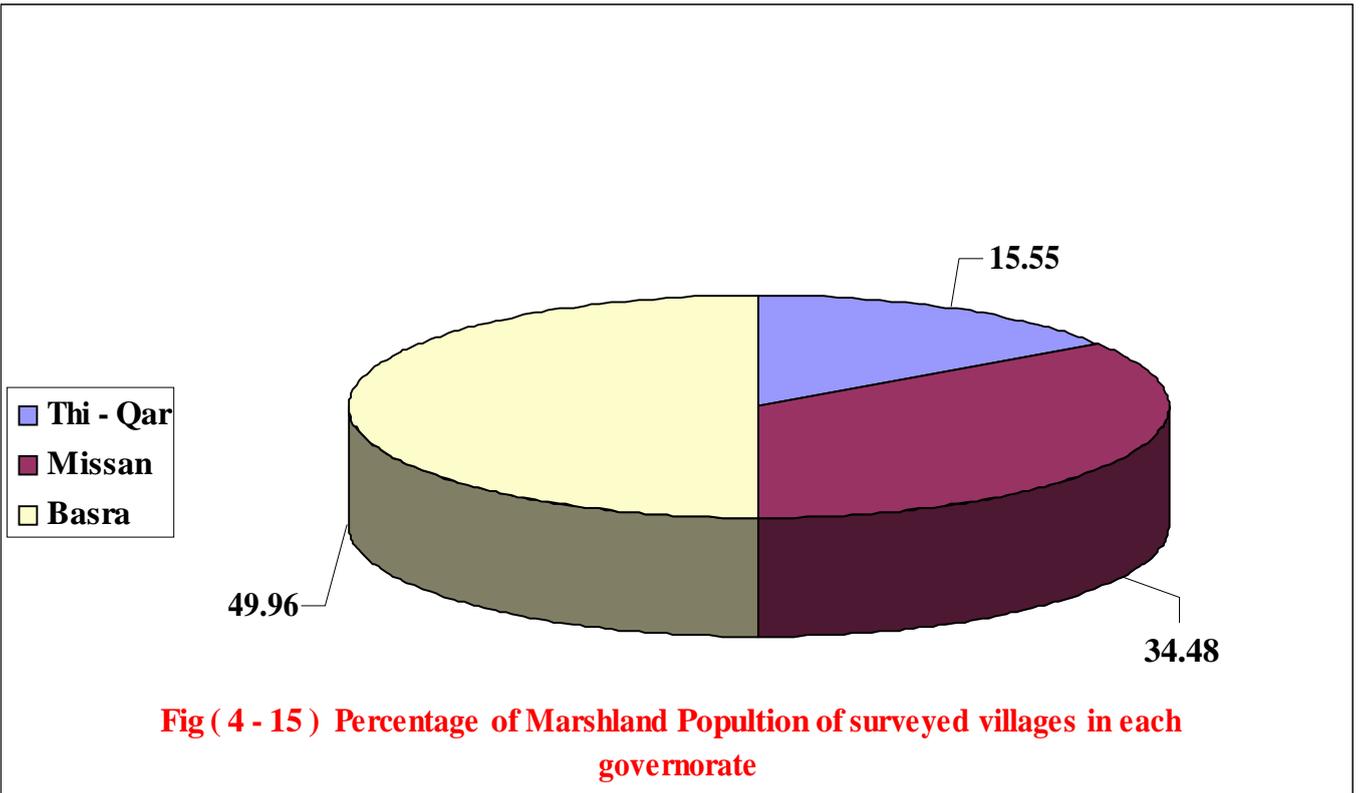


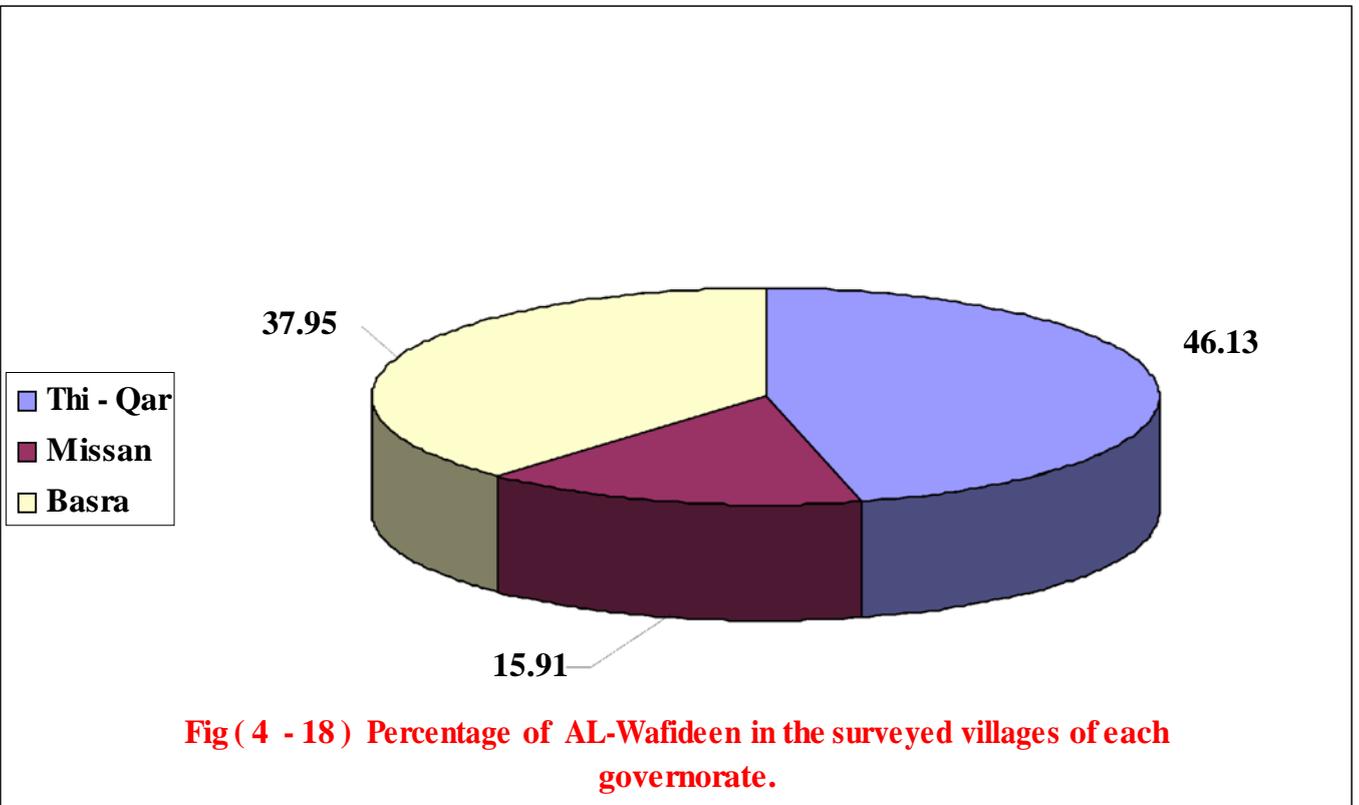
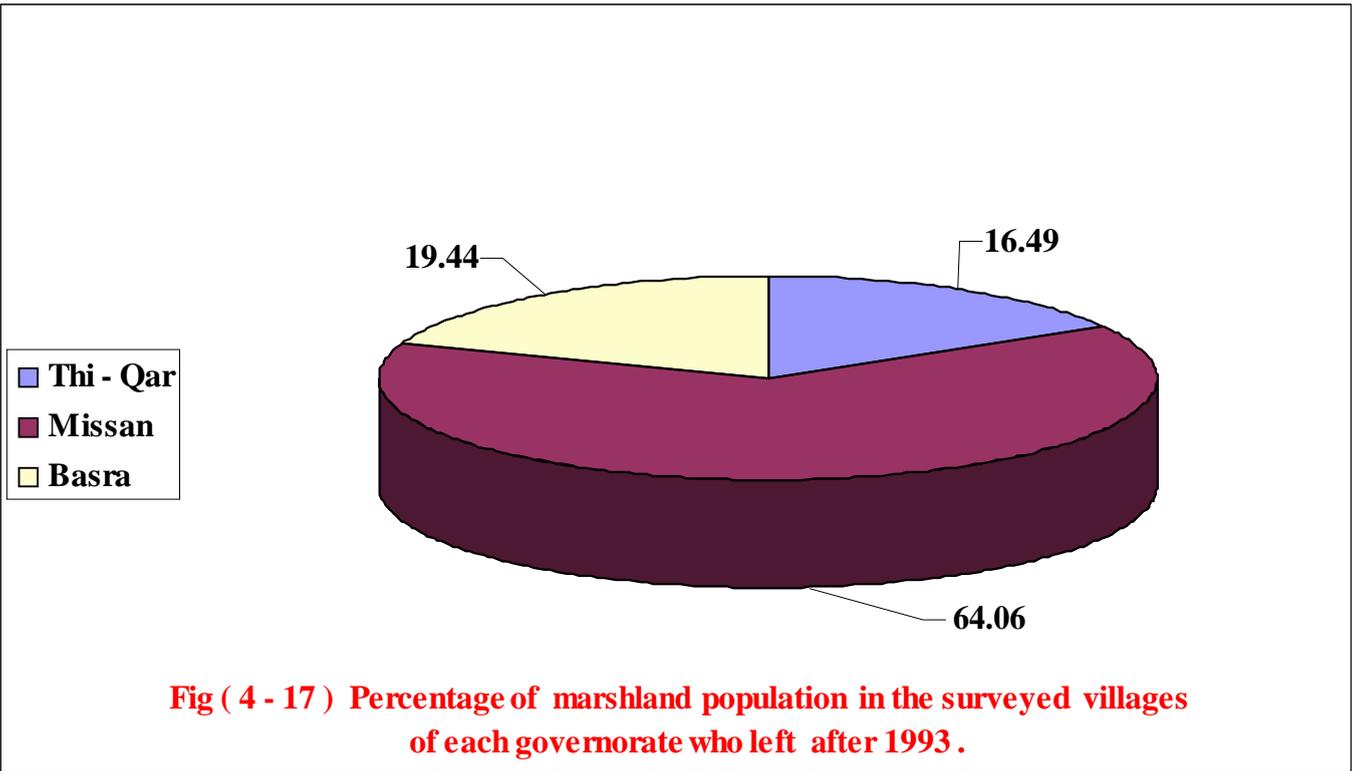


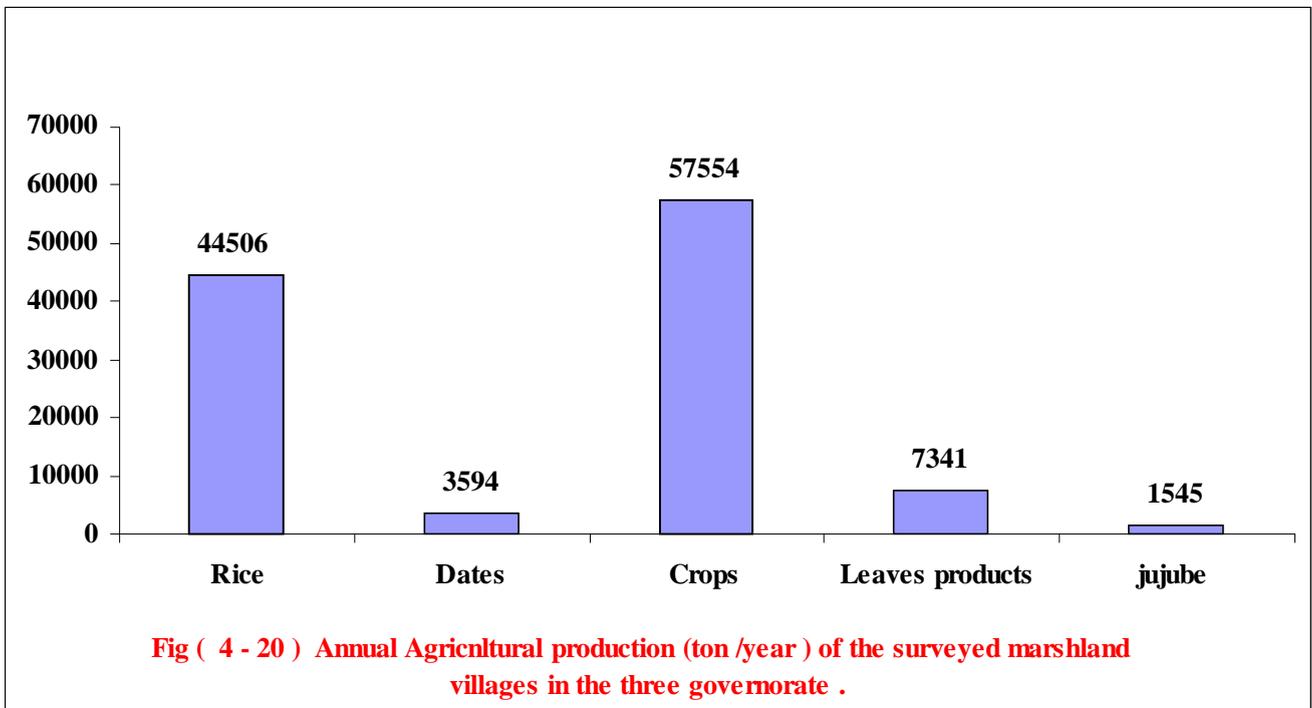
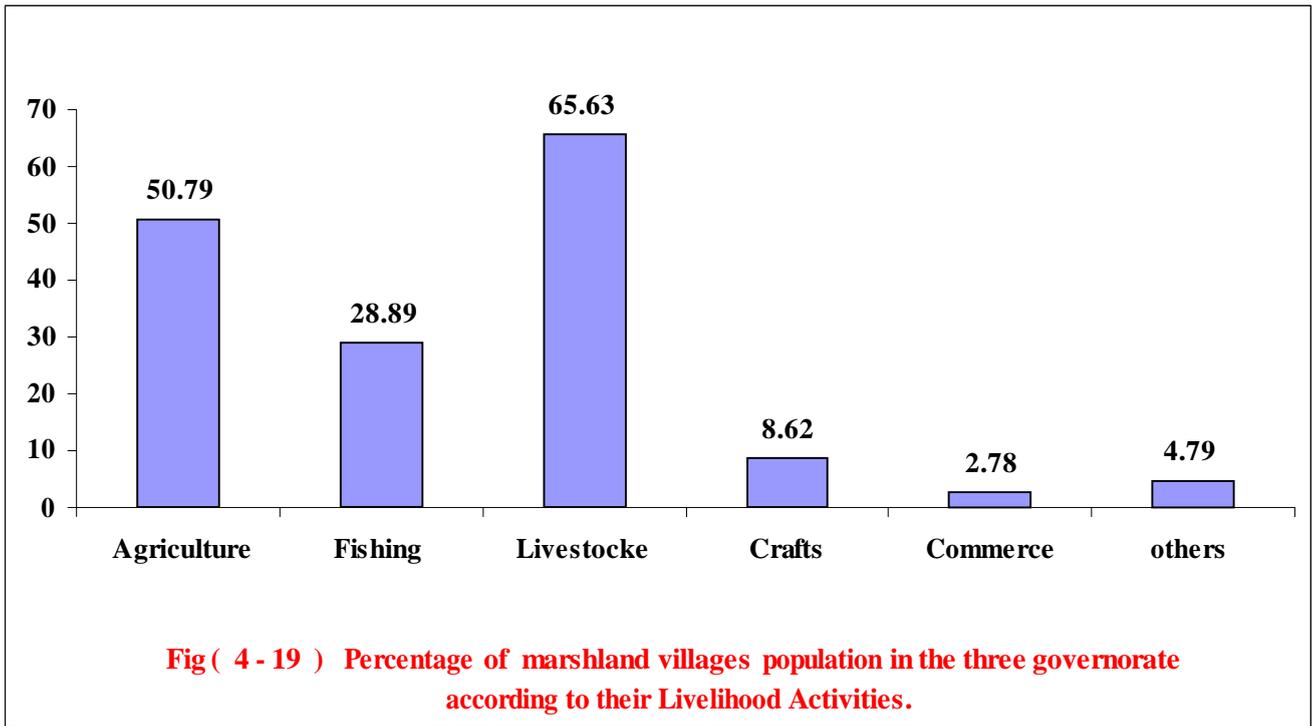


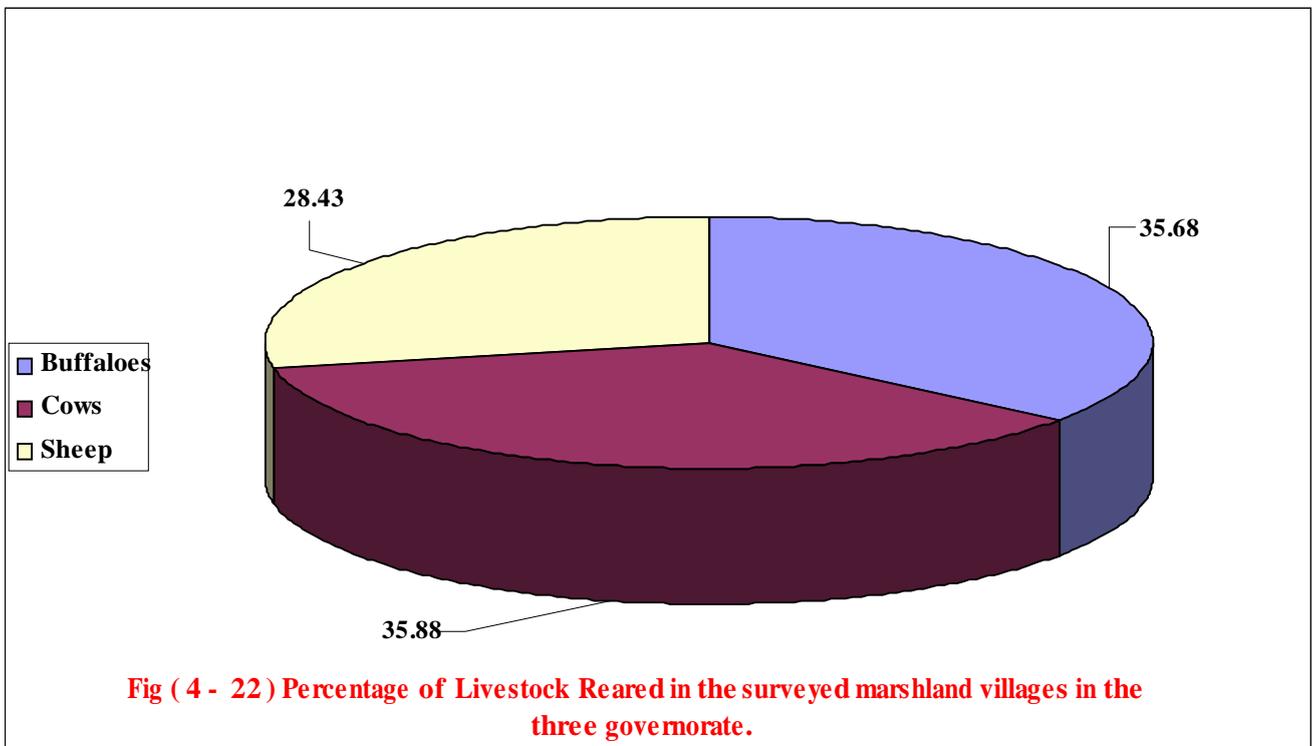
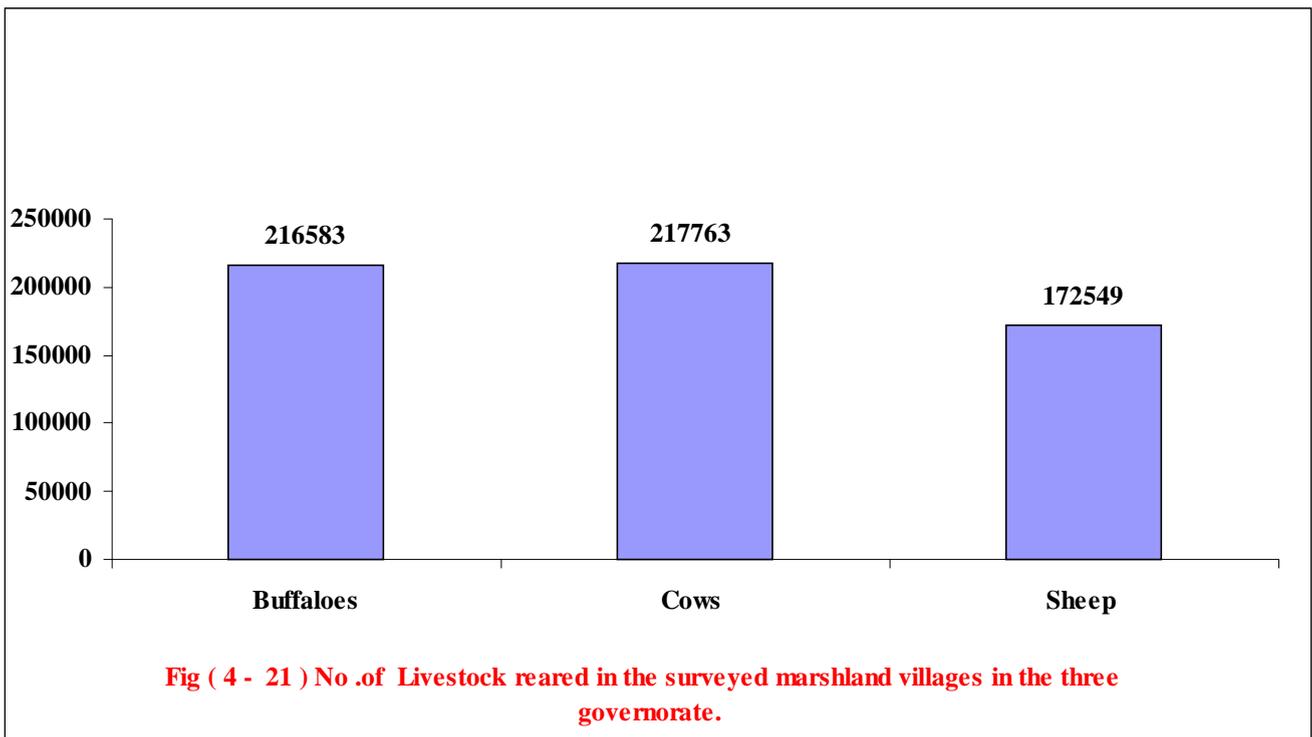


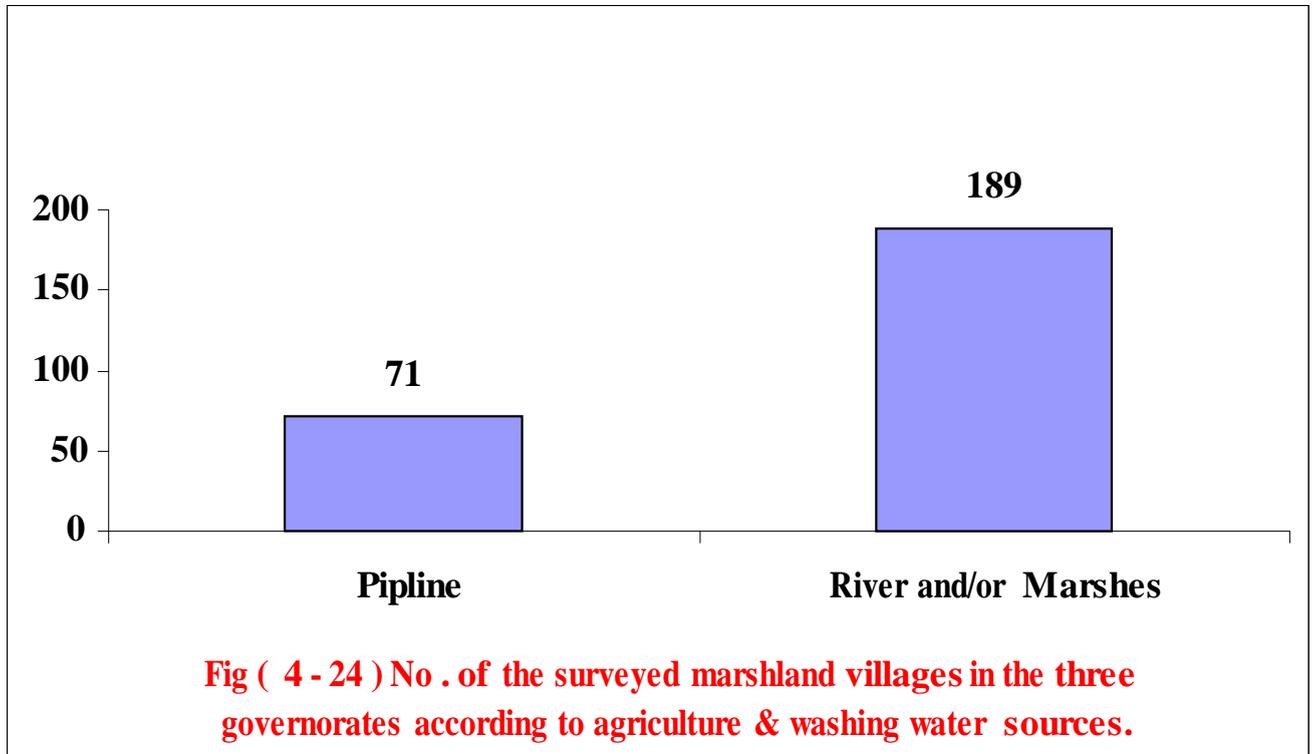
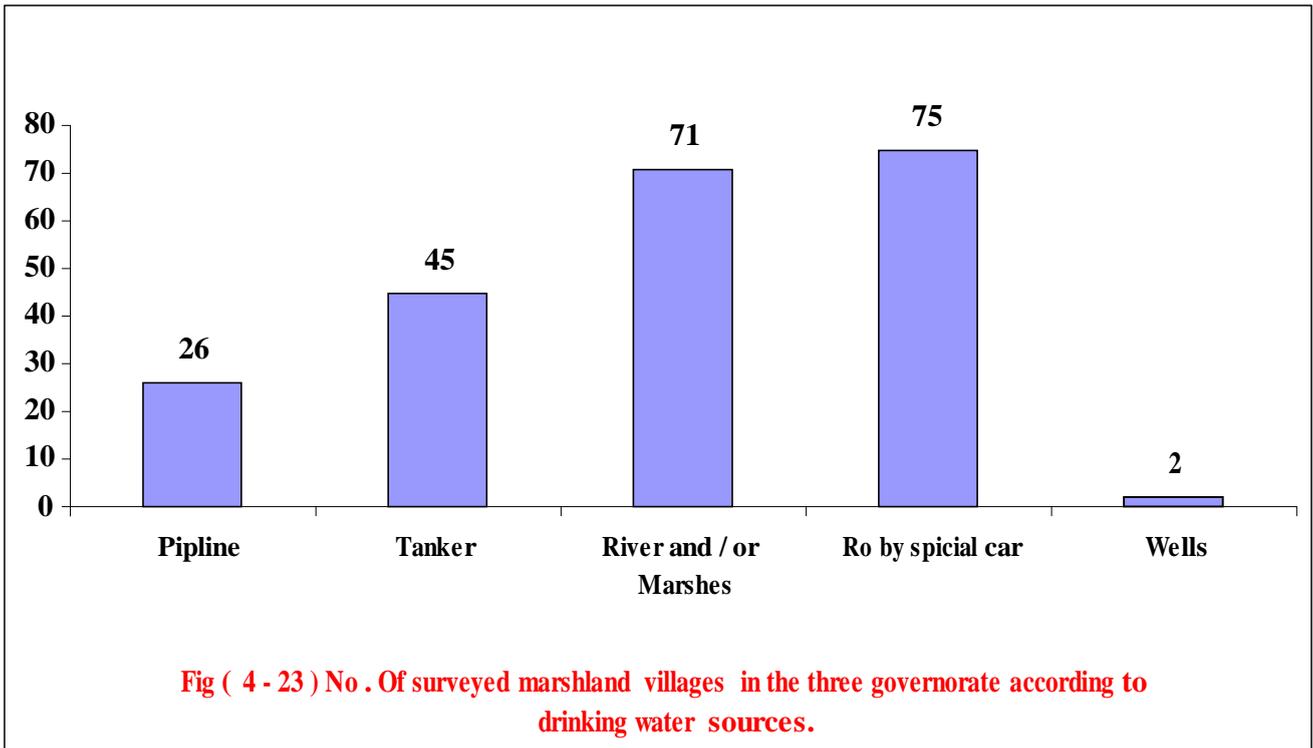


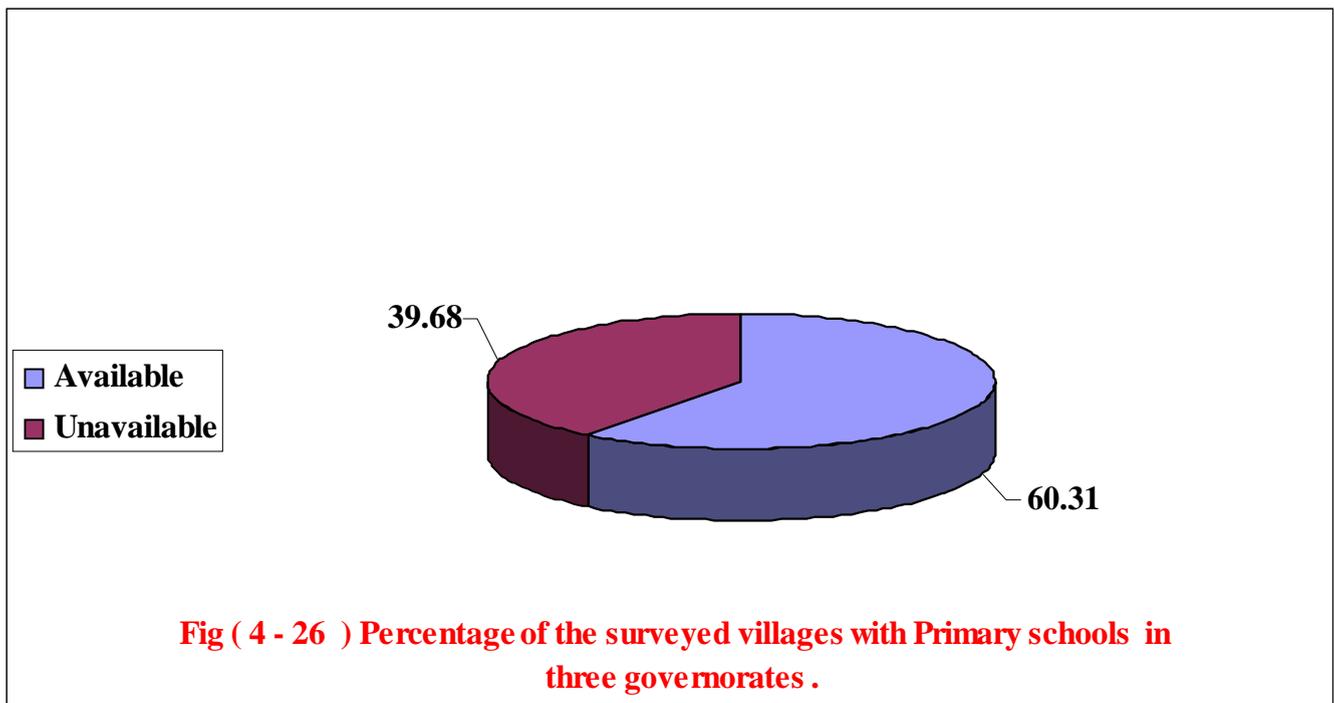
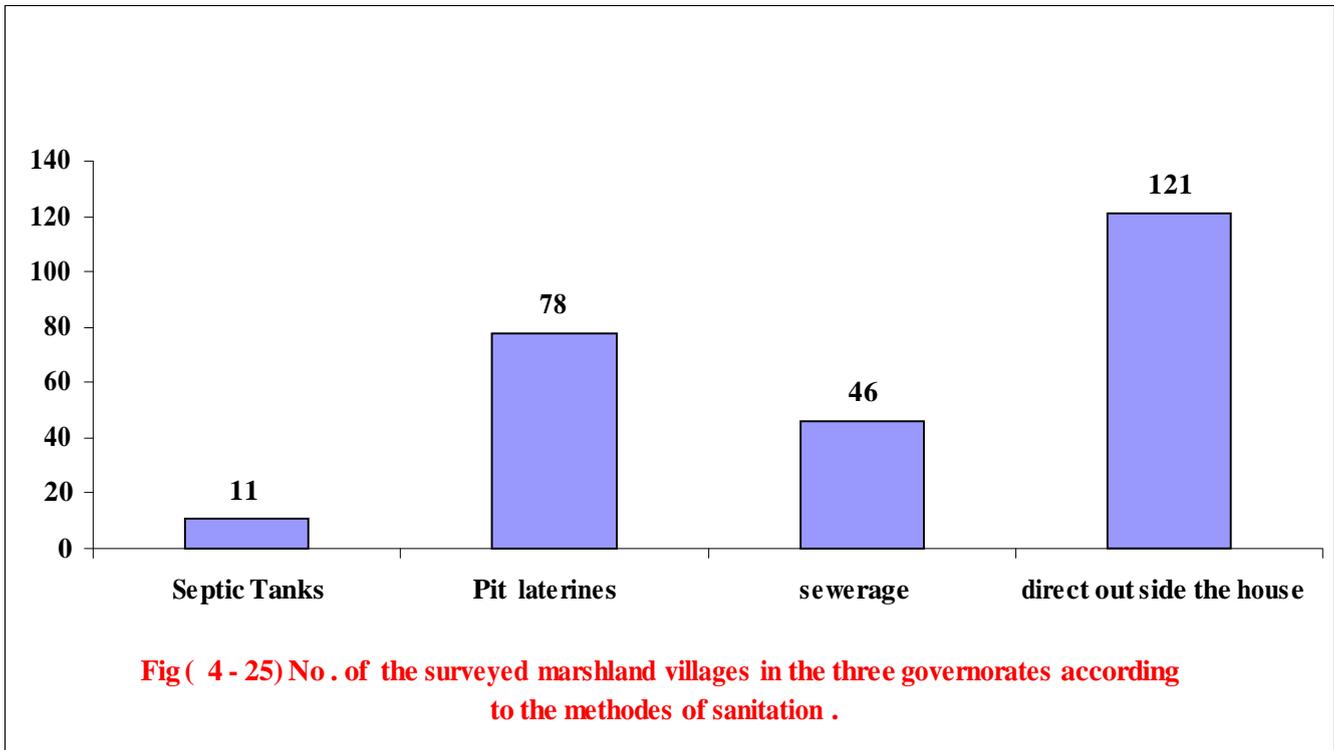


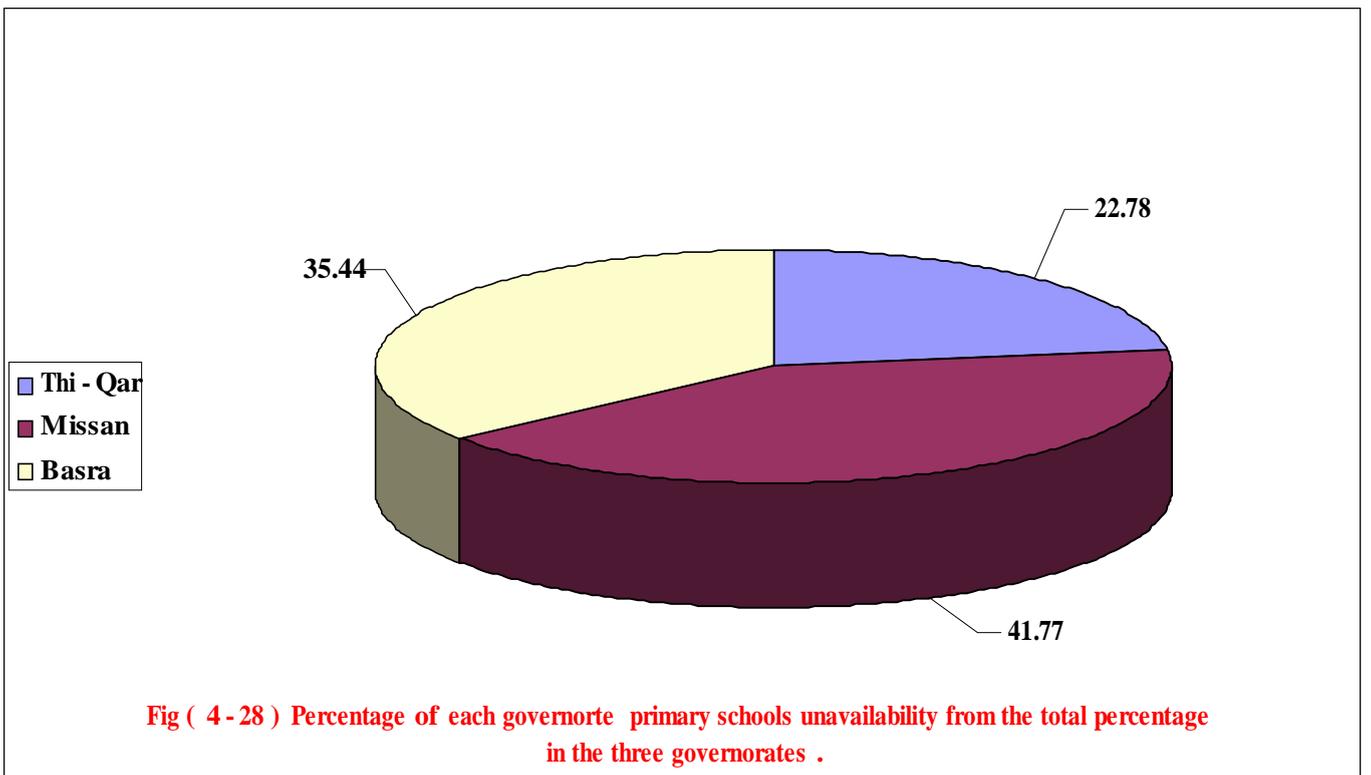
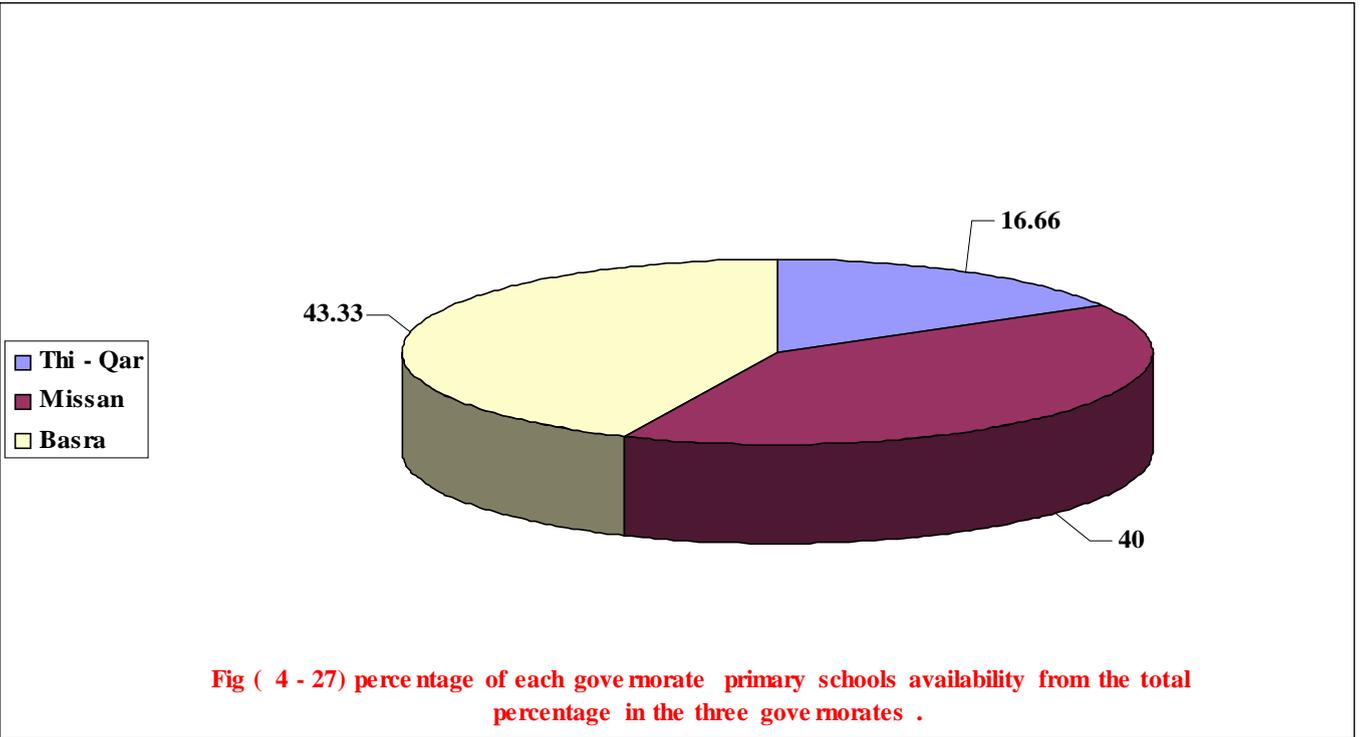


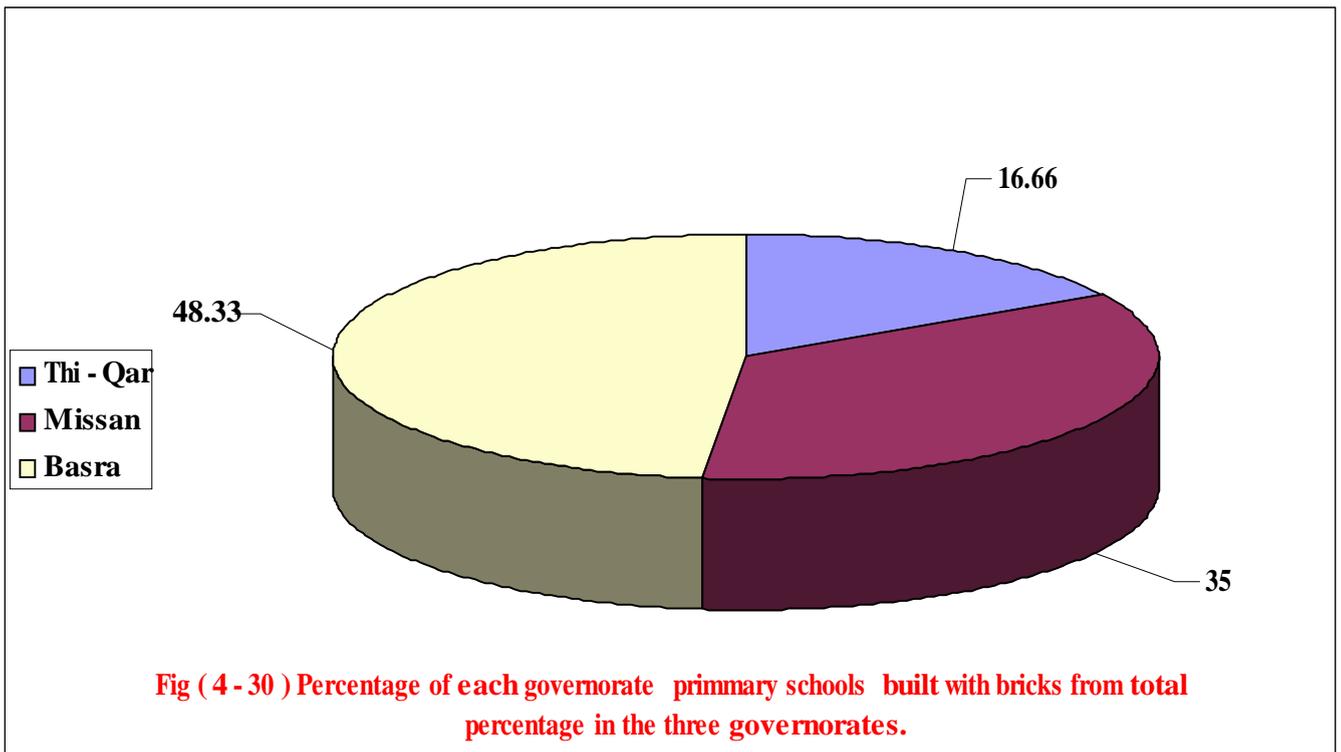
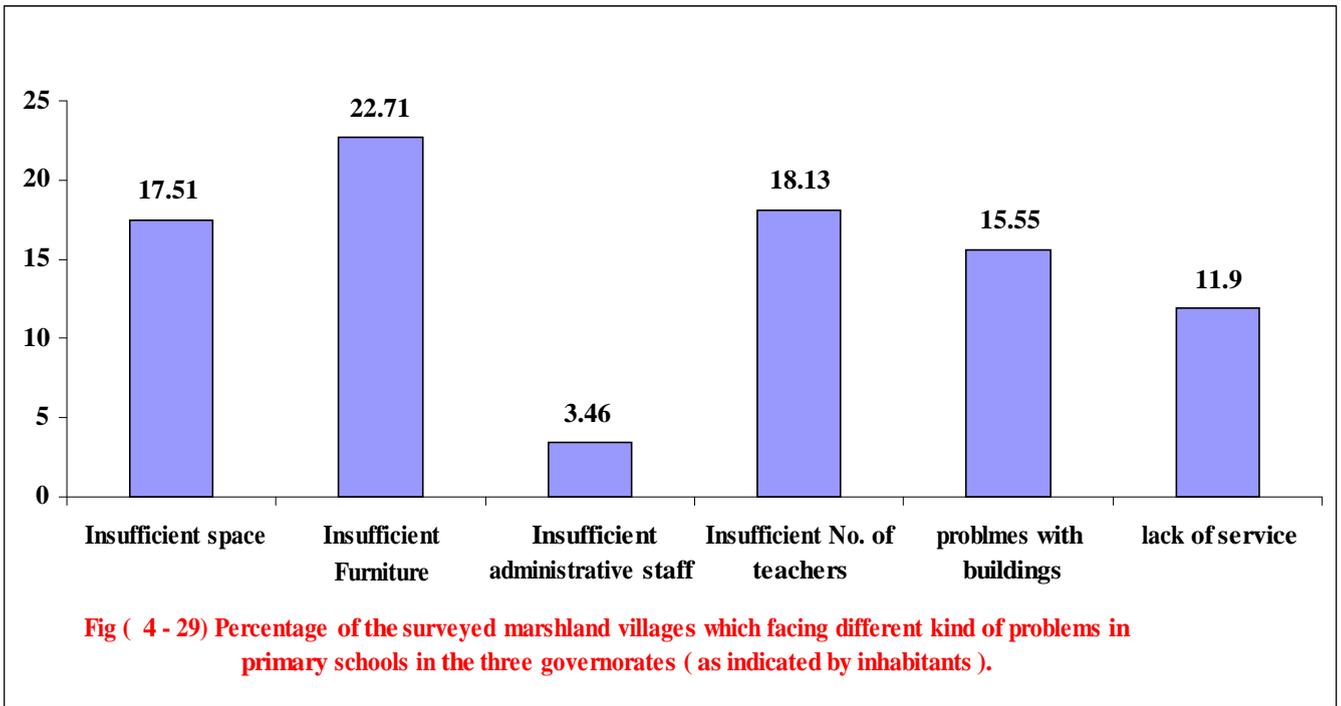


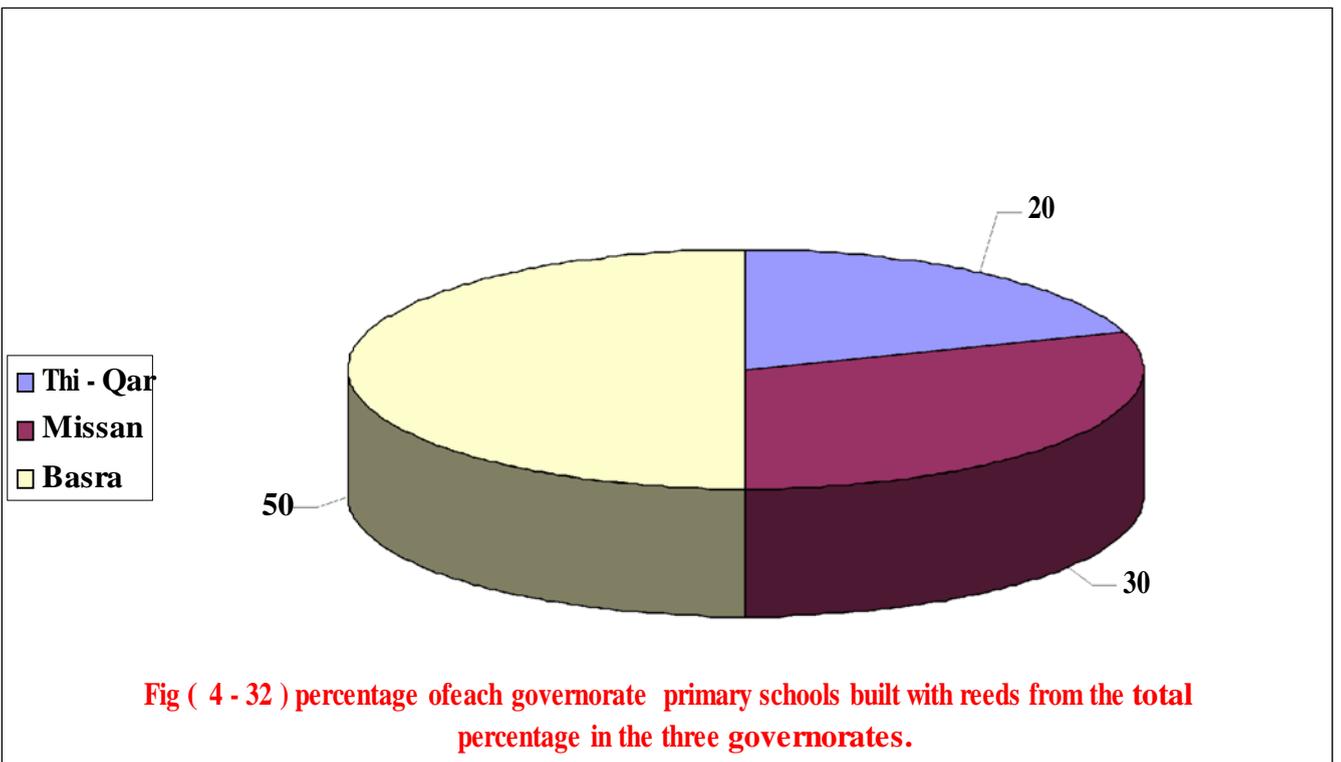
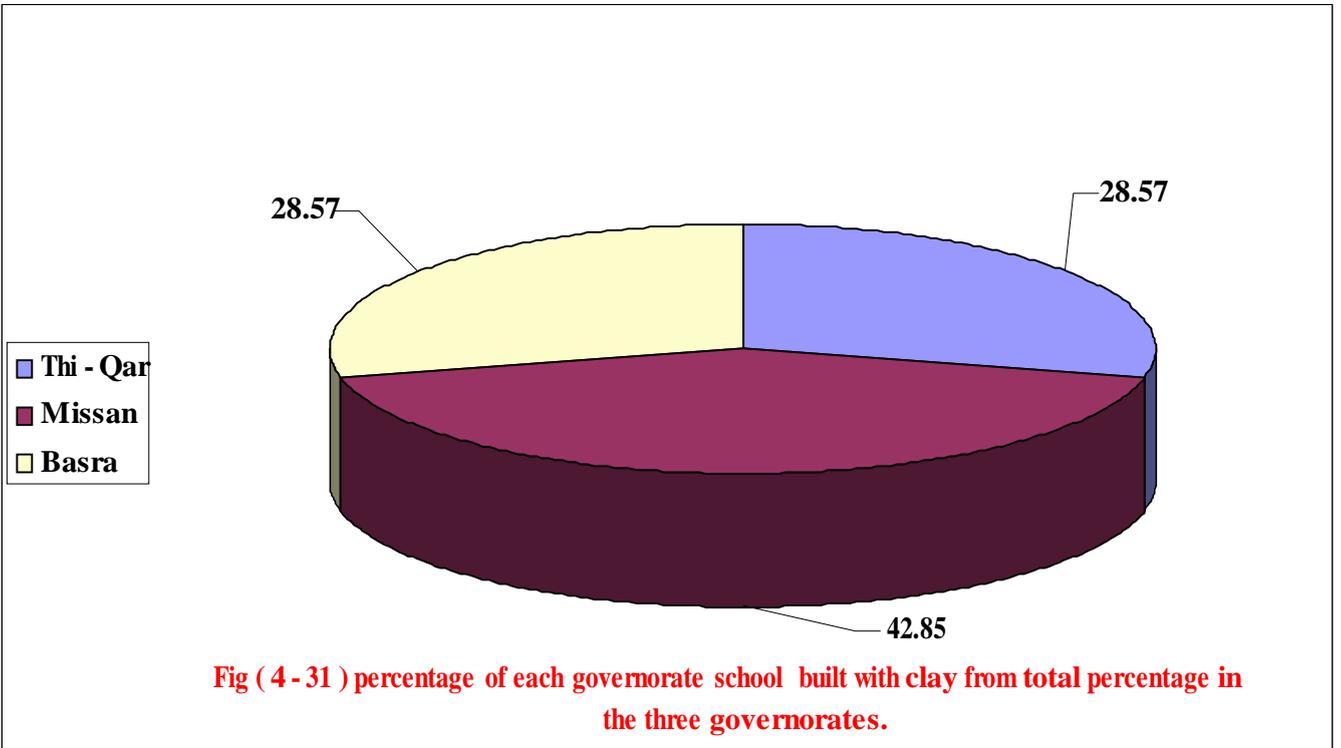


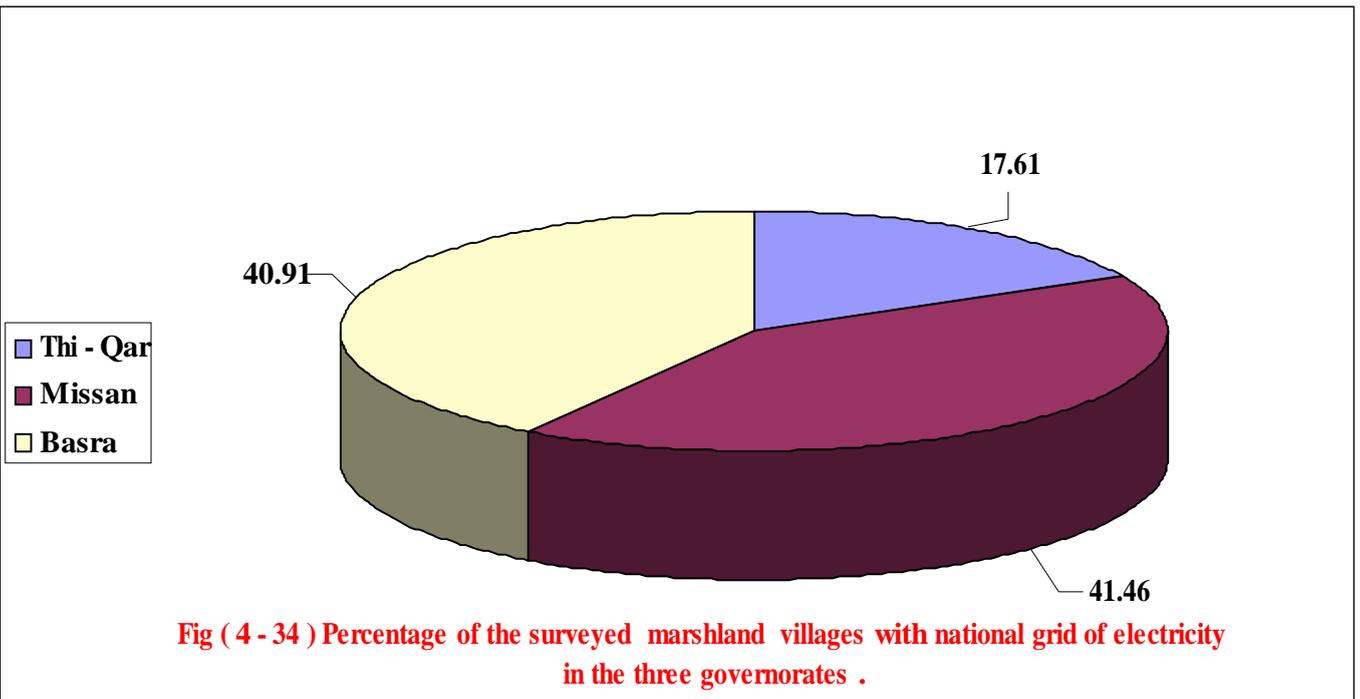
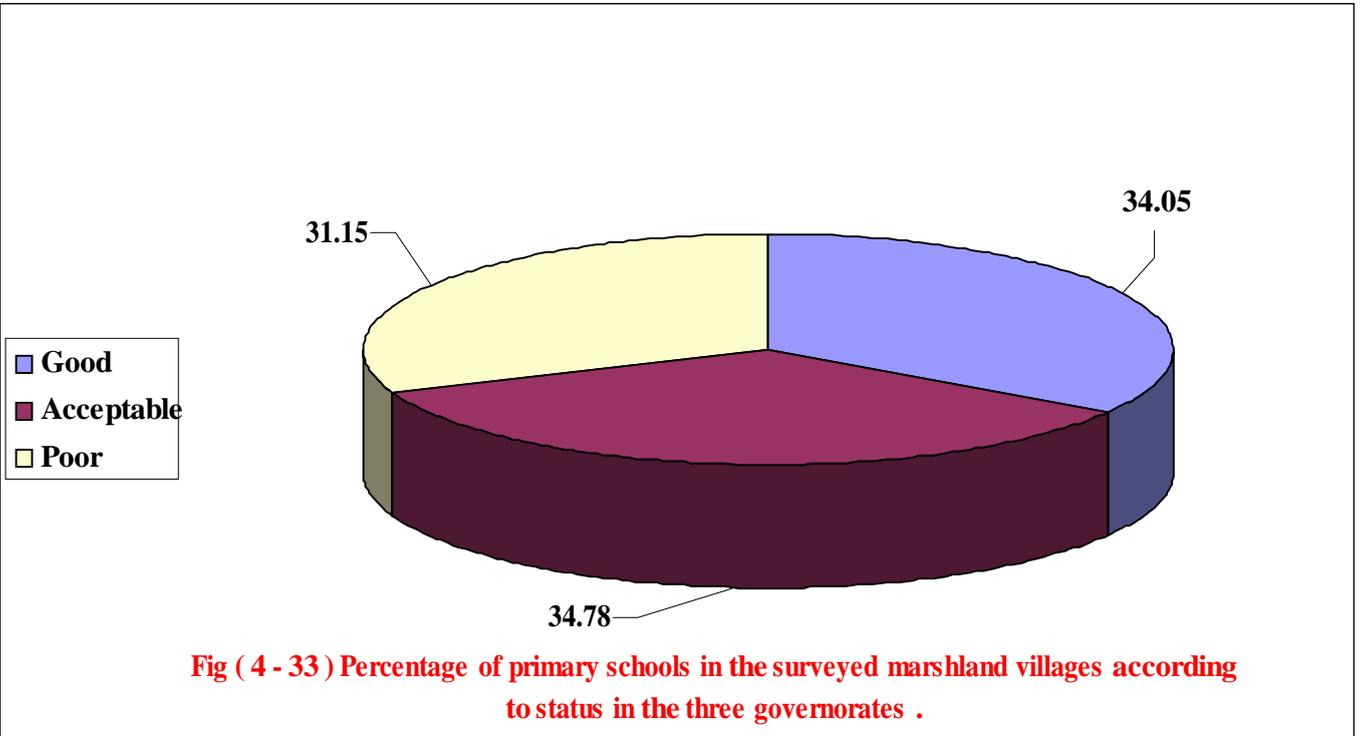


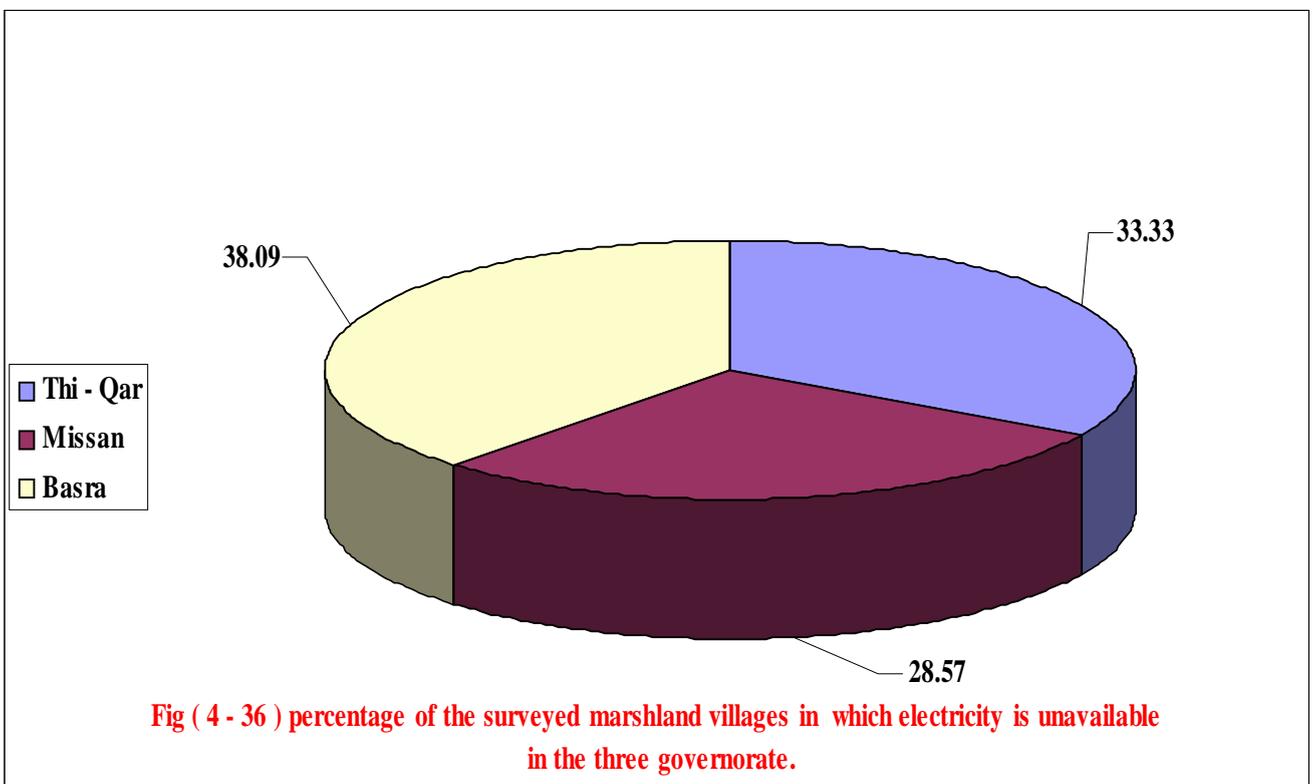
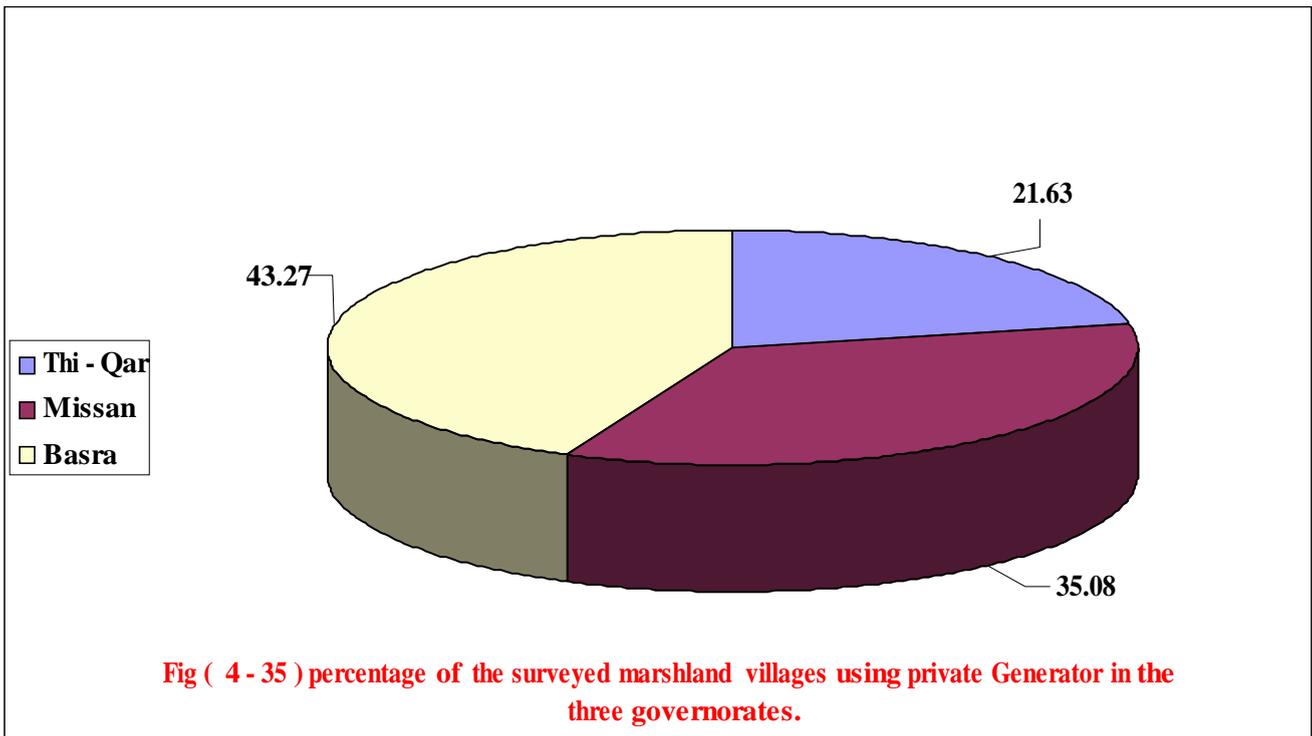


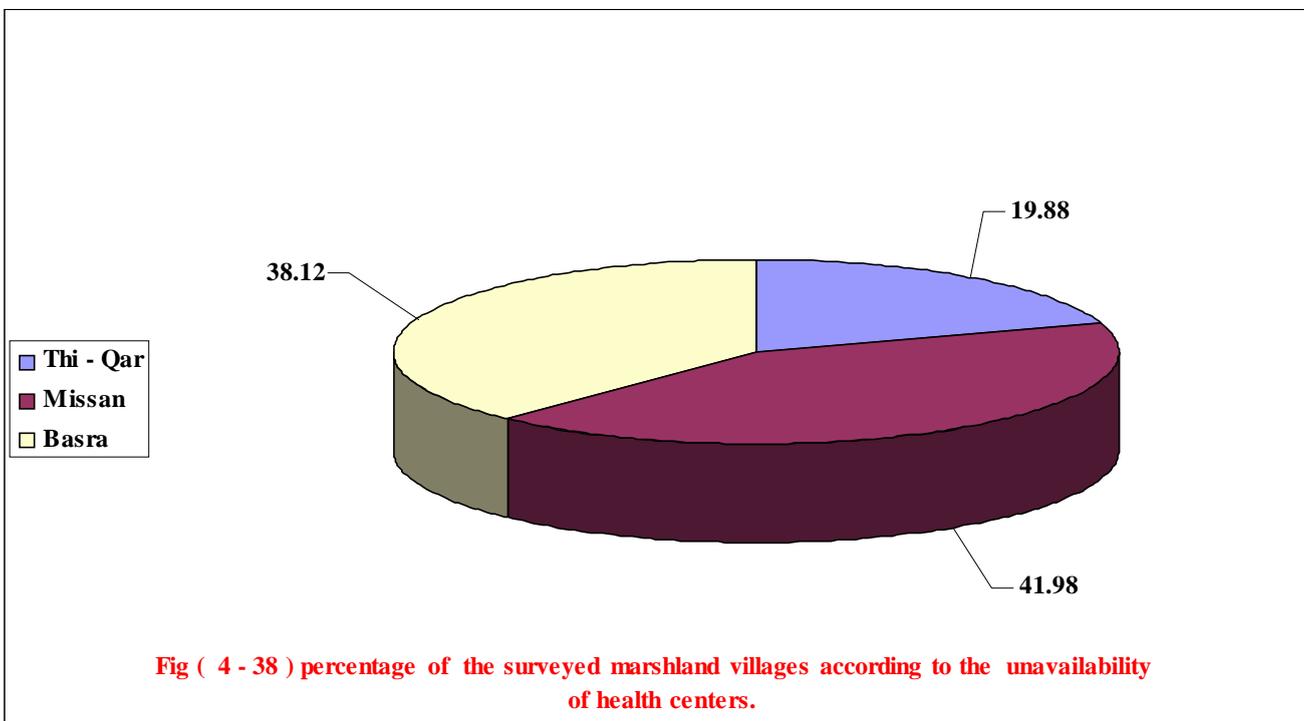
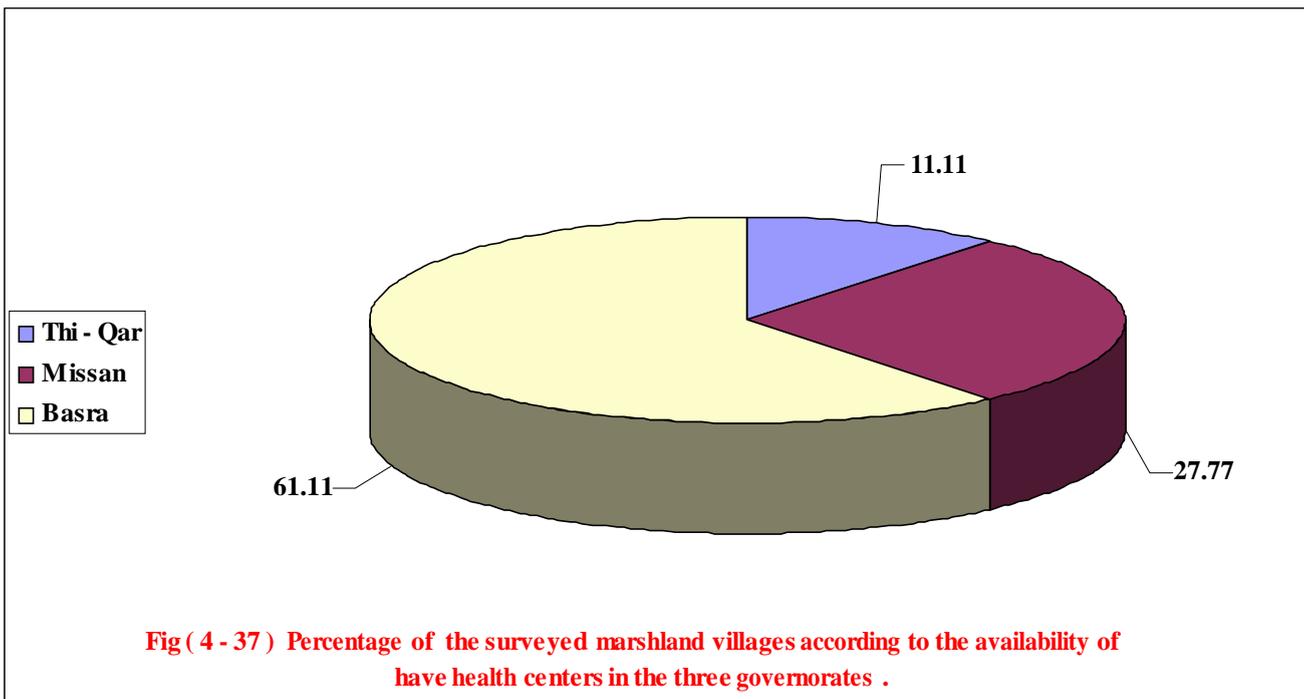












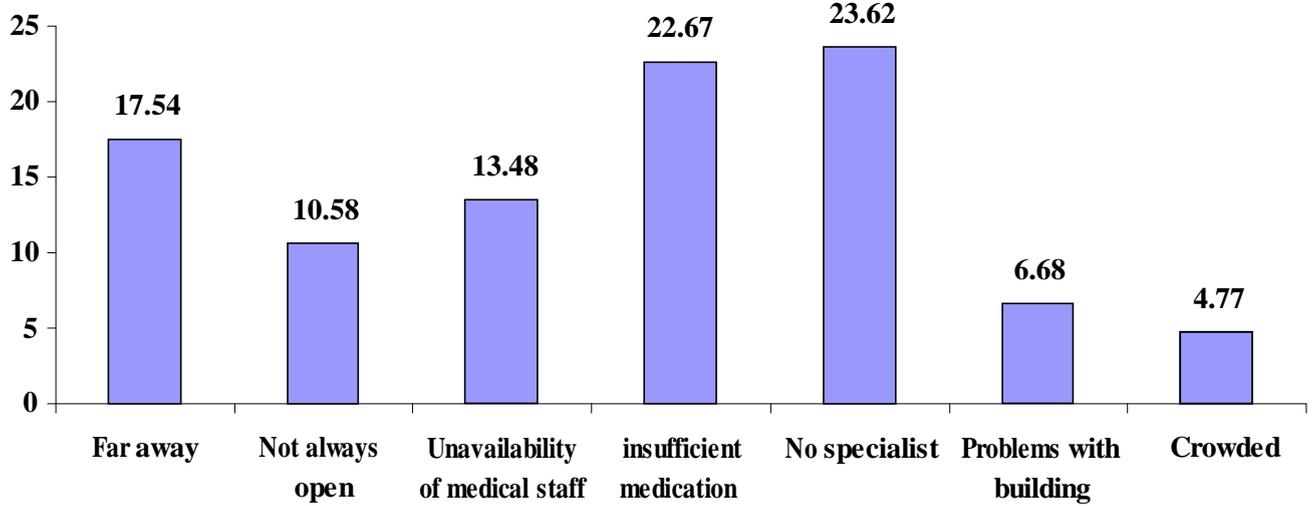


Fig (4 - 39) Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages which facig different kind of problems in the Health centers in the three governorates.

