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Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas

أطلس العراق الاقتصادي الاجتماعي
2019



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FOREWORD

For many years, bi-lateral partnerships between the UN Agencies in Iraq and the Iraqi Government have informed policy and development planning through a series of seminal, evidence-based studies. Engagement of the Government, in particular of the Central Statistics Organization, enhances full ownership of the data and of the results of the surveys conducted in the country. The outcomes continue to guide the current planning of Iraq's socio-economy.

Legacies of that collaboration include the *Iraq Knowledge Network survey*, the *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4)* and the *Iraqi Women's Integrated Social and Health Survey*. Moreover, thanks to the joint effort between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Government of Iraq, stakeholders benefit from three important baseline assessments: The *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVA)* published in 2005, 2008 and 2016. The CFSVA 2016 provides an in-depth analysis of household food security and vulnerability across Iraq and serves to inform WFP programming. It has also become the standard for national level surveys in Iraq, and has been used by the World Bank to inform its Iraq poverty reduction strategy 2018-2022.

In 2018, WFP and partners undertook surveys to classify and map Iraq into food security zones and, for the first time in the country, created a socio-economic atlas, both of which complemented the 2016 CFSVA. In a single map, the *Food Security Zones of Iraq* identifies patterns in the landscape: areas of surplus and deficit production; areas prone to drought and flooding; areas with high and low food consumption; and areas highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Similarly, using CFSVA data, the 2018 *Iraq Socio-economic Atlas* uses a series of maps to illustrate Iraq through the lens of socio-economic data. The Atlas received widespread praise from the Government, UN Agencies and Donors.

In 2019, WFP is pleased to present its second *Iraq Socio-economic Atlas: a focus on gender and youth*. It is a timely and relevant undertaking, as evidence-based policy and resource allocations have been a constant theme in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-24, and in the National Development Plan 2018-22. The 2019 Atlas allows a long-term development planning perspective of Iraq. It maps new findings from the 2018 MICS6 and incorporates the extensive experience and analyses of UN agencies such as UNFPA, FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNMAS, UNICEF, along with WFP.

WFP continues to work in partnership with UN Agencies, the Government of Iraq and many stakeholders at national and local level towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, to strengthen national safety nets, to alleviate poverty and hunger and to promote the empowerment of women and young people. In this respect, the 2019 Socio-economic Atlas has thematic focus on some priority development aims: Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Poverty, Gender-Women's Empowerment and Equality and Youth Development.

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Ministry of Planning, Iraq

منذ أعوام ، تكللت الشراكات الثنائية بين وكالات الأمم المتحدة في العراق والحكومة العراقية بالسياسات المستنيرة و تخطيط التنمية من خلال سلسلة من الدراسات الأساسية المستندة إلى الأدلة. تعمل مشاركة الحكومة ، وخاصة الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء ، على تعزيز الملكية الكاملة للبيانات ونتائج المسوحات التي أجريت في البلد. تستمر النتائج في توجيه التخطيط الاقتصادي الاجتماعي الحالي للعراق.

يشمل إرث هذا التعاون مسح شبكة المعرفة العراقية ، والجولة الرابعة من المسح العنقودي متعدد المؤشرات (MICS4) و المسح المتكامل للأوضاع الاجتماعية و الصحية للمرأة العراقية . علاوة على ذلك ، وبفضل الجهد المشترك بين برنامج الأغذية العالمي (WFP) وحكومة العراق ، تستفيد الجهات المعنية من ثلاثة تقييمات مرجعية مهمة: التحليل الشامل للأمن الغذائي والفئات الهشة (CFSVA) المنشورة في الأعوام 2005 و 2008 و 2016. يقدم CFSVA تحليلاً متعمقاً للأمن الغذائي للأسرة وهشاشتها في جميع أنحاء العراق ويعمل على إرشاد برامج برنامج الأغذية العالمي. كما أصبح معياراً للمسوحات على المستوى الوطني في العراق، وقد استخدمه البنك الدولي للإسترشاد به في استراتيجيته للحد من الفقر في العراق 2018-2022.

في عام 2018، أجرى برنامج الأغذية العالمي والشركاء مسوحات لتصنيف العراق ورسم خرائط له في مناطق الأمن الغذائي ، ولأول مرة في البلد ، أنشأ أطلساً اجتماعياً اقتصادياً ، استكمل كلاهما CFSVA لعام 2016. ففي خريطة واحدة، تحدد مناطق الأمن الغذائي في العراق الأنماط في المشهد: مناطق الفائض والعجز في الإنتاج ؛ المناطق المعرضة للجفاف والفيضانات ؛ المناطق ذات الاستهلاك الغذائي المرتفع والمنخفض ؛ والمناطق المعرضة بشدة لانعدام الأمن الغذائي. وعلى نحو مماثل ، باستخدام بيانات CFSVA ، يستخدم أطلس العراق الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لعام 2018 سلسلة من الخرائط لتوضيح العراق من خلال عدسة البيانات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية. تلقى الأطلس إشادة واسعة النطاق من الحكومة ووكالات الأمم المتحدة والجهات المانحة.

في عام 2019 ، يسر برنامج الأغذية العالمي تقديم أطلسه الاجتماعي-الاقتصادي الثاني للعراق: التركيز على النوع الاجتماعي والشباب. إنها مهمة في الوقت المناسب وذات صلة ، حيث كانت السياسات و تخصيصات الموارد المستندة إلى الأدلة موضوعاً ثابتاً في إطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون في مجال التنمية المستدامة (2020-24) ، وفي خطة التنمية الوطنية 2018-22. يتيح أطلس 2019 منظوراً لتخطيط التنمية على المدى الطويل في العراق. إنه يرسم نتائج جديدة من MICS6 2018 ويتضمن خبرة واسعة وتحليلات ووكالات الأمم المتحدة مثل صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي و برنامج الأمم المتحدة للمستوطنات البشرية- الهابيتات و دائرة الأمم المتحدة للأعمال المتعلقة بالألغام واليونسيف مع برنامج الأغذية العالمي.

يوصل برنامج الأغذية العالمي العمل بالشراكة مع وكالات الأمم المتحدة وحكومة العراق والعديد من الجهات المعنية على الصعيدين الوطني والمحلي من أجل تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وتعزيز شبكات الأمان الوطنية ، وتخفيف حدة الفقر والجوع وتعزيز تمكين المرأة و الشباب. وفي هذا الصدد ، لدى الأطلس الاجتماعي-الاقتصادي لعام 2019 تركيزاً مواضيعياً على بعض الأهداف الإنمائية ذات الأولوية: الزراعة والأمن الغذائي والتغذية والفقر وتمكين المرأة والمساواة بين الجنسين وتنمية الشباب.

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The Atlas is implemented thanks to the overall leadership and technical guidance of Asif Niazi, Head of WFP Iraq's VAM/M&E Unit. Also, at WFP, the Atlas technical team consisted of a number of persons:

- Mehdi Bokhari and the Alhasan Systems – www.alhasan.com - who delivered optimal Geographic Information Systems and Data Visualization expertise;
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- Amin Alhillo and Nawaf Alawy carried out data entry;
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NOTES

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WFP invited UN Agencies to participate in this collaboration through a) expertize b) data sharing and c) identification of specialized themes for mapping. Participating agencies included UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNMAS, WHO.

SOURCES

The Atlas is based on national datasets compiled by the government of Iraq in collaboration with UN agencies. The main national data sources and documents consulted in this Atlas are:

Child Poverty in Iraq, 2017
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2016
Human Development Report, 2014
Iraq Family Health Survey report, 2006-2007
Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reports, 2000, 2006, 2011 and 2018
Ministry of Health Annual Statistical Report, 2017

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (Analysis)
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
DAESH	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Arabic - داعش
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Household
hhs	Households
ICODHA	Integrated Coordination of Development and Humanitarian Affairs
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IKMAA	Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Agency
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
NDP	National Development Plan
K/M	Kilometers
KRSO	Kurdistan Region Statistics Office
mins	Minutes
OSM	Open Street Map
-2SD	Minus 2 standard deviation units from the median of the reference population
-3SD	Minus 3 standard deviation units from the median of the reference population
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program

الشركاء

دعا برنامج الأغذية العالمي وكالات الأمم المتحدة للمشاركة في هذا التعاون من خلال أ) الخبرة ب) تبادل البيانات و ج) تحديد المواضيع المتخصصة لرسم الخرائط. وشملت الوكالات المشاركة منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة وصندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للمستوطنات البشرية- الهابيتات و دائرة الأمم المتحدة للأعمال المتعلقة بالألغام ومنظمة الصحة العالمية.

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فقر الأطفال في العراق ، 2017
التحليل الشامل للأمن الغذائي والفئات الهشة، 2008
التقييم الشامل للأمن الغذائي والفئات الهشة ، 2016
تقرير التنمية البشرية ، 2014
تقرير مسح صحة الأسرة في العراق ، 2007-2006
تقارير المسح الخاص بالمجاميع المتعدد المؤشرات، 2000 و 2006 و 2011 و 2018
التقرير الإحصائي السنوي لوزارة الصحة ، 2017

قائمة المختصرات

CARI	النهج الموحد للإبلاغ عن مؤشرات الأمن الغذائي
CFSVA	التحليل الشامل للأمن الغذائي والفئات الهشة
CSO	الجهز المركزي للإحصاء
DAESH	الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام باللغة العربية - داعش
FAO	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة
GIS	نظم المعلومات الجغرافية
HDR	تقرير التنمية البشرية
HH	الأسرة
hhs	الأسر
ICODHA	التنسيق المتكامل للتنمية والشؤون الإنسانية
IED	عبوة ناسفة يدوية الصنع
IKMAA	وكالة كردستان للأعمال المتعلقة بالألغام في العراق
ISIL	الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام - داعش
MICS	المسح الخاص بالمجاميع المتعدد المؤشرات
MICS6	الجولة السادسة للمسح العنقودي متعدد المؤشرات
MoE	وزارة البيئة
MoH	وزارة الصحة
MUAC	محيط منتصف الذراع العلوي
NDP	خطة التنمية الوطنية
K/M	كم
KRSO	هيئة إحصاء إقليم كردستان
mins	دقائق
OSM	خريطة الشارع المفتوحة
-2SD	ناقص 2 وحدات الانحراف المعياري من متوسط المجتمع الإحصائي المرجعي
-3SD	ناقص 3 وحدات الانحراف المعياري من متوسط المجتمع الإحصائي المرجعي

UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN GAUL	United Nations Global Administrative Unit Layers
UNGIWG	United Nations Geographic Information Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAMME	Vulnerability Analysis, Mapping, Monitoring and Evaluation
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WFP RBC	World Food Programme Regional Bureau Cairo
YDI	Youth Development Index

هدف التنمية المستدامة	SDG
بعثة الأمم المتحدة لمساعدة العراق	UNAMI
إطار عمل الأمم المتحدة للتعاون في مجال التنمية المستدامة	UNSDCF
إدارة الأمم المتحدة للشؤون الاقتصادية والاجتماعية	UN DESA
برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي	UNDP
برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة	UNEP
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلوم والثقافة	UNESCO
صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان	UNFPA
طبقات الوحدات الإدارية العالمية للأمم المتحدة	UN GAUL
فريق عمل المعلومات الجغرافية التابع للأمم المتحدة	UNGIWG
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسيف)	UNICEF
دائرة الأمم المتحدة للأعمال المتعلقة بالألغام	UNMAS
الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية	USAID
تحليل الهشاشة ورسم الخرائط والرصد والتقييم	VAMME
منظمة الصحة العالمية	WHO
برنامج الأغذية العالمي	WFP
برنامج الأغذية العالمي ، المكتب الإقليمي ، القاهرة	WFP RBC
مؤشر تنمية الشباب	YDI

TERMINOLOGY and DEFINITIONS

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): defined in the MICS6 as the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

Employment: The Atlas applies the following definitions of employment¹.

“Working” - “working” is synonymous with “employed”. By definition, in Iraq the employed are “persons aged 15 years and over who were at work at least one hour during the reference week, or who were not at work during the reference week (the seven days preceding the interview), but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporary stoppage, or any other reason).”

“Unemployed” – Individuals are unemployed if they hold imminent contractual work, or their seasonal work terminated, they are discharged from work, cannot find a job and are looking for one or they are out of work for safety/security reasons.

“Economically active” – individuals that are either “working” or “unemployed”.

“Out of Labour force” – this refers to persons that are not “economically active”: it includes individuals that are too young to work; they are students fully engaged in studying; disabled/handicapped; suffering chronic disease; retired on pension; elderly; fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) or unwilling to work. Not actively seeking a job.

Explosive hazards: The United Nations Mine Action Service’s working definition of explosive hazards is this: hazards containing an explosive component and include explosive remnants of war (unexploded/abandoned ordnance), mines, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), IED components such as main charges and precursor chemicals thereof.

Food Security status: Food security status was calculated based on CARI which is a method that integrates indicators in two domains: current status (as estimated by food consumption indicators) and coping capacity (indicators that emphasize household food expenditures and the depletion of assets that sustain household livelihoods). The combined indicators in these two domains are integrated to build an overall index of food insecurity.

Happiness: In the MICS6 Life Satisfaction module, happiness is defined as a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, ranging from good weather to a recent death in the family. In the latter case,

المصطلحات والتعاريف

معدل الخصوبة العمرية (ASFR): تم تعريفه في MICS6 على أنه عدد المواليد الأحياء في السنوات الثلاث الأخيرة مقسوماً على متوسط عدد النساء في هذه الفئة العمرية خلال نفس الفترة، معبراً عنه لكل 1000 امرأة. يُطلق على معدل الخصوبة العمرية بالنسبة للنساء اللاتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 15 و 19 عاماً بمعدل المواليد في سن المراهقة.

المخاطر الناجمة عن المتفجرات: إن التعريف العملي للمخاطر الناجمة عن المتفجرات من قبل دائرة الأمم المتحدة للأعمال المتعلقة بالألغام هو: الأخطار التي تحتوي على مكون متفجر وتشمل مخلفات الحرب من المتفجرات (الذخائر غير المنفجرة / المتروكة) والألغام والعبوات المتفجرة يدوية الصنع (العبوات الناسفة) ومكونات العبوات الناسفة مثل الشاحنات الرئيسية والسلاتف الكيميائية منها.

السعادة: في نموذج الرضا عن الحياة المتضمن في MICS6 تُعرف السعادة بأنها عاطفة عابرة يمكن أن تتأثر بعوامل عديدة تتراوح بين الطقس الجيد وحالة وفاة حديثة في العائلة. في حالة الأخيرة، على سبيل المثال ، قد يكون الشخص راضياً عن وظيفتها ودخلها وتعليمها وحياتها العائلية وأصدقائها وما شابه ذلك ، ولكن لا تزال غير سعيدة.

منطقة خطرة: موقع تم مسحه وتبين أنه ملوث بالمخاطر المتفجرة.

حالة الأمن الغذائي: تم احتساب حالة الأمن الغذائي على أساس CARI وهي طريقة تدمج المؤشرات في مجالين: الوضع الحالي (بحسب ما تم تقديره بمؤشرات استهلاك الغذاء) والقدرة على التكيف (المؤشرات التي تؤكد النفقات الغذائية واستنفاد الأصول التي تبقى على سبيل كسب الرزق للأسر). تم دمج المؤشرات الموحدة في هذين المجالين لبناء مؤشر شامل لانعدام الأمن الغذائي.

محيط منتصف الذراع العلوي (MUAC): يستخدم MUAC لتقييم الحالة التغذوية. يصف صندوق التثقيف في مجال صحة الأم والطفل في الهند القياس بأنه محيط الذراع العلوي الأيسر ، ويقاس عند منتصف المسافة بين طرف الكتف وطرف المرفق.

الحد الأدنى للتنوع الغذائي (للأعمار من 6 إلى 23 شهراً): يمثل هذا المؤشر الحد الأدنى للتنوع الغذائي وليس حد الكفاية. يعرّف MICS6 الحد الأدنى للتنوع الغذائي على أنه تناول الأطعمة من 5 من أصل 8 مجموعات على الأقل: (1) حليب الأم

¹ Sources: Iraq Knowledge Network, ‘Labour force factsheet’, December 2011; WFP, CSO, KRSO, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

for instance, a person may be satisfied with her job, income, education, family life, friends and the like, but still be unhappy.

Hazardous Area: a surveyed location determined to be contaminated by explosive hazards.

Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC): MUAC is used for the assessment of nutritional status. The Mother and Child Health Education Trust of India describes the measurement as the circumference of the left upper arm, measured at the mid-point between the tip of the shoulder and the tip of the elbow. Minimum dietary diversity (for ages 6–23 months): This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. The MICS6 defines minimum dietary diversity as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese, 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” towards diversity. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.

Overweight: Overweight children can be detected by measuring *weight-for-height*. Children whose weight-for-height measurement is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

Poverty: The poverty line in Iraq is derived from the cost of basic needs approach. It is defined as the level of food expenditure necessary for minimum caloric intake and non-food expenditure necessary to maintain a minimum acceptable standard of living.

Stunting: is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness. It is detected by measuring *height-for-age*, a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): defined in the MICS6 as a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).

Under-five mortality: The MICS6 defines under-five mortality as the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday. The global sustainable development goal (SDG) target calls for reducing under -five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Wasting: is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence. It is detected by measuring *weight-for-height*. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted.

Youth literacy rate: The Iraq Human Development Report-Iraqi youth, published in 2014, defines the literacy rate as the number of literates aged 15-29 divided by the total number of literates and illiterates aged 15-29.

Youth unemployment: The Iraq Human Development Report (2014) defines youth unemployment as the share of the labour force aged 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

(2) الحبوب والجزور والدرنات (3) البقوليات والمكسرات (4) منتجات الألبان (الحليب و حليب الأطفال و اللبن والجبن (5) اللحوم الغذائية (اللحوم والأسماك و الدجاج و لحوم الكبد واللحوم العضوية) (6) البيض (7) الفواكه والخضروات الغنية بفيتامين (A) و (8) الفواكه والخضروات الأخرى. بالإضافة إلى ذلك تناول أي كمية من المواد الغذائية من كل مجموعة غذائية يكفي لـ"يُحسب" نحو التنوع. لا ينبغي مقارنة النسب بين الأطفال الذين يرضعون رضاعة طبيعية و الأطفال الغير حاصلين على رضاعة طبيعية.

زيادة الوزن: يمكن معرفة الأطفال الذين يعانون من زيادة الوزن عن طريق قياس الوزن مقابل الطول. يُصنّف الأطفال الذين يزيد قياس وزنهم مقابل الطول عن اثنين من الانحرافات المعيارية أعلى من متوسط المجتمع الإحصائي المرجعي على أنهم يعانون من زيادة الوزن المعتدلة أو الحادة.

الفقر: خط الفقر في العراق مستمد من نهج تكلفة الاحتياجات الأساسية. يتم تعريفه على أنه مستوى الإنفاق الغذائي اللازم للحد الأدنى من السرعات الحرارية والنفايات غير الغذائية اللازمة للحفاظ على حد أدنى مقبول لمستوى المعيشة.

التقزم (وقف النمو): هو انعكاس لسوء التغذية المزمن نتيجة لعدم الحصول على التغذية الكافية على مدى فترة طويلة والأمراض المتكررة أو المزمنة. يتم اكتشافه عن طريق قياس الطول مقابل العمر وهو مقياس للنمو الخطي. يُعتبر الأطفال الذين يزيد طولهم مقابل العمر عن اثنين من الانحرافات المعيارية دون متوسط المجتمع الإحصائي المرجعي قصار القامة بالنسبة لأعمارهم ويُصنّفون على أنهم يعانون من التقزم المعتدل أو الحاد. وأولئك الذين يبلغ طولهم مقابل العمر أكثر من ثلاثة انحرافات معيارية دون المتوسط يصنفون على أنهم يعانون من التقزم الحاد.

معدل الخصوبة الكلية (TFR): تم تعريفه في MICS6 كقياس تكميلي يشير إلى عدد المواليد الأحياء الذي ستحصل عليها المرأة إذا كانت تخضع لمعدلات الخصوبة العمرية الحالية طوال سنواتها الإنجابية (15-49 سنة).

معدل وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة: تُعرّف MICS6 الوفيات دون سن الخامسة بأنها احتمال الوفاة بين الولادة و عيد الميلاد الخامس. يدعو هدف التنمية المستدامة (SDG) العالمي إلى خفض معدل وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة إلى ما لا يقل عن 25 حالة وفاة لكل 1000 مولود حي.

الهزال: الهزال عادة ما يكون نتيجة لنقص غذائي حاد. قد يظهر مؤشر الهزال تحولات موسمية كبيرة مرتبطة بالتغيرات في توافر الغذاء و/ أو انتشار الأمراض. يتم الكشف عنه عن طريق قياس الوزن مقابل الطول. يُصنّف الأطفال الذين يزيد وزنهم مقابل الطول عن أكثر من اثنين من الانحرافات المعيارية دون متوسط المجتمع الإحصائي المرجعي على أنهم يعانون من الهزال المعتدل أو الحاد ، بينما يُصنّف الأطفال الذين هم دون متوسط المجتمع الإحصائي المرجعي بأكثر من ثلاثة انحرافات معيارية على أنهم يعانون من الهزال الحاد.

معدل الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة لدى الشباب: يُعرّف تقرير التنمية البشرية في العراق - الشباب العراقي ، الذي نُشر عام 2014، معدل الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة بأنه عدد المتعلمين الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 29 عاماً مقسوماً على إجمالي عدد الملمين بالقراءة والكتابة والأمينين الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 29 عاماً.

بطالة الشباب: يُعرّف تقرير التنمية البشرية في العراق (2014) بطالة الشباب على أنها النسبة من القوى العاملة التي تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 24 عاماً بدون عمل ولكنها متاحة للعمل وتسعى للحصول عليها.

Thematic Indicator (Agriculture and Food Security)

- Food security status
- Agricultural Production

- Ecological Degradation
- Normalised Difference Vegetation Index

- Conflict/Hazardous area mapping

Thematic Indicator (Poverty)

- Lowest income quintiles
- Social transfers/Safety nets PDS Educational support

- Public Health System

- Oil revenue - Petrodollar allocations

- Unemployment exceeding 15%

- Informal settlements

Thematic Indicator (Nutrition)

- Micronutrient deficiencies
- MUAC measurements: pregnant and lactating women
- Women's nutritional status and household wealth

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population.

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss.

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

SDG 11 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting

أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) والمؤشرات

الهدف 2: القضاء على الجوع وتوفير الأمن الغذائي والتغذية المحسنة وتعزيز الزراعة المستدامة

2.1.2 إنتشار انعدام الأمن الغذائي المعتدل أو الشديد بين السكان.

1.4.2 نسبة المساحة الزراعية في ظل الزراعة المنتجة والمستدامة.

الهدف 15 حماية النظم الإيكولوجية البرية وترميمها وتعزيز استخدامها على نحو مستدام وإدارة الغابات على نحو مستدام، ومكافحة التصحر، ووقف تدهور الأراضي وعكس مساره، ووقف فقدان التنوع البيولوجي

1.3.15 نسبة الأراضي المتدهورة على إجمالي مساحة الأرض.

الهدف 16 تشجيع إقامة مجتمعات سلمية وشاملة للجميع من أجل تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وتوفير إمكانية الوصول إلى العدالة للجميع وبناء مؤسسات فعالة وخاضعة للمساءلة وشاملة للجميع على جميع المستويات.

2.1.16 الوفيات المرتبطة بالنزاع

أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) والمؤشرات

الهدف 1: القضاء على الفقر بجميع أشكاله في كل مكان

2.2.1 تخفيض نسبة الرجال والنساء والأطفال من جميع الأعمار الذين يعانون الفقر بجميع أبعاده وفقاً للتعريف الوطنية

1.3.1 نسبة السكان المشمولين بمنصات / نظم الحماية الاجتماعية

الهدف 3: ضمان تمتع الجميع بأنماط عيش صحية وبالرفاهية في جميع الأعمار

1.8.3 تغطية الخدمات الصحية الأساسية

1.c.3 كثافة وتوزيع عمال الصحة

الهدف 8 تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي المطرد والشامل للجميع والمستدام، والعمالة الكاملة والمنتجة، وتوفير العمل اللائق للجميع

الهدف 10 الحد من انعدام المساواة داخل البلدان وفيما بينها.

الهدف 8 تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي المطرد والشامل للجميع والمستدام، والعمالة الكاملة والمنتجة، وتوفير العمل اللائق للجميع

5.8 بحلول عام 2030، تحقيق العمالة الكاملة والمنتجة وتوفير العمل اللائق لجميع النساء والرجال، بما في ذلك الشباب والأشخاص ذوو الإعاقة، وتكافؤ الأجر لقاء العمل المتكافئ القيمة

الهدف 11 جعل المدن والمستوطنات البشرية شاملة للجميع وآمنة وقادرة على الصمود ومستدامة.

1.1.11 نسبة سكان الحضر الذين يعيشون في عشوائيات أو مستوطنات غير رسمية أو مساكن غير مناسبة.

أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) والمؤشرات

الهدف 2: القضاء على الجوع وتوفير الأمن الغذائي والتغذية المحسنة وتعزيز الزراعة المستدامة

المؤشر المواضيعي (الزراعة والأمن الغذائي)

- حالة الأمن الغذائي
- الإنتاج الزراعي

- التدهور البيئي
- مؤشر اختلاف الغطاء النباتي

- رسم خرائط مناطق النزاع / المناطق الخطرة

المؤشر المواضيعي (الفقر)

- أدنى الفئات دخلا
- التحويلات الاجتماعية / شبكات الأمان
- PDS - نظام التوزيع العام (الحصة التموينية)
- الدعم التعليمي

- نظام الصحة العامة

- إيرادات النفط - تخصيصات البترودولار

- البطالة المتخطية لـ 15٪

- المستوطنات غير الرسمية

المؤشر المواضيعي (التغذية)

- Malnutrition: Stunting, Wasting, Overweight: prevalence, children under 5 in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
 - 2.2.1** Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
 - 2.2.2** Prevalence of wasting and overweight (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
 - Mortality in children under age 5
 - 3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
 - 3.2.1** Under-5 mortality rate
- Thematic Indicator (Gender)**
- Modern contraception use
 - Adolescent birth rate
 - School Attendance: primary education
 - Female/Male educational levels and wealth quintiles
 - Women's political empowerment
 - Women's access to land
 - Mobile telephone ownership
 - Child marriage
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators**
- SDG 3** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- 3.7.1** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- 3.7.2** Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.
- SDG 4** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 4.2.2** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.
- 4.5.1** Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile for all education indicators).
- SDG 5** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- 5.5.1** Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
- 5.a.1 (a)** Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land.
- 5.b.1** Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- 5.3.1** Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

- 1.2** بحلول عام 2030، القضاء على الجوع وضمان حصول الجميع، ولا سيما الفقراء والفئات الهشة، بمن فيهم الرضع، على ما يكفيهم من الغذاء المأمون والمغذي طوال العام.
- 2.2** وضع نهاية لجميع أشكال سوء التغذية، بحلول عام 2030، بما في ذلك تحقيق الأهداف المتفق عليها دولياً بشأن التقزم والهزال لدى الأطفال دون سن الخامسة، ومعالجة احتياجات التغذية للمراهقات والنساء الحوامل والمرضعات وكبار السن بحلول عام 2025.
- 1.2.2** انتشار التقزم (الطول بالنسبة للعمر >-2 الانحراف المعياري عن متوسط معايير نمو الطفل لمنظمة الصحة العالمية) بين الأطفال دون سن 5 سنوات
- 2.2.2** انتشار الهزال وزيادة الوزن (الوزن للطول <+2 أو >-2 الانحراف المعياري عن متوسط معايير منظمة الصحة العالمية لنمو الطفل) بين الأطفال دون سن 5 سنوات، حسب النوع (الهزال وزيادة الوزن)
- الهدف 3** ضمان تمتع الجميع بأنماط عيش صحية وبالرفاهية في جميع الأعمار
- 2.3** بحلول عام 2030، وضع نهاية لوفيات المواليد والأطفال دون سن الخامسة التي يمكن تفاديها بسعي جميع البلدان إلى بلوغ هدف خفض وفيات المواليد على الأقل إلى 12 حالة وفاة في كل 1 000 مولود حي، وخفض وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة على الأقل إلى 25 حالة وفاة في كل 1 000 مولود حي.
- 1.2.3** معدل وفيات الأطفال دون الخامسة

- أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) والمؤشرات**
- الهدف 3** ضمان تمتع الجميع بأنماط عيش صحية وبالرفاهية في جميع الأعمار
- 1.7.3** نسبة النساء في سن الإنجاب (اللاتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 15 و 49 سنة) واللاتي تمت تلبية حاجتهن إلى تنظيم الأسرة بالأساليب الحديثة
- 2.7.3** معدل المواليد بين المراهقات (اللاتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 10 و 14 سنة، و 15 و 19 سنة) لكل 1000 امرأة في تلك الفئة العمرية.
- الهدف 4** ضمان التعليم الجيد المنصف والشامل للجميع وتعزيز فرص التعلم مدى الحياة للجميع
- 2.2.4** معدل المشاركة في التعلم المنظم (سنة واحدة قبل سن الالتحاق الرسمي الابتدائي)، حسب الجنس.
- 1.5.4** مؤشرات التكافؤ (إناث / ذكور، ريف / حضري، أدنى / أعلى فئات الثروة لجميع مؤشرات التعليم
- الهدف 5** تحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين كل النساء والفتيات
- 1.5.5** نسبة المقاعد التي تشغلها النساء في (أ) البرلمانات الوطنية و (ب) الحكومات المحلية
- 1.a.5** (أ) نسبة مجموع السكان الزراعيين الذين لديهم حقوق ملكية أو حقوق مضمونة على الأراضي الزراعية، حسب الجنس؛ و (ب) حصة المرأة بين مالكي الأراضي الزراعية أو أصحاب الحقوق فيها.
- 1.b.5** نسبة الأفراد الذين يمتلكون هاتفاً محمولاً، حسب الجنس
- 1.3.5** نسبة النساء اللاتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 20 و 24 سنة المتزوجات أو المقترنات قبل سن 15 وما قبل 18.

- نقص المغذيات الدقيقة
- قياسات MUAC: النساء الحوامل والمرضعات
- الوضع التغذوي للمرأة وثررة الأسرة
- سوء التغذية: التقزم، الهزال، زيادة الوزن
- وفيات الأطفال دون الخامسة من العمر

المؤشر المواضيعي (النوع الاجتماعي)

- استخدام وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة
- معدل المواليد بين المراهقين
- الحضور المدرسي: التعليم الابتدائي
- مستويات التعليم والثروة الإناث / الذكور
- التمكين السياسي للمرأة
- قدرة المرأة على الحصول على الأرض
- ملكية الهاتف المحمول
- زواج الأطفال

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety • Violent Discipline • Discrimination & harassment 	<p>SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.</p> <p>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.</p> <p>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.</p>
<p>Thematic Indicator (Youth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Education • Youth Educational Level and Informal Income Sources • Mobile ownership among youth • Child labour • Youth Unemployment 	<p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators</p> <p>SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p> <p>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.</p> <p>SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.</p> <p>SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment.</p> <p>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.</p> <p>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.</p>

الهدف 16 تشجيع إقامة مجتمعات سلمية وشاملة للجميع من أجل تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وتوفير إمكانية الوصول إلى العدالة للجميع وبناء مؤسسات فعالة وخاضعة للمساءلة وشاملة للجميع على جميع المستويات.

4.1.16 نسبة السكان الذين يشعرون بالأمان عندما يمضون بمفردهم حول المنطقة التي يعيشون فيها.

1.2.16 نسبة الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 1 و 17 سنة الذين عانوا من أي عقاب بدني و / أو عدوان نفسي على أيدي مقدمي الرعاية في الشهر الماضي.

1.6.16 نسبة السكان الذين يبلغون بأنهم شعروا شخصياً بالتمييز أو التحرش ضدهم في الاثني عشر شهراً الماضية على أساس التمييز المحظور بموجب القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان.

- السلامة
- الانضباط العنيف
- التمييز والتحرش

أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) والمؤشرات

الهدف 4 ضمان التعليم الجيد المنصف والشامل للجميع وتعزيز فرص التعلم مدى الحياة للجميع

6.4 بحلول عام 2030، ضمان أن يلم جميع الشباب و نسبة كبيرة من الكبار، رجالاً ونساء على حد سواء، بالقراءة والكتابة والحساب

1.6.4 نسبة السكان في فئة عمرية معينة يحققون مستوى ثابتاً على الأقل من الكفاءة في المهارات الوظيفية حسب الجنس في (أ) القراءة والكتابة و (ب) الحساب

الهدف 5 تحقيق المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين كل النساء والفتيات

5.b.1 نسبة الأفراد الذين يمتلكون هواتف محمول ، حسب الجنس

الهدف 8 تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي المطرد والشامل للجميع والمستدام، والعمالة الكاملة والمنتجة، وتوفير العمل اللائق للجميع

1.3.8 نسبة العمالة غير الرسمية في العمالة غير الزراعية.

1.7.8 نسبة وعدد الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 5 سنوات و 17 سنة المنخرطين في عمالة الأطفال ، حسب الجنس والعمر.

1.6.8 نسبة الشباب (الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 24 عاماً) غير الملتحقين بالتعليم أو العمل أو التدريب.

المؤشر المواضيعي (الشباب)

- تعليم الشباب
- المستوى التعليمي للشباب ومصادر الدخل غير الرسمي
- ملكية الهاتف المحمول بين الشباب
- عمالة الاطفال
- بطالة الشباب

Table of Contents

1. Foreword	iii
2. Acknowledgements	iv
3. Notes	v
4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represented in the Atlas	viii
5. Thematic Narratives and Maps	17
5.1. Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security	18
Percentage of Agricultural Households	21
Percentage of Female Headed Households that Owned Livestock	22
Major Crop Producing Areas	23
Wheat and Barley Production by Governorate, 2018	24
Rice Production by Governorate, 2018	25
The Average Productivity of Corn 2018	26
The Average Productivity of Cotton 2018	27
The Average Productivity of Potato 2018	28
The Average Productivity of Sun Flower 2018	29
Long Term Average of Maximum Temperature (Aug-July) 1987-2017	30
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (Jan-Apr) - Long Term Average: 2001 – 2018	31
Ecological Degradation of Land Cover	32
Food Security Zones	33
Percentage of Food Insecure Households	34
Percentage of Households Vulnerable to Food Insecurity	35
Hazards: Impact of Explosive Hazards on Agricultural Areas	36
Explosive Hazards Contamination	37
Hazardous Area Map at Governorate Level	38

5.2. Poverty: A Focus on Selected Indicators	39
Estimated Petrodollar Allocations by Governorate, 2018 and 2019	41
Percentage of Unemployment	42
Percentage of Persons Aged 15-24 Years Unemployed, Working, Out of Labour-Force	43
Unemployed Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases	44
Consumer Price Index by Governorate	45
Informal Settlements & Number of Houses at Governorate Level	46
Youth preferences for the Public Distribution System (PDS) compared to Cash Assistance	47
Households Receiving Social Transfers or Benefits in the Last 3 Months	48
Children & Young People Receiving School Related Support Age 5-24 Years	49
Public Health System	50
Number of Hospitals per 100,000 Population	51
Rate of Physicians for Every 10 000 Persons	52
Outpatient Consultation Rates	53
5.3. Nutrition: Status of Children under age Five and Pregnant/ Lactating Women	54
Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Stunting in Children Under age 5 (percent below -2SD)	57
Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Wasting in Children Under age 5 (percent below -2SD)	58
Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Overweight in Children Under Age 5 (percent above +2SD)	59
Percentage of Children that received the Minimum Dietary Diversity	60
Mortality Rates in Children Under Age Five and Adult Mortality Rates by Sex and Age	61
Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements in Pregnant and Lactating Women	62
Women's Nutritional Status and Household Wealth	63
5.4. Gender: Women's Empowerment and Equality	64
Life Satisfaction: Percentage of Women who are Happy	67
Political Empowerment: Proportion of Women in Iraqi Parliament	68

Percentage of Women Who Own a Mobile Telephone	69
Percentage of Women Who Feel Safe Walking alone after Dark	70
Family Planning with Modern Contraceptive Methods.....	71
Currently Married Women (Ages 15-49) Who are not using any Contraceptive Method	72
Percentage of Women who have not Felt Discriminated against or Harassed (Age 15-49).....	73
Percentage of Women Age 15-49 years who believe a Husband is justified in beating his Wife	74
Child Marriage (Age When First Married)	75
Adolescent Birth Rate (Age Specific Fertility Rate for Women Age 15 -19 years)	76
Fertility Rate (Women Age 15-49 years)	77
Percentage of Female-Headed Households.....	78
Percentage of Female Headed Households that Owned or had Access to Farmland	79
Percentage of Female Versus Males Subjected to Violent Disciplinary Methods (ages 1-14)	80
Educational Equality between Females and Males	81
Percentage of Children (age 3 - 4 years) developmentally on Track	82
Children attending Primary Education.....	83
Primary School Attendance Ratio.....	84
Lower Secondary School Attendance Ratio	85
Upper Secondary School Attendance Ratio	86
5.5. Youth: Holistic Development Indicator	87
Youth development Index by Governorate	90
Youth Participating in 2010 Parliamentary Elections.....	91
Percentage of Youth age (15-24) who own a Mobile Telephone	92
Youth suffering from Chronic Diseases.....	93
Youth Literacy Rates.....	94
The Level of Education among Youth Receiving Informal Income	95

Child Labour	96
Youth unemployment rates	97
Percentage of Youth in Lowest Income Quintiles, by Sex.....	98
6. Governorate Reference Map and Infograph	99
Baghdad Governorate Socio-Economic Map	100
Baghdad Governorate Overview.....	101
7. Reference Maps and Infographs	102
District Hindyia	105
District Hindyia Socio-Economic Map	106
District Hindyia Infograph.....	107
District Al-Khalis	108
District Al-Khalis Socio-Economic Map	109
District Al-Khalis Infograph.....	110
District Al-Majer Al-Kabir.....	111
District Al-Majer Al-Kabir Socio-Economic Map	112
District Al-Majer Al-Kabir Infograph	113
District Al-Resafa.....	114
District Al-Resafa Socio-Economic Map	115
District Al-Resafa Infograph	116
District Al-Rumaitha.....	117
District Al-Rumaitha Socio-Economic Map	118
District Al-Rumaitha Infograph	119
District Shamiya	120
District Shamiya Socio-Economic Map.....	121
District Shamiya Infograph	122



District Al-Shatra	123
District Al-Shatra Socio-Economic Map.....	124
District Al-Shatra Infograph	125
District Al-Suwaira	126
District Al-Suwaira Socio-Economic Map	127
District Al-Suwaira Infograph.....	128
District Al-Zubair.....	129
District Al-Zubair Socio-Economic Map	130
District Al-Zubair Infograph	131
District Balad	132
District Balad Socio-Economic Map	133
District Balad Infograph.....	134
District Daquq.....	135
District Daquq Socio-Economic Map	136
District Daquq Infograph	137
District Halabja	138
District Halabja Socio-Economic Map.....	139
District Halabja Infograph	140
District Hashimiya	141
District Hashimiya Socio-Economic Map	142
District Hashimiya Infograph	143
District Kufa	144
District Kufa Socio-Economic Map.....	145
District Kufa Infograph	146
District Mosul	147

District Mosul Socio-Economic Map	148
District Mosul Infograph.....	149
District Ramadi.....	150
District Ramadi Socio-Economic Map	151
District Ramadi Infograph	152
District Soran	153
District Soran Socio-Economic Map.....	154
District Soran Infograph	155
District Zakho	156
District Zakho Socio-Economic Map.....	157
District Zakho Infograph	158



THEMATIC NARRATIVES AND MAPS

السرد المواضيعي والخرائط

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES, FOOD SECURITY

الزراعة، التحديات البيئية، أمن غذائي

THEME 1: AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture is the livelihood of an estimated 11 % of Iraqi families (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017). The country's food security largely depends on it. Among the agricultural households, roughly 75 % of them engage in crop production as a major source of income, while the remainder rely on livestock or mixed crop and livestock activities (Lucani 2012). Inland fisheries and poultry-raising provide additional and important income sources. The agricultural economy contributes 9 % to the total GDP. It is also one of Iraq's biggest employment sectors, although farms are small, mainly family run, and most of the jobs are for semi-skilled and skilled workers. These small farming systems are characterised by low crop yields, but also low inputs, such as advanced seed varieties and technology (UNESCO 2019: 12-13).

Agricultural production unavoidably depends on geographic variations in climate. Central and southern Iraq have a sub-tropical climate with warm, mild winters and very hot summers, while in the north a Mediterranean climate prevails, with mild to cold winters and hot summers. The majority of the country classifies as arid to semi-arid, leading to only 27 % of the national surface considered suitable for farming (FAO Iraq, 2019), of which 50-67 % is then actually farmed (FAO 2019). The overall area under cultivation is well captured by the map depicting the Long-term Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), derived from satellite imagery. Agro-meteorological conditions sustain rain-fed wheat and barley production in the north-east and irrigated mixed crops in the centre and south-east, sustained through irrigation by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Recent mapping data from 2018 suggest that the strongholds of wheat and barley production are the north-eastern Districts of Nainawa, Salah al-deen, Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya and the south-eastern ones of Wasit, Qadisiya, Maysan and Muthanna.

Iraq's agricultural potential is affected by a number of threats. First, weather extremes bring both drought and flooding at different times of the year (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2012) and the average temperatures are rising at around 0.5 - 0.7° C every 10 years (WFP RBC 2018). Climate warming and its extremes are likely to impose substantial challenges to agricultural production in the near future. For example, drought is increasing in frequency in the hottest regions of central and south-western Iraq and recent droughts have reduced agricultural production by 30 % on average and contribute to desertification of arable land (CSO, 2018; USAID 2017). Water scarcity poses additional threats, as availability in the Tigris and Euphrates declines due to drought (USAID 2017).

A second major challenge for agriculture is land degradation, driven by climate warming and other shocks, such as urbanisation on agricultural land, increased soil and water salinity, pollution and conflict. Mapping based on satellite imagery identified 4 % of the national land as degraded, with degradation mainly in the Kurdistan region, around Baghdad-Babylon-western Wasit, and in southern Maysan-Thi-Qar. In the same period, 7 % of the nation showed a favourable change in vegetation, concentrated along a wide corridor running from Salah al-deen to Thi-Qar-Maysan, including some strongholds of wheat production.

Conflict has been a third major constraint for agriculture through farmers' displacements, damage to irrigation infrastructures, land lost to explosive hazards contamination, land degradation and pollution. Tons of pollutants were released over extensive areas of farmland and rangelands, especially affecting Qayyarah and Al-Shirqat Districts. Agricultural statistics show that the sector grew rapidly in the years directly preceding ISIL and fell by 30 % thereafter (FAO, 2016), while farmers in the "bread basket" Governorates, such as Salah al-deen and Kirkuk, reported disproportionately low areas under cultivation compared to the pre-conflict era (FAO Iraq 2019; WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017; FAO 2016).

A severe consequence of conflict that directly and indirectly affects agriculture is the three-dimensional impact of explosive hazards, i.e., improvised explosive devices (IEDs), unexploded or abandoned ordnance and landmines. Partnerships between the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan regional government and the United Nations support ongoing monitoring of the distribution of explosive hazards throughout the country. Mapped data from these sources illustrate the extent of recorded hazardous areas to be less than 1 % for the majority of the Governorates and Districts. It is notable that in Governorates like Diyala and Kirkuk where explosive hazards are still present (around 1 to 2 % of the total area), the wheat production for 2017/2018 has considerably dropped compared to pre-2014 levels (CSO 2018). In a few Districts, between 2.5 and 12 % of the surface area have been classified as hazardous — as in Erbil, Wasit, Sulaimaniya, Thi-Qar, Maysan, Diyala and Baghdad. Outliers, defined as hazardous area sizes greater than 24 percent of the total surface, appear in Basrah (Fao and Shatt Al-Arab Districts) and in Babylon (Al-Musayab District), signalling the need to re-survey and reduce the extent of hazardous areas that remain legacies from the Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s as well as more recent conflicts.

Hazardous areas also prevent displaced persons from returning to their agricultural land. A February 2019 survey among internally displaced persons (IDPs) led to compelling conclusions: 25% of those not intending to return home cite the perceived presence of explosive hazards as the main reason for their decision (42% for Sinjar District and 28% for Kirkuk Governorate). Also, 77% of IDP households reported damage to their home (100% for Anbar), which highlights the long-term impact of

الموضوع 1: الزراعة والأمن الغذائي

الزراعة هي سبل عيش لما يقدر بنحو 11 % من الأسر العراقية (WFP, CSO, KRSO, 2017). يعتمد أمن البلد الغذائي إلى حد كبير عليها. من بين الأسر الزراعية، ما يقرب من 75 % منهم يشاركون في إنتاج المحاصيل كمصدر رئيسي للدخل، في حين يعتمد الباقي على أنشطة الثروة الحيوانية أو الجمع بينهما (Lucani 2012). تتوفر تربية الأسماك في داخل البلاد و مشاريع الدواجن مصادر دخل إضافية وهامة. يساهم الاقتصاد الزراعي بنسبة 9% من إجمالي الناتج المحلي. كما أنها واحدة من أكبر قطاعات التوظيف في العراق، على الرغم من أن المزارع صغيرة الحجم ومعظمها تديرها الأسرة، ومعظم الوظائف مخصصة للعمال شبه المهرة والمهرة. تتميز نظم الزراعة الصغيرة هذه بانخفاض غلة المحاصيل، وكذلك انخفاض المدخلات، مثل أصناف البذور والتكنولوجيا المتقدمة (UNESCO 2019: 12-13).

يعتمد الإنتاج الزراعي حتماً على التغيرات الجغرافية في المناخ. يتميز وسط وجنوب العراق بمناخ شبه استوائي مع فصول شتاء دافئة وخفيفة وصيف حار جداً، بينما يسود مناخ البحر الأبيض المتوسط في الشمال مع فصول شتاء خفيفة إلى باردة وصيف حار. تصنف غالبية البلاد على أنها جافة أو شبه جافة، مما يؤدي إلى أن تعتبر نسبة 27 % فقط من المساحة الوطنية مناسبة للزراعة (FAO Iraq, 2019)، منها 50-67 % مزرعة فعلياً (FAO 2019). يتم التقاط المساحة الكلية قيد للزراعة بشكل جيد من خلال الخريطة التي تصور مؤشر الاختلاف المؤخذ في النباتات (NDVI) على المدى الطويل، والمستمدة من صور الأقمار الصناعية: ظروف الأرصاد الجوية الزراعية تدعم إنتاج القمح والشعير المطري في الشمال الشرقي والمحاصيل المختلطة المروية في الوسط وفي الجنوب الشرقي، مستنداً عبر الري بواسطة نهري دجلة والفرات. تشير بيانات الخرائط الحديثة لعام 2018 إلى أن المناطق الرئيسية لإنتاج القمح والشعير هي المناطق الشمالية الشرقية من نينوى وصلاح الدين ودهوك وأربيل والسليمانية والمناطق الجنوبية الشرقية في واسط والقادسية وميسان والمثنى.

تتأثر الإمكانات الزراعية للعراق بعدد من التهديدات. أولاً، تتسبب التقلبات المناخية الشديدة في حدوث الجفاف والفيضانات في أوقات مختلفة من العام (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2012) ومتوسط درجات الحرارة يرتفع من 0.5 إلى 0.7 درجة مئوية كل 10 سنوات (WFP RBC 2018) من المرجح أن يفرض إحتراق المناخ و درجاته القصوى تحديات كبيرة على الإنتاج الزراعي في المستقبل القريب. على سبيل المثال، تزداد حالات الجفاف في المناطق الأكثر سخونة في وسط وجنوب غرب العراق، وقد أدت حالات الجفاف الأخيرة إلى انخفاض الإنتاج الزراعي بنسبة 30 % في المتوسط وساهم في تصحر الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة (CSO, 2018; USAID 2017). تشكل شحة المياه تهديدات إضافية، حيث يتراجع توافرها في نهري دجلة والفرات بسبب الجفاف (USAID 2017).

والتحدي الرئيسي الثاني للزراعة هو تدهور الأراضي، مدفوعاً بإحتراق المناخ والصدمات الأخرى، مثل التحضر في الأراضي الزراعية، وزيادة ملوحة التربة والمياه، والتلوث والنزاعات. حددت الخرائط المستندة إلى صور الأقمار الصناعية أن 4 % من المساحات الوطنية متدهورة، مع تدهور بشكل رئيسي في إقليم كردستان، حول بغداد - بابل - واسط الغربية، وفي جنوب ميسان - ذي قار. في نفس الفترة، أظهرت 7 % من البلد تغيير إيجابي في الغطاء النباتي، يتركز على طول ممر واسع يمتد من صلاح الدين إلى ذي قار - ميسان، بما في ذلك بعض مناطق إنتاج القمح الرئيسية.

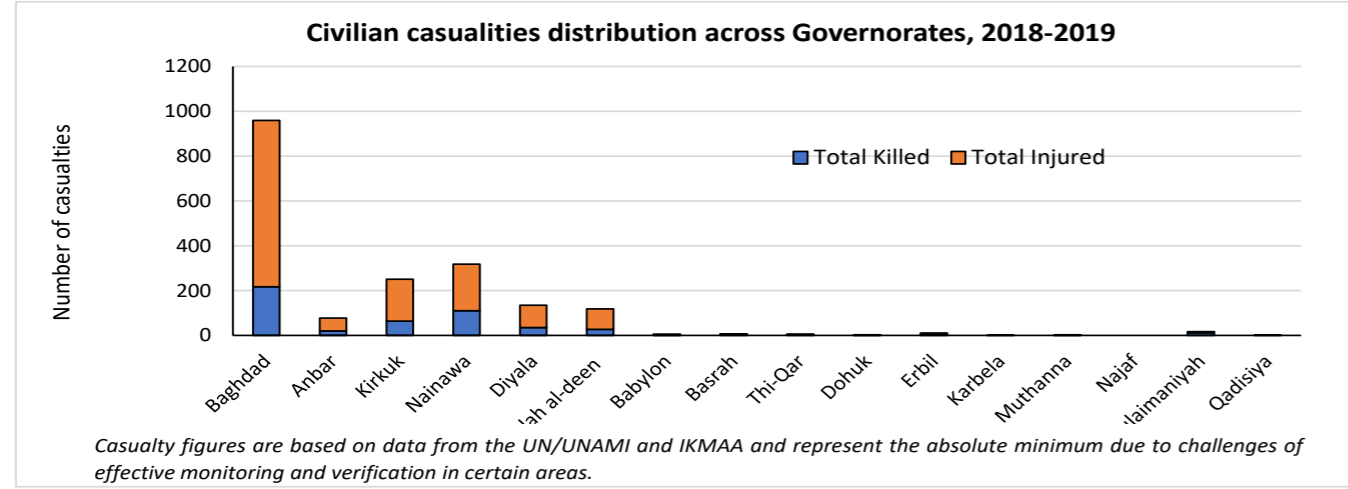
كان النزاع عائقاً رئيسياً ثالثاً للزراعة من خلال نزوح المزارعين والأضرار التي لحقت بالبنية التحتية للري وفقدان الأراضي للتلوث بالأخطار المتفجرة وتدهور الأراضي والتلوث مثل إطلاق أطنان من الملوثات على مناطق شاسعة من الأراضي الزراعية والمراعي، لا سيما في القيارة والشرقاط. على سبيل المثال، نما القطاع الزراعي بسرعة في السنوات السابقة مباشرة قبل داعش وانخفض بنسبة 30 % بعد ذلك (FAO, 2016)، بينما أبلغ المزارعون في محافظات "سلة الخبز"، مثل صلاح الدين وكركوك، عن انخفاض بشكل غير متناسب للمناطق قيد الزراعة مقارنة بفترة ما قبل النزاع (FAO Iraq 2019; WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017; FAO 2016).