10.5 Discussion

10.5.1 Villages' Distribution According to Their Administrative Units:

A. Governorates :

In this survey the marshland villages are distributed in three governorates in the south of Iraq in a total of (199) villages. (38) Villages of them are situated in Thi-Qar governorate (Al-Chibayish district), (81) in Missan Governorate, and (80) in Basrah governorate. (Table 4-1)

B. Districts :

This study covers (7) districts. In Thi-Qar governorate only Al-Chibayish District is chosen including (38) villages. In Missan governorate three Districts are chosen: Al-Meimuna including (37) villages, Al-Majer, including (32) villages, and Qalat Salih including (12) villages. As for Basrah governorate three districts are chosen which Al-Qurna is including (34) villages, Al-medeanah including (31) villages, and Al-Basrah District including (15) villages. (Table 4-2)

C. Districts Centrals and Sub-districts :

If these (199) villages are distributed according to their secondary administrative units they will be: (20) in Al-Chibayish district center, (16) in Al-Fihood sub-district, (2) in Al-Hammar sub-district. All these units are located in Al-Chibayish district in Thi-Qar governorate. In Missan Governorate (21) villages are located in Al-Meimuna district center, (16) in Al-Salam sub-district, (6) in Al-Majer district central, (14) in Al-Adeel sub-district, (12) in Al-Uzeir sub-district. In Basrah governorate there are (5) villages in Al-Qurna district center, (15) in Al-Thegear sub-District, (14) in al-Medeanah district center, (11) in Al-Haweer, (6) in Talha, (14) in Al-Deer sub-district, and finally (15) villages in Al-Hartha sub-District. (Table 4-3)

10.5.2 Villages' Locations in the Marshes:

Three locations are specified to the villages according to their geographical location in the marshlands:

- A. Deep:** refers to villages in the far depth of the marshes which are (7) distributed as (4) in Thi-Qar and (3) in Basrah.
- B. Borders:** refers to the villages on the banks of the marshes including (108) villages distributed as (31) in Thi-Qar, (38) in Missan and (39) in Basrah.
- C. Outskirts:** is for the villages not that close to the marshes including (84) villages distributed as (3) in Thi-Qar, (43) in Missan and (38) Basrah. Table (4-4).

10.5.3 Floods Occurrence:

- A.** (5) Villages flood permanently. All are located in Al-Chibayish district in Thi-Qar governorate.
- B.** (33) Villages flood seasonally: (12) in Thi-Qar, (9) in Missan and (12) in Basrah.
- C.** (131) Villages only sometimes flood: (16) in Thi-Qar, (68) in Missan and (47) in Basrah.
- D.** (30) Villages never flood: (5) in Thi-Qar, (4) in Missan and (21) in Basrah. Table (4-5).

10.5.4 Villages' existence before Drying Year 1993:

- A. (185) Villages of those surveyed were existed before 1993 distributed as (30) in Thi-Qar, (80) in Missan, and (75) in Basrah.
- B. (14) Villages from the total number surveyed were not existed in the marshes before drying distributed as (8) in Thi-Qar, one in Missan, and (5) in Basrah. Table (4-6)

10.5.5 Main Landmarks :

- A. (57) Villages have distinguished landmarks related to religion as shrines or holly places and mosques. These distributed as (14) in Thi-Qar, (21) in Missan, and (22) in Basrah.
- B. The other kind of landmarks is historical; this is available in (33) villages distributed as (14) in Missan and (19) in Basrah.
- C. Al-Mutheef has been added as a distinguished landmark in the villages of the study as it gains a real moral value by the countryside inhabitants and all the traditional societies in general. This gathered the highest number of villages in a total of (93) distributed as (13) in Thi-Qar, (41) in Missan, and (39) in Basrah.
- D. Other kinds of landmarks such as schools, bridges or governmental buildings ...etc. are available in the villages under study. (12) Villages have such landmarks distributed as (12) in Thi-Qar, (11) in Missan, and (13) in Basrah .Table (4.7)



10.5.6 Negative Effects of Previous Regime Policies :

Four kinds of negative effects have been specified in the marshland villages due to the brute policies of the last regime which are:

- A. Destruction : (73) villages are effected with this kind distributed as (19) in Thi-Qar , (24) in Missan , and (30) in Basrah
- B. Bombing: (32) villages are effected with this kind distributed as (3) in Thi-Qar, (16) in Missan, and (4) in Basrah.
- C. Displacement: This is the most common effect which hurt most of the villages under survey in a total of (163) distributed as (37) in Thi-Qar, (64) in Missan, and (62) in Basrah.

- D.** The fourth kind of effects is “Burning “covered (3) villages in Thi-Qar, (4) in Missan, and one in Basrah. Table (4-8)



10.5.7 Population :

- A.** . Total Marshes Population: The total population in the villages that had been surveyed is (346291) including the three geographical classifications: deep, borders, and outskirts distributed as (53853) in Thi-Qar, (119415) in Missan, and (173023) in Basrah.
- B.** .Displacement: A total of (189697) were displaced from the population of the marshland villages surveyed in this study only, distributed as (31287) in Thi-Qar, (121520) in Missan, and (36890) in Basrah. Table (4-9)
- C.** .Returnees up to 2006: The number of people who returned to the villages under survey up to 2006 is (111633) from the total number of the population who left after 1993. These returnees are (15773) in Thi-Qar, (58.320) in Missan, and (37540) in Basrah
- D.** .Al-Wafideen: These are the people who reside in the present time in villages other than their original ones. They are (6812) in Thi-Qar, (2348) in Missan, and (5605) in Basrah. The total will be (14765). Table (4-9).
- E.** .Percentage of Marshland Population in their Administrative Units : The total number of population the sixteen administrative units under study in the three governorates is (1093686) including the marshland population (346291) which forms a percentage of (31.66 %). In Thi-Qar the population of the three administrative units is (86.191) including the marshland population which is (53853) .In Missan the population of the six administrative units is (291843) including the population of the marshlands which is (119415). In Basra the population of the seven administrative units studied is (715653) including the population of the marshlands which is (173023). Table (4-10).
- F.** .Distribution of the Marshes Population in the Administrative Units : The marshes population in Al-Chibayish district is (24613) from a total of (36625) in a percentage of (67.20%) , in Al-Fihood (22240) from a total of (41537) in a percentage of (53.54%) , in Al-Hammar (7000) from a total of (8029) and a percentage of (87.18%) , in Al-Meimuna (23450) from a total of (58730) in a percentage of (39.92%) , in Al-Salam (15200) from a total of (38167) in a percentage of (39.82%) , in Al-Majer (5695) from a total of (87430) in a percentage of (6.51%) , in Al-Adeel (11590) from a total of (36840) in a percentage of (31.46%) , in Al-Kheir (46470) from a total of (47425) in a percentage of (97.98%) ,

in Al-Uzeir (16690) from a total of (35250) in a percentage of (47.34%) , in Al-Qurna (13450) from a total of (110100) in a percentage of (12.21%)., in Al-theger (32790) from a total of (40220) in a percentage of (81.52%) , in Al-Medeana (35425) from a total of (126400) in a percentage of (28.02%) , in Al-Haweer (25950) from a total of (81500) in a percentage of (32.23%) , in Talha 19300) from a total of (42220) in a percentage of (45.71%) , in Al-Deer (33030) from a total of (80200) in a percentage of (41.18%) , Al-Hartha (13078) from a total of (235013) in a percentage of (5.95%) .Table (4-11).

10.5.8 Families and the Housing Units:

- A. The total number of the housing units in marshes is (38260) including (18712) unit built of reeds. In Thi-Qar the total is (6722) units including (3248) built of reeds in a percentage of (48.31%). In Missan the total is (14815) units including (8682) built of reeds in a percentage of (45.77%). In Basrah the total is (16723) units including (8682) built of reeds in a percentage of (51.91%).
- B. The total number of families in the marshes is (72599) distributed as (13168) in Thi-Qar, (25647) in Missan, and (33784) in Basrah. The average is (1.89) family in each housing unit. Table (4-13).



10.5.9 Livelihood Activities :

There are five main living activities done by the population of the marshes: agriculture, fishing, livestock, crafts, commerce, in addition to other activities.

A. Agriculture:

This is conducted by only (5 %) of the population in the marshes. In Missan the number is higher (90%) whereas in Basrah they are (57.37%). The average is (50.79%) with a standard deviation of (30.16). Table (4-14).

B. Fishing :

The intention here is the activity of obtaining fishes from water as the population conduct another activity which is hunting birds. In Thi-Qar (35%) of the marshes population perform fishing, in Missan (20%), and in Basrah (31.68%). The average is (28.89%) with a standard deviation of (6.43). Table (4-14).

C. Livestock :

The percentage of this activity in Thi-Qar is (18.44%), in Missan (94%) and in Basrah (84.46%). The average is (65.63%) with a standard deviation of (19.67).

D .Crafts and Manual Industries :

In Thi-Qar marshes the percentage of population performing this activity is (7.10%), in Missan (0.28%), and in Basrah (8.5%). The average is (8.62%) with a standard deviation of (7.51).

E .Commerce :

In Thi-Qar the percentage is (4.36%), in Missan (0.23%), and in Basrah (3.75%). The average is (2.78%) with a standard deviation of (1.82). As for the other activities and crafts they form (2.34%) in Thi-Qar, (5.97%) In Missan, and (6.07%) in Basrah. The average is (4.79%) with a standard Deviation of (1.73). Table (4-14).



10.5.10 Agriculture Products :

There are five agricultural productions in the marshes of the study which are: rice, dates, crops, leaves products and pear (Nabk).

- A. Rice: The annual rice production in the marshes of Thi-Qar is (35) ton, in Missan (44046) ton, and in Basra (425) ton. The Total is (44506) ton.
- B. Dates: The annual production of dates in Thi-Qar is (375.5) ton, in Missan (1495) ton, and in Basra (1722.5) ton. The total is (3594) ton.
- C. Crops: These include wheat, barley, and corn. Their annual production is (585) ton in Thi-Qar, (54299.5) in Missan, and (2739.5) in Basrah. The Total is (57554) ton
- D. Vegetables: The annual production is (95) ton in Thi-Qar, (95) ton in Missan, and (7201) ton in Basrah. The total annual production is (7341) ton.
- E. Pear (Nabk): It is one of agriculture productions in Basrah. The total annual Production in this governorate is (1545) ton.

F. Total Production: The total annual production of all the agricultural crops in the marshes of Thi-Qar is (1090.5) ton, in Missan (99816.5) ton, and in Basrah (114540) ton. Table (4-15).

10.5.11 Livestock.

There is an important and big wealth of livestock in the marshes. It includes Buffaloes, Cows, and Sheep. The total number is (606885) including (216583) buffaloes, (217763) cows, and (172539) sheep.

- A. Buffaloes: Buffalo is considered one of the most important animals reared in the marshes for many reasons, the most important of which is that this Animal can condition itself to the environment of the marshes. The number in Thi-Qar is (20441), in Missan (80267), and in Basrah (115875).
- B. Cows: This animals has the second importance but it noticeably spread in the Marshes after parts of these marshes had changed to adopt agriculture Because it had obtained reasonable quantities of water since 2000 particularly In Missan. The total number of this animal in the marshes of Thi-Qar is (13433), in Missan (112665), and in Basrah (91665). The total is (217763).
- C. Sheep: In Thi-Qar there are (12439) sheep, in Missan (112560), and in Basrah (47540). The total number is (172539).
- D. Total of Animals: The total number of the three above kinds of animals in Thi-Qar is (46313), in Missan (305492), and in Basrah (255080). Table (4-16).





10.5.12 Water Sources :

The majority of the marshes population suffers from a serious shortage of drinking water. The two rivers Euphrates and Tigris pass through the two governorates Thi-Qar and Missan but their water is non-drinkable. This also affects Basrah which is situated on the head of a triangle of which Thi-Qar and Missan are its ribs.

- A. Pipelines: Only 26 villages use pipelines out of all the villages in the marshlands. In Thi-Qar there are (7), in Missan (14) and in Basrah (5).
- B. Tankers: They transport the drinking water to (33) villages in the marshes of Thi-Qar and (12) of Basrah, but this source is roughly unavailable in Missan.
- C. The River / Marsh: A high rate of marsh population finds itself bound to use the river or the marsh as a water source although the water is undrinkable due to its high salt, turbidity and the high rate of waste in it. In Thi-Qar (5) villages use the water of a river or a marsh as drinking water, in Missan (61) villages, and in Basrah (5) villages.
- D. RO Stations: In a lot of areas in the south of Iraq RO stations have been installed but marsh populations are still without such source because these stations are installed in very far civilian areas. Still, in Thi-Qar (6) villages directly make use of such stations because they are near. (7) Villages in Missan and (62) villages in Basrah use their private cars to fetch the water from such stations. There are only two villages in Missan which are bound to use wells.
- E. Washing Water: There are two ways for washing, the first which is the use of the pipelines is followed by (14) villages in Thi-Qar, (13) in Missan, and (44) in Basrah; the second which is the use of the river or the marsh is followed by (34) villages in Thi-Qar, (77) in Missan, and (78) in Basrah.



10.5.13 Sanitation Methods :

In most of the villages primary methods of sanitation are used. Tanks are used only in one village in Thi-Qar, another village in Missan, and (8) in Basrah. As for those who use the open air (No WC) they are (11) villages in Thi-Qar, (40) villages in Missan, and (27) villages in Basra. The third method is the use of digs in (15) villages in Thi-Qar, (14) in Missan, and (17) in Basrah. The fourth method is the use of direct sewerage outside the house found in (12) villages in Thi-Qar, (65) in Missan, and (44) in Basrah.



10.5.14 Primary Schools :

Most of the village suffers from the unavailability of schools or the far situation of the school from the village. This continuously encouraged the high rate of illiteracy in population particularly between children and the young. This also has led to social backwardness in all its aspects such as health, environmental, economical, and cultural.

A. Villages with Primary Schools:

In Thi-Qar there are (20) villages having (24) primary schools as some have More than one. In Missan there are (48) villages with one school in each. In Basrah there are (52) villages having (66) schools. The populations of the other villages are bound to walk long distances between (3-7) km to reach a nearest school. (Table 4-20).

B. Classrooms:

In the marshes of Thi-Qar there are (24) schools having (152) classes. In Missan (48) schools having (269) classes, whereas in Basrah there are (66) Schools having (528) classes. Table (4-20).

C. Pupils and Teachers:

In the marshes of Thi-Qar there are (4180) pupils, in Missan (6266), and in Basrah (18655) pupils. As for teachers there are (285) in Thi-Qar Marshes, (348) in Missan, and (759) teachers in Basrah. Table (4-19). The percentage of the villages with no primary schools to those with Primary schools is (47.36%) in Thi-Qar, (40.74%) in Missan, and in Basrah. (35%). Table (4-20).



10.5.15 Main Problems of Marsh Population with Schools :

There are complicated problems facing the population in the marshes related to the primary schools. Seven problems are specified which are:

- A. Far situation of the school: (58) villages out of the total number of Marshland villages suffer from this problem forming a percentage of (10.62%) from the total number of the problems. These are distributed as (11) Villages in Thi-Qar, (30) in Missan, and (17) villages in Basrah.
- B. Inadequate Space: (69) villages suffer from this problem in a percentage of (17.50%) from the total number of the problems. These are distributed as (25) villages in Thi-Qar, (27) in Missan, and (44) villages in Basrah.
- C. Inadequate Furniture: (124) villages suffer from this problem in a Percentage of (22.71%) from the total number of problems. These are Distributed as (25) villages in Thi-Qar, (46) in Missan, and (53) villages in Basrah.

- D. Inadequate Administrative Staff: This is the least effective problem as not More than (19) villages suffer from it. These are distributed (10) villages In Thi-Qar, (8) in Missan, and only one village in Basrah. The percentage of this problem is (3.47%).
- E. Inadequate Number of Teachers: (99) villages suffer from this problem in a percentage of (18.13%) distributed as (14) villages in Thi-Qar, (43) in Missan and (42) villages in Basrah.
- F. Problems with School Buildings: (85) villages suffer from this problem in a percentage of (15.56%) distributed as (16) villages in Thi-Qar, (41) in Missan, and (28) in Basrah.
- G. Lack of Service: (65) villages suffer from this problem distributed as (13) Villages in Thi-Qar, (26) in Missan, (26) villages in Basrah. This problem Forms a percentage of (11.90%).



10.5.16 Important Facts about Primary Schools :

A group of important facts have been specified and deduced in the subject of the primary schools in the marshlands. These can be summarized as follows:

- A. Rate of schools in villages: in Thi-Qar the rate is (0.63) school for each village, in Missan (0.59), in Basrah (0.82) school for each village. The average is (0.68) with a standard deviation of (0.10). Table (4-22).
- B. Average of classes for each school: in Thi-Qar this average is (6.33), in Missan (5.60), and in Basrah (8). The average of all the three is (6.64) with A standard deviation (3.77). Table (4-22).
- C. Average of pupils for each school: in Thi-Qar this a average is (174.16) pupils in each school, in Missan (130.54), and in Basrah (282.05). The average is (196) pupils in each school with a standard deviation of (63.96). Table (4- 22).
- D. Average of teachers for each school: the average of the number of teachers in each school in the marshes is (10.20) distributed as (11.87) in Thi-Qar, (7.25) in Missan, and (11.5) in Basrah with a standard deviation of (3.62).Table (4-22).
- E. Average of pupils for each class: the general average is (28.7) distributed as (27.51) in Thi-Qar, (23.31) in Missan, and (35.33) in Basrah with a Standard deviation of (4.48). Table (4-22).
- F. Average of teachers for pupils: the general average is one teacher for each (19) Pupils. This average is distributed as (14.66) in Thi-Qar, (18) in Missan, and (24.57) in Basrah with a standard deviation of (4.11). Table (4-22).



10.5.17 Schools Present State and Their Construction Materials :

Four kinds of materials that are used in the buildings of the primary schools have been specified: bricks, clay, reeds, and caravans. As for the schools present states three cases are specified which are good, acceptable, and poor.

- A. There are (24) primary schools in the marshes of Thi-Qar, (20) schools of them are built of bricks, (2) with clay, and (2) of reeds .In Missan (42) schools are built of bricks, (3) of clay, and (3) of reeds. In Basrah (58) schools are of bricks, (2) of clay, (5) of reeds, and only one is a caravan. Table (4-23).
- B. (15) Schools of the marshes in Thi-Qar are in a good state, (3) acceptable, and (6) poor. In Missan (16) are in a good state, (8) acceptable, (24) poor. In Basrah (16) schools are in a good state, (37) acceptable, (31) poor. Table (4-23).



10.5.18 Electricity :

One of the serious problems that the marshes population suffers from is the lack of electricity. The stations are too old and the wiring is too bad. Therefore, there is either no electricity at all or very long time of cutting electricity supply.

- A. In Thi-Qar marshes there are (7) villages which are not connected with the Electric net out of the total (38) villages .In Missan (6) villages only out of (81) are not connected to the electric net. In Basrah (8) villages out of (80) are not connected to the electric net.
- B. Most of marshes population are bound to keep small generators with (3) KV to get at least (5) Amp. In Thi-Qar these generators are common in (37) villages, in Missan (60), and (74) villages in Basrah.



10.5.19 Health :

- A. Health Centers: Out of (38) villages in Thi-Qar only (2) villages have health centers. In Missan (5) villages out of (81), in Basrah (11) out of (80) villages .The percentage of the villages that have health centers do not exceed (9.04%) whereas the percentage of the villages with no health centers is (90.95%) . The total number of the villages having health centers is (18) whereas (181) villages do not have .Table (4-25).
- B. Hospitals: The marshland population makes use of the services of hospitals available in the districts' centrals. In Thi-Qar there is Al-Chibayish hospital that can be used by the population of the villages administratively following this district and Al-fihood and Al-Hammar sub-districts. In Missan there is Al-Majer hospital used by the villages administratively following the district central and the two sub-districts : Al-Adeel and Al-Kheir ; also , Al-Meimuna hospital used by the villages following this district in addition to Al-Salam sub-district ; as for Al-Uzeir sub-district its population use the public hospital in Qalat Salih . Table (4-26).
- C. Sharing other beneficiaries: The population of the marshes do not only lack an adequate number of health centers but also they share the centers in the urban areas in (3) centers

in Thi-Qar, (5) in Missan, and (9) in Basrah. They also share collectively with the centers in the district centrals. Table (4-26).

- D. Total Number of Hospitals and Health Centers: In Thi-Qar marshes (5) health centers and one hospital used by (38) villages with a population of (53.853) in addition to the population from urban areas which are administratively in the same units .such as Al-Chibayish, Al-Fihood, and Al-Hammar which include (32.388) urban population. In Missan the population of the (81) villages of a total (119.415) share the health services in (10) centers and and two hospitals in the urban areas of Al-Majer, Al-meimuna, Al-Salam, Al-Kheir, Al-Adeel, and Al-Uzeir with a total population of (172.427). In Basrah the population of the (80) villages of a total (173.023) share health services in (20) centers and two hospitals with the urban areas of Al-Qurna, Al-Medeana, Al-Theger, Al-Haweer, Talha, Al-Deer, and Al-Hartha; the total population of these districts and sub-districts is (542.630). Table (4-26).
- E. Rate of Doctors for Population: As mentioned above marsh population shares the other urban districts and sub-districts in other administrative units included in this study. Generally there is a serious shortage in the number of doctors & especially specialists. In Thi-Qar the rate is one doctor for each (9576) person. In Missan (one doctor for (12160) person, and in Basrah one doctor for each (8519) person in an average of one doctor for (10085) person in all the sixteen administrative units included in the study in the three governorates (Thi-Qar, Missan, Basrah). Table (4-26).
- F. Serious problems with Health Centers and Hospitals :
- 1- Too Far Health Center: (31) villages in Thi-Qar, (71) villages in Missan, and (75) villages in Basrah expressed their suffering from this problem. The total is (147) villages out of the (199) villages in the marshes; the percentage is (37%) whereas this problem forms a percentage of (17.54%) from all the problems specified. Table (4-28).
 - 2- The Center Is Not Always Open: The villages suffering from this problem is (91) distributed as (3) in Thi-Qar, (36) in Missan, and (52) in Basrah. These villages form (45.72%) from the total number of villages. These problem forms (10.58%) from all the problems.
 - 3- Inadequacy of the Medical Staff: this is a big problem expressed by (58.29%) of the villages. The total number of villages suffering from this problem is (116) distributed as (26) in Thi-Qar, (29) villages in Missan, and (61) in Basrah. These problem forms (13.84%) from all the problems specified. Table (4-28).
 - 4- Lack of Medication: (190) villages suffer from this problem forming a percentage of (95.47%) distributed as (38) villages in Thi-Qar, (75) in Missan, (77) in Basrah. These problem forms (22.67%) from all the problems. Table (4-28).
 - 5- No Specialists: This is the biggest of all the problems with a percentage of (99.49%) from all the villages. the total number of the villages suffering from this problem is (198) villages distributed as (38) in Thi-Qar, (81) in Missan, and (79) in Basrah. This problem forms (23.62%) from all the problems specified .Table (4-28)
 - 6- Problems with the Buildings of Health Centers: (19) villages suffer from this problem in Missan and (37) villages in Basrah with a percentage of (28.14%). This problem forms a percentage of (6.68%) from all the problems. Table (4-28).
Crowded: the centers are always over-crowded. The highest rate of this problem is in thi-Qar in (35) villages whereas (5) villages in Missan suffer from this problem but this is not available in Basrah. These problem forms (4.77%) from all the problems pecified Table (4-28).

11. Data Analysis :

11.1 Geographical Distribution of Surveyed Villages:

The locations of surveyed villages are classified according to administrative units, namely governorate, district and sub-district. The villages are also classified according to their location in the marshlands, namely “deep”, “border” and ‘outskirts” as defined in this study. Characteristics of these villages differ very much, with implications in providing basic services to these villages. When interpreting and utilizing the results of this study, following limitations shall be taken into account:

- A. This study covered the villages in the central and middle marshes and did not cover all the villages in the “old marshlands” (refer Figure Location Map of Surveyed Villages).
- B. Most of the surveyed villages (192 out of 199) are classified as either “border” or “outskirts” villages and were in existence for a long time. Their relation and reliance on the marshland ecosystem differs when compared to “deep” villages that were once populated by “Al-Midan” or “Marshland Arabs”. The lifestyle in “deep” villages depends greatly on the marshland environment and is generally identified as traditional life in the marshlands.
- C. The fact that there are only a few (7 out of 199) “deep” villages where the inhabitants have returned and thus are surveyed indicates that there is still a large number of “deep” villages that disappeared after 1993 to which inhabitants have not yet returned. Reasons for inhabitants not returning to their “deep” villages could be as follows:
 - i. A large number of people who were displaced after 1993 have been living in neighboring countries, and in urban centers and towns within Iraq for more than a decade. During this period, they may have adjusted to their new environment and may have formed their own lifestyle that is somewhere between the “traditional life in marshlands” and the urban lifestyle.
 - ii. The majority of those displaced who have returned after 2003 are those who have been forced to leave marshlands in search of green areas in the middle or western part of Iraq. However, violence prevailed in the areas where they have moved, and the displaced persons have decided to return to the marshlands to the “border” or “outskirts” villages instead of “deep” villages to continue farming.
- D. Considering (C) above, there are many “deep” villages to which original inhabitants have not returned to reestablish the village, and therefore are not identified and investigated in this study. There are many such villages in existence prior to 1993 and still the original inhabitants have not returned. Therefore, results on “percentage of returnees up to 2006” and “displaced after 1993” should be treated with caution as these values are based on the number of villages that were in existence as of June 2006 where inhabitants have returned. The reasons for the inhabitants not returning to their original villages can be summarized as follows:

As mentioned in (C) above, many of these displaced have formed their own social, economic, cultural system of life in their new habitats, i.e. in neighboring countries or urban centers or districts of the three governorates in Iraq. With the changes that were taking place in the socio-cultural environment in Iraq and particularly in the south of Iraq during the 1990s, these villagers may have gradually adjusted to their new environments. Such changes also have caused some problems to emerge in all aspects of social structure (cultural, economic, ecological, kinship etc.) for the host societies as well as to those displaced from the marshland. Manifestations of such problems and lack of harmony between the two societies are very clear at present, even after more than one decade.
- E. The concept of “Restoration of Marshlands” has been mainly referred to or identified with the re-flooding of dried areas of the original marshlands. Targeted efforts to encourage the

original inhabitants to return have been inadequate. Basic facilities such as education, health, water, sanitation etc. are still lacking in the marshland villages. The analysis of the current situation is as follows:

- i. To date, most of the efforts on restoration of marshlands are by the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, local authorities and supported by United Nations agencies as well as bi-lateral aid agencies and NGOs. Most of the support has concentrated on the water management and environmental aspects.
- ii. There has been an absence of involvement of ministries related to socio-cultural aspects in the marshland restoration process. Such involvement needs to be mobilized.
- iii. There is an enormous need to support all aspects of marshland restoration while the actual assistance received so far to implement on-the-ground measures is *very small*. Inadequate availability of basic services such as education, health, water, sanitation etc. in the marshland villages impede the return of displaced inhabitants who have adopted and are used to the lifestyle in the urban centers.
- iv. To create an enabling environment for the return of original inhabitants, a long-time span is necessary. Consensus needs to be built among stakeholders on the marshland restoration process, resources needs to be mobilized nationally, locally and internationally and delivery of basic services that are seriously lacking need to be improved. These efforts need to be carried out with full participation of social and cultural experts and with incorporation of social aspects, including socio-economic and cultural issues that are specific for the marsh inhabitants. Lessons during the last four years need to be utilized for realistic planning.

11.2 Landmarks in the surveyed villages

A lot of the distinguished mark lands in the villages and that are referred to in this study to the traditional culture of the local inhabitants. For instance, the religious marks, which form 26%, refer to the psychological reassurance they provide. These religious marks take a form of small buildings surrounding a place where a body of a dead well-known and respectable person was washed. With the course of time this place come to be a spiritual site with great numbers of visitors particularly women (the most illiterate and mind-prosecuted class in marsh societies). They ask these souls in these places to gain something like healing a patient, fulfilling a need, marrying a loveretc.

As for the historical mark lands they refer to the richness of these areas in respect of ancient sites that had been resided by ancient civilizations population (Sumerians, Acadians, Islamic, Abassic). Al-Mutheef has particular importance and the highest rate of 43%; it has a cultural importance for marsh population and the surrounding areas referring to the origin of these Arab societies as Al-Mutheef is part of their (Arabic) folklore particularly of the "Bedouin" whose hard environment had forced them to host their guests resorting to them when they lose all ways ahead.

11.3 Effects of the previous Regime policies on these villages :

No doubt dictatorship policies in Iraq have hurt all the sectors of the Iraqi society and its demographic, economic, cultural, and social structure. It is worth mentioning that the three south governorates of Iraq are the parts that are the most negatively effected and the worst; the marshes and the surrounding areas in these governorates had the greatest damage and destruction. Through this study it is noticeable that 27.34 % of these villages were prone to intentional destruction by working on the land, house destruction, and stopping all life requirements. Destruction of houses by bombs

forms 8.61%. Displacement is 61% which means the inhabitants were forced to leave their houses and villages to reside in some other places. Burning the house is 3%. The effects are interrelated and can be found together in most cases, that's why most of the villages had suffered from more than one effect.

11.4 Demography:

Though the tables concerning population 4-9, 4-10, 4-11 & 4-12 a group of points can be limited:

- A.** In this study the total of population of all the villages studied according to all the three classifications (deep, borders, outskirts) in the three governorates is 346.291 According to the primary statistics based on the data collection through the forms. This study has neglected other important points in relation to population such as age classes, rate of males and females, fertility rate ...etc....These may hopefully be studied later in some other future studies.
- B.** The villages surveyed are 191. Part of the population in these villages reside in districts and sub-districts but another part lives in urban areas in which they get reasonable municipality services. It is difficult to separate these parts that share the same administrative unit and have social and economic relations and also share some governmental services like hospitals, health centers, schools, electricity ...etc.
- C.** There are great differences between the rates of marshes population to the urban population in the three governorates: in Thi-Qar 63%, in Missan 41%, and in Basrah 24%. This is because :
 - 1.** The areas east of Tigris in Basrah and Missan had been effected by the Iraqi-Iranian war (1980-1988) , as a result , the population of these areas came to get used to and to confirm with the new life after their displacement from their original residences in these areas for a period of 25 years .
 - 2.** Some of the villages in Thi-Qar and Basrah marshes had left the marshlands in the seventies of the last century due to the floods in his area. These floods had also been a result of the dams surrounded the oil wells which did not allow the marsh waters to flow naturally as it had the case been before . The last of these floods was in the spring of 1988.
 - 3.** According to A & B above, the topographic changes in east tigris marshes in Missan and Basrah had preceded the changes in the other marshes (the middle marshes) which are situated between the right of Tigris and the left of Euphrates or Al-Hammar marshes, the southern part of which starts in the areas west Suq Al-Sheuyk in Thi-Qar governorate on the right side of Euphrates to the areas west of Al-Hartha in Basrah.
 - 4.** The military actions in east Euphrates marshes particularly between 1982 – 1984 had forced the population of the areas there to displace to new areas like :
 - A.** The marshes in the right side of Tigris.
 - B.** The large cities (Basrah , Missan , Baghdad outskirts)
 - C.** Areas on both sides of Baghdad – Basrah road.
 - 5.** The population of the villages referred to in 4 above had not suffered a lot from the changes undertaken in the marshes during 1991 to 1993 because most of these villages had settled in the dry areas far from the marshes tens of kilometers.
 - 6.** According to what has been mentioned so far , it can be easily deduced that Thi-Qar marshes had suffered more than the others in Missan and Basrah due to the following reasons :
 - A.** The government had achieved some small water projects in east Tigris old marshes. These areas had also been dried before the others as mentioned above.
 - B.** The government achieved Al-Ez River project which took the waters of all the rivers and small rivers branched from the east side of Tigris where it passes Al-Betra , Al-Meimuna , and Al-Salam areas then heading eastern south passing Al-Majar , Al-

Adeel , and Al-Keir and when it reaches to the lands near Al-Ez River (east Tigris) it changes its direction to the south in almost straight way passing Al-Thagear sub-district then to the west from Al-Qurna and to the east of Al-Haweer .This river participated a lot in drying the middle marshes since all the rivers and sub-rivers poured in it and the dams on both its sides prevent its water to go out . This river participated since the mid of the ninetieth in the settlement of the area surrounding it which gradually changed from marshes life style to countryside style.

11.5 Families and Housing Units:

The rate of the houses built of reeds and clay to the total houses in the villages under study clearly refers to the hard life circumstances of the inhabitants. This rate is related to all the returnees: after 1993 and particularly those returned after 2003. It also refers to the fact that these areas undergo no civil or economic change at the time when the developing programs which pictured the marshes as “paradise” are still going on paper only as improvement, restoring, constructionetc programs.

It is a very rare case where we find only one family resides in a house, but two families or more use to live in one house that are usually of close kinship .The average of the numbers of a family is 4.08 in Thi-Qar, 4.05 in Missan, and 5.12 in Basrah. The general average for the three governorates is 4.61 members in each family which is acceptable according to the world standards. This also refers to the decomposing of the complex family and the extended family in the marshes though these two kinds are still available in the Iraqi countryside. This decomposing is also due to the hard and complex life circumstances the inhabitants lived and are living in now.The average number of family members in one house in Thi-Qar is 8; in Missan are 8 too, and in Basrah 10-34. The general average is 8.8. Family member in a house; this rate is unacceptable in a house built of reeds or clay with no more than 100 sqm yard.

11.6 Livelihood Activities:

This particular term is used instead of the “Economic Activities” because the activities practiced by marsh inhabitants are small living actions and not big economic processes. Main five activities are specified : Agriculture , Fishing , Livestock , Crafts Weal Industry , Commerce in addition to some other small activities .

Going over table 4-14 gives the reader an impression that there might be a mistake as the total rates in Thi-Qar is less than 100% whereas it is more than 100% in Basrah and Missan. This table is true and indicates some important facts:

1. Scarcity of living ways in Thi-Qar marsh villages, which led to the fact that the total rates of inhabitants practicing all the living activities is less than 73%. This explains the very worse economic condition, higher unemployment and rate of poverty in Thi-Qar marshes than Basrah and Missan marshes.
2. More living ways are available in Basrah and Missan villages to the extent that the same inhabitants might practice more than one activity at the same time, the case that helped to availability of more capital to be employed in growing more lands or in buying cars, equipments, and tools.As for water scarcity and in the marshes it is closely related to some issues:
 - A. land projects that had been achieved by the Iraqi government in east Tigris marshes then in the right side of Tigris in Basrah and Missan, and Al-Ez River as mentioned before.
 - B. The difference in the quality of Tigris water in Missan areas down to Al-Qurna in Basrah from the areas in which Euphrates passes because of sweet nature of the first and the salty nature of the second because of its long route from Turkey through Syria and due to the dams and lakes built on it from the point in which it enters the Iraqi borders and also to the number of factories constructed on its banks for instance , before it reaches the countryside and the

marshes in Thi-Qar it passes through Al-Samawa salty area (150 KM west of Nassiriya) and Electricity power station of Nassiriya also .

C. The previous Iraqi government regarded Thi-Qar marshes as war areas because they included the armed opposition groups which remained to the late nineties of the last century.

We specified the largest part of this analysis of livelihood activities to agriculture because we think that it is the most effective part in making the social and the cultural change . Agriculture makes population stick to their land and then stop immigrating. This will contribute in improving life styles, living, and education. Going over table (4-15) will make us feel of a great gap in the annual production quantities of rice, wheat, barley, dates and vegetables between Missan and Basrah on one hand and Thi-qar on the other. This is also attributed to the same reasons mentioned above.

11.7 Livestock:

This is related in quality and quantity with many factors like society education, spread of green areas and availability of water qualities. first a change has been specified in the agricultural activities of the marsh population as they grew some sorts that had not been grown before (before drying) , we can also here specify another change when they bred other kinds of animals different from those common to them before drying which is almost solely “ Buffalos” ; there are now cows which had mainly been bred in countryside and sheep which had been mainly common in (semi-desert) areas which are situated in between the desert and the southern Euphrates banks .

These facts clearly refer to a transition and a real gradual change in the life nature of marsh population from “ma'adan” life style as being only Buffalos breeders to country life. This can be observed in Missan marshes (right side of Tigris) compared to Missan marshes (east of Tigris) which have not been part of this study. We already found that numbers of both cows and sheep are more than Buffalos in Missan marshes, the case which is quite strange for those who knew well the nature of marsh life in the past.

There is a proverb in the south of Iraq which is “A camel with ma'adan”. This signifies the impossibility of breeding desert animals (sheep and camels) in the marsh environment but now we find these animals bred in this environment in great numbers. I believe that a change in the life of marsh population has taken place from “Midan” life style to “country” style; this is quite useful in changing most of their life manifestations towards more settlement which may lead to more innovation and more fruitful work.

11.8 Drinking Water Resources:

Water problem had started in Iraq to be complicated since almost three decades especially in the southern governorates of Iraq (Basrah, ThiQar, Missan) and in particular in their marshes where the water nature also changed .Thi-Qar and Al-Muthana population could not drink Euphrates water since the seventies when they they allotted part of their time to search for sweat water to drink .As a result tankers spread selling drinking water or people themselves bring water for drinking.

Many country and marsh life manifestations have disappeared in areas down of Euphrates in Suq Al-Sheyuq and its districts to the east down to the urban areas in Basrah like growing the best kind of rice “Al-A'anbar” , dates “Al-Shuwaithi” also kinds of birds (Khutheiri and Al-Kawther “ even fish “Al-Shabut , Al-Gatan , Al-Bini” These had started disappearing since approximately two decades before drying ; this fact shows us how these areas were under a programmed destruction of the previous regime devices for long periods of time crowned by the drying process which is against human rights , nature , history , geography and all that is related to life .

Going over the tables of drinking water (4-17) will show us the following:

1. There are 26 villages out of the total number of the villages surveyed which make use of the pipelines to get drinking water. This resource forms only 11.87% from the other resources.

2. There are 45 villages which make use of the tankers to transport and sell drinking water to inhabitant areas. This forms 20.54%.
3. 71 villages are bound to drink from the near rivers or marshes despite its turbidity, and bad smell, taste and colour. This forms 32.42%.
4. there are 75 marsh villages in the three governorates make use of RO stations but only few of these villages have these station and can directly use RO .. The majority of the populations of these villages go far distances to the stations in other villages or in the districts and sub-districts centrals. This source forms 34.24%.
5. Two villages only use wells to get drinking water. Bothe is in Missan.

From the above conclusions some facts can be shown:

- A. Most of the villages do not depend on one resource.
- B. All the resources are scare.
- C. It is difficult to get at the resources.
- D. There is an increasing need to drinking water especially during summer.
- E. People are not sure of the continuity of the available resources.

Washing water is not that different from drinking water but people use any available water for washing. There are 71 villages using pipelines water for washing , which means that pipelines water is not always used in some villages for drinking , therefore , 26 villages only use this source for both drinking and washing whereas the other villages use it for washing only . There are 189 villages out of all the surveyed villages depending on river or marsh water for washing or in bathes or in agriculture. This source forms 72.69% from the other resources.

11.9 Sanitation Methods:

The table 4-19 shows the following results:

1. There are only 10 villages using the septic tanks method. This method forms 3.92% from all the resources.
2. Only 78 villages use pits which are the method that forms 30.58%.
3. Only 46 villages use sewerage method which forms 18.03%.
4. Most of the villages use the direct drainage outside houses. The total number of these villages is 121 forming a rate of 50%.

These results lead us to a group of conclusions which are:

- A. In each of the villages not all the people use the same method of sanitation or even similar methods but they depend on any simple way possible or available.
- B. Though there are different resources but still the most common ones are very primitive , environment-polluting , and unhealthy .Some reasons can be specified to the use of the primitive methods :
 - 1- The population themselves build random village s away from the city and districts centrals.
 - 2- There is no national governmental planning to improve the old sanitation methods or even to build new ones in Iraq generally and the south in particular during the last 25 years.
 - 3- The public traditional culture and the social backwardness lessen from the importance of this issue.
 - 4- Low economic level and the frequent displacements and unsettlement are also additional reasons.

11.10 Primary Education:

This matter has been emphasized in the study due to different factors, the most important of which is that the primary education is regarded the base on which the not only the advanced stages

of education rely but also all respects of life. From the tables concerning the primary education we can deduce:

1. The total of the primary schools in the villages surveyed is 138 schools distributed in 120 villages whereas other 79 villages are without schools, the case that forms 39.69% from the total.
2. In these schools the total number of pupils from both genders learning is 24101.
3. Most of the buildings of these schools are simple and small. They are usually taking the form of a group of small rooms as classes and management rooms. The rate is 6.64 classes per school.
4. The total number of teachers in these schools is 1392 teachers. Their rate is 10.20 teachers per school.
5. The rate of pupils is 196 pupils per school and 28.71 pupils per class.
6. the rate of teachers for pupils is one teacher for each 21 pupils which seems to be reasonable but other deductions might change our minds towards this issue as :
 - A. Within the above total number of teachers there are teachers who are in Charge of administration usually a manager and two assistance. This means that the real number of teachers who really teach the pupils is the above total (10.20) minus 3 teachers in each school. The real rate is going to be (1) teacher for (29.75) Pupils. The standard of Ministry of Education in Iraq is a teacher for 25 – 30 pupils, and the international standard is a teacher for 15 – 18 pupils.
 - B. A lot of the teachers in these schools are living in the neighboring areas and districts. This will encourage them having all their lessons in one or two days in the week due to the long distance between the schools and their houses. In the rainy days it is a usual case to find these teaches absent.
 - C. Some other number of female teachers takes a year leave for labor. This Phenomenon is unusually frequent. Consequently, the rate of the number of teachers to pupils will remain vague. The inhabitants of the surveyed villages expressed a lot of problems facing their sons and daughters in the primary schools:
 1. 58 villages are suffering fro the long distance to the nearest primary school. This problem forms 10.62% from all the problems.
 2. 96 villages are suffering from the insufficiency of space in the schools. They form 17.50 %.
 3. 124 villages are suffering from the insufficiency of school furniture; this constitutes 22.71%.
 4. 19 villages confirmed the lack and inadequacy of schools management staff. This forms 3.47%.
 5. 99 villages referred to the insufficiency of the teaching staff. This forms 18.13%.
 6. 85 villages mentioned some problems in the buildings of the schools. This forms 15.56%.
 7. Lack of services form 11.90% from all the problems.

These problems give a vague picture to the primary education in the marshes due to some reasons:

- A. Negligence of the previous governments of Iraq to the issue of education in the marshlands then comes the process of drying, then displacement and also the economical blockade to contribute to the failure of education not only in this area but in the southern of Iraq in general.
- B. Random distribution of schools and adaptation of unscientific methods for the educational and learning programs with no regard to a sound understanding of population distribution , population density , and geographic and topographic facts of the area .
- C. Following the traditional methods in teaching based on memorization. These on tributes in hindering the probable creative abilities of children.This are explicit

not only in the marshland but in all Iraq as a real complex phenomenon all over Iraq and the Arab land.

- D. Lack of teaching abilities with the teachers in the area due to the insufficiency of the training programs they had got and the unavailability of new programs. It is known that the teaching institutes admit the pupils with very lowest success marks in secondary schools.
- E. The population traditional cultures that make people believe that education is not that important aspect of life or has very little importance in life; therefore girls are prevented from learning in schools.

According to what has been mentioned above we can refer to a some facts related to education in the marshes which is the high rate of illiteracy especially among girls, and children leaving schools. The facts that draw a really tragic picture of education in the marshlands. We must also mention that the total number of primary school pupils referred to in the study might not be true of those in age (6 – 12) . there is a huge number of children whose families did not register them in schools or of those left schools after studying for one or two years.

Most of the primary schools buildings are in a very bad condition though 120 of them are built of bricks, 7 of clay, 10 of reeds and one is a caravan. There are only 47 schools which have been classified in a good condition as related to building and general shape but they do not have any playing yards, gardens, drawing rooms, theaters or music galleries as these activities are totally unknown. The area of the best of these schools does not exceed 600 sqm; others have areas like 180 sqm.

There are 48 schools which have been classified as acceptable as it works in the minimum; other 43 schools are in an extremely bad status. The good and acceptable status given to some schools does not follow certain standards but they are only better than the worst. Most of these schools are unacceptable with no ventilation, no education requirements, no lightening, and no good quality of seats, tables and boards. There are no explanatory charts, labs, or any other out-classes activities. The schools are also beside roads or in the middle of public marks therefore pupils take their materials amid of the outside noise and the inside high voice of the children parroting what the teachers say.

11.11 Electricity:

Iraq has the public grid which is the national net of electricity covering most of the Iraqi regions in countryside and towns, but the coverage is not equal in all areas. The countryside is suffering from the lack of electricity to which it was connected in the middle of the seventies of the last century. No doubt, the electricity has its own impact to change during the last thirty years but it kept insufficient for the requirements of life due to the lack of maintenance versus more demand and increase of population. The great change in providing the electric facility is the systemization “programmed Cutting” providing three hours and cutting the following three hours. This was applied during the nineties. The total time for providing electricity would be less than 12 hours a day. Actually in most areas the marshland population got even less than 6 hours of electricity. It should be mentioned here that marshes in Thi-Qar is better getting this facility from Basrah and Missan; they might got two additional hours.

11.12 Health Centers and Hospitals:

There are 18 villages from the total marsh villages under study (forming 9%) which has health centers, whereas 91% lack this facility. The 18 health centers are distributed as 2 in Thi-Qar marshlands, 5 in Missan, and 11 in Basrah. But these do not meet the needs of population due to the spread of a lot of diseases as the environment is polluted. As a result, people are bound to go to other health centers available in other areas: 3 in Thi-Qar, 5 in Missan and 9 in Basrah. The total number

of the health centers used by the marshland population alone or shared with the near urban areas would be 35 distributed as 5 in Thi-Qar, 10 in Missan and 20 in Basrah.

As for hospitals there are only 5 in the marsh area covered by the study available in the five district centrals : Al-Chibayish , Al-Meimuna , Al-Salam ,Al-Medeina , and Al-Qurna) . These are not well-qualified to meet the increasing needs of people who suffer from different types of diseases especially the chronic diseases. There is insufficiency of the medical equipments and furniture in addition to a serious lack of the medical staff. People then are also bound to go to the hospitals in the governorates' hospitals (Basrah, Missan and Thi-Qar). This would be additional load on these hospitals.

The table concerning health centers and hospitals refer to the lack of doctors and the other the medical staff in these institutions .The total number of doctors in Thi_Qar marshland areas is only 9 doctors in an average of a doctor for each 9.576 inhabitant. In Missan 24 doctors in an average of a doctor for each 12.160 inhabitant. In Basrah 84 doctors as a doctor for each 8.519 inhabitant the facts reached at in through this study in respect of health facilities in marshland areas covered by the study are very serious specially when compared with the standards of Ministry of Health in Iraq. The official common number for a group of doctors in different specializations in addition to General Practitioners (GPs) and the required medical staff per ten thousand person, where as in marshland areas in one health center per 14365 person in Thi-Qar governorate , per 24320 person in Missan , and per 32529 person in Basrah . The centers in marshland areas greatly lack specialists and GPs and even the intermediate medical staff. This issue becomes more dangerous if compared with the status of these facilities in some civilized countries such as Italy where a specialist is only for 182 citizens and in Switzerland for 312. But in the marshland areas each doctor is for 9576 citizens in Thi-Qar, for 12160 in Missan, and for 8519 in Basrah.

The health centers and hospitals in the studied marsh area suffer from different problems which can be:

1. Far distance: when the center is too far from the village. 147 villages expressed this problem forming 73.86% from the total number of villages. But the percentage of this problem is 17.54% from the total number of problems. The horizontal wide spread of the old villages and the random distribution of the newly-constructed villages contribute in this problem as people can not reach health centers especially if the roads used are unpaved or even difficult to walk or drive.
2. Limited Duty Hours: There are 91 villages suffering from this problem in a percentage of 45.72% from the total villages but these problem forms 10.58% from the total number of problems in the marshlands. This phenomenon of few hours time of duty in the centers can be attributed to :
 - A. Frequent lack or unavailability of medication.
 - B. Lack of the medical staff because of absence or leaves or unwillingness to work in far centers away from the urban areas. It should be mentioned also that the local health authorities usually fail to distribute the medical staff in a proper way.
 - C. Lack of managerial inspection: This causes governmental officials shorten their duty hours to 4 hours a day up to 12 o'clock in the morning with no night service.
3. Lack of the medical sub-staff as most of the health centers include few of specialized sub-staff with no doctor. Doctors are available in hospitals in district centrals. Hospitals are far (more than 100 km) away from the inhabitants. It is difficult for the inhabitants to get such health facilities particularly in winter nights along the dust roads.
4. Medical Equipments: Most of the health centers suffer from serious lack of medical equipments and medication. They only provide simple medication for simple symptoms of flu or headache ...etc. This medication is also given to the patient in a random way to the extent that they are given some times according to the desire of the patient himself. The staff responsible for delivering this medication does not hesitate to provide medication to the patient in this way because both haven't the required minimum medical education. No history of the cases is taken or documented. But in hospitals the facility is a bit better as there might be few

numbers of doctors and more staff in pharmacies and labs. One has to appreciate the efforts of the medical staff for offering services in such exceptional environment especially during the blockade. They are still working hard trying their best to serve in the field overcoming some serious diseases like Children Paralysis and the like.

5. Lack of specialists: this is one of the problems that have been significantly stressed by the inhabitants we met. People are bound to see these specialists in their private clinics in the governorates' centrals especially during Fridays. Due to the load that burdens these specialists because of the great numbers of patients they make sometimes big mistakes in their diagnosis or treatments. For example, a doctor may see 250 patients in no more than 12 hours in an average of less than 3 minutes for a patient.

12. Suggestions and Recommendations

It is necessary in the end of the study to refer to some important suggestions and recommendations which might be useful for future research:

12.1 Researches and Studies :

- A. More research and partial studies are quite essential especially for Thi-Qar marshes and some of east Tigris marshes in Missan and Basrah.
- B. More field studies in the following aspects are also necessary :
 1. Demographic, sociological structure, age classes, gender, fertility rate, aging.
 2. Sociological (social structure, S. change, S. development, progress, S. Mobility, Education, Culture, s. problems) ...etc.
 3. Economical: individual income rate, family income, unemployment, poverty, traditional industrial methods in production, investment, and consumption etc.

12.2 Restoring marsh water :

Processes of restoring marsh waters should follow accuracy, objectivity, and scientific planning as most of them have been performed randomly. Only the country beside the marshes is covered with water, the case that led to opposite results.

12.3 Cultural Development :

- 1- New schools are better built in addition to improving the old ones following international standards as related to the required space , location , quietness , gardens , playing yards , labs , size of classes , libraries , theatres , ventilation , cleanness ...etc.
- 2- Allotting amounts of money to the pupils in these areas. These can be regarded as sort of support to the families to help educating their sons.
- 3- More financial motivations are to be allotted to the teachers in marshland areas.
- 4- Intensive courses are to be provided to better qualify the teachers in marshland areas.

- 5- Workshops and courses are to be provided to the public to spread the right cultural concepts. Importance of science, knowledge, education, women rights.

12.4 Health and Environment :

A. Water: As we have seen throughout the study there are so many problems in the matter of drinking water in all the three southern governorates. One of these is the geographical location of these governorates as they are situated far down of the path of the two rivers: Tigris and Euphrates. The three governments: Syrian, Turkish and Iraqi have built a lot of dams along the flow of these rivers in addition to constructing electricity station powers on the banks; the result of this case to find non-drinkable water in the three southern governorates. Thus , we wish to :

1. Practicing more pressure on the Iraqi government and Kurdistan government to revise water policy they are following to ensure the flow of drinkable water reaching the three governorates in general and the marshlands in particular.
2. Constructing more RO stations to be distributed in a just way taking into consideration population density and their actual need. It is also necessary to prepare technical specialized staff to maintain these stations.
3. Educating people to the importance of the ideal use of water whether for drinking or agriculture and irrigation.

B. Electricity: Though electricity is a general problem in Iraq but it is more complicated in the marshland area. This is because of the lack of the general infrastructure in Iraq. Then we recommend of the following:

1. To construct new electrical nets (national grid) for tens of kilometers in all the marshland areas in the three governorates.
2. To maintain the available nets in an efficient way.

C. Health Services: The study showed a serious deterioration in the issue of health services provided to the marshland people. In comparison with other facilities provided, the most dangerous and serious is the health sector. It is now recommended that:

1. New hospitals and health centers be built and distributed in a just way for the Marshland areas.
2. The current centers and hospitals be maintained and updated then enriches with qualified medical staff.
3. The general health education of the public is to be raised through courses or workshops and Media.
4. New veterinary centers are opened in conformity with the increasing number of animals in the marshland areas.
5. A new branch of the central Health Department in each of the three Governorates better be opened which might be under the title “Marshes Health” similar to the available Countryside Health Branch. It is clear that there are so many differences between the countryside environment and the marshes’ in addition to the differences in the social culture.

Annex (1) Tables & Figures of Thi-Qar, Missan & Basrah.

1 – Thi-Qar governorate.

1. A –Tables

Table No.	Content
1-1	Names of Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate According to the Administrative Distribution (district, sub-district).
1-2	Villages' Locations (deep, border, outskirt) from marshes in Thi-Qar governorate and their Situation with Floods.
1-3	Villages' Existence Before Drying (1993) in Thi-Qar marshland and their Present Main Landmarks.
1-4	Kind of Effects on Thi-Qar Marshland Villages Due to the Policies of the Previous Regime.
1-5	Population including: - Total No. of houses, Houses Units of Reeds (a Cage or Surifa) and total No. of Families in these Houses in Thi-Qar marshland villages.
1-6	Population in Al-Chibayish District in Thi-Qar Governorate Left their Villages after 1993, returned up to 2006, newly resided (not original inhabitants) in Villages.
1-7	Percentage of Livelihood activities for people in Thi-Qar marshland villages
1-8	Annual Agricultural Production (ton) of Al-Chibayish Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate.
1-9	No. of Livestock Reared in Marshes & Marsh Outskirts in Thi-Qar villages
1-10	Drinking Water Sources in Thi-Qar marshland villages.
1-11	Water Sources for Washing And Agriculture in Marshes of Thi-Qar Governorate.
1-12	Drinking Water Quantity and Quality in Marshes of Thi-Qar Governorate
1-13	Methods of Sanitation used in the Marshes of Thi-Qar Governorate
1-14	No. of Primary Schools and No. of Pupils & Teachers in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate.
1-15	Materials Used for School's Buildings and the Status of the schools now in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-16	Drawbacks of Primary Schools in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate.
1-17	Electricity Sources in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate and its Frequency of Availability
1-18	Availability of Health Centers in villages & Distance to the Nearest Health Center (KM) in Thi-Qar governorate.
1-19	Health Centers Status (Curing and Medical Staff) in Thi-Qar governorate.
1-20	Health Centers (Building Materials and Condition) in Thi-Qar governorate – 2007 (survey).
1-21	Main Problems with the Health Centers in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate.

Table No. (1 – 1) Names of Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate According to the Administrative Distribution (district, sub-district) & reading of GPS.

Form No.	Governorate	District	Sub District	Village		GPS	
				No.	Name English	North	East
1	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		ALBoderag	31.003000	46.677900
2	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		AL-Mezarea	31.005100	46.680200
3	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		AL-Sefafaa	31.008200	46.685200
4	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		ALMechry	31.012200	46.698600
5	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		Abueiallaa	31.012100	46.706800
6	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		ALDehamsha	31.008400	46.716500
7	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood	3	AL-Leawseah	30.984700	46.706700
8	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood	3	ALBanak ALGerby	30.980700	46.713000
9	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood	3	Bank AL-shargi	30.993800	46.712400
10	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood	12	AL-Kaweah	30.961800	46.716300
11	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood	13	Ebrat AL-Fohud	30.957000	46.736200
12	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		AL-Debat	30.973900	46.743400
13	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		AL-Buayesh	30.979700	46.752100
14	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		Meshlbeah	30.987000	46.765800
15	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood	9	Emayrah	30.988900	46.781600
16	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Fihood		AL-Rewethea	30.989500	46.805800
17	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Hammar	2	AL-Boshameh	30.968300	46.860800
18	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	Al Hammar	4	Bani Hutat	30.967800	46.900400
19	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	26	AL-Semeadeh	30.988300	46.928100
20	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Huichem	30.973200	46.942700
21	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Bongeaem	30.990000	46.943100
22	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	30.989400	46.953800
23	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		Bureacha	30.975400	46.959100
24	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Serhat	30.969000	46.968700
25	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Sajeah	30.885000	46.973700
26	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	1	AL-Garij	30.954700	46.985000
27	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Baher/Alseenica	30.953600	46.966600
28	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	9	AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	30.934900	46.960100
29	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Busarah	30.975800	47.012700
30	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	22	AL-Sehagi 1	30.976400	47.019000
31	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	22	AL-Sehagi 2	30.977500	47.026100
32	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	21	Abu swobat	30.989100	47.038700
33	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	19	Abu Alnersi	30.990300	47.055100
34	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	17	Hescha	30.973500	47.068200
35	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	16	ALSebageah	30.962900	47.120700
36	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		Shuteat	30.947500	47.144600
37	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center	12	AL-Kearfeaa	30.943900	47.121000
38	Thi Qar	Al Chibayish	center		AL-Wenees	30.821200	47.101000

Table (1- 2) Villages' Locations (deep, border, outskirts) from marshes in Thi-Qar governorate and their Situation with Floods.

Name of village	Location from Marshes			Floods Occurance			
	Deep	Borders	Outskirts	permanently	Seasonal	Sometimes	Never
ALBoderag		×			×		
AL-Mezarea		×			×		
AL-Sefafaa		×			×		
ALMechry		×				×	
Abueiallaa		×			×		
ALDehamsha		×				×	
AL-Leawseah		×				×	
ALBanak ALGerby		×			×		
Bank AL-shargi		×				×	
AL-Kaweah		×					×
Ebrat AL-Fohud		×			×		
AL-Debat		×			×		
AL-Buayesh		×			×		
Meshlbeah		×			×		
Emayrah		×				×	
AL-Rewethea		×				×	
AL-Boshameh		×					×
Bani Hutat		×				×	
AL-Semeadeh		×		×			
AL-Huichem		×				×	
AL-Bongaeem		×		×			
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi		×			×		
Bureacha		×				×	
AL-Serhat	×			×			
AL-Sajeah	×				×		
AL-Garij		×				×	
AL-Baher/Alseenica		×				×	
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		×				×	
AL-Busarah		×			×		
AL-Sehagi 1		×				×	
AL-Sehagi 2		×				×	
Abu swobat	×			×			
Abu Alnersi	×			×			
Hescha		×					×
ALSebageah		×					×
Shuteat			×				×
AL-Kearfeaa			×			×	
AL-Wenees			×			×	
Total	4	31	3	5	12	16	5

Table (1- 3) Villages' Existence before drying year (1993) in Thi-Qar marshland and their Present Main Landmarks.

Name of village	Exist. Before 1993		Main Landmarks			
	Yes	No	Religious	Historical	Mutheef	Others
ALBoderag	×				×	
AL-Mezarea	×					
AL-Sefafaa	×					
ALMechry	×		×		×	
Abueiallaa	×				×	
ALDehamsha	×					AL- Fihood Bridge
AL-Leawseah	×		×			
ALBanak ALGerby	×				×	Almagzomy primary school
Bank AL-shargi	×				×	
AL-Kaweah	×		×			
Ebrat AL-Fohud	×					Bridge
AL-Debat	×		×			
AL-Buayesh	×		×			
Meshlbeah	×				×	
Emayrah	×		×			
AL-Rewethea	×		×			
AL-Boshameh	×		×		×	
Bani Hutat	×		×			
AL-Semeadeh		×				
AL-Huichem	×		×			
AL-Bongeaem	×					Jureir school
AL-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	×		×			
Bureacha		×				Alchibayish RO station
AL-Serhat	×		×		×	
AL-Sajeah	×				×	
AL-Garij	×		×			
AL-Baher/Alseenica		×				Hamrawiya bridge
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		×			×	
AL-Busarah		×				Um-Bazuna bridge
AL-Sehagi 1	×				×	
AL-Sehagi 2	×		×			
Abu swobat	×				×	
Abu Alnersi	×					Abu al nirsi bridge
Hescha		×				Huscha bridge
ALSebageah	×				×	
Shuteat		×				Basrah borders
AL-Kearfeaa	×					Beit AL maqhdis School
AL-Wenees		×				Drainage pumbs
Total	30	8	14		13	12

Table (1 - 4) Kind of Effects on Thi-Qar mrshland Villages due to the Policies of the Previous Regime.

Name of village	Kinds of Effects		
	Destruction	Bombing	Others
ALBoderag			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Mezarea			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Sefafaa	×		Displacement & prosecution
ALMechry			Displacement & prosecution
Abueiallaa			Displacement & prosecution
ALDehamsha	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL-Leawseah			Displacement & prosecution
ALBanak ALGerby			Displacement & prosecution
Bank AL-shargi			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Kaweah			Displacement & prosecution
Ebrat AL-Fohud	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL-Debat			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Buayesh	×	×	Displacement & prosecution
Meshlbeah			Displacement & prosecution
Emayrah			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Rewethea			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Boshameh			Displacement & prosecution
Bani Hutat	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL-Semeadeh	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL-Huichem	×		Burning& Displacement
AL-Bongeaem	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi			Burning& Displacement
Bureacha			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Serhat			Burning& Displacement
AL-Sajeah			Displacement & prosecution
AL-Garij	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL-Baher/Aseenica			
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	×		Displacement
AL-Busarah	×		Displacement
AL-Sehagi 1	×	×	Displacement
AL-Sehagi 2	×		Displacement
Abu swobat	×		Displacement
Abu Alnersi	×		Displacement
Hescha			Displacement
ALSebageah	×	×	Displacement
Shuteat	×		Displacement
AL-Kearfeaa	×		Displacement & prosecution
AL-Wenees	×		Displacement & prosecution
Total	19	3	

Table (1- 5) Population including: - Total No. of houses, Houses Units of Reeds (a Cage or Surifa) and total No. of Families in these Houses in Thi-Qar marshland villages..

Name of village	Population			
	No. of houses	No. of Reed houses	No. of Families	Total Population
ALBoderag	22	18	45	240
AL-Mezarea	33	35	95	450
AL-Sefafaa	43	20	90	370
ALMechry	180	12	360	2175
Abueiallaa	150	27	300	1500
ALDehamsha	140	20	175	1145
AL-Leawseah	90	50	250	1700
ALBanak ALGerby	250	100	500	2500
Bank AL-shargi	60		75	400
AL-Kaweah	145	30	300	1500
Ebrat AL-Fohud	150	250	170	500
AL-Debat	63		110	660
AL-Buayesh	35	15	105	350
Meshlbeah	150		400	1500
Emayrah	1000		2000	6000
AL-Rewethea	85		260	1250
AL-Boshameh	350		500	2500
Bani Hutat	600		1350	4500
AL-Semeadeh	20	65	36	180
AL-Huichem	150	50	320	2500
AL-Bongeaem	28	13	45	250
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	42		122	835
Bureacha	350	750	500	2700
AL-Serhat	150	175	370	1500
AL-Sajeah	300	270	350	1020
AL-Garij	615		1930	4973
AL-Baher/Alseenica	45	12	117	730
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	135	135	395	873
AL-Busarah	250	430	350	1500
AL-Sehagi 1	105	80	358	2250
AL-Sehagi 2	125	120	230	1000
Abu swobat	75	125	125	550
Abu Alnersi	95	95	60	270
Hescha	70	100	70	900
ALSebageah	55	55	230	600
Shuteat	90	40	195	557
AL-Kearfeaa	50	86	75	525
AL-Wenees	126	70	205	900
Total	6,722	3,248	13,168	53,853

Table (1- 6)Population in Al-Chibayish District in Thi-Qar Governorate Left their Villages after1993, returnees up to 2006, newly resided (not original inhabitants) in Villages.