إحدى العواقب الوخيمة للنزاع الذي يؤثر بشكل مباشر أو غير مباشر على الزراعة هو الأثر الثلاثي الأبعاد لإخطار المتفجرات، مثل العيوب النافذة يدوية الصنع، والذخائر غير المنفجرة أو المتروكة، والألغام الأرضية. الشراكات بين حكومة العراق وحكومة إقليم كردستان والأمم المتحدة تدعم الرصد المستمر لإنتشار مخاطر المتفجرات في جميع أنحاء البلاد. توضح البيانات الناتجة من هذه المصادر مدى المناطق الخطرة المسجلة لتكون أقل من 1 % بالنسبة لغالبية المحافظات والأقضية. من الملاحظ أنه في المحافظات مثل ديالى وكركوك حيث لا تزال مخاطر المتفجرات قائمة (حوالي 1 إلى 2% من إجمالي المساحة)، انخفض إنتاج القمح لعام 2018/2017 بشكل كبير مقارنة بمستويات ما قبل 2014 (CSO 2018). في بعض المناطق، تم تصنيف ما بين 2.5 إلى 12% من المساحة السطحية على أنها خطيرة كما هو الحال في أربيل وواسط والسليمانية وذي قار وميسان وديالى وبغداد. تظهر القيم المتطرفة، التي تعرف بأنها المناطق الخطرة التي تزيد عن 24 في المائة من إجمالي المساحة السطحية لهذه المناطق، في البصرة (قضائي الفاو وشط العرب) وفي بابل (قضاء المسيب)، مما يشير إلى الحاجة إلى إعادة المسح وتقليل مدى المناطق الخطرة التي لا تزال من مخلفات الحرب الإيرانية العراقية في الثمانينيات من القرن الماضي، فضلاً عن النزاعات الأخيرة.

كما تمنع المناطق الخطرة النازحين من العودة إلى أراضيهم الزراعية. استطلاع للرأي أجري بين النازحين داخلياً (IDPs) في شباط / فبراير 2019 أدى إلى استنتاجات قاطعة: 25 % من أولئك الذين لا يعتزمون العودة إلى ديارهم يشيرون إلى وجود مخاطر متفجرة على أنه السبب الرئيسي لقرارهم (42 % لقضاء سنجان و 28 % لمحافظة كركوك). كذلك، أفاد 77% من الأسر النازحة داخلياً عن أضرار

explosive weapons and devices and is a proxy indicator for the presence of unexploded hazards remaining from the most recent conflict (REACH 2019).

In addition, when observing the numbers of casualties, it is evident that the size of the recorded hazardous area alone does not indicate the severity of hazard: for instance, in Nainawa where ISIL forces held urban areas, the number of casualties from explosive devices registered from the beginning of 2018 into the first months of 2019 (318 persons) was the second highest in Iraq (see figures in Chart) even if the physical hazardous areas are estimated at only 0.4 % of the total provincial surface. Intense efforts and resources are required to clear these contaminated areas.



Finally, Iraq's long-term average agricultural output and meteorological conditions allows the definition of coarse food security regions. These can be mainly summarized as: (1) areas of surplus production encompassing a corridor starting from Nainawa-Duhok-Erbil-Kirkuk down through the central Governorates Diyala-Baghdad-Babylon and Qadisiya-Thi-Qar in the south; (2) semi-arid areas of food deficit in western Nainawa and northern Anbar; and (3) drought-prone areas in the south. The overall balance of surplus and deficit production together with annual imported grain at the national level results in a relatively small percentage of Iraq's population estimated to be food insecure (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017). Using WFPs CARI food security classifications, food insecurity was found equally frequent among male- and female-headed households (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017). However, food insecurity among IDPs was double the rate of the non-displaced. Also, food insecurity in rural areas was three to five times higher than in urban areas, suggesting the need for attention on the multiple socio-economic factors influencing food security among IDPs and in rural environments.

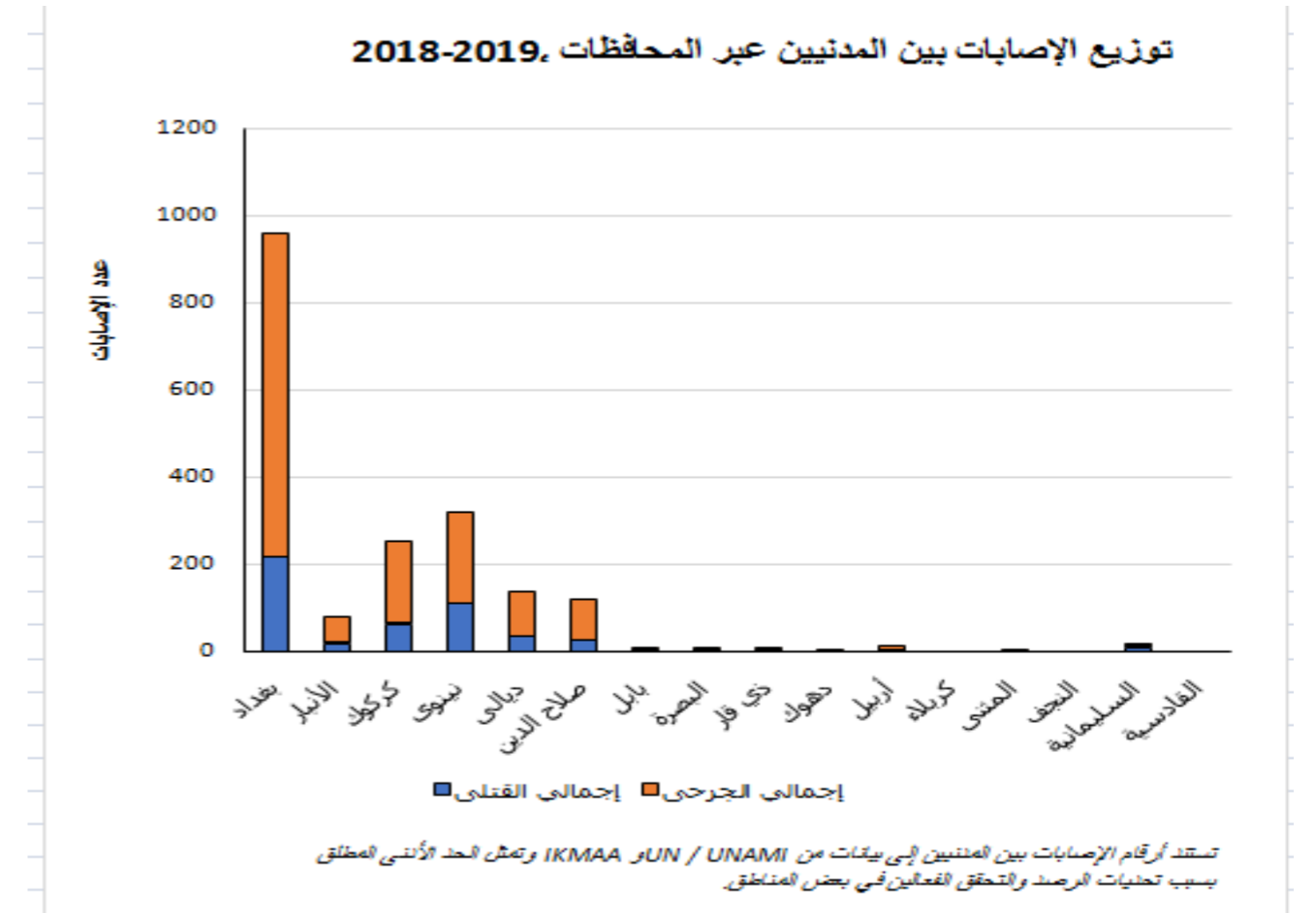
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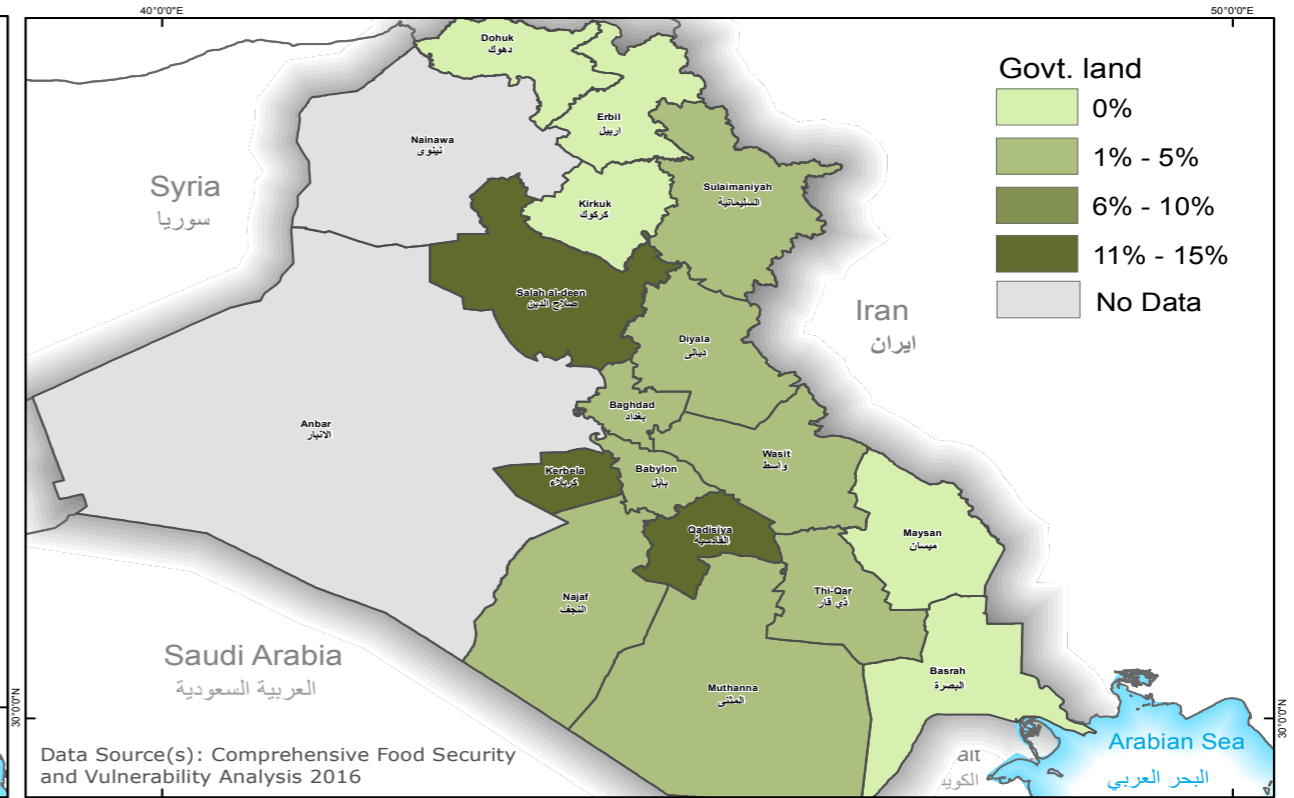
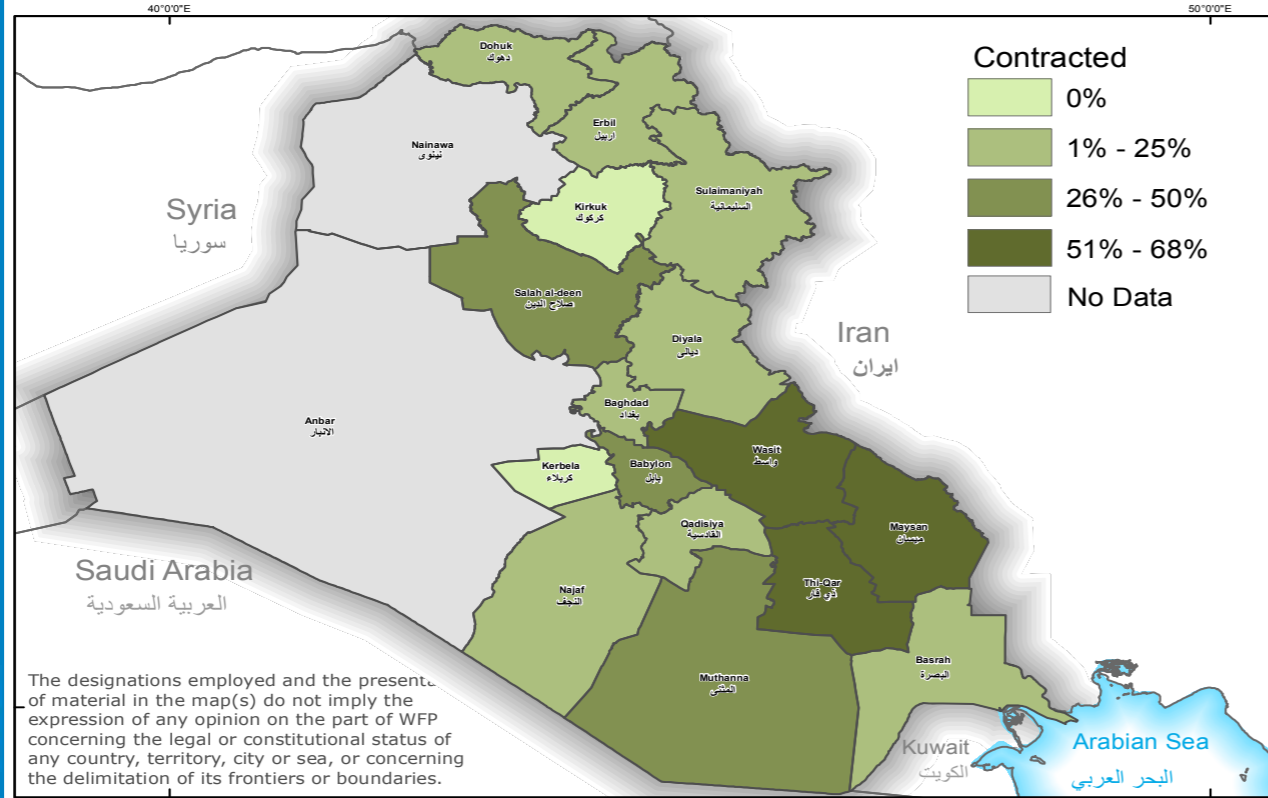
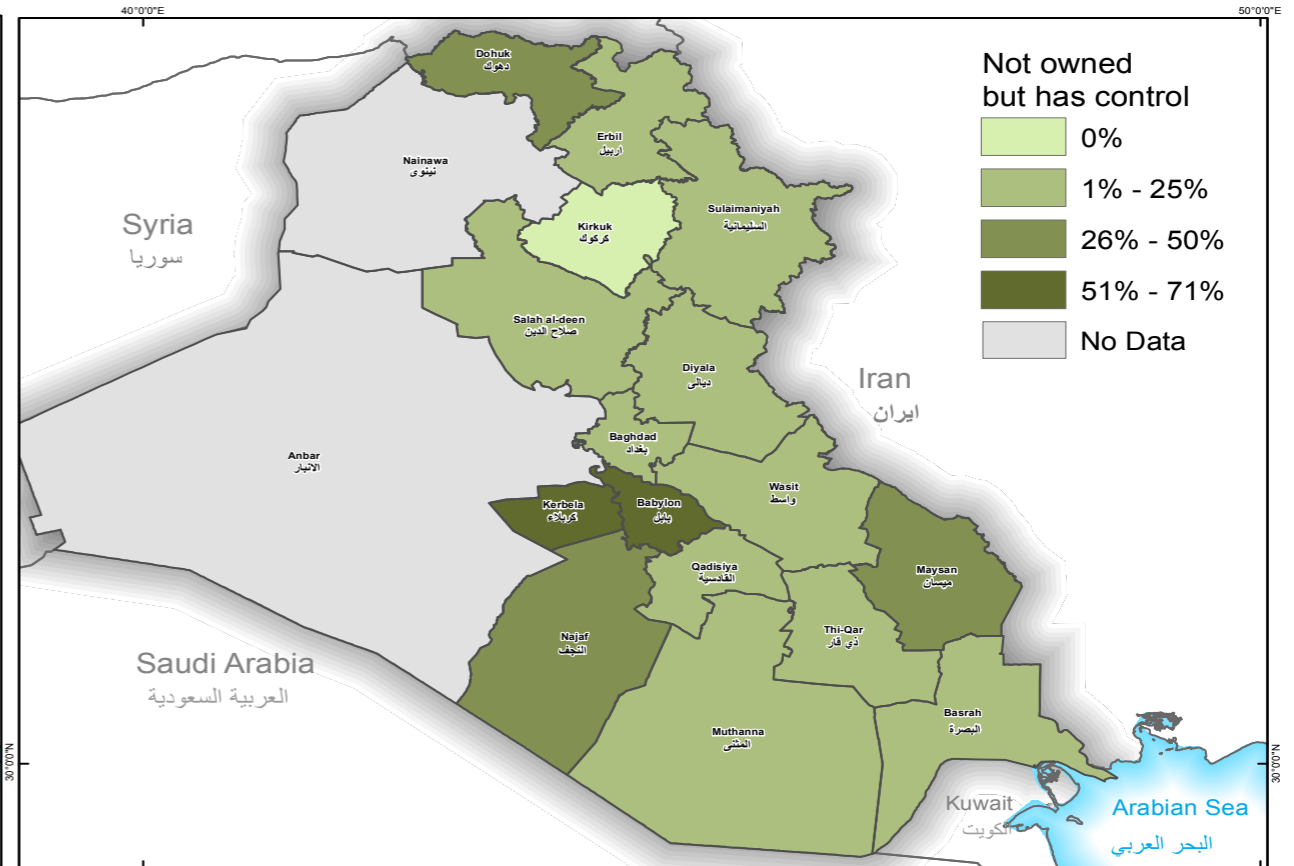
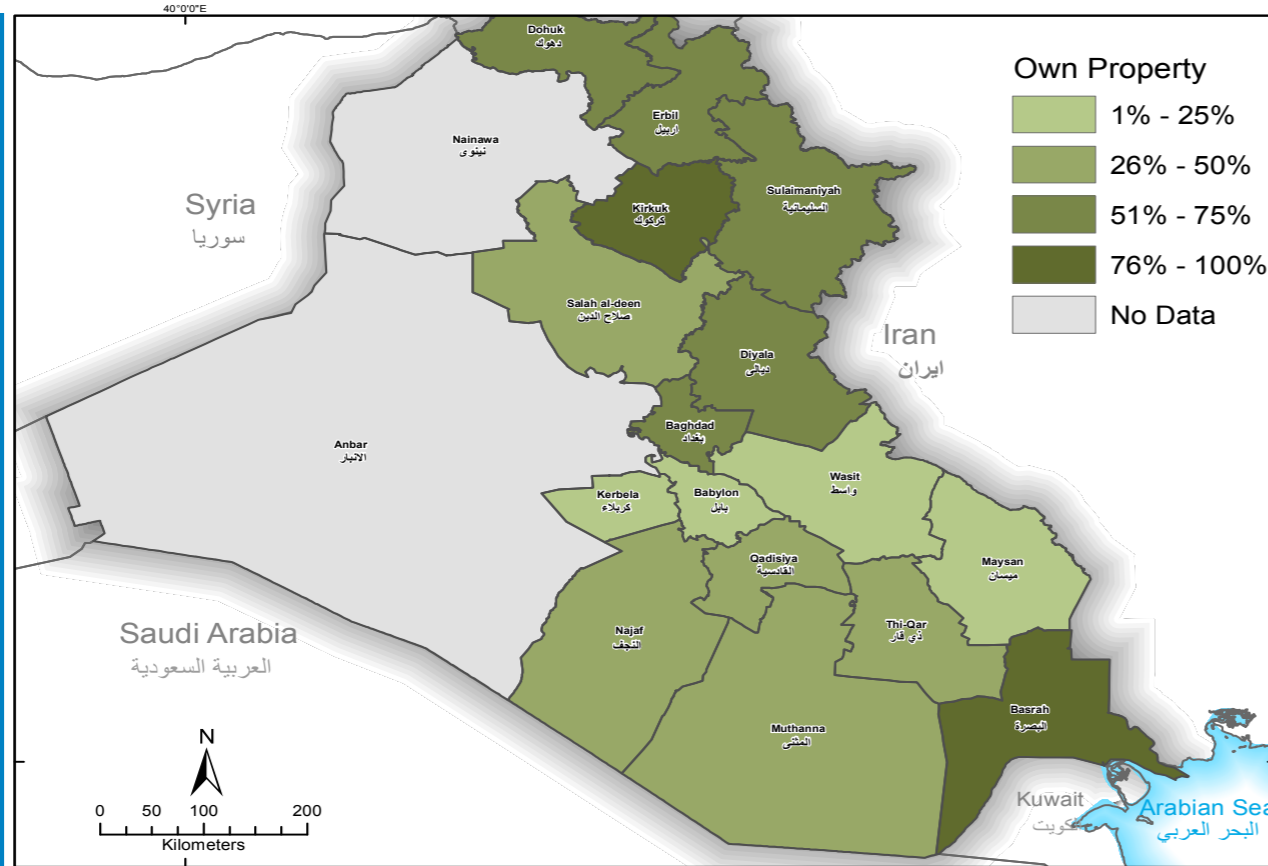
لحقت بمنزلها (100٪ للأنبار) ، مما يسلب الضوء على الأثر طويل المدى للأسلحة و المواد المتفجرة وهو مؤشر بديل لوجود مخاطر غير منفجرة ناتجة من النزاع الأخير (REACH 2019) .

بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، عند ملاحظة عدد الإصابات، من الواضح أن مساحة المنطقة الخطرة المسجلة وحدها لا تشير إلى حدة الخطر: على سبيل المثال ، في نينوى حيث احتلت قوات داعش المناطق الحضرية ، وعدد الإصابات الناجمة عن العبوات الناسفة المسجلة من بداية عام 2018 إلى الأشهر الأولى من عام 2019 (318 شخصاً) كان ثاني أعلى معدل في العراق (انظر الأشكال في الرسم البياني) حتى إذا كانت المناطق الخطرة المادية تقدر بـ 0.4٪ فقط من إجمالي المساحة على مستوى المحافظة. عليه يتطلب الأمر جهود و موارد مكثفة لتطهير هذه المناطق الملوثة.



أخيراً ، يسمح متوسط الإنتاج الزراعي طويل الأجل وظروف الأرصاد الجوية في العراق بتحديد مناطق الأمن الغذائي القاسية. يمكن تلخيصها بشكل أساسي على النحو التالي: (1) مناطق فائض الإنتاج تشمل ممراً يبدأ من نينوى-دهوك-أربيل-كركوك إلى الأسفل عبر المحافظات الوسطى ديالى-بغداد-بابل والقادسية-ذي قار في الجنوب ؛ (2) المناطق شبه الجافة من العجز الغذائي في غرب نينوى وشمال الأنبار ؛ و (3) المناطق المعرضة للجفاف في الجنوب. ينتج عن الرصيد الإجمالي للفائض والعجز في الإنتاج سوياً إلى جانب الحبوب المستوردة السنوية على المستوى الوطني نسبة مئوية صغيرة نسبياً من سكان العراق الذين يُقدر أنهم غير آمنين غذائياً (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017). باستخدام تصنيفات CARI للأمن الغذائي ، وجد انعدام الأمن الغذائي متكرراً على قدم المساواة بين الأسر التي يرأسها ذكور وإناث (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017) . ومع ذلك ، فإن انعدام الأمن الغذائي بين النازحين كان ضعف معدل غير النازحين. كذلك ، كان انعدام الأمن الغذائي في المناطق الريفية أعلى بثلاثة إلى خمسة أضعاف من المناطق الحضرية ، مما يشير إلى الحاجة إلى الاهتمام بالعوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية المتعددة التي تؤثر على الأمن الغذائي بين النازحين داخلياً وفي البيئات الريفية.