Name of village	Population Left after 1993	Population Returned to 2006	New Resident (not original inhabitants)
ALBoderag	15	25	
AL-Mezarea	42	55	
AL-Sefafaa	112	35	
ALMechry	210	50	10
Abueiallaa	50	20	
ALDehamsha	163	80	
AL-Leawseah	50	20	
ALBanak ALGerby	30	20	
Bank AL-shargi			25
AL-Kaweah			
Ebrat AL-Fohud	300	425	
AL-Debat	95	25	
AL-Buayesh	500	350	50
Meshlbeah	150		
Emayrah	300	100	
AL-Rewethea	250	90	
AL-Boshameh	10000	1000	
Bani Hutat	5500	3500	600
AL-Semeadeh			180
AL-Huichem	200	370	
AL-Bongaeem	2000	200	
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	330		460
Bureacha			2700
AL-Serhat	750	1300	35
AL-Sajeah	360	800	
AL-Garij	730	540	55
AL-Baher/Alseenica	850	730	730
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	550	873	
AL-Busarah			1500
AL-Sehagi 1	1800	2400	200
AL-Sehagi 2	400	500	230
Abu swobat	450	365	
Abu Alnersi	1500	270	
Hescha			
ALSebageah	1200	585	
Shuteat		520	37
AL-Kearfeaa	2400	525	
AL-Wenees			
Total	31,287	15,773	6,812

Table (1 - 7) Percentage of Livelihood activities for people in Thi-Qar marshland villages.

Name of village	Livelihood activities					
	Agriculture	Fishing	Livestocks	Crafts&Local industries	commerce	Others
ALBoderag	50	25	5			2Employers
AL-Mezarea	35	25	5			3 Employers
AL-Sefafaa		30	15			10 Building workers
ALMechry		20	15			8 Employers
Abueiallaa	25	30	10			2 Employers
ALDehamsha		35	10			5 Employers
AL-Leawseah	25	30	2			3 Employers
ALBanak ALGerby		30	10			3 Employers
Bank AL-shargi		80	80		2	4 Employers
AL-Kaweah		80	10			5 Employers
Ebrat AL-Fohud		70	15			
AL-Debat		50	10			2 Employers
AL-Buayesh		60	7			5 Employers
Meshlbeah		30	6			7 Employers
Emayrah	2	30	10		16	10 Employers
AL-Rewethea	15	20	20		10	3 Employers
AL-Boshameh	15	20	30			
Bani Hutat		50	30	10	5	5 Employers
AL-Semeadeh		40	5			
AL-Huichem		40	10		5	
AL-Bongeaem		70	3			
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi		40	30	10	15	
Bureacha		45	5	25		
AL-Serhat		30	30	15	5	
AL-Sajeah		20	15		80	15 Reeds Cutting
AL-Garij		30	5		20	2 Employers
AL-Baher/Alseenica		15	70			
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	6	40	30			
AL-Busarah		30	8	20		
AL-Sehagi 1		40	15	40		
AL-Sehagi 2		20	30	20	8	
Abu swobat		20	10	70		
Abu Alnersi		15	30	20	10	
Hescha		15	60			
ALSebageah		30	40	25		
Shuteat	5	20				
AL-Kearfeaa	10	20	5			
AL-Wenees		35	10	15		
Total Percentage	5%	35%	18.44%	7.10%	4.36%	2.345%

**Table (1- 8) Annual Agricultural Production (ton) of Al-Chibayish Marshland Villages
In Thi-Qar Governorate.**

Name of village	Rice		Wheat		Dates		Leaves prod.	
	Cropped area (donums)	Prod. (ton)	Cropped area (donums)	Prod. (ton)	Cropped area (donums)	Prod. (ton)	Cropped area (donums)	Prod. (ton)
ALBoderag					40	25	5	15
AL-Mezarea					25	130	100	50
AL-Sefafaa								
ALMechry					150	75		
Abueiallaa	50	25			15	7.5		
ALDehamsha								
AL-Leawseah					20	10		
ALBanak ALGerby								
Bank AL-shargi								
AL-Kaweah					40	20		
Ebrat AL-Fohud								
AL-Debat								
AL-Buayesh								
Meshlbeah					5	15		
Emayrah					150	45		
AL-Rewethea					15	25		
AL-Boshameh			1000	500	50	5		
Bani Hutat								
AL-Semeadeh								
AL-Huichem								
AL-Bongaeem								
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi								
Bureacha								
AL-Serhat								
AL-Sajeah								
AL-Garij								
AL-Baher/Alseenica								
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	20	10	150	75				
AL-Busarah								
AL-Sehagi 1								
AL-Sehagi 2								
Abu swobat								
Abu Alnersi								
Hescha								
ALSebageah								
Shuteat			20	10				
AL-Kearfeaa							10	30
AL-Wenees								
Total		35		585		375.5		95

Table (1- 9) No. of Livestock Reared in Marshes & Marsh Outskirts in Thi-Qar villages.

Name of village	No. & Kind of Livestock Reared		
	Buffaloes	Cows	Sheep
ALBoderag		65	
AL-Mezarea		138	
AL-Sefafaa	50	80	
ALMechry		300	250
Abueiallaa	300	250	20
ALDehamsha	90	270	350
AL-Leawseah		75	20
ALBanak ALGerby		350	1300
Bank AL-shargi	40	95	
AL-Kaweah		285	1384
Ebrat AL-Fohud	175	250	
AL-Debat	100	200	2000
AL-Buayesh	90	70	250
Meshlbeah		50	1000
Emayrah	500	300	1500
AL-Rewethea	400	650	1750
AL-Boshameh	1500	500	500
Bani Hutat	2000	1700	700
AL-Semeadeh	5	50	
AL-Huichem	250	1000	200
AL-Bongeaem	16	40	
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	425	270	
Bureacha	100	150	
AL-Serhat	550	1450	300
AL-Sajeah	1450	500	
AL-Garij		200	215
AL-Baher/Alseenica	1700		
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	2000	50	350
AL-Busarah	150	500	
AL-Sehagi 1	540	530	
AL-Sehagi 2	750	350	100
Abu swobat	450	329	
Abu Alnersi	750	340	
Hescha	4500	1200	
ALSebageah	1200	131	
Shuteat	50	150	250
AL-Kearfeaa	60	165	
AL-Wenees	250	400	
Total	20,441	13,433	12,439

Table (1- 10) Drinking Water Sources in marhland villages of Thi-Qar governorate.

Name of village	Drinking Water Sources						
	Pipelines	h/day	Tanker	per week	Marsh / River	RO Station	Cost (dinar per L)
ALBoderag			×	Twice			5
AL-Mezarea			×	Twice	×		5
AL-Sefafaa			×	Twice	×		5
ALMechry	×	3 hours	×	Three times	×		5
Abueiallaa	×	3 hours				RO Station	5
ALDehamsha						RO Station	
AL-Leawseah						RO Station	
ALBanak ALGerby	×	3 hours	×	Twice			3
Bank AL-shargi	×	3 hours				RO Station	
AL-Kaweah	×	3 hours	×	Twice			5
Ebrat AL-Fohud			×	Once			3
AL-Debat			×	Once	×		3
AL-Buayesh		3 hours	×	Once			3
Meshlbeah	×		×	Once			3
Emayrah			×	Twice			3
AL-Rewethea			×	Twice			3
AL-Boshameh			×	Three times			3
Bani Hutat			×	Three times			3
AL-Semeadeh			×	Twice			5
AL-Huichem			×	Twice			17.5
AL-Bongaeem			×	Three times			3.5
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi			×	Four times			12
Bureacha	×	3 hours	×	Fourtimes			
AL-Serhat			×	Once		R.O Trnsported	
AL-Sajeah						R.O	
AL-Garij			×	Four times			13
AL-Baher/Alseenica			×	Three times			13
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat			×	Three times			13
AL-Busarah			×	Four times			15
AL-Sehagi 1			×	Four times			20
AL-Sehagi 2			×	Four times			12
Abu swobat			×	Four times			25
Abu Alnersi			×	Four times			13
Hescha			×	Four times			15
ALSebageah			×	Four times			15
Shuteat			×	Three times			13
AL-Kearfeaa			×	Three times			13
AL-Wenees			×	Three times	×		
Total	7		33		5	6	

Table (1- 11) Water Sources for Washing and Agriculture in Marshes of Thi-Qar Governorate.

Name of village	Washing And Agriculture Water Sources			
	Pipelines	Marsh/River	Tanker	Others
ALBoderag		×		
AL-Mezarea		×		
AL-Sefafaa		×		
ALMechry	×	×		
Abuciallaa	×	×		
ALDehamsha	×			
AL-Leawseah	×			
ALBanak ALGerby	×	×		
Bank AL-shargi	×			
AL-Kaweah	×	×		
Ebrat AL-Fohud		×		
AL-Debat		×		
AL-Buayesh		×		
Meshlbeah	×	×		
Emayrah	×	×		
AL-Rewethea	×	×		
AL-Boshameh	×	×		
Bani Hutat	×			
AL-Semeadeh		×		
AL-Huichem		×		
AL-Bongeaem		×		
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi		×		
Bureacha		×		
AL-Serhat		×		
AL-Sajeah		×		
AL-Garij	×	×		
AL-Baher/Alseenica		×		
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		×		
AL-Busarah		×		
AL-Sehagi 1		×		
AL-Sehagi 2	×	×		
Abu swobat		×		
Abu Alnersi		×		
Hescha		×		
ALSebageah		×		
Shuteat		×		
AL-Kearfeaa		×		
AL-Wenees		×		
Total	14	34		

Table (1- 12) Drinking Water Quantity and Quality in Marshes of Thi-Qar Governorate.

Name of village	Quantity		Quality	
	Sufficient	Insufficient	Acceptable	Unacceptable
ALBoderag		×	×	
AL-Mezarea		×	×	
AL-Sefafaa		×	×	
ALMechry	×		×	
Abueiallaa	×		×	
ALDehamsha	×		×	
AL-Leawseah	×		×	
ALBanak ALGerby	×		×	
Bank AL-shargi	×		×	
AL-Kaweah		×		×
Ebrat AL-Fohud		×	×	
AL-Debat	×		×	
AL-Buayesh	×		×	
Meshlbeah	×		×	
Emayrah	×		×	
AL-Rewethea	×		×	
AL-Boshameh	×		×	
Bani Hutat	×		×	
AL-Semeadeh	×		×	
AL-Huichem	×		×	
AL-Bongaeem	×		×	
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	×		×	
Bureacha	×		×	
AL-Serhat	×		×	
AL-Sajeah	×		×	
AL-Garij	×		×	
AL-Baher/Alseenica	×		×	
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	×		×	
AL-Busarah	×		×	
AL-Seqagi 1	×		×	
AL-Seqagi 2	×		×	
Abu swobat	×		×	
Abu Alnersi	×		×	
Hescha	×		×	
ALSebageah	×		×	
Shuteat	×		×	
AL-Kearfeaa	×		×	
AL-Wenees	×			×
Total	33	5	36	2

Table (1-13) Methods of Sanitation used in the Marshes of Thi-Qar Governorate.

Name of village	Methods of Sanitation			
	septic Tanks	Pit latrines	Sewerage	Direct out side the house
ALBoderag				×
AL-Mezarea			×	
AL-Sefafaa		×		
ALMechry			×	
Abueiallaa			×	
ALDehamsha			×	
AL-Leawseah			×	
ALBanak ALGerby			×	
Bank AL-shargi			×	
AL-Kaweah			×	
Ebrat AL-Fohud				×
AL-Debat			×	
AL-Buayesh				×
Meshlbeah				×
Emayrah			×	
AL-Rewethea			×	
AL-Boshameh			×	
Bani Hutat			×	
AL-Semeadeh				×
AL-Huichem		×		
AL-Bongaeem				×
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi				×
Bureacha				×
AL-Serhat		×		
AL-Sajeah				×
AL-Garij	×		×	
AL-Baher/Alseenica		×		
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		×		
AL-Busarah				×
AL-Sehagi 1		×		
AL-Sehagi 2			×	
Abu swobat		×		
Abu Alnersi				×
Hescha		×		
ALSebageah				×
Shuteat		×		
AL-Kearfeaa		×		
AL-Wenees		×		
Total	1	11	15	12

**Table (1-14) No. of Primary Schools and No. of Pupils & Teachers in Marshland Villages
of Thi-Qar Governorate.**

Name of village	Available	Not available	NO. OF Schools	NO. OF Pupils	NO. OF Teachers	NO. OF Classes	Distance to the nearest school (KM)
ALBoderag		×					1
AL-Mezarea	×		1	150	15	6	
AL-Sefafaa		×					
ALMechry		×					1
Abueiallaa	×		1	595	20	11	
ALDehamsha		×					2
AL-Leawseah		×					3
ALBanak							
ALGerby	×		2	470	31	9	
Bank AL-shargi		×					1
AL-Kaweah	×		1	320	15	9	
Ebrat AL-Fohud		×					9
AL-Debat	×		1	100	5	8	
AL-Buayesh	×		1	45	61	21	
Meshlbeah	×		1	70	5	2	
Emayrah	×		2	600	23	13	
AL-Rewethea	×		1	225	15	10	
AL-Boshameh	×		1	150	8	6	
Bani Hutat	×		2	150	12	8	
AL-Semeadeh		×					5
AL-Huichem	×		1	500	14	8	
AL-Bongeaem	×		1	200	7	7	
AL- Mouaged/AL- Sheragi		×					1.5
Bureacha		×					10
AL-Serhat		×					2
AL-Sajeah		×					1.5
AL-Garij	×		2	230	18	7	
AL- Baher/Alseenica		×					1.5
AL- Baher/Aymenelforat	×		1	65	8	6	
AL-Busarah		×					1
AL-Sehagi 1		×					1
AL-Sehagi 2	×		1	60	11	8	
Abu swobat	×		1	60	3	2	
Abu Alnersi	×		1	60	4	2	
Hescha		×					7
ALSebageah	×		1	60	3	3	
Shuteat		×					8
AL-Kearfeaa	×		1	70	7	6	
AL-Wenees		×					15
Total	20	18	24	4180	285	152	

Table (1-15) Materials Used for School's Building and the Status of the schools now in Thi-Qar marshland villages.

Name of village	Main Material of building			School status now		
	Clay	Bricks	Reeds	Good	Acceptable	Poor
ALBoderag						
AL-Mezarea		×		×		
AL-Sefafaa						
ALMechry						
Abueiallaa		×			×	
ALDehamsha						
AL-Leawseah						
ALBanak ALGerby		2×		×		
Bank AL-shargi						
AL-Kaweah		×				×
Ebrat AL-Fohud						
AL-Debat		×		×		
AL-Buayesh		×		×		
Meshlbeah			x			×
Emayrah		2×		×		
AL-Rewethea		×		×		
AL-Boshameh		×		×		
Bani Hutat		2×		×		
AL-Semeadeh						
AL-Huichem		×				×
AL-Bongeaem		×			×	
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi						
Bureacha						
AL-Serhat						
AL-Sajeah						
AL-Garij		2×		×		
AL-Baher/Alseenica						
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		×		×		
AL-Busarah						
AL-Sehagi 1						
AL-Sehagi 2		×			×	
Abu swobat	×					×
Abu Alnersi	×					×
Hescha						
ALSebageah			×			×
Shuteat						
AL-Kearfeaa		×		×		
AL-Wenees						
Total	2	20	2	11	3	6

Table (1-16) Drawbacks of Primary Schools in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate.

Name of village	Very Far	Insufficient Space	Insufficient Furniture	Insufficient administrative staff	Insufficient no. of Teachers	Problems with Building	Others
ALBoderag							Lack of Service
AL-Mezarea							Lack of Service
AL-Sefafaa		×	×				Lack of Service
ALMechry		×	×				Lack of Service
Abueiallaa		×	×				Lack of Service
ALDehamsha	×	×					Lack of Service
AL-Leawseah		×	×				Lack of Service
ALBanak							
ALGerby		×	×				
Bank AL-shargi		×	×			×	Small building
AL-Kaweah		×	×			×	
Ebrat AL-Fohud	×	×					
AL-Debat				×	×		
AL-Buayesh		×	×		×	×	
Meshlbeah		×	×			×	
Emayrah		×	×			×	Small building
AL-Rewethea		×	×	×	×		
AL-Boshameh					×		
Bani Hutat	×	×		×	×	×	
AL-Semeadeh	×	×	×	×	×	×	Old building
AL-Huichem			×			×	No electricity
AL-Bongaeem	×	×	×			×	
AL- Mouaged/AL- Sheragi	×	×	×	×	×		
Bureacha	×	×	×	×		×	
AL-Serhat	×	×	×	×	×	×	
AL-Sajeah		×	×			×	Small building
AL-Garij	×						
AL- Baher/Alscenica			×	×			
AL- Baher/Aymenelf orat		×	×		×	×	Lack of Service
AL-Busarah		×	×		×	×	
AL-Sehagi 1		×	×		×		Small building
AL-Sehagi 2			×		×		Lack of Service
Abu swobat		×	×	×	×	×	
Abu Alnersi							No pupils
Hescha		×	×	×	×	×	Lack of Service
ALSebageah	×						
Shuteat							Lack of Service
AL-Kearfeaa	×						
AL-Wenees							
Total	11	25	25	10	14	16	

Table (1 – 17) Electricity Sources in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate and its Frequency of Availabilty.

Name of village	National grid	Private Generator	No Electricity	Frequency Hours Per Day
ALBoderag	×	×		9
AL-Mezarea	×	×		11
AL-Sefafaa	×	×		11
ALMechry	×	×		9
Abueiallaa	×	×		9
ALDehamsha	×	×		9
AL-Leawseah	×	×		9
ALBanak ALGerby	×	×		12
Bank AL-shargi	×	×		9
AL-Kaweah	×	×		9
Ebrat AL-Fohud		×	×	
AL-Debat	×	×		9
AL-Buayesh	×	×		12
Meshlbeah	×	×		8
Emayrah	×	×		9
AL-Rewethea	×	×		9
AL-Boshameh	×	×		9
Bani Hutat	×	×		9
AL-Semeadeh	×	×		9
AL-Huichem	×	×		8
AL-Bongeaem	×	×		9
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	×	×		8
Bureacha	×	×		9
AL-Serhat	×	×		9
AL-Sajeah	×	×		9
AL-Garij	×	×		8
AL-Baher/Alseenica			×	
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	×	×		9
AL-Busarah	×	×		9
AL-Sehagi 1	×	×		9
AL-Sehagi 2	×	×		9
Abu swobat		×	×	3
Abu Alnersi		×	×	2
Hescha		×	×	
ALSebageah		×	×	
Shuteat	×	×		9
AL-Kearfeaa	×	×		9
AL-Wenees		×	×	
Total	31	37	7	

Table (1-18) Availability of Health Center in villages & Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM) in Thi-Qar governorate.

Name of village	Yes	No	Distance to the nearest health Center	How people access health centers	
				Walking	Cars
ALBoderag		×	10		×
AL-Mezarea		×	10		×
AL-Sefafaa		×	9		×
ALMechry		×	7		×
Abueiallaa		×	5		×
ALDehamsha		×	3		×
AL-Leawseah		×	2		×
ALBanak ALGerby		×	5		×
Bank AL-shargi		×	2,5		×
AL-Kaweah		×	4		×
Ebrat AL-Fohud		×	9		×
AL-Debat		×	7		×
AL-Buayesh		×	6		×
Meshlbeah		×	5		×
Emayrah		×	4		×
AL-Rewethea		×	3		×
AL-Boshameh		×	4		×
Bani Hutat		×	1,25	×	×
AL-Semeadeh		×	5	×	×
AL-Huichem	×			×	
AL-Bongeaem		×	1,5	×	
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi		×	2,5		×
Bureacha		×	4		×
AL-Serhat		×	1,5		×
AL-Sajeah		×	2,5	×	×
AL-Garij	×		1	×	×
AL-Baher/Alseunica		×	1,5	×	
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		×	5		×
AL-Busarah		×	2	×	×
AL-Seqagi 1		×	1,5		×
AL-Seqagi 2		×	2	×	×
Abu swobat		×	3		×
Abu Alnersi		×	5		×
Hescha		×	7		×
ALSebageah		×	8		×
Shuteat		×	20		×
AL-Kearfeaa		×	10		×
AL-Wenees		×	30		×
Total	2	36			

Table (1-19) Health Centers Status (Curing and Medical Staff) in Thi-Qar governorate.

Name of village	Cure		Medical Staff	
	Sufficient	Insufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient
ALBoderag		x	x	
AL-Mezarea		x	x	
AL-Sefafaa		x	x	
ALMechry		x	x	
Abueiallaa		x	x	
ALDehamsha		x	x	
AL-Leawseah		x	x	
ALBanak ALGerby		x	x	
Bank AL-shargi		x	x	
AL-Kaweah		x	x	
Ebrat AL-Fohud		x	x	
AL-Debat		x	x	
AL-Buayesh		x	x	
Meshlbeah		x	x	
Emayrah		x	x	
AL-Rewethea		x	x	
AL-Boshameh		x	x	
Bani Hutat		x	x	
AL-Semeadeh		x		x
AL-Huichem		x		x
AL-Bongaeem		x		x
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi		x	x	
Bureacha		x	x	
AL-Serhat		x		x
AL-Sajeah		x	x	
AL-Garij		x		x
AL-Baher/Alseenica		x		x
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat		x	x	
AL-Busarah		x	x	
AL-Sehagi 1		x	x	
AL-Sehagi 2		x	x	
Abu swobat		x	x	
Abu Alnersi		x	x	
Hescha		x	x	
ALSebageah		x	x	
Shuteat		x	x	
AL-Kearfeaa		x	x	
AL-Wenees		x	x	
Total		38	32	6

**Table (1-20) Health Centers (Building Materials and Condition) in Thi-Qar governorate –
2007 (survey)**

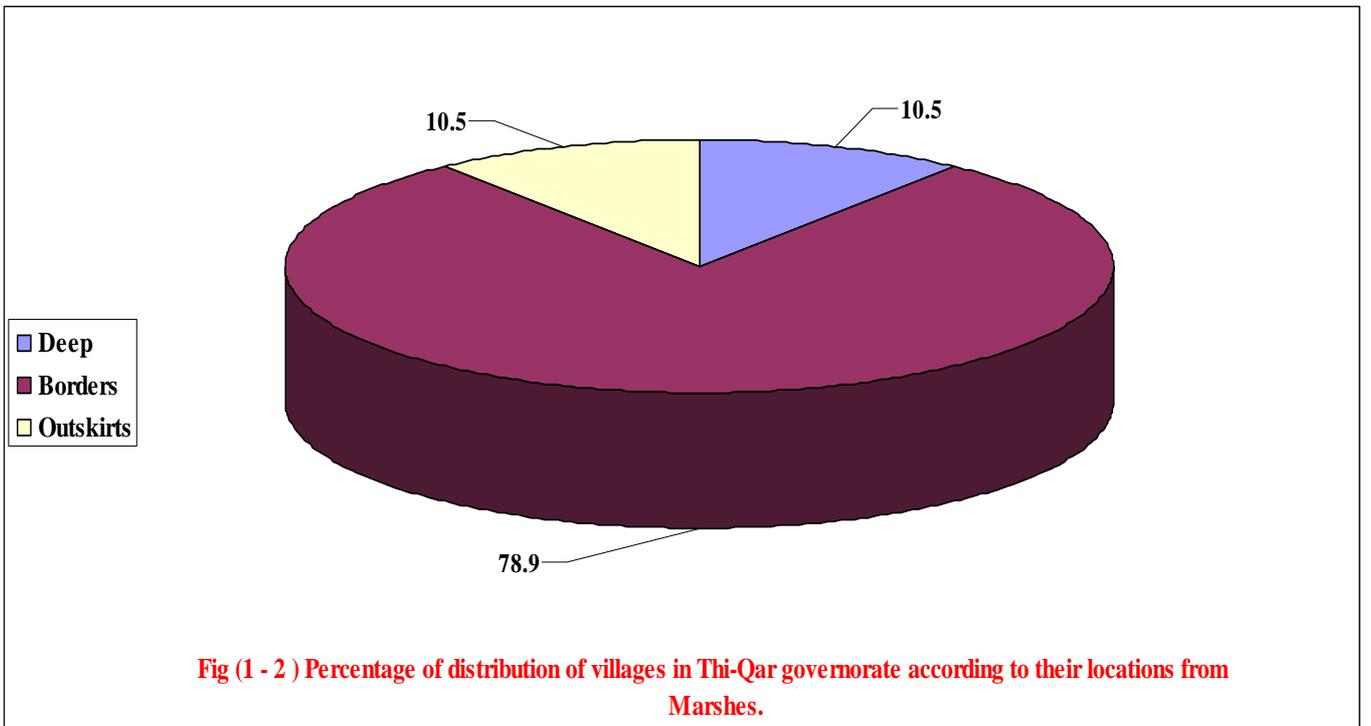
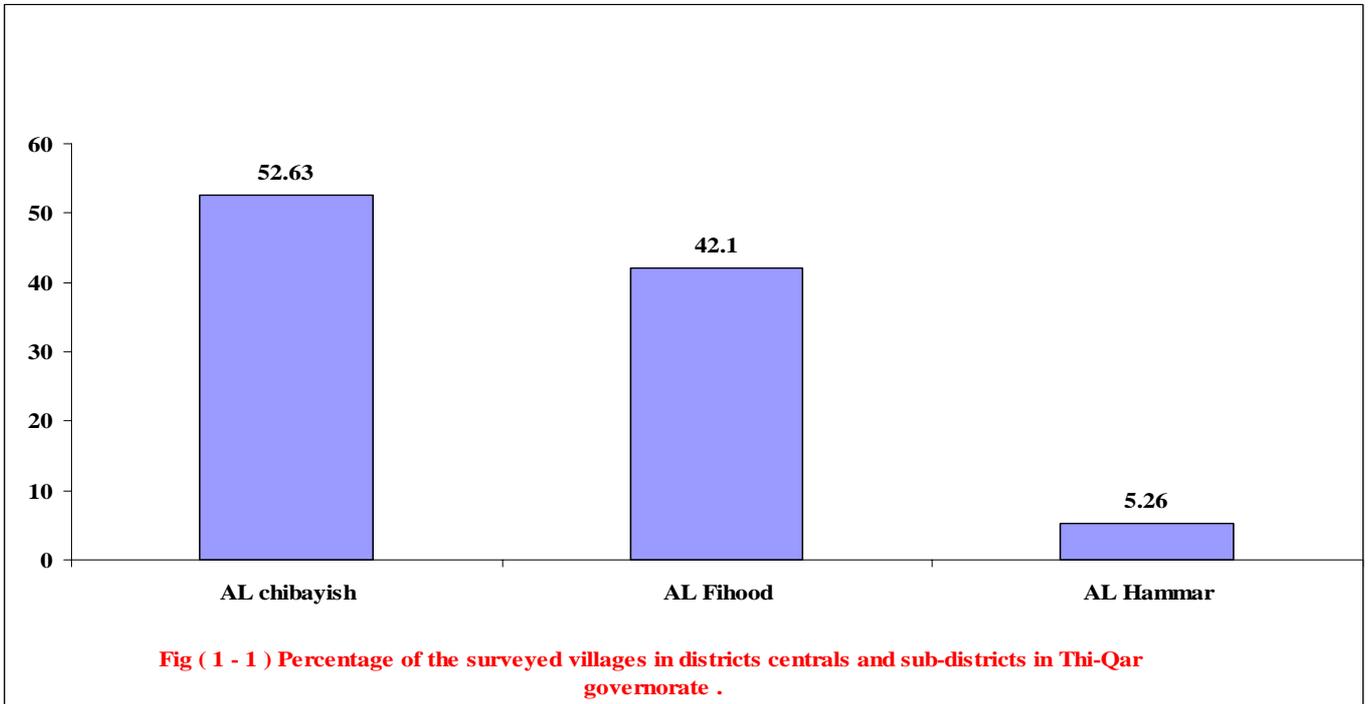
Name of village	Material / Bricks	Status	
		Good	Acceptable
ALBoderag	×		×
AL-Mezarea	×		×
AL-Sefafaa	×		×
ALMechry	×		×
Abueiallaa	×		×
ALDehamsha	×		×
AL-Leawseah	×		×
ALBanak ALGerby	×		×
Bank AL-shargi	×		×
AL-Kaweah	×		×
Ebrat AL-Fohud	×		×
AL-Debat	×		×
AL-Buayesh	×		×
Meshlbeah	×		×
Emayrah	×		×
AL-Rewethea	×		×
AL-Boshameh	×		×
Bani Hutat	×		×
AL-Semeadeh	×	×	
AL-Huichem	×	×	
AL-Bongaeem	×	×	
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	×	×	
Bureacha	×		×
AL-Serhat	×		×
AL-Sajeah	×	×	
AL-Garij	×	×	
AL-Baher/Alseenica	×	×	
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat	×		×
AL-Busarah	×		×
AL-Sehagi 1	×		×
AL-Sehagi 2	×		×
Abu swobat	×		×
Abu Alnersi	×		×
Hescha	×		×
ALSebageah	×		×
Shuteat	×		×
AL-Kearfeaa	×		×
AL-Wenees	×		×
Total	38	7	31

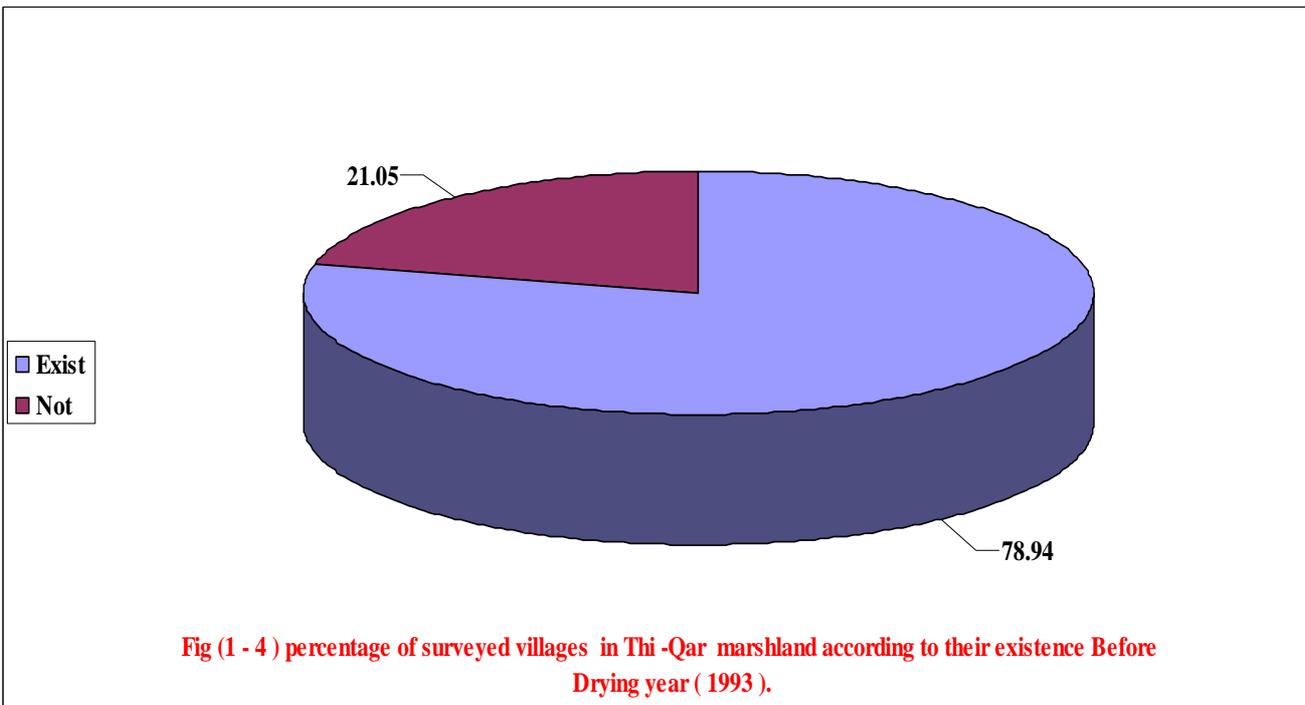
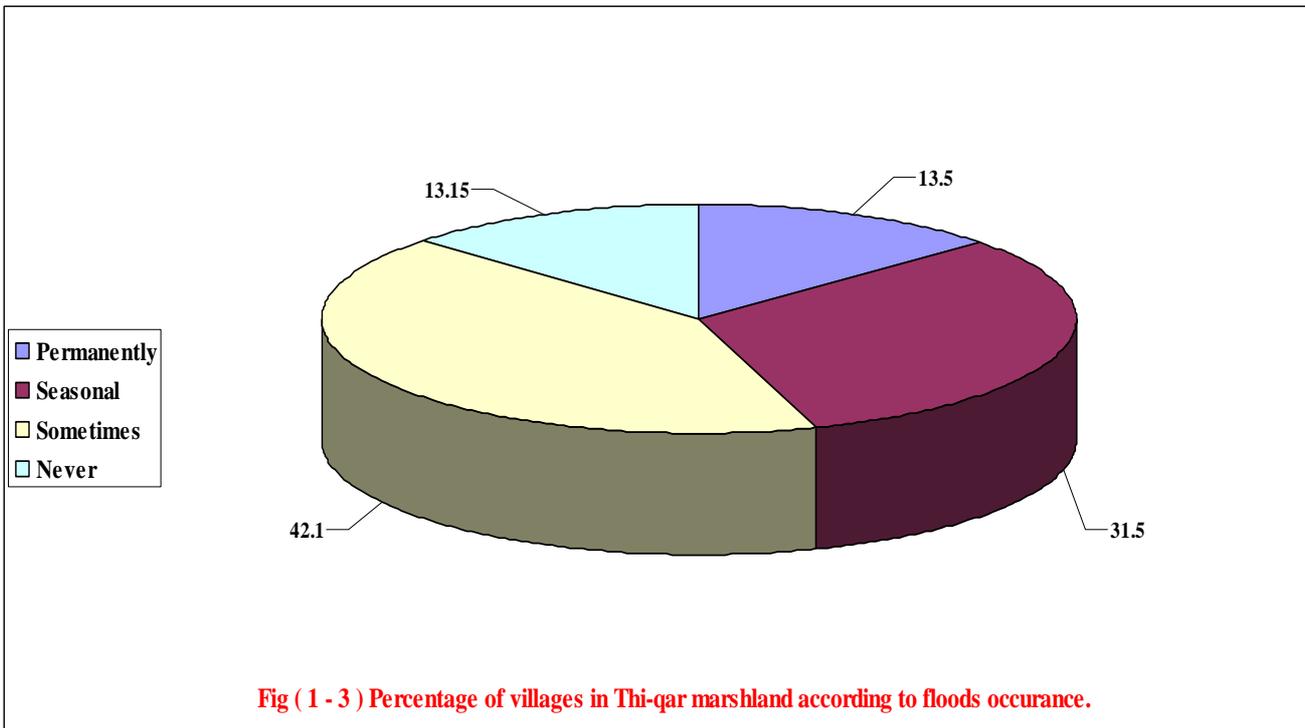
Table (1-21) Main Problems with the Health Centers in Marshland Villages in Thi-Qar Governorate.

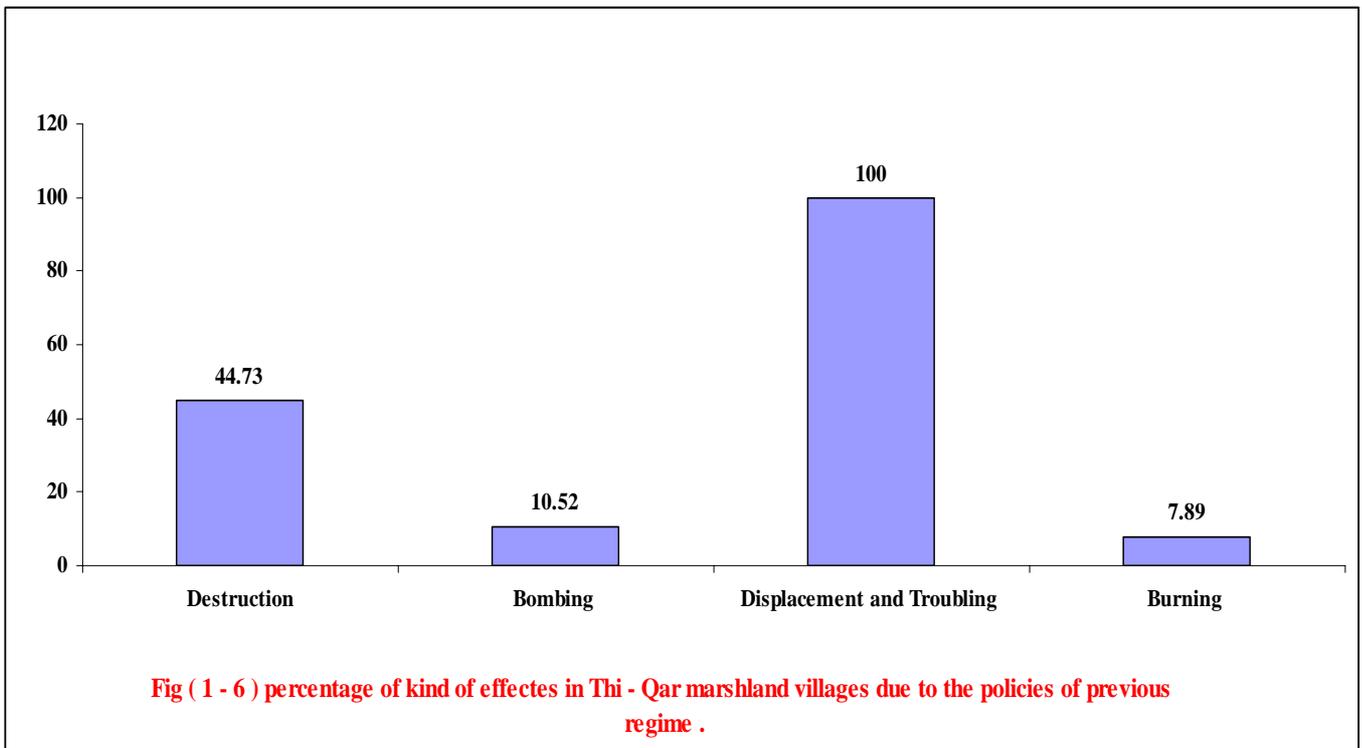
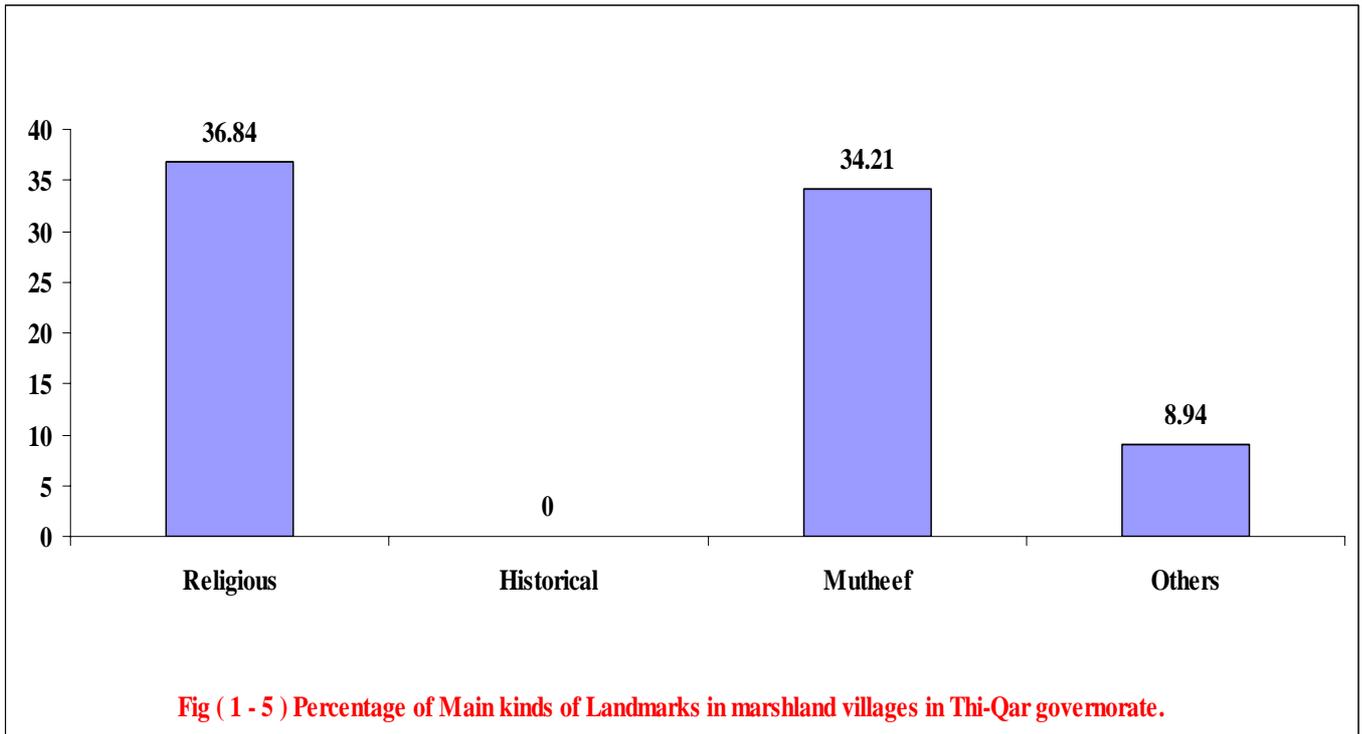
Name of village	Far Center	Not Always Open	Unavailability of Medical Staff	Insufficient Medication	Lack of Specialists	Center Building	Others
ALBoderag	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Mezarea	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Sefafaa	×			×	×		Crowded
ALMechry	×			×	×		Crowded
Abueiallaa	×			×	×		Crowded
ALDehamsha	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Leawseah	×			×	×		Crowded
ALBanak ALGerby	×			×	×		Crowded
Bank AL-shargi	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Kaweah	×			×	×		Crowded
Ebrat AL-Fohud	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Debat	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Buayesh	×			×	×		Crowded
Meshlbeah	×			×	×		Crowded
Emayrah	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Rewethea	×		×	×	×		Crowded
AL-Boshameh			×	×	×		Crowded
Bani Hutat	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-Semeadeh		×	×	×	×		
AL-Huichem		×		×	×		
AL-Bongeaem	×			×	×		Crowded
AL.-Mouaged/AL-Sheragi	×			×	×		Crowded
Bureacha	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Serhat	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Sajeah			×	×	×		Crowded
AL-Garij	×		×	×	×		Crowded
AL-Baher/Alseenica	×		×	×	×		Crowded
AL-Baher/Aymenelforat				×	×		Crowded
AL-Busarah			×	×	×		Crowded
AL-Sehagi 1			×	×	×		Crowded
AL-Sehagi 2	×			×	×		Crowded
Abu swobat	×			×	×		Crowded
Abu Alnersi	×			×	×		Crowded
Hescha	×			×	×		Crowded
ALSebageah	×			×	×		Crowded
Shuteat	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Kearfeaa	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Wenees	×			×	×		Crowded
Total	31	3	9	38	38		

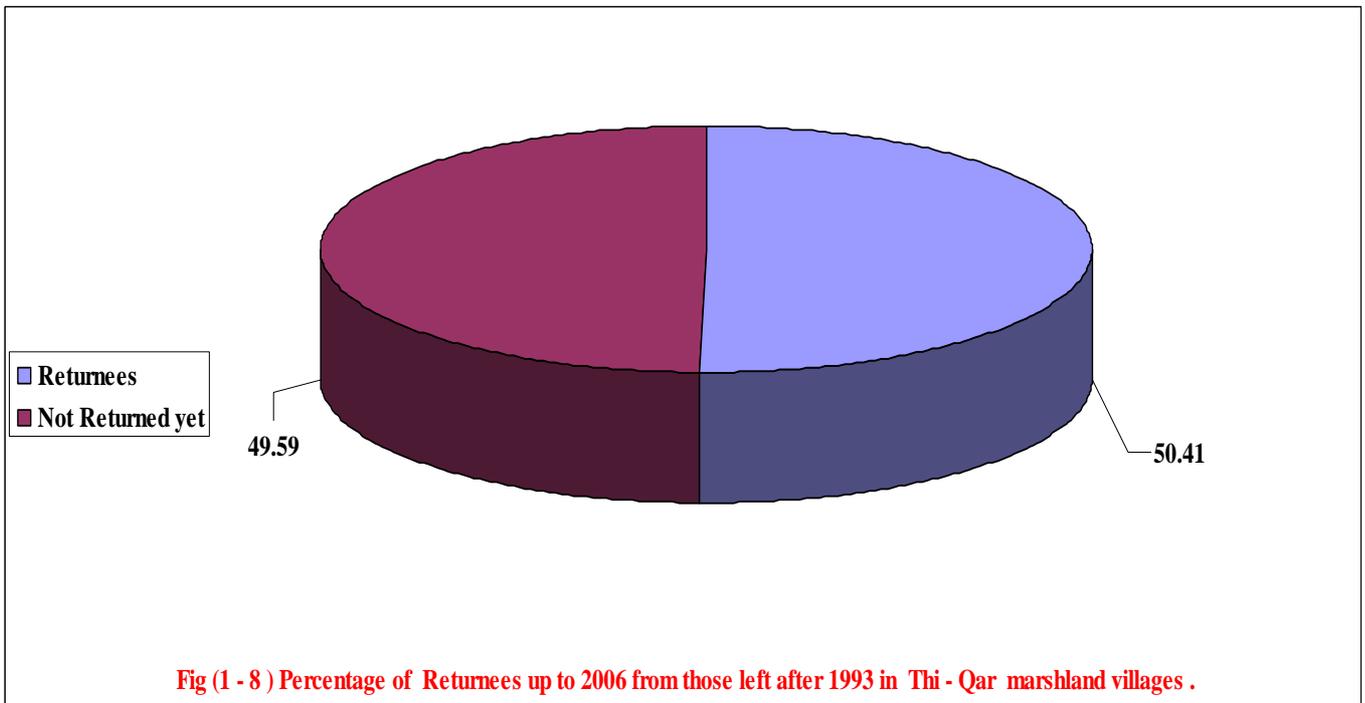
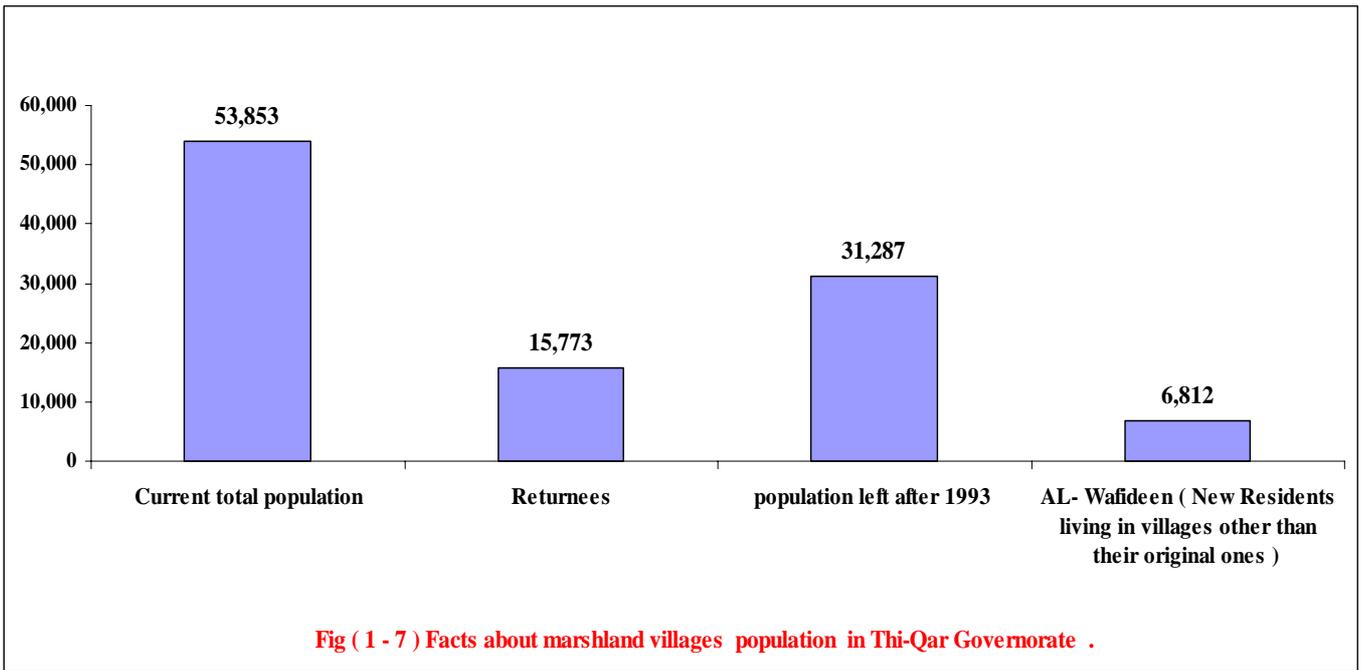
1. B. Figures

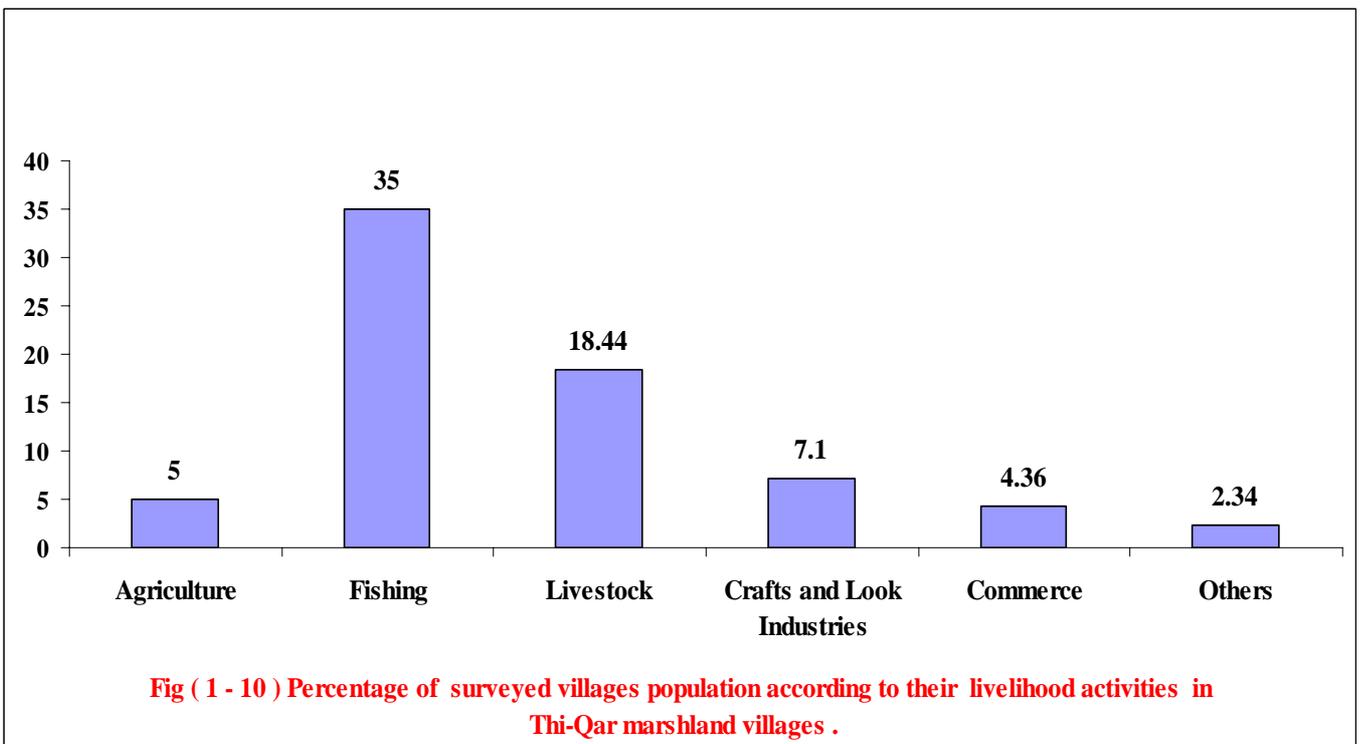
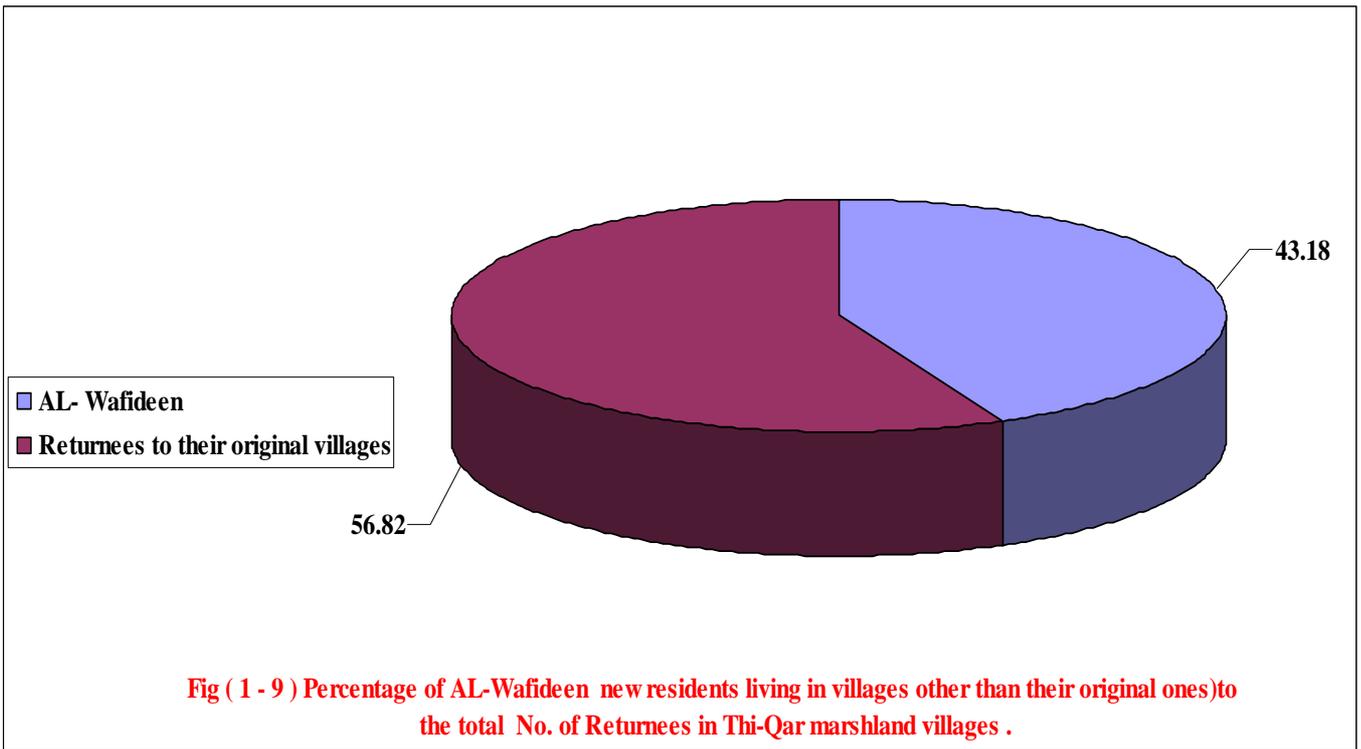
Fig. No.	Content
1-1	Percentage of the surveyed villages in districts central and sub districts in Thi-Qar governorate.
1-2	Percentage of distribution of villages in Thi-Qar governorate according to their locations from marshes.
1-3	Percentage of the surveyed villages in Thi-Qar marshland according to Floods occurrence.
1-4	Percentage of the surveyed villages in Thi-Qar marshland according to their existence before drying year (1993).
1-5	Percentage of main kinds of landmarks in marshland villages in Thi-Qar governorate.
1-6	Percentage of kind of effects in Thi-Qar marshland villages due to the policies of the previous regime.
1-7	Facts about marshland villages population in Thi-Qar governorate
1-8	Percentage of returnees up to 2006 from those left after 1993 in Thi-Qar marshland villages.
1-9	Percentage of AL-Wafideen (new residents living in villages other than their original ones) to total returnees in Thi-Qar marshland villages.
1-10	Percentage of the surveyed villages' population according to their livelihood activities in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-11	Numbers of livestock reared in Thi-Qar surveyed marshland villages.
1-12	Percentage of annual agricultural production in Thi-Qar marshland surveyed villages.
1-13	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to the drinking water sources in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-14	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to washing & Agriculture water sources in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-15	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to drinking water sufficiency in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-16	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to drinking water quality in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-17	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to used methods of Sanitation in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-18	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to availability of primary schools in Thi-Qar marshland.
1-19	Percentage of primary schools in the surveyed villages in Thi-Qar marshland according to the kinds of materials used in their buildings.
1-20	Percentage of primary schools according to their current status in Thi-Qar surveyed marshland villages.
1-21	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Thi-Qar governorate according to primary schools problems facing their inhabitants. (as indicated by the inhabitants themselves).
1-22	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Thi-Qar marshland according to electricity sources.
1-23	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Thi-Qar marshland according to availability of health centers.
1-24	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Thi-Qar marshland according to the health centers problems facing them. (As indicated by the inhabitants themselves).

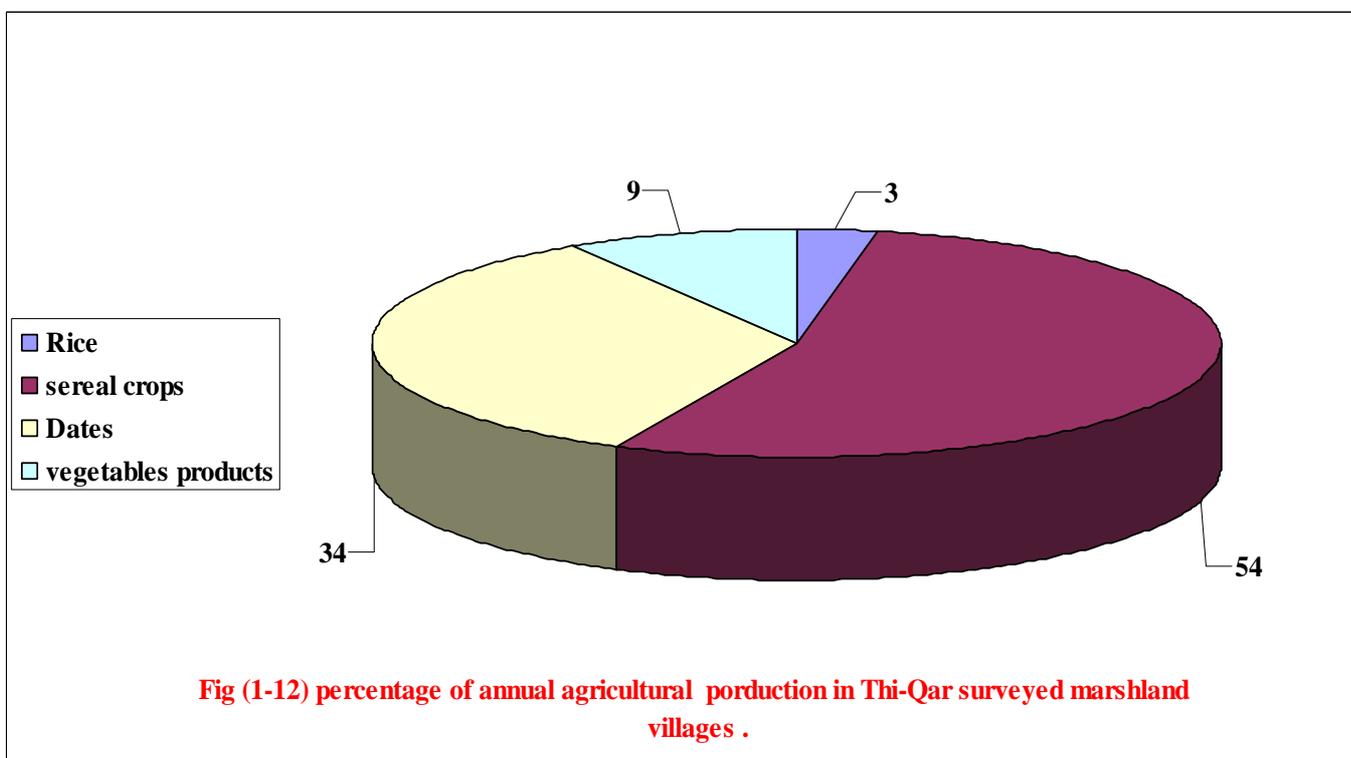
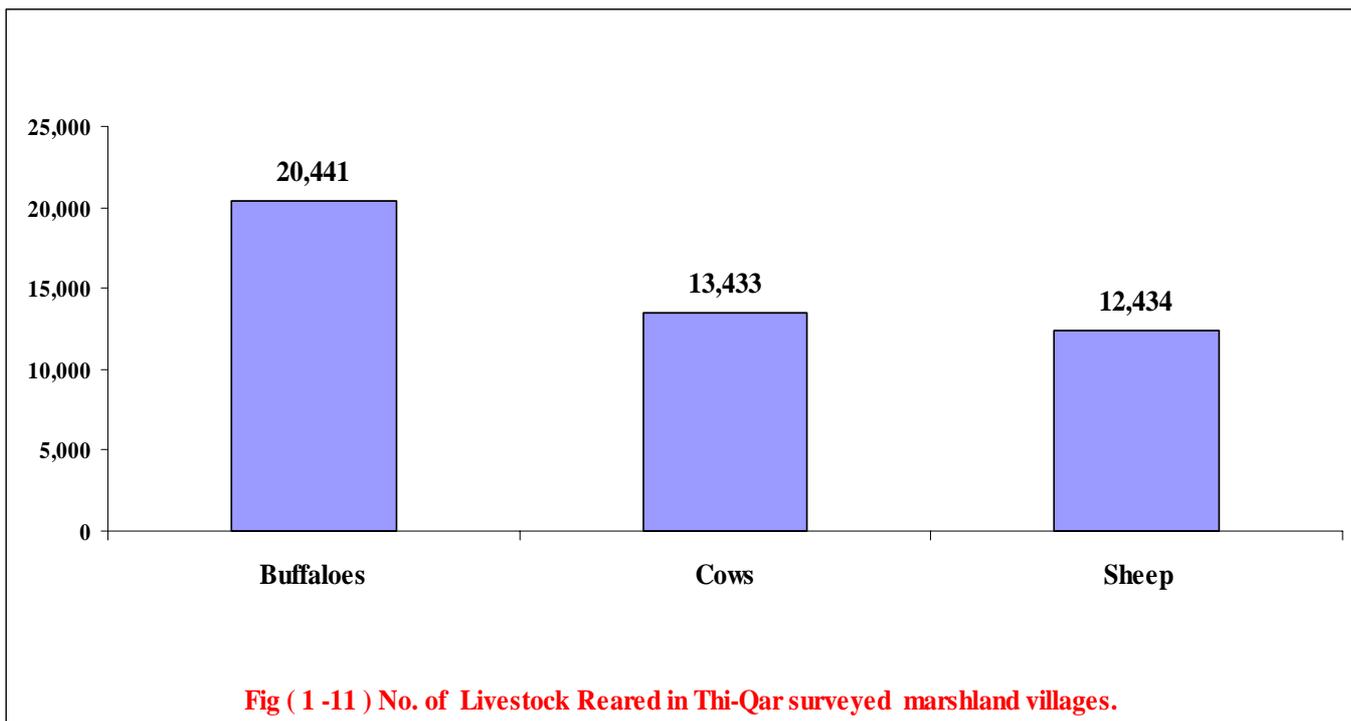


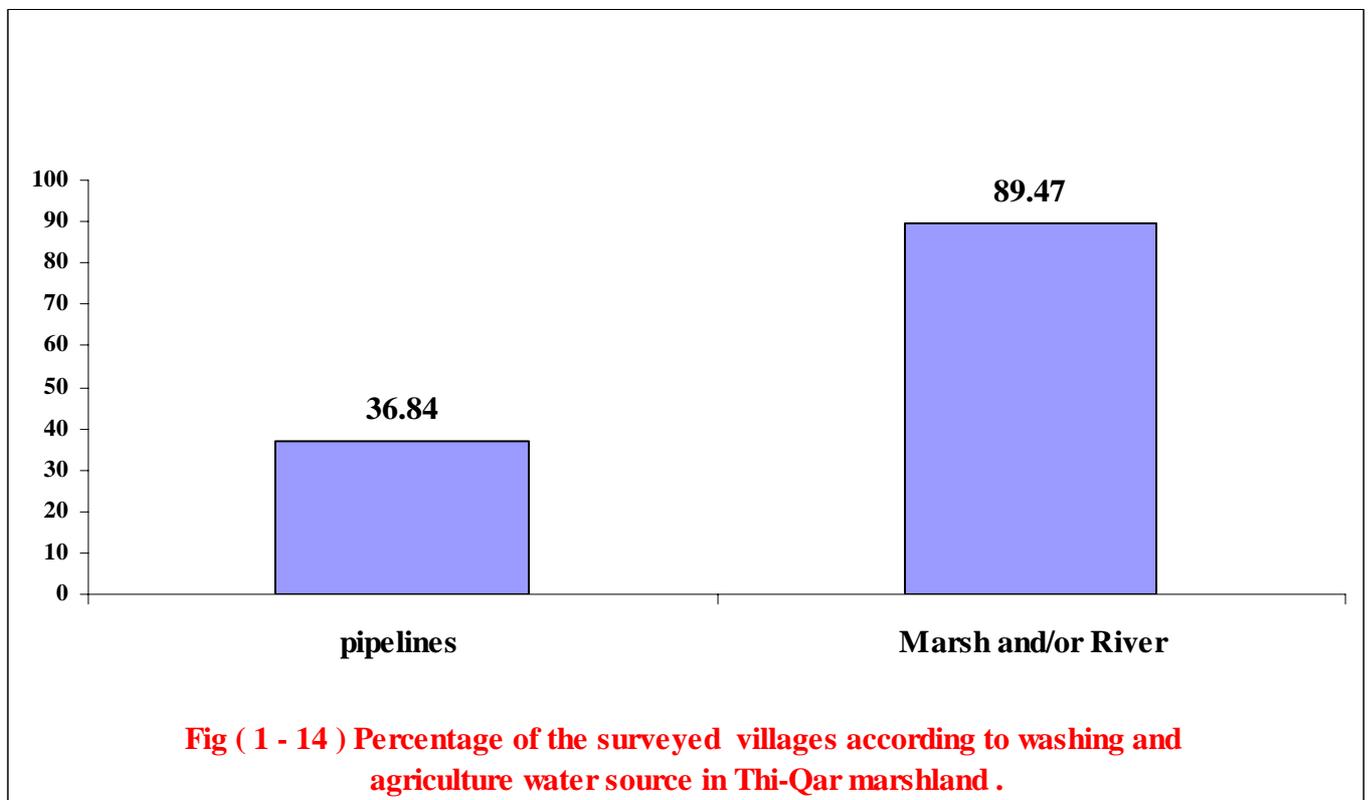
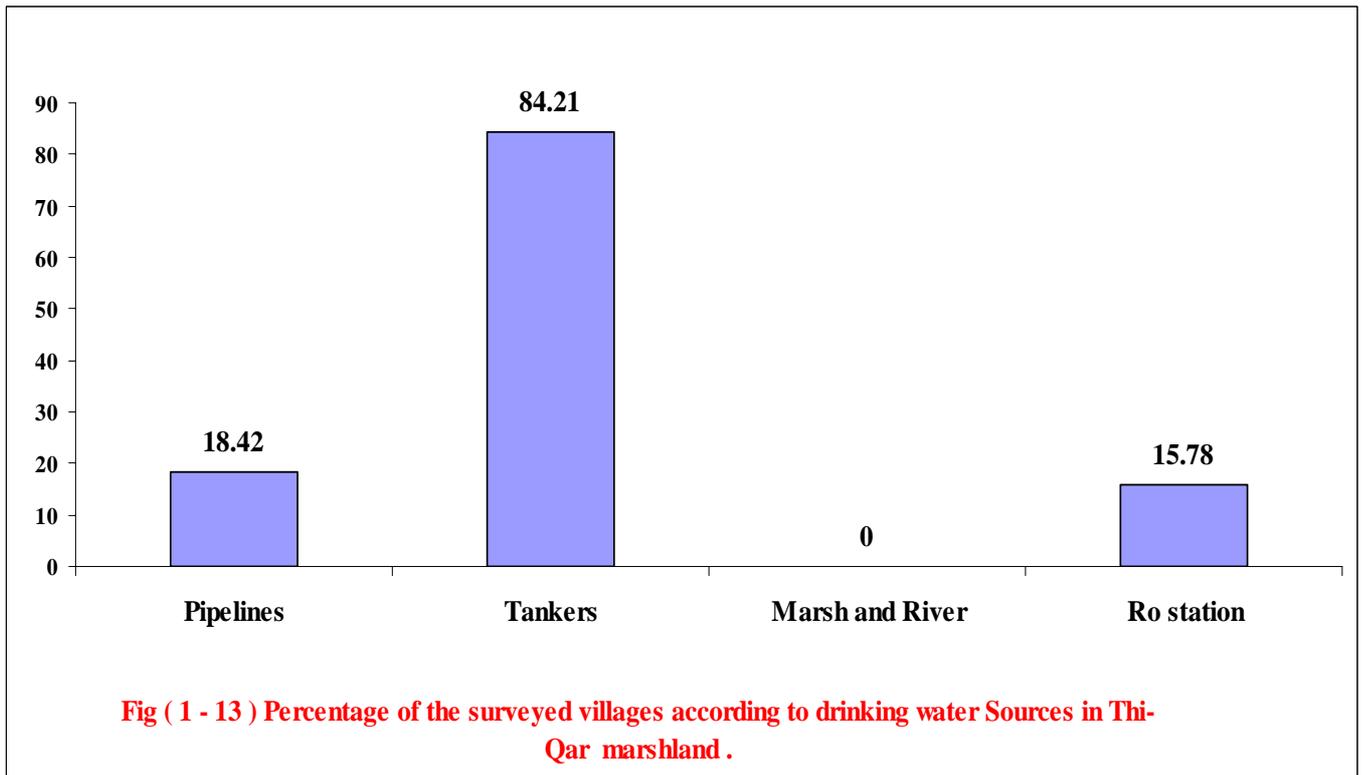












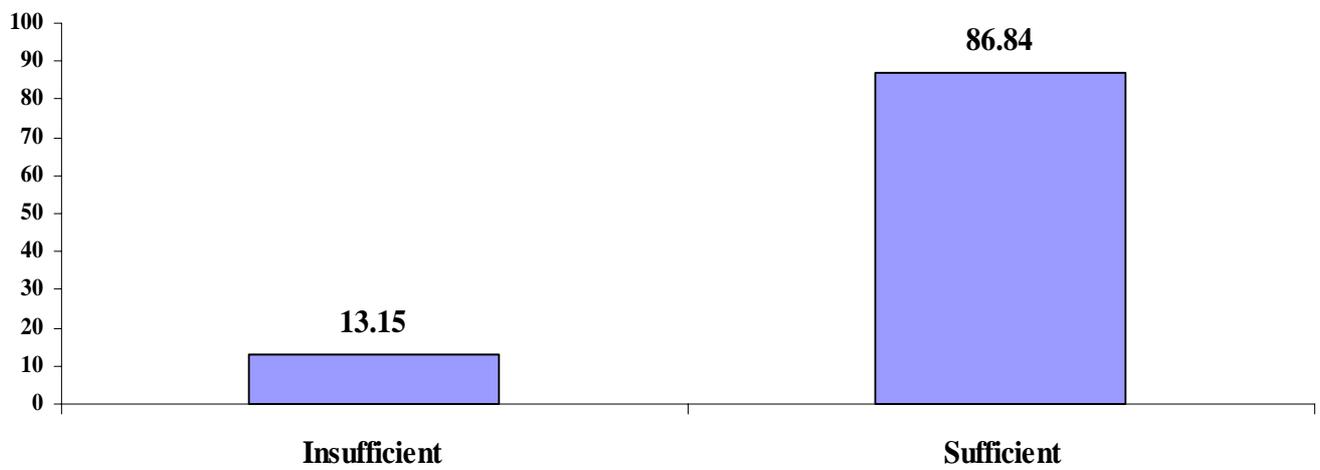


Fig (1 - 15) Percentage of the surveyed villages according to drinking water sufficiency in Thi-Qar marshland villages .