IRAQ
 نسبة الأسر الزراعية
 Percentage of agricultural households

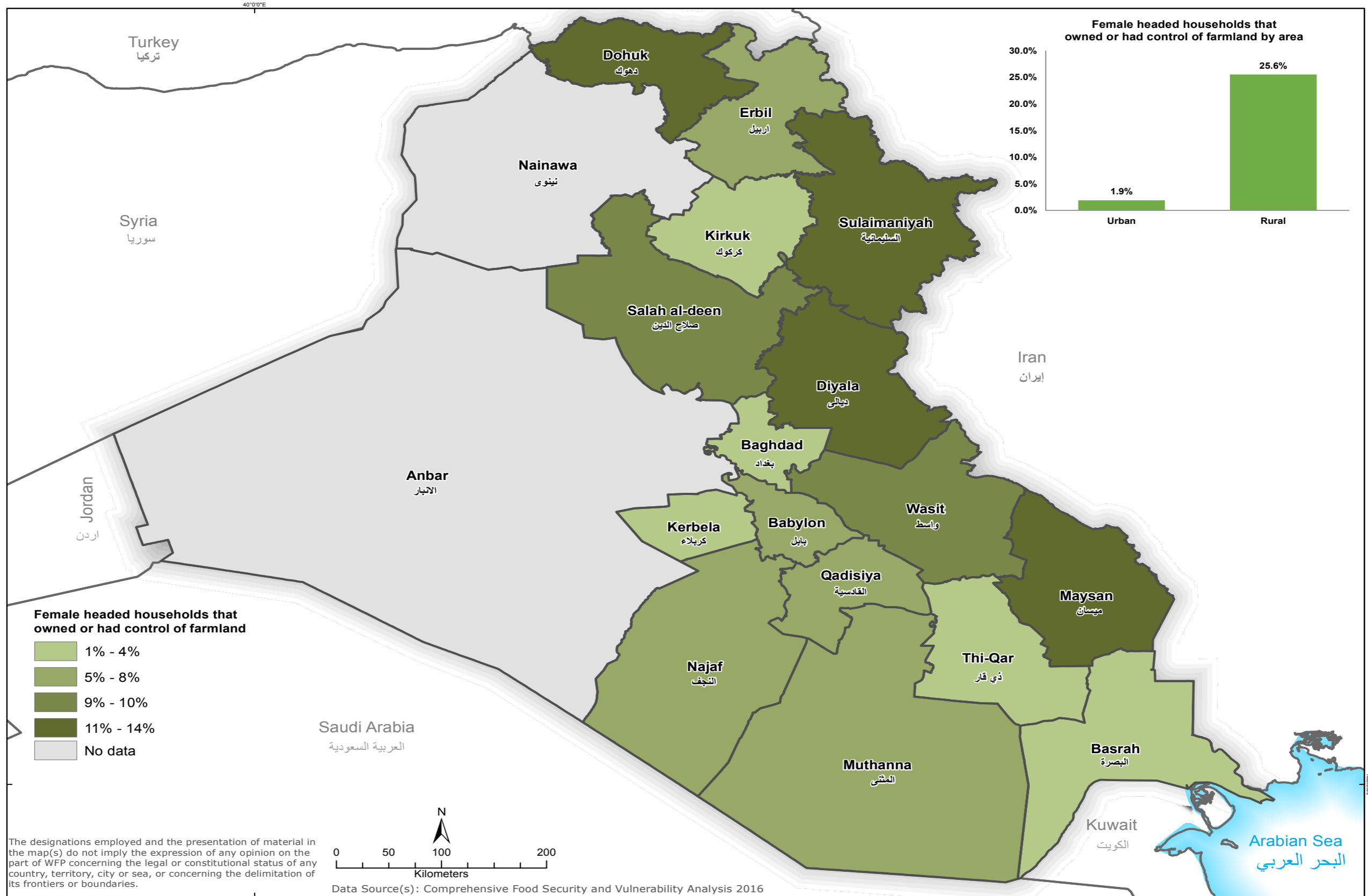


The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2016



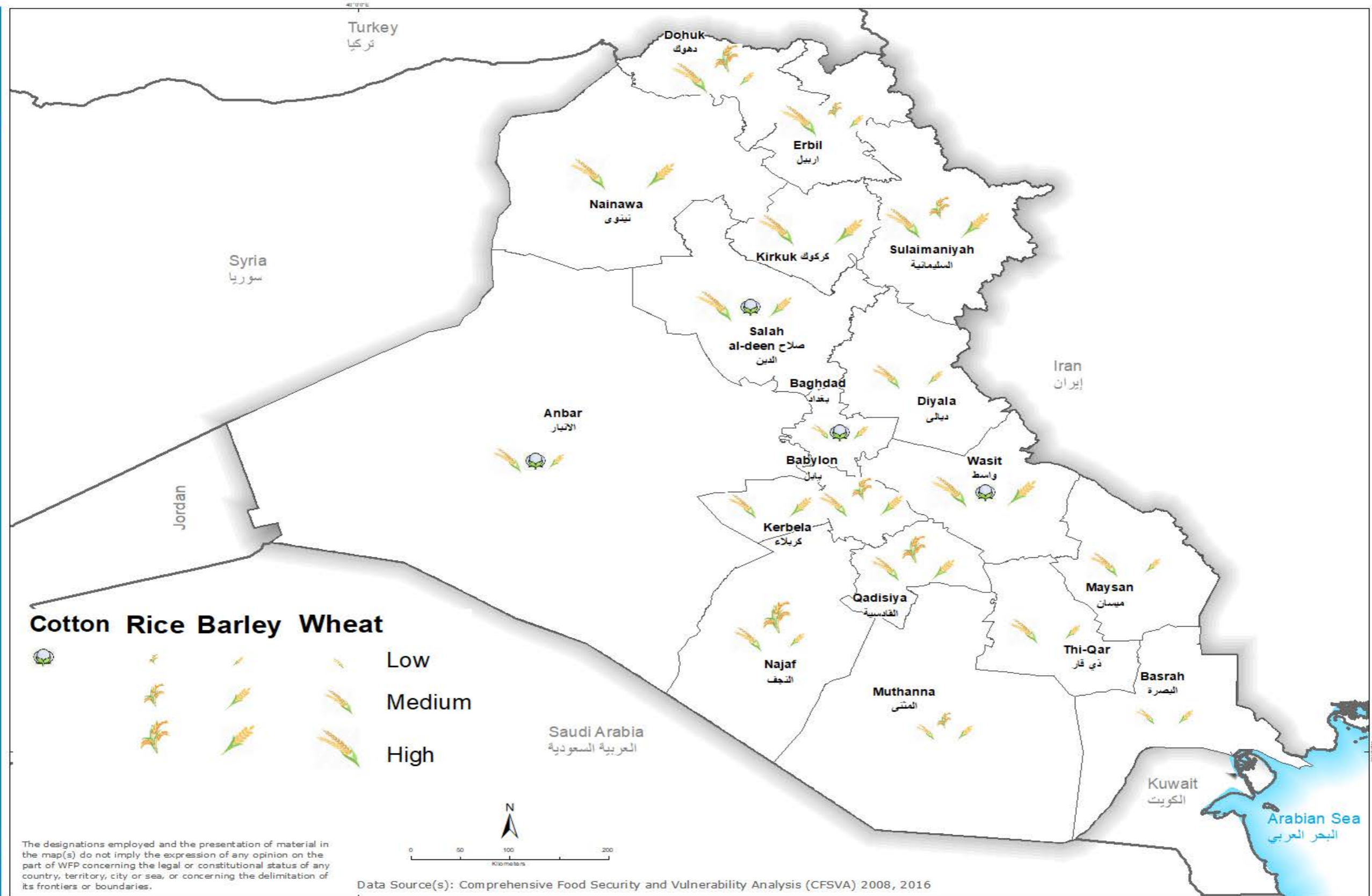
IRAQ
 وتمتلك أو تسيطر على أراضي زراعية النسبة المئوية للأسر التي ترأسها أنثى
 Percentage of female headed households that owned or had control of farmland



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

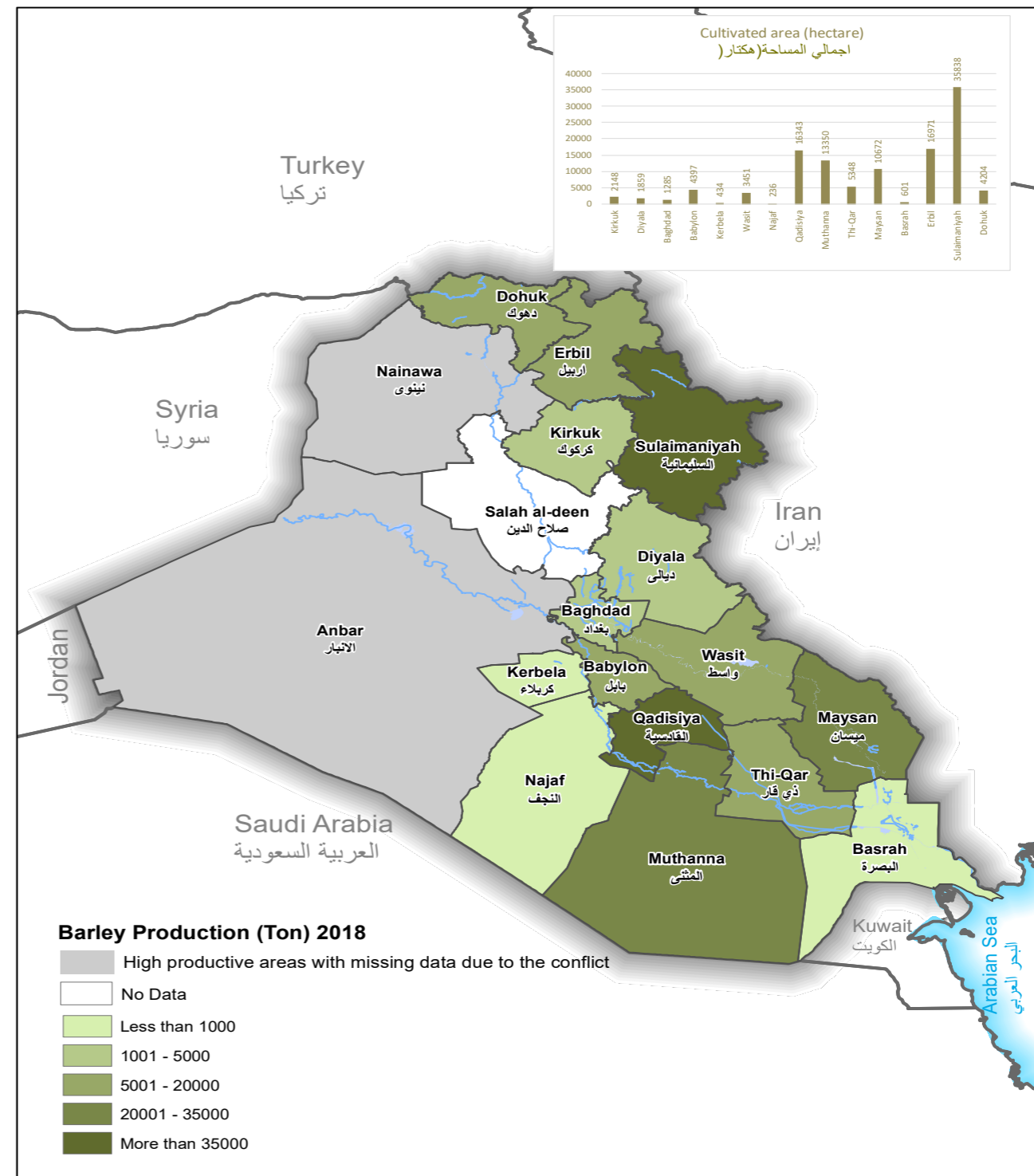
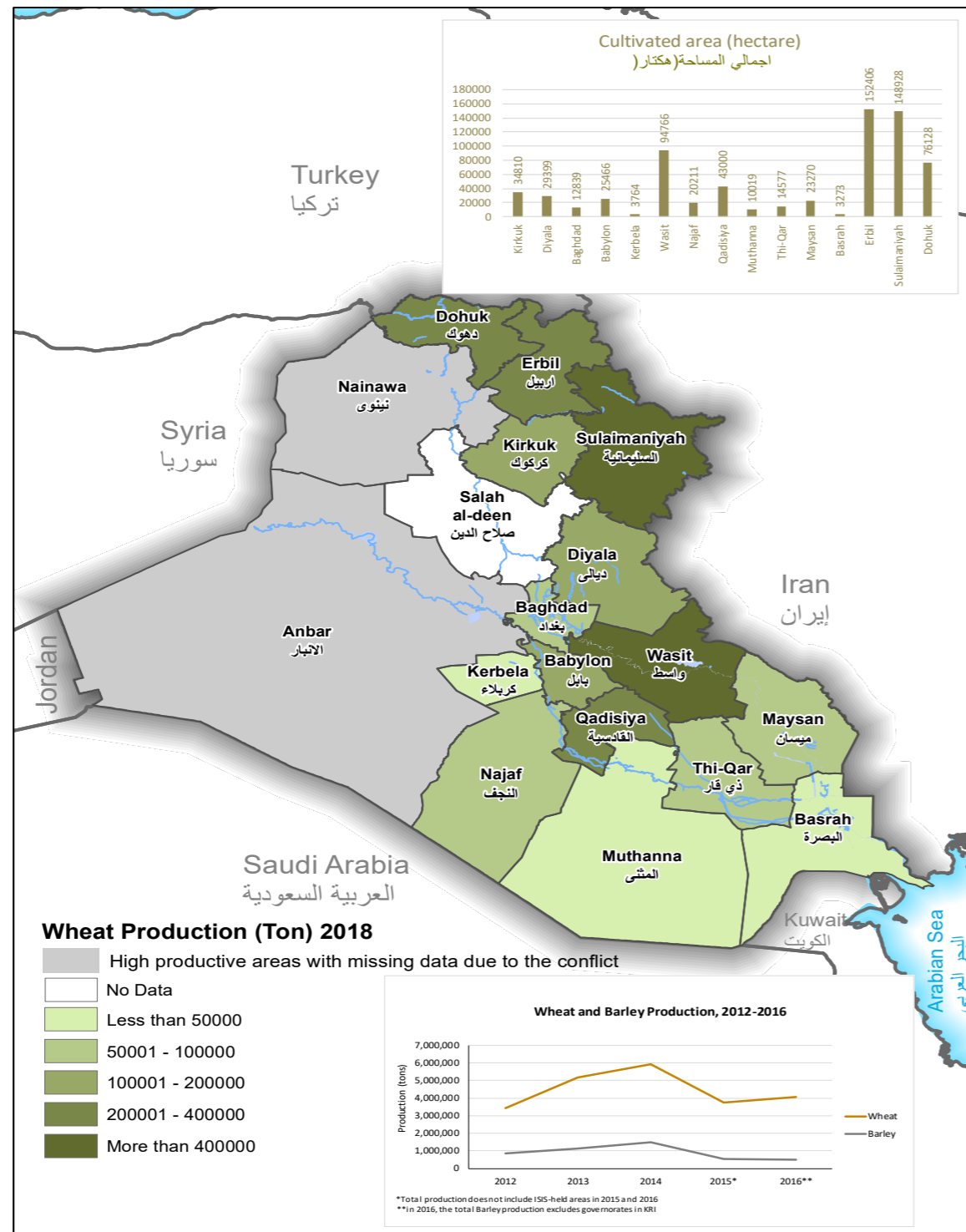


IRAQ
مناطق المحاصيل الرئيسية
Major Crop Areas

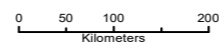


The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

IRAQ إنتاج القمح والشعير حسب المحافظات
Wheat and Barley production by governorate

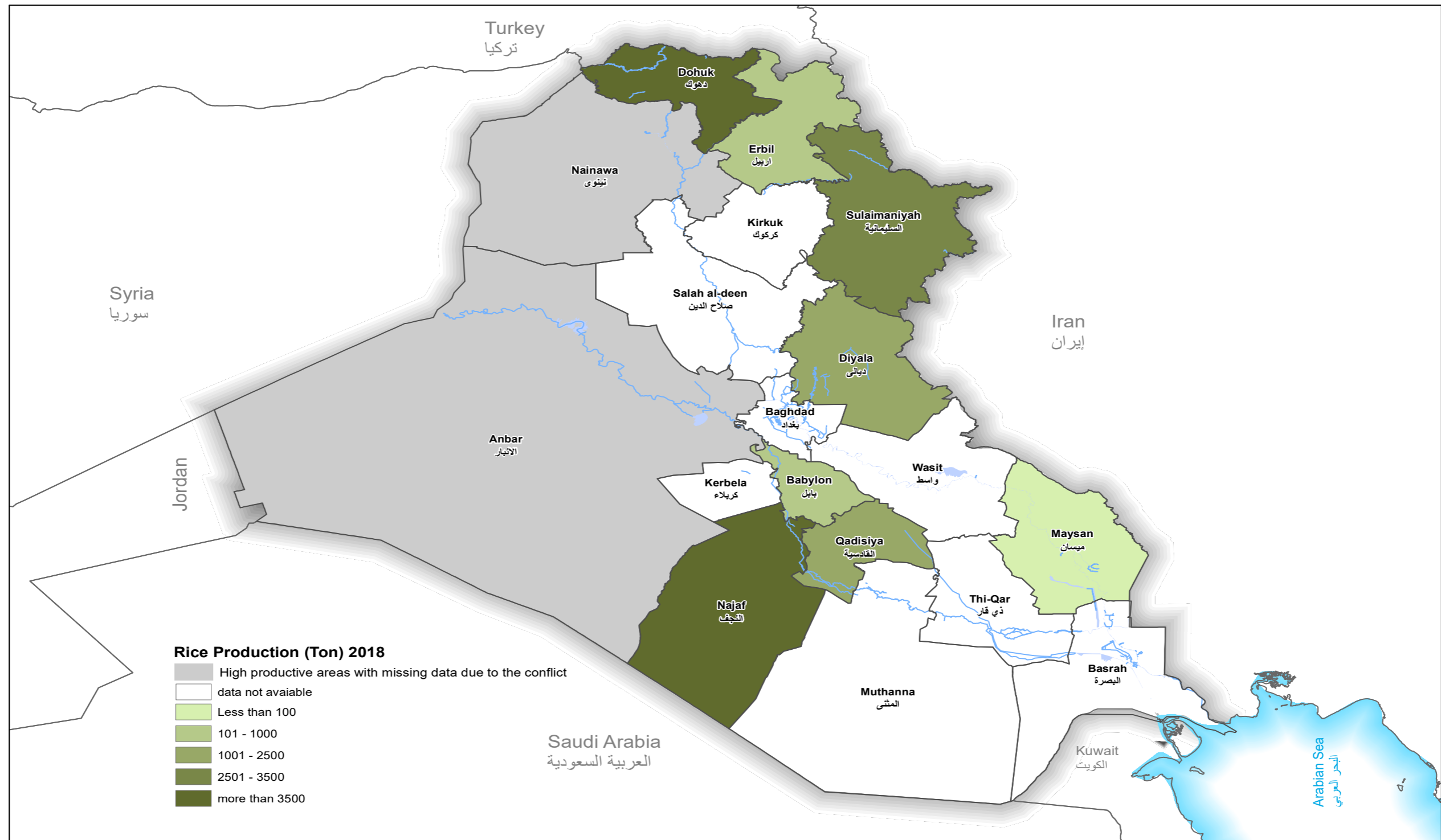


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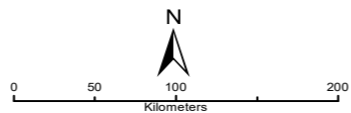
Data Source(s): Central Statistics Organisation, 2019

IRAQ
إنتاج الأرز حسب المحافظة
Rice Production by governorate



Rice Production (Ton) 2018

- High productive areas with missing data due to the conflict
- data not available
- Less than 100
- 101 - 1000
- 1001 - 2500
- 2501 - 3500
- more than 3500



Data Source(s): Central Statistics Organisation, 2019

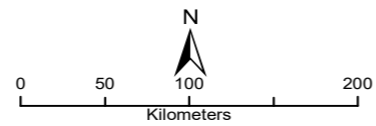
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IRAQ
متوسط إنتاجية الشعير 2018
The average productivity of Corn 2018



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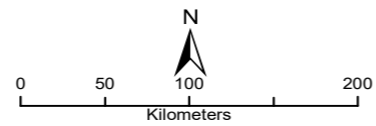


Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)

IRAQ
متوسط إنتاجية القطن 2018
The average productivity of Cotton 2018

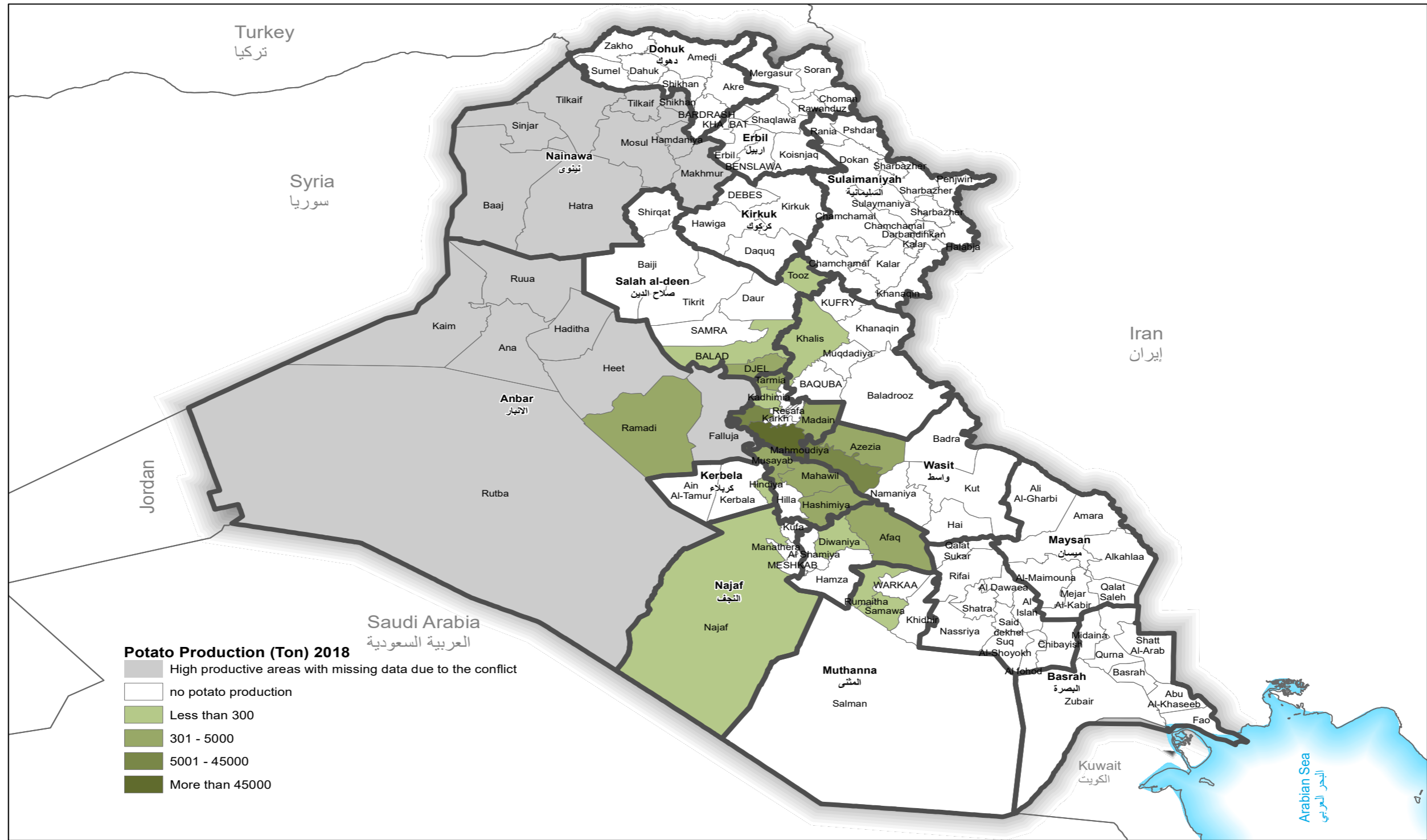


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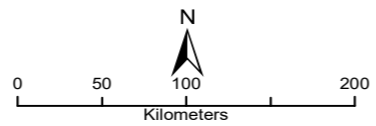


Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)

IRAQ
متوسط إنتاجية البطاطس 2018
The average productivity of Potato 2018



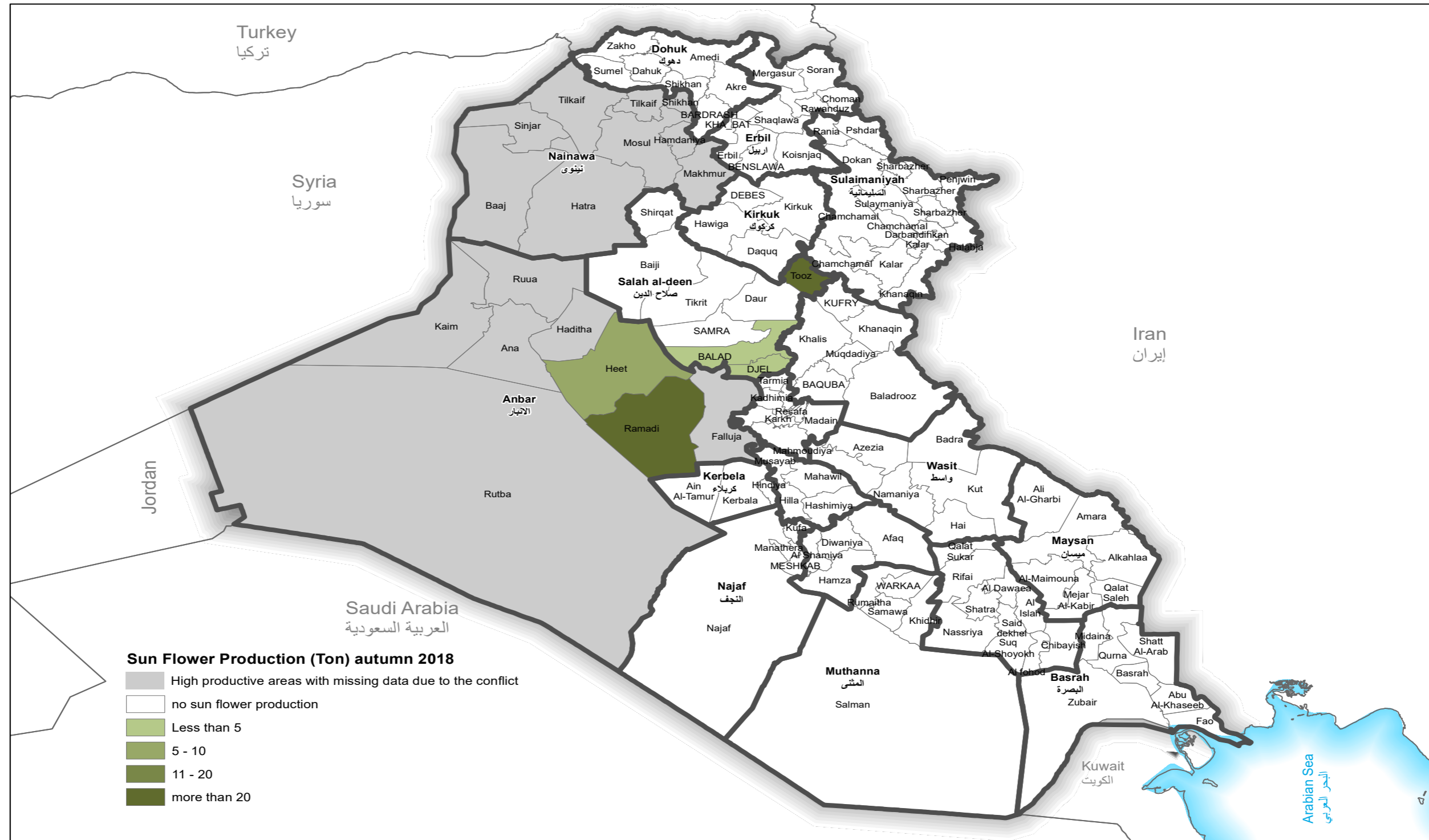
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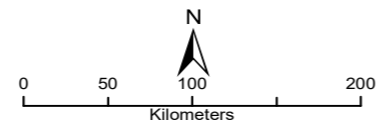
Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)