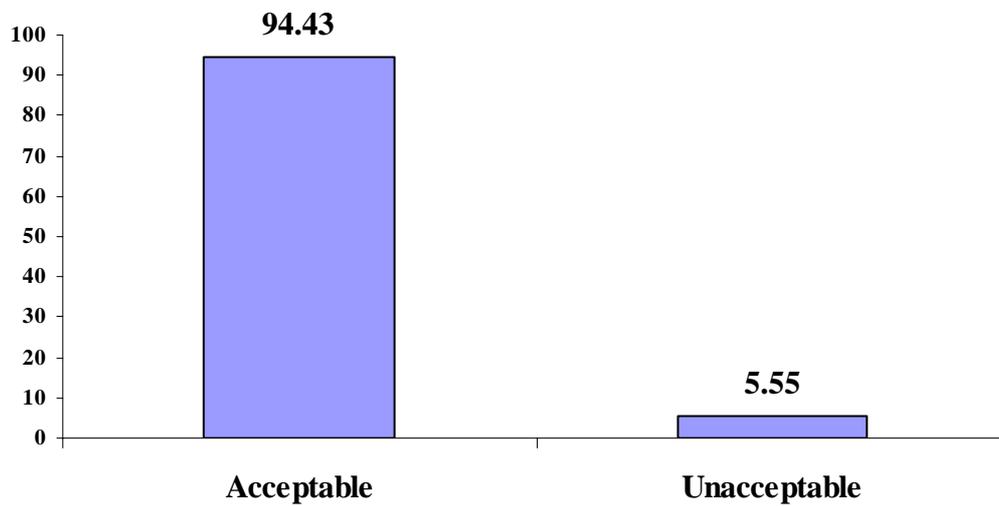
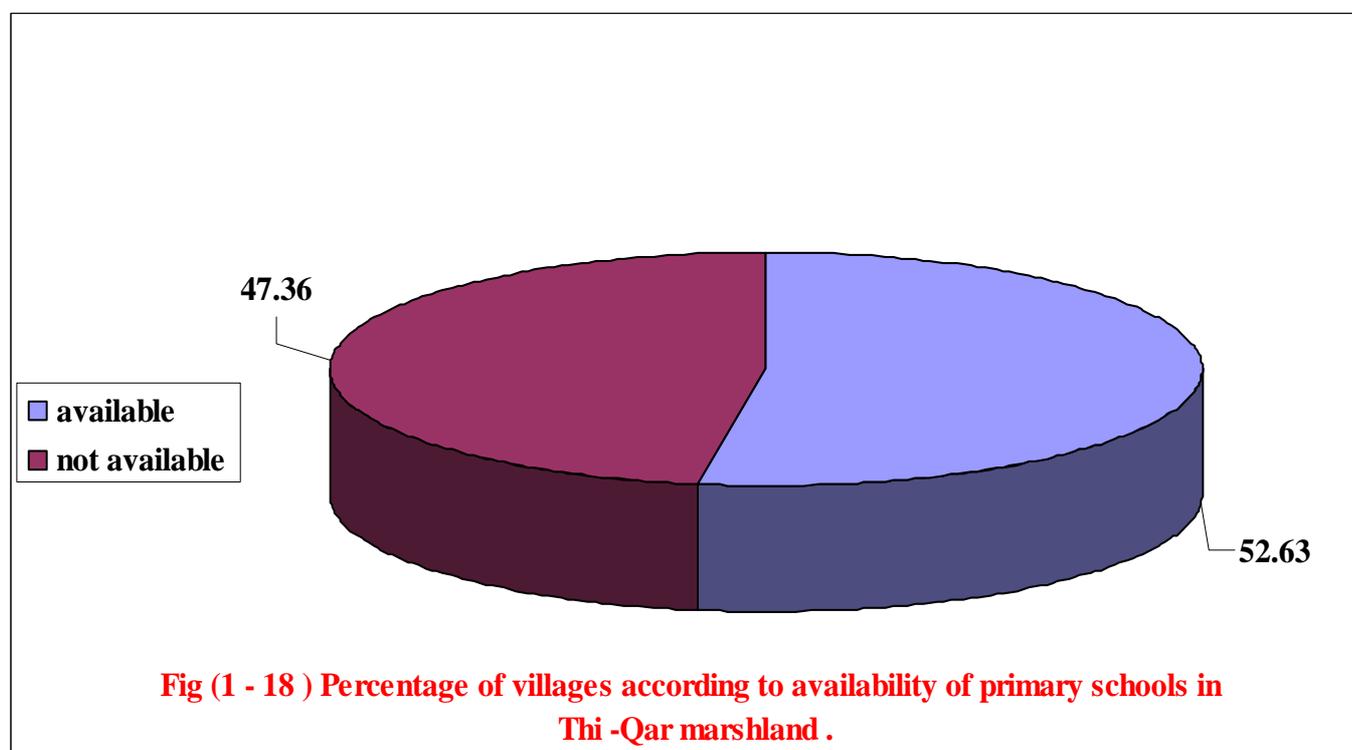
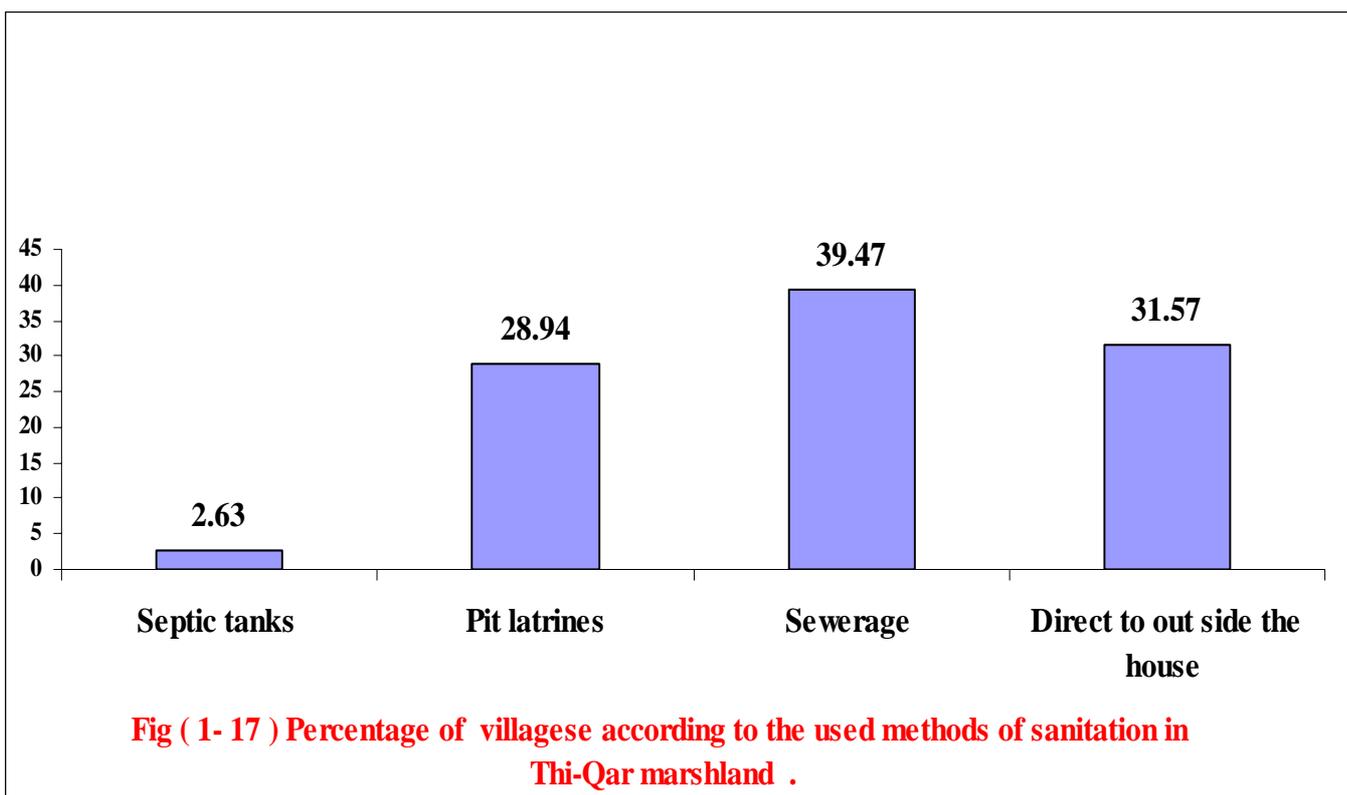
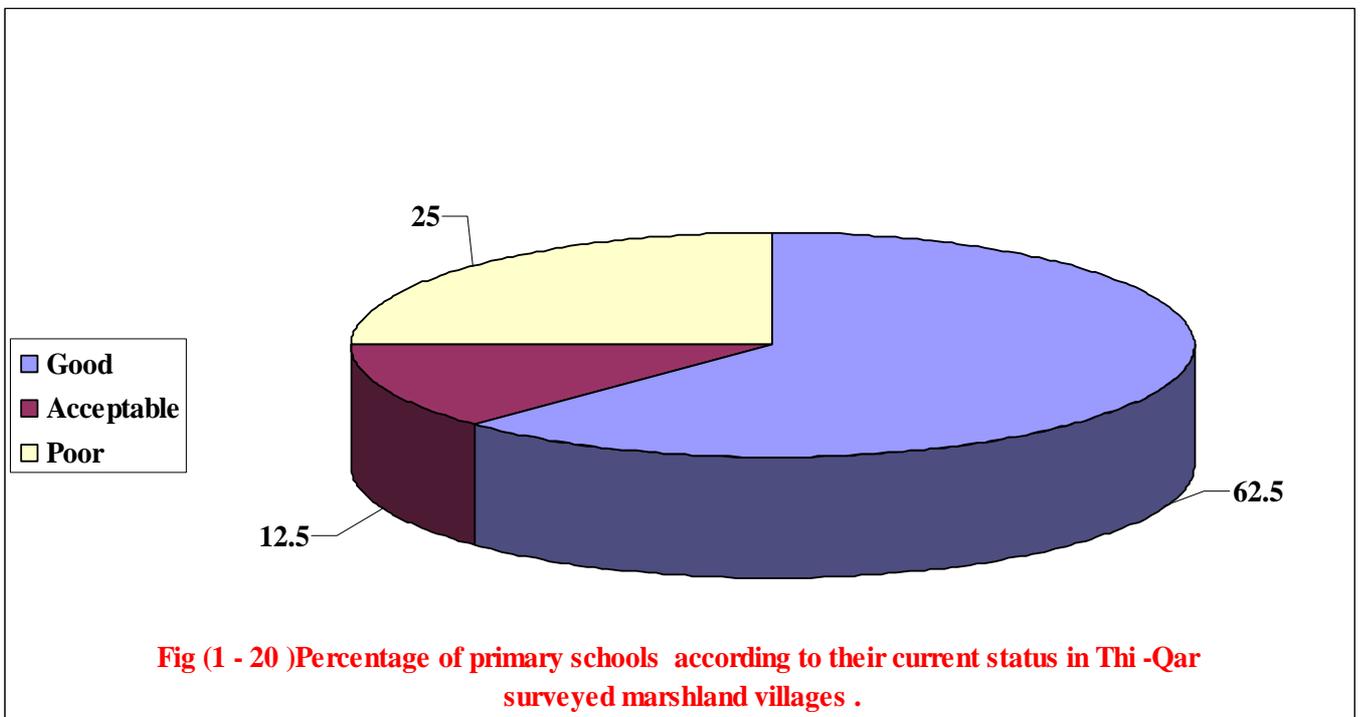
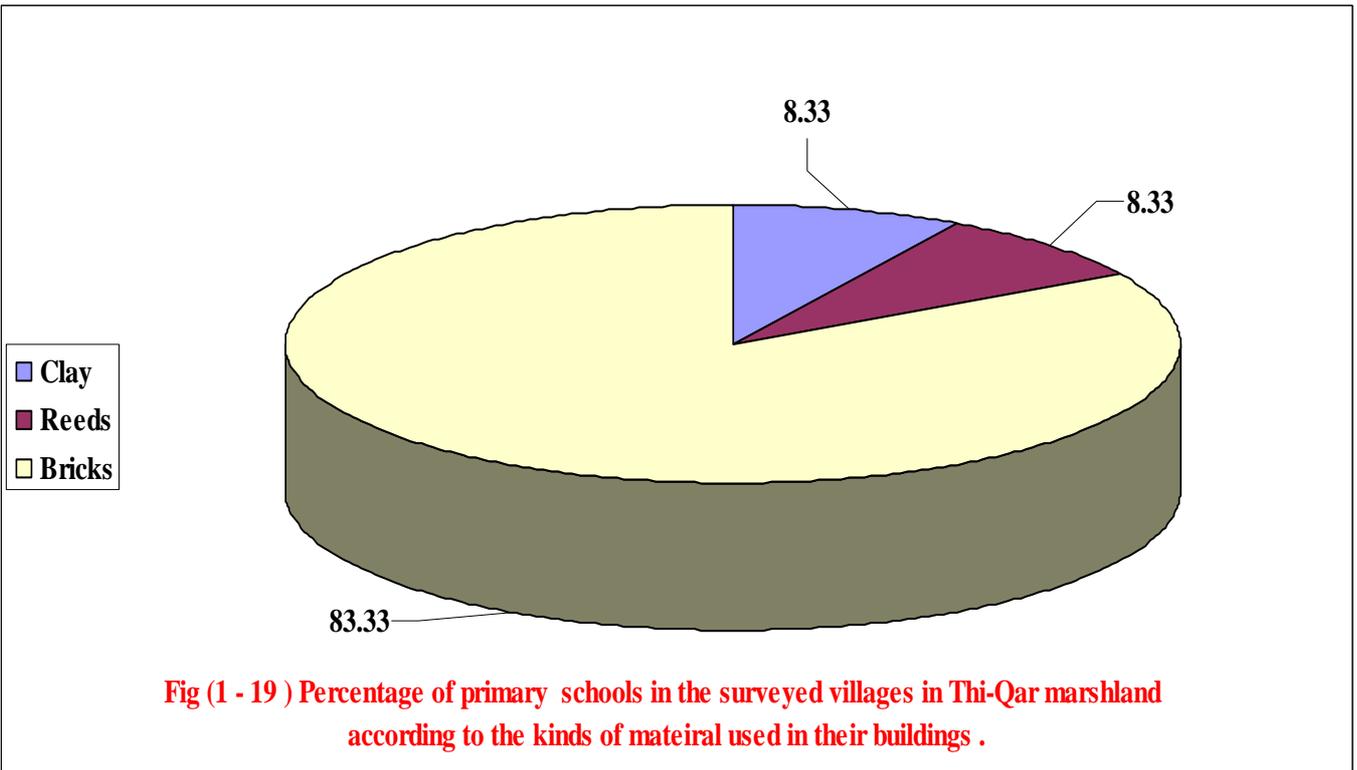
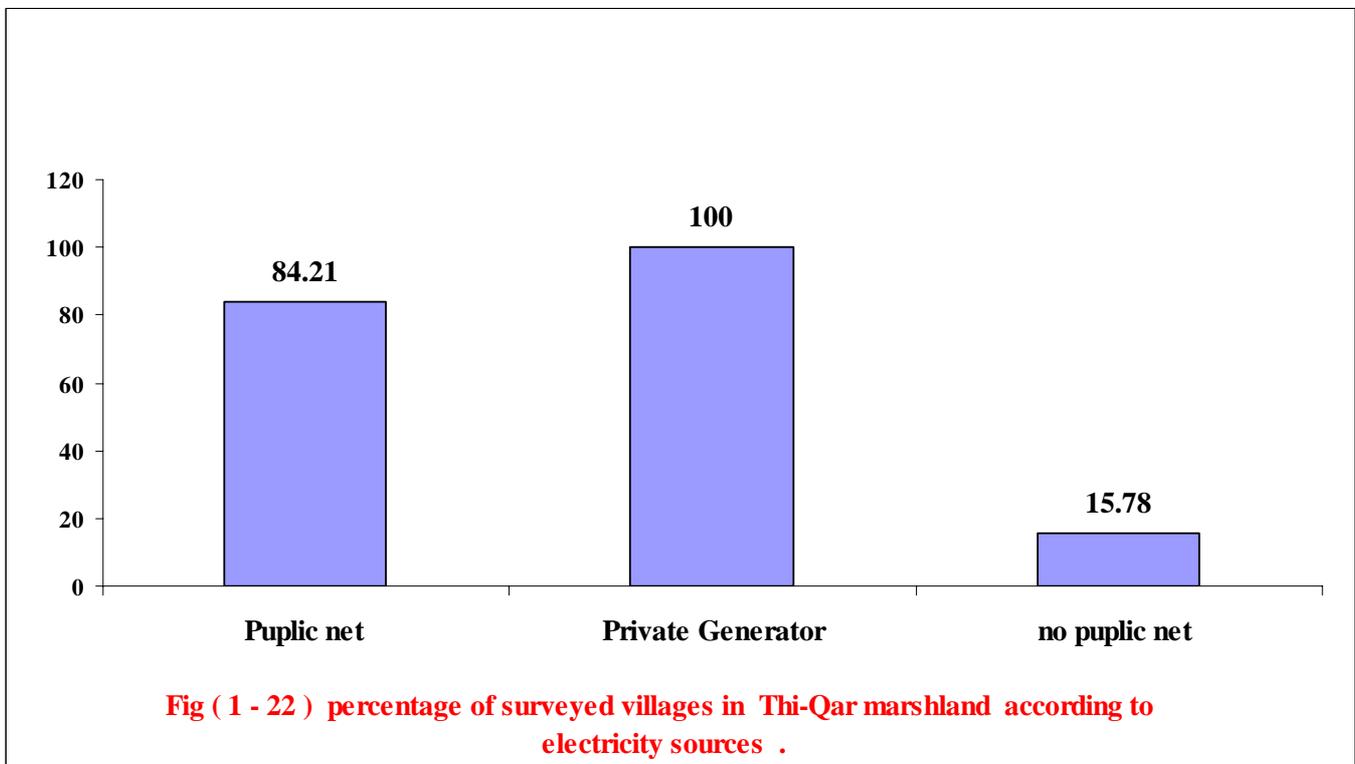
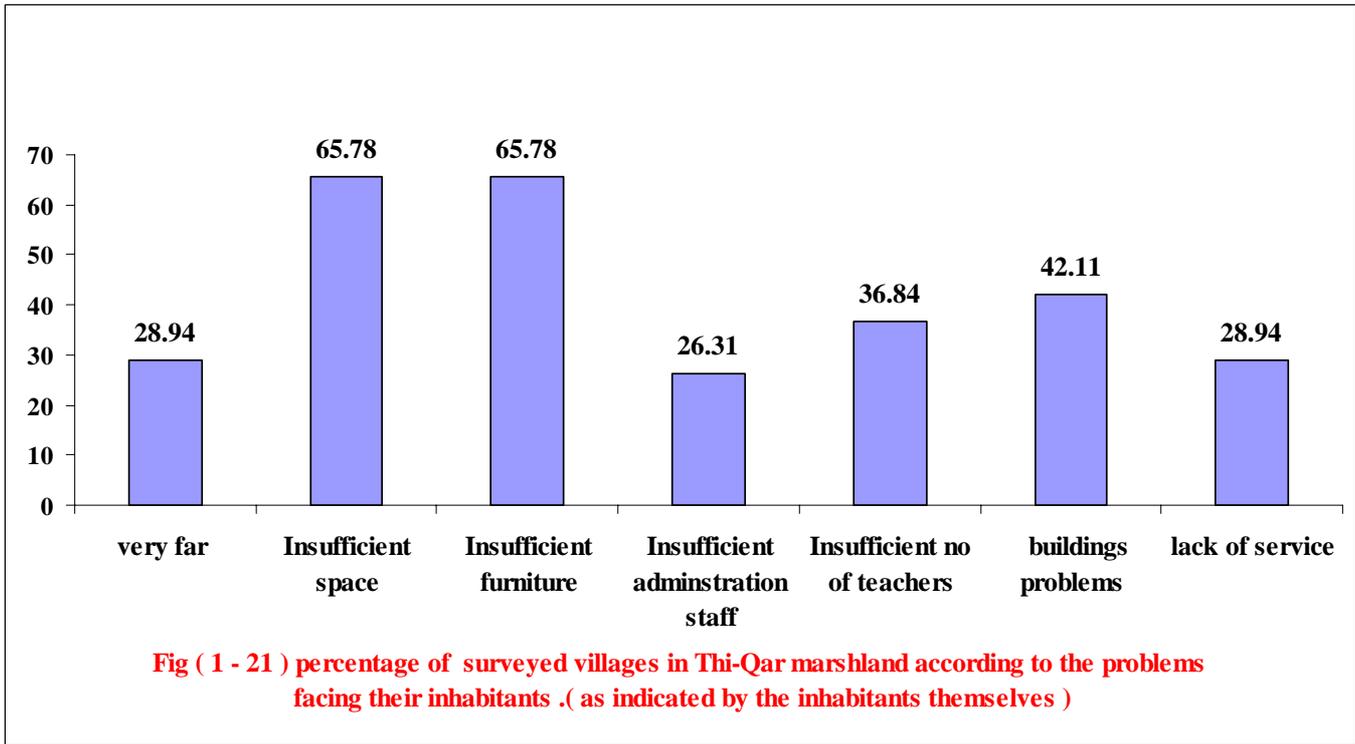
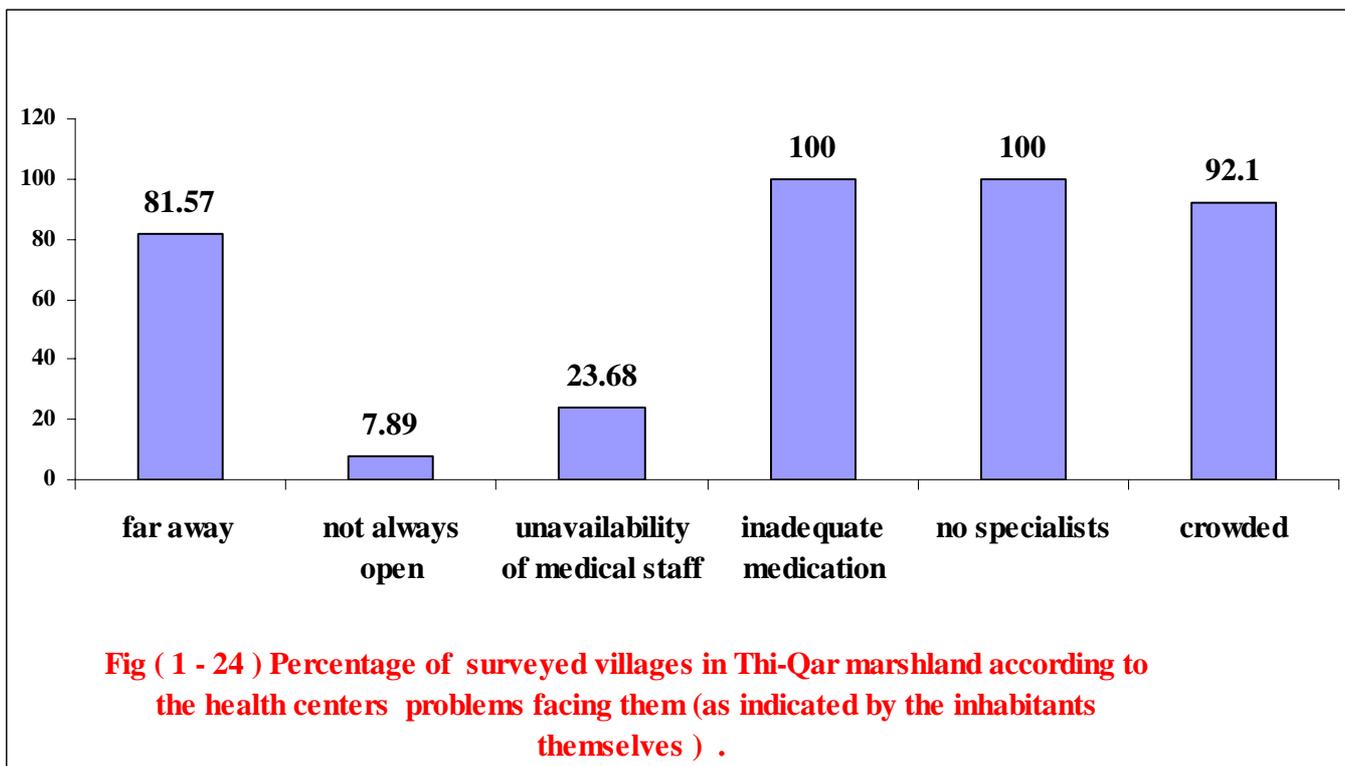
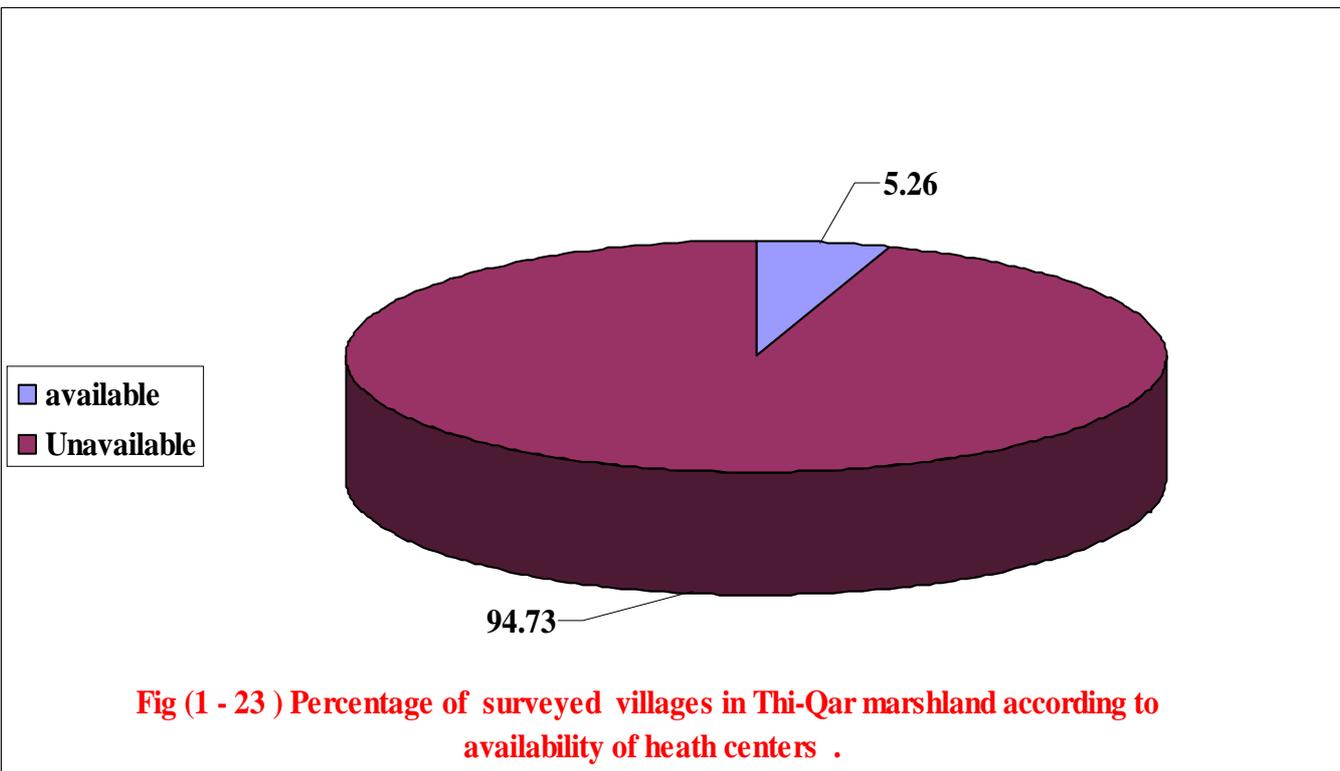


Fig (1-16) Percentage of surveyed villages according to drinking water quality in Thi- Qar marshland .









2 –Missan governorate

2. A - Tables

Table No.	Content
2 -1	Names of Marshland Villages in Missan Govenorate According to the Administrative Distribution (district-sub-district).
2 -2	Villages Location (deep, border, outskirts) from marshes in Missan governorate & their Situation with Floods.
2- 3	Villages Existence Before Drying Year (1993) in Missan marshland & their present Main Landmarks.
2- 4	Kind of effect on Missan Marshland Villages Due to the policies of the previous Regime.
2- 5	Population including:-Total numbers of Housing, Unites of Reeds (aCage or Surifa) and atotal numbers of Families in these Houses in Misan marshland Villages.
2- 6	Population in Missan Govenorate Left their villages after 1993, returned up to 2006, newly resided (not original inhabitant) in villages.
2- 7	Percentage of Livelihood activities for people in Missan marshland Villages.
2 -8	Annul Agricultural production (ton) of Missan Marshland villages in Missan Govenorate.
2- 9	No of Livestock Reared in Marshes &Marsh Outskirts in Missan Villages.
2-10	Drinking Water Sources in Missan marshland Villages.
2- 11	Water Sources For Washing & Agriculture in Marshes of Missan Govenorate.
2-12	Drinking Water Quantity &Quallity in Marshes of Missan Govenorate.
2-13	Methods of Sanitation used in the marshes of Missan Govenorate.
2-14	No. of Primary School & No. of Pupils & Teachers in Marshland Villages of Missan Govenorate
2-15	Materials Used for Schools Building &the Status of the schools now in Missan marshland Villages.
2-16	Drawbacks of Primary Schools in Missan Govenorate.
2-17	Electricity Sources in Missan Govenorate Marshland &its Frequency of Availability.
2-18	Availability of Health Centers in Villages and Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM) in Missan marshland Villages..
2-19	Health Centers Status (Curing& Medical Staff) in Missan marshland Villages.
2-20	Health Center (Building Material & Conditon) in Missan marshland Villages. -2007 (survey).
2-21	Main Problems with the Health Centers in Missan Marshlands.

Table (2- 1) Names of Marshland Villages in Missan Govenorate According to the Administrative Distribution (district-sub-district) & GPS Reading.

Form no.	Governorate	District	Sub-district	Village		GPS	
				No.	Name	North	East
1	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Hewleat	31.60340	46.88630
2	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	9	AL-Murean	31.52410	46.92120
3	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	6	AL-Fehadyea	31.55560	46.98080
4	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	9	Aum-Haesheh	31.31100	46.93490
5	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	6	AL-Dewemeah	31.58890	46.97730
6	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	Ewan	31.36610	46.88170
7	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen	31.23930	46.96770
8	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Mufseel	31.37660	46.92660
9	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	ALKshumes	31.44590	46.94780
10	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Shebega	31.30000	46.95610
11	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	Aum-Jumeah	31.32390	46.93050
12	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Selany	31.27980	46.96600
13	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	Meshechekhat	31.41770	46.92610
14	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Theala	31.40130	46.91570
15	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Murjaneah	31.32200	46.98290
16	Missan	AL Meimuna	ALSalam	8	AL-Mezlek	31.33550	46.95920
17	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	13	AL-Bondeah	31.64190	46.95260
18	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Kureachi / Bani Ased	31.62540	46.95310
19	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	AL-Eadleah	31.61430	46.95980
20	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Um- Mutaeah	31.73760	46.92820
21	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	13	Udeah	31.74800	46.92370
22	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	UM-Tefreah	31.72890	46.92110
23	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	5	Rwfasheah	31.70710	46.91890
24	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	13	Sheatrah	31.73440	46.90300
25	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Shetheireah	31.75250	46.96430
26	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Reswool	31.74880	46.94860
27	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Abo- derabi	31.72060	46.96060
28	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	13	Bureadeh	31.72700	46.93560
29	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Mesfea	31.69620	46.93780
30	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	5	UM meshaheif	31.69990	46.91760
31	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	12	Kureachi / Kenaneh	31.60180	46.98150
32	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	20	Tektakeh	31.58480	47.04020
33	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	3	Meshreah	31.69920	47.02160
34	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	3	Abo-khutarat	31.59890	47.02400
35	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	21	Auread	31.56020	47.00570
36	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	3	Suleameah	31.71290	47.00750
37	Missan	AL Meimuna	center	15	Germely	31.68690	47.00120
38	Missan	AL- Majar	center	1	Sader-Alheshereah	31.59380	47.19290
39	Missan	AL- Majar	center	1	Keweiz	31.58330	47.21580
40	Missan	AL- Majar	center	3	AL-Meheareh	31.58270	47.19590
41	Missan	AL- Majar	center	3	AL-Kahaseif	31.58770	47.20810
42	Missan	AL- Majar	center	3	Furegat/Kaabi	31.55210	47.23280
43	Missan	AL- Majar	center	3	Abu-chelib	31.59860	47.22320
44	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	8	Furegat/Kenhar	31.45250	47.20510
45	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	4	Abu-Ageil	31.45940	47.17970
46	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	8	AL-Mahasena	31.45170	47.17540
47	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	4	Al-Fetleh	31.45560	47.15390
48	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	8	AL-sheganba	31.47980	47.08920

49	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	8	AL-Emshan	31.46200	47.12130
50	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	8	AL-Fertoos(1)	31.48110	47.03990
51	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	16	Butabeta	31.44240	47.27970
52	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	16	Beet Naser allah	31.45910	47.26320
53	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	4	Temeem	31.46390	47.23540
54	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	4	Alshedah	31.46070	47.22480
55	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Kheir	8	AL-Fertoos(2)	31.47050	47.21440
56	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	5	AL-Ansar (1)	31.53100	47.17330
57	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	5	AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	31.52040	47.17230
58	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	5	Huleacheah - Gezrah	31.51770	47.12370
59	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	5	AL-Ansar (2)	31.53230	47.15020
60	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	Abu Mehleh	31.52510	47.11970
61	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	AL-Adnanyia	31.53020	47.10780
62	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	5	Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	31.54130	47.05210
63	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	5	Gendaleh /Furegat Abu Ali	31.56280	47.05660
64	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	Audeh	31.53340	47.07540
65	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	Saed Serut	31.56790	47.20860
66	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	Um regleen	31.51560	47.23860
67	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	Hajeah	31.57050	47.22950
68	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	UmAL Howesh&Refeah	31.56790	47.21230
69	Missan	AL- Majar	AL-Adeel	4	Muzerr	31.57000	47.21890
70	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Mehafeif	31.34770	47.35310
71	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	9	Chari	31.30290	47.34570
72	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Nekhash / Bobukheet	31.32430	47.30940
73	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Suteah	31.31430	47.38680
74	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Gemsheh	31.33840	47.42260
75	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Murtathea	31.33840	47.40400
76	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Baweah	31.37950	47.34280
77	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Kefah - Jewheri	31.34500	47.42310
78	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	AL-Entesar	31.35060	47.42550
79	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir		Huda	31.37870	47.36560
80	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Kerameh	31.36890	47.36210
81	Missan	Qal'' at Salih	AL-Uzeir	16	Musalekh	31.39700	47.38570

Table (2-2) Villages Location (deep, border, outskirts) from marshes in Missan governorate & their Situation with Floods.

Name of village	Location from Marshes			Floods Occurance			
	Deep	Border	Outskirt	Permanently	Seasonal	Sometimes	Never
AL-Hewleat		×			×		
AL-Murean			×				
AL-Fehadyea		×				×	
Aum-Haesheh			×				×
AL-Dewemeah		×			×		
Ewan			×			×	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		×					×
AL-Mufseel			×			×	
ALKshumes			×			×	
AL-Shebega			×			×	
Aum-Jumeah			×			×	
AL-Selany			×			×	
Meshechekhat			×			×	
AL-Theala			×			×	
AL-Murjaneah			×			×	
AL-Mezlek			×			×	
AL-Bondeah			×			×	
Kureachi / Bani Ased			×			×	
AL-Eadleah		×				×	
Um- Mutaeah			×				×
Udeah		×				×	
UM-Tefreah			×			×	
Rwfasheah		×			×		
Sheatrah		×				×	
Shetheireah			×			×	
Reswool			×			×	
Abo- derabi			×			×	
Bureadeh		×				×	
Mesfea			×			×	
UMESHAHEIF		×				×	
Kureachi / Kenaneh			×			×	
Tektakeh		×				×	
Meshreah		×				×	
Abo-khutarat		×				×	
Auread		×				×	
Suleameah			×			×	
Germely		×				×	
Sader-Alheshereah			×			×	
Keweiz			×			×	
AL-Meheareh			×			×	
AL-Kahaseif			×			×	
Furegat/Kaabi			×			×	
Abu-chelib			×			×	

Furegat/Kenhar		×				×	
Abu-Ageil		×				×	
AL-Mahasena		×				×	
Al-Fetleh		×				×	
AL-sheganba		×			×		
AL-Emshan		×				×	
AL-Fertoos(1)		×			×		
Butabeta		×				×	
Beet Naser allah		×				×	
Temeem		×			×		
Alshedah		×				×	
AL-Fertoos(2)		×				×	
AL-Ansar (1)			×			×	
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh			×			×	
Huleacheah - Gezrah			×			×	
AL-Ansar (2)			×			×	
Abu Mehleh			×			×	
AL-Adnanyia			×				×
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid		×				×	
Furegat / Abu Ali		×				×	
Audeh			×		×		
Saed Serut			×			×	
Um regleen			×		×		
Hajeah			×			×	
UmAL Howesh&Refeah			×			×	
Muzerr			×			×	
Mehafeif		×			×		
Chari		×				×	
Nekhash / Bobukheet		×				×	
Suteah		×				×	
Gemsheh			×			×	
Murtathea		×				×	
Baweah		×				×	
Kefah - Jewheri			×			×	
AL-Entesar			×			×	
Huda		×				×	
Kerameh		×				×	
Musalekh		×				×	
Total		38	43		9	68	4

Table (2-3) Villages Existence before Drying Year (1993) in Missan marshland & their present Main Landmarks.

Name of village	Exist Before 1993		Main Landmarks			
	Yes	NO	Religious	Historical	Mutheef	Others
AL-Hewleat	×				×	
AL-Murean	×			×		
AL-Fehadyea	×			×	×	
Aum-Haesheh	×		×			
AL-Dewemeah	×		×			
Ewan	×				×	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		×	×			
AL-Mufseel	×				×	
ALKshumes	×				×	
AL-Shebega	×				×	
Aum-Jumeah	×				×	
AL-Selany	×				×	
Meshechekhat	×				×	Main Road
AL-Theala	×					
AL-Murjaneah	×		×			Secondary Schools
AL-Mezlek	×					Abu shil Bridge
AL-Bondeah	×				×	
Kureachi / Bani Ased	×		×	×		
AL-Eadleah	×			×		
Um- Mutaeah	×				×	
Udeah	×				×	
UM-Tefreah	×			×	×	
Rwfasheah	×				×	
Sheatrah	×			×		
Shetheireah	×				×	
Reswool	×		×	×		
Abo- derabi	×			×	×	
Bureadeh	×			×		
Mesfea	×			×		
UMESHAHEIF	×		×			
Kureachi / Kenaneh	×			×	×	
Tektakeh	×		×			
Meshreah	×					Alsaihoodia River
Abo-khutarat	×				×	
Auread	×		×			
Suleameah	×				×	
Germely	×					
Sader-Alheshereah	×		×			
Keweiz	×				×	Oil place
AL-Meheareh	×				×	
AL-Kahaseif	×					AL-Kahaseif River
Furegat/Kaabi	×					Abu Sboor River
Abu-chelib	×		×			
Furegat/Kenhar	×				×	
Abu-Ageil	×				×	
AL-Mahasena	×				×	
AL-Fetleh	×				×	
AL-sheganba	×				×	
AL-Emshan	×					
AL-Fertoos(1)	×		×			

Butabeta	×			×		
Beet Naser allah	×			×		
Temeem	×				×	
Alshedah	×				×	
AL-Fertoos(2)	×		×			
AL-Ansar (1)	×				×	
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×				×	
Huleacheah - Gezrah	×				×	
AL-Ansar (2)	×				×	
Abu Mehleh	×				×	
AL-Adnanyia	×				×	Granding Machine
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	×		×			
Furegat / Abu Ali	×		×			
Audeh	×				×	
Saed Serut	×		×			
Um regleen	×				×	
Hajeah	×				×	
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	×				×	
Muzerr	×		×			
Mehafeif	×					
Chari	×				×	
Nekhash / Bobukheet	×					Drainage pumbs
Suteah	×					ALSedeh Bridges
Gemsheh	×					AL Wseta Bridgse
Murtathea	×		×			
Baweah	×		×			
Kefah - Jewheri	×		×	×		
AL-Entesar	×				×	
Huda	×		×			
Kerameh	×					
Musalekh	×				×	
Total	80	1	21	14	41	7

Table (2-4) Kind of effects on Missan Marshland Villages Due to the policies of the previous Regime.

Name of village	Kindes of Effectes		
	Destruction	Bombing	Others
AL-Hewleat		×	Burn&Displacment
AL-Murean			Troubling & Displacement
AL-Fehadyea			Troubling & Displacement
Aum-Haesheh			Troubling & Displacement
AL-Dewemeah			Troubling & Displacement
Ewan			Troubling & Displacement
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen			Troubling & Displacement
AL-Mufseel		×	Troubling & Displacement
ALKshumes		×	Troubling & Displacement
AL-Shebega		×	Troubling & Displacement
Aum-Jumeah		×	Troubling & Displacement
AL-Selany		×	Troubling & Displacement
Meshechekhat		×	Troubling & Displacement
AL-Theala		×	Troubling & Displacement
AL-Murjaneah			Troubling & Displacement
AL-Mezlek		×	Displacement
AL-Bondeah			
Kureachi / Bani Ased			Displacement
AL-Eadleah			Displacement
Um- Mutaeah			Displacement
Udeah	×		
UM-Tefreah			
Rwfasheah			
Sheatrah			Burn&Displacement
Shetheireah			Displacement
Reswool			Burn&Displacement
Abo- derabi			Burn&Displacement
Bureadeh			Displacement
Mesfea	×		Troubling & Displacement
UMESHAHEIF			
Kureachi / Kenaneh			Displacement
Tektakeh	×		Displacement
Meshreah	×		
Abo-khutarat	×		Troubling & Displacement
Auread	×		Displacement
Suleameah	×		Troubling & Displacement
Germely	×		Displacement
Sader-Alheshereah			
Keweiz			
AL-Meheareh			
AL-Kahaseif	×		Troubling & Displacement
Furegat/Kaabi	×	×	Troubling & Displacement
Abu-chelib	×		Troubling & Displacement
Furegat/Kenhar	×		Troubling & Displacement
Abu-Ageil	×		Troubling & Displacement
AL-Mahasena	×		Troubling & Displacement
Al-Fetleh	×	×	Troubling & Displacement
AL-sheganba			Troubling & Displacement
AL-Emshan	×		Troubling & Displacement
AL-Fertoos(1)			Troubling & Displacement

Butabeta			
Beet Naser allah			
Temeem			
Alshedah			
AL-Fertoos(2)	×		
AL-Ansar (1)			
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh			
Huleacheah - Gezrah			
AL-Ansar (2)			Troubling & Displacement
Abu Mehleh		×	Troubling & Displacement
AL-Adnanyia		×	Troubling & Displacement
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid			Troubling & Displacement
Furegat / Abu Ali			Troubling & Displacement
Audeh	×	×	Troubling & Displacement
Saed Serut			Troubling & Displacement
Um regleen	×	×	Troubling & Displacement
Hajeah	×		Troubling & Displacement
UmAL Howesh&Refeah			Troubling & Displacement
Muzerr			Troubling & Displacement
Mehafeif			Troubling & Displacement
Chari			Troubling & Displacement
Nekhash / Bobukheet			Troubling & Displacement
Suteah			Troubling & Displacement
Gemsheh			Troubling & Displacement
Murtathea			Troubling & Displacement
Baweah	×		Troubling & Displacement
Kefah - Jewheri	×		Troubling & Displacement
AL-Entesar	×		Troubling & Displacement
Huda	×		Troubling & Displacement
Kerameh		×	Troubling & Displacement
Musalekh			Troubling & Displacement
Total	24	16	

Table (2-5) Population including: - Total No. of houses, Houses Units of Reeds (a Cage or Surifa) and total No. of Families in these Houses in Missan Marshland Villages.

Name of village	Population			
	No. of Houses	No. of reed houses	No. of Families	Total population
AL-Hewleat	225	125	300	1800
AL-Murean	65	15	95	495
AL-Fehadyea	55	20	80	450
Aum-Haesheh	120		150	450
AL-Dewemeah	75		165	860
Ewan	25			450
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen	150		400	2000
AL-Mufseel	60		180	935
ALKshumes	100		330	1125
AL-Shebega	25		25	75
Aum-Jumeah	75	15	125	695
AL-Selany	175	17	495	2970
Meshechekhat	90	50	125	650
AL-Theala	30	7	50	150
AL-Murjaneah	180	150	200	1500
AL-Mezlek	98	63	167	595
AL-Bondeah	90	60	72	350
Kureachi / Bani Ased	65	38	61	265
AL-Eadleah	40		120	450
Um- Mutaeah	175		500	2000
Udeah	145	5	450	2950
UM-Tefreah	60		180	650
Rwfasheah	47	3	100	530
Sheatrah	45		140	840
Shetheireah	60		175	375
Reswool	82		165	900
Abo- derabi	22		35	200
Bureadeh	75		215	750
Mesfea	120		300	1600
UMESHAHEIF	98	10	285	1175
Kureachi / Kenaneh	38	25	35	185
Tektakeh	45	15	70	350
Meshreah	43		60	480
Abo-khutarat	350	50	900	4500
Auread	77	5	170	950
Suleameah	180	60	350	1750
Germely	120	25	340	2200
Sader-Alheshereah	55	25	70	700
Keweiz	330	250	400	1450
AL-Meheareh	70	30	85	1000
AL-Kahaseif	165	100	200	1350
Furegat/Kaabi	50	30	65	675
Abu-chelib	50	30	65	520
Furegat/Kenhar	390	160	450	1250
Abu-Ageil	330	130	650	2950
AL-Mahasena	300	75	550	1750
AL-Fetleh	237	137	375	2750
AL-sheganba	400	250	510	3570

AL-Emshan	90	35	160	500
AL-Fertoos(1)	400	270	1200	6750
Butabeta	415	115	750	2800
Beet Naser allah	3850	2850	5650	18750
Temeem	175	50	300	1500
Alshedah	170	70	300	1650
AL-Fertoos(2)	500	260	750	2250
AL-Ansar (1)	150	50	250	1250
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	145	35	250	1250
Huleacheah - Gezrah	60	40	75	375
AL-Ansar (2)	220	30	600	3200
Abu Mehleh	180	78	150	450
AL-Adnanyia	68	30	125	1250
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	76	26	170	550
Furegat / Abu Ali	370	120	545	1450
Audeh	125	100	150	725
Saed Serut	35	13	50	320
Um regleen	46	16	75	325
Hajeah	43	23	55	320
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	25		32	165
Muzerr	33	13	40	280
Mehafeif	70	20	120	750
Chari	60	12	90	500
Nekhash / Bobukheet	340	120	650	3250
Suteah	200	70	420	3000
Gemsheh	200		250	1500
Murtathea	120	54	170	800
Baweah	50	30	70	500
Kefah - Jewheri	107	37	200	1000
AL-Entesar	350	120	550	3000
Huda	30	10	35	200
Kerameh	180	95	350	2000
Musalekh	30	15	35	190
Total	14,815	6,782	25,647	119,415

Table (2-6) Population in Missan Governorate Left their villages after 1993, returnees up to 2006, newly resided (not original inhabitant) in villages.

Name of village	Population left after 1993,	Population returned to 2006	New residents (not original inhabitant)
AL-Hewleat	2650	1800	
AL-Murean	300	100	
AL-Fehadyea	150	50	
Aum-Haesheh	670	450	
AL-Dewemeah	60	20	
Ewan	1250	450	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen			
AL-Mufseel	1800	935	
ALKshumes	2500	1125	
AL-Shebega	370	75	
Aum-Jumeah	1700	695	
AL-Selany	4675	2970	
Meshechekhat	1000	650	
AL-Theala	400	150	
AL-Murjaneah	1000	1500	
AL-Mezlek	1850	595	
AL-Bondeah	35		
Kureachi / Bani Ased	245		
AL-Eadleah	3000	30	
Um- Mutaeah	2500	2000	
Udeah	650	350	
UM-Tefreah			
Rwfasheah	65		25
Sheatrah	1500	840	
Shetheireah	115		
Reswool	185	100	
Abo- derabi	40	25	
Bureadeh	120	30	
Mesfea	1400	1600	
UMESHAHEIF	75		
Kureachi / Kenaneh	300		185
Tektakeh	1500	350	
Meshreah	700	480	
Abo-khutarat	2500	4500	500
Auread	750	950	
Suleameah	7300	1750	
Germely	2400	1500	
Sader-Alheshereah			
Keweiz	150		
AL-Meheareh			25
AL-Kahaseif	500		
Furegat/Kaabi	7500	675	35
Abu-chelib	150	45	
Furegat/Kenhar	1375	850	
Abu-Ageil	2000	1250	
AL-Mahasena	780	185	
Al-Fetleh	1250	750	
AL-sheganba	560		
AL-Emshan	550	450	33

AL-Fertoos(1)	450	200	50
Butabeta	4000	1200	
Beet Naser allah	10000	4500	1000
Temeem	200	275	75
Alshedah	750		
AL-Fertoos(2)	3000	1500	
AL-Ansar (1)	15	25	
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh			
Huleacheah - Gezrah			
AL-Ansar (2)	2500	1500	
Abu Mehleh	350	150	20
AL-Adnanyia	2150	1250	150
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	1500	500	
Furegat / Abu Ali	2450	950	
Audeh	3000	700	
Saed Serut			
Um regleen	450	325	
Hajeah	3000		
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	2000	30	
Muzerr	3400		
Mehafeif	2200	750	
Chari	5000	100	
Nekhash / Bobukheet	2800	3250	
Suteah	5000	3000	50
Gemsheh	900	1400	100
Murtathea	1200	750	100
Baweah	1000	500	
Kefah - Jewheri			
AL-Entesar	1850	3000	
Huda			
Kerameh	1400	2000	
Musalekh	385	190	
Total	121,520	58,320	2,348

Table (2-7) Percentage of Livelihood Activities for people in Missan Marshland Villages.

Name of village	Livelihood Activities					
	Agriculture	Fishing	Livestock	Crafts & Local industries	Commerce	Others
AL-Hewleat	100		100			5
AL-Murean	100	40	100			1
AL-Fehadyea	100	5	100			
Aum-Haesheh	100		100	1		
AL-Dewemeah	100	30	100			
Ewan	90		20	2	4	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		10	70			
AL-Mufseel	80	20	80		5	
ALKshumes	65		35			
AL-Shebega	100		100			
Aum-Jumeah	100	40	60			
AL-Selany	20		100			20
Meshechekhat	60	10	90			
AL-Theala	30		70			
AL-Murjaneah	40	2	90			
AL-Mezlek	100		100			
AL-Bondeah	100		100			
Kureachi / Bani Ased	100		100			
AL-Eadleah	100		100			
Um- Mutaeah	100		100			10
Udeah	100	50	50			10
UM-Tefreah	100		100			5
Rwfasheah	75	5	90			30
Sheatrah	100		100			
Shetheireah	100	20	100			10
Reswool	100		100			10
Abo- derabi	100		100			7
Bureadeh	100	60	100			10
Mesfea	95	5	15			
UMESHAHEIF	95	5	100			7
Kureachi / Kenaneh	100		100			
Tektakeh	100	10	100			1
Meshreah	100	10	100			
Abo-khutarat	100	10	95			1
Auread	100	50	100			1
Suleameah	100	10	100			2
Germely	100	80	90			1
Sader-Alheshereah	100		100			5
Keweiz	100		100			30
AL-Meheareh	100		100			2
AL-Kahaseif	100		100			10
Furegat/Kaabi	100		100			1
Abu-chelib	100		100			7
Furegat/Kenhar	100		100			3
Abu-Ageil	100	10	100			5
AL-Mahasena	100	30	100			5
Al-Fetleh	100		100			2

AL-sheganba	90		100			
AL-Emshan	30	5	100			1
AL-Fertoos(1)	10	45	100			5
Butabeta	100	100	100			
Beet Naser allah	100	100	100			
Temeem	90	50	100			3
Alshedah	100	80	100			1
AL-Fertoos(2)	100		100			5
AL-Ansar (1)	100		100			30
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	100		100			10
Huleacheah - Gezrah	100		100			
AL-Ansar (2)	70		60		10	5
Abu Mehleh	100	5	100			7
AL-Adnanyia	25		100			25
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	100	100	100			
Furegat / Abu Ali	100	10	100			3
Audeh	100		100			
Saed Serut	100	30	100	10		70
Um regleen	100	100	100	10		15
Hajeah	100	100	100			
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	100	5	100			30
Muzerr	100	100	100			30
Mehafeif	100	10	100			
Chari	100		100			
Nekhash / Bobukheet	100	100	100			1
Suteah	100		100			10
Gemsheh	100		100			10
Murtathea	100		100			10
Baweah	100		100			3
Kefah - Jewheri	100		100			5
AL-Entesar	100	30	70			
Huda	100		100			2
Kerameh	25	75	100			2
Musalekh	100	100	100			
Rate	90%	20%	94%	0.28%	0.23%	5.97%

Table (2-8) Annul Agricultural production (ton) of Missan Marshland villages in Missan Governorate.

Name of village	Rice		Wheat		Dates		vegetables Products	
	Cropped area (donums)	Prod. (ton)						
AL-Hewleat	170	127.5	170	170				
AL-Murean	3000	1500	4000	2000				
AL-Fehadyea	300	150						
Aum-Haesheh			2000	720				
AL-Dewemeah	500	250			10	10	30	30
Ewan	200	100	500	125				
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen								
AL-Mufseel	600	450	4000	3000				
ALKshumes	500	375	1000	400	150	75		
AL-Shebega	150	150						
Aum-Jumeah	1950	1950	1950	780	20	6		
AL-Selany	150	112.5					60	15
Meshechekhat			400	100				
AL-Theala			400	200	5	2.5		
AL-Murjaneah	200	200	100	100				
AL-Mezlek	600	600	750	375	100	50		
AL-Bondeah	2500		1500	600				
Kureachi / Bani Ased	750		750	300				
AL-Eadleah	650	325						
Um- Mutaeah	1150	575						
Udeah	150	487.5						
UM-Tefreah	650	650						
Rwfasheah	500	250						
Sheatrah	1000	1000	100	40				
Shetheireah	1000	1000	1000	500				
Reswool	600	450						
Abo- derabi	400	300	800	800				
Bureadeh	1500	1500	1500	525				
Mesfea	800	400	1000	500				
UMESHAHEIF	1250	937.5	625	325				
Kureachi / Kenaneh	200		270	108				
Tektakeh			1100	275				
Meshreah			700	175				
Abo-khutarat	500	200	2000	500				
Auread	1000	700	1500	750				
Suleameah			3400	1200				
Germely			3000	750				
Sader-Alheshereah	30	15	1500	750				
Keweiz			3000	1500				
AL-Meheareh	40	40	2500	1250				
AL-Kahaseif	20	8	500	200				
Furegat/Kaabi			80	12				
Abu-chelib	50	30	50	16.5				
Furegat/Kenhar	1000	1000	1000	400				
Abu-Ageil	1000	750	1000	500				

AL-Mahasena	1200	1200	1200	600				
Al-Fetleh	500	375	500	375				
AL-sheganba	900	675						
AL-Emshan	50	25						
AL-Fertoos(1)								
Butabeta			1700	850				
Beet Naser allah	20000	20000	20000	20000				
Temeem	80	40	200	100				
Alshedah	500	250	2000	500				
AL-Fertoos(2)	2000	1500	900	450				
AL-Ansar (1)	600	300	3000	1200	5	1250		
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	100	75	750	375				
Huleacheah - Gezrah	150	100	1500	750				
AL-Ansar (2)			3000	1500				
Abu Mehleh	400	300	400	200				
AL-Adnanyia	150	115	150	75				
Gendaleh / Abu Zaid	1500	1150	1500	750				
Furegat / Abu Ali	1000	1000	1000	500				
Audeh	50	25	600	60	40	8		
Saed Serut	30	22.5	300	150	3	2.5		
Um regleen	5	3.75	1000	200	175	87.5		
Hajeah	150	75	250	125	20	2		
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	15	7.5	300	150	3	2.5		
Muzerr	220	110	500	250				
Mehafeif			1000	500				
Chari			2000	1000				
Nekhash / Bobukheet	200	100	2500	1250				
Suteah			1000	500				
Gemsheh			400	200				
Murtathea			200	100				
Baweah								
Kefah - Jewheri			1000	500				
AL-Entesar			800	240				
Huda	310		310	93				
Kerameh	30	15	800	240				
Musalekh			1000	500				
Total	55200	44,201.75	96020	54,229.5	531	1,496	90	45

Table (2-9) Number of Livestock Reared in Marshes & Marsh Outskirts in Missan Marshland Villages.

Name of village	<i>No. & Kind of Livestock Reared</i>		
	Buffaloes	cows	Sheep
AL-Hewleat	670	780	170
AL-Murean	250	1750	4000
AL-Fehadyea		200	150
Aum-Haesheh		700	2000
AL-Dewemeah	20	800	1200
Ewan	60	500	1000
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		1375	2500
AL-Mufseel	60	650	8000
ALKshumes	165	1350	3500
AL-Shebega		65	235
Aum-Jumeah	135	895	1270
AL-Selany	55	750	275
Meshechekhat		600	1250
AL-Theala	15	350	2000
AL-Murjaneah	90	350	1500
AL-Mezlek	650	890	2365
AL-Bondeah	150	350	1900
Kureachi / Bani Ased	65	750	1350
AL-Eadleah	175	450	250
Um- Mutaeah		530	950
Udeah		1350	650
UM-Tefreah		500	350
Rwfasheah	125	1235	2250
Sheatrah		400	850
Shetheireah		500	1650
Reswool	35	700	1000
Abo- derabi		200	1500
Bureadeh	150	650	2000
Mesfea	150	450	1200
UMESHAHEIF		200	4000
Kureachi / Kenaneh	30	130	750
Tektakeh	150	150	500
Meshreah	300	1300	850
Abo-khutarat	1000	2000	3000
Auread	100	500	1000
Suleameah	1700	2700	4000
Germely	500	1200	50
Sader-Alheshereah	120	750	1750
Keweiz	650	4500	15000
AL-Mehearh	15	450	1500
AL-Kahaseif	50	450	850
Furegat/Kaabi	50	350	250
Abu-chelib		200	350
Furegat/Kenhar	1500	900	1000

Abu-Ageil	250	2000	1500
AL-Mahasena	1750	2950	400
Al-Fetleh	3000	4500	1250
AL-sheganba	2250	1500	
AL-Emshan	500	350	150
AL-Fertoos(1)	4500	8000	3000
Butabeta	2650	1750	
Beet Naser allah	50000	35000	5000
Temeem	300	1500	150
Alshedah	30	3000	150
AL-Fertoos(2)	900	4000	500
AL-Ansar (1)	50	250	500
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	50	275	950
Huleacheah - Gezrah	65	450	750
AL-Ansar (2)	300	650	1000
Abu Mehleh	25	550	450
AL-Adnanyia	100	170	65
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	450	1300	2500
Furegat / Abu Ali	850	1150	1000
Audeh	15	200	1000
Saed Serut	100	150	500
Um regleen	30	300	750
Hajeah	100	500	350
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	60	160	80
Muzerr	25	300	1000
Mehafeif	50	1500	2000
Chari	30	150	200
Nekhash / Bobukheet	400	700	200
Suteah	500	1200	2000
Gemsheh	25	200	500
Murtathea	7	60	1200
Baweah	35	750	
Kefah - Jewheri	50	400	300
AL-Entesar	50	250	250
Huda	500	100	400
Kerameh	950	350	
Musalekh	135	200	350
Total	80,267	112,665	112,560

Table (2-10) Drinking Water Sources in Missan Marshland Villages.

Name of village	Drinking Water Sources						
	Pipelines	H / day	Tanker	per Week	Marsh/ River	Others	Coast
AL-Hewleat					×		
AL-Murean					×		
AL-Fehadyea					×		
Aum-Haesheh					×		
AL-Dewemeah					×		
Ewan					×		
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen					×		
AL-Mufseel					×		
ALKshumes					×		
AL-Shebega					×		
Aum-Jumeah					×		
AL-Selany	×	3hours			×		
Meshechekhat					×		
AL-Theala					×		
AL-Murjaneah					×		
AL-Mezlek					×		
AL-Bondeah					×		
Kureachi / Bani Ased					×		
AL-Eadleah					×		
Um- Mutaeah					×		
Udeah					×		
UM-Tefreah					×		
Rwfasheah					×		
Sheatrah					×		
Shetheireah					×		
Reswool					×		
Abo- derabi					×		
Bureadeh					×		
Mesfea					×		
UMESHAHEIF					×		
Kureachi / Kenaneh					×		
Tektakeh					×		
Meshreah						Wells	
Abo-khutarat					×		
Auread					×		
Suleameah						Wells	
Germely						Special Cars	25
Sader-Alheshereah					×		
Keweiz					×		
AL-Meheareh	×	3 hours					
AL-Kahaseif					×		
Furegat/Kaabi					×		
Abu-chelib					×	Special Cars	25
Furegat/Kenhar					×		
Abu-Ageil					×		
AL-Mahasena					×		
Al-Fetleh	×	3 hours					
AL-sheganba	×	3hours					
AL-Emshan	×	3hours					
AL-Fertoos(1)	×	3hours					

Butabeta					×		
Beet Naser allah					×		
Temeem					×		
Alshedah					×		
AL-Fertoos(2)	×	3hours					
AL-Ansar (1)	×	3hours					
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh					×		
Huleacheah - Gezrah					×		
AL-Ansar (2)	×	3hours			×		
Abu Mehleh	×	3hours					
AL-Adnanyia	×	3hours			×		
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid					×		
Furegat / Abu Ali					×		
Audeh							
Saed Serut	×	3hours					
Um regleen							
Hajeah					×		
UmAL Howesh&Refeah					×		
Muzerr					×	Special Cars	25
Mehafeif						RO Transported	25
Chari						RO Transported	25
Nekhash / Bobukheet					×		
Suteah						RO Transported	25
Gemsheh	×	3hours					
Murtathea	×	3hours					
Baweah					×		
Kefah - Jewheri					×	RO Transported	25
AL-Entesar					×		
Huda						RO Transported	25
Kerameh					×		
Musalekh					×		
Total	14				61		

Table (2-11) Water Sources for Washing & Agriculture in Marshes of Missan Governorate.

Name of village	Washing & Agriculture Water Sources			
	Pipelines	Tankers	Marsh /River	Others
AL-Hewleat			×	
AL-Murean			×	
AL-Fehadyea			×	
Aum-Haeshah			×	
AL-Dewemeah			×	
Ewan			×	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen			×	
AL-Mufseel			×	
ALKshumes			×	
AL-Shebega			×	
Aum-Jumeah			×	
AL-Selany	×		×	
Meshechekhat			×	
AL-Theala			×	
AL-Murjaneah			×	
AL-Mezlek			×	
AL-Bondeah			×	
Kureachi / Bani Ased			×	
AL-Eadleah			×	
Um- Mutaeah			×	
Udeah			×	
UM-Tefreah			×	
Rwfasheah			×	
Sheatrah			×	
Shetheireah			×	
Reswool			×	
Abo- derabi			×	
Bureadeh			×	
Mesfea			×	
UMESHAHEIF			×	
Kureachi / Kenaneh			×	
Tektakeh			×	
Meshreah			×	
Abo-khutarat			×	
Auread			×	
Suleameah			×	
Germely			×	
Sader-Alheshereah			×	
Keweiz			×	
AL-Meheareh	×		×	
AL-Kahaseif			×	
Furegat/Kaabi			×	
Abu-chelib			×	
Furegat/Kenhar			×	
Abu-Ageil			×	
AL-Mahasena			×	
Al-Fetleh	×		×	
AL-sheganba	×		×	
AL-Emshan	×		×	

AL-Fertoos(1)	×			
Butabeta			×	
Beet Naser allah			×	
Temeem			×	
Alshedah			×	
AL-Fertoos(2)	×		×	
AL-Ansar (1)	×			
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh			×	
Huleacheah - Gezrah			×	
AL-Ansar (2)	×		×	
Abu Mehleh			×	
AL-Adnanyia	×		×	
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid			×	
Furegat / Abu Ali			×	
Audeh			×	
Saed Serut	×		×	
Um regleen			×	
Hajeah			×	
UmAL Howesh&Refeah			×	
Muzerr			×	
Mehafeif			×	
Chari			×	
Nekhash / Bobukheet			×	
Suteah			×	
Gemsheh	×			
Murtathea	×			
Baweah			×	
Kefah - Jewheri			×	
AL-Entesar			×	
Huda			×	
Kerameh			×	
Musalekh			×	
Total	13		77	

Table (2-12) Drinking Water Quantity & Quality in Marshes of Missan Govenorate.