IRAQ
متوسط العائد من عبد الشمس 2018
The average productivity of Sun Flower 2018

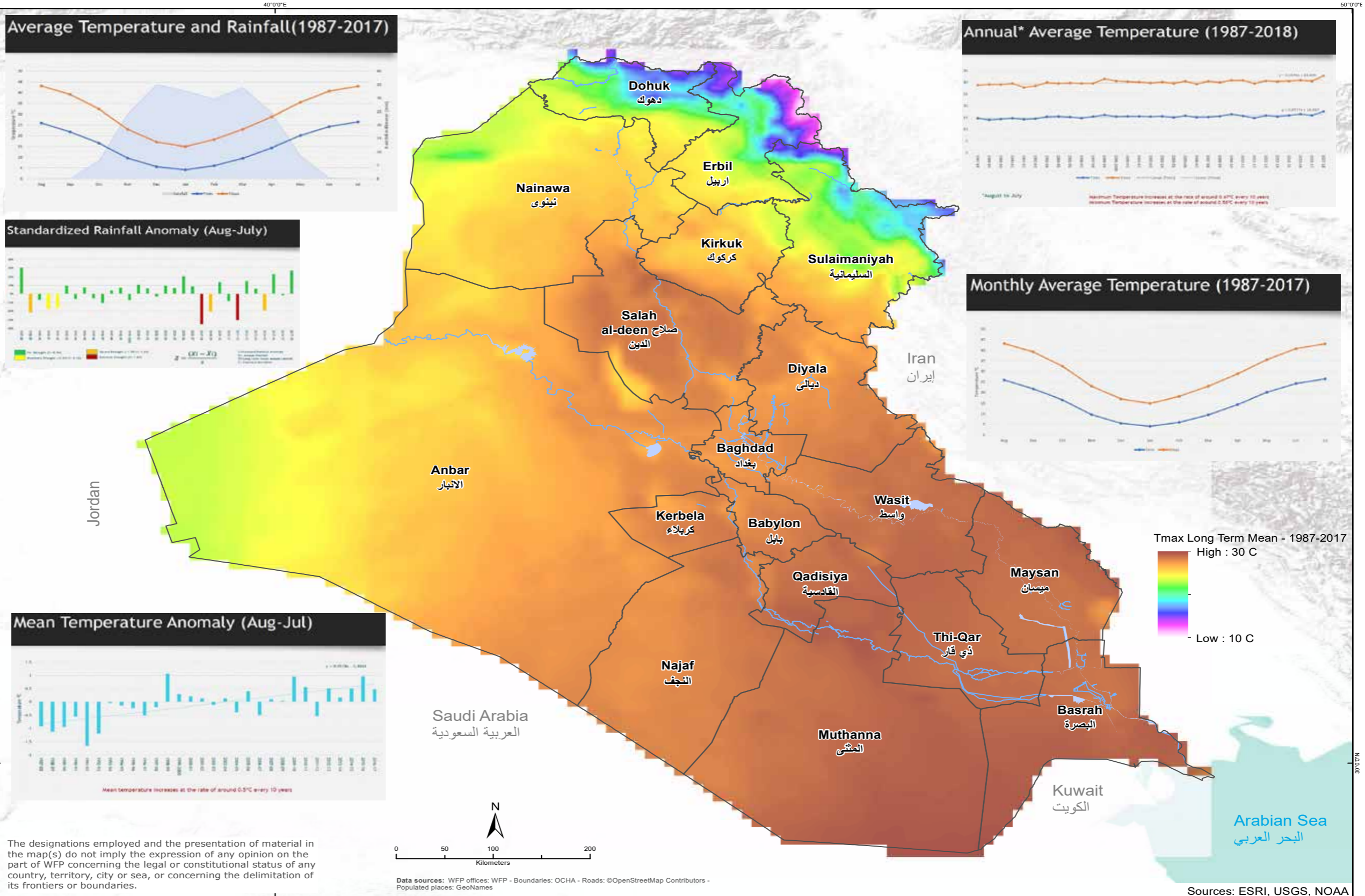


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Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)

Long term average of maximum temperature (Aug-July) 1987-2017
 متوسط درجة الحرارة القصوى على المدى الطويل (من أغسطس إلى يوليو) 1987-2017



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

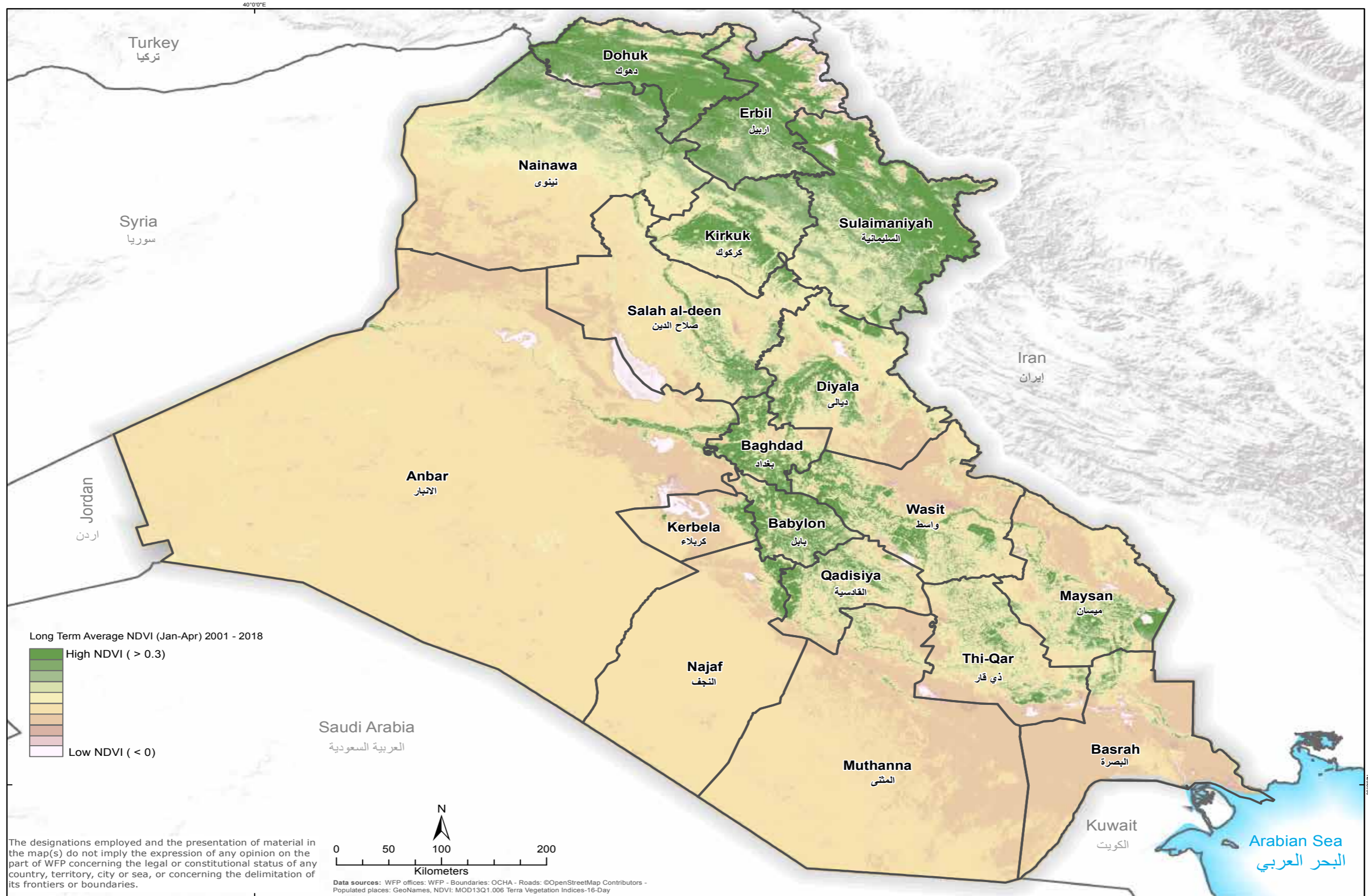
Data sources: WFP offices: WFP - Boundaries: OCHA - Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors - Populated places: GeoNames

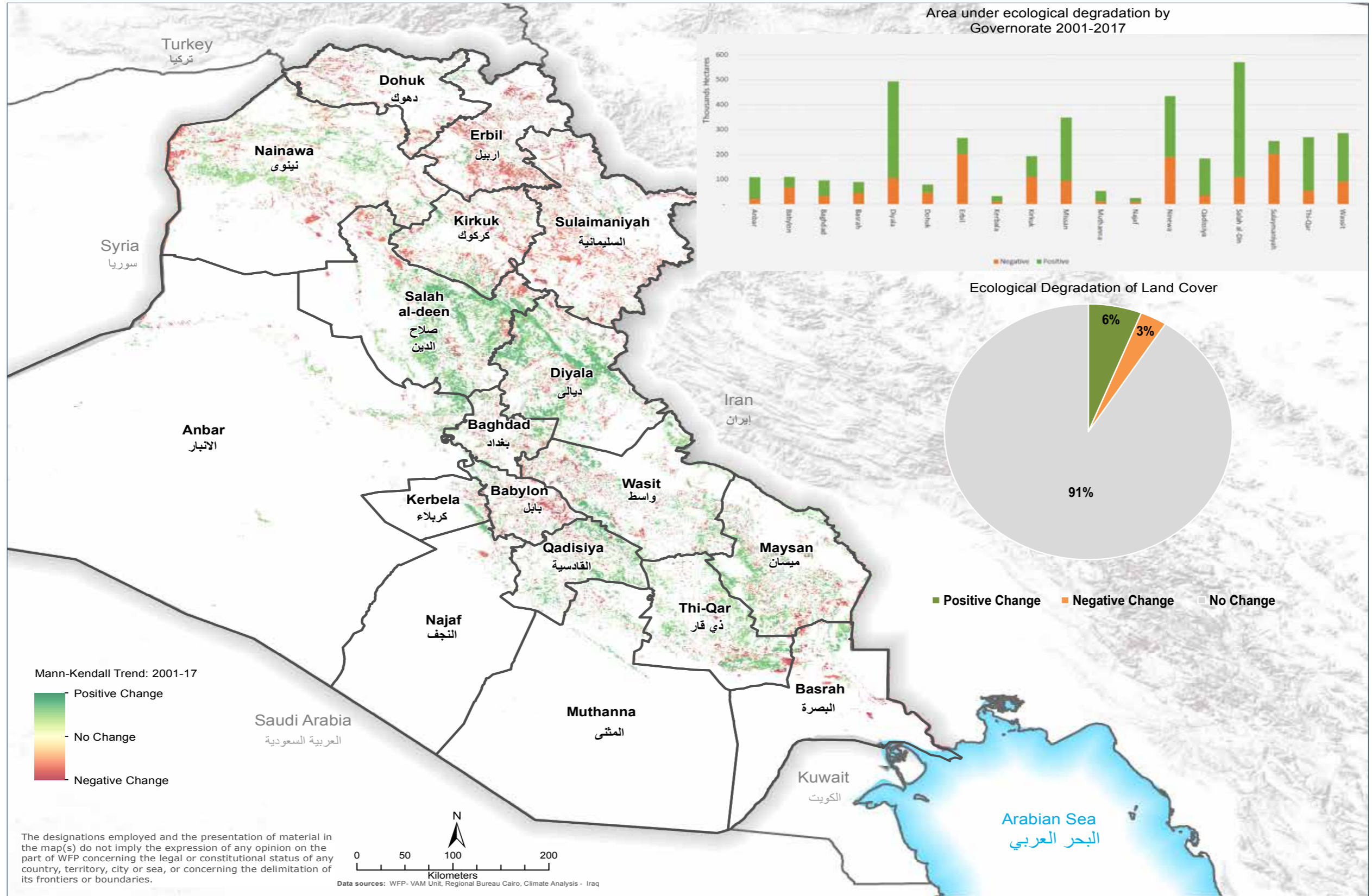
Sources: ESRI, USGS, NOAA

IRAQ
 مؤشر الغطاء النباتي الطبيعي (يناير-أبريل)
 متوسط المدى الطويل: 2001 - 2018

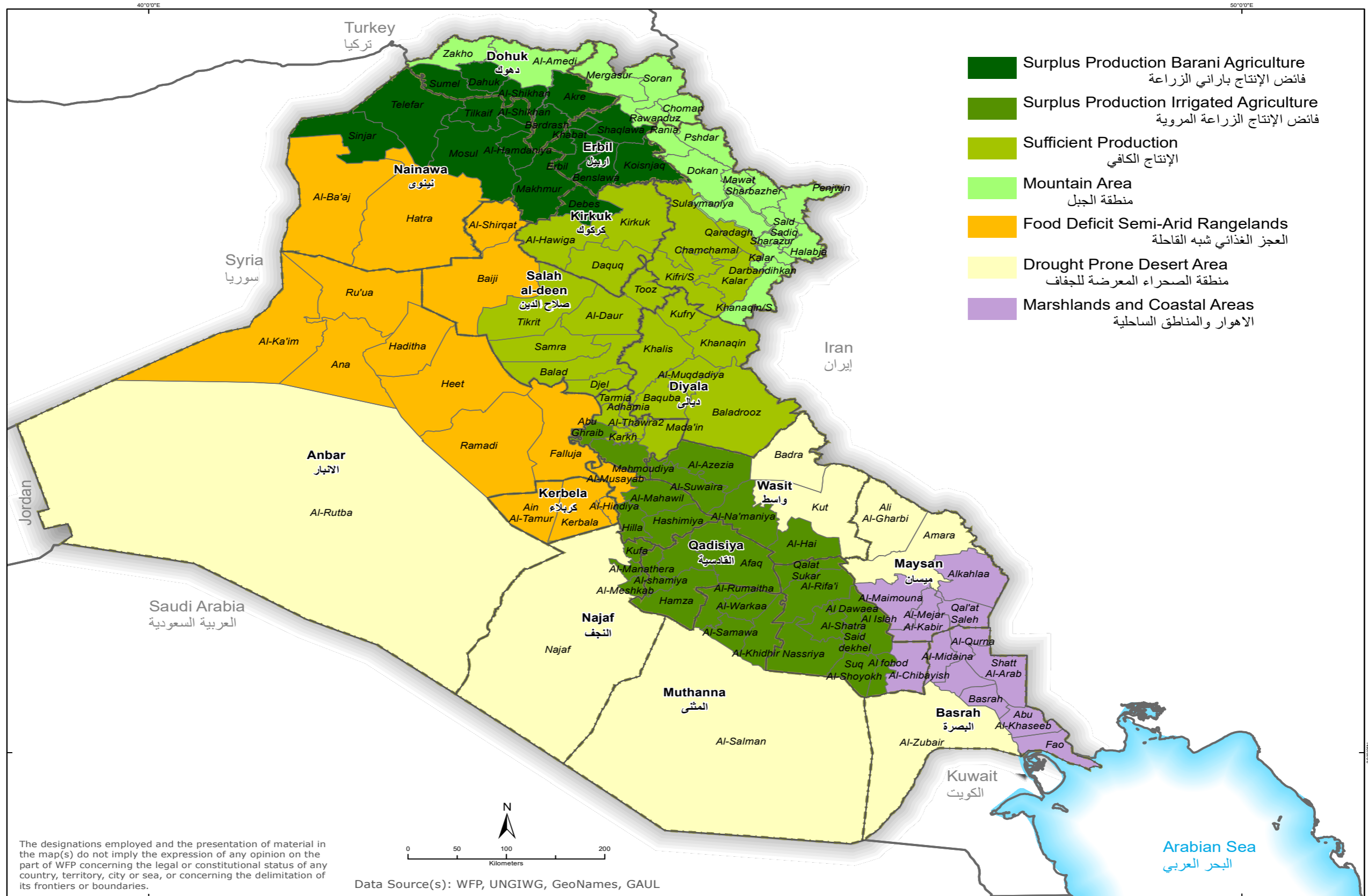
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (Jan-Apr) -
 Long Term Average : 2001 - 2018

WFP





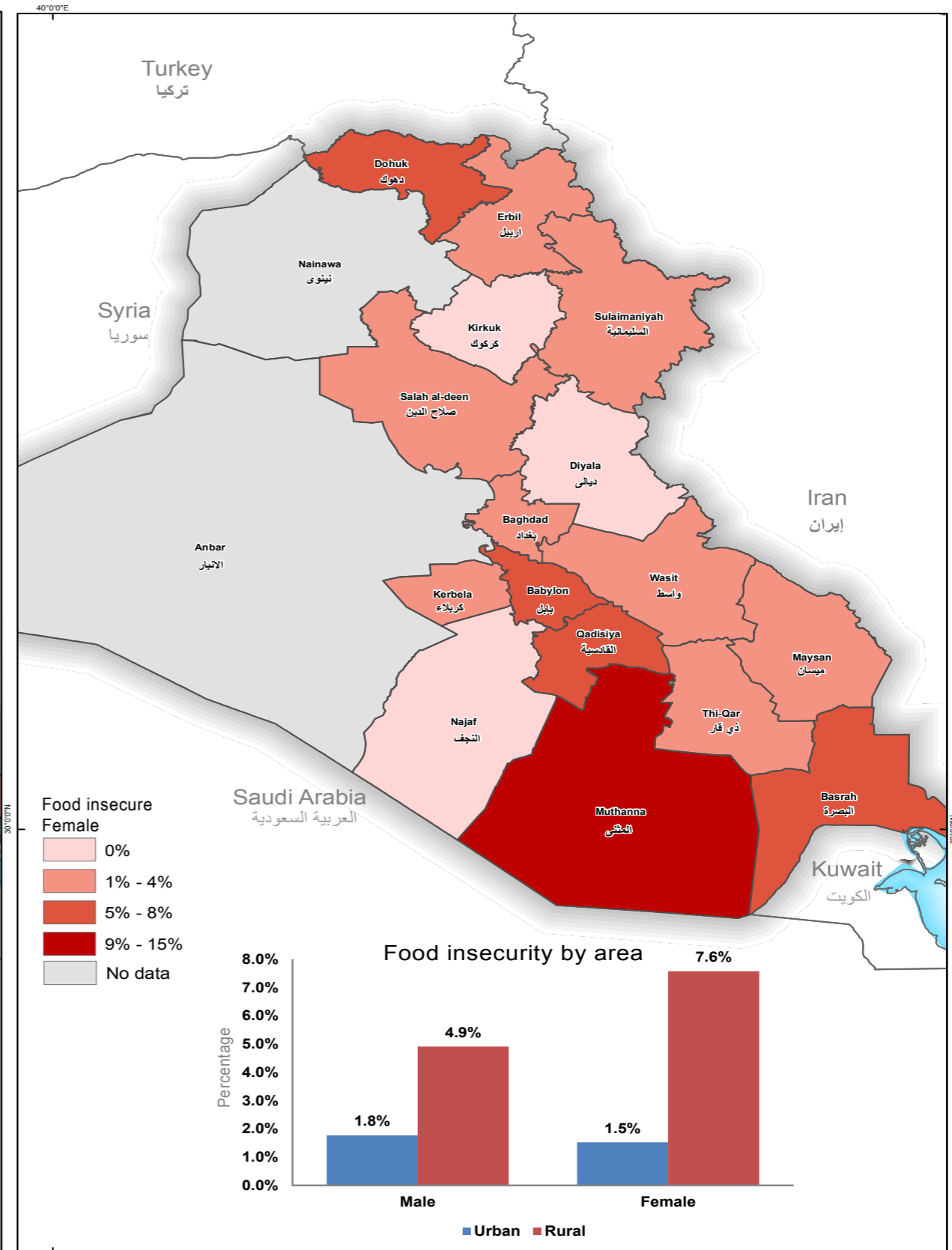
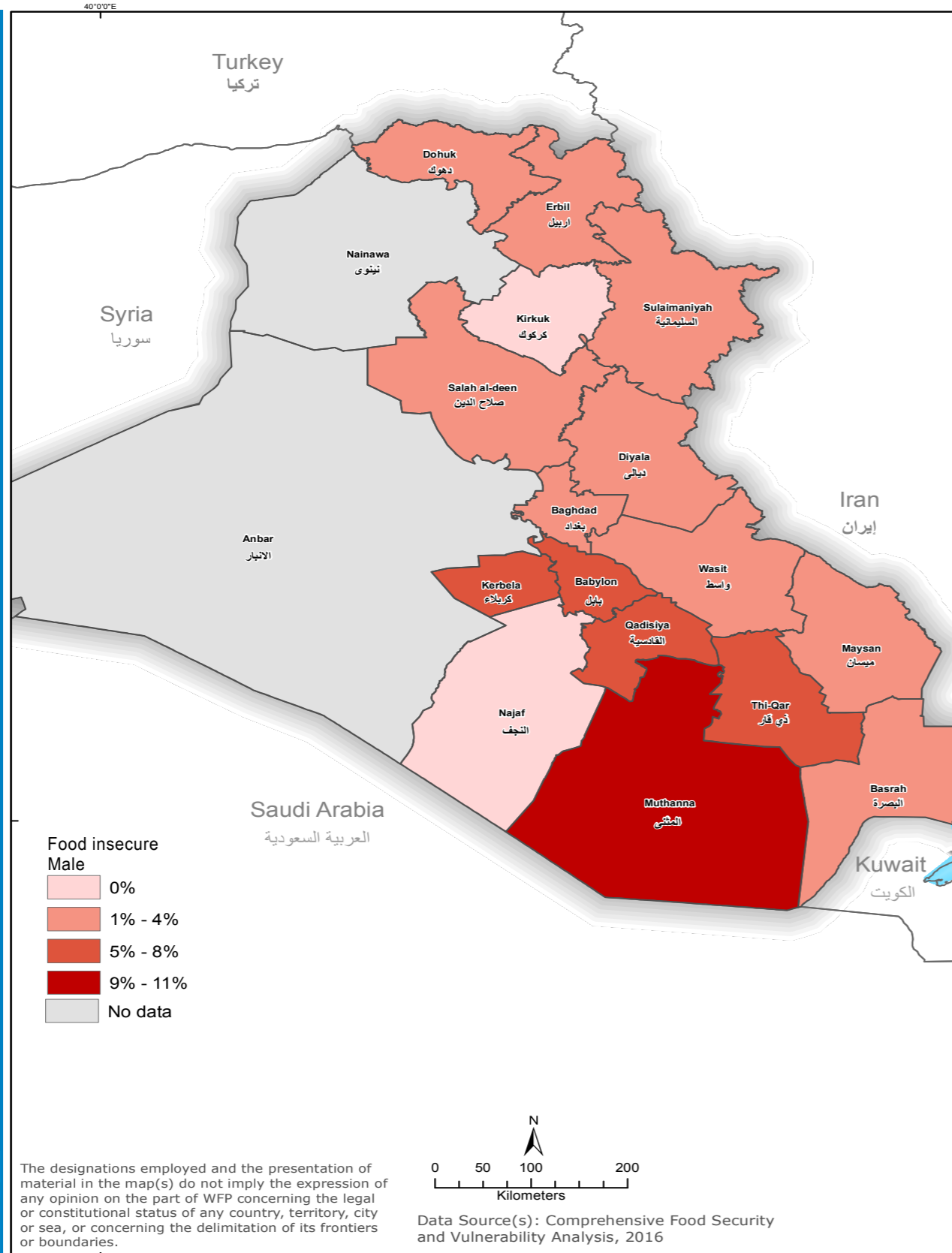
IRAQ
مناطق الأمن الغذائي
Food Security Zones