Name of village	Quantity		Quality	
	Sufficient	Insufficient	Acceptable	Unacceptable
AL-Hewleat	×			×
AL-Murean	×			×
AL-Fehadyea	×			×
Aum-Haesheh	×			×
AL-Dewemeah	×			×
Ewan	×			×
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen	×			×
AL-Mufseel	×			×
ALKshumes	×			×
AL-Shebega	×			×
Aum-Jumeah	×			×
AL-Selany	×			×
Meshechekhat	×			×
AL-Theala	×			×
AL-Murjaneah	×			×
AL-Mezlek	×			×
AL-Bondeah	×			×
Kureachi / Bani Ased	×			×
AL-Eadleah	×			×
Um- Mutaeah	×			×
Udeah	×			×
UM-Tefreah	×			×
Rwfasheah	×			×
Sheatrah	×			×
Shetheireah	×			×
Reswool	×			×
Abo- derabi	×			×
Bureadeh	×			×
Mesfea	×			×
UMESHAHEIF	×			×
Kureachi / Kenaneh	×			×
Tektakeh	×			×
Meshreah	×			×
Abo-khutarat	×			×
Auread	×			×
Suleameah	×			×
Germely	×		×	
Sader-Alheshereah	×			×
Keweiz	×			×
AL-Meheareh	×		×	
AL-Kahaseif	×			×
Furegat/Kaabi	×			×
Abu-chelib	×		×	
Furegat/Kenhar	×			×
Abu-Ageil	×			×
AL-Mahasena	×			×
Al-Fetleh	×			×
AL-sheganba	×			×
AL-Emshan	×			×

AL-Fertoos(1)	×			×
Butabeta	×			×
Beet Naser allah	×			×
Temeem	×			×
Alshedah	×			×
AL-Fertoos(2)	×			×
AL-Ansar (1)	×			×
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×			×
Huleacheah - Gezrah	×			×
AL-Ansar (2)	×			×
Abu Mehleh	×			×
AL-Adnanyia	×			×
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	×			×
Furegat / Abu Ali	×			×
Audeh	×		×	
Saed Serut	×		×	
Um regleen	×		×	
Hajeah	×			×
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	×			×
Muzerr	×			×
Mehafeif	×		×	
Chari	×			×
Nekhash / Bobukheet	×			×
Suteah	×		×	
Gemsheh	×			×
Murtathea	×			×
Baweah	×			×
Kefah - Jewheri	×			×
AL-Entesar	×			×
Huda	×		×	
Kerameh	×			×
Musalekh	×			×
Total	81		9	72

Table (2-13) Methods of Sanitation used in the marshes of Missan Govenorate.

Name of village	Methods of Sanitation				
	Septic Tanks	Pit laterines	sewerage	Dirct outside the house	Others
AL-Hewleat				×	
AL-Murean			×	×	
AL-Fehadyea		×		×	
Aum-Haesheh		×		×	
AL-Dewemeah		×		×	
Ewan		×		×	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		×		×	
AL-Mufseel		×		×	
ALKshumes		×		×	
AL-Shebega		×		×	
Aum-Jumeah		×		×	
AL-Selany		×	×	×	
Meshechekhat		×		×	
AL-Theala				×	
AL-Murjaneah			×		
AL-Mezlek		×		×	
AL-Bondeah		×			
Kureachi / Bani Ased		×			
AL-Eadleah		×		×	
Um- Mutaeah		×		×	
Udeah		×		×	
UM-Tefreah		×		×	
Rwfasheah		×		×	
Sheatrah				×	
Shetheireah		×		×	
Reswool				×	
Abo- derabi		×		×	
Bureadeh				×	
Mesfea		×		×	
UMESHAHEIF		×		×	
Kureachi / Kenaneh		×			
Tektakeh		×			
Meshreah				×	
Abo-khutarat				×	
Auread		×			
Suleameah				×	
Germely				×	
Sader-Alheshereah			×	×	
Keweiz			×	×	
AL-Meheareh		×	×	×	
AL-Kahaseif		×		×	
Furegat/Kaabi				×	
Abu-chelib			×	×	
Furegat/Kenhar				×	
Abu-Ageil		×			
AL-Mahasena				×	
Al-Fetleh				×	
AL-sheganba				×	
AL-Emshan				×	
AL-Fertoos(1)				×	

Butabeta				×	
Beet Naser allah				×	
Temeem		×		×	
Alshedah				×	
AL-Fertoos(2)				×	
AL-Ansar (1)			×		
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh		×		×	
Huleacheah - Gezrah		×			
AL-Ansar (2)			×	×	
Abu Mehleh			×	×	
AL-Adnanyia		×	×	×	
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid				×	
Furegat / Abu Ali				×	
Audeh		×		×	
Saed Serut	×				
Um regleen		×		×	
Hajeah		×			
UmAL Howesh&Refeah				×	
Muzerr		×			
Mehafeif		×			
Chari				×	
Nekhash / Bobukheet				×	
Suteah				×	
Gemsheh				×	
Murtathea			×		
Baweah		×		×	
Kefah - Jewheri			×		
AL-Entesar			×		
Huda				×	
Kerameh		×		×	
Musalekh				×	
Total	1	40	14	65	

Table (2-14) Numbers of Primary School & No. of Pupils & Teachers in Marshland Villages in Missan Govenorate.

Name of village	Available	Not available	No. of School	No. of pupils	No. of Teachers	No. of Classes	Distance to the nearest school
AL-Hewleat	×		1	100	7	6	
AL-Murean	×		1	120	8	6	
AL-Fehadyea		×					8
Aum-Haesheh		×					7
AL-Dewemeah	×		1	50	6	6	
Ewan		×					2
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen	×		1	120	3	6	
AL-Mufseel	×		1	250	7	6	
ALKshumes	×		1	450	10	6	
AL-Shebega		×					2
Aum-Jumeah		×					13
AL-Selany	×		1	150	5	6	
Meshechekhat		×					1.5
AL-Theala	×		1	80	7	6	
AL-Murjaneah		×					
AL-Mezlek		×					7
AL-Bondeah	×		1	165	14	9	
Kureachi / Bani Ased		×					5
AL-Eadleah	×		1	60	7	6	
Um- Mutaeah		×					3.5
Udeah	×		1	45	3	6	
UM-Tefreah		×					1
Rwfasheah	×		1	53	7	6	
Sheatrah	×		1	85	6	4	
Shetheireah		×					3
Reswool	×		1	200	13	6	
Abo- derabi		×					6
Bureadeh	×		1	120	9	6	
Mesfea	×		1	50	3	3	
UMESHAHEIF	×		1	250	11	6	
Kureachi / Kenaneh		×					2.5
Tektakeh		×					2
Meshreah		×					5
Abo-khutarat	×		1	160	16	6	
Auread	×		1	125	11	6	
Suleameah		×					5
Germely	×		1	260	9	6	
Sader-Alheshereah	×		1	160	11	6	
Keweiz	×		1	200	8	6	
AL-Meheareh	×		1	110	11	6	
AL-Kahaseif	×		1	60	4	6	
Furegat/Kaabi		×					3
Abu-chelib	×		1	75	7	6	
Furegat/Kenhar	×		1	65	3	6	
Abu-Ageil	×		1	95	6	6	
AL-Mahasena	×		1	60	3	3	
Al-Fetleh	×		1	150	4	6	
AL-sheganba	×		1	330	9	6	
AL-Emshan	×		1	60	4	3	

AL-Fertoos(1)	×		1	300	7	6	
Butabeta		×					7
Beet Naser allah		×					7
Temeem	×		1	80	4	3	
Alshedah	×		1	50	2	6	
AL-Fertoos(2)		×					1
AL-Ansar (1)		×					3
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×		1	250	11	6	
Huleacheah - Gezrah		×					2.5
AL-Ansar (2)	×		1	150	7	6	
Abu Mehleh		×					2
AL-Adnanyia	×		1	110	10	6	
Gendaleh / Abu Zaid		×					4
Furegat / Abu Ali	×		1	85	7	6	
Audeh	×		1	60	6	6	
Saed Serut	×		1	100	14	6	
Um regleen	×		1	48	4	5	
Hajeah	×		1	50	6	6	
UmAL							
Howesh&Refeah		×					2
Muzerr		×					2
Mehafeif		×					1
Chari	×		1	65	7	6	
Nekhash / Bobukheet	×		1	70	4	3	
Suteah	×		1	150	7	5	
Gemsheh	×		1	150	11	6	
Murtathea		×					3
Baweah		×					8.5
Kefah - Jewheri	×		1	120	6	6	
AL-Entesar	×		1	170	3	3	
Huda		×					3.5
Kerameh		×					6
Musalekh		×					15
Total	48	33	48	6,266	348	269	

Table (2-15) Materials Used for Schools Building & the Status of the schools now in Missan Marshland Villages.

Name of village	Main Material of Building			School Status Now		
	Clay	Bricks	Reeds	Good	Acceptable	Poor
AL-Hewleat		×				×
AL-Murean		×			×	
AL-Fehadyea						
Aum-Haesheh						
AL-Dewemeah		×		×		
Ewan						
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		×				×
AL-Mufseel		×			×	
ALKshumes		×			×	
AL-Shebega						
Aum-Jumeah						
AL-Selany		×				×
Meshechekhat						
AL-Theala		×		×		
AL-Murjaneah						
AL-Mezlek						
AL-Bondeah			×			×
Kureachi / Bani Ased						
AL-Eadleah		×		×		
Um- Mutaeah						
Udeah		×				×
UM-Tefreah						
Rwfasheah		×				×
Sheatrah	×					×
Shetheireah						
Reswool		×				×
Abo- derabi						
Bureadeh		×		×		
Mesfea	×					×
UMESHAHEIF		×				×
Kureachi / Kenaneh						
Tektakeh						
Meshreah						
Abo-khutarat		×		×		
Auread		×		×		
Suleameah						
Germely		×		×		
Sader-Alheshereah		×			×	
Keweiz		×				
AL-Meheareh		×				×
AL-Kahaseif		×				×
Furegat/Kaabi						
Abu-chelib		×		×		
Furegat/Kenhar		×			×	
Abu-Ageil		×			×	
AL-Mahasena		×				×
Al-Fetleh		×				×
AL-sheganba		×				×
AL-Emshan		×				×
AL-Fertoos(1)		×				×

Butabeta						
Beet Naser allah						
Temeem						×
Alshedah		×				×
AL-Fertoos(2)						
AL-Ansar (1)						
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh		×		×		
Huleacheah - Gezrah						
AL-Ansar (2)		×			×	
Abu Mehleh						
AL-Adnanyia		×		×		
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid		×				
Furegat / Abu Ali		×				×
Audeh		×		×		
Saed Serut		×			×	
Um regleen		×		×		
Hajeah		×		×		
UmAL Howesh&Refeah						
Muzerr						
Mehafeif						
Chari		×		×		
Nekhash / Bobukheet			×			×
Suteah			×			×
Gemsheh		×		×		
Murtathea						
Baweah						
Kefah - Jewheri		×		×		
AL-Entesar	×					×
Huda						
Kerameh						
Musalekh						
Total	3	43	3	16	8	23

Table (2-16) Drawbacks of Primary Schools in Missan Govenorate.

Name of village	Very far	Insufficient space	Insufficient Furniture	Insufficient Administrative Staff	Insufficient no. of Teachers	Problems with Buildings	Others
AL-Hewleat						×	
AL-Murean			×				
AL-Fehadyea	×		×			×	
Aum-Haesheh	×						
AL-Dewemeah							
Ewan	×		×		×		Lack of Service
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen				×	×	×	Lack of Service
AL-Mufseel		×	×		×	×	Lack of Service
ALKshumes		×	×		×	×	Lack of Service
AL-Shebega	×	×	×		×	×	
Aum-Jumeah	×	×	×		×		
AL-Selany			×		×	×	
Meshechekhat	×		×		×		
AL-Theala			×				
AL-Murjaneah		×	×		×	×	Lack of Service
AL-Mezlek	×	×	×		×	×	
AL-Bondeah			×			×	
Kureachi / Bani Ased	×		×			×	
AL-Eadleah	×		×				
Um- Mutaeah	×		×				
Udeah			×		×	×	Lack of Service
UM-Tefreah	×		×				Lack of Service
Rwfasheah			×			×	
Sheatrah		×	×		×	×	Old Building
Shetheireah	×		×				
Reswool		×	×		×	×	
Abo- derabi	×	×	×		×	×	
Bureadeh			×		×		
Mesfea		×	×	×	×	×	Bad School
UMESHAHEIF		×	×		×	×	Bad School
Kureachi / Kenaneh	×		×			×	
Tektakeh							
Meshreah	×	×			×		Lack of Service
Abo-khutarat		×					Lack of Service
Auread							
Suleameah	×	×			×		Lack of Service
Germely		×			×	×	Lack of Service
Sader- Alheshereah			×		×	×	
Keweiz			×	×	×	×	
AL-Meheareh		×	×			×	
AL-Kahaseif					×	×	Lack of Service
Furegat/Kaabi	×						
Abu-chelib					×		
Furegat/Kenhar			×	×	×		
Abu-Ageil					×	×	
AL-Mahasena		×		×	×	×	
Al-Fetleh					×	×	Lack of Service

AL-sheganba		×	×	×	×	×	Lack of Service
AL-Emshan		×	×			×	Lack of Service
AL-Fertoos(1)		×	×		×	×	Lack of Service
Butabeta	×						
Beet Naser allah	×						
Temeem			×		×	×	Lack of Service
Alshedah			×		×	×	Lack of Service
AL-Fertoos(2)							
AL-Ansar (1)	×						
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×	×			×		
Huleacheah - Gezrah	×		×		×	×	
AL-Ansar (2)					×		
Abu Mehleh	×	×					
AL-Adnanyia							
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	×						
Furegat / Abu Ali						×	
Audeh							Lack of Service
Saed Serut			×			×	
Um regleen							Lack of Service
Hajeah			×				
Um-al Howesh &Refeah	×		×		×	×	
Muzerr	×		×		×		
Mehafeif		×	×		×	×	
Chari							
Nekhash / Bobukheet			×	×	×	×	
Suteah		×	×		×	×	Lack of Service
Gemsheh							
Murtathea	×	×					
Baweah							
Kefah - Jewheri					×		
AL-Entesar		×	×		×	×	
Huda	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Kerameh	×						
Musalekh	×						
Total	30	27	46	8	43	41	

Table (2-17) Electricity Sources in Missan Govenorate Marshland &its Frequency of Availability.

Name of village	National grid	Private Generator	No Electricity	Ferquency Hours Per Day
AL-Hewleat	x	x		3
AL-Murean	x	x		3
AL-Fehadyea	x	x		2
Aum-Haesheh		x	x	
AL-Dewemeah	x	x		2
Ewan	x	x		4
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		x	x	
AL-Mufseel	x	x		4
ALKshumes	x	x		6
AL-Shebega	x	x		5
Aum-Jumeah			x	
AL-Selany	x	x		4
Meshechekhat	x	x		4
AL-Theala	x	x		4
AL-Murjaneah	x	x		4
AL-Mezlek			x	
AL-Bondeah	x			2
Kureachi / Bani Ased			x	
AL-Eadleah	x	x		3
Um- Mutaeah	x	x		2
Udeah	x	x		3
UM-Tefreah	x	x		2
Rwfasheah	x	x		3
Sheatrah	x			2
Shetheireah	x	x		2
Reswool	x	x		2
Abo- derabi	x	x		4
Bureadeh	x	x		2
Mesfea	x	x		1.5
UMeshaheif	x	x		3
Kureachi / Kenaneh			x	
Tektakeh	x	x		2
Meshreah	x	x		1
Abo-khutarat	x	x		1
Auread	x	x		2
Suleameah	x	x		2
Germely	x	x		1
Sader-Alheshereah	x	x		5
Keweiz	x			5
AL-Meheareh	x			3
AL-Kahaseif	x			2
Furegat/Kaabi	x			2
Abu-chelib	x			2
Furegat/Kenhar	x			4
Abu-Ageil	x	x		4
AL-Mahasena	x			4
Al-Fetleh	x			5
AL-sheganba	x	x		4
AL-Emshan	x	x		10
AL-Fertoos(1)	x	x		3

Butabeta	×	×		9
Beet Naser allah	×	×		5
Temeem	×	×		4
Alshedah	×	×		6
AL-Fertoos(2)	×	×		2
AL-Ansar (1)	×	×		5
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×	×		5
Huleacheah - Gezrah	×	×		3
AL-Ansar (2)	×	×		2
Abu Mehleh	×	×		4
AL-Adnanyia	×	×		2
Gendaleh / Abu Zaid			×	
Furegat / Abu Ali	×	×		2
Audeh	×	×		3
Saed Serut	×	×		3
Um regleen	×	×		3
Hajeah	×	×		3
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	×	×		3
Muzerr	×	×		3
Mehafeif	×	×		5
Chari	×	×		3
Nekhash / Bobukheet	×	×		13
Suteah	×	×		5
Gemsheh	×	×		12
Murtathea	×	×		12
Baweah	×			15
Kefah - Jewheri	×			11
AL-Entesar	×			15
Huda	×			15
Kerameh	×			15
Musalekh			×	
Total	73	60	8	

Table (2-18) Availability of Health Centers in Villages and Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM) in Missan governorate.

Name of village	Yes	No	Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM).	How people access health centers		
				Walking	Cars	Boat (mashahoof)
AL-Hewleat		×	6		×	
AL-Murean		×	15		×	
AL-Fehadyea		×	8	×	×	
Aum-Haeshah		×	10		×	
AL-Dewemeah		×	5		×	
Ewan		×	5		×	
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		×	15		×	
AL-Mufseel		×	3		×	
ALKshumes	×					
AL-Shebega		×	2	×	×	
Aum-Jumeah		×	13	×	×	
AL-Selany		×	2	×	×	
Meshechekhat		×	3	×	×	
AL-Theala		×	4	×	×	
AL-Murjaneah		×	1	×	×	
AL-Mezlek		×	7	×		
AL-Bondeah		×	5		×	
Kureachi / Bani Ased		×	10		×	
AL-Eadleah		×	5	×	×	
Um- Mutaeah		×	3.5	×		×
Udeah		×	1	×		
UM-Tefreah		×	15		×	
Rwfasheah		×	4	×		
Sheatrah		×	15		×	
Shetheireah		×	8		×	
Reswool		×	6		×	
Abo- derabi		×	1		×	
Bureadeh		×	12		×	
Mesfea		×	15		×	
UMESHAHEIF	×			×		
Kureachi / Kenaneh		×	6		×	×
Tektakeh		×	20		×	
Meshreah		×	10		×	
Abo-khutarat		×	16		×	
Auread		×	10		×	
Suleameah		×	10		×	
Germely		×	5		×	
Sader-Alheshereah		×	6		×	
Keweiz		×	9		×	
AL-Meheareh		×	10		×	
AL-Kahaseif		×	3		×	
Furegat/Kaabi		×	5		×	
Abu-chelib		×	1.5	×		
Furegat/Kenhar		×	8		×	
Abu-Ageil	×					
AL-Mahasena		×	4.5	×	×	
Al-Fetleh		×	2		×	
AL-sheganba		×	4	×	×	

AL-Emshan		×	2	×	×	
AL-Fertoos(1)		×	15		×	
Butabeta		×	7		×	
Beet Naser allah		×	7		×	
Temeem	×		6		×	
Alshedah		×	7		×	
AL-Fertoos(2)		×	1	×		
AL-Ansar (1)		×	4		×	
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh		×	6		×	
Huleacheah - Gezrah		×	4.5		×	×
AL-Ansar (2)		×	3		×	
Abu Mehleh		×	2	×	×	
AL-Adnanyia		×	2	×	×	
Gendaleh / Abu Zaid		×	5		×	×
Furegat / Abu Ali		×	5		×	
Audeh		×	6	×	×	
Saed Serut	×			×		
Um regleen		×	5	×	×	
Hajeah		×	6	×	×	
UmAL Howesh&Refeah		×	2	×		
Muzerr		×	4	×		
Mehafeif		×	2	×	×	
Chari		×	3	×	×	
Nekhash / Bobukheet		×	7		×	
Suteah		×	2	×	×	
Gemsheh		×	7		×	
Murtathea		×	3		×	
Baweah		×	8.5		×	
Kefah - Jewheri		×	17		×	
AL-Entesar		×	12		×	
Huda		×	4.5		×	
Kerameh		×	6		×	
Musalekh		×	15		×	
Total	5	76				

Table (2-19) Health Centers Status (Curing & Medical Staff) in Missan governorate.

Name of village	Cure		Medical Staff	
	sufficient	Insufficient	sufficient	Insufficient
AL-Hewleat		×		×
AL-Murean		×		×
AL-Fehadyea		×		×
Aum-Haesheh	×			×
AL-Dewemeah		×		×
Ewan		×		×
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen		×		×
AL-Mufseel		×		×
ALKshumes		×		×
AL-Shebega		×		×
Aum-Jumeah		×		×
AL-Selany		×		×
Meshechekhat		×		×
AL-Theala		×		×
AL-Murjaneah		×		×
AL-Mezlek		×		×
AL-Bondeah		×		×
Kureachi / Bani Ased		×		×
AL-Eadleah		×		×
Um- Mutaeah		×		×
Udeah		×		×
UM-Tefreah		×		×
Rwfasheah		×		×
Sheatrah		×		×
Shetheireah		×		×
Reswool		×		×
Abo- derabi		×		×
Bureadeh		×		×
Mesfea		×		×
UM Meshaheif		×		×
Kureachi / Kenaneh		×		×
Tektakeh		×		×
Meshreah		×		×
Abo-khutarat		×		×
Auread		×		×
Suleameah		×		×
Germely		×		×
Sader-Alheshereah	×		×	
Keweiz	×		×	
AL-Meheareh	×		×	
AL-Kahaseif	×			×
Furegat/Kaabi	×			×
Abu-chelib	×			×
Furegat/Kenhar		×		×
Abu-Ageil		×		×
AL-Mahasena		×		×
Al-Fetleh		×		×
AL-sheganba		×		×
AL-Emshan		×		×
AL-Fertoos(1)		×		×
Butabeta		×		×

Beet Naser allah		×		×
Temeem		×		×
Alshedah		×		×
AL-Fertoos(2)		×		×
AL-Ansar (1)		×	×	
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×		×	
Huleacheah - Gezrah	×		×	
AL-Ansar (2)		×	×	
Abu Mehleh		×	×	
AL-Adnanyia		×	×	
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid		×	×	
Furegat / Abu Ali		×	×	
Audeh		×		×
Saed Serut		×		×
Um regleen		×		×
Hajeah		×		×
UmAL Howesh&Refeah		×		×
Muzerr		×		×
Mehafeif		×		×
Chari		×		×
Nekhash / Bobukheet		×		×
Suteah		×		×
Gemsheh		×		×
Murtathea		×		×
Baweah		×		×
Kefah - Jewheri		×		×
AL-Entesar		×		×
Huda		×		×
Kerameh		×		×
Musalekh		×		×
Total	9	72	11	70

Table (2-20) Health Center (Building Material & Conditon) in Missan governorate
-2007 (survey)

Name of village	Material/Bricks	Status		
		Good	Acceptable	Unacceptable
AL-Hewleat	x	x		
AL-Murean	x		x	
AL-Fehadyea	x	x		
Aum-Haeshah	x			x
AL-Dewemeah	x	x		
Ewan	x	x		
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen	x	x		
AL-Mufseel	x	x		
ALKshumes	x	x		
AL-Shebega	x	x		
Aum-Jumeah	x	x		
AL-Selany	x	x		
Meshechekhat	x	x		
AL-Theala	x	x		
AL-Murjaneah	x	x		
AL-Mezlek	x	x		
AL-Bondeah	x	x		
Kureachi / Bani Ased	x	x		
AL-Eadleah	x		x	
Um- Mutaeah	x		x	
Udeah	x		x	
UM-Tefreah	x	x		
Rwfasheah	x	x		
Sheatrah	x	x		
Shetheireah	x	x		
Reswool	x	x		
Abo- derabi	x	x		
Bureadeh	x	x		
Mesfea	x	x		
Umeshaeif	x		x	
Kureachi / Kenaneh	x	x		
Tektakeh	x	x		
Meshreah	x	x		
Abo-khutarat	x	x		
Auread	x	x		
Suleameah	x	x		
Germely	x	x		
Sader-Alheshereah	x	x		
Keweiz	x	x		
AL-Meheareh	x	x		
AL-Kahaseif	x	x		
Furegat/Kaabi	x		x	
Abu-chelib	x	x		
Furegat/Kenhar	x		x	
Abu-Ageil	x	x		
AL-Mahasena	x		x	
Al-Fetleh	x		x	
AL-sheganba	x		x	
AL-Emshan	x	x		

AL-Fertoos(1)	x	x		
Butabeta	x			x
Beet Naser allah	x		x	
Temeem	x	x		
Alshedah	x	x		
AL-Fertoos(2)	x		x	
AL-Ansar (1)	x			x
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	x	x		
Huleacheah - Gezrah	x	x		
AL-Ansar (2)	x			x
Abu Mehleh	x			x
AL-Adnanyia	x			x
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	x			x
Furegat / Abu Ali	x			x
Audeh	x			x
Saed Serut	x	x		
Um regleen	x			x
Hajeah	x	x		
UmAL Howesh&Refeah	x	x		
Muzerr	x	x		
Mehafeif	x			x
Chari	x			x
Nekhash / Bobukheet	x			x
Suteah	x			x
Gemsheh	x			x
Murtathea	x			x
Baweah	x			x
Kefah - Jewheri	x			x
AL-Entesar	x			x
Huda	x			x
Kerameh	x			x
Musalekh	x			x
Total	81	47	12	22

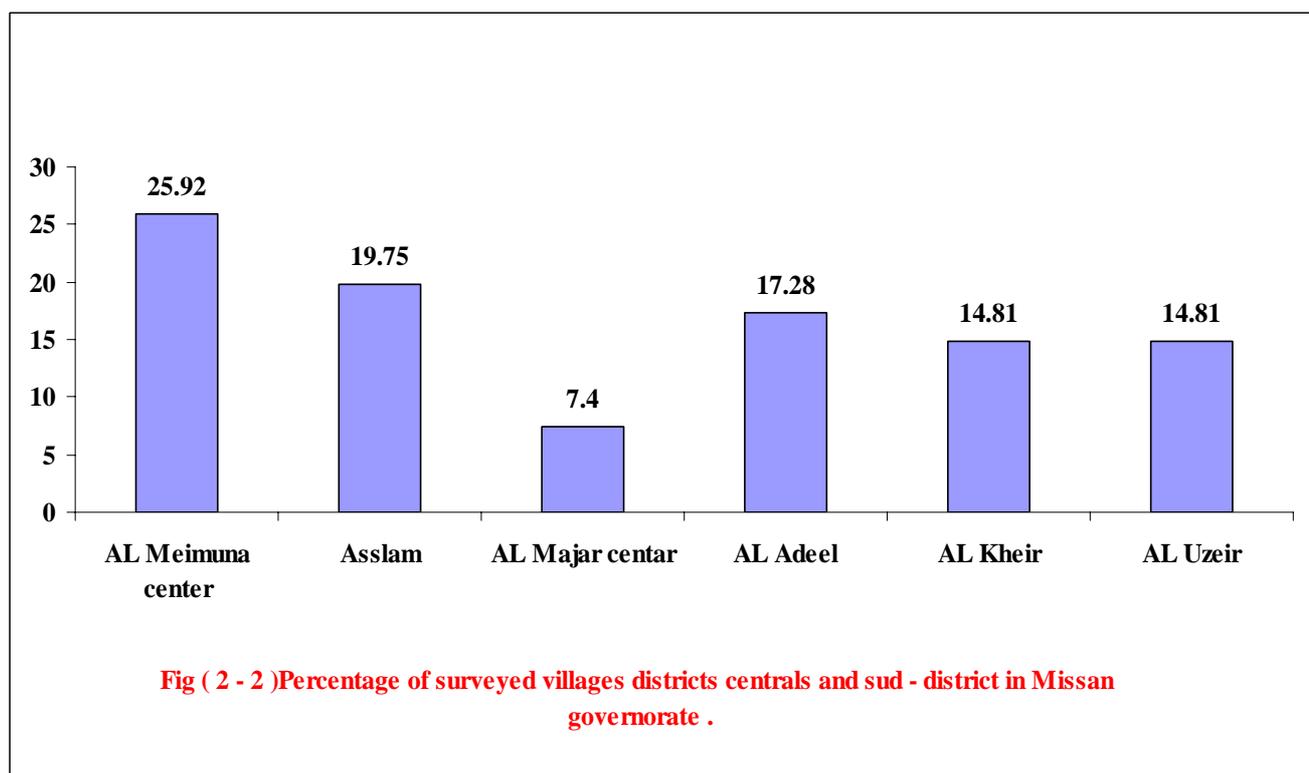
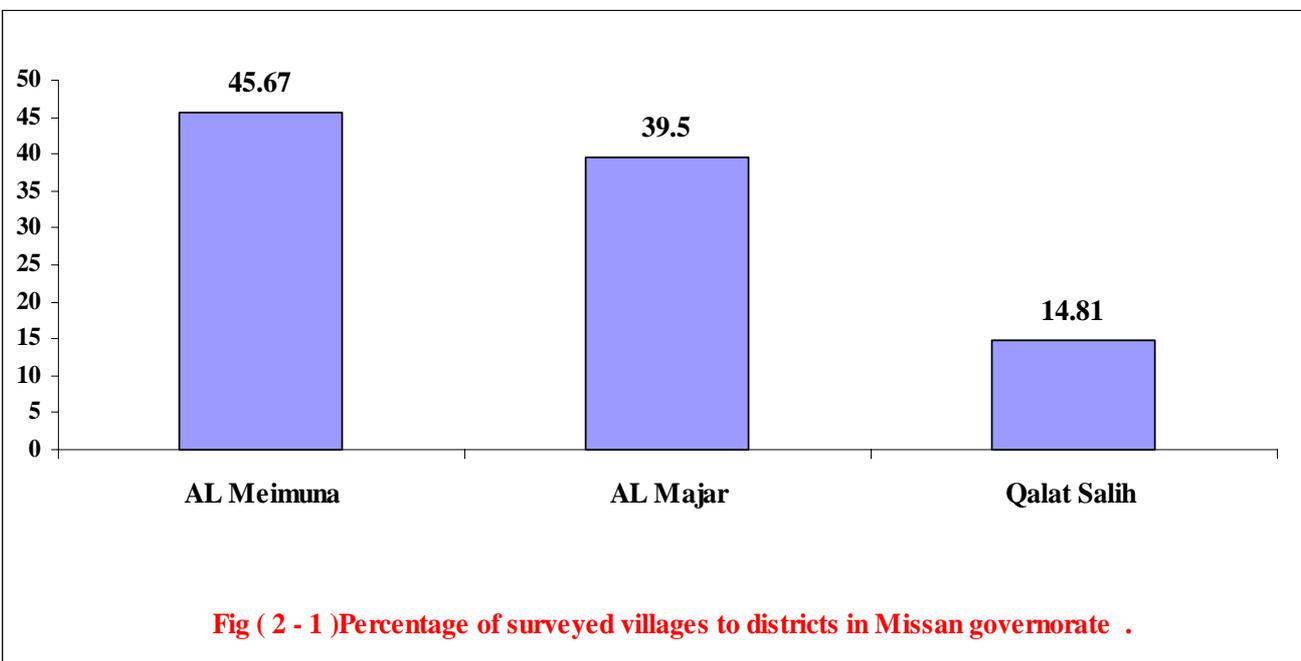
Table (2-21) Main Problems with the Health Centers in Missan Governorate Marshlands.

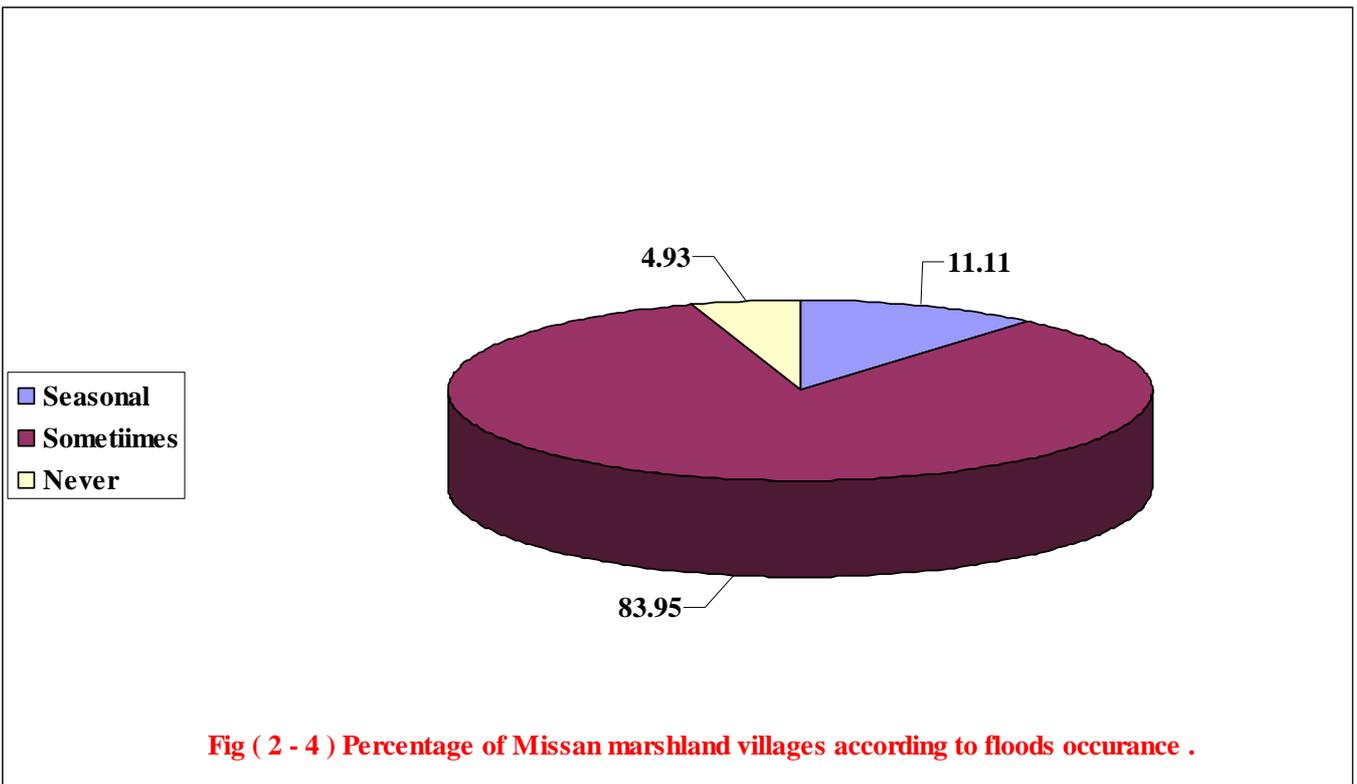
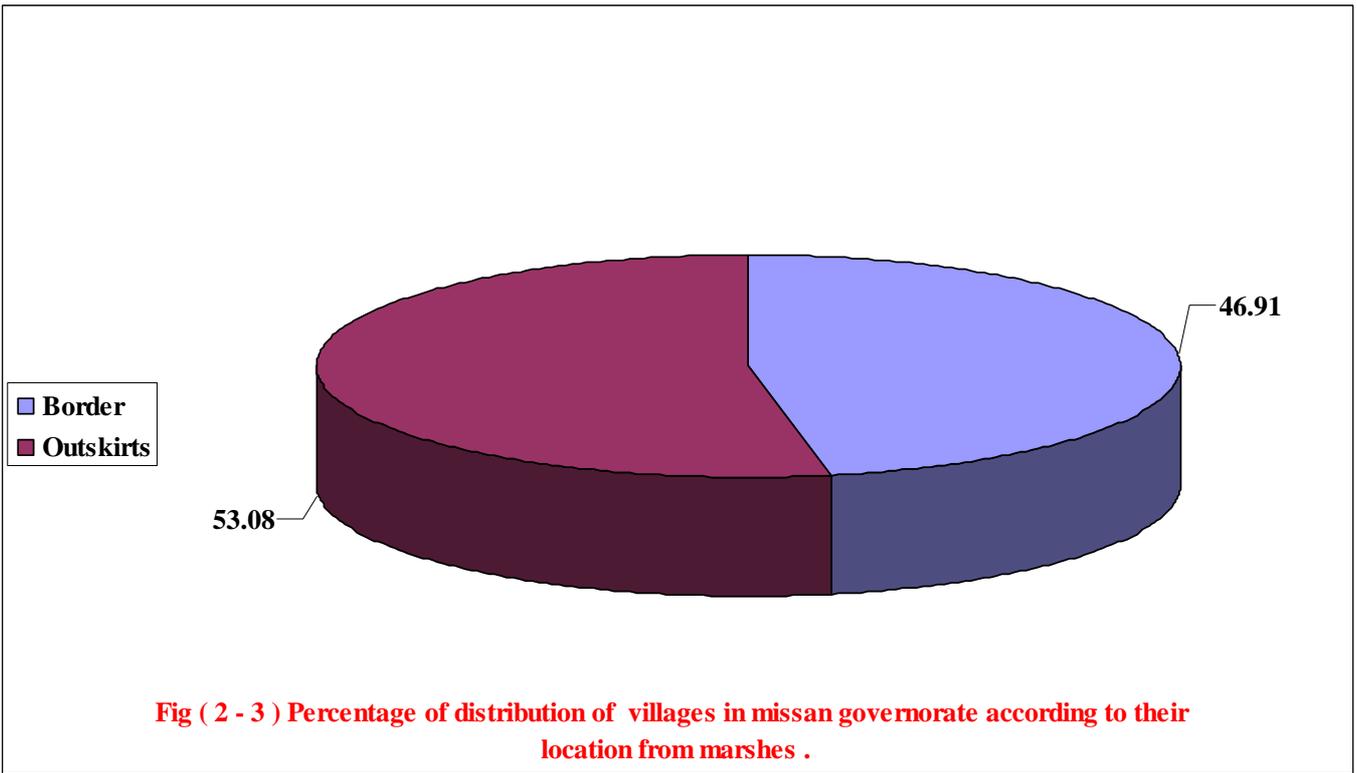
Name of village	Far Center	Not always Open	Unavailable of medical staff	Insufficient Medicaton	Lack of Specialists	Center building	Others
AL-Hewleat	×	×		×	×		
AL-Murean	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-Fehadyea	×			×	×		
Aum-Haesheh	×	×	×	×	×	×	
AL-Dewemeah	×			×	×		
Ewan	×	×		×	×		
Beet Autea/ Alhuresheen	×			×	×		Crowded
AL-Mufseel	×	×		×	×		
ALKshumes		×		×	×		
AL-Shebega		×		×	×		
Aum-Jumeah	×	×		×	×		
AL-Selany	×	×		×	×		
Meshechekhat	×	×		×	×		
AL-Theala	×	×		×	×		Lack of Service
AL-Murjaneah		×		×	×		Lack of Service
AL-Mezlek		×		×	×		
AL-Bondeah	×			×	×		
Kureachi / Bani Ased	×			×	×		
AL-Eadleah	×			×	×		
Um- Mutaeah	×			×	×		
Udeah				×	×		
UM-Tefreah	×			×	×		
Rwfasheah	×			×	×		
Sheatrah	×			×	×		
Shetheireah	×			×	×		
Reswool	×			×	×		
Abo- derabi	×			×	×		
Bureadeh	×			×	×		
Mesfea	×			×	×		
UMESHAHEIF				×	×		
Kureachi / Kenaneh	×			×	×		
Tektakeh	×			×	×		
Meshreah	×			×	×		
Abo-khutarat	×			×	×		
Auread	×			×	×		
Suleameah	×			×	×		
Germely	×			×	×		
Sader-Alheshereah	×			×	×		
Keweiz	×			×	×		
AL-Meheareh	×			×	×		
AL-Kahaseif	×				×		
Furegat/Kaabi	×		×		×		
Abu-chelib			×		×		
Furegat/Kenhar	×	×		×	×		
Abu-Ageil		×	×	×	×		
AL-Mahasena	×	×	×	×	×		
Al-Fetleh	×	×	×	×	×		

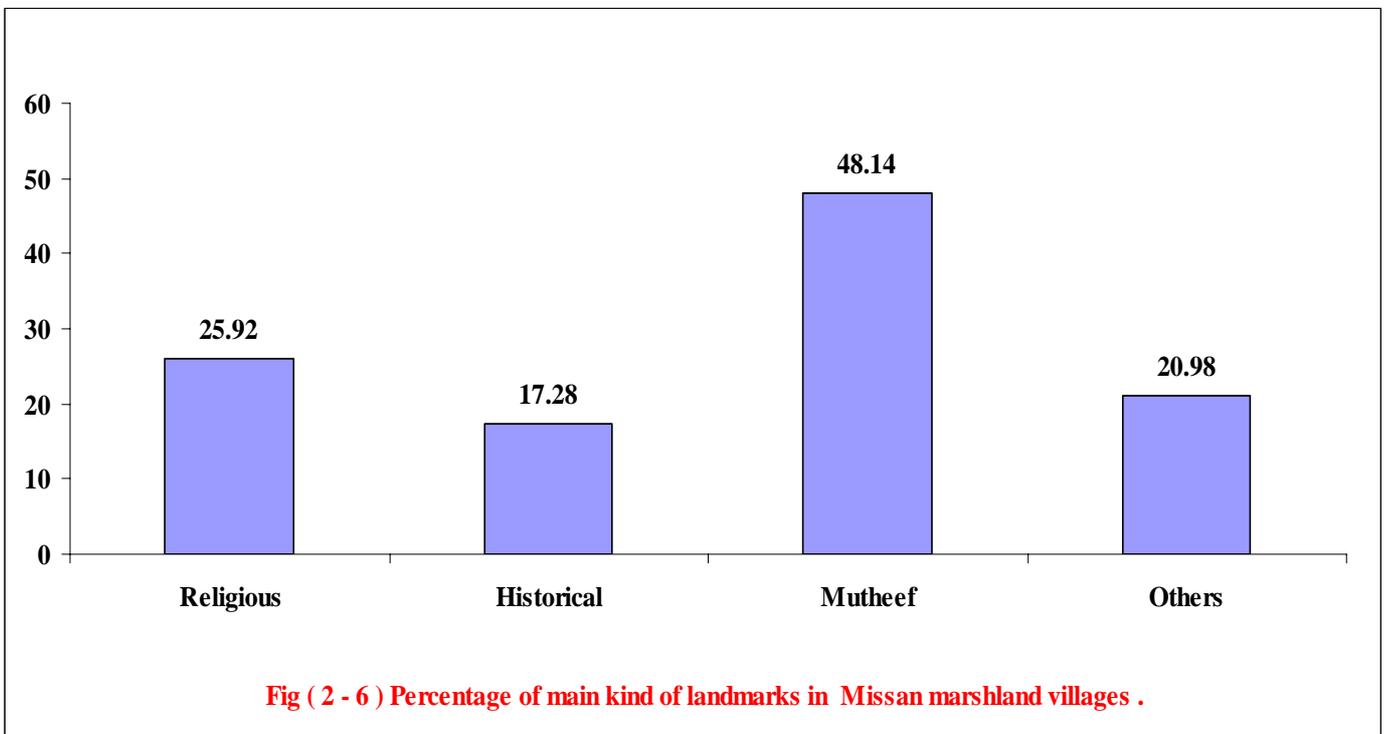
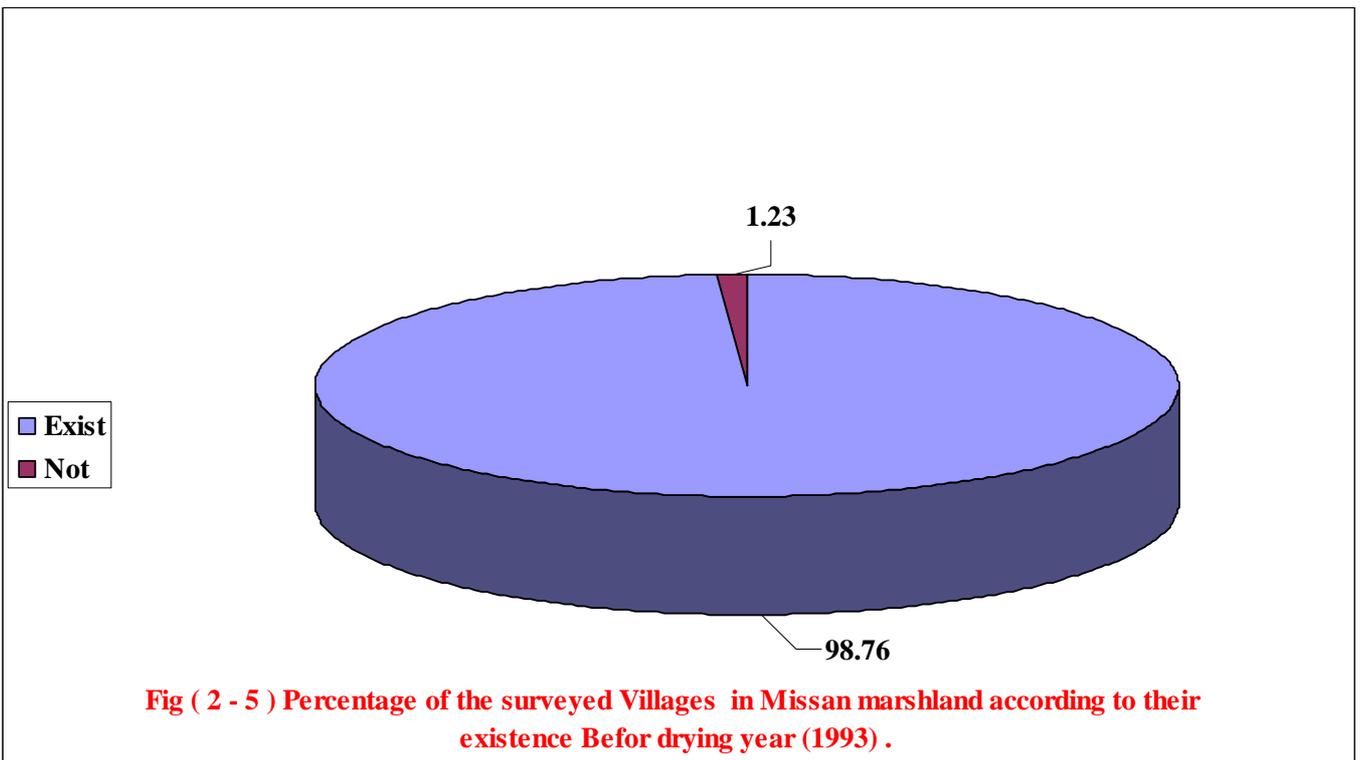
AL-sheganba	×	×	×	×	×		Lack of Service
AL-Emshan		×			×		
AL-Fertoos(1)	×	×		×	×		
Butabeta							
Beet Naser allah	×	×	×	×	×		
Temeem	×	×		×	×		
Alshedah	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-Fertoos(2)		×		×	×		
AL-Ansar (1)	×			×	×		
AL-Ahrar - Kenageh	×				×		
Huleacheah - Gezrah	×			×	×		
AL-Ansar (2)	×			×	×		
Abu Mehleh				×	×	×	
AL-Adnanyia				×	×	×	
Gendaleh / Albu Zaid	×			×	×	×	
Furegat / Abu Ali	×		×	×	×	×	
Audeh	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Saed Serut		×	×	×	×		
Um regleen	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Hajeah	×	×	×	×	×		
UmAL							
Howesh&Refeah		×	×	×	×		
Muzerr	×	×	×	×	×		
Mehafeif		×	×	×	×	×	
Chari	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Nekhash / Bobukheet	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Suteah		×	×	×	×	×	
Gemsheh	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Murtathea	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Baweah	×		×	×	×	×	
Kefah - Jewheri	×		×	×	×	×	
AL-Entesar	×		×	×	×	×	
Huda	×		×	×	×	×	
Kerameh	×		×	×	×	×	
Musalekh	×		×	×	×	×	
Total	71	36	29	75	81	19	

2. B-Figures

Fig. No.	Content
2-1	Percentage of distribution of marshland villages according to districts in Missan governorate.
2-2	Percentage of distribution of marshland villages in centers of districts and sub districts in Missan governorate.
2-3	Percentage of distribution of Missan villages according to locations From Marshes.
2-4	Percentage of Missan marshland villages that exposed to Floods.
2-5	Percentage of villages' existance in Missan marshes before drying year (1993).
2-6	Percentage of main Landmarks in Missan marshland vilages.
2-7	Percentage of kind of effects in Missan Marshland villages due to the policies of the previous regime.
2-8	Total population , population returned up to 2006, population left after 1993 & new residents in Missan marshland.
2-9	Percentage of returnees up to 2006 from those left after 1993 in Missan marshland villages.
2-10	Percentage of newly residid (not original inhabitants) to total returnees in Missan marshland villages. .
2-11	Percentage of main livelihood activities in Missan marshland villages.
2-12	Percentage of annual agricultural production in Missan marshland villages.
2-13	Number of Livestocks reared in Missan marshland villages.
2-14	Percentage of villages that used different sources of drinking water Missan marshland.
2-15	Percentage of villages that used different sources of water for washing & Agriculture in Missan marshland.
2-16	Percentage of drinking water quantity in Missan marshland villages that people used it.
2-17	Percentage of drinking water quality in Missan marshland villages that people used it.
2-18	Percentage of villages that used different methods of Sanitation in Missan marshland.
2-19	Percentage of villages according to availability of primary schools in Missan marshland villages.
2-20	Percentage of material used for schools buildings in Missan marshland villages.
2-21	Percentage of primary schools Status in Missan marshland villages.
2-22	Percentage of primary schools problems that faced people in Missan marshland villages (as people opinions).
2-23	Percentage of villages that used different electric sources in Missan marshland.
2-24	Percentage of villages according to availability of health centers in Missan marshland.
2-25	Percentage of adequacy of midical staff in health centers in Missan marshes area.
2-26	Percentage of availability of cure in the health centers in Missan marshes area.
2-27	Percentage of Status to health centers building at the present time in Missan marshes area.
2-28	Percentage of health centers problems that faced people in Missan marshland villages (as people opinion).







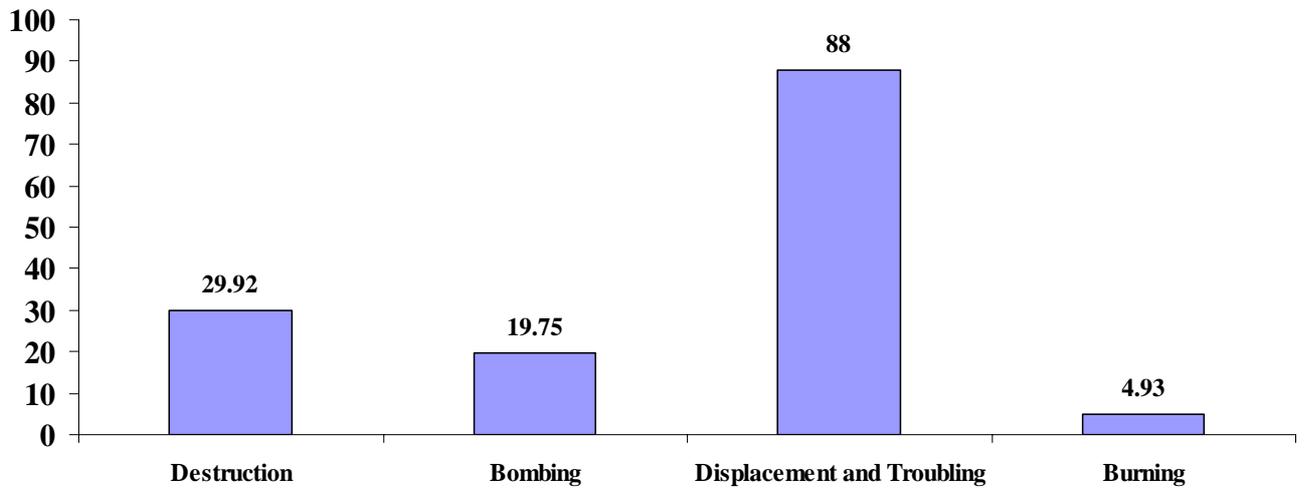


Fig (2 - 7) Percentage of kind of effects in Missan marshland villages due to the policies of previous regime .

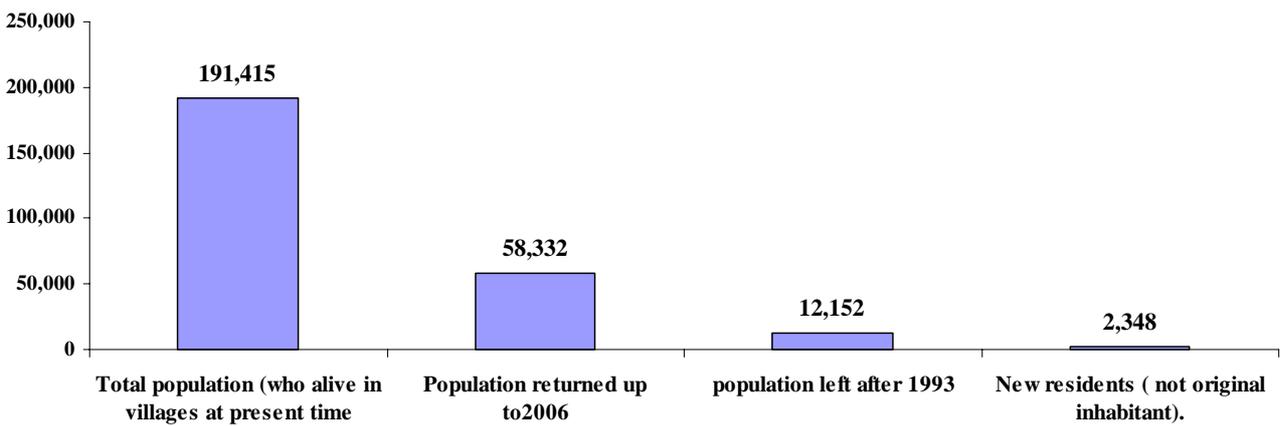
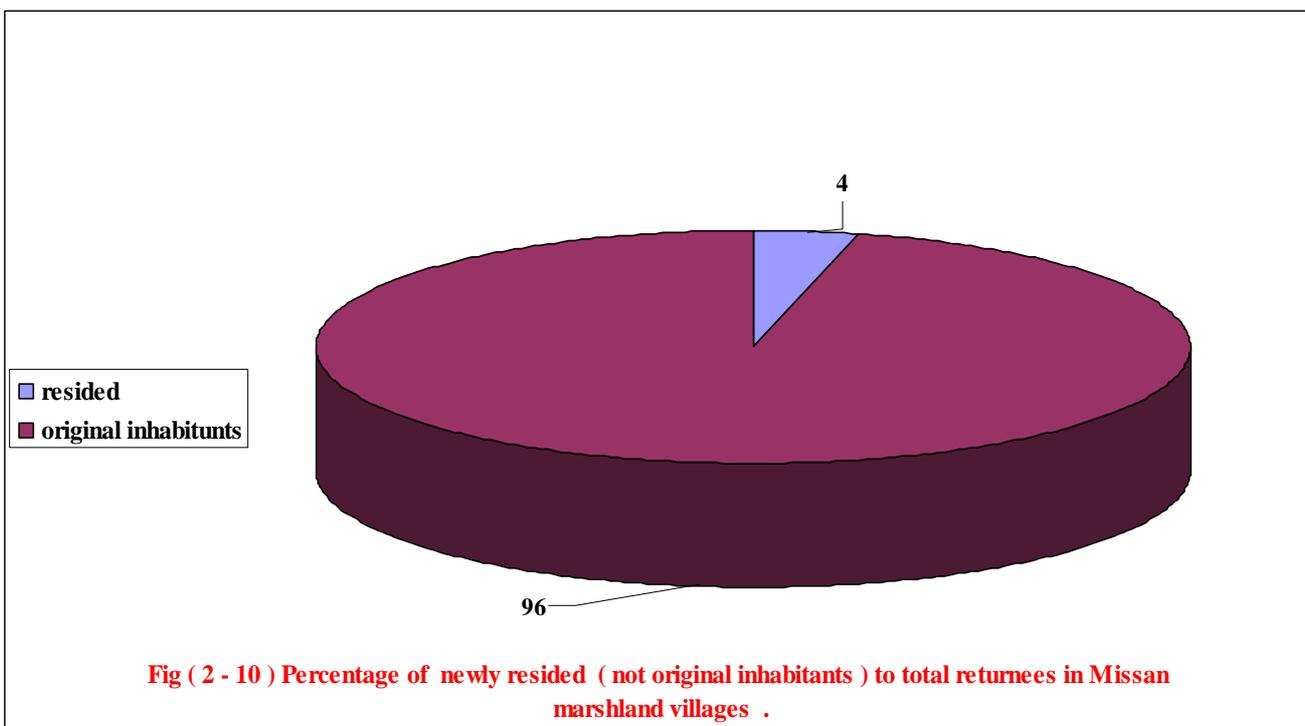
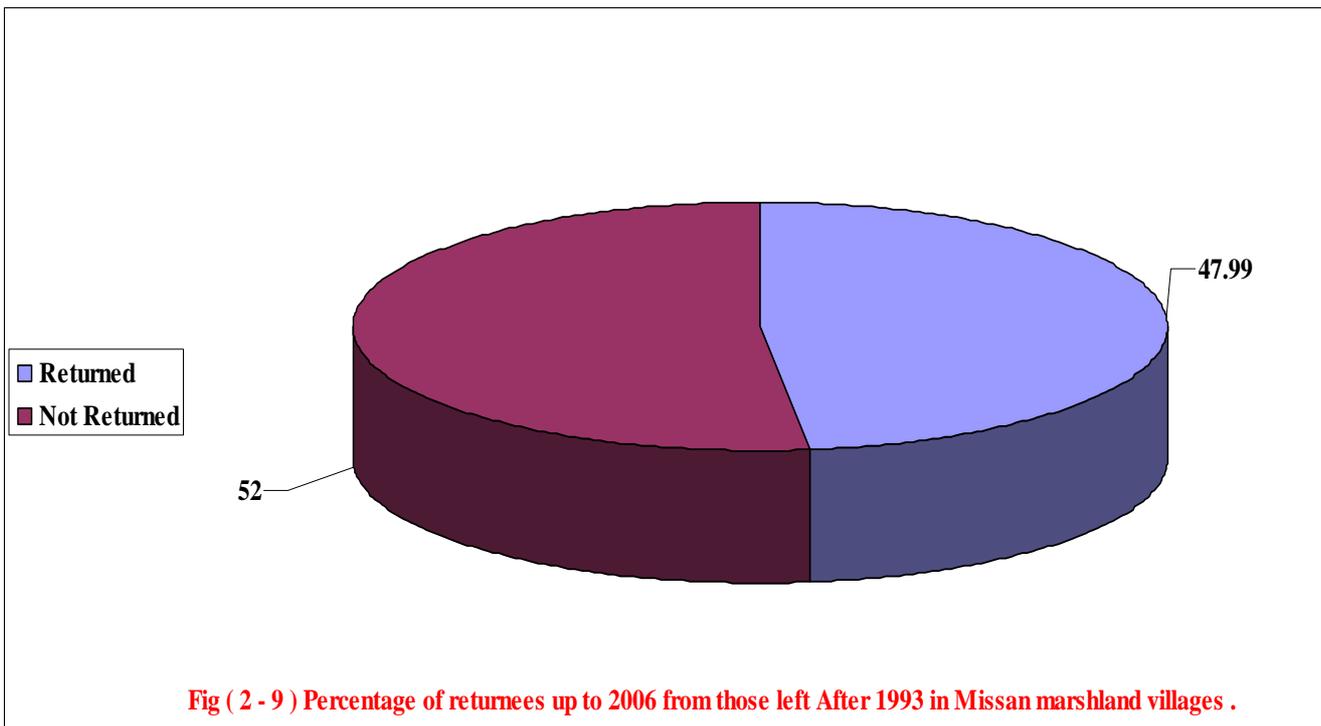
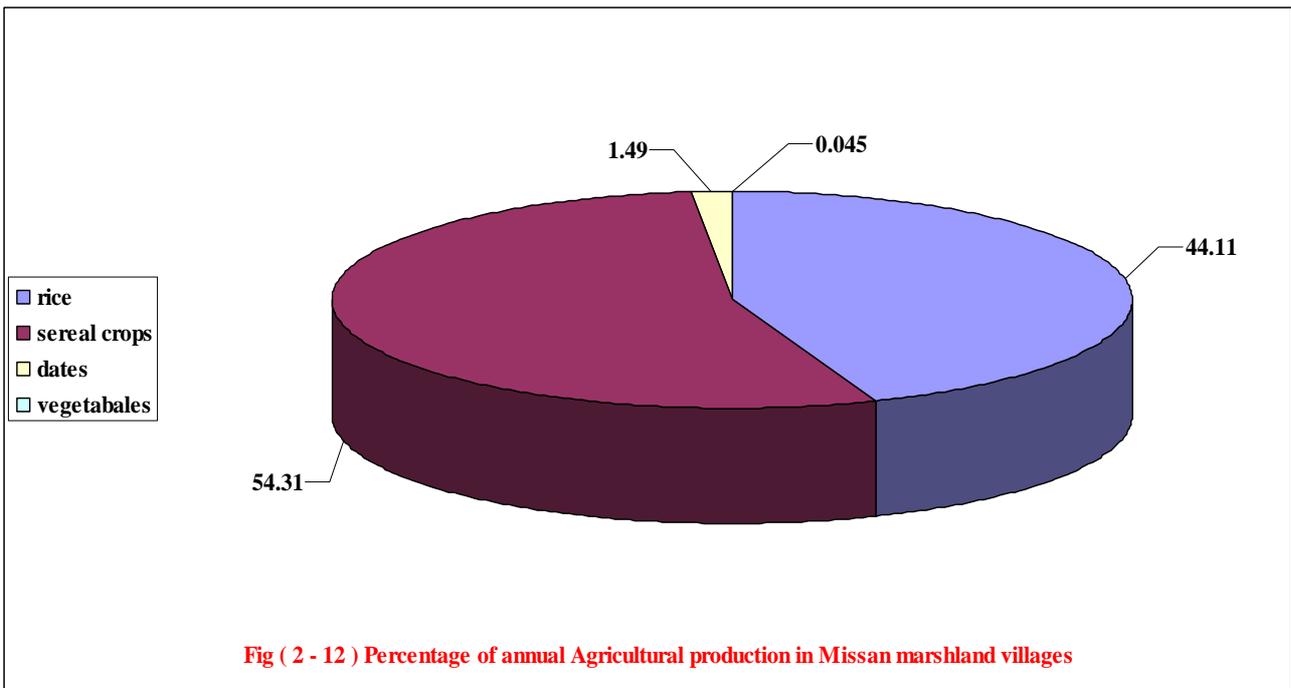
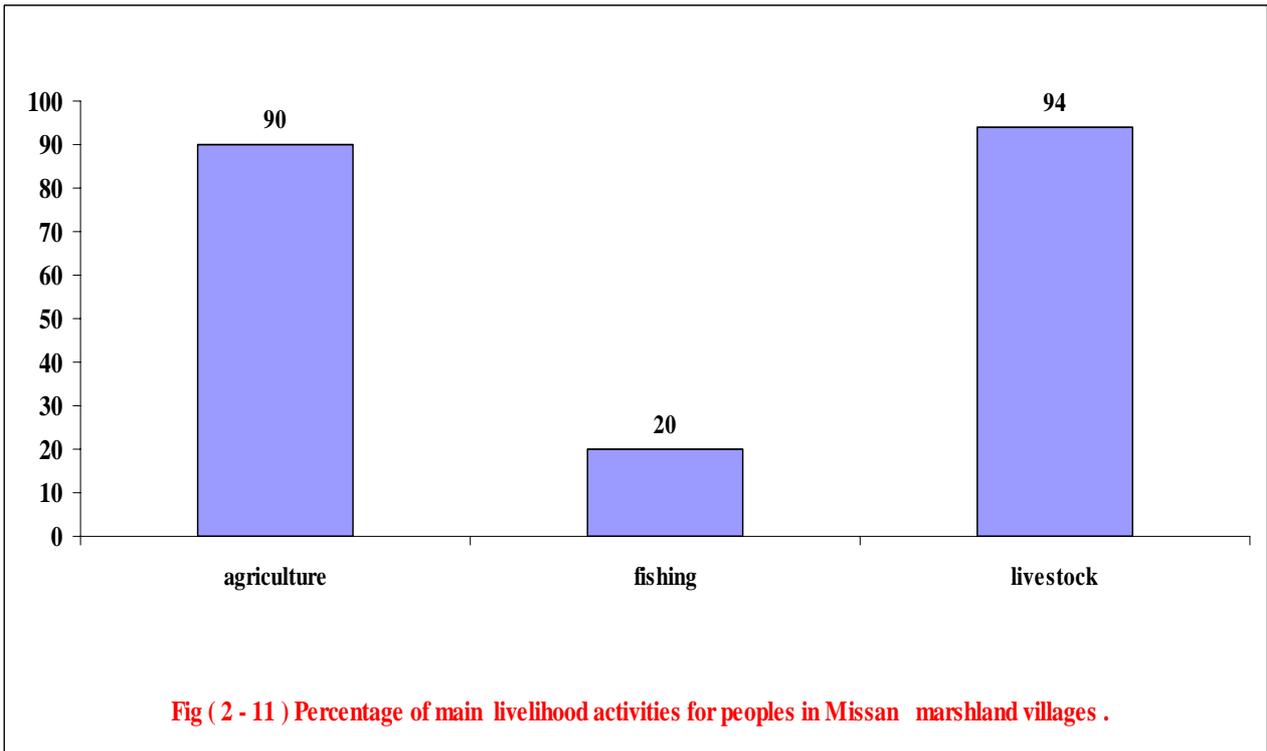
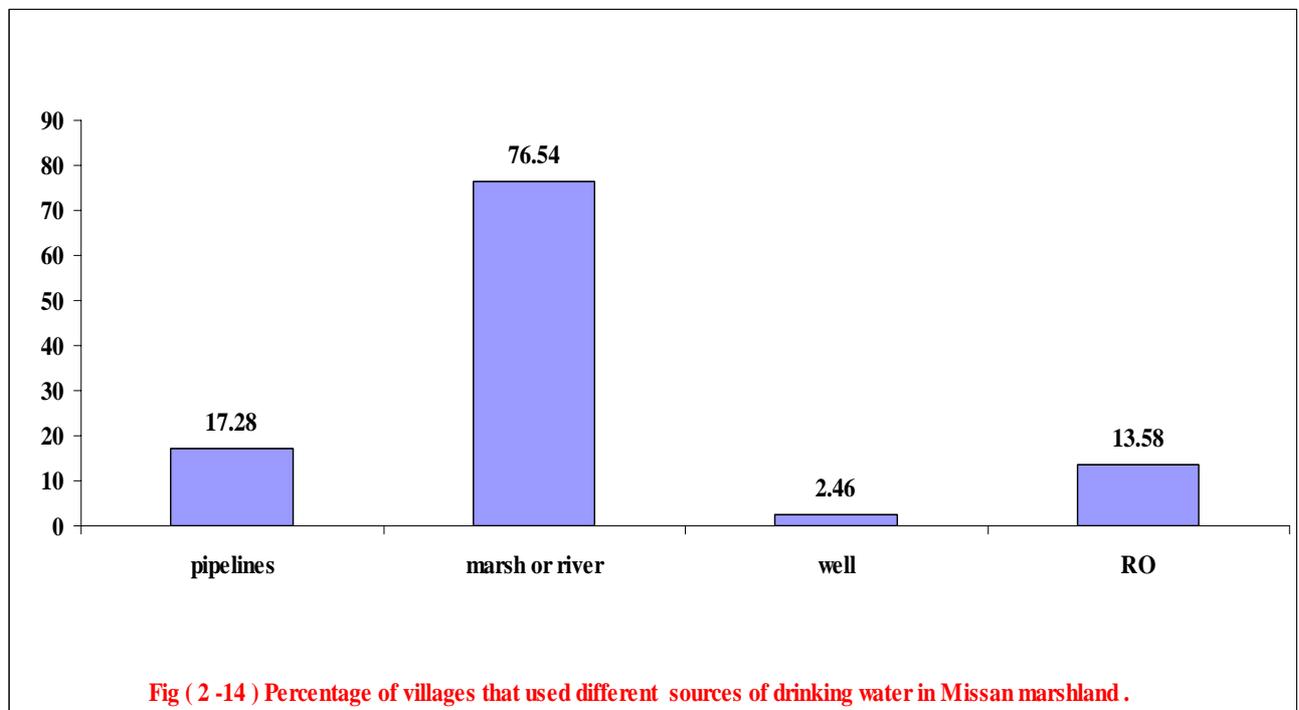
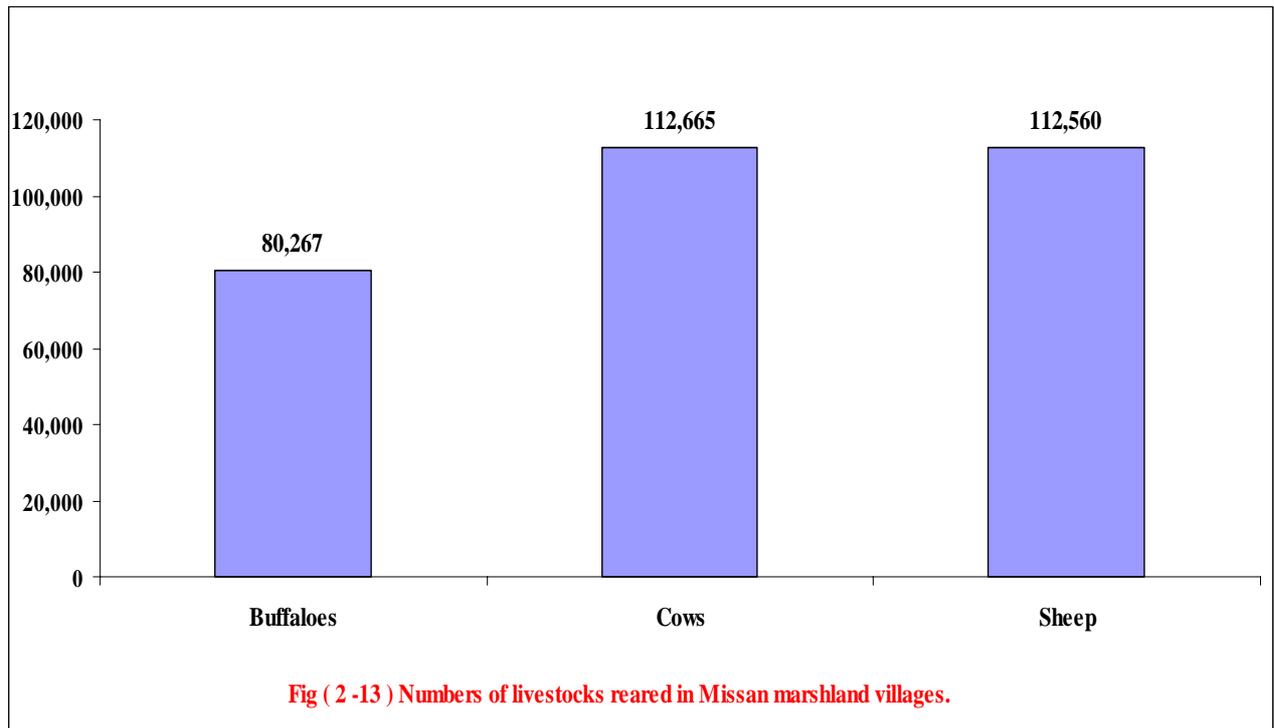
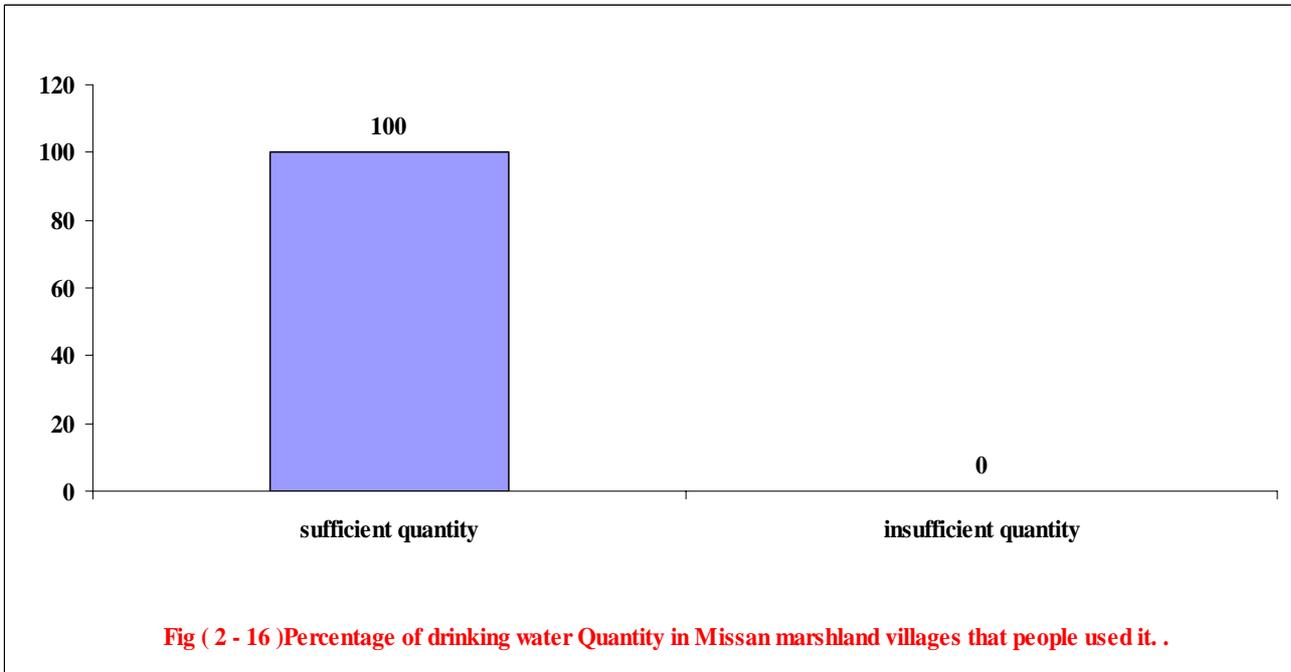
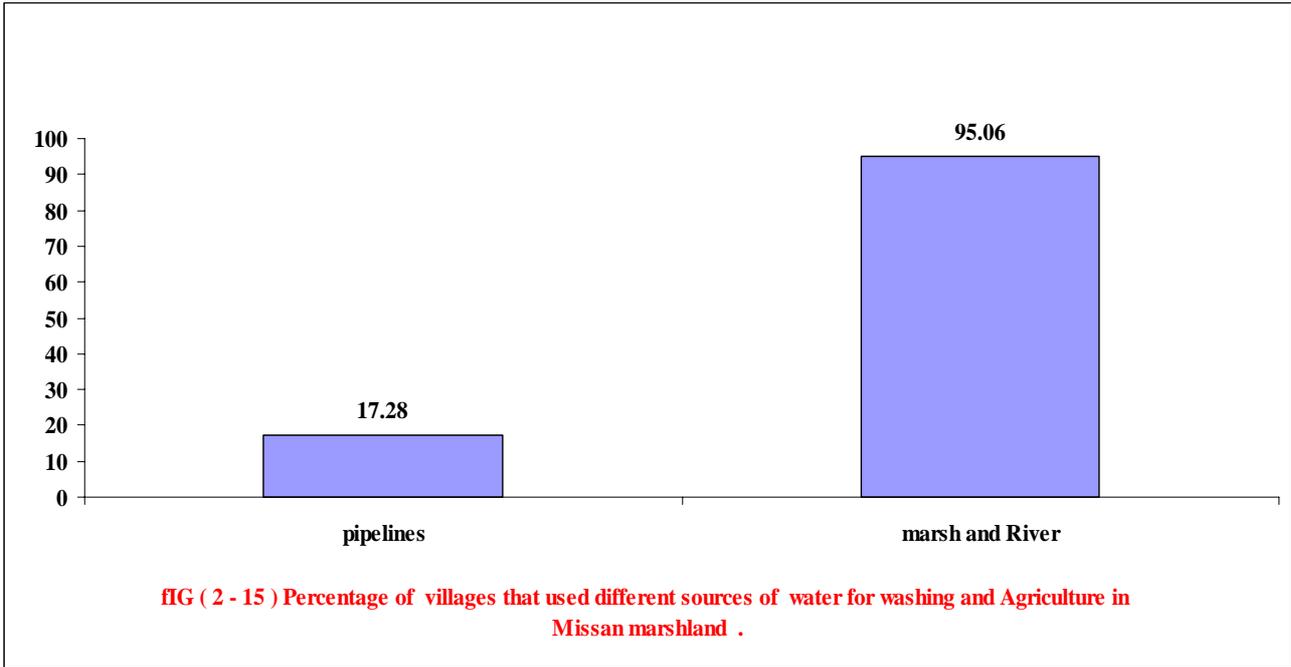


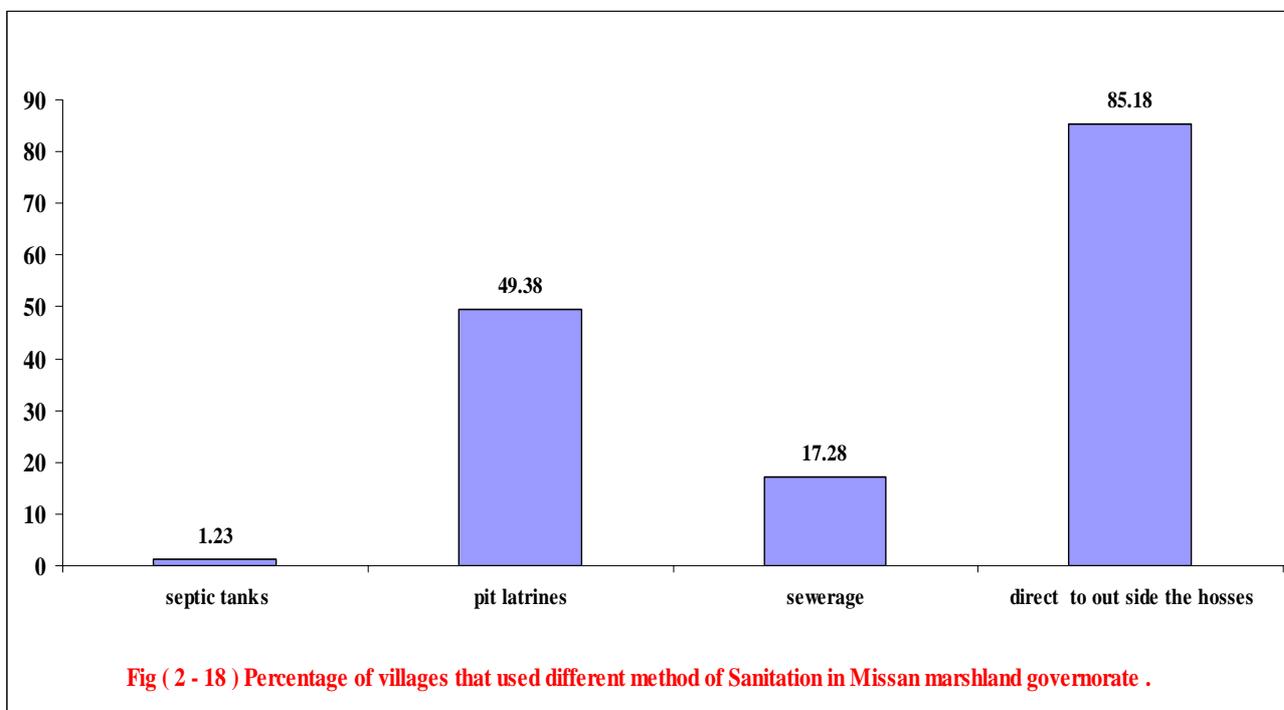
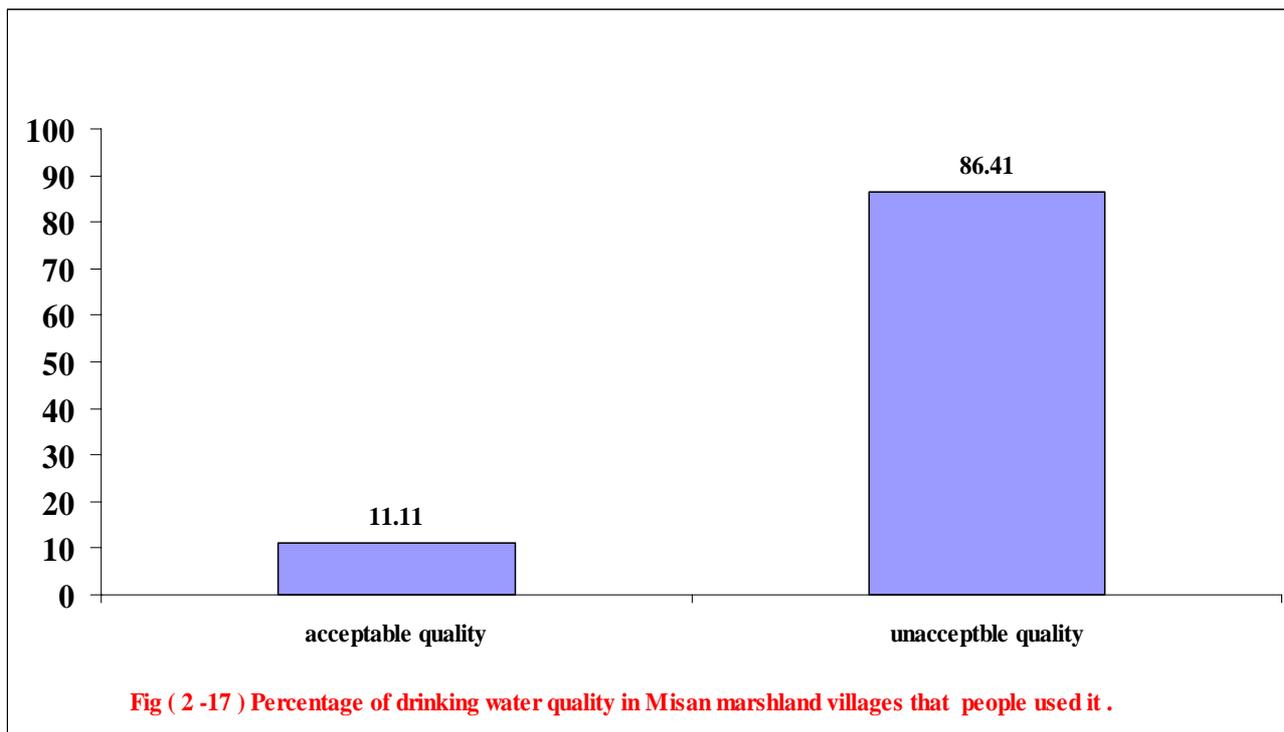
Fig (2 - 8) Total Population , population returned up to 2006 , population left after 1993 and new resident in missan governorate .

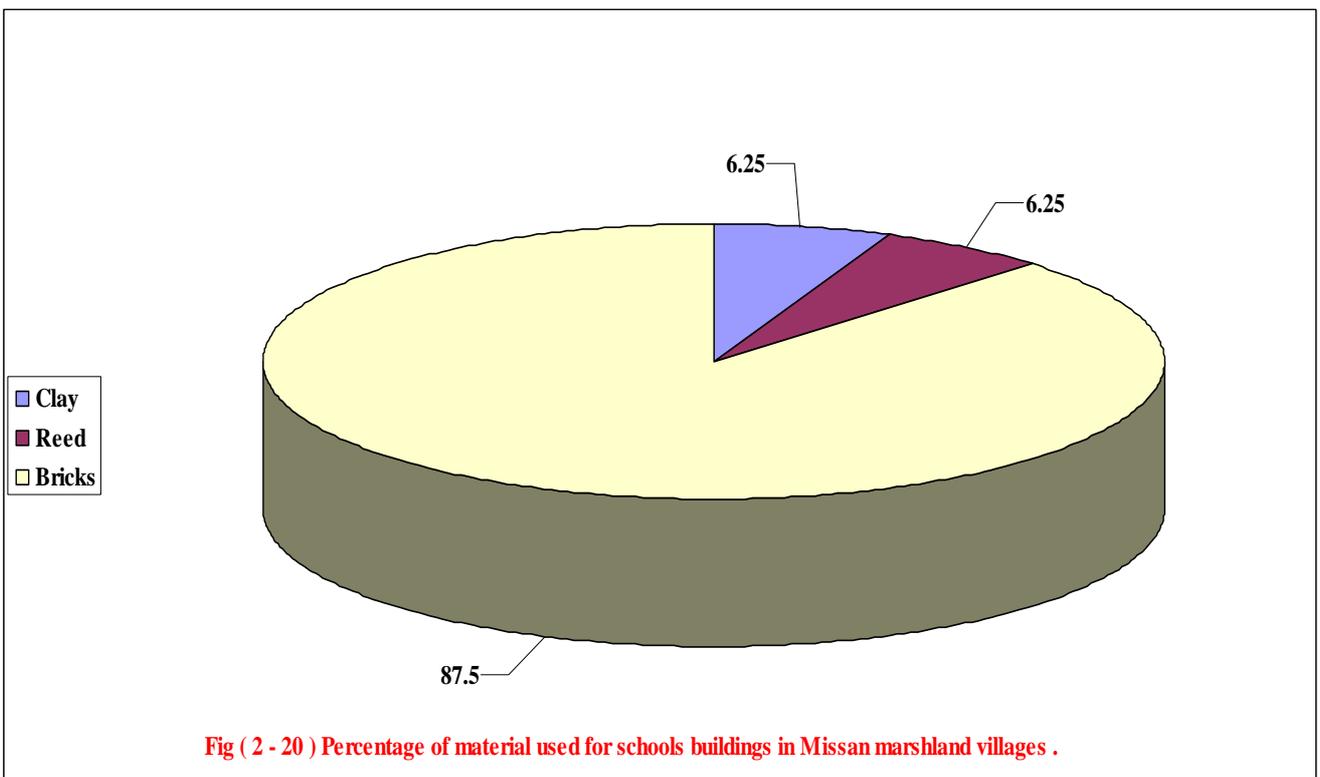
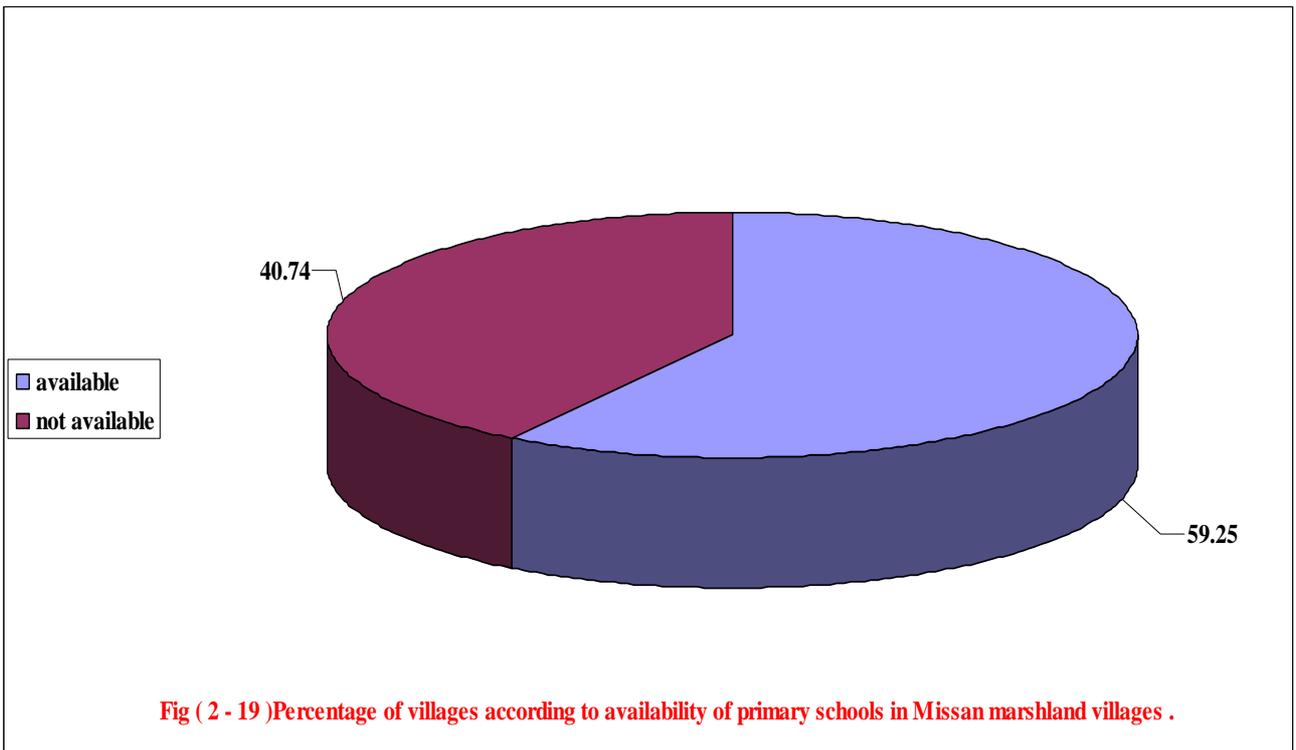


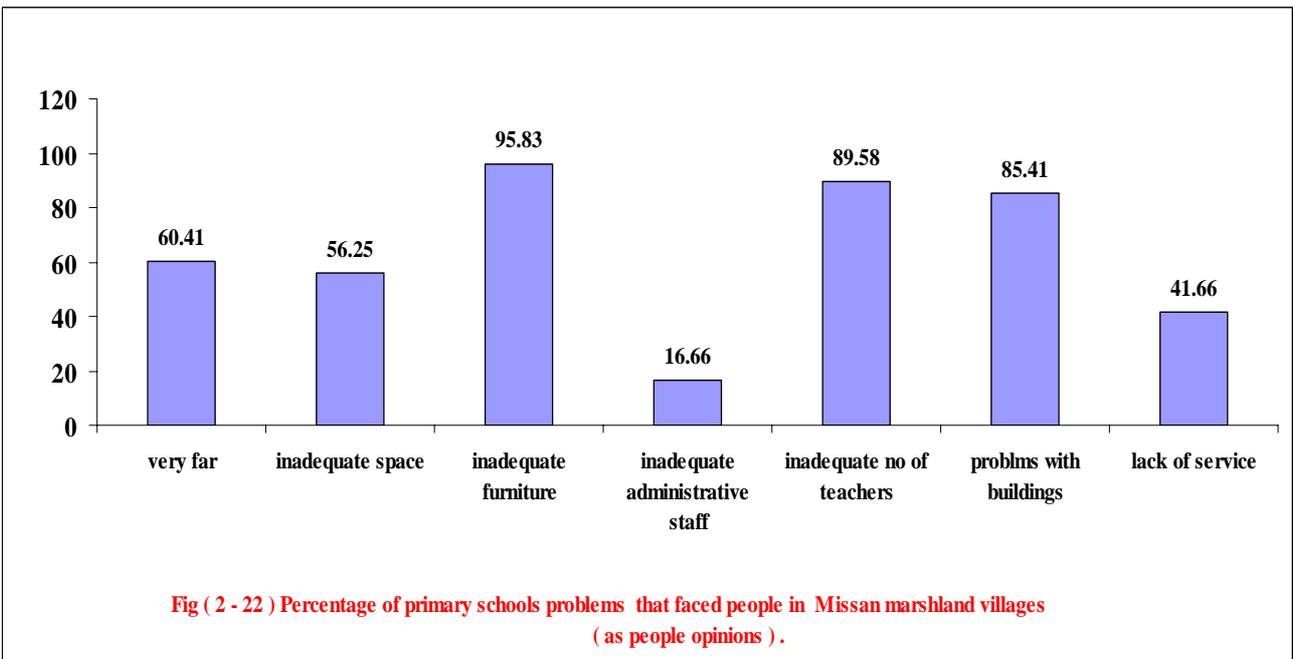
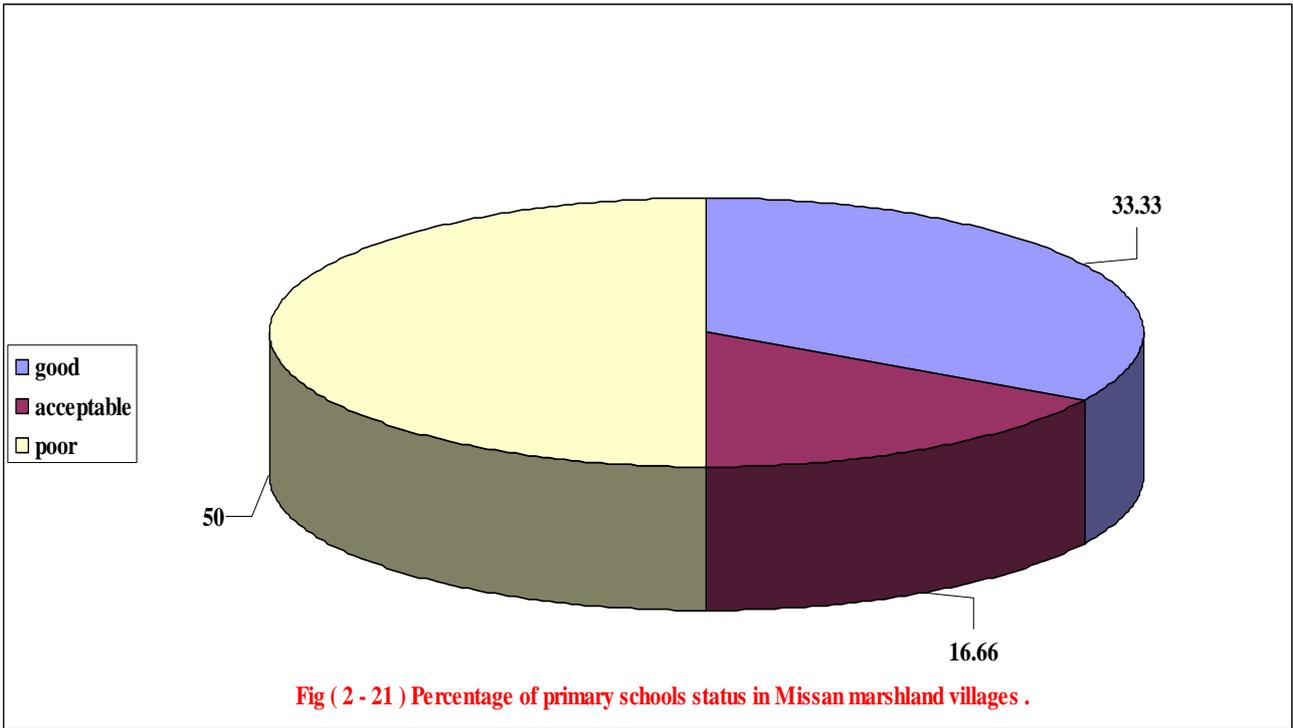


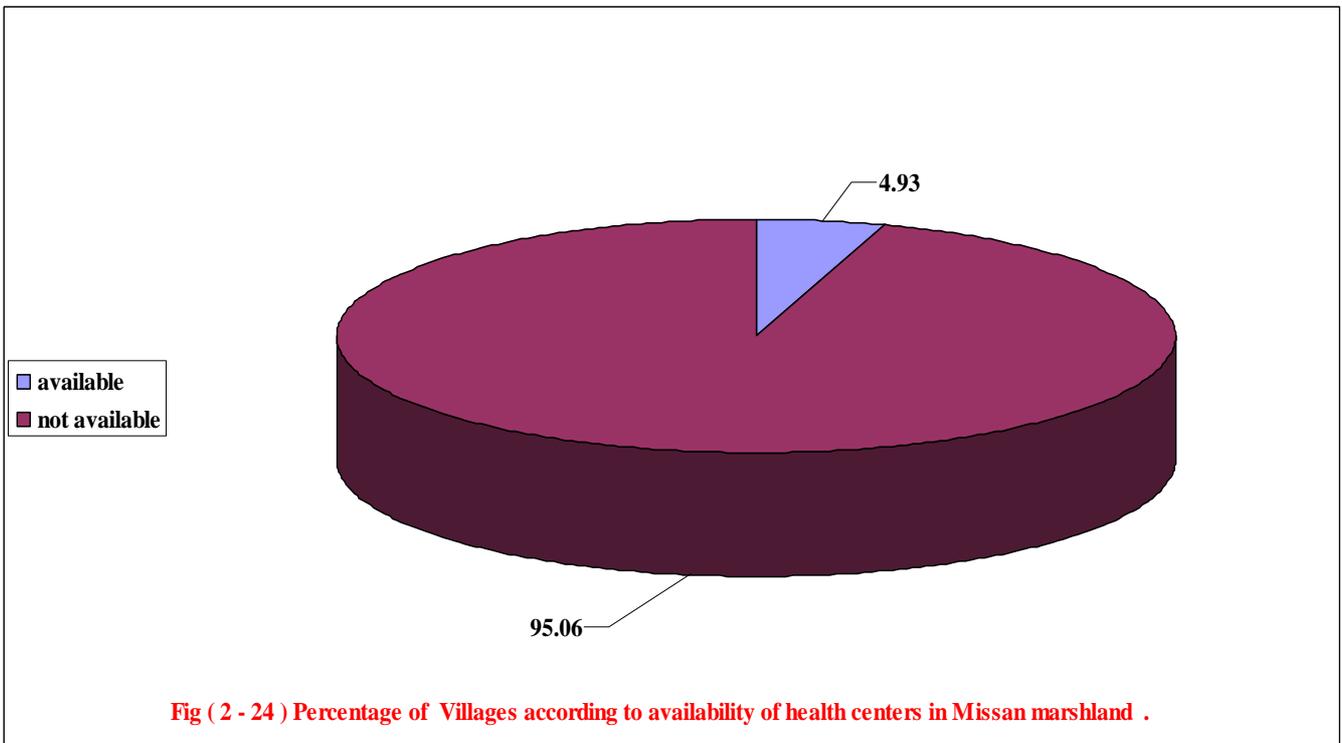
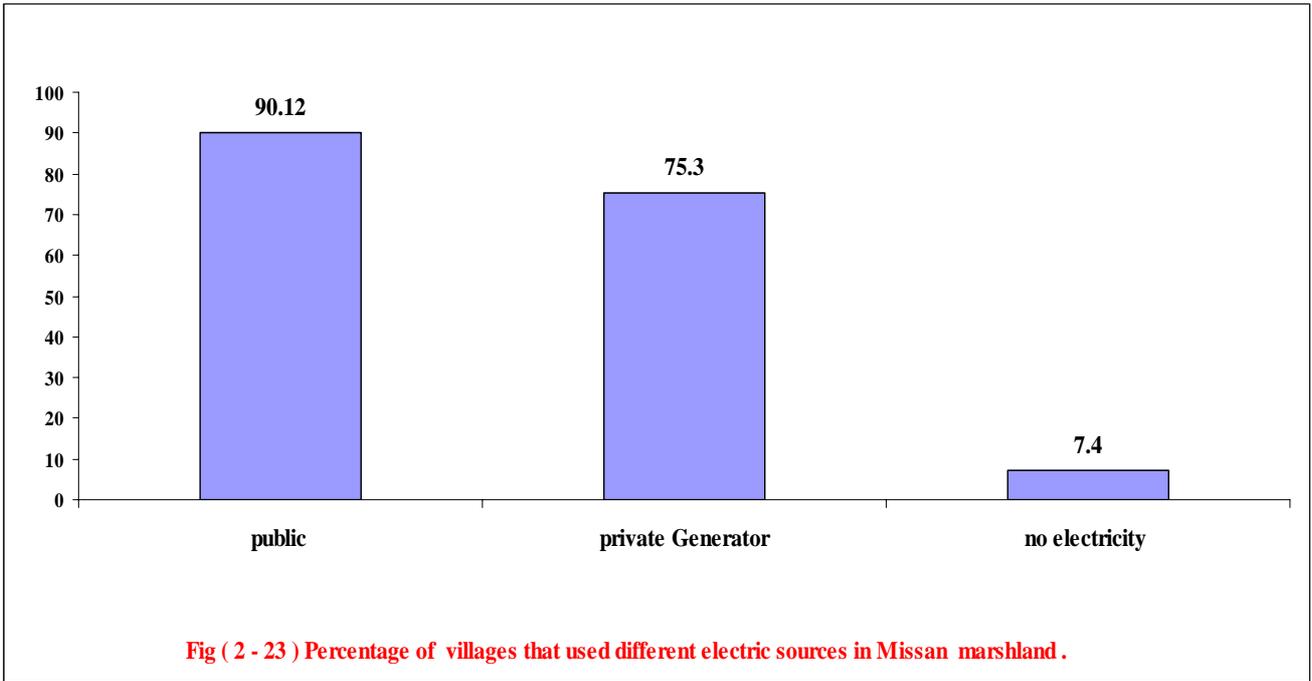


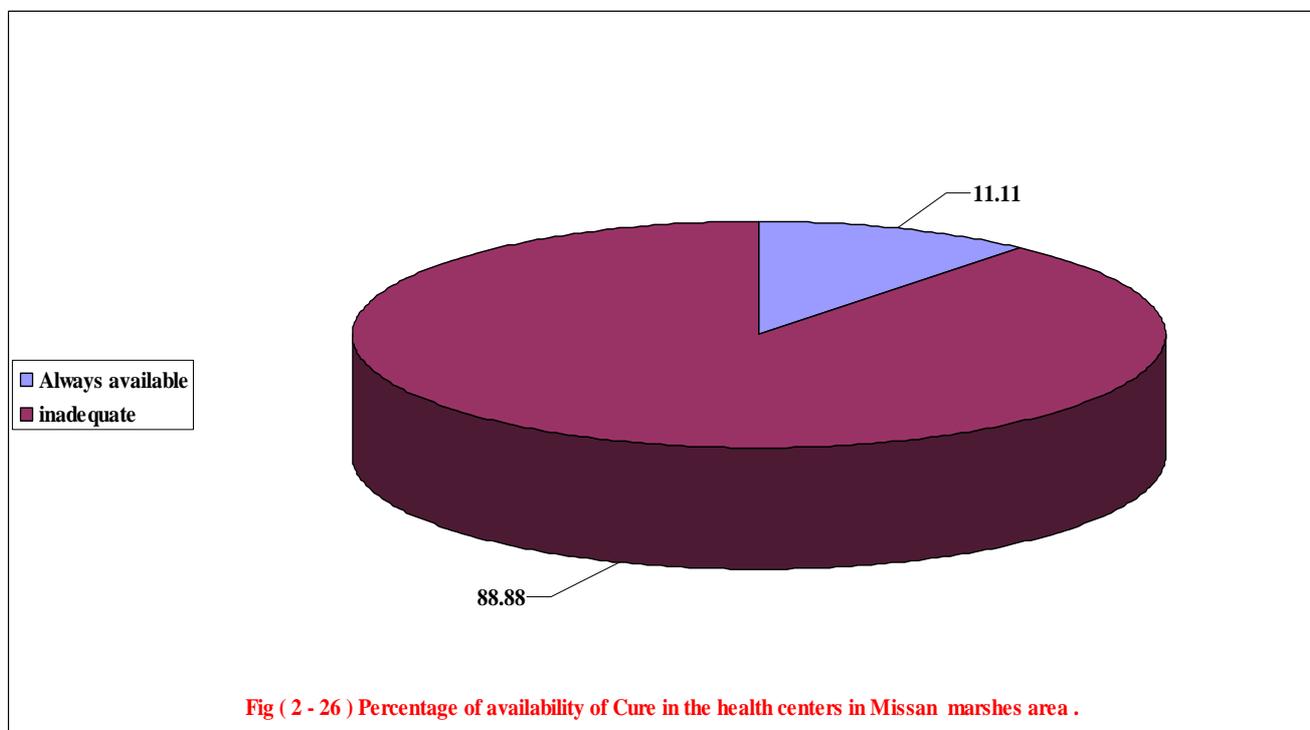
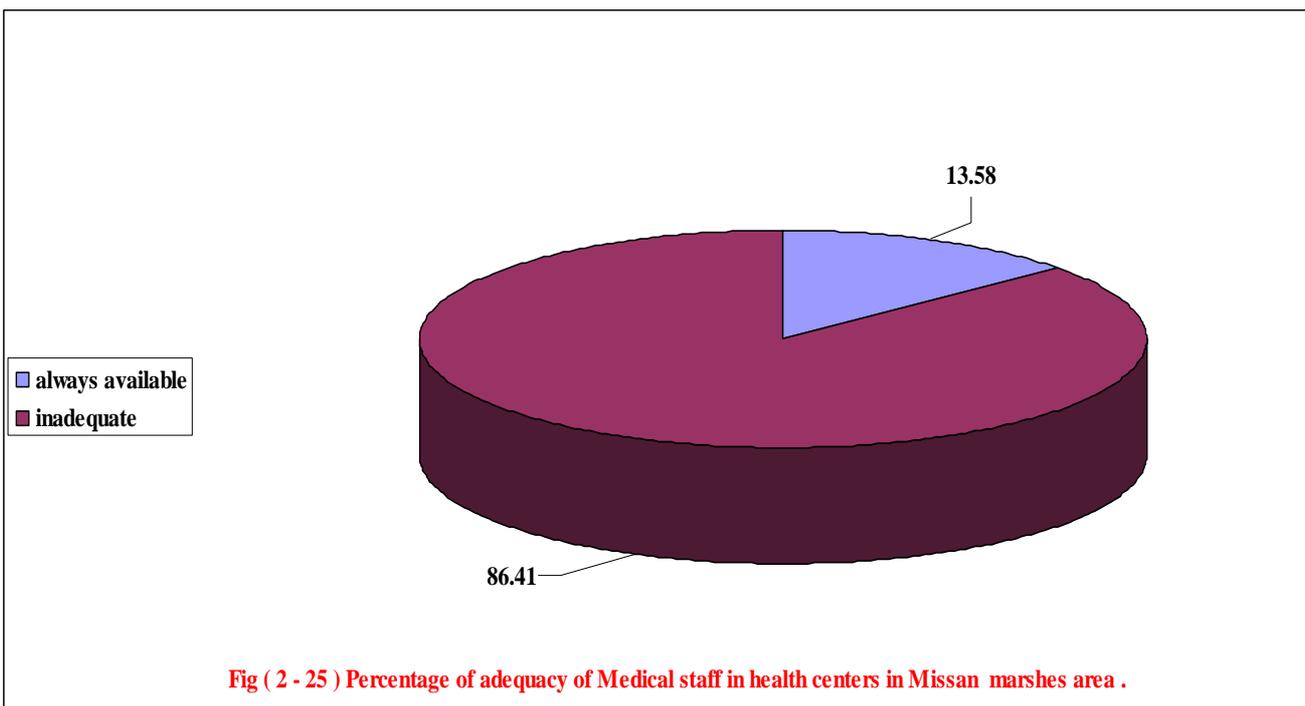


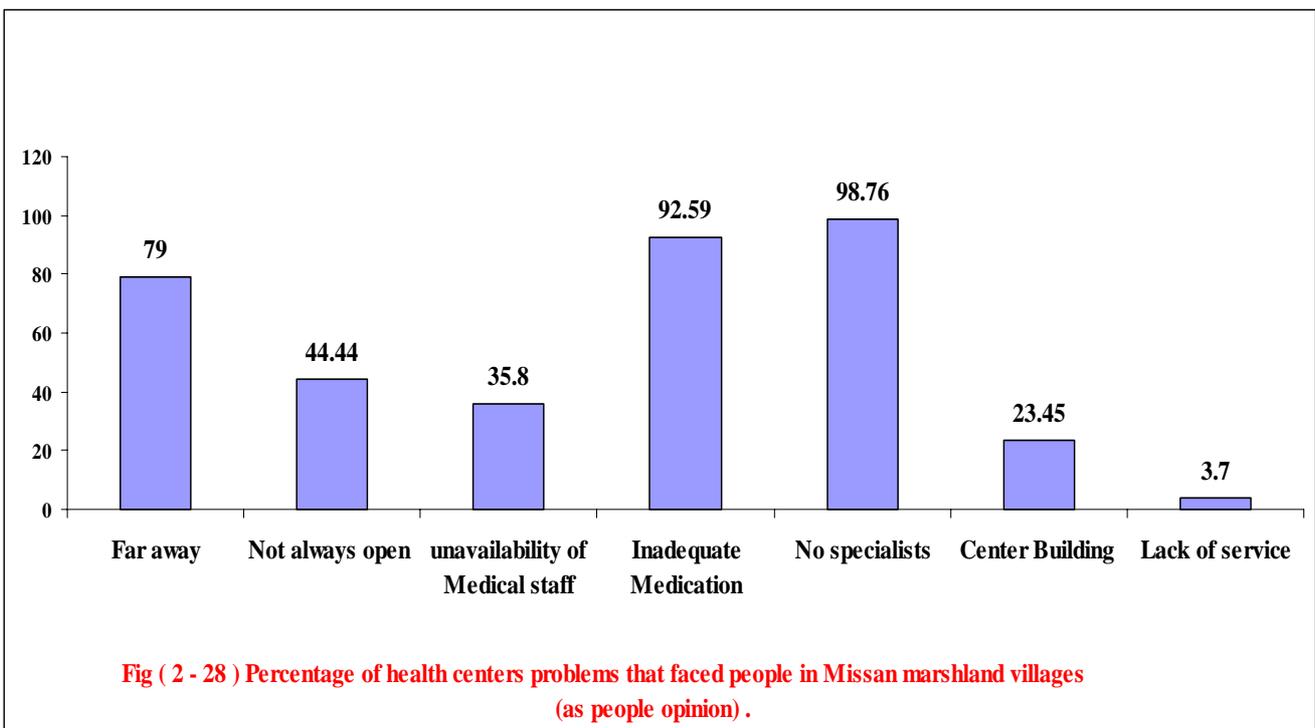
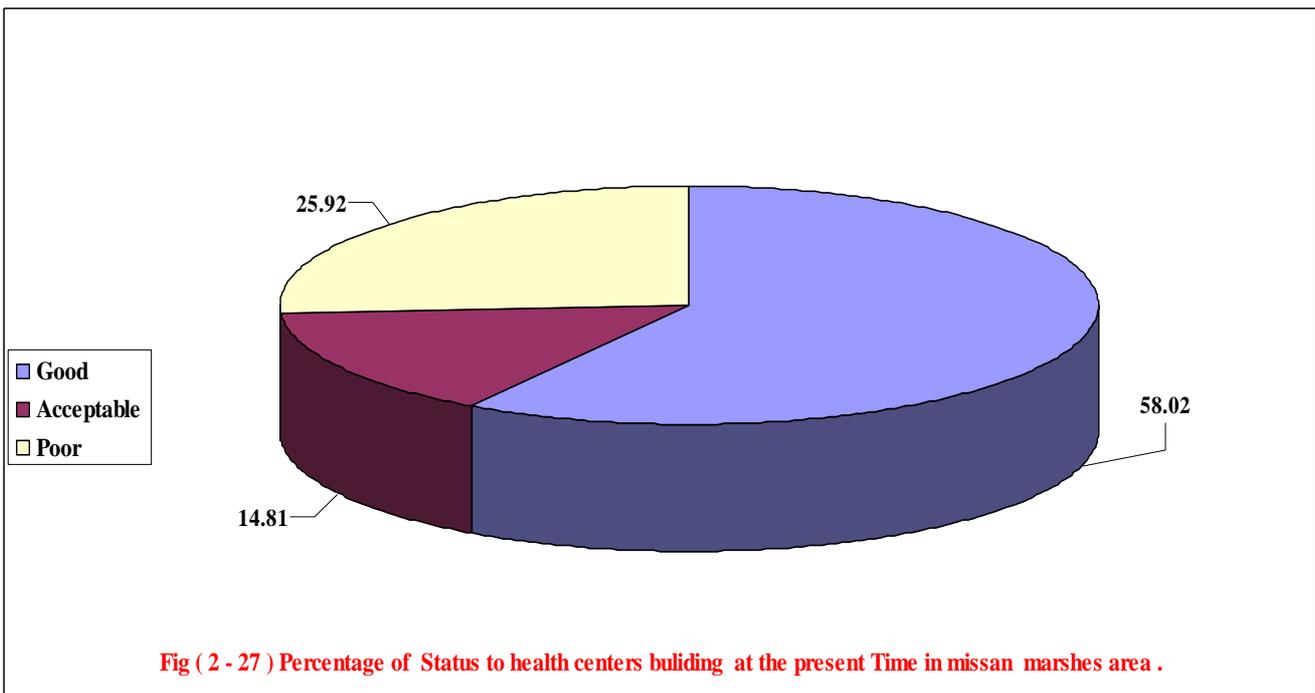












3 – Basrah Governorate

3. A – Tables

Table No.	Content
3 -1	Names of Marshland Villages in Basrah Governorate According to the Administrative Distribution (district-sub-district)
3 -2	Villages Location (deep, border, outskirt) from marshes in Basrah governorate & their Situation with Floods.
3 -3	Villages' existence before Drying year (1993) in Basrah marshland & their present Main Landmarks.
3 -4	Kind of effects on Basrah Marshland Villages Due to the policies of the previous Regime.
3 -5	Population including: - Total No. of houses, Houses Units of Reeds (a Cage or Surifa) and total No. of Families in these Houses in Basrah marshland villages.
3 -6	Population in Basrah Governorate that Left their villages after 1993, returned up to 2006, newly resided (not original inhabitant) in villages.
3 -7	Percentage of livelihood Activities for people in Basrah marshland villages.
3 -8	Annul Agricultural production (ton/year) of Marshland villages in Basrah Governorate
3 -9	Livestock Reared in Marshes & Marsh Outskirts in Basrah governorate.
3 -10	Drinking Water Sources in Basrah marshland villages.
3 -11	Water Sources For Washing & Agriclture in Marshes of Basrah Govenorate
3-12	Drinking Water Quantity & Quallity in Marshes of Basrah Governorate.
3 -13	Methods of Sanitation used in the marshes of Basrah Governorate.
3 -14	No. of Primary School & No. of Pupils & Teachers in Marshland Villages in Basrah Governorate.
3 -15	Materials Used for Schools Building & the Status of the schools now in Basrah marshland villages.
3 -16	Drawbacks of Primary Schools in Basrah Govenorate.
3 -17	Electricity Sources in Basrah Governorate Marshland & its Frequency of Availability.
3 -18	Availability of Health Centers in villages & Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM) in Basrah governorate.
3 -19	Health Centers Status (Curing & Medical Staff) in Basrah governorate.
3 -20	Health Centers (Building Material & Condition) in Basrah governorate – 2007 (survey))
3 -21	Main Problems with the Health Centers in Basra Governorate Marshlands.

Table (3 -1) Names of Marshland Villages in Basrah Govenorate According to the Administrative distribution (district-sub-district) & Gps reading .

Form No.	Governorate	District	Sub-district	Village		GPS	
				No.	Name	North	East
1	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	59	AI-Shaganba	31.0840	47.3870
2	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	AL-Harah	31.2090	47.3956
3	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	AL- Sekhreacha	31.1561	47.4313
4	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	Alhemean&suraifea	31.2181	47.4334
5	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	59	Beat Eueth	31.2242	47.3653
6	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	59	Kubebeah	31.1288	47.4073
7	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	59	Rufea	31.1458	47.3797
8	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	59	AL-Hedamea	31.2551	47.3874
9	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	Gehenem	31.1675	47.4000
10	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	31.2588	47.4284
11	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	Ebad&Selman	31.1915	47.4257
12	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	AL-Nekhelat	31.1354	47.4340
13	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	Abo-Auaren	31.1095	47.4240
14	Basrah	Qurna	Thegear	51	AL-alweah	31.0736	47.4263
15	Basrah	Qurna	Center	51	Muzah	31.0605	47.4292
16	Basrah	Qurna	Center	55	Shelhat Kebashi	31.0073	47.4187
17	Basrah	Qurna	Theger	51	Khesat	31.2836	47.3918
18	Basrah	Qurna	Center	51	Kheat	31.0410	47.4309
19	Basrah	Qurna	Center	54	Nehr Basha	31.0172	47.4120
20	Basrah	Qurna	Center	55	Shelhat Ugab	31.0308	47.4150
21	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	10	Albo-helwea	30.9266	47.3128
22	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	10	Albo-Gezlan	30.9140	47.3257
23	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	7	AL-Nusaery	30.9150	47.2754
24	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	6	AL-Sudan	30.9410	47.2603
25	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	4	AL-Ebareh	30.9531	47.2546
26	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	5	Chenaneh	30.9560	47.2415
27	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	6	Gelal	30.9207	47.2540
28	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	55	AIBO-Sulem	30.9474	47.1805
29	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	19	Nahr Saleh	30.9437	47.2001
30	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	55	Shuteat	30.9454	47.1637
31	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	11	AL-Eli	30.9250	47.3490
32	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	8	Hag saad	30.9400	47.2880
33	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	11	Weheed	30.9460	47.3603
34	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Center	10	Shahein	30.9250	47.2950
35	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	59	Geabneh	30.9630	47.3153
36	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	30&29	Um-Sheweach	30.9720	47.2991
37	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	31	Turabeh	31.0049	47.3046
38	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	51	Gelaa	30.9692	47.2179
39	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	18	Surah	30.9700	47.2500
40	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	29	Tewanes	30.9727	47.2613

41	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	59	Subeat&Helwa	30.9700	47.2300
42	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	51	Khenzery	30.9660	47.1770
43	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	51	Bedreah	30.9669	47.2025
44	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	59	AL-Derweza	31.0065	47.3463
45	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Heweer	59	AL-Rumealah	30.9960	47.3323
46	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Telha	2	AL-Abrah	31.0103	47.3850
47	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Telha	3	AL-Salem	30.9610	47.3840
48	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Telha	3	AL-Buktayeb	30.9687	47.3707
49	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Telha	2	Bahlah	30.9689	47.3596
50	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Telha	3	AL-Chenzi	30.9580	47.3515
51	Basrah	AL-Medeana	Telha	3	AL-Tmar	30.9416	47.3890
52	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	109	AL-Nsar	30.7726	47.6297
53	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	63	AL-Greeg	30.7391	47.6758
54	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	63	AL-Wseta	30.7470	47.6629
55	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	63	AL-Shreaba	30.7314	47.7009
56	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	23	AL-Salam	30.8160	47.5780
57	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	109	AL-Mhyat	30.8240	47.5680
58	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer	29	AL-kramsha	30.7617	47.6429
59	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		AL-Athbah	30.9120	47.5078
60	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		AL-Shnana	30.9170	47.5023
61	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		Bet-Wafi	30.9250	47.4950
62	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		Abu-shloog	30.9006	47.5104
63	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		AL-Gmeag	30.9393	47.4811
64	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		Abu-Wawi	30.8650	47.5420
65	Basrah	Qurna	Al-Deer /ALshafi		AL-Zrgan	30.8760	47.5280
66	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	17	AL-Greab	30.6930	47.6709
67	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	17	AL-Kheet	30.6791	47.6542
68	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	15	AL-Mashab	30.7500	47.5910
69	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	15	AL-Athemeah	30.6990	47.6420
70	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	15	AL--Nasranyah	30.7030	47.6700
71	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	15	AL-Mesrah	30.7380	47.5960
72	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	15	Hmeyat	30.7697	47.5970
73	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	16	Abu-Mahamar	30.7000	47.5980
74	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	110	AL-Gttrah	30.7650	47.4660
75	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	16	AL-Lessan	30.6710	47.6509
76	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	16	ABO-Meleeh	30.7188	47.6390
77	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	49	Menasfea	30.6940	47.5400
78	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	26	Al-khewrea 1	30.7030	47.5190
79	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	34	AL-Khewrea(2)	30.7160	47.4969
80	Basrah	Basrah	AL-Hartha	21s	Hereer	30.6930	47.6500

Table (3 - 2) Villages Location (deep, border, outskirts) from marshes in Basrah governorate & their Situation with Floods.

Name of village	Location from Marshes			Floods Occurrence			
	Deep	Border	Outskirt	Permanently	Seasonal	Sometimes	Never
Al-Shaganba		×			×		
AL-Harah		×			×		
AL- Sekhrecha			×			×	
Alhemean&suraifea			×			×	
Beat Eueth		×			×		
Kubebeah		×				×	
Rufea		×			×		
AL-Hedamea			×			×	
Gehenem		×			×		
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad			×			×	
Ebad&Selman			×			×	
AL-Nekhelat			×			×	
Abo-Auaren			×			×	
AL-alweah		×				×	
Muzah		×				×	
Shelhat Kebashi		×				×	
Khesat			×			×	
Kheat		×				×	
Nehr Basha		×				×	
Shelhat Ugab		×				×	
Albo-helwea			×				×
Albo-Gezlan			×				×
AL-Nusaery			×				×
AL-Sudan			×				×
AL-Ebareh			×				×
Chenaneh			×				×
Gelal			×				×
AIBO-Sulem		×				×	
Nahr Saleh		×				×	
Shuteat		×				×	
AL-Eli			×				×
Hag saad			×				×
Weheed			×				×
Shahein			×				×
Geabneh		×			×		
Um-Sheweach		×				×	
Turabeh			×			×	
Gelaa		×				×	
Surah		×				×	
Tewanes		×			×		
Subeat&Helwa		×				×	

Khenzery		×				×	
Bedreah		×				×	
AL-Derweza			×				×
AL-Rumealah		×					×
AL-Abrah			×				×
AL-Salem			×				×
AL-Buktayeb			×			×	
Bahlah			×			×	
AL-Chenzi			×			×	
AL-Tmar			×			×	
AL-Nsar			×			×	
AL-Greeg		×				×	
AL-Wseta			×				×
AL-Shreaba			×			×	
AL-Salam			×				×
AL-Mhyat			×				×
AL-kramsha			×				×
AL-Athbah			×			×	
AL-Shnana			×				×
Bet-Wafi			×			×	
Abu-shloog		×					×
AL-Gmeag		×			×		
Abu-Wawi		×				×	
AL-Zrgan		×			×		
AL-Greab		×				×	
AL-Kheet			×			×	
AL-Mashab		×				×	
AL-Athemeah		×				×	
AL--Nasranyah		×				×	
AL-Mesrah		×				×	
Hmeyat			×			×	
Abu-Mahamar		×				×	
AL-Gttrah	×				×		
AL-Lessan		×				×	
ABO-Melech		×				×	
Menasfea	×				×		
Al-khewrea 1		×				×	
AL-Khewrea(2)	×				×		
Hereer		×				×	
	3	39	38		12	47	21

Table (3 - 3) Villages existence before Drying year (1993) in Basrah marshland & their present Main Landmarks.

Name of village	Exist Before 1993		Main Landmarks			
	Yes	NO	Religious	Historical	Mutheef	Others
Al-Shaganba	×			×	×	
AL-Harah	×			×		
AL- Sekhrecha	×			×		
Alhemean&suraifea	×			×		
Beat Eueth	×			×		
Kubebeah	×			×		
Rufea		×		×		
AL-Hedamea	×				×	
Gehenem	×			×		
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×		×			
Ebad&Selman	×		×	×		
AL-Nekhelat	×		×		×	
Abo-Auaren	×		×			
AL-alweah	×			×		
Muzah	×		×	×		
Shelhat Kebashi	×		×			
Khesat	×			×		
Kheat	×		×			Large &Small River
Nehr Basha	×				×	
Shelhat Ugab	×		×	×		
Albo-helwea	×				×	
Albo-Gezlan	×		×		×	
AL-Nusaery	×		×		×	
AL-Sudan	×		×		×	
AL-Ebareh	×		×		×	
Chenaneh	×				×	
Gelal	×				×	
AIBO-Sulem	×				×	
Nahr Saleh	×					Naher saleh water station
Shuteat	×		×			
AL-Eli	×				×	
Hag saad	×				×	
Weheed	×		×			
Shahein	×				×	
Geabneh	×			×		
Um-Sheweach	×				×	
Turabeh	×				×	
Gelaa	×				×	Gelaa castle
Surah	×				×	
Tewanes	×				×	
Subeat&Helwa	×				×	
Khenzery	×				×	

Bedreah		×			×	
AL-Derweza	×					AL- Derweza cheak point
AL-Rumealah	×					AL-Rumealah River
AL-Abrah	×					
AL-Salem	×		×			
AL-Buktayeb	×					Anter River
Bahlah	×		×		×	
AL-Chenzi	×					Anter& alchenzi river
AL-Tmar	×		×			
AL-Nsar	×		×			
AL-Greeg	×		×		×	
AL-Wseta	×				×	Ali River
AL-Shreaba	×				×	
AL-Salam	×				×	
AL-Mhyat	×				×	
AL-kramsha	×		×			
AL-Athbah	×			×		
AL-Shnana	×				×	
Bet-Wafi	×				×	
Abu-shloog	×				×	
AL-Gmeag	×					AL- Gmeag Bridge
Abu-Wawi	×			×	×	
AL-Zrgan	×				×	
AL-Greab	×				×	
AL-Kheet	×				×	
AL-Mashab	×					AL-Mashab Bridge
AL-Athemeah	×		×			
AL--Nasranyah	×				×	
AL-Mesrah	×					AL-Mesrah river
Hmeyat	×					Hmeyat Bridge
Abu-Mahamar	×		×			
AL-Gttrah		×		×		
AL-Lessan	×					
ABO-Melech	×				×	
Menasfea	×			×		
Al-khewrea 1	×					
AL-Khewrea(2)		×			×	
Hereer	×			×		
	76	4	22	19	39	

Table (3 - 4) Kind of effects on Basrah Marshland Villages Due to the policies of the previous Regime.

Name of village	Kindes of Effectes		
	Destruction	Bombing	Others
AI-Shaganba	×		Troubling&displacement
AL-Harah	×		
AL- Sekhrecha	×		Troubling&displacement
Alhemean&suraifea	×		Troubling&displacement
Beat Eueth	×		
Kubebeah	×		
Rufea	×		
AL-Hedamea	×		Troubling&displacement
Gehenem	×		
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×	×	Troubling&displacement
Ebad&Selman	×		Troubling&displacement
AL-Nekhelat	×		Troubling&displacement
Abo-Auaren	×	×	Troubling&displacement
AL-alweah	×		
Muzah	×		Troubling&displacement
Shelhat Kebashi			
Khesat	×	×	Troubling&displacement
Kheat	×		Troubling&displacement
Nehr Basha			Damage ofarmy processes
Shelhat Ugab	×		
Albo-helwea			Troubling&displacement
Albo-Gezlan			Troubling&displacement
AL-Nusaery			Troubling&displacement
AL-Sudan			Troubling&displacement
AL-Ebareh			Troubling&displacement
Chenaneh			Troubling&displacement
Gelal			Troubling&displacement
AIBO-Sulem			Troubling&displacement
Nahr Saleh			Troubling&displacement
Shuteat	×	×	
AL-Eli			Troubling&displacement
Hag saad			Troubling&displacement
Weheed			Troubling&displacement
Shahein			Troubling&displacement
Geabneh			Troubling&displacement
Um-Sheweach			
Turabeh			
Gelaa	×		Troubling&displacement
Surah	×		
Tewanes	×		
Subeat&Helwa	×		Troubling&displacement
Khenzery	×		Troubling&displacement
Bedreah			Troubling&displacement
AL-Derweza			

AL-Rumealah			
AL-Abrah	×		Troubling&displacement
AL-Salem			Troubling&displacement
AL-Buktayeb			Troubling&displacement
Bahlah			Troubling&displacement
AL-Chenzi	×		Troubling&displacement
AL-Tmar	×		Troubling&displacement
AL-Nsar			
AL-Greeg			Troubling&displacement
AL-Wseta			Troubling&displacement
AL-Shreaba			Troubling&displacement
AL-Salam			Troubling&displacement
AL-Mhyat			Troubling&displacement
AL-kramsha	×		Burning
AL-Athbah			Troubling&displacement
AL-Shnana			Troubling&displacement
Bet-Wafi			Troubling&displacement
Abu-shloog			Troubling&displacement
AL-Gmeag			Troubling&displacement
Abu-Wawi			Troubling&displacement
AL-Zrgan			Troubling&displacement
AL-Greab			Troubling&displacement
AL-Kheet			Troubling&displacement
AL-Mashab			Troubling&displacement
AL-Athameah			Troubling&displacement
AL--Nasranyah			Troubling&displacement
AL-Mesrah			Troubling&displacement
Hmeyat			Troubling&displacement
Abu-Mahamar			Troubling&displacement
AL-Gttrah			
AL-Lessan			Troubling&displacement
ABO-Meleeh			Troubling&displacement
Menasfea	×		Troubling&displacement
Al-khewrea 1			
AL-Khewrea(2)	×		Troubling&displacement
Hereer			Troubling
	30	4	

Table (3 - 5) Population including: - Total No. of houses, Houses Units of Reeds (a Cage or Surifa) and total No. of Families in these Houses in Basrah marshland villages.

Name of village	Population			
	No. of Houses	No. of reed houses	No. of Families	Total population
Al-Shaganba	700	2850	2150	6450
AL-Harah	50	120	70	450
AL- Sekhrecha	286	115	540	2200
Alhemean&suraifea	120	70	375	2500
Beat Eueth	350	1200	700	3500
Kubebeah	120	60	350	1750
Rufca	45	60	120	600
AL-Hedamea	100	100	150	950
Gehenem	40	40	85	640
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	45	3	60	750
Ebad&Selman	140	140	400	4000
AL-Nekhelat	90	25	275	1150
Abo-Auaren	75	15	225	1500
AL-alweah	300	120	600	5000
Muzah	400	100	1200	3600
Shelhat Kebashi	250	25	750	2000
Khesat	120	120	270	1350
Kheat	50	15	150	600
Nehr Basha	600	50	1800	4000
Shelhat Ugab	250	75	750	3250
Albo-helwea	40		85	375
Albo-Gezlan	70		120	720
AL-Nusaery	450	160	665	4655
AL-Sudan	170		320	2240
AL-Ebareh	200		336	1680
Chenaneh	330		400	2800
Gelal	1200	350	2000	15000
AlBO-Sulem	100	100	250	1250
Nahr Saleh	120	120	300	1500
Shuteat	100	100	300	1200
AL-Eli	100		280	1820
Hag saad	47		190	760
Weheed	65		170	850
Shahein	65		115	575
Geabneh	250	150	450	3500
Um-Sheweach	1250	300	2500	12500
Turabeh	150	80	400	2400
Gelaa	25	140	65	450
Surah	95	95	350	1300
Tewanes	65	65	225	1100
Subeat&Helwa	100	100	350	1550
Khenzery	120	120	200	1500

Bedreah	90	90	260	1100
AL-Derweza	26	10	45	350
AL-Rumealah	22		36	200
AL-Abrah	150	30	450	1250
AL-Salem	150		300	850
AL-Buktayeb	200		270	2250
Bahlah	1900		2900	9000
AL-Chenzi	220		250	1950
AL-Tmar	400		450	4000
AL-Nsar	600	200	950	7500
AL-Greeg	80		120	840
AL-Wseta	25	10	33	125
AL-Shreaba	70	25	100	850
AL-Salam	100	15	180	1260
AL-Mhyat	115	70	163	1145
AL-kramsha	150		350	1500
AL-Athbah	500		1200	5000
AL-Shnana	400	100	750	3750
Bet-Wafi	350	100	500	3000
Abu-shloog	250		360	2860
AL-Gmeag	350	300	500	2500
Abu-Wawi	250	60	350	2400
AL-Zrgan	45	45	60	300
AL-Greab	25	5	61	366
AL-Kheet	85	20	180	1360
AL-Mashab	70	15	120	720
AL-Athemeah	32	4	63	378
AL--Nasranyah	23	7	37	252
AL-Mesrah	40	8	78	420
Hmeyat	45	10	87	525
Abu-Mahamar	45	20	93	468
AL-Gttrah	20	20	20	100
AL-Lessan	25		32	224
ABO-Meleeh	115	80	130	700
Menasfea	35	35	45	315
Al-khewrea 1	325	100	850	4750
AL-Khewrea(2)	77	120	200	1900
Hereer	75		120	600
Total	16,723	8,682	33,784	173,023

Table (3 - 6) Population in Basrah Governorate that Left their villages after 1993, returned up to 2006, newly resided (not original inhabitant) in villages.

Name of village	Population left after 1993	Population returned to 2006	New residents (not original inhabitant)
AI-Shaganba	5800	6450	
AL-Harah	280	450	
AL- Sekhrecha			40
Alhemean&suraifea			
Beat Eueth	5000	3000	
Kubebeah	1200	1750	
Rufea	400	600	
AL-Hedamea			
Gehenem	350	640	
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad			
Ebad&Selman			
AL-Nekhelat			
Abo-Auaren	800	1500	
AL-alweah	7000	5000	
Muzah			
Shelhat Kebashi			100
Khesat			100
Kheat			
Nehr Basha			400
Shelhat Ugab			
Albo-helwea			
Albo-Gezlan			
AL-Nusaery			
AL-Sudan			
AL-Ebareh			
Chenaneh			50
Gelal			
AIBO-Sulem			
Nahr Saleh			
Shuteat	500	750	450
AL-Eli			
Hag saad			
Weheed			
Shahein			
Geabneh	2200	3500	
Um-Sheweach	1000	1650	
Turabeh	500	1250	
Gelaa	1000	450	
Surah			
Tewanes			
Subeat&Helwa			
Khenzery			
Bedreah			
AL-Derweza			

AL-Rumealah			
AL-Abrah	2500	1250	
AL-Salem	160	350	
AL-Buktayeb	1500		
Bahlah	2000	3000	
AL-Chenzi	800	1950	
AL-Tmar	2500	4000	
AL-Nsar			
AL-Greeg			
AL-Wseta	500		
AL-Shreaba			
AL-Salam			
AL-Mhyat			
AL-kramsha			
AL-Athbah			
AL-Shnana			
Bet-Wafi			
Abu-shloog			
AL-Gmeag			
Abu-Wawi			
AL-Zrgan			
AL-Greab			
AL-Kheet			600
AL-Mashab			
AL-Athmeah			
AL--Nasranyah			50
AL-Mesrah			
Hmeyat			
Abu-Mahamar			
AL-Gttrah			100
AL-Lessan			
ABO-Meleeh			
Menasfea	850		315
Al-khewrea 1			1500
AL-Khewrea(2)			1900
Hereer			
Total	36,840	37,540	5,605

Table (3 - 7) Percentage of livelihood Activities for people in Basrah marshland villages.