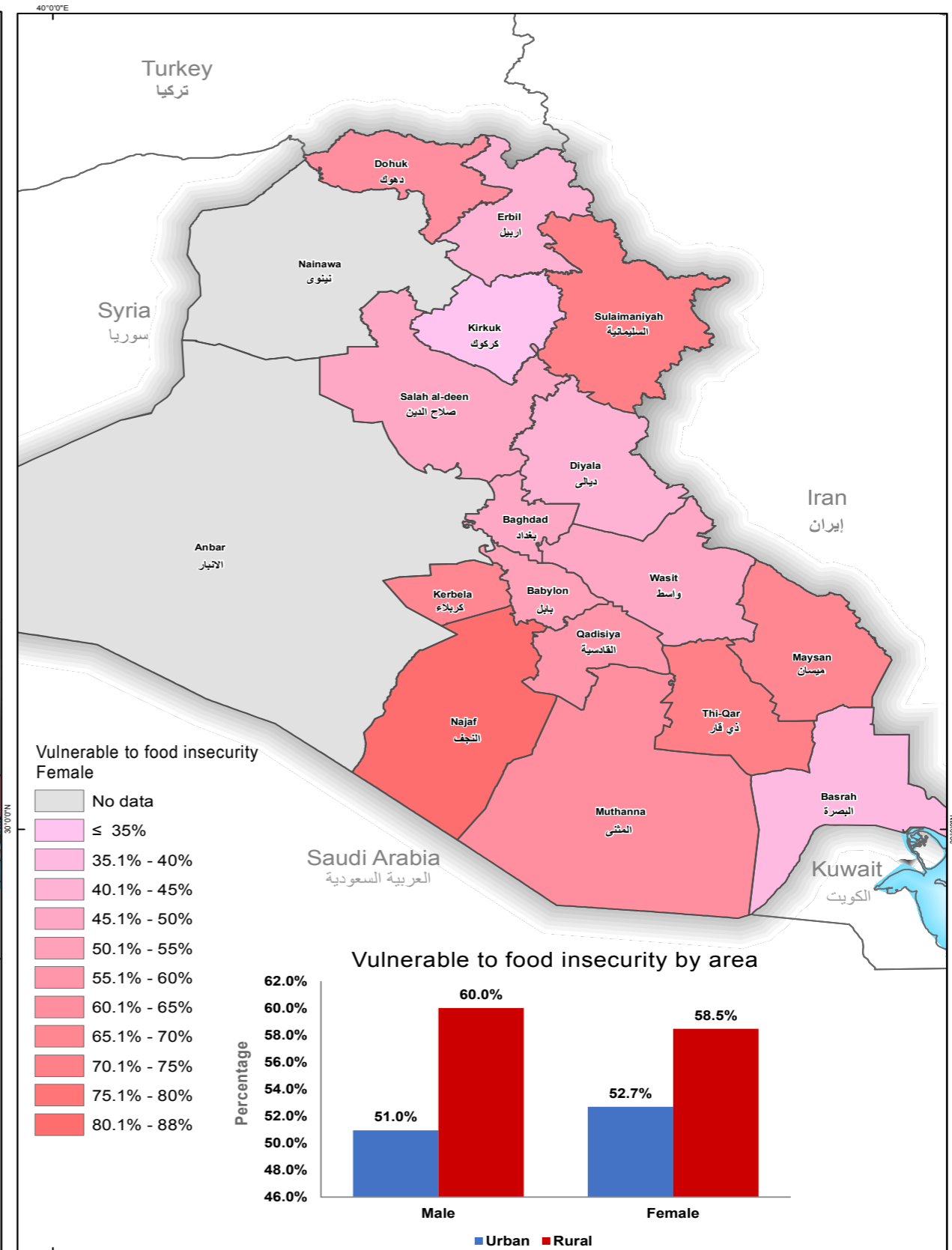
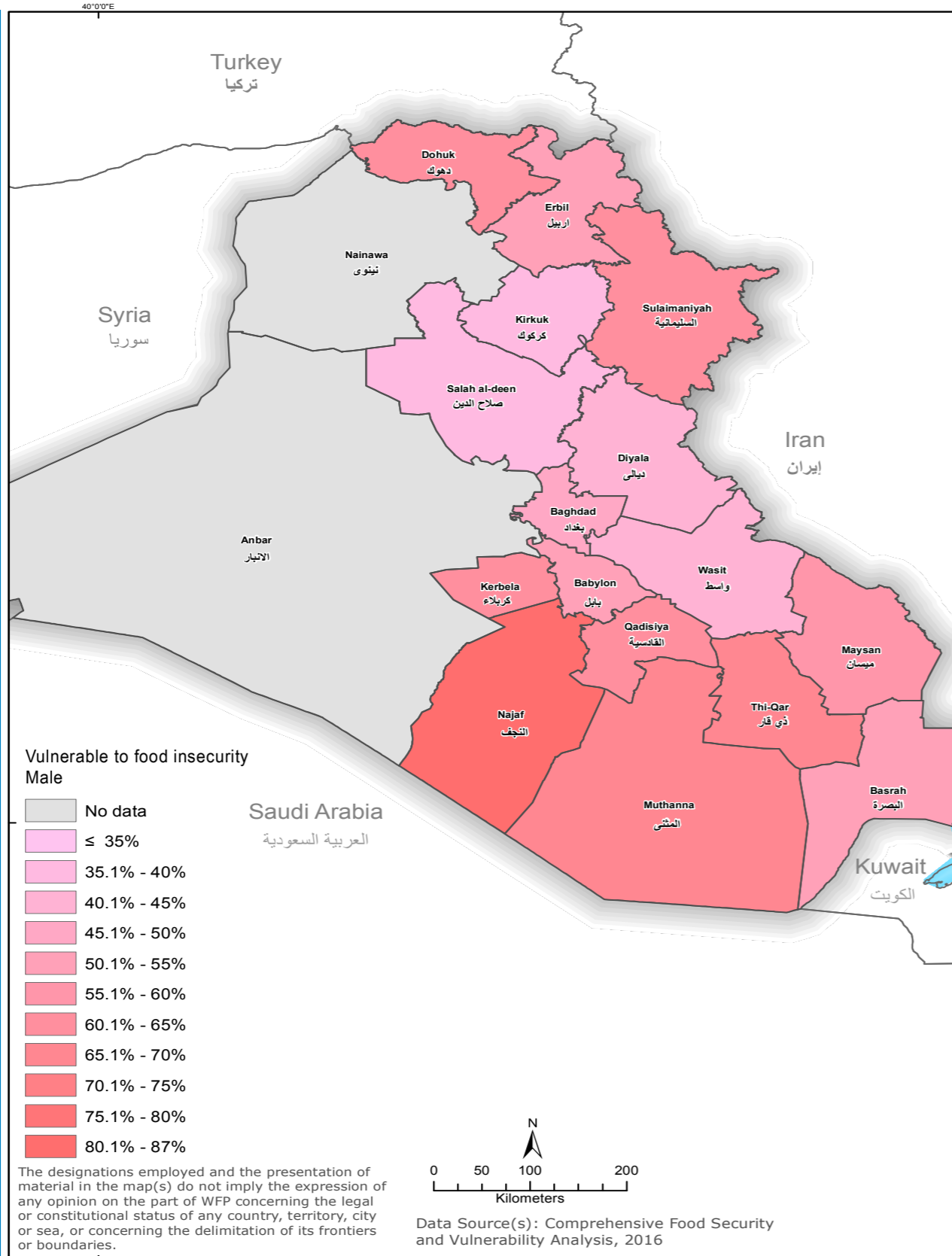
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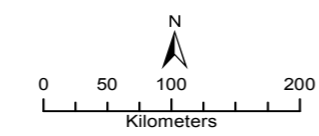
IRAQ
نسبة الأسر التي تعاني من انعدام الأمن الغذائي
Percentage of food insecure households



IRAQ
النسبة المئوية للأشخاص المعرضين لانعدام الأمن الغذائي
Percentage of vulnerable to food insecurity households



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



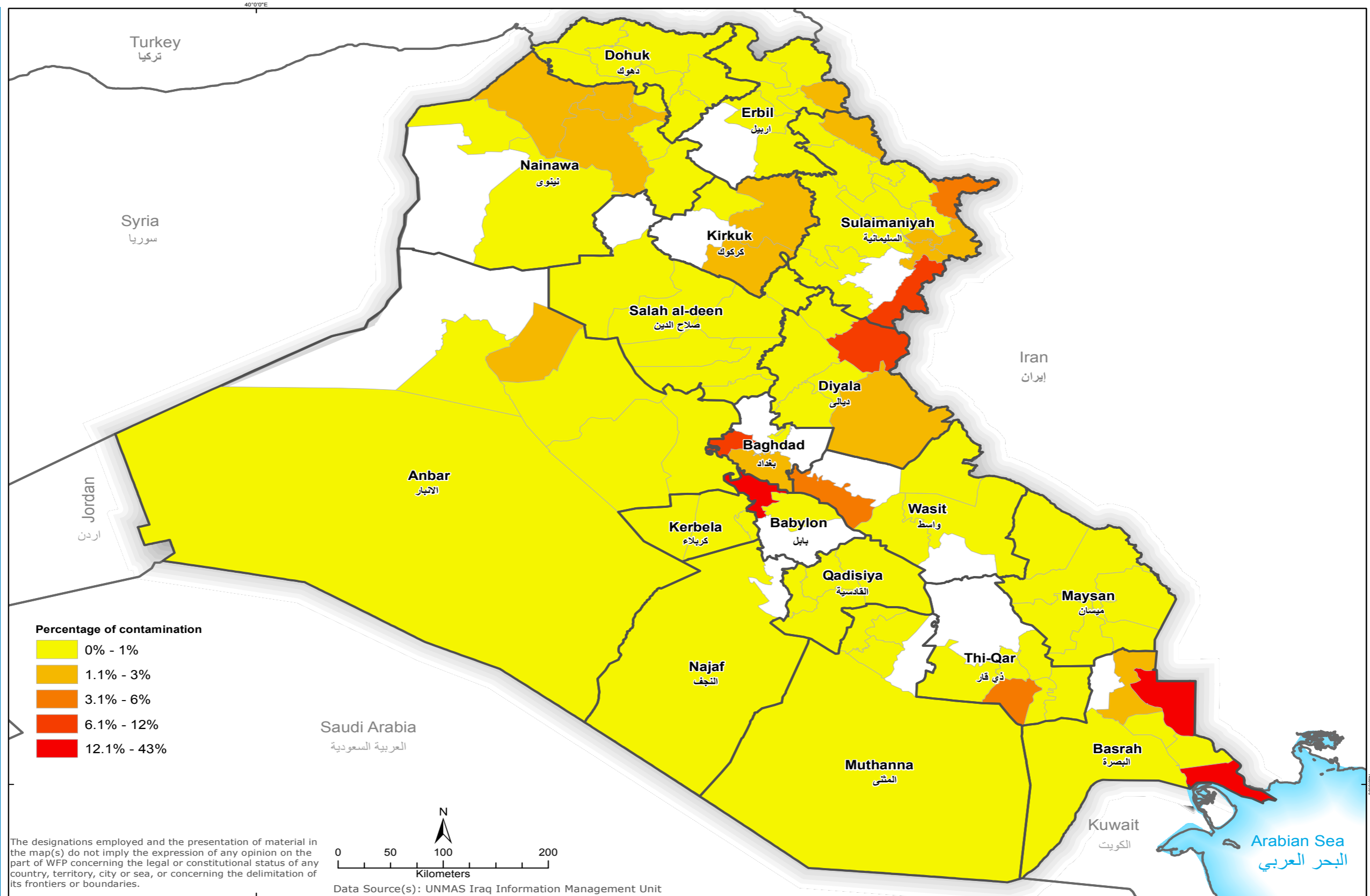
Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016



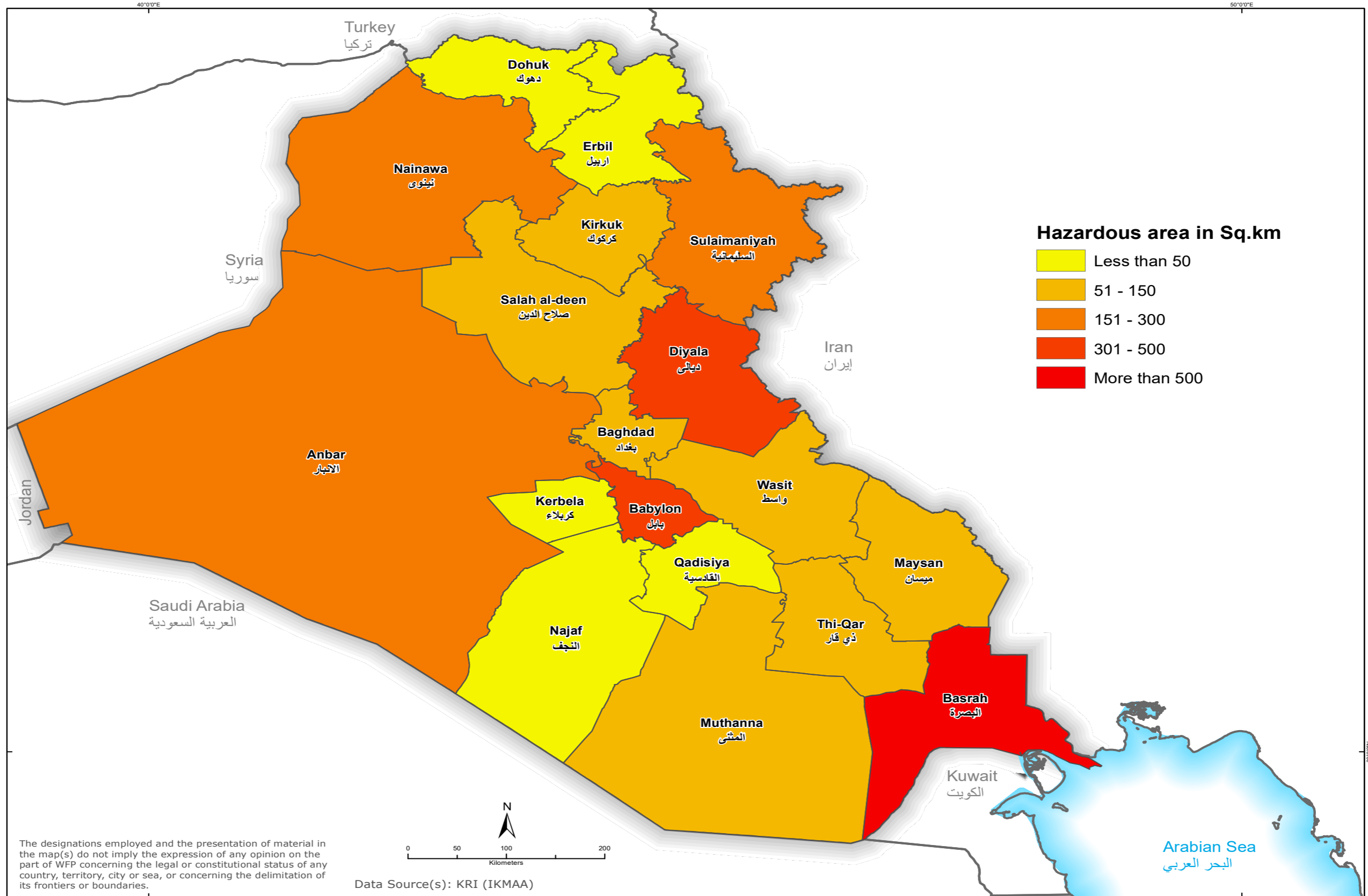
HAZARDS: IMPACT OF EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS ON AGRICULTURAL AREAS

المخاطر: تأثير المخاطر الانفجارية
في المناطق الزراعية

IRAQ
تلوث مخاطر المتفجرات
Explosive hazards contamination



IRAQ
 خريطة المنطقة الخطرة على مستوى المحافظة
 Hazardous area map of governorate level

POVERTY: A FOCUS ON SELECTED INDICATORS

الفقر: بؤرة مختارة مؤشرات

THEME 2: POVERTY – A FOCUS ON SELECTED INDICATORS

The population of Iraq is estimated at 38 million people (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017), a number that is growing at a rate of 2.4 % per year (MoH 2017). Total fertility rates have declined from 4.5 to 3.6 births per woman since 2011, but the birth rate still largely out-paces the death rate (CSO and KRSO 2012; CSO, KRSO, MoH, UNICEF 2019). A big portion of this growing population is young (20 % aged 15-24), the sex ratio is even, many people occupy inadequate housing in cities under reconstruction and the unemployment rate is rather high (female rate 22 %, youth rate 16 %). Young people and women share the lowest income quintiles (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017).

Most revenue in Iraq is generated by the oil sector, which contributes 56% of the GDP (MoP 2017). The government allocates the largest share of this revenue in the major oil producing areas of Kurdistan, Baghdad and Basrah, but also to governorates affected by poverty or conflict, such as Maysan, Anbar and Nainawa (Tollast et al 2018).

Despite the oil profits, the national unemployment rates are still rather high at 10.8 % (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017), they raise to over 15 % in 11 governorates and are particularly acute (above 25 %) in Districts of Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Wasit, Maysan and Salah al-deen. High unemployment rates lead to a high incidence of informal employment, which is especially common in rural areas and among young, less educated, economically vulnerable and displaced people (UNESCO 2019: 13).

Unemployment can affect household purchasing power, prices and inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) estimates the cost-of-living and is a recognized indicator of living standards. Concerns arise when high living costs coincide with high poverty and unemployment rates, as is the case for large portions of Muthanna (CSO, 2019).

The poverty generated by unemployment, economic factors, population displacement and conflict are often spotlighted by the distribution and abundance of informal settlements. These are currently concentrated in governorates with large cities of over one million people that function as attractors, such as in Baghdad, Basrah, Thi-Qar and Kirkuk. Large numbers of informal housing are also observed in Najaf and Wasit.

Poverty alleviation is enacted by the government through two main instruments: the Public Distribution System (PDS), which provides food rations to over 95% of Iraqi families and the Social Protection Network (SPN), which supports 1.2 million families by providing social and economic safety nets to all vulnerable categories of the 2014 Social Protection Law, especially those falling under the national poverty line. The government also assists families through education subsidies and the public health system. The PDS delivers rations, which are preferred by families of all governorates over cash assistance. PDS commodities are often sold for cash to purchase items not originally included in the ration.

Surveys in 2016 and 2018 found that while the PDS reached a large majority of families, the SPN showed limited success, only reaching 33 % of the poorest families, only 2 % of which received support for education. While the receivers of SPN support were correctly targeted as the older or least educated persons and female-headed households, excessive support was concentrated in comparatively economically advantaged governorates such as Erbil, Kirkuk and Duhok, with insufficient help directed to more disadvantaged governorates, such as Nainawa, which has several districts in need of extensive rehabilitation following the Islamic State (ISIL or DAESH) insurgency.

As additional aid, the Iraqi government offers its citizens universal healthcare and medical supplies at a subsidised cost. However, the public healthcare system faces chronic impediments. For example, the rate of less than one hospital per 100 000 persons is rather low and has recently fallen as a consequence of the strategical destruction of health facilities by ISIL forces during conflict. Lower incidences of hospitals and physicians are observed in the governorates of Kirkuk, Thi-Qar, Nainawa, Maysan and Anbar.

Overall, Iraq's oil-driven economy permits government allocations for rehabilitation and safety-nets to continue, but the quality and coverage may not meet all of the needs and unemployment rates remain high, especially in some governorates. The government outlines steps to address these issues in the Iraq National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022.

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الموضوع 2: الفقر

يُقدر عدد سكان العراق بنحو 38 مليون شخص (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017) وهو رقم ينمو بمعدل 2.4 % في السنة (MoH 2017). انخفضت معدلات الخصوبة الكلية من 4.5 إلى 3.6 مولود لكل امرأة منذ عام 2011 ، لكن معدل المواليد لا يزال فوق معدل الوفيات إلى حد كبير (CSO and KRSO 2012; CSO, KRSO, MoH, UNICEF 2019). جزء كبير من هذا العدد المتزايد من السكان هم من الشباب (20 % تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 24 عاماً) ، ونسبة الجنس متساوية ، يشغل الكثير من الناس مساكن غير كافية في المدن قيد إعادة الإعمار ومعدل البطالة مرتفع إلى حد ما (معدل الإناث 22 % ، ومعدل الشباب 16 %). يتقاسم الشباب والنساء أقل الشرائح دخلاً (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017) .

يتم توليد معظم الإيرادات في العراق من قبل قطاع النفط ، الذي يساهم بنسبة 56 % من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي (MOP2017) . تخصص الحكومة أكبر حصة من هذه الإيرادات في المناطق الرئيسية المنتجة للنفط في كردستان وبغداد والبصرة ، وكذلك للمحافظات المتضررة من الفقر أو الصراع ، مثل ميسان والأنبار ونيوى (Tollast et al 2018).

على الرغم من أرباح النفط ، فإن معدلات البطالة الوطنية لا تزال مرتفعة إلى حد ما عند 10.8 % (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017) فهي ترتفع إلى أكثر من 15 % في 11 محافظة وهي حادة بشكل خاص (فوق 25 %) في مناطق المثنى ، ذي قار وواسط وميسان وصلاح الدين. تؤدي معدلات البطالة المرتفعة إلى ارتفاع معدل العمالة غير الرسمية ، وهو أمر شائع بشكل خاص في المناطق الريفية وبين الشباب الأقل تعليماً والضعفاء اقتصادياً والنازحين (UNESCO 2019: 13) .

يمكن أن تؤثر البطالة على القوة الشرائية للأسرة والأسعار والتضخم. يُقدر مؤشر أسعار المستهلك تكلفة المعيشة وهو مؤشر معترف به لمستويات المعيشة. تنشأ المخاوف عندما تتزامن تكاليف المعيشة المرتفعة مع ارتفاع معدلات الفقر والبطالة ، كما هو الحال بالنسبة لأجزاء كبيرة من المثنى (CSO, 2019) .

غالباً ما يتم تسليط الضوء على الفقر الناتج عن البطالة والعوامل الاقتصادية ونزوح السكان والصراع من خلال إنتشار و كثرة المستوطنات الغير الرسمية. وهي تتركز حالياً في المحافظات ذات المدن الكبيرة التي يزيد عدد سكانها عن مليون شخص والتي تعمل كجها ت جذب ، كما هو الحال في بغداد والبصرة وذي قار وكر كوك. كما لوحظت أعداد كبيرة من المساكن غير الرسمية في النجف وواسط

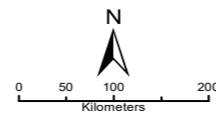
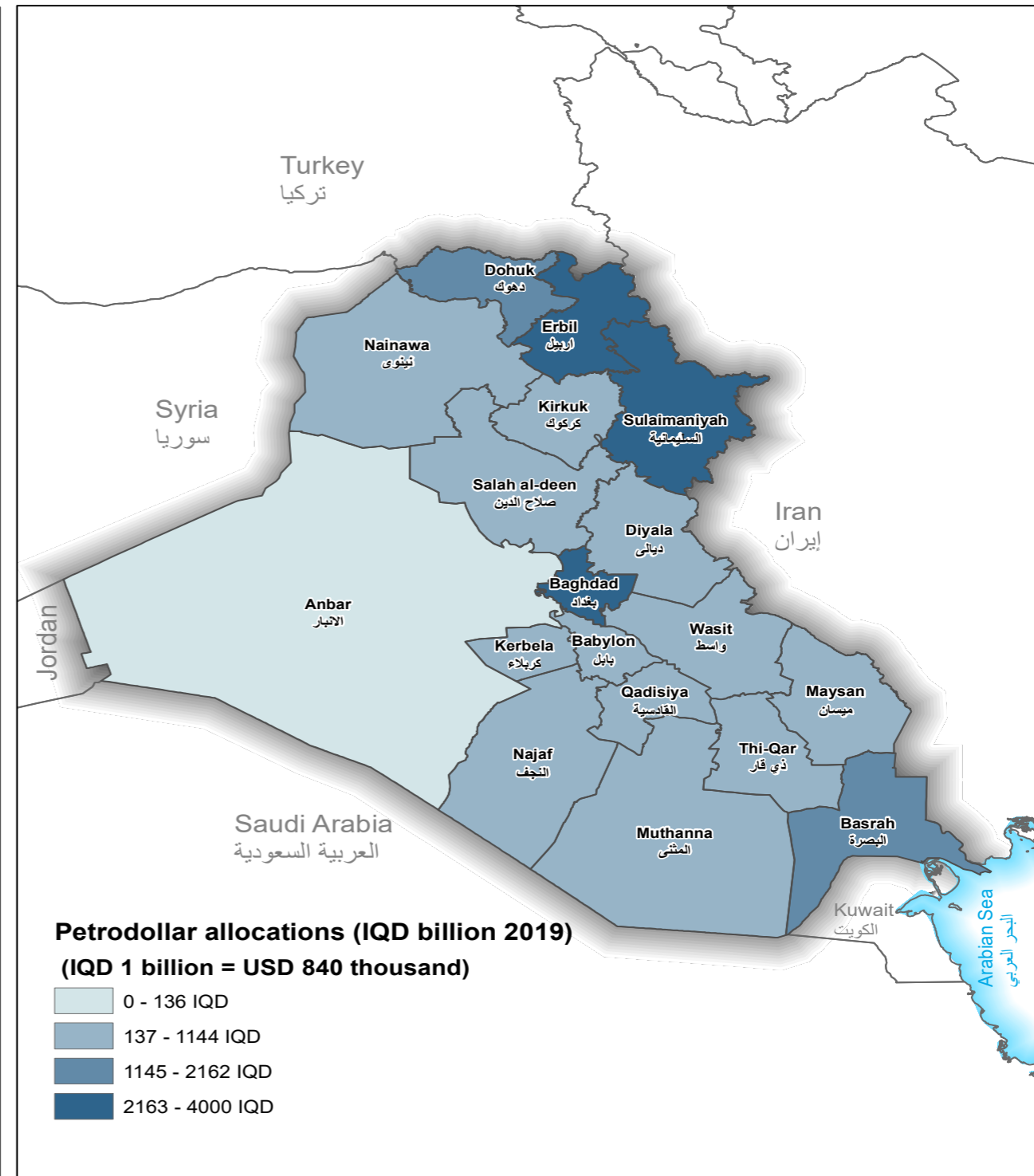
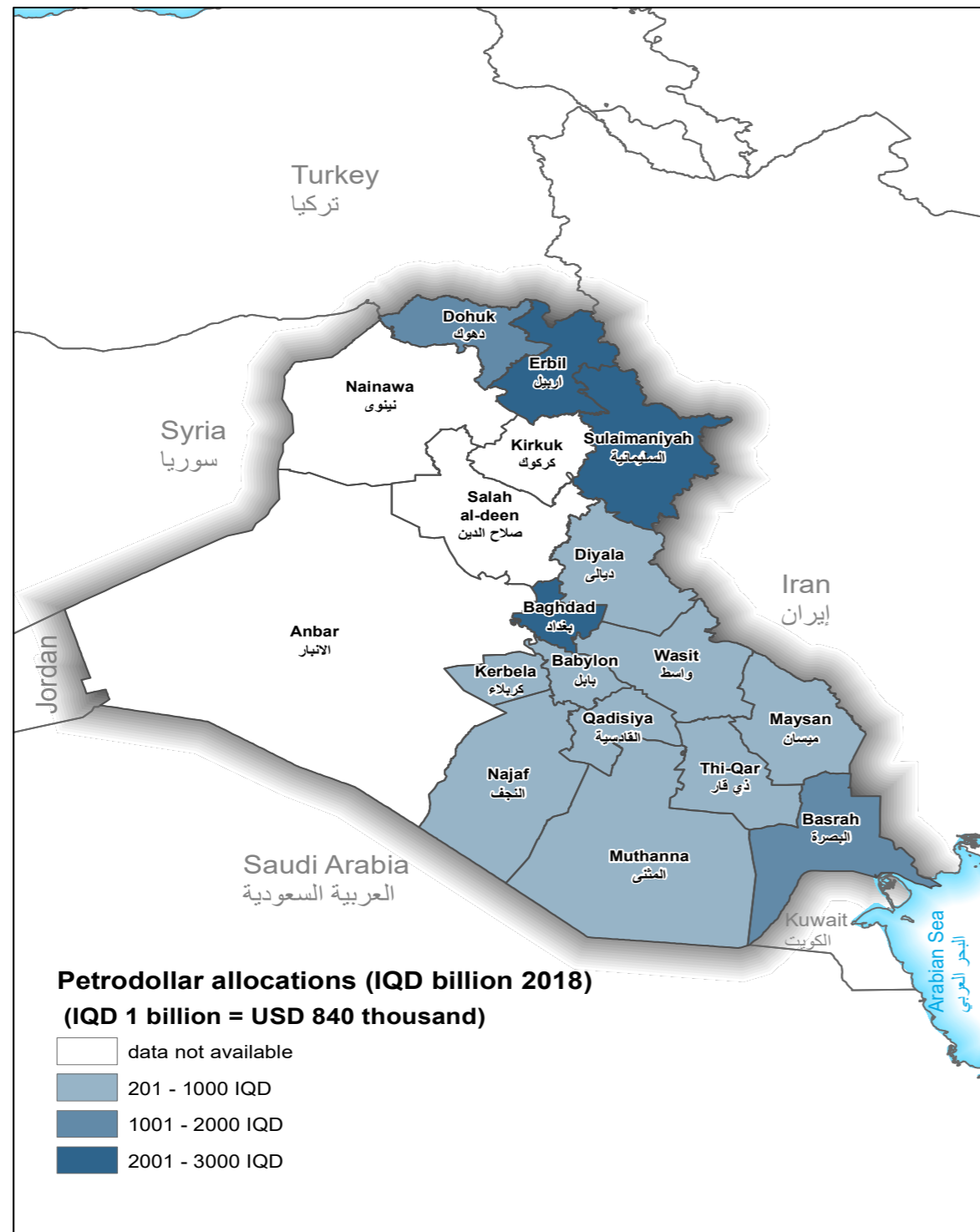
يتم تخفيف الفقر من قبل الحكومة خلال أداتين رئيسيتين: الحصة التموينية أو نظام التوزيع العام (PDS) ، الذي يوفر حصص غذائية لأكثر من 95 % من الأسر العراقية وشبكة الحماية الاجتماعية (SPN) ، التي تدعم 1.2 مليون أسرة من خلال توفير شبكات أمان اجتماعية واقتصادية لجميع الفئات الهشة من قانون الحماية الاجتماعية لعام 2014 ، وخاصة تلك التي تقع تحت خط الفقر الوطني. كما تساعد الحكومة الأسر من خلال إعانات التعليم ونظام الصحة العامة. يقدم PDS الحصص التموينية التي تفضلها عائلات جميع المحافظات على المساعدات النقدية. يتم بيع سلع PDS في كثير من الأحيان مقابل المبالغ النقدية لشراء سلع غير مدرجة أصلاً في الحصة.