Name of village	livelihood Activities					
	Agriculture	Fishing	Livestock	Crafts &Local industries	Commerce	Others
AI-Shaganba	10	100	100			10 employers
AL-Harah	100	100	100			10 employers
AL- Sekhrecha	25		10			10 employers
Alhemean&suraifea	100	30	100			10 employers
Beat Eueth	40	100	100			10 employers
Kubebeah	100	50	100			
Rufea	100	10	100			5 employers
AL-Hedamea	100	25	80			
Gehenem	100	10	100			10 employers
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	30		100			10 employers
Ebad&Selman	100	60	100			25
AL-Nekhelat	100		100			25
Abo-Auaren	100		50			10 employers
AL-alweah	100	50	100			5 employers
Muzah	100	25	50	10		10 employers
Shelhat Kebashi	100	50	100			5 employers
Khesat	50		100			10
Kheat	100		100			15 employers
Nehr Basha	15	5	10	2		5 employers
Shelhat Ugab	75	15	100	3		5 employers
Albo-helwea	50	15	80	30		10 employers
Albo-Gezlan	80	25	90	20		10 employers
AL-Nusaery		10	50	30	10	50
AL-Sudan	10	5	2	70		5 employers
AL-Ebareh	25	10	90	5		7 employers
Chenaneh	25		15			5 employers
Gelal	10	5	50	70		
AIBO-Sulem	100	50	100			5 employers
Nahr Saleh	100	30	90			
Shuteat	100	50	100			8 employers
AL-Eli	10	20	70	75		9 employers
Hag saad	25		90	20		2 employers
Weheed	100	15	75	25		2 employers
Shahein	80	50	80	90		5 employers
Geabneh	100	100	100			4 employers
Um-Sheweach	20	5	10	25		5 employers
Turabeh	100		100			6 employers
Gelaa	100		100		45	
Surah		20	75	100		2 employers
Tewanes	25	10	75			
Subeat&Helwa		25	100	100		
Khenzery	25	15	100	100		2 employers
Bedreah		100	100	100		5 employers
AL-Derweza	100		100			5 employers
AL-Rumealah	100		100			

AL-Abrah		5	100			5 employers
AL-Salem	100		70			7 employers
AL-Buktayeb	100		80			5 employers
Bahlah	100		50	20		5 employers
AL-Chenzi	80	15	80			10 employers
AL-Tmar	40	20	30		5	5 employers
AL-Nsar	20	80	100			
AL-Greeg	100		20			
AL-Wseta	100	30	100			5 employers
AL-Shreaba		40	100			20
AL-Salam		20	100	5	10	
AL-Mhyat		50	100	70		
AL-kramsha		20	100	50	25	5
AL-Athbah		50	95	25		7 employers
AL-Shnana	50	50	100	40		5 employers
Bet-Wafi	10	50	80	50		10
Abu-shloog		50	80	10		
AL-Gmeag		70	90			5 employers
Abu-Wawi		90	100	5	5	5
AL-Zrgan	50	25	80	10		10 employers
AL-Greab	100	70	100	20		10
AL-Kheet	60	30	90	40		5 employers
AL-Mashab	100	70	100	20		3
AL-Athemeah	100	50	100	10		5 employers
AL--Nasranyah	100	50	100	10		
AL-Mesrah	100	50	100	20		2
Hmeyat	100	50	100	20		
Abu-Mahamar	100	70	100	20		
AL-Gttrah			100		100	
AL-Lessan	100	50	100			
ABO-Meleeh	100	50	100	40		
Menasfea		40	100	80	100	10
Al-khewrea 1	30	20	100			
AL-Khewrea(2)		30	100			5
Hereer	20	50	70	40		10 employers
Rate	57.37	31.68	84.46	18.5	3.75	6.07

Table (3 - 8) Annul Agricultural production (ton/year) of Marshland villages in Basrah Governorate

Name of village	Rice		Wheat		Dates		Pear (Nabk)		Leaves Products	
	Cropped area (donums)	Prod. (ton)								
AI-Shaganba	100	50								
AL-Harah			2500	1250						
AL- Sekhrecha			40	12						
Alhemean&sura ifea			3000	900						
Beat Eueth			2000	1000						
Kubebeah	250	125	2000	1000						
Rufea			1500	750						
AL-Hedamea			600	180						
Gehenem			600	300						
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad					20	10			50	50
Ebad&Selman			4000	2000						
AL-Nekhelat			500	150						
Abo-Auaren			400	120	1	0.5				
AL-alweah			2000	1000					600	600
Muzah			1500	500					500	500
Shelhat Kebashi			1500	750	15	7.5				
Khesat			1600	480						
Kheat			550	275	10	5				
Nehr Basha			1500	750	15	7.5				
Shelhat Ugab			200	100					200	100
Albo-helwea					50	25			50	75
Albo-Gezlan					1500	1125			350	525
AL-Nusaery										
AL-Sudan									30	45
AL-Ebareh			150	75						
Chenaneh					4	2			5	7.5
Gelal									50	75
AlBO-Sulem			3000	1500					200	300
Nahr Saleh			1800	1000					200	300
Shuteat			600	300					1000	1500
AL-Eli									10	15
Hag saad			30	15					10	10
Weheed			1000	500						
Shahein			15		50	25				22.5
Geabneh	500	250	700	350						
Um-Sheweach			800	400	100	50				
Turabeh			10000	5000	50	25				
Gelaa					10	5			300	450
Surah										
Tewanes					120	60			20	20
Subeat&Helwa										
Khenzery										
Bedreah										
AL-Derweza					70	35			40	20

AL-Rumealah					50	25			30	30
AL-Abrah										
AL-Salem					95	65			30	30
AL-Buktayeb					50	75	50	75	50	75
Bahlah		100	50		500	250			100	50
AL-Chenzi					150	75			500	375
AL-Tmar					250	125			100	50
AL-Nsar		200	100						200	100
AL-Greeg		600	300						600	300
AL-Wseta									100	50
AL-Shreaba										
AL-Salam										
AL-Mhyat										
AL-kramsha										
AL-Athbah										
AL-Shnana		1200	600		400	100				
Bet-Wafi		1000	500							
Abu-shloog										
AL-Gmeag										
Abu-Wawi										
AL-Zrgan		300	150						50	75
AL-Greab					50	25	50	100	50	75
AL-Kheet					100	50	100	300	100	150
AL-Mashab					100	50	100	200	100	150
AL-Athemeah					35	17	30	60	40	80
AL--Nasranyah					40	30	40	80	40	60
AL-Mesrah					120	90	120	240	120	180
Hmeyat					100	50	100	200	150	225
Abu-Mahamar					100	100	100	200	150	225
AL-Gttrah										
AL-Lessan					40	20	40	30	40	30
ABO-Meleeh					30	30	30	30	30	30
Menasfea										
Al-khewrea 1					150	150			150	225
AL-Khewrea(2)										
Hereer					30	30	30	30	30	30
Total	850	425		22,342	4405	2739.5		1545		7210

Table (3 - 9) Livestock Reared in Marshes & Marsh Outskirt in Basrah marshland villages.

Name of village	Quantity & Kind of Livestock Reared		
	Buffaloes	cows	Sheep
AI-Shaganba	25000	15000	
AL-Harah	500	750	1500
AL- Sekhrecha		15	500
Alhemean&suraifea	60	500	1100
Beat Eueth	8000	15000	
Kubebeah	3000	1000	500
Rufea	10000	15000	
AL-Hedamea	60	150	850
Gehenem	400	600	350
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad		100	200
Ebad&Selman		500	1250
AL-Nekhelat		300	500
Abo-Auaren		200	675
AL-alweah		1200	15000
Muzah		100	300
Shelhat Kebashi	500	750	10
Khesat	250	500	1000
Kheat		150	1350
Nehr Basha		50	1000
Shelhat Ugab	40	250	300
Albo-helwea	10	100	300
Albo-Gezlan		230	150
AL-Nusaery		230	350
AL-Sudan		60	
AL-Ebareh		500	130
Chenaneh		150	50
Gelal	20	150	50
AIBo-Sulem	500	400	750
Nahr Saleh	150	850	1200
Shuteat	1500	1250	500
AL-Eli		120	250
Hag saad		100	30
Weheed		150	300
Shahein		150	200
Geabneh	1200	2500	
Um-Sheweach	750	3250	250
Turabeh	150	2100	650
Gelaa	25	500	100
Surah	1000	2000	
Tewanes		350	40
Subeat&Helwa	500	1000	
Khenzery	15000	1500	
Bedreah	10000	300	
AL-Derweza		180	100
AL-Rumealah		150	
AL-Abrah	650	350	
AL-Salem		170	120
AL-Buktayeb	15	150	400

Bahlah	100	750	2000
AL-Chenzi		500	350
AL-Tmar		200	1500
AL-Nsar	1600	2450	100
AL-Greeg		50	2500
AL-Wseta	250	75	
AL-Shreaba	350	150	
AL-Salam	1500	400	1750
AL-Mhyat	250	70	
AL-kramsha	3000	500	
AL-Athbah	10000	4000	
AL-Shnana	500	700	500
Bet-Wafi	1500	350	
Abu-shloog	500	300	50
AL-Gmeag	5250	1500	
Abu-Wawi	5000	1500	
AL-Zrgan	400	80	
AL-Greab	250	120	
AL-Kheet	120	230	150
AL-Mashab	75	220	
AL-Athemeah		150	350
AL--Nasranyah	700	1200	500
AL-Mesrah	150	650	1370
Hmeyat	500	750	
Abu-Mahamar		90	3000
AL-Gttrah	150	25	
AL-Lessan		50	
ABO-Meleeh	300	650	
Menasfea	500	150	
Al-khewrea 1	2500	1900	350
AL-Khewrea(2)	750	250	15
Hereer	400	600	750
Total	115,875	91,665	47,540

Table (3 - 10) Drinking Water Sources in Basrah marshland villages.

Name of village	Drinking Water Sources						
	Pipelines	H / Day	Tanker	per Week	Marsh/River	Others	Cost
AI-Shaganba					×		
AL-Harah						RO	25
AL- Sekhrecha			×	Twice			25
Alhemean&suraifea	×	5 hours				RO	25
Beat Eueth					×		
Kubebeah						RO	50
Rufea					×		
AL-Hedamea						RO	10
Gehenem					×		
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×	5 hours				RO	25
Ebad&Selman	×	5 hours				RO	25
AL-Nekhelat	×	5 hours				RO	10
Abo-Auaren						RO	35
AL-alweah	×	5 hours					
Muzah						RO	10
Shelhat Kebashi						RO	25
Khesat						RO	25
Kheat						RO	15
Nehr Basha						RO	10
Shelhat Ugab						RO	10
Albo-helwea						RO	10
Albo-Gezlan						RO	10
AL-Nusaery						RO	10
AL-Sudan						RO	10
AL-Ebareh						RO	10
Chenaneh						RO	10
Gelal						RO	10
AIBO-Sulem						RO	25
Nahr Saleh						RO	25
Shuteat						RO	25
AL-Eli						RO	10
Hag saad						RO	10
Weheed						RO	10
Shahein						RO	25
Geabneh					×		
Um-Sheweach			×	Twice			6
Turabeh			×	Twice			25
Gelaa						RO	25
Surah						RO	25
Tewanes						RO	25
Subeat&Helwa						RO	25
Khenzery						RO	25
Bedreah						RO	25

AL-Derweza			×	3Times			15
AL-Rumealah						RO	15
AL-Abrah			×	Twice			10
AL-Salem			×	3 Times			10
AL-Buktayeb			×	3 Times			25
Bahlah						RO	10
AL-Chenzi			×	Twice			10
AL-Tmar			×	3 Times			10
AL-Nsar						RO	25
AL-Greeg						RO	10
AL-Wseta						RO	25
AL-Shreaba			×	Twice			10
AL-Salam						RO	10
AL-Mhyat						RO	10
AL-kramsha						RO	20
AL-Athbah						RO	10
AL-Shnana						RO	10
Bet-Wafi						RO	10
Abu-shloog						RO	10
AL-Gmeag						RO	10
Abu-Wawi						RO	10
AL-Zrgan						RO	10
AL-Greab						RO	10
AL-Kheet						RO	10
AL-Mashab						RO	10
AL-Athemeah						RO	10
AL--Nasranyah						RO	10
AL-Mesrah						RO	10
Hmeyat						RO	10
Abu-Mahamar						RO	10
AL-Gttrah						RO	50
AL-Lessan						RO	10
ABO-Meleeh						RO	10
Menasfea						RO	50
Al-khewrea 1			×	4 Times			10
AL-Khewrea(2)			×	4 Times			25
Hereer						RO	10
Total	5		12		5	62	

Table (3 - 11) Water Sources For Washing & Agriculture in Marshes of Basrah Governorate.

Name of village	Washing & Agriculture Water Sources			
	Pipelines	Tanker	Marsh /River	Otherss
AI-Shaganba			×	
AL-Harah			×	
AL- Sekhrecha	×		×	
Alhemean&suraifea			×	
Beat Eueth			×	
Kubebeah			×	
Rufea			×	
AL-Hedamea			×	
Gehenem			×	
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad			×	
Ebad&Selman	×		×	
AL-Nekhelat	×		×	
Abo-Auaren			×	
AL-alweah	×		×	
Muzah	×		×	
Shelhat Kebashi	×		×	
Khesat	×		×	
Kheat	×		×	
Nehr Basha	×		×	
Shelhat Ugab	×		×	
Albo-helwea	×		×	
Albo-Gezlan	×		×	
AL-Nusaery	×		×	
AL-Sudan	×		×	
AL-Ebareh	×		×	
Chenaneh	×		×	
Gelal	×		×	
AIBO-Sulem	×		×	
Nahr Saleh	×		×	
Shuteat			×	
AL-Eli	×		×	
Hag saad	×		×	
Weheed	×		×	
Shahein	×		×	
Geabneh			×	
Um-Sheweach	×		×	
Turabeh	×			
Gelaa			×	
Surah			×	
Tewanes			×	
Subeat&Helwa			×	
Khenzery			×	
Bedreah			×	
AL-Derweza	×		×	
AL-Rumealah	×		×	
AL-Abrah			×	

AL-Salem			×	
AL-Buktayeb			×	
Bahlah			×	
AL-Chenzi			×	
AL-Tmar			×	
AL-Nsar	×		×	
AL-Greeg			×	
AL-Wseta			×	
AL-Shreaba	×			
AL-Salam	×		×	
AL-Mhyat			×	
AL-kramsha			×	
AL-Athbah			×	
AL-Shnana	×		×	
Bet-Wafi			×	
Abu-shloog	×		×	
AL-Gmeag			×	
Abu-Wawi			×	
AL-Zrgan	×		×	
AL-Greab	×		×	
AL-Kheet	×		×	
AL-Mashab	×		×	
AL-Athemeah	×		×	
AL--Nasranyah	×		×	
AL-Mesrah	×		×	
Hmeyat	×		×	
Abu-Mahamar	×		×	
AL-Gttrah			×	
AL-Lessan	×		×	
ABO-Meleeh	×		×	
Menasfea			×	
Al-khewrea 1			×	
AL-Khewrea(2)			×	
Hereer	×		×	
Total	44	0	78	0

Table (3 – 12) Drinking Water Quantity &Quality in Marshes Basrah Governorate.

Name of village	Quantity		Qualaty	
	Adequate	Inadequate	Acceptable	Unacceptable
AI-Shaganba	×			×
AL-Harah	×		×	
AL- Sekhrecha	×		×	
Alhemean&suraifea	×		×	
Beat Eueth	×			×
Kubebeah	×		×	
Rufea	×		×	
AL-Hedamea	×		×	
Gehenem	×			×
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×		×	
Ebad&Selman	×		×	
AL-Nekhelat	×		×	
Abo-Auaren	×		×	
AL-alweah	×			×
Muzah	×		×	
Shelhat Kebashi	×		×	
Khesat	×		×	
Kheat	×		×	
Nehr Basha	×		×	
Shelhat Ugab	×		×	
Albo-helwea	×		×	
Albo-Gezlan	×		×	
AL-Nusaery	×		×	
AL-Sudan	×		×	
AL-Ebareh	×		×	
Chenaneh	×		×	
Gelal	×		×	
AIBO-Sulem	×		×	
Nahr Saleh	×		×	
Shuteat	×		×	
AL-Eli	×		×	
Hag saad	×		×	
Weheed	×		×	
Shahein	×		×	
Geabneh	×			×
Um-Sheweach	×		×	
Turabeh	×		×	
Gelaa	×		×	
Surah	×		×	
Tewanes	×		×	
Subeat&Helwa	×		×	
Khenzery	×		×	
Bedreah	×		×	
AL-Derweza	×		×	
AL-Rumealah	×		×	
AL-Abrah	×		×	
AL-Salem	×		×	
AL-Buktayeb	×		×	

Bahlah	×		×	
AL-Chenzi	×		×	
AL-Tmar	×		×	
AL-Nsar	×		×	
AL-Greeg	×		×	
AL-Wseta	×		×	
AL-Shreaba	×		×	
AL-Salam	×		×	
AL-Mhyat	×		×	
AL-kramsha	×		×	
AL-Athbah	×		×	
AL-Shnana	×		×	
Bet-Wafi	×		×	
Abu-shloog	×		×	
AL-Gmeag	×		×	
Abu-Wawi	×		×	
AL-Zrgan	×		×	
AL-Greab	×		×	
AL-Kheet	×		×	
AL-Mashab	×		×	
AL-Athemeah	×		×	
AL—Nasranyah	×		×	
AL-Mesrah	×		×	
Hmeyat	×		×	
Abu-Mahamar	×		×	
AL-Gttrah	×		×	
AL-Lessan	×		×	
ABO-Meleeh	×		×	
Menasfea	×		×	
Al-khewrea 1	×		×	
AL-Khewrea(2)	×		×	
Hereer	×		×	
Total	80		75	5

Table (3 - 13) Methods of Sanitation using in the marshes of Basrah Governorate.

Name of village	Methods of Sanitation				
	Septic Tanks	Pit laterines	sewarge	Dirct outside the houses	Others
AI-Shaganba				×	
AL-Harah				×	
AL- Sekhrecha				×	
Alhemean&suraifea				×	
Beat Eueth				×	
Kubebeah				×	
Rufea		×			
AL-Hedamea				×	
Gehenem				×	
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad				×	
Ebad&Selman				×	
AL-Nekhelat				×	
Abo-Auaren				×	
AL-alweah			×		
Muzah				×	
Shelhat Kebashi				×	
Khesat		×			
Kheat				×	
Nehr Basha				×	
Shelhat Ugab				×	
Albo-helwea			×		
Albo-Gezlan				×	
AL-Nusaery				×	
AL-Sudan			×		
AL-Ebareh				×	
Chenaneh				×	
Gelal				×	
AIBO-Sulem				×	
Nahr Saleh				×	
Shuteat				×	
AL-Eli				×	
Hag saad				×	
Weheed				×	
Shahein				×	
Geabneh		×			
Um-Sheweach	×		×		
Turabeh			×		
Gelaa		×	×		
Surah		×			
Tewanes		×			
Subeat&Helwa		×			
Khenzery		×			
Bedreah		×			
AL-Derweza	×		×		

AL-Rumealah	×		×		
AL-Abrah			×	×	
AL-Salem	×		×		
AL-Buktayeb		×	×		
Bahlah		×	×		
AL-Chenzi	×	×	×		
AL-Tmar	×	×	×		
AL-Nsar	×		×		
AL-Greeg		×			
AL-Wseta		×		×	
AL-Shreaba		×	×		
AL-Salam				×	
AL-Mhyat		×			
AL-kramsha				×	
AL-Athbah				×	
AL-Shnana				×	
Bet-Wafi				×	
Abu-shloog				×	
AL-Gmeag		×			
Abu-Wawi				×	
AL-Zrgan				×	
AL-Greab		×			
AL-Kheet				×	
AL-Mashab		×			
AL-Athemeah		×			
AL--Nasranyah		×			
AL-Mesrah		×			
Hmeyat		×			
Abu-Mahamar		×			
AL-Gttrah				×	
AL-Lessan		×			
ABO-Meleeh		×			
Menasfea				×	
Al-khewrea 1	×		×		
AL-Khewrea(2)				×	
Hereer				×	
Total	8	27	17	44	

Table (3 – 14) No. of Primary School & No. of Pupils & Teachers in Marshland Villages in Basrah Governorate.

Name of village	Available	Unavailable	No. of School	No. of pupils	No. of Teachers	No. of Classes	Distance to the nearest school (KM)
AI-Shaganba	×		3	450	21	18	
AL-Harah		×					3
AL- Sekhreacha	×		2	270	12	12	
Alhemean&suraifea	×		1	250	11	8	
Beat Eueth	×		1	110	8	6	
Kubebeah	×		1	220	8	6	
Rufea		×					3
AL-Hedamea	×		1	150	6	6	
Gehenem		×					3
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×		1	250	5	9	
Ebad&Selman	×		1	200	4	6	
AL-Nekhelat	×		1	195	13	8	
Abo-Auaren	×		1	180	13	6	
AL-alweah	×		2	530	25	14	
Muzah	×		1	250	13	12	
Shelhat Kebashi	×		1	325	15	7	
Khesat		×					1
Kheat		×					2
Nehr Basha	×		1	700	23	10	
Shelhat Ugab		×					1
Albo-helwea		×					1
Albo-Gezlan	×		1	600	40	18	
AL-Nusaery	×		1	370	17	9	
AL-Sudan	×		2	930	37	12	
AL-Ebareh	×		1	410	15	9	
Chenaneh	×		1	320	15	8	
Gelal	×		1	250	22	8	
AlBO-Sulem	×		1	165	8	6	
Nahr Saleh	×		1	270	8	6	
Shuteat		×					2
AL-Eli	×		1	340	18	9	
Hag saad		×					1
Weheed	×		1	750	36	10	
Shahein		×					1
Geabneh	×		1	180	7	6	
Um-Sheweach	×		3	1040	46	33	
Turabeh	×		1	230	12	6	
Gelaa		×					10
Surah	×		1	450	8	12	
Tewanes		×					2.5
Subeat&Helwa	×		1	250	4	4	
Khenzery		×					10
Bedreah		×					8
AL-Derweza		×					1
AL-Rumealah		×					2

AL-Abrah	×		1	100	4	6	
AL-Salem		×					2
AL-Buktayeb	×		1	250	10	6	
Bahlah	×		3	2000	40	32	
AL-Chenzi		×					3.5
AL-Tmar	×		2	430	30	15	
AL-Nsar	×		2	235	18	18	
AL-Greeg	×		1	40	6	6	
AL-Wseta		×					3
AL-Shreaba	×		1	150	6	9	
AL-Salam	×		1	320	15	10	
AL-Mhyat	×		1	100	8	6	
AL-kramsha	×		1	120	9	8	
AL-Athbah	×		1	250	9	6	
AL-Shnana	×		1	250	8	6	
Bet-Wafi	×		2	600	20	16	
Abu-shloog	×		1	300	8	18	
AL-Gmeag		×					4
Abu-Wawi	×		1	120	7	6	
AL-Zrgan	×		1	520	17	12	
AL-Greab		×					2
AL-Kheet	×		2	620	17	14	
AL-Mashab	×		1	400	13	7	
AL-Athemeah		×					2
AL--Nasranyah	×		1	175	9	6	
AL-Mesrah	×		1	190	6	6	
Hmeyat		×					3
Abu-Mahamar		×					2
AL-Gttrah		×					25
AL-Lessan		×					1.5
ABO-Meleeh	×		1	50	3	6	
Menasfea		×					17
Al-khewrea 1	×		2	550	18	19	
AL-Khewrea(2)		×					11
Hereer	×		1	250	8	6	
Total	52	28	66	18,655	759	528	

Table (3 - 15) Materials Used for Schools Building & the Status of the schools now in Basrah marshland villages.

Name of village	Main Material of Building				School Status Now		
	Clay	Bricks	Reeds	Others	Good	Acceptable	Poor
AI-Shaganba	2×	×					×
AL-Harah							
AL- Sekhrecha		2×				×	
Alhemean&suraifea		×				×	
Beat Eueth		×				×	
Kubebeah		×				×	
Rufea							
AL-Hedamea		×				×	
Gehenem							
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad		×				×	
Ebad&Selman		×				×	
AL-Nekhelat		×				×	
Abo-Auaren		×				×	
AL-alweah			2×				×
Muzah		×				×	
Shelhat Kebashi		×				×	
Khesat							
Kheat							
Nehr Basha		×				×	
Shelhat Ugab							
Albo-helwea							
Albo-Gezlan		×			×		
AL-Nusaery		×				×	
AL-Sudan		2×				×	
AL-Ebareh		×				×	
Chenaneh		×					×
Gelal		×					×
AIBO-Sulem		×				×	
Nahr Saleh		×				×	
Shuteat							
AL-Eli		×					×
Hag saad							
Weheed		×				×	
Shahein							
Geabneh		×					×
Um-Sheweach		3×			×		
Turabeh		×			×		
Gelaa							
Surah		×			×		
Tewanes							
Subeat&Helwa			×				×
Khenzery							
Bedreah							

AL-Derweza							
AL-Rumealah							
AL-Abrah		×					×
AL-Salem							
AL-Buktayeb		×			×		
Bahlah		3×				×	
AL-Chenzi							
AL-Tmar		2×			×		
AL-Nsar		1×	1×		×1		×1
AL-Greeg			×				×
AL-Wseta							
AL-Shreaba		×			×		
AL-Salam		×				×	
AL-Mhyat		×				×	
AL-kramsha		×				×	
AL-Athbah		×				×	
AL-Shnana		×				×	
Bet-Wafi		2×				×	
Abu-shloog		×				×	
AL-Gmeag							
Abu-Wawi		×				×	
AL-Zrgan		×				×	
AL-Greab							
AL-Kheet		2×				×	
AL-Mashab		×					×
AL-Athemeah							
AL--Nasranyah		×				×	
AL-Mesrah		×					×
Hmeyat							
Abu-Mahamar							
AL-Gttrah							
AL-Lessan							
ABO-Meleeh				Carvan			×
Menasfea							
Al-khewrea 1		2×				×	
AL-Khewrea(2)							
Hereer		×				×	
Total	2	58	5	1	11	39	16

Table (3 - 16) Drawbacks of Primary Schools in Basrah Govenorate.

Name of village	Very far	Insufficient space	Insufficient Furniture	Insufficient Adminstrative Staff	Insufficientno. of Teachers	Problems with Buildings	Others
Al-Shaganba		×	×		×	×	
AL-Harah	×	×	×		×	×	Lack of services
AL- Sekhrecha		×	×		×	×	Lack of services
Alhemean&suraifea		×	×		×	×	Lack of services
Beat Eueth		×	×		×	×	
Kubebeah		×	×		×		
Rufea	×	×	×		×		
AL-Hedamea							Lack of services
Gehenem	×	×	×		×	×	Lack of services
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad		×			×		
Ebad&Selman		×			×		
AL-Nekhelat		×	×				
Abo-Auaren			×			×	
AL-alweah		×	×		×		Lack of services
Muzah							Lack of services
Shelhat Kebashi		×	×				Lack of services
Khesat		×	×		×		
Kheat	×						
Nehr Basha		×	×			×	Lack of services
Shelhat Ugab	×	×	×				Lack of services
Albo-helwea							
Albo-Gezlan							Lack of services
AL-Nusaery		×	×				Lack of services
AL-Sudan		×	×		×		
AL-Ebareh		×	×		×		
Chenaneh		×	×		×	×	
Gelal		×	×		×	×	
AIBO-Sulem		×	×		×		Lack of services
Nahr Saleh		×	×				Lack of services
Shuteat	×	×	×		×		
AL-Eli			×				Lack of services
Hag saad							
Weheed		×	×			×	
Shahein		×	×		×	×	
Geabneh		×	×		×		
Um-Sheweach		×	×		×		
Turabeh		×			×		
Gelaa	×						
Surah		×	×				Lack of services
Tewanes	×						
Subeat&Helwa		×	×		×	×	
Khenzery	×						
Bedreah	×						
AL-Derweza		×	×			×	
AL-Rumealah		×	×			×	
AL-Abrah					×	×	

AL-Salem		×	×		×	×	
AL-Buktayeb					×		
Bahlah		×	×		×		
AL-Chenzi	×	×	×				
AL-Tmar		×	×		×		
AL-Nsar		×	×		×	×	Lack of services
AL-Greeg			×		×	×	Lack of services
AL-Wseta	×			×			
AL-Shreaba					×		
AL-Salam			×				
AL-Mhyat			×				Lack of services
AL-kramsha			×		×		Lack of services
AL-Athbah			×		×		Lack of services
AL-Shnana		×	×		×		
Bet-Wafi		×	×		×		
Abu-shloog			×		×	×	Lack of services
AL-Gmeag	×						
Abu-Wawi			×				Lack of services
AL-Zrgan		×	×				Lack of services
AL-Greab			×		×		
AL-Kheet			×		×		Lack of services
AL-Mashab		×	×		×	×	
AL-Athemeah		×	×		×	×	
AL--Nasranyah			×		×	×	Lack of services
AL-Mesrah		×	×		×	×	
Hmeyat	×					×	
Abu-Mahamar						×	
AL-Gttrah	×						
AL-Lessan						×	
ABO-Meleeh						×	
Menasfea	×						
Al-khewrea 1							
AL-Khewrea(2)	×						
Hereer							
Total	17	44	53	1	42	28	27

Table (3 – 17) Electricity Sources in Basrah Governorate Marshland & its Frequency of Availibility.

Name of village	National grid	Private Generator	General generator	No Electricity	Ferquency Hours Per Day
AI-Shaganba	×	×			9
AL-Harah	×	×			9
AL- Sekhrecha	×	×			5
Alhemean&suraifea	×	×			5
Beat Eueth	×	×			9
Kubebeah	×	×			9
Rufea		×		×	
AL-Hedamea	×	×			3
Gehenem	×	×			9
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×	×			5
Ebad&Selman	×	×			5
AL-Nekhelat	×	×			5
Abo-Auaren	×	×			5
AL-alweah	×	×			6
Muzah	×	×			7
Shelhat Kebashi	×	×			7
Khesat	×	×			5
Kheat	×	×			10
Nehr Basha	×	×			12
Shelhat Ugab	×	×	×		8
Albo-helwea	×	×			9
Albo-Gezlan	×	×			9
AL-Nusaery	×	×			9
AL-Sudan	×	×			9
AL-Ebareh	×	×			9
Chenaneh	×	×			9
Gelal	×	×			9
AIBO-Sulem	×	×			6
Nahr Saleh	×	×			9
Shuteat	×	×			6
AL-Eli	×	×			9
Hag saad	×	×			9
Weheed	×	×			9
Shahein	×	×			9
Geabneh	×	×			9
Um-Sheweach	×	×			9
Turabeh	×	×			8
Gelaa		×		×	
Surah	×	×			8
Tewanes	×	×			6
Subeat&Helwa	×	×			8
Khenzery				×	
Bedreah		×		×	
AL-Derweza	×	×			8
AL-Rumealah	×	×			8
AL-Abrah		×		×	

AL-Salem	×	×			8
AL-Buktayeb	×	×			8
Bahlah	×				8
AL-Chenzi	×	×			8
AL-Tmar	×				8
AL-Nsar	×	×			6
AL-Greeg	×	×			4
AL-Wseta	×	×			6
AL-Shreaba	×	×			6
AL-Salam	×	×			9
AL-Mhyat	×	×			9
AL-kramsha	×	×			4
AL-Athbah	×	×			3
AL-Shnana	×	×			4
Bet-Wafi	×	×			4
Abu-shloog	×	×			3
AL-Gmeag	×	×			3
Abu-Wawi	×	×			3
AL-Zrgan	×	×			3
AL-Greab	×	×			4
AL-Kheet	×	×			4
AL-Mashab	×	×			4
AL-Athemeah	×	×			4
AL--Nasranyah	×	×			4
AL-Mesrah	×	×			4
Hmeyat	×	×			9
Abu-Mahamar	×	×			4
AL-Gttrah		×		×	
AL-Lessan	×	×			4
ABO-Melech	×	×			4
Menasfea				×	
Al-khewrea 1	×				9
AL-Khewrea(2)		×		×	
Hereer	×				8
Total	72	74	1	8	

Table (3 - 18) Availability of Health Centers in Villages & Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM) in Basrah governorate.

Name of village	Yes	No	Distance to the nearest Health Center (KM)	How people access health centers		
				Walking	Cars	Boat (mashahooof)
Al-Shaganba		×	7		×	
AL-Harah		×	7		×	
AL- Sekhrecha		×	2		×	
Alhemean&suraifea		×	1.5	×	×	
Beat Eueth		×	8		×	
Kubebeah		×	3		×	
Rufea		×	3		×	
AL-Hedamea		×	4		×	
Gehenem		×	8		×	
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad		×	5		×	
Ebad&Selman	×			×	×	
AL-Nekhelat		×	2		×	
Abo-Auaren		×	5		×	
AL-alweah	×			×		
Muzah		×	5		×	
Shelhat Kebashi		×	4		×	
Khesat		×	7		×	
Kheat		×	3		×	
Nehr Basha	×			×		
Shelhat Ugab		×	1.5	×	×	
Albo-helwea		×	5		×	
Albo-Gezlan		×	2		×	
AL-Nusaery		×	1	×		
AL-Sudan		×	1	×		
AL-Ebareh		×	1	×		
Chenaneh		×	1	×		
Gelal	×			×		
AlBO-Sulem		×	6	×		
Nahr Saleh	×			×		
Shuteat		×	3	×	×	
AL-Eli		×	1	×		
Hag saad		×	1	×	×	
Weheed		×	1	×		
Shahein		×	1	×		
Geabneh	×			×		
Um-Sheweach	×			×		
Turabeh	×			×	×	
Gelaa		×	15		×	
Surah		×	6		×	
Tewanes		×	3.5		×	
Subeat&Helwa		×	10		×	
Khenzery		×	20		×	
Bedreah		×	15		×	

AL-Derweza		×	3		×	
AL-Rumealah		×	5		×	
AL-Abrah		×	7		×	
AL-Salem		×	2	×	×	
AL-Buktayeb		×	2.5		×	
Bahlah	×			×	×	
AL-Chenzi		×	5		×	
AL-Tmar		×	5		×	
AL-Nsar	×			×		
AL-Greeg		×	5		×	
AL-Wseta		×	10		×	
AL-Shreaba		×	10		×	
AL-Salam		×	1	×		
AL-Mhyat		×	5		×	
AL-kramsha		×	6		×	
AL-Athbah		×	12		×	
AL-Shnana		×	2		×	
Bet-Wafi		×	9		×	
Abu-shloog		×	2	×		
AL-Gmeag		×	13		×	
Abu-Wawi		×	2	×	×	×
AL-Zrgan		×	1	×		
AL-Greab		×	5		×	
AL-Kheet		×	7		×	
AL-Mashab		×	10		×	
AL-Athameah		×	10		×	
AL--Nasranyah		×	7		×	
AL-Mesrah		×	7		×	
Hmeyat		×	8		×	
Abu-Mahamar		×	12		×	
AL-Gttrah		×	25		×	
AL-Lessan		×	5		×	
ABO-Melech		×	3		×	
Menasfea		×	25		×	
Al-khewrea 1		×	8		×	
AL-Khewrea(2)		×	20		×	
Hereer	×			×		
Total	11	69				

Table (3 - 19) Health Centers Status (Curing & Medical Staff) in Basrah governorate.

Name of village	Cure		Medical Staff	
	Sufficient	Insufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient
AI-Shaganba		×		×
AL-Harah		×		×
AL- Sekhrecha		×		×
Alhemean&suraifea		×		×
Beat Eueth		×		×
Kubebeah		×		×
Rufea		×		×
AL-Hedamea		×		×
Gehenem		×		×
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad		×		×
Ebad&Selman		×		×
AL-Nekhelat		×		×
Abo-Auaren		×		×
AL-alweah		×		×
Muzah		×		×
Shelhat Kebashi		×		×
Khesat		×		×
Kheat		×		×
Nehr Basha		×		×
Shelhat Ugab		×		×
Albo-helwea		×	×	
Albo-Gezlan		×	×	
AL-Nusaery		×	×	
AL-Sudan		×		×
AL-Ebareh		×		×
Chenaneh		×		×
Gelal		×		×
AIBO-Sulem		×		×
Nahr Saleh		×		×
Shuteat		×		×
AL-Eli		×	×	
Hag saad		×	×	
Weheed		×	×	
Shahein		×	×	
Geabneh		×		×
Um-Sheweach	×			×
Turabeh		×		×
Gelaa		×	×	
Surah		×	×	
Tewanes		×	×	
Subeat&Helwa		×	×	
Khenzery		×	×	
Bedreah		×	×	
AL-Derweza		×		×

AL-Rumealah		x		x
AL-Abrah		x		x
AL-Salem		x		x
AL-Buktayeb		x		x
Bahlah		x		x
AL-Chenzi		x		x
AL-Tmar		x		x
AL-Nsar		x		x
AL-Greeg		x	x	
AL-Wseta		x	x	
AL-Shreaba		x	x	
AL-Salam		x	x	
AL-Mhyat		x	x	
AL-kramsha		x	x	
AL-Athbah		x		x
AL-Shnana		x		x
Bet-Wafi		x		x
Abu-shloog		x		x
AL-Gmeag		x		x
Abu-Wawi		x		x
AL-Zrgan		x		x
AL-Greab		x	x	
AL-Kheet		x	x	
AL-Mashab		x	x	
AL-Athemeah		x	x	
AL--Nasranyah		x	x	
AL-Mesrah		x	x	
Hmeyat		x	x	
Abu-Mahamar		x	x	
AL-Gttrah		x		x
AL-Lessan		x		x
ABO-Meleeh		x		x
Menasfea		x		x
Al-khewrea 1		x		x
AL-Khewrea(2)		x		x
Hereer		x		x
Total	1	79	27	63

Table (3 - 20) Health Centers (Building Material & Condition) in Basrah governorate – 2007 (survey).

Name of village	Material/Bricks	Others	Status		
			Good	Acceptable	Unacceptable
AI-Shaganba	×			×	
AL-Harah	×			×	
AL- Sekhrecha	×			×	
Alhemean&suraifea	×			×	
Beat Eueth	×			×	
Kubebeah	×			×	
Rufea	×			×	
AL-Hedamea	×			×	
Gehenem	×			×	
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×			×	
Ebad&Selman	×			×	
AL-Nekhelat	×			×	
Abo-Auaren	×			×	
AL-alweah	×			×	
Muzah	×			×	
Shelhat Kebashi	×			×	
Khesat	×			×	
Kheat	×			×	
Nehr Basha	×			×	
Shelhat Ugab	×			×	
Albo-helwea	×			×	
Albo-Gezlan	×			×	
AL-Nusaery	×			×	
AL-Sudan	×			×	
AL-Ebareh	×			×	
Chenaneh	×			×	
Gelal	×			×	
AlBO-Sulem	×			×	
Nahr Saleh	×			×	
Shuteat	×			×	
AL-Eli	×			×	
Hag saad	×			×	
Weheed	×			×	
Shahein	×			×	
Geabneh	×			×	
Um-Sheweach	×		×		
Turabeh	×		×		
Gelaa	×			×	
Surah	×			×	
Tewanes	×			×	
Subeat&Helwa	×			×	
Khenzery	×			×	
Bedreah	×			×	

AL-Derweza	x			x	
AL-Rumealah	x			x	
AL-Abrah	x			x	
AL-Salem	x			x	
AL-Buktayeb	x			x	
Bahlah	x			x	
AL-Chenzi	x			x	
AL-Tmar	x			x	
AL-Nsar	x			x	
AL-Greeg	x			x	
AL-Wseta	x			x	
AL-Shreaba	x			x	
AL-Salam	x			x	
AL-Mhyat	x			x	
AL-kramsha	x			x	
AL-Athbah	x				x
AL-Shnana	x				x
Bet-Wafi	x				x
Abu-shloog	x				x
AL-Gmeag	x				x
Abu-Wawi	x				x
AL-Zrgan	x				x
AL-Greab	x			x	
AL-Kheet	x			x	
AL-Mashab	x			x	
AL-Athemeah	x			x	
AL--Nasranyah	x			x	
AL-Mesrah	x			x	
Hmeyat	x			x	
Abu-Mahamar	x			x	
AL-Gttrah	x			x	
AL-Lessan	x			x	
ABO-Meleeh	x			x	
Menasfea	x			x	
Al-khewrea 1		Carvan			x
AL-Khewrea(2)	x			x	
Hereer	x			x	
Total	79	1	2	70	8

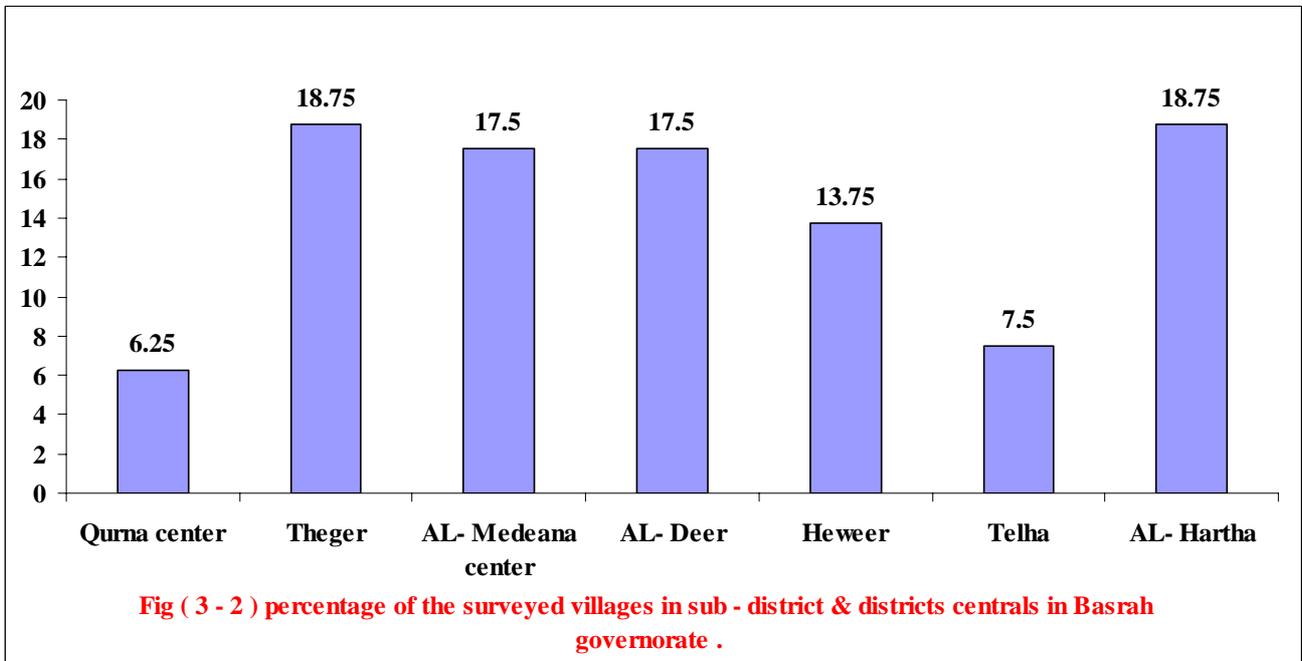
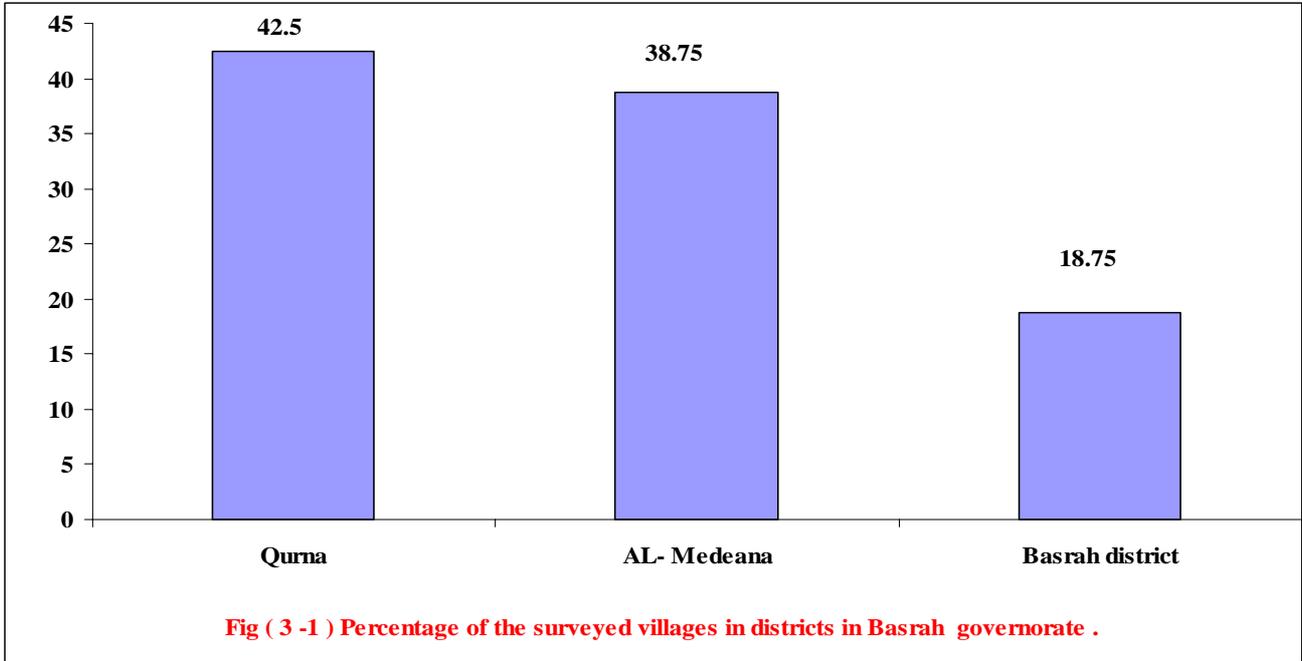
Table (3 – 21) Main Problems with the Health Centers in Basrah Marshlands.

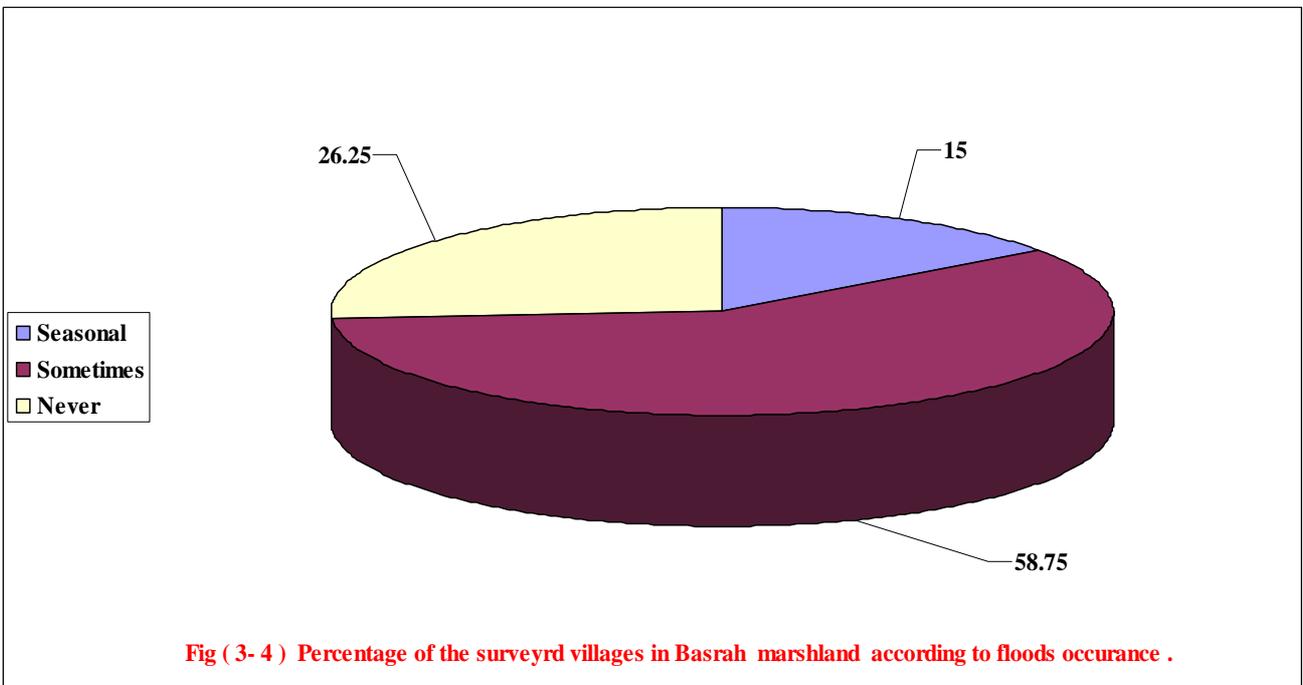
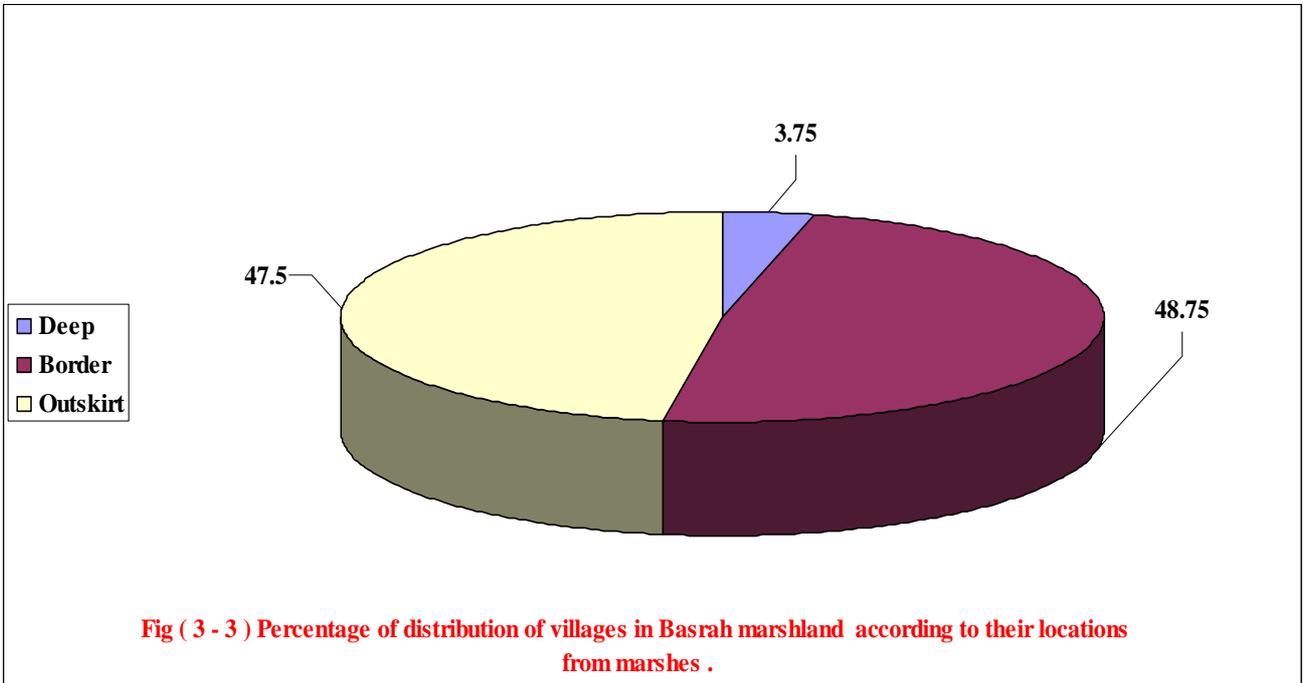
Name of village	Far Center	Not always Open	Unavailable of medical staff	Insufficient Medicaton	Lack of Specialists	Center building	Others
AI-Shaganba	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-Harah	×	×	×	×	×		
AL- Sekhreacha		×	×	×	×		
Alhemean&suraifea		×	×	×	×		
Beat Eueth	×	×	×	×	×		
Kubebeah	×	×	×	×	×		
Rufea	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-Hedamea		×	×	×	×		
Gehenem	×	×	×	×			
AL-Seeb /Abu-Musaad	×	×	×	×	×		
Ebad&Selman		×	×	×	×		
AL-Nekhelat	×	×	×	×	×		
Abo-Auaren	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-alweah		×	×	×	×		
Muzah				×	×		
Shelhat Kebashi				×	×		
Khesat	×	×	×	×	×		
Kheat	×			×	×		
Nehr Basha			×	×	×	×	
Shelhat Ugab		×	×	×	×		
Albo-helwea	×		×	×	×	×	
Albo-Gezlan			×	×	×	×	
AL-Nusaery			×	×	×	×	
AL-Sudan		×	×	×	×		
AL-Ebareh		×	×	×	×		
Chenaneh		×	×	×	×		
Gelal		×	×	×	×	×	
AIBO-Sulem		×	×	×	×		
Nahr Saleh		×	×	×	×		
Shuteat	×	×	×	×	×		
AL-Eli				×	×	×	
Hag saad				×	×	×	
Weheed				×	×	×	
Shahein				×	×	×	
Geabneh		×	×	×	×		
Um-Sheweach					×	×	
Turabeh				×	×		
Gelaa	×		×	×	×	×	
Surah	×			×	×	×	
Tewanes	×			×	×	×	
Subeat&Helwa	×			×	×	×	
Khenzery	×			×	×	×	
Bedreah	×			×	×	×	
AL-Derweza			×	×	×		
AL-Rumealah	×		×	×	×		
AL-Abrah	×		×	×	×	×	
AL-Salem				×	×	×	
AL-Buktayeb	×			×	×	×	
Bahlah				×	×	×	
AL-Chenzi	×			×	×	×	

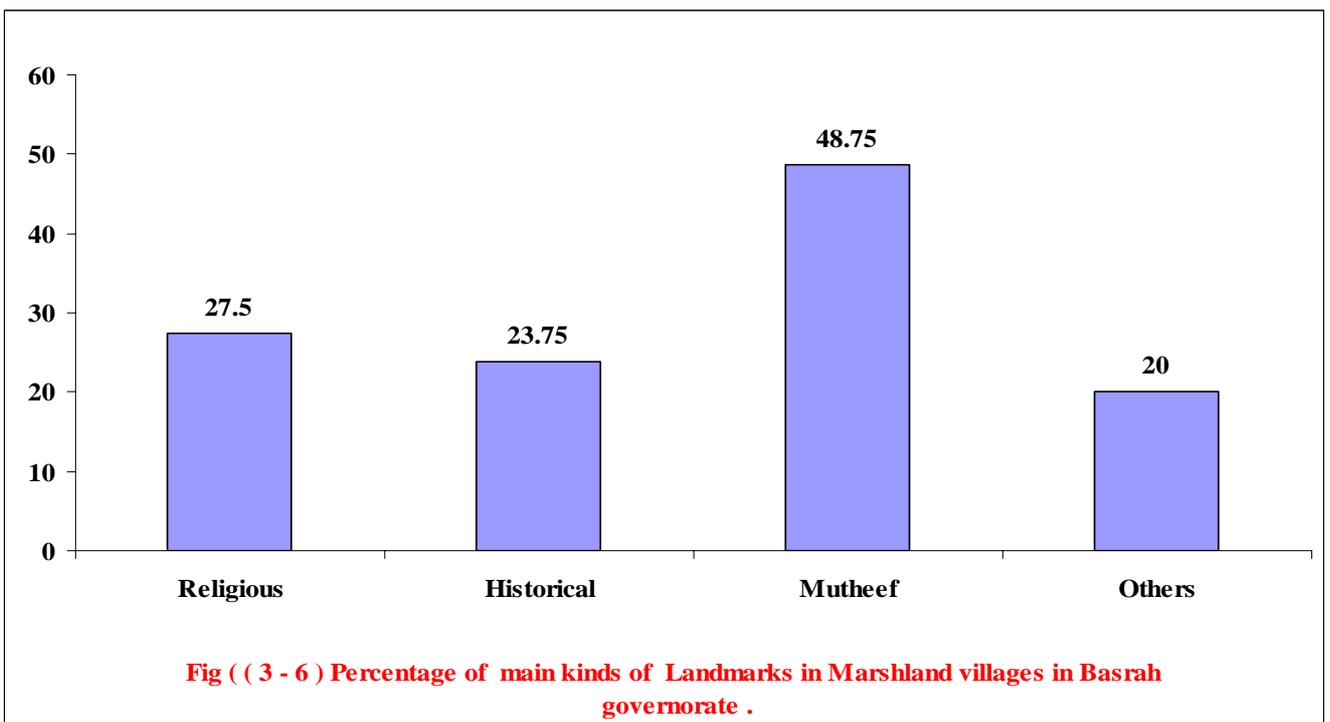
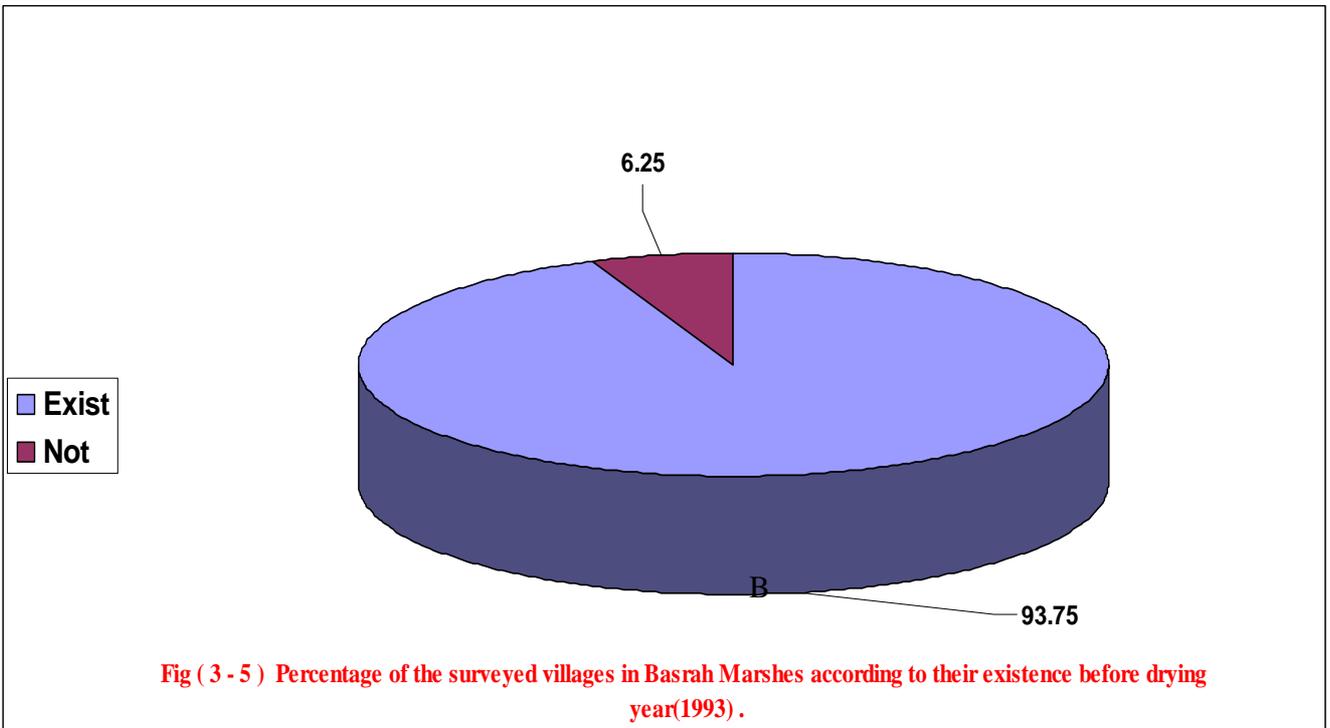
AL-Tmar	x			x	x	x	
AL-Nsar			x	x	x		
AL-Greeg	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Wseta	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Shreaba	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Salam		x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Mhyat	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-kramsha		x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Athbah	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Shnana	x	x	x		x	x	
Bet-Wafi	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Abu-shloog		x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Gmeag	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Abu-Wawi		x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Zrgan		x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Greab	x	x	x	x	x		
AL-Kheet	x	x	x	x	x		
AL-Mashab	x	x	x	x	x		
AL-Athmeah	x	x	x	x	x		
AL--Nasranyah	x	x	x	x	x		
AL-Mesrah	x	x	x	x	x		
Hmeyat	x	x	x	x	x		
Abu-Mahamar	x	x	x	x	x		
AL-Gttrah	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Lessan	x	x	x	x	x		
ABO-Meleeh		x	x	x	x		
Menasfea	x	x	x	x	x		
Al-khewrea 1	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AL-Khewrea(2)	x	x	x	x	x		
Hereer		x	x	x	x		
Total	45	53	61	78	79	37	

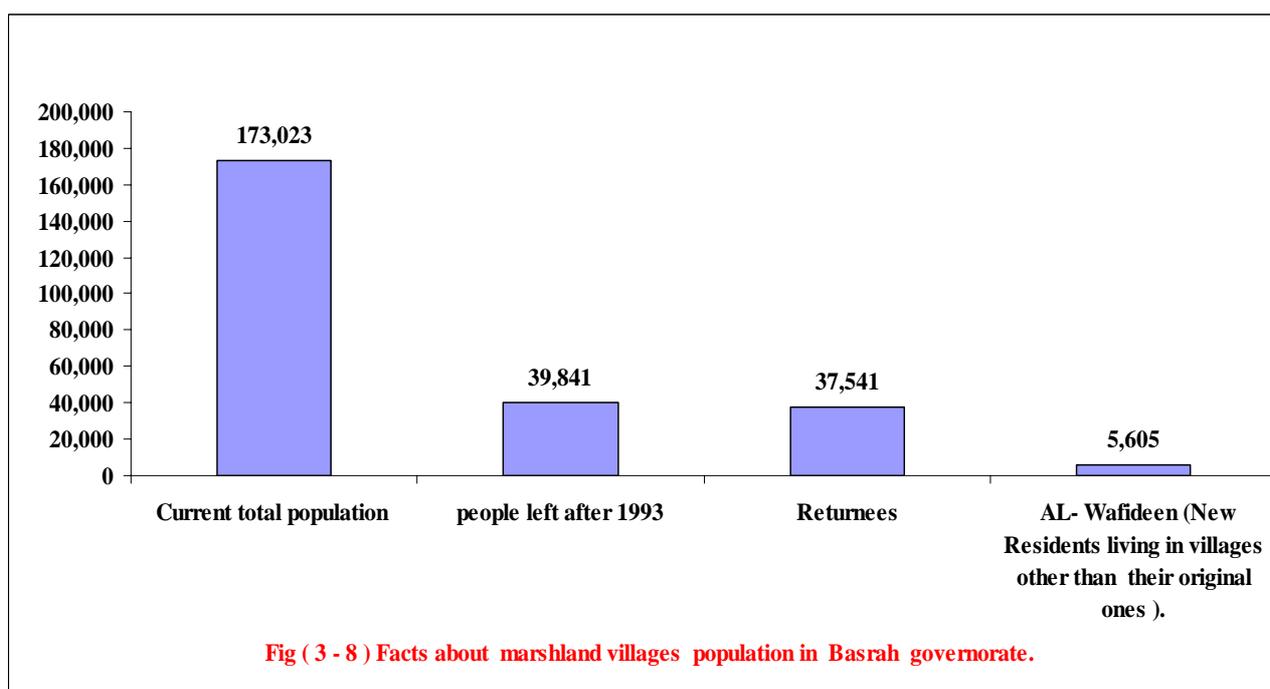
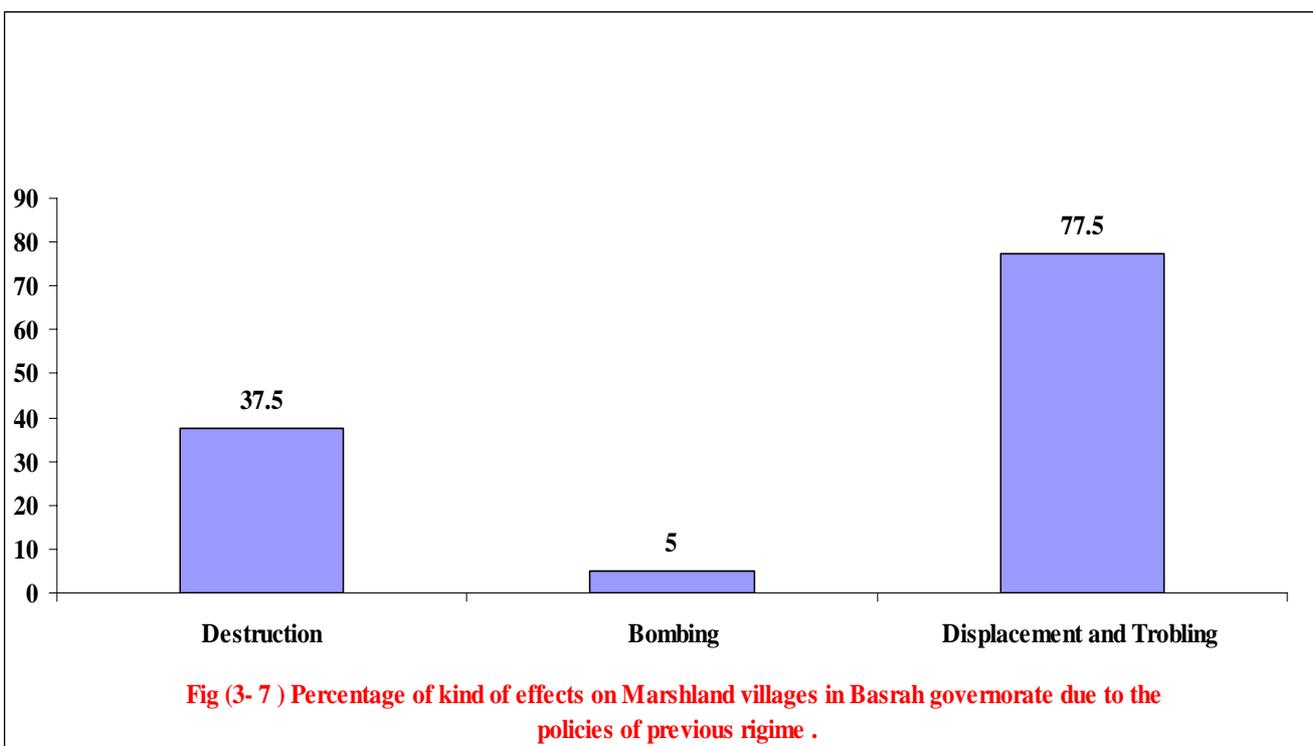
3. B - Figures

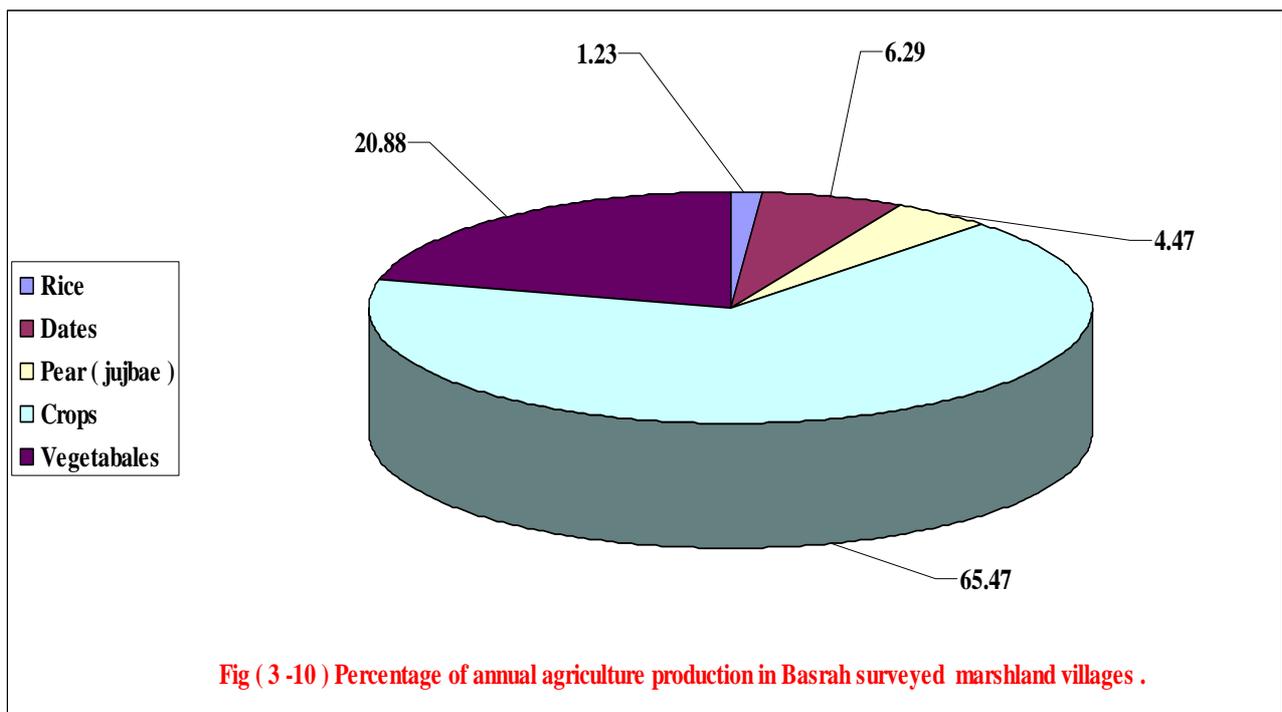
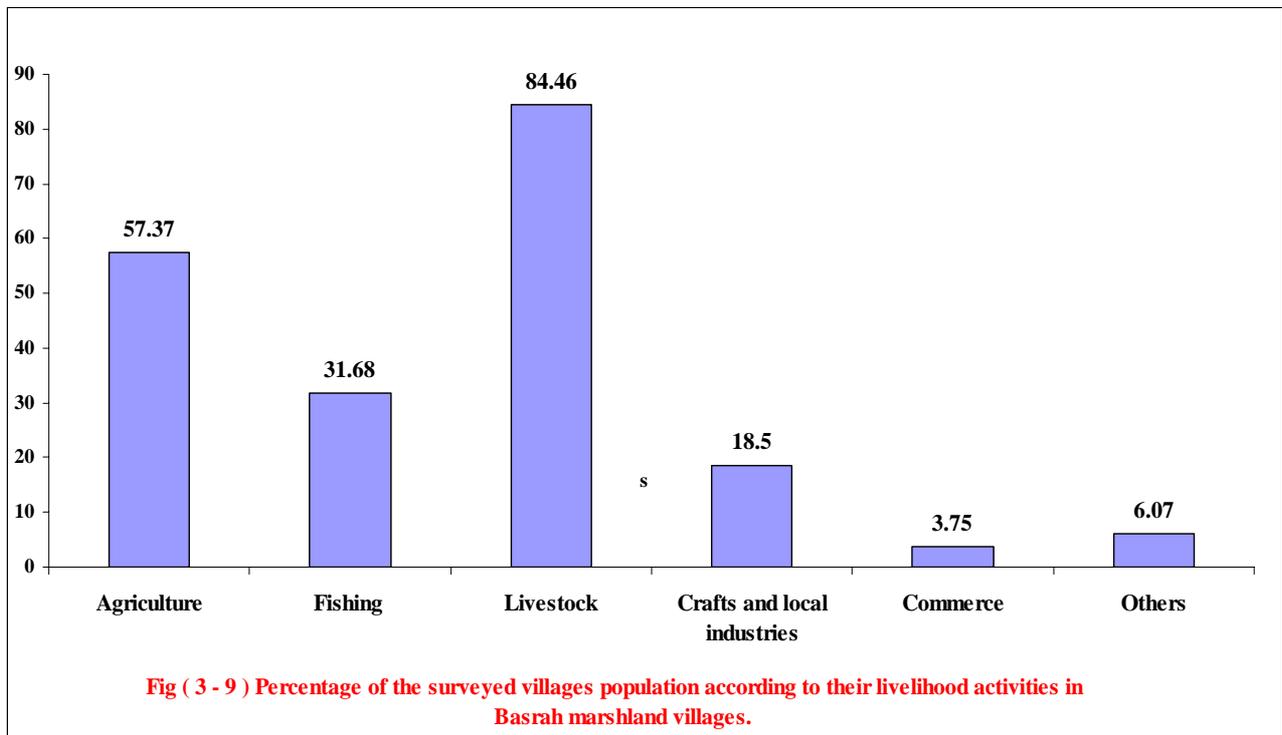
Fig. No.	Content
3 -1	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in districts in Basrah governorate.
3 -2	Percentage of the surveyed villages in districts centerals and sub districts in Basrah governorate.
3 -3	Percentage of distribution of villages in Basra governorate according to their locations from marshes.
3 -4	Percentage of the surveyed villages in Basrah marshland according to Floods occurrence.
3 -5	Percentage of the surveyed villages in Basrah marshland according to their existence before drying year (1993).
3 -6	Percentage of main kinds of landmarks in marshland villages in Basrah governorate.
3 -7	Percentage of kind of effects on marshland villages in Basrah governorate due to the policies of the previous regime.
3 -8	Facts about marshland villages' population in Basrah governorate.
3 -9	Percentage of the surveyed villages population according to their livelihood activities in Basra marshland
3 -10	Percentage of annual agricultural production in Basrah surveyed marshland villages.
3 -11	Numbers of livestock reared in Basrah surveyed marshland villages.
3 -12	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to the drinking water sources in Basrah marshland.
3 -13	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to washing & Agriculture water sources in Basrah marshland.
3 -14	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to drinking water sufficiency in Basrah marshland.
3 -15	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to drinking water quality in Basrah marshland.
3 -16	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to used methods of Sanitation in Basrah marshland.
3 -17	Percentage of the surveyed villages according to availability of primary schools in Basrah marshland
3 -18	Percentage of primary schools in the surveyed villages in Basrah marshland according to the kinds of materials used in their buildings.
3 -19	Percentage of primary schools according to their current status in Basrah surveyed marshland villages
3 -20	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Basrah governorate according to primary schools problems facing their inhabitants. (As indicated by the inhabitants themselves).
3 -21	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Basrah marshland according to electricity sources.
3 -22	Percentage of the surveyed marshland villages in Basra marshland according to availability of health centers.
3 -23	Percentage of health centers in the Basrah marshland according to the kinds of materials used in their building.