بينت المسوحات التي أجريت في عامي 2016 و 2018 أنه في حين وصل PDS إلى الغالبية العظمى من الأسر ، أظهرت SPN نجاحاً محدوداً ، حيث وصلت إلى 33% فقط من أفقر الأسر ، وحصل 2% منهم فقط على دعم للتعليم. في حين تم استهداف متلقي دعم SPN بشكل صحيح كبار السن أو الأشخاص الأقل تعليماً والأسر التي ترأسها إناث ، تركز الدعم المكثف في المحافظات ذات الاقتصادات القوية نسبياً مثل أربيل وكر كوك ودهوك ، مع عدم كفاية المساعدة الموجهة إلى المحافظات الأكثر حرماناً ، مثل نيوى ، التي لديها عدة مناطق بحاجة إلى إعادة تأهيل واسعة النطاق بعد تمرد الدولة الإسلامية في العراق و الشام (داعش).

كمساعدات إضافية ، تقدم الحكومة العراقية لمواطنيها رعاية صحية وإمدادات طبية عالمية بتكلفة مدعومة. ومع ذلك ، فإن نظام الرعاية الصحية العامة يواجه عقبات مزمنة. على سبيل المثال ، فإن معدل أقل من مستشفى واحد لكل 100000 شخص منخفض إلى حد ما وقد انخفض مؤخراً نتيجة للتدمير الاستراتيجي للمرافق الصحية على أيدي قوات داعش أثناء النزاع. لوحظت حالات انخفاض عدد المستشفيات والأطباء في محافظات كركوك وذي قار ونيوى وميسان والأنبار

بشكل عام ، يسمح اقتصاد العراق الذي يعتمد على النفط بتخصيص المخصصات الحكومية لإعادة التأهيل وشبكات الأمان ، لكن الجودة والتغطية قد لا تلبى جميع الاحتياجات وتبقى معدلات البطالة مرتفعة ، خاصة في بعض المحافظات. تحدد الحكومة خطوات لمعالجة هذه القضايا في خطة التنمية الوطنية العراقية 2018-2022.

IRAQ
المخصصات النفطية المقررة حسب المحافظة ، 2019 - 2018
Estimated petrodollar allocations by governorate, 2018 and 2019



Data Source(s): Iraq Energy Institute, October 2018

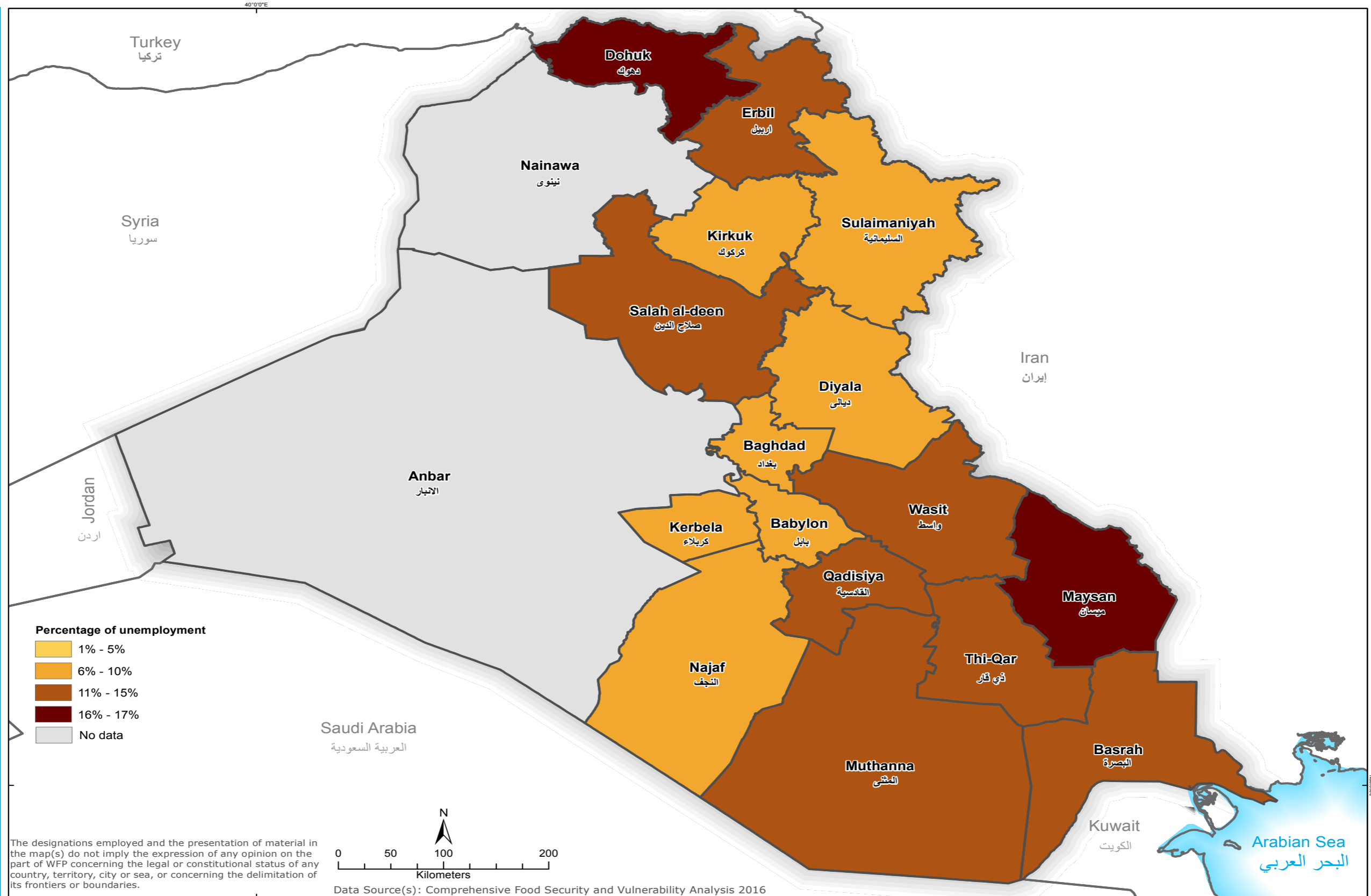


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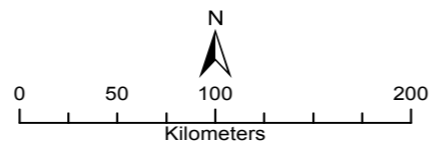
IRAQ

نسبة البطالة

Percentage of unemployment

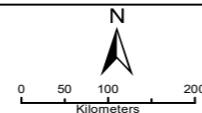
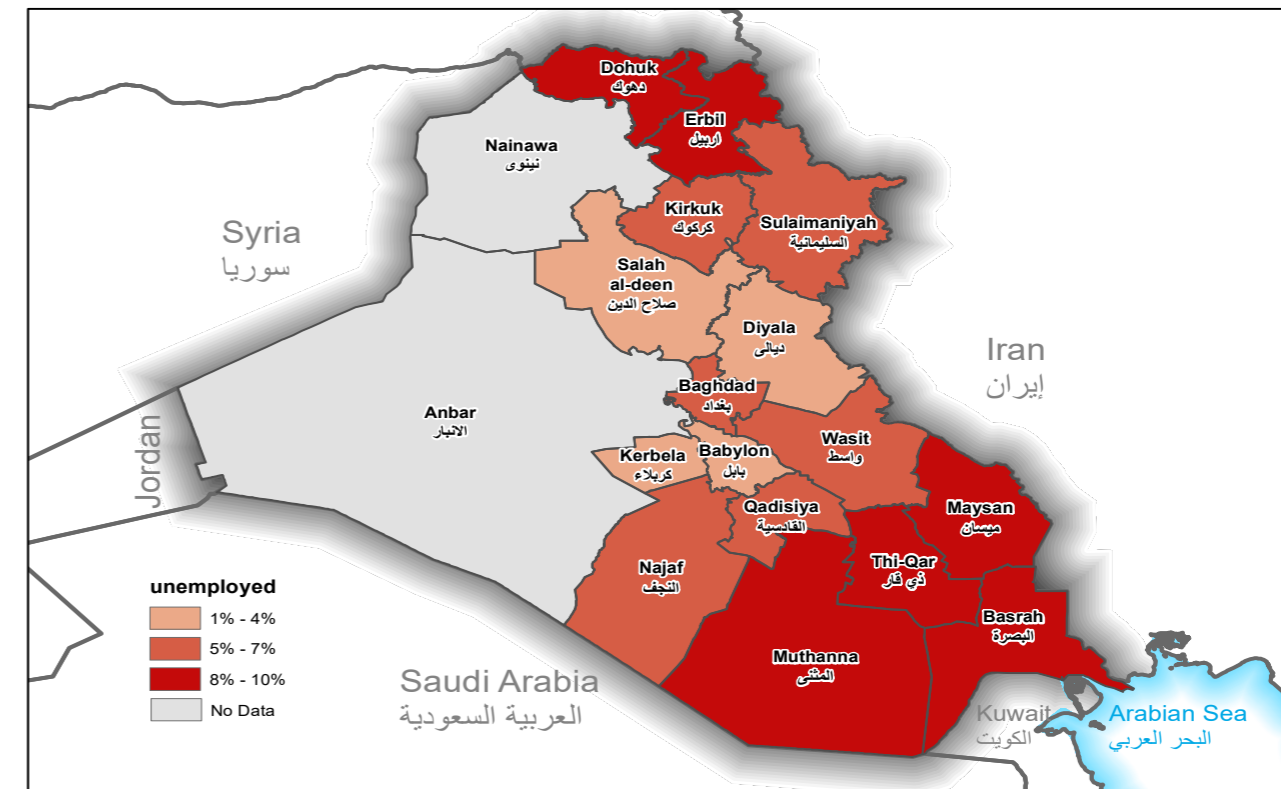
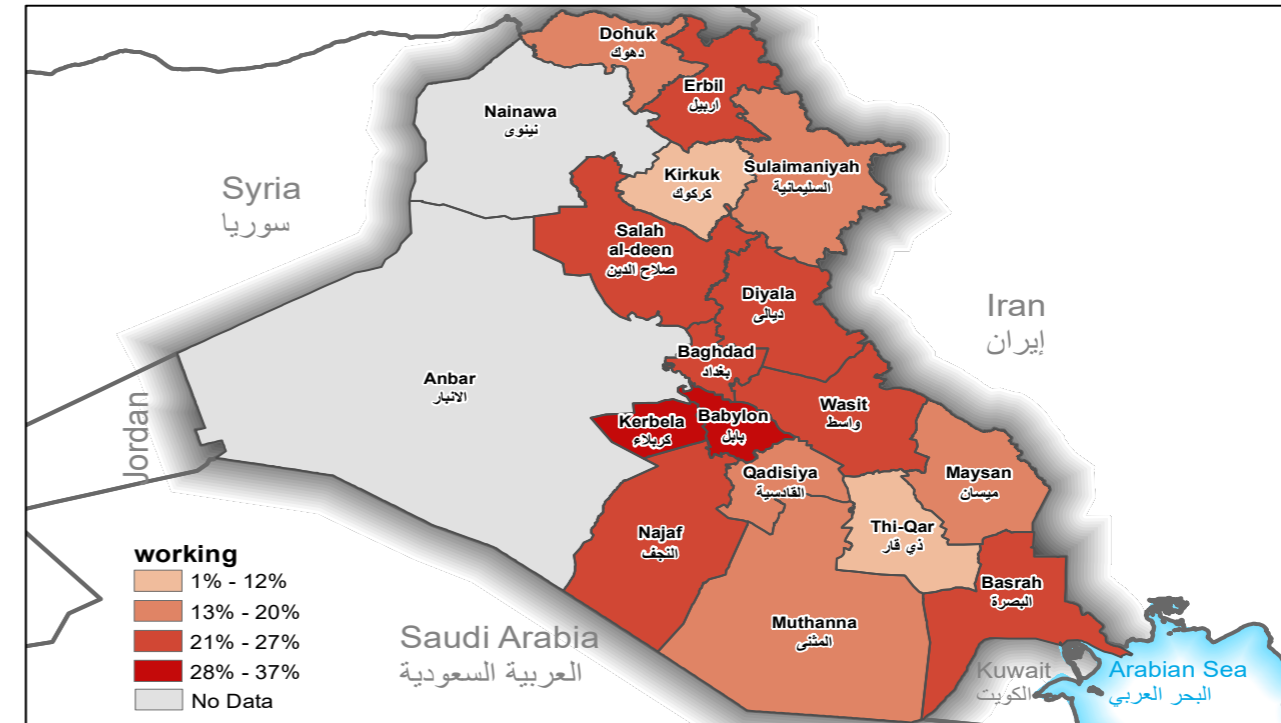
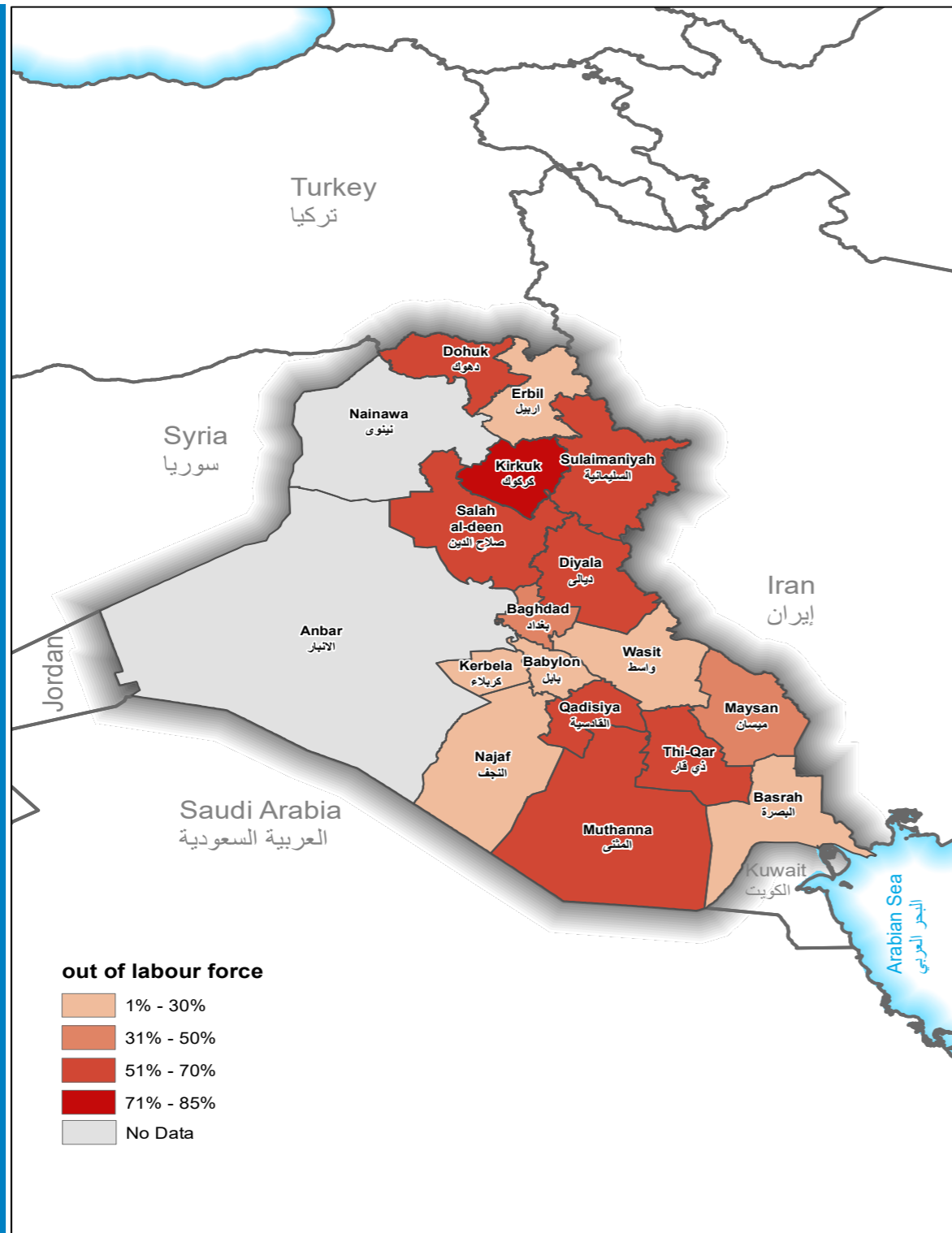


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IRAQ

نسبة الأشخاص الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 24 عاماً ، عاطلين عن العمل
 Percentage of person age 15-24 unemployed, working, out of labour-force

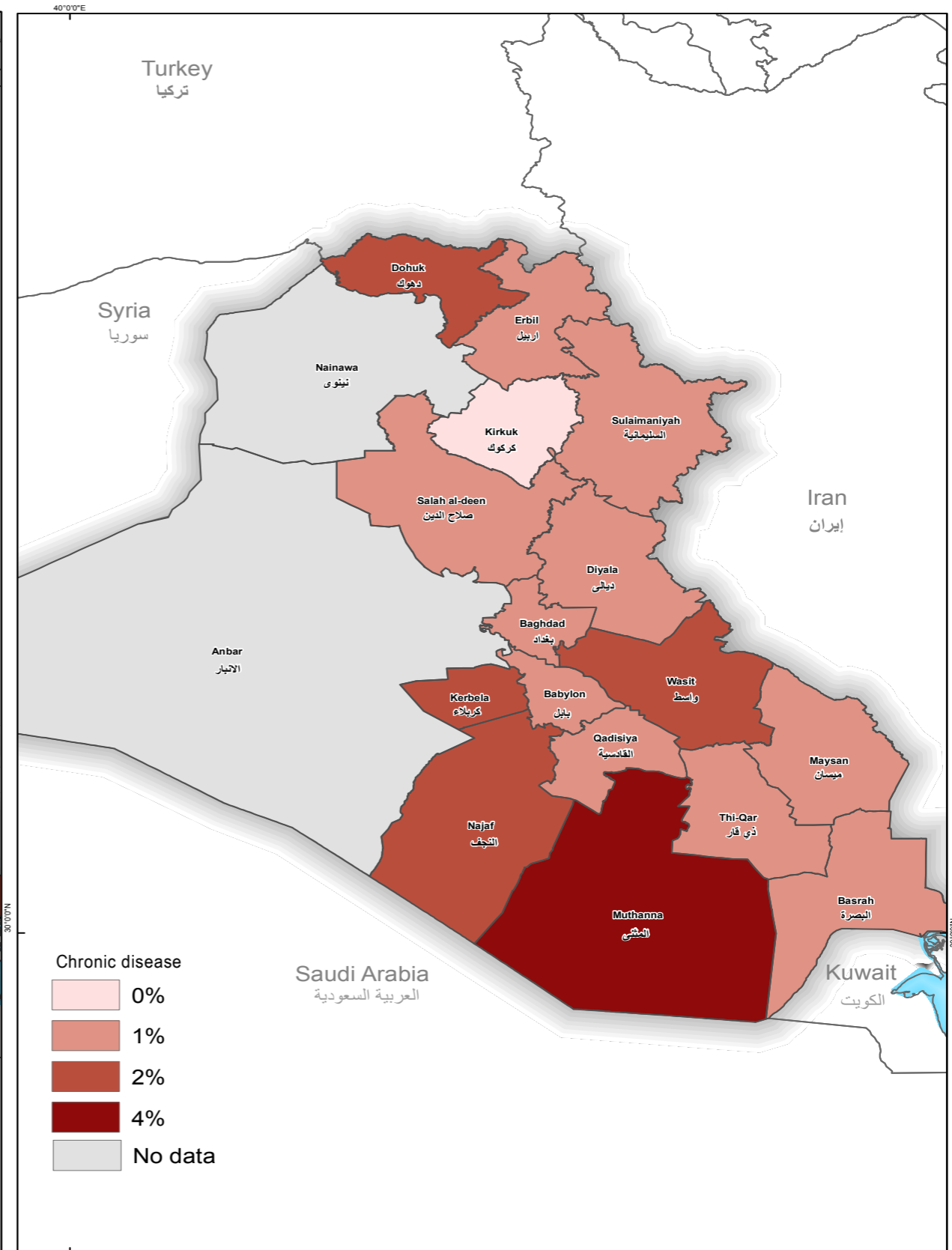
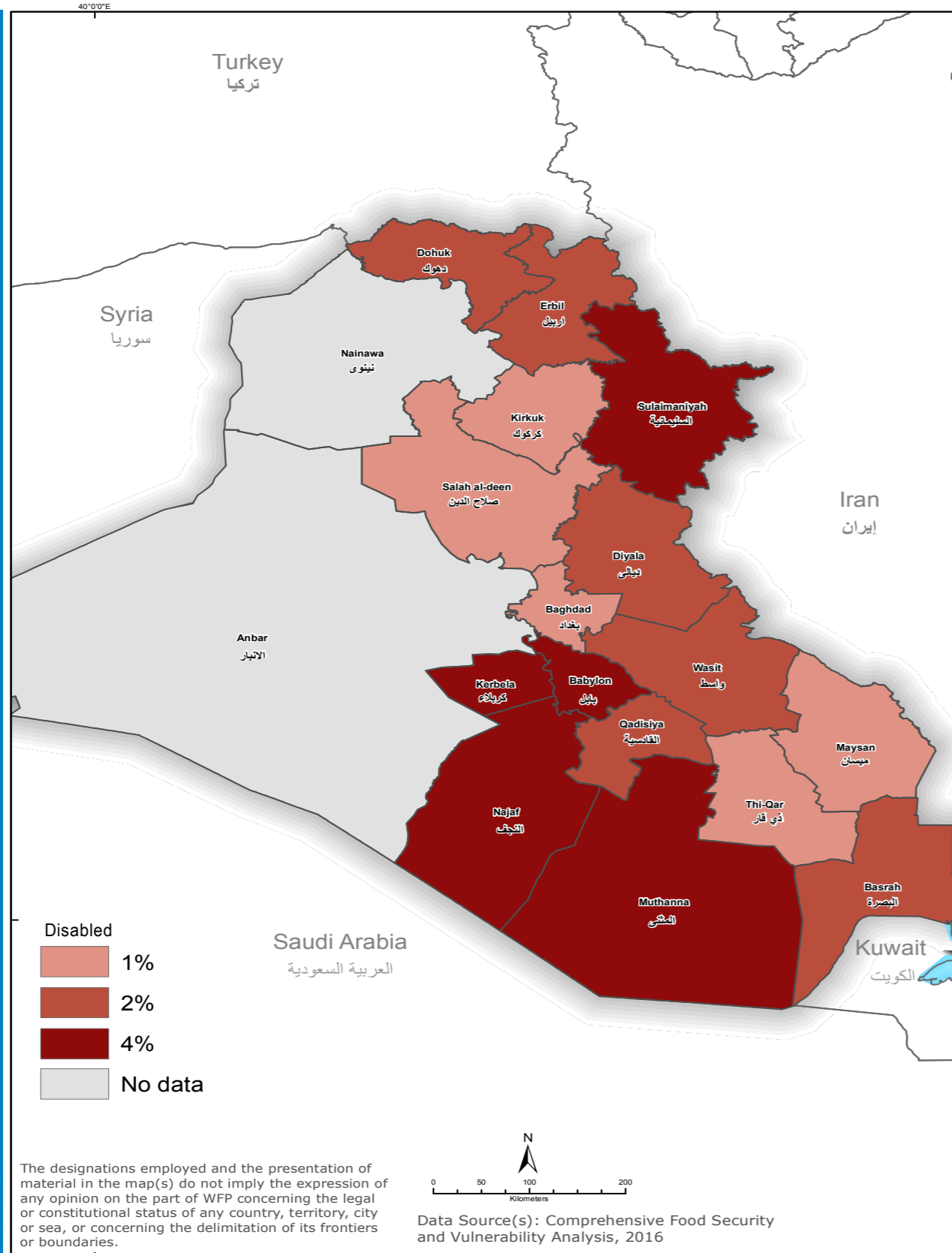