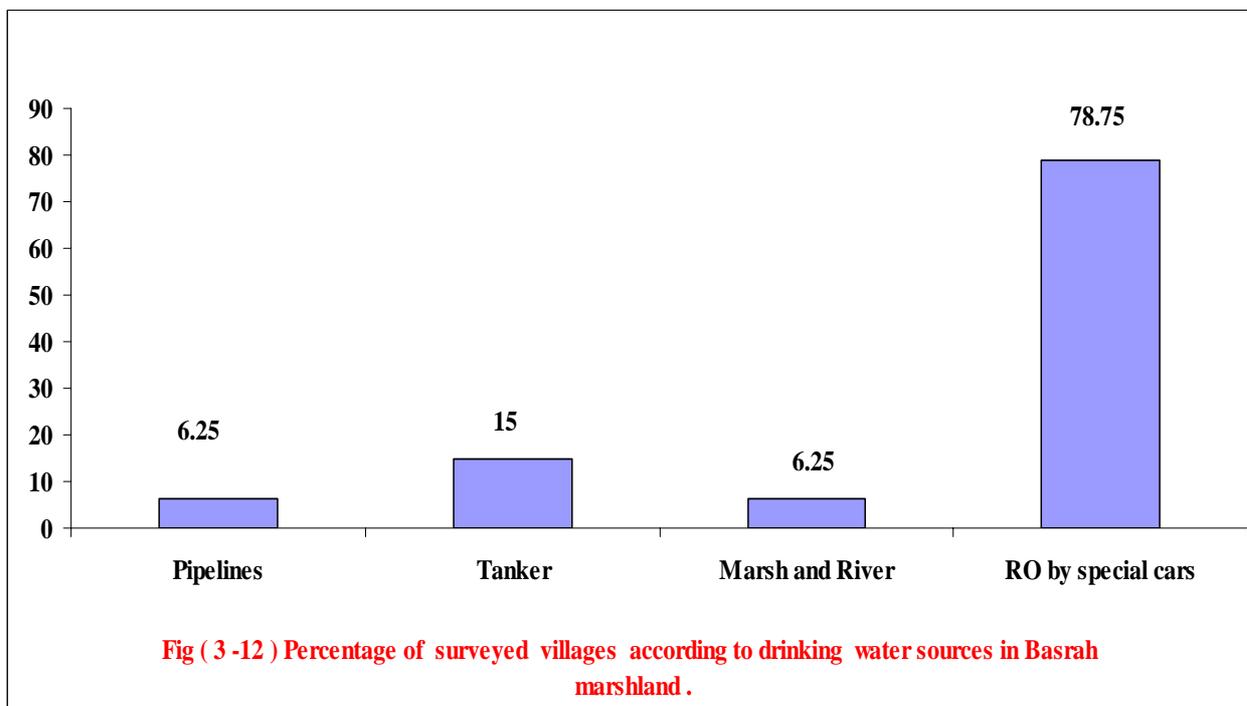
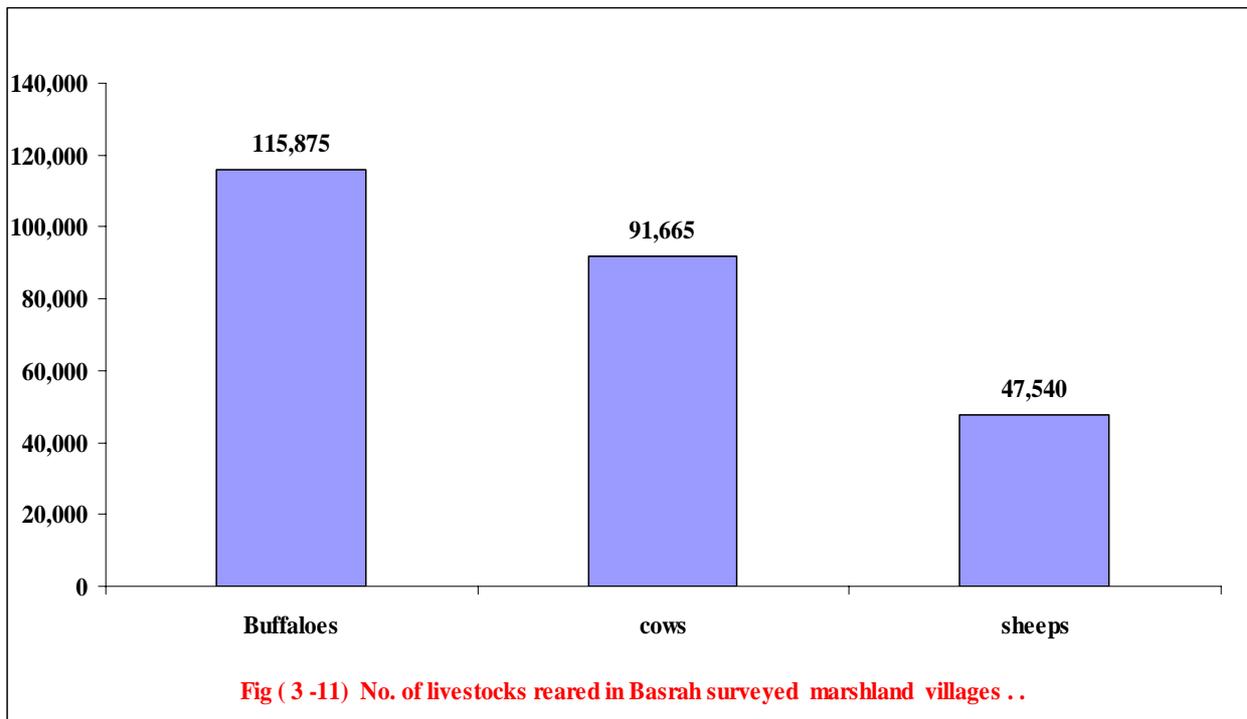


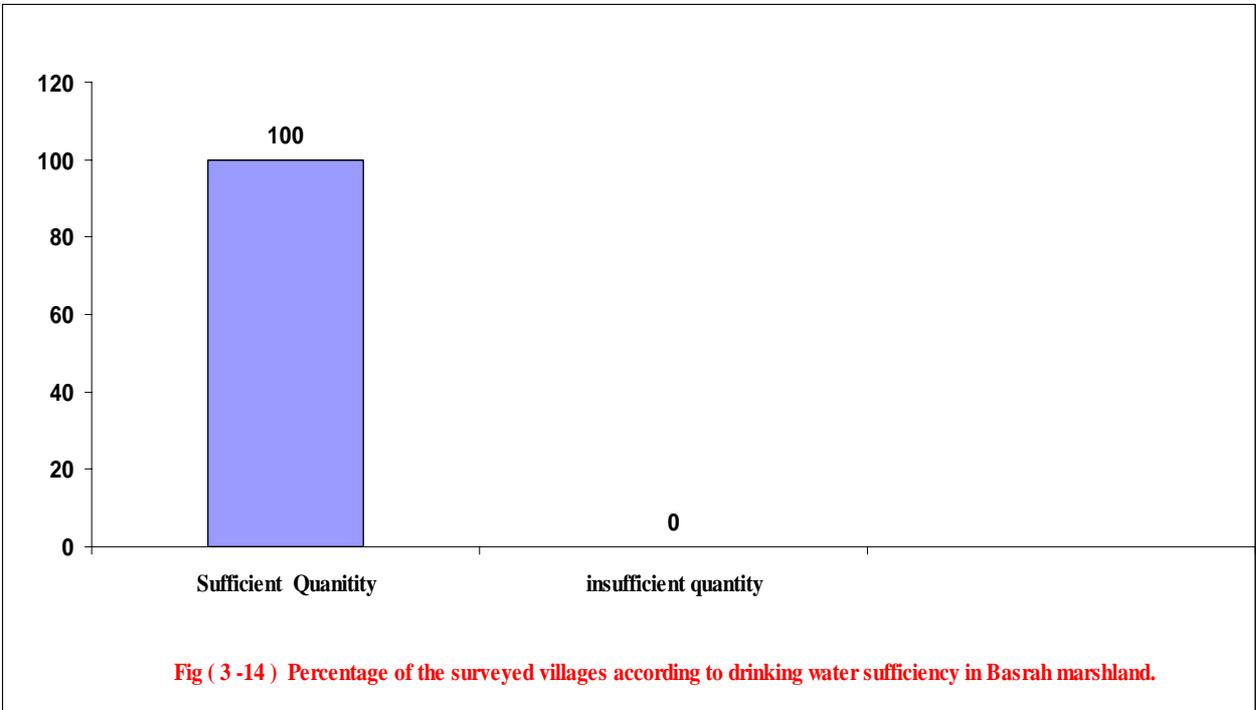
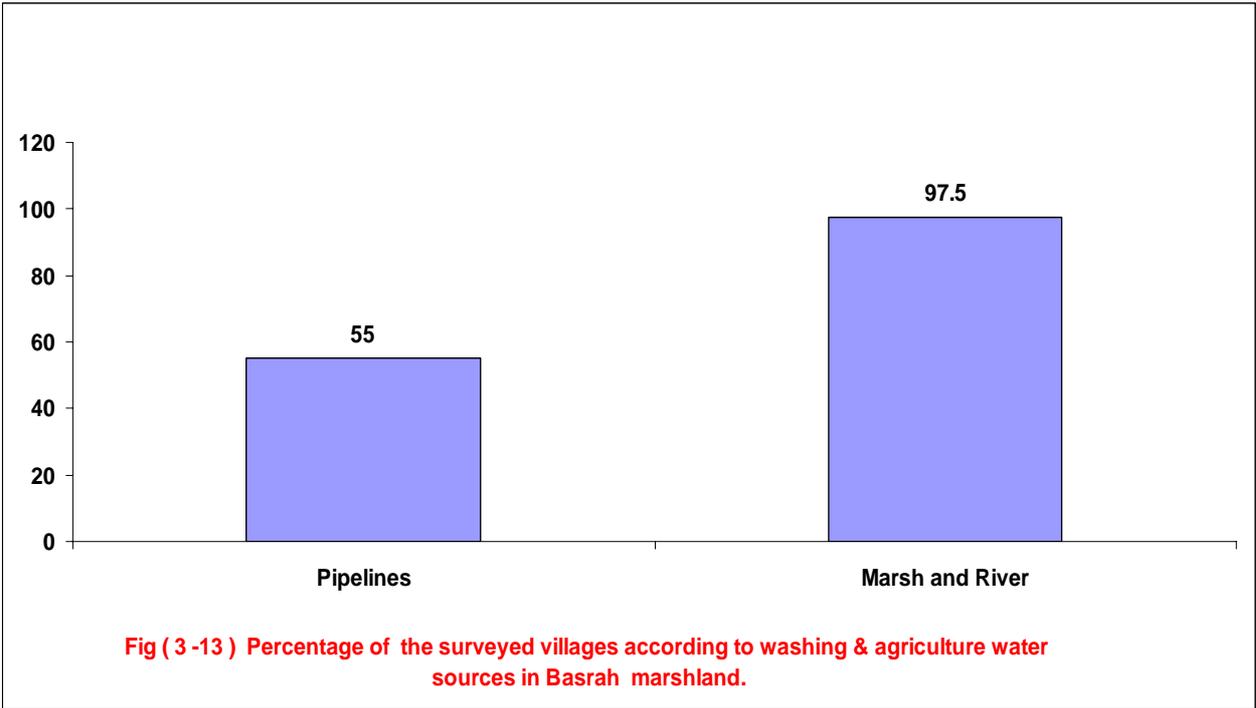


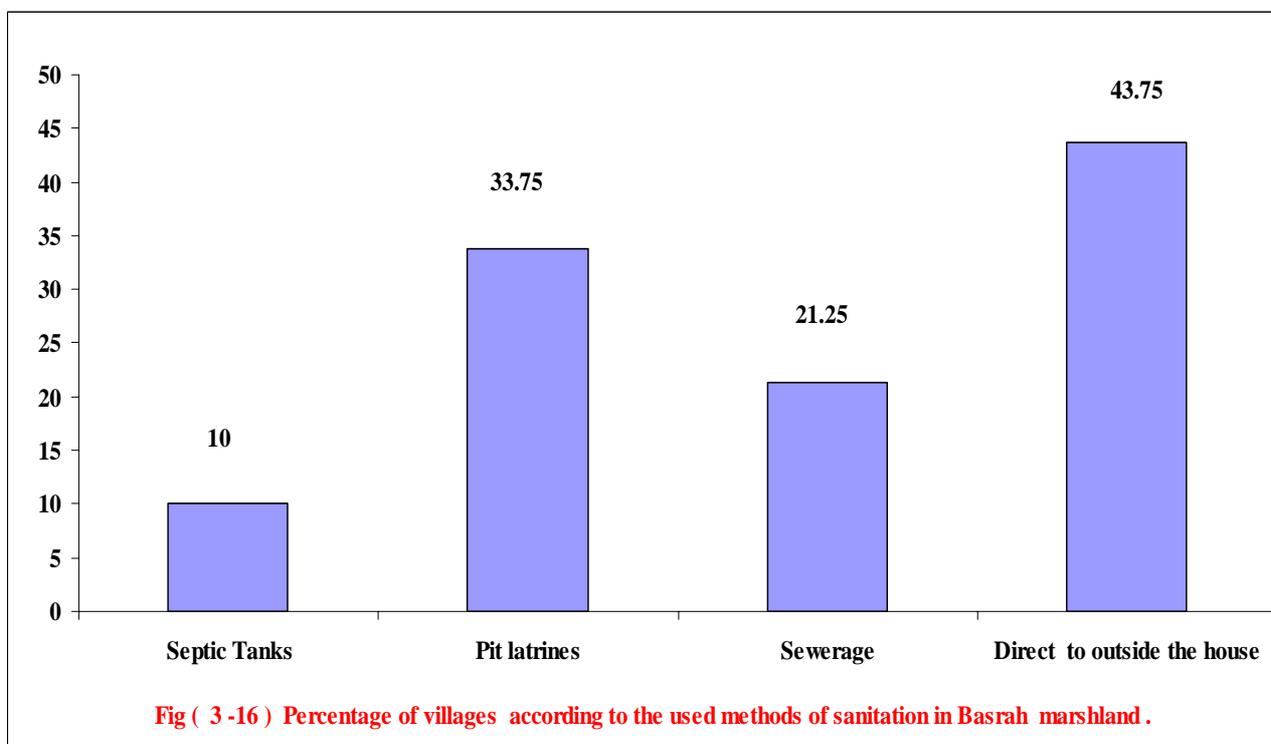
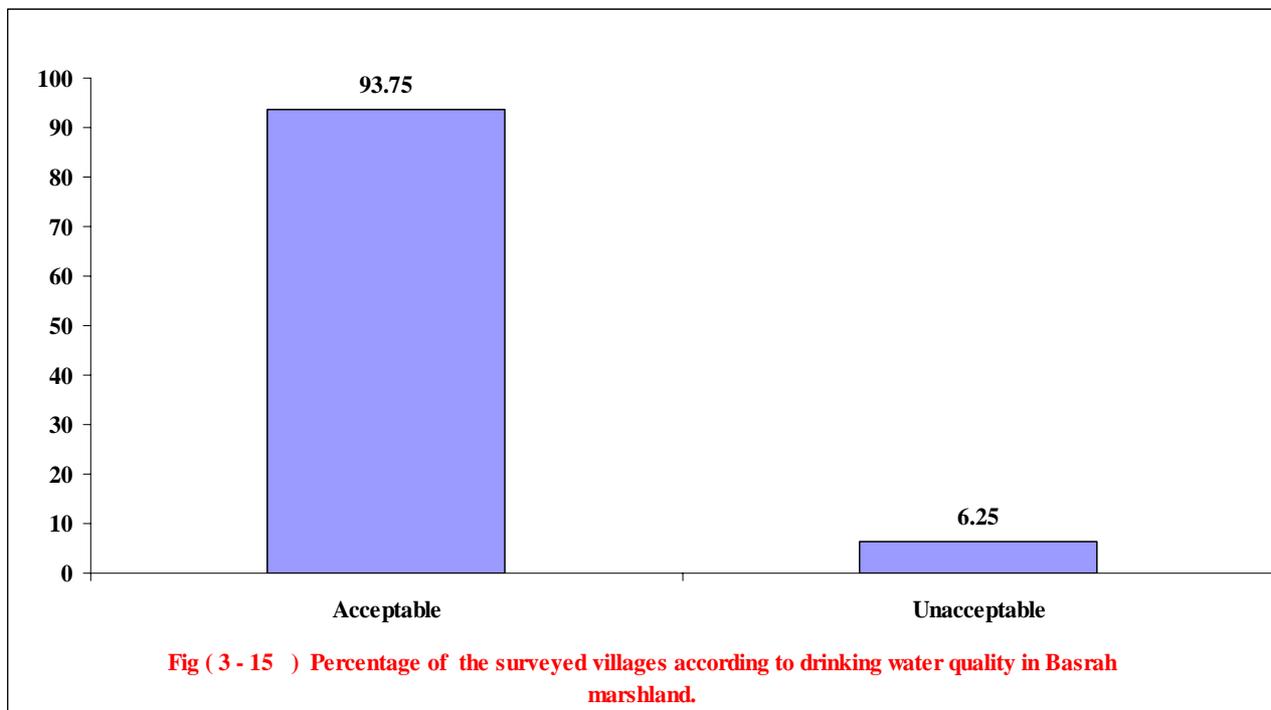


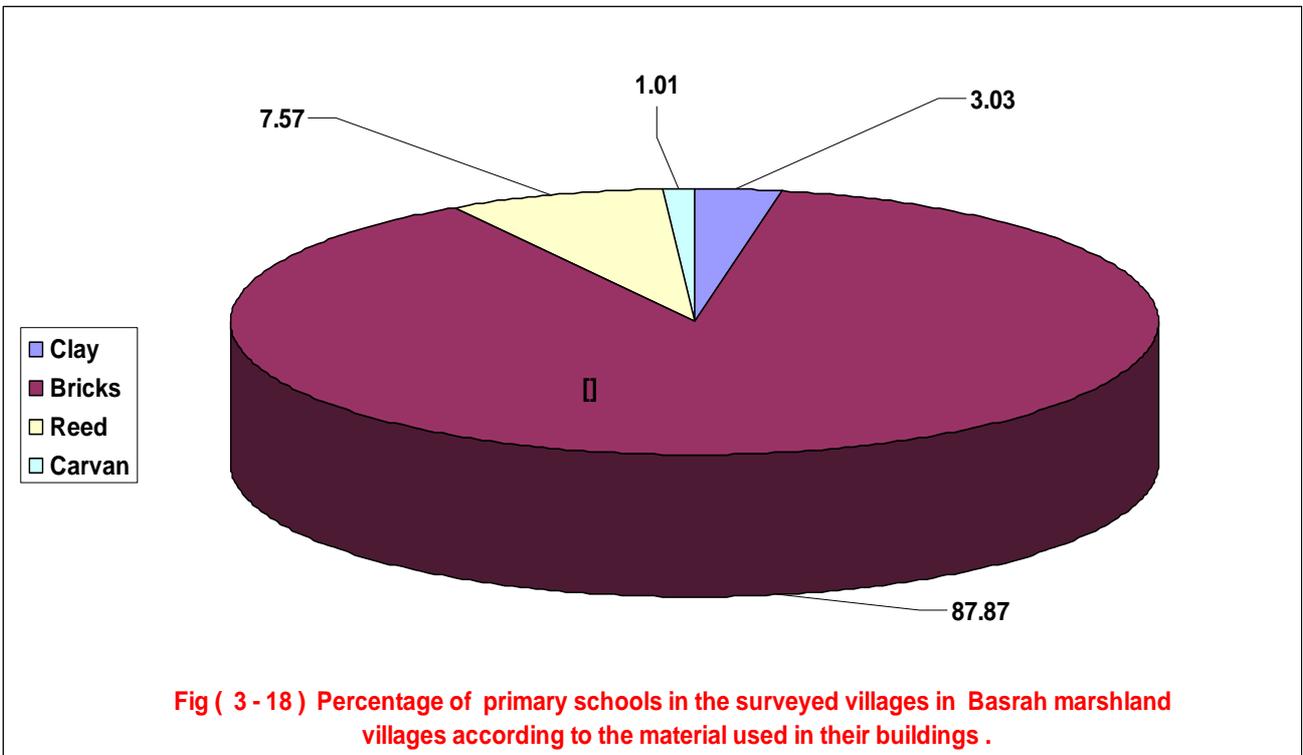
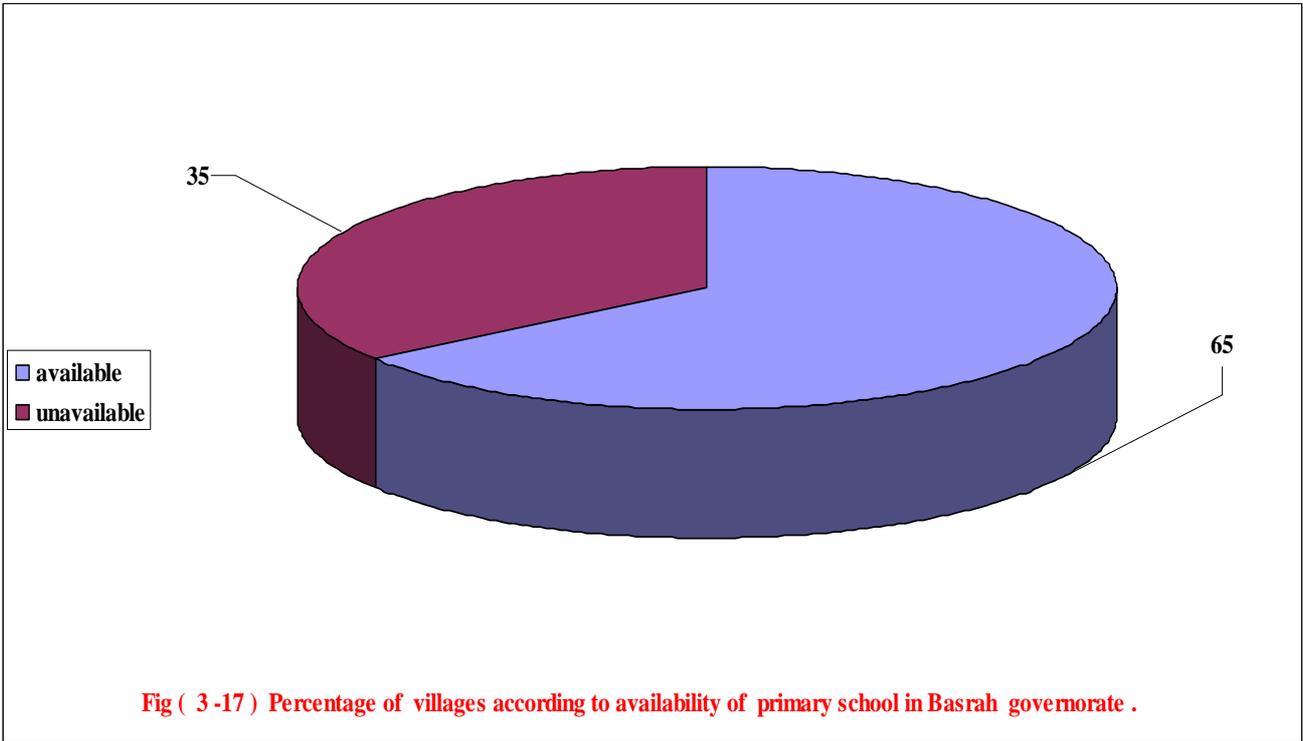


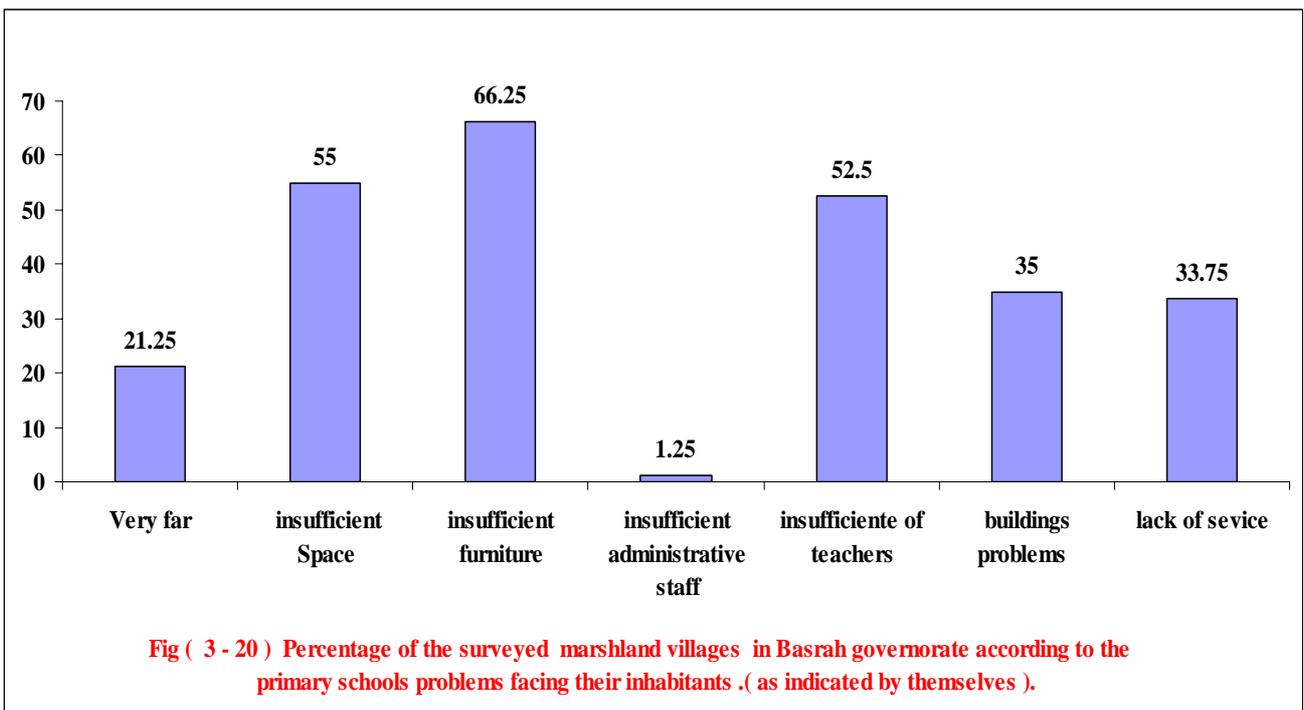
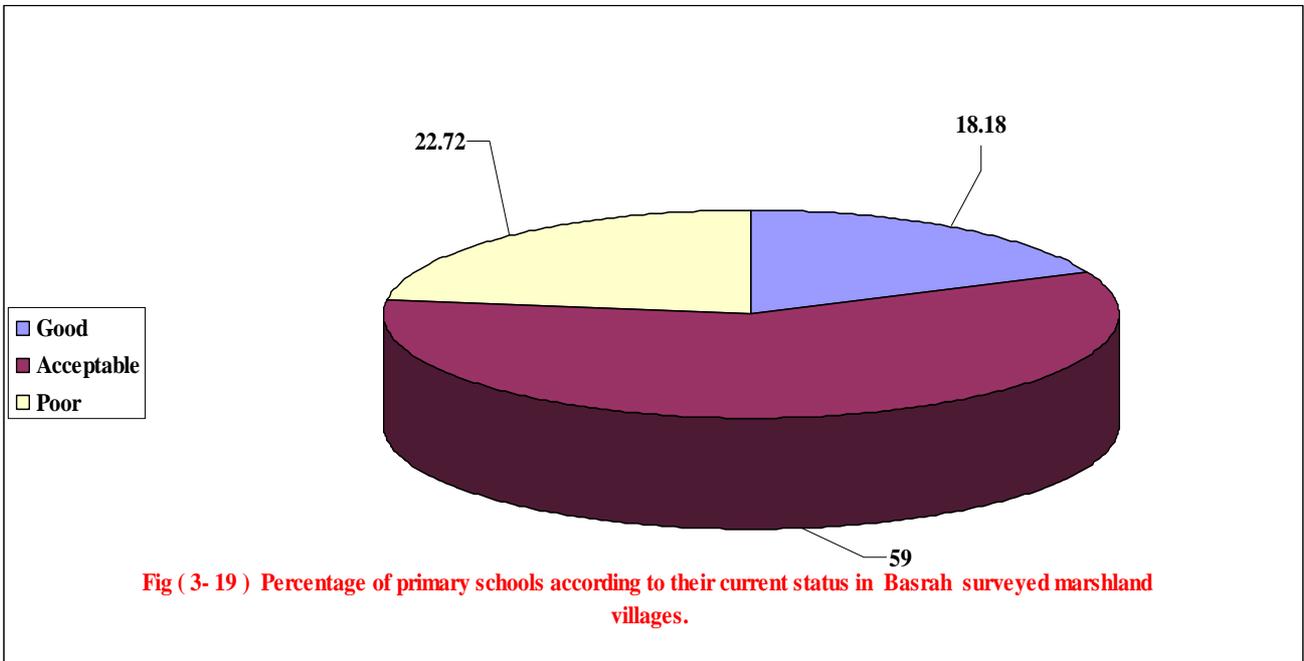


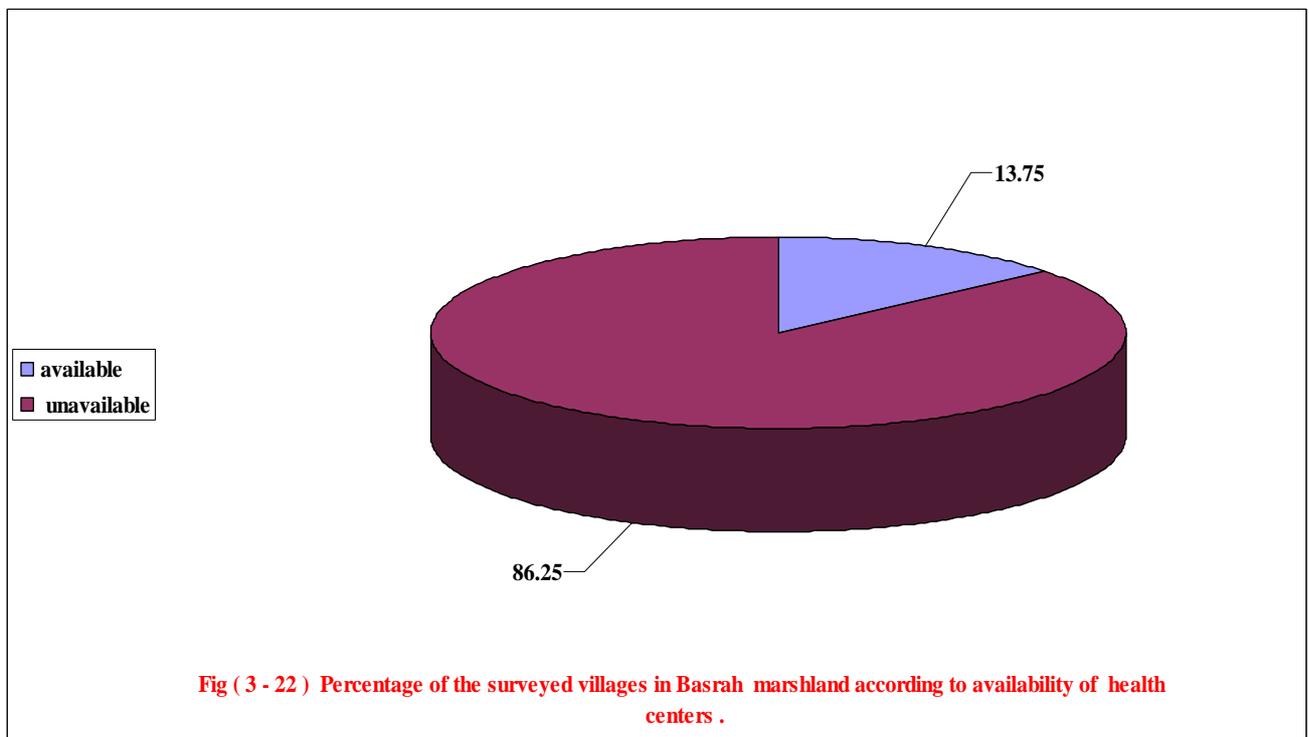
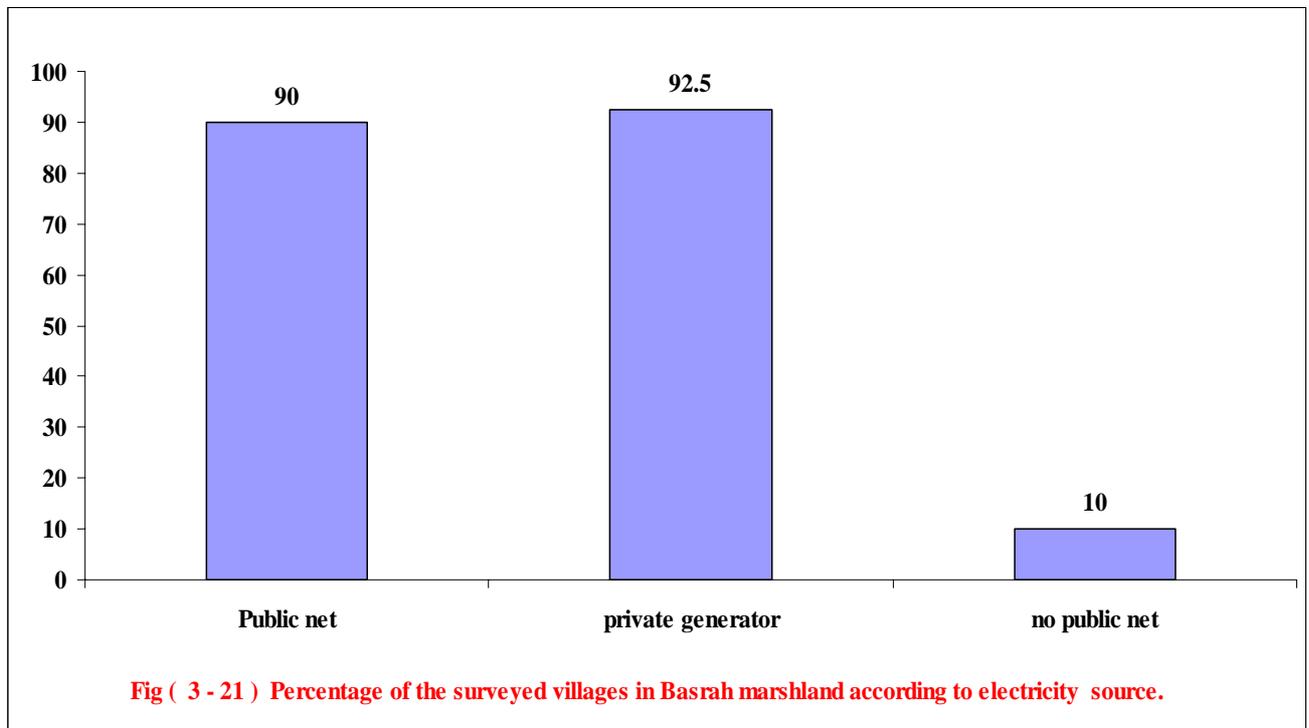


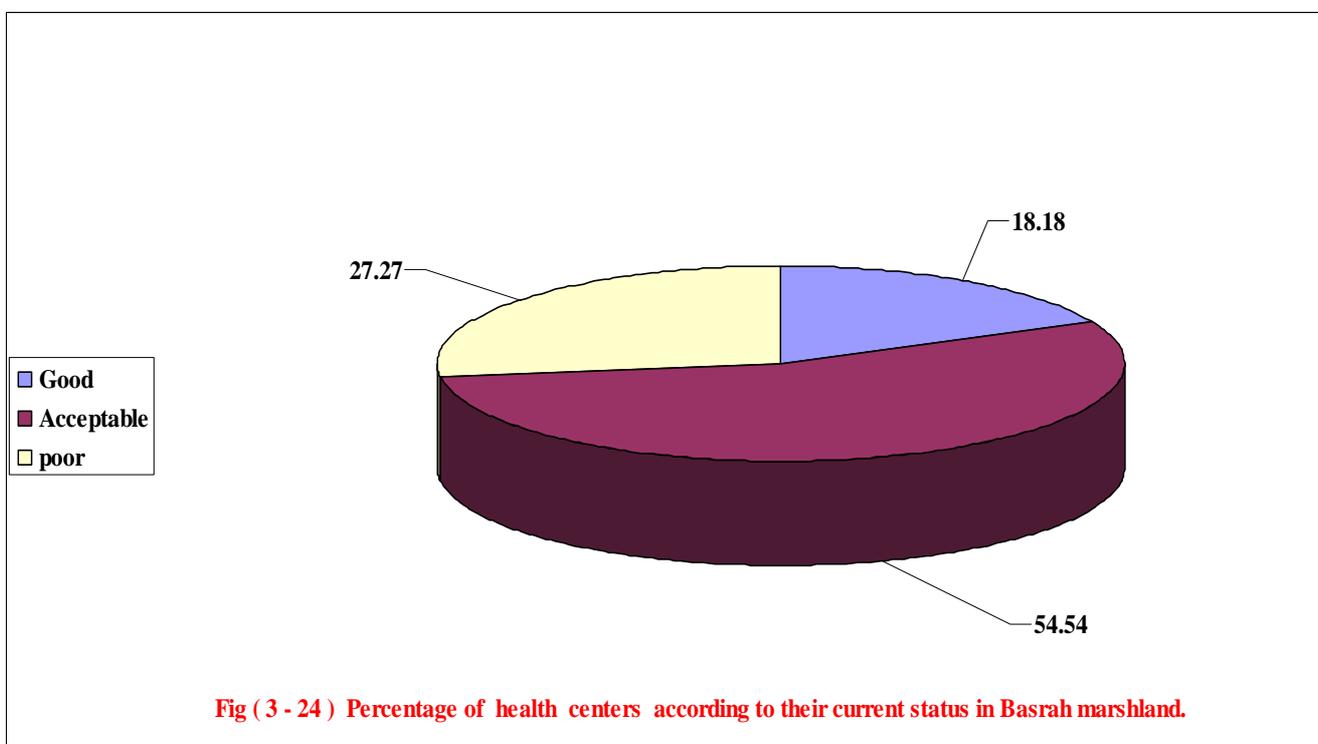
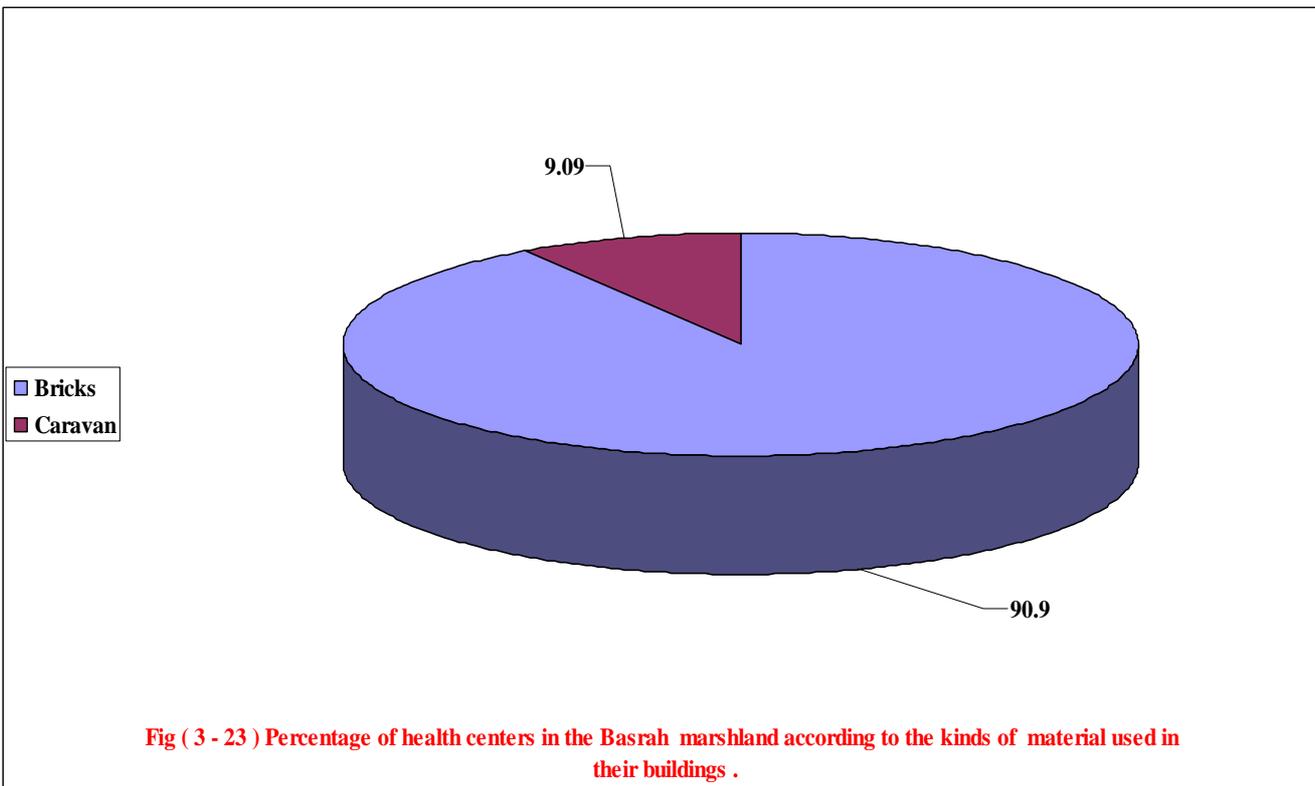


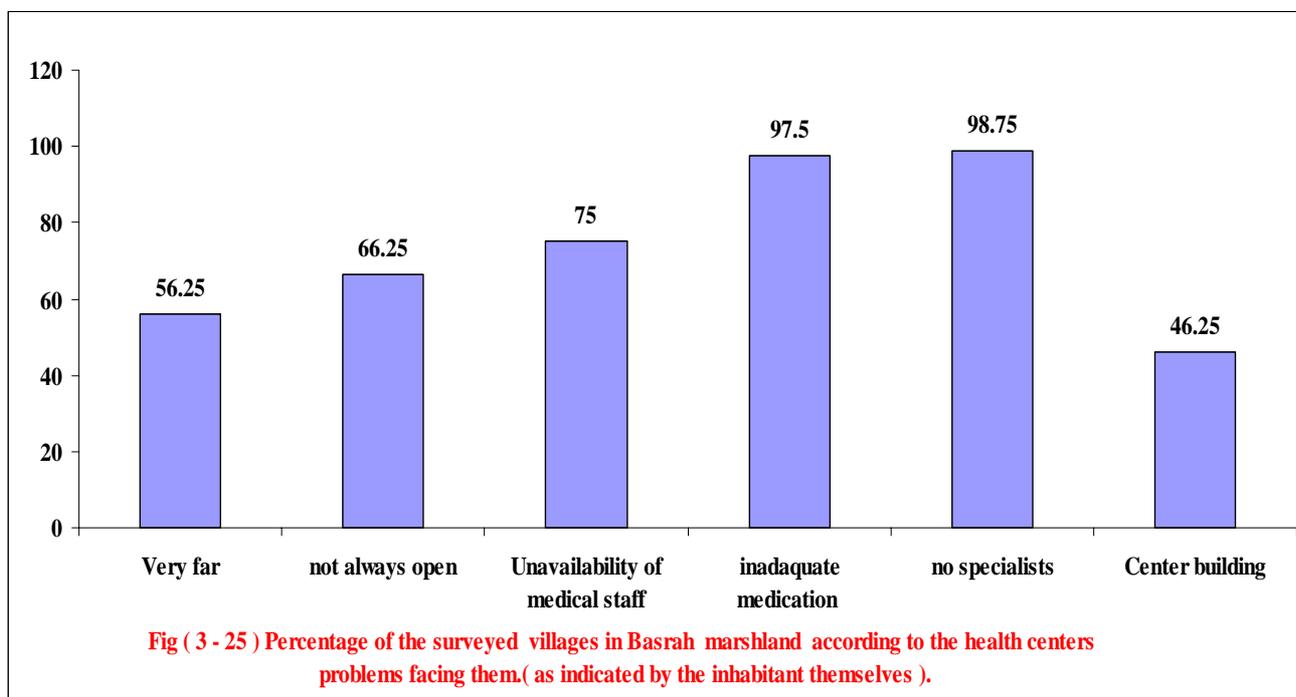






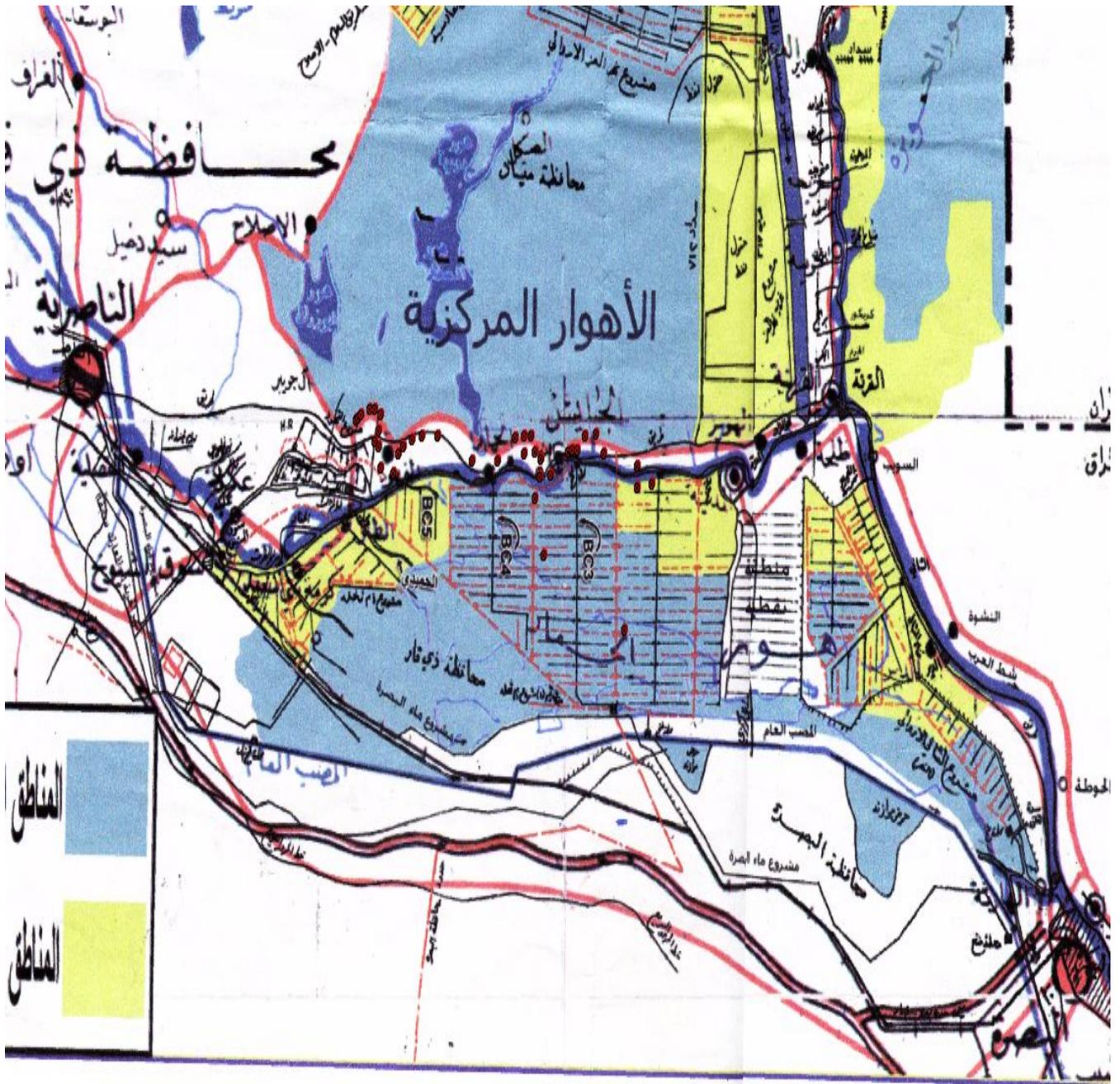






Annex (2)

Pictures of the surveyed marshland villages maps.



Picture of the surveyed marshland villages' map in Thi-Qar governorate.

Picture of the surveyed marshland villages' map in Missan governorate

Annex (3)

Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Survey in the Marshlands Survey form

Form No.

Location

1. Governorate Basra Missan Thi-Qar

2. District *(In English)* *(In Arabic)*

Sub -District

3. Code of village

4. Name of village *(In English)* *(In Arabic)*

5. GPS Coordinates *N (north)* *E (East)*

6. Category of marshland village

 On water villages

 On shore villages

 On land villages and outskirts of marshlands

7. Is the village liable to flooding

 Permanently

 Seasonally

 Occasionally

 Never

8. Was the village existed prior to 1993? Yes No

9. What are the major landmarks exist in the village (indicate the names)

Religious	<input style="width: 95%; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
Historical	<input style="width: 95%; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
Modheef	<input style="width: 95%; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
Other (specify)	<input style="width: 95%; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

10. What kinds of impacts did the village face during the previous regime?

 Destroyed

 Bombed

 Others (specify)

Population

11. Total number of houses (buildings)
12. Total number of Sarifas and Kooghs
13. Total number of households (families)
14. Total population
15. Total number of people who had left the village after 1993 (the year of marsh desiccation)
16. Total number of people who had left and returned back to the village up to the year (2006)
17. Total number of people who came to the village as outsiders or from other villages.

Activities for livelihood

18. Economic activities for the sustenance of livelihood in the village (indicate approximate percentage of population involved in each activity)

- Agriculture / farming
- Fishing
- Livestock
- Commerce
- Handicraft and local industries
- Others (specify)

19. What are the kind of agricultural/horticultural crops grown, cropped area and the production?

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Cropped area (donums)</i>	<i>Annual Production (Tons)</i>	<i>Productivity (Ton/donum)</i>
Rice	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Date Palm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Others (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

20. What is the main activity other than farming, fishing and rearing live stocks?

Water sources, supply and sanitation

21. What are the water sources for drinking etc.

	<i>Piped public supply</i>	<i>Tanker</i>	<i>Marsh/river / drainage canal</i>	<i>Others (specify)</i>
For drinking/cooking	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
For washing/ agriculture/ For livestock	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

22. For piped water supply and tanker supply, what is the reliability (frequency) of supply? (If not continuous write down the frequency).

	<i>Piped public supply</i>	<i>Tanker</i>
Continuous supply		
_____ number of times per week		
Others (please specify the frequency)		

23. Is the quantity of water for drinking purposes adequate? (less than 20L/day is not adequate)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

24. Is the quality of water for drinking purposes acceptable (any presence of color, turbidity, taste, odor, etc.)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

25. If buying water from tankers etc., how much does it cost to buy water? ID/_____Liters

26. What are the methods being used for sanitation

Septic tanks		Pit latrines	
Sewerage		Direct to outside the house (open channels etc.)	
Others (specify)			

27. What are the sanitation methods that villagers have heard or knew of? Whether it is septic tank, pit latrines, sewerage or any other?

Schools

28. Is there any primary schools in the village

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If, primary school is within the village

29. How many primary schools are there?

30. How many students attend the school?

31. How many teachers are there?

32. How many classrooms are there?

33. What is the main building material of the school?

Mud	<input type="text"/>	Bricks	<input type="text"/>
Reeds	<input type="text"/>	Concrete blocks	<input type="text"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>		

34. What is the condition of school building (structure)?

Good	<input type="text"/>	Acceptable	<input type="text"/>	Poor	<input type="text"/>
------	----------------------	------------	----------------------	------	----------------------

35. If no primary school is within the village, what is the distance to the nearest primary school? kilometers

36. How does students reach school (tick all appropriate)

Walking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycles	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cars
Public transport
Boat or Mashhoof

37. What are the problems/ shortcomings currently faced in schools / education of children (check against appropriate boxes and describe others in the space provided)

School is too far away (specify)		
Not enough space in the school (specify)		
Not enough furniture (specify)		
Insufficient number of teachers (specify)		
Unqualified teaching staff and administrative staff (specify)		
Problem with the school building (specify)		
Others (specify)		

Electricity

38. What is the source of electricity?

National grid	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public generator	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private generator	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>

39. What is the average duration of electricity supply?

Number of hours per day	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------------------

Health services

40. Is there any health centers in the village

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

41. If no health center is available within the village provide, details of the nearest health center

Name of the nearest health center	
Name of its village	
Distance to that village	

42. How does people reach the nearest health centre (tick all that are appropriate)

Walking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cars	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public transport	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat or Mashhoof	<input type="checkbox"/>

43. Number of medical staff *persons*

44. Availability of medicines Always available There is shortage

45. Availability of medical staff Always available There is shortage

46. What is the main building material of the health center?

Mud Bricks

Reeds Concrete blocks

Other (specify)

47. What is the condition of the health center (structure)?

Good Acceptable Poor

48. What are the problems/ shortcomings currently faced with health services by the villagers (Check against appropriate boxes and describe others in the space provided)

Health center is far away (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Health center is not open often (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Health staff is not always available (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shortage of medicines (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Qualified medical staff is not available (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Problems with the health center building (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Other observations

<i>Personnel contacted:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

YAHOO! MAIL - [Close Window](#)

Date: 10 May 2007 07:41:06 +0100 (BST)

From: . Ali Al-Lami" <aaza59@yahoo.com>

Subject: Fwd: Take alook

To: hassan" <nouri_ali2000@yahoo.com>

CC: abander" <shabander_arch@yahoo.com>, "Haitham Obaid" <haitham_obaid@yahoo.com>, "intidhar flih" <intidhar_flih@yahoo.com>, "Kuga"

ga@unep.or.jp>, "Talib" <talib237939@yahoo.com>

Many Thanks Dear Sir Mr. Ali

Dear Dr. Talib
Greetings

please informed that now you have both the socio-economic and the solid waste forms were approved by MoMPW
regards
ali allami

ali hassan <nouri_ali2000@yahoo.com> wrote:

. Ali Al-Lami< god bless you.

Greetings

I went through the Form in its final form. It is very well done and accepted. I can give my final approval on that. Thanks, with my best regards.

Ali Nouri

"Dr. Ali Al-Lami" <aaza59@yahoo.com> wrote:

Dear Mr. Ali

Greetings

kindly revised the attach forms after taking in consideration your comments
we need your approving

regards

ali allami

Annex (4) Task Facilitation



Ref.

Date: / /

العدد: ١٣١٦/٥٤١٧

التاريخ: ٢٠٠٧/٣/٧

الى / مجلس محافظة البصرة / السيد رئيس المجلس المحترم
مجلس محافظة ميسان / السيد رئيس المجلس المحترم
مجلس محافظة ذي قار / السيد رئيس المجلس المحترم

م/ تسهيل مهمة

تحية طيبة :

يروم مركز ابحاث الاوار في جامعتنا القيام بتنفيذ دراسة مسح النفايات الصلبة المنزلية والصناعية والتجارية والطبية في عدد من الوحدات الادارية لمحافظة جنوب العراق وكما يلي:

١. محافظة البصرة : أ. مركز محافظة البصرة.
٢. محافظة ذي قار : أ. الناصرية
٣. محافظة ميسان : أ. العمارة

الغرض من هذه الدراسة بناء قاعدة معلومات تعتمد المسح الميداني والدقة العلمية يمكن الاستفادة منها من قبل الوزارات ذات العلاقة والجهات الحكومية والمنظمات الدولية والمحلية والجامعات ومراكز البحوث العاملة في مجال البيئة ، وكذلك لتعميم النتائج التي يتم التوصل اليها على باقي الوحدات الادارية في المحافظات الثلاث بغية تطوير الخدمات في هذه المحافظات راجين

اولا : تفضلكم بابداء المساعدة وتسهيل مهمة فرق المسح الميداني التي ستقوم بالعمل في المناطق المشمولة بالدراسة من خلال الابعاز الى المجالس البلدية والوحدات الادارية المشمولة بالدراسة التابعة لمحافظةكم بالتعاون مع هذه الفرق بالامور التالية :

- ١- تقديم اية معلومات يمكن ان تساهم في تكوين صورة عن اسلوب جمع وطرح والتخلص من النفايات الصلبة المتولد من المنازل والمصانع والانشطة التجارية في الاقضية والنوحي المشمولة بالدراسة .
- ٢- تعيين اشخاص مرافقين لفرق العمل اثناء المسح الميداني ان تطلب ذلك .
٣. تقديم الحماية الامنية لفرق العمل .

ثانيا : تفضلكم بالابعاز الى الدوائر ذات العلاقة بادارة النفايات الصلبة في محافظتكم وخصوصا دوائر البلدية ومديرية بيئة المحافظة ومديرية التخطيط العمراني (بتقديم اية تسهيلات تحتاجها الفرق العاملة في المشروع المشار اليه والمعلومات التي تساهم في اخراج الدراسة على اكبر قدر من الدقة العلمية والموضوعية .

للتفضل بالاطلاع . شاكرين تعاوتكم معنا لما فيه خدمة بلدنا . مع فائق الاحترام والتقدير



أ.د علي اسماعيل عبيد
رئيس جامعة ذي قار

رئاسة جامعة ذي قار
(الصادرة)
العدد التاريخ ١ / ١

نسخة منه الى

- مكتب السيد رئيس الجامعة المحترم ... للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
- مكتب السيد مساعد رئيس الجامعة للشؤون العلمية المحترم ... للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
- مكتب السيد مساعد رئيس الجامعة للشؤون الادارية المحترم ... للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
- مركز ابحاث الاوار / كتابكم ذي العدد ٢٧٨/٥٤١٧ في ٢٠٠٧/٣/٧ للمتابعة مع التقدير .
- الملفة الخاصة .
- الصادرة

العراق - ذي قار - اثناصرية - قرب مايب الادارة المحلية هاتف / ٢٤٣٥٩٨ ٠٤٢

Iraq - Thi-Qar - Nassiriyh Tel:042 243598 Mob:07801091980 E-mail: university_of_thi_qar@yahoo.com

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University of Thi-Qar
Bureau of University President



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة ذي قار
مكتب رئيس الجامعة

Ref.

Date: / /

٢٠١٧ / ٥٤١ / ٢٠١٧

التاريخ: ٢١ / ١٥ / ٢٠١٧

الى / محافظة البصرة / مكتب السيد المحافظ المحترم
محافظة ميسان / مكتب السيد المحافظ المحترم
محافظة ذي قار / مكتب السيد المحافظ المحترم

م/ تسهيل مهمة

تحية طيبة

يروم مركز ابحاث الاهوار في جامعتنا القيام بتنفيذ دراسة الاحوال الاجتماعية ، الاقتصادية والديموغرافية في مناطق الاهوار لمحافظات جنوب العراق (بصرة ، ذي قار ، ميسان) الغرض من هذه الدراسة بناء قاعدة معلومات تعتمد الموضوعية والدقة العلمية يمكن الاستفادة منها من قبل الجهات الحكومية والمنظمات الدولية والمحلية والجامعات ومراكز البحوث العاملة في مجال الاهوار ، بغية تطوير البيئتين الاجتماعية والطبيعية في هذه المناطق راجين تفضلكم بابداء المساعدة وتسهيل مهمة فرق المسح الميداني التي ستقوم بالعمل في المناطق المشمولة بالدراسة من خلال :
اولا / تفضلكم بالايعاز الى المجالس البلدية والوحدات الادارية التي تقع ضمنها مناطق الاهوار التابعة لمحافظتكم بالتعاون مع هذه الفرق بالامور التالية :

- ١ - تقديم اية معلومات يمكن ان تساهم في تكوين صورة عن القرى والمستوطنات التي تقع في الاقضية والنواحي .
- ٢ - المساعدة في تحديد قرى اعماق الاهوار وقرى ضفاف الاهوار .
- ٣ - تعيين اشخاص مرافقين لفرق العمل اثناء تجوالهم الميداني .
- ٤ - تقديم الحماية الامنية لفرق العمل .

ثانيا / تفضلكم بالايعاز الى الدوائر ذات العلاقة بالاهوار في محافظتكم والتي تتوقع انها تشمل (مديرية البلديات والاشغال ، مديرية بينة المحافظة ، مديرية زراعة المحافظة ، مركز انعاش الاهوار ، مكتب المهجرين والمهاجرين ، مديرية التخطيط العمراني) بتقديم اية تسهيلات تحتاجها الفرق العاملة في المشروع المشار اليه يمكن ان تساهم في اخراج الدراسة على اكبر قدر من الدقة العلمية والموضوعية .

للتفضل بالاطلاع . شاكرين تعاونكم معنا لما فيه خدمة بلدنا . مع فائق الاحترام والتقدير

أ.د علي اسماعيل عبيد
رئيس جامعة ذي قار

نسخة منه الى

- مكتب السيد رئيس الجامعة المحترم ... للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
- مكتب السيد مساعد رئيس الجامعة للشؤون العلمية المحترم ... للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
- مكتب السيد مساعد رئيس الجامعة للشؤون الادارية المحترم ... للتفضل بالاطلاع مع التقدير .
- مركز ابحاث الاهوار / كتابكم ذي العدد ٢٧٨/٥٤١/٧ في ٢٠١٧/٢/٢٢ لتتابعه مع التقدير .
- الملقة الخاصة .
- الصادرة .

العراق - ذي قار - الناصرية - قرب ملعب الادارة المحلية هاتف / ٢٤٣٥٩٨ ٠٤٢

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Annex (5)

Some photos for data collection & Documentation in missan and Thi – Qar Governorate.



Reconaisance tour in some villages of AL- Salam sub-district in Missan Governorate with the director of AL-Salam sub- district.



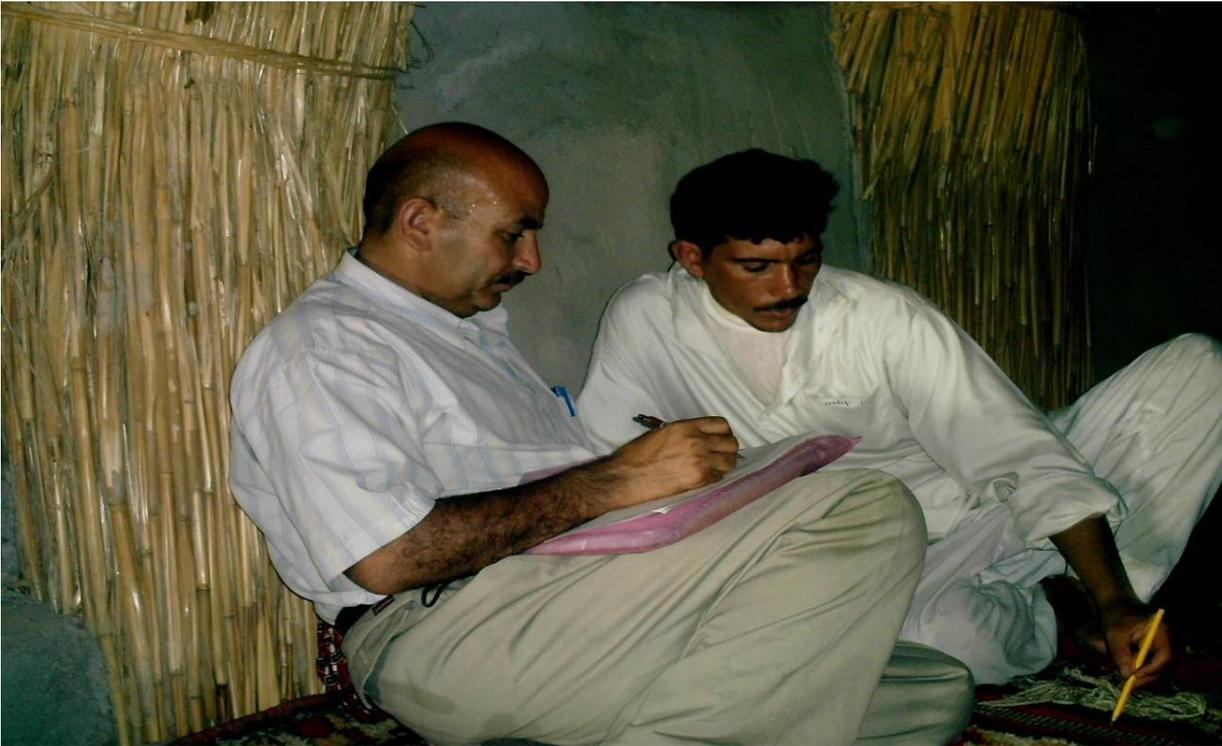
Data collection and documentation with the sheik of and some social faces in mufseel village in AL-Salam sub – district / Missan Governorate.



Data collection and documentation with the same farmers from and a member of the city council of AL-Fehadyea village in AL-Maimuna district / Missan Governorate



Data collection and documentation with the some person from and a member of the city Council of Gendaleh village in AL-Maimuna district / Missan Governorate



Data collection and documentation in ALKahumes in AL-Salam sub district/ missan Governorate.



Data collection and documentation AL- Emayrah in Alfihood sub- district / Thi-Qar Governorate



Data collection and documentation Beet Naser Allah village AL-Kheir sub district/Missan Governorate



Data collection and documentation in Saed Serut village in AL-Majer district / Missan Governorate.



The team arriving Baweah village in Al- hammar sub district / Thi – Qar Governorate.



After data collection in Saed Serut village in AL-Majer district / Missan Governorate



After data collection and documentation in Furegat/Kaabi village in al AL- Majar district/
Missan Governorate.



After data collection and documentation in Abu-Ageil village in al AL- Majar district/
Missan Governorate.



The team arriving Baweah village in AL-Uzeir sub district in Qal" at Salih district / Missan Governorate.



After data collection and documentation in Al- Serhat village in Al- Chibayis district/ Thi-Qar Governorate.