Data Source(s): Annual Statistical Report, 2017 Ministry of Health/Environment



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IRAQ
الأشخاص العاطلون عن العمل والأمراض المزمنة
Unemployed persons with disabilities and chronic diseases

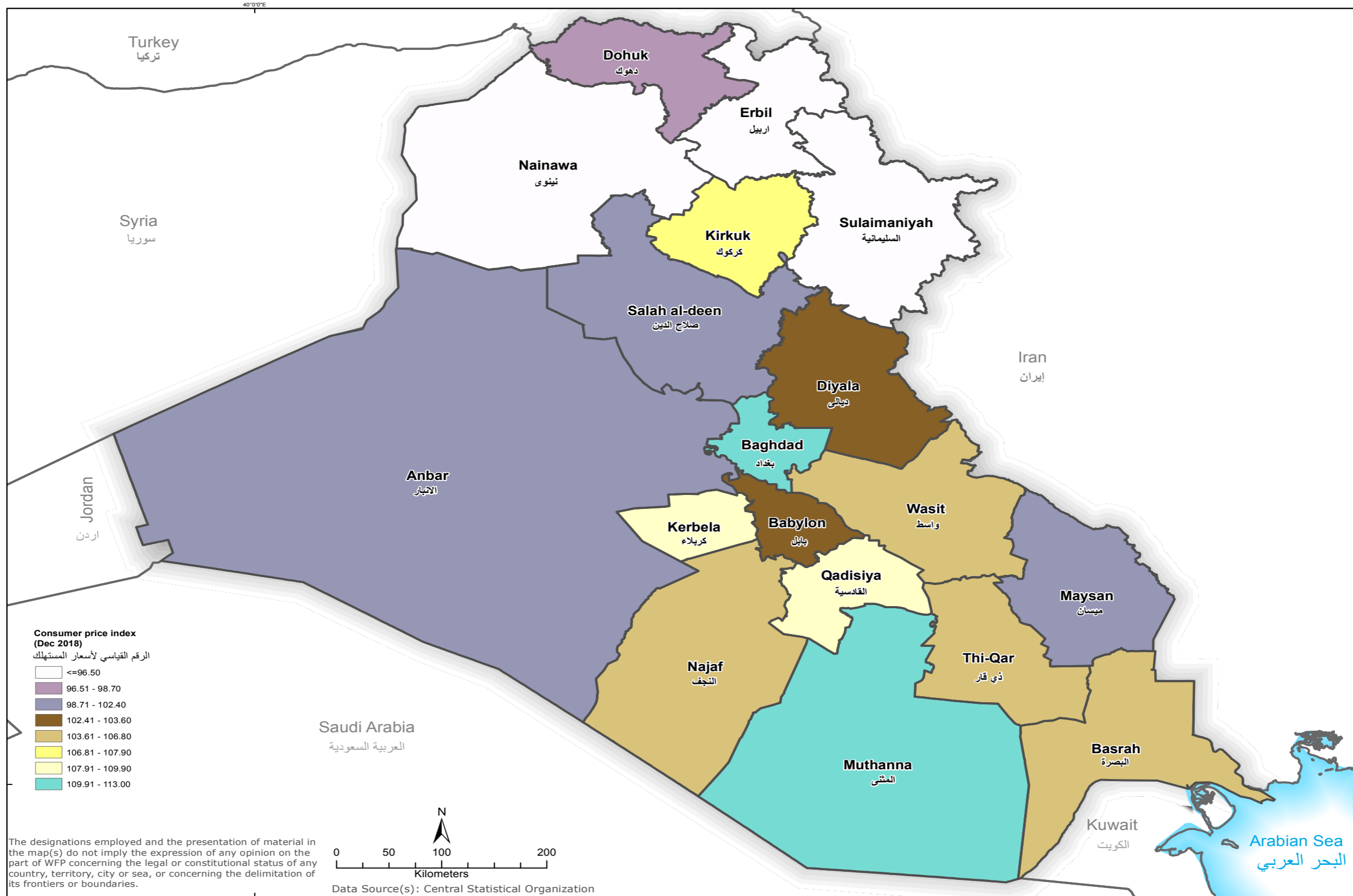


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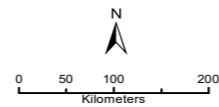
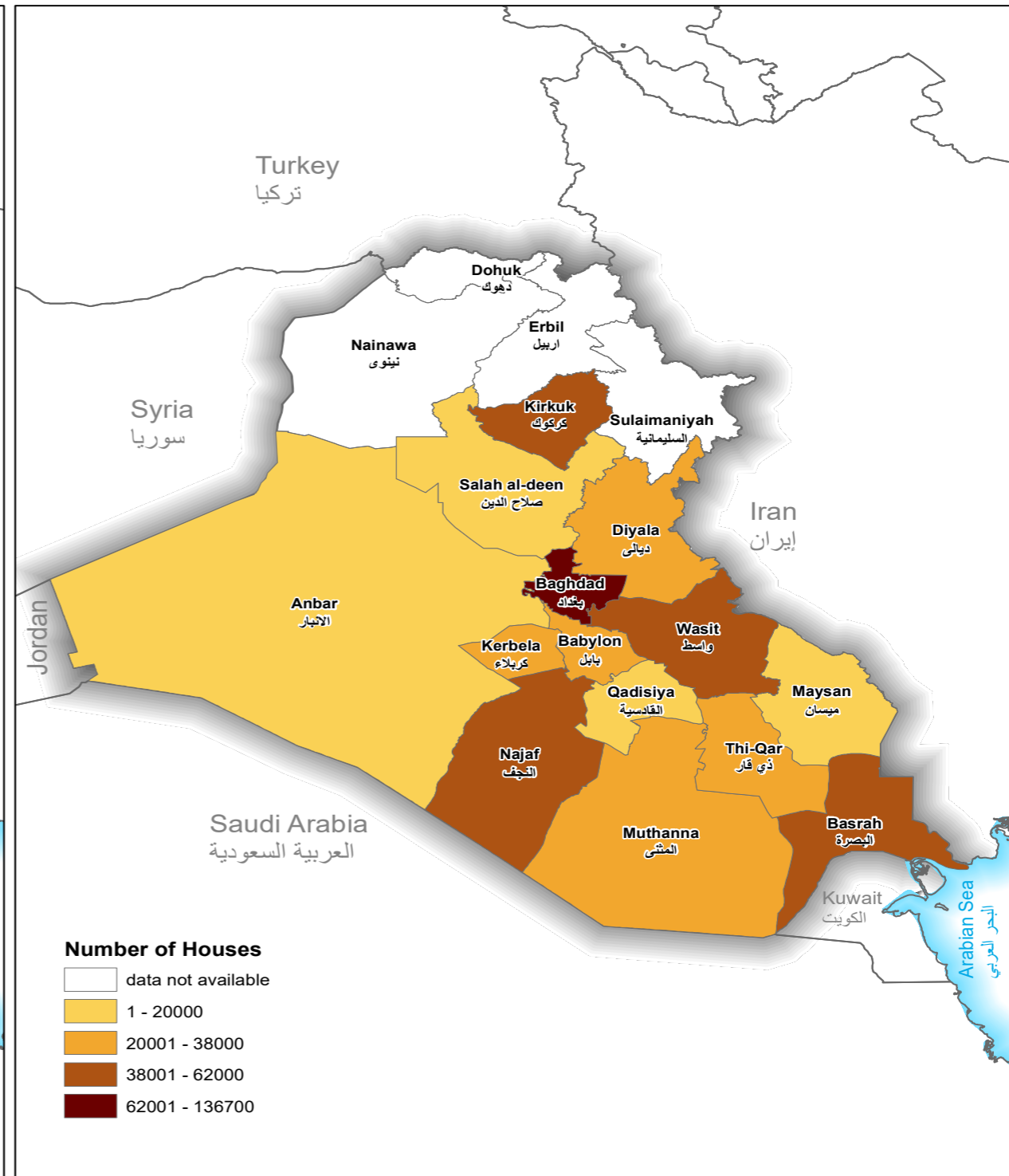
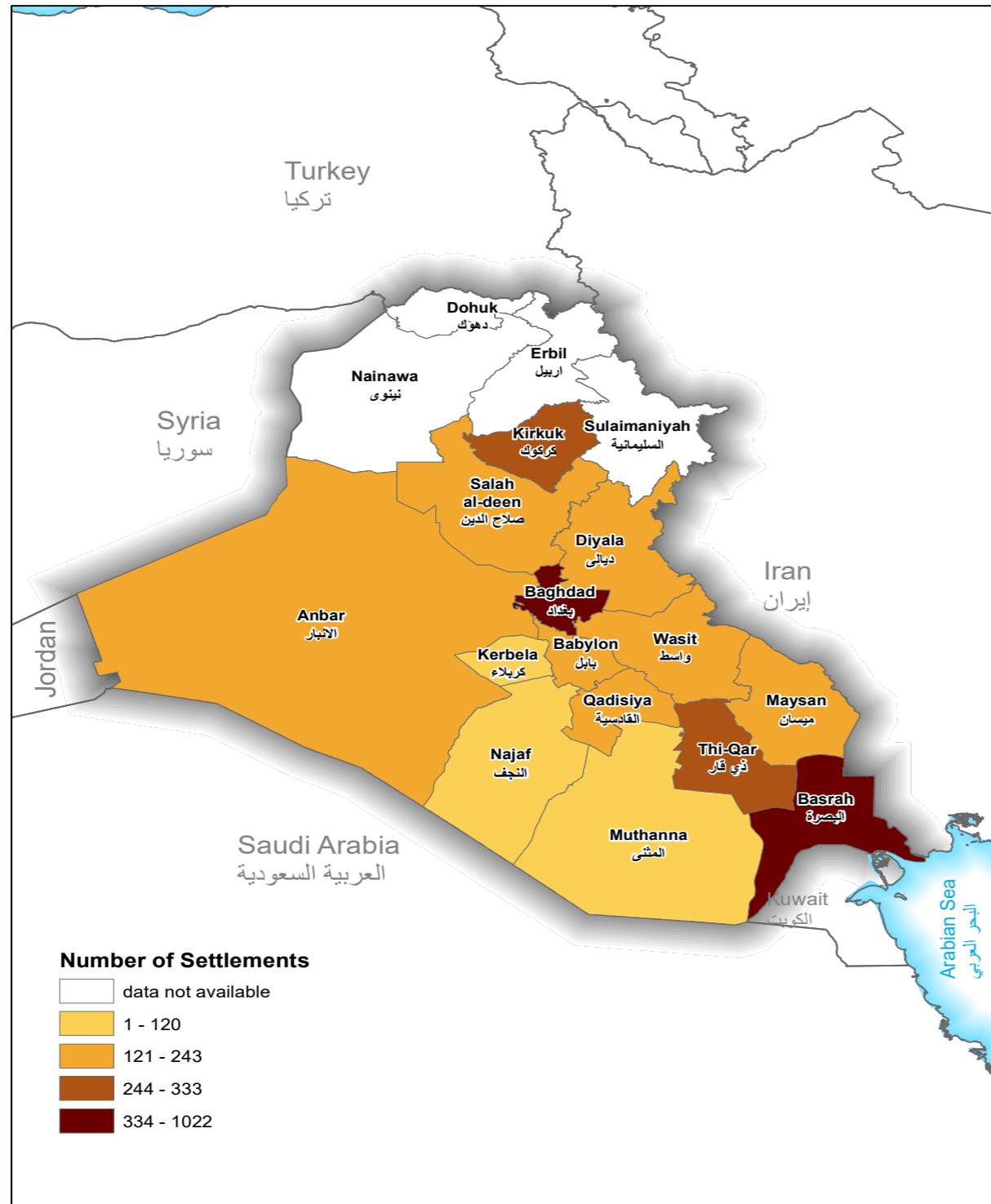
Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016



IRAQ
 الرقم القياسي لأسعار المستهلك حسب المحافظات
 Consumer price index by governorate



IRAQ
المستوطنات غير الرسمية وعدد المنازل على مستوى المحافظة

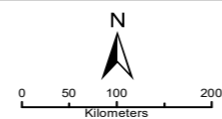
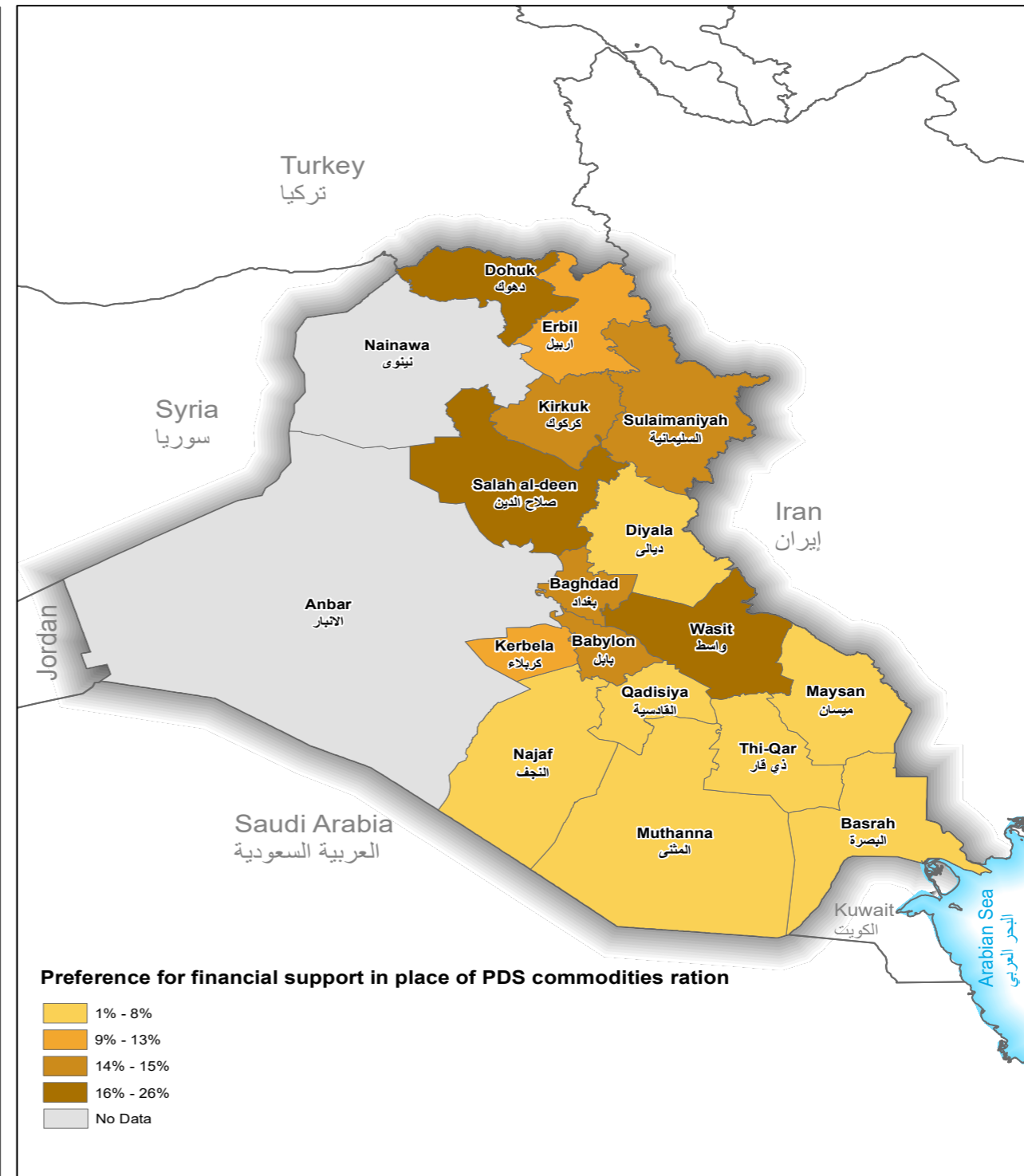
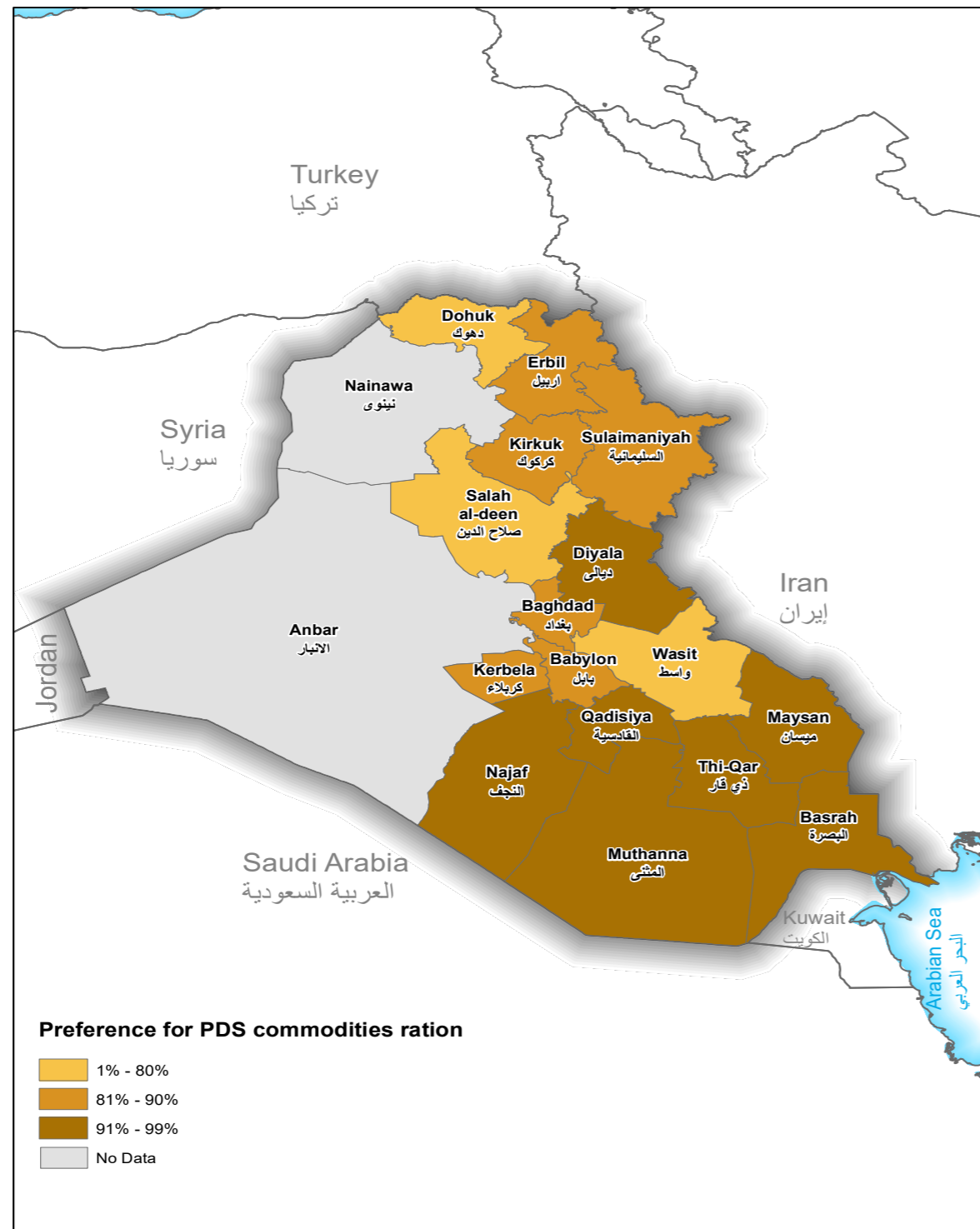


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Data Source(s): Iraq Ministry of Planning and UN-HABITAT, 2017



IRAQ
 Youth preferences for the Public Distribution System (PDS) compared to Cash assistance
 تفضيلات الشباب لنظام التوزيع العام مقارنة بالمساعدات النقدية

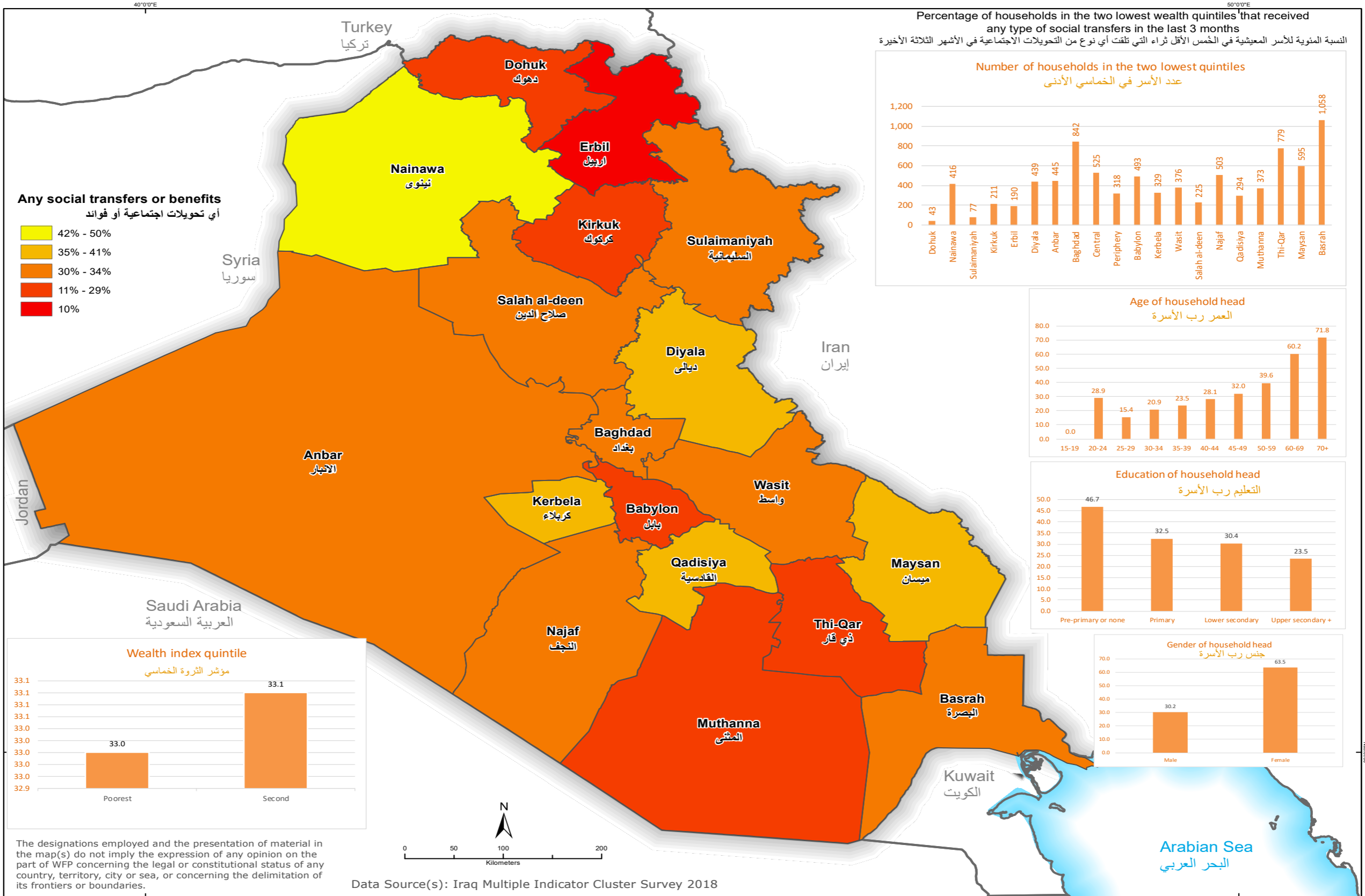


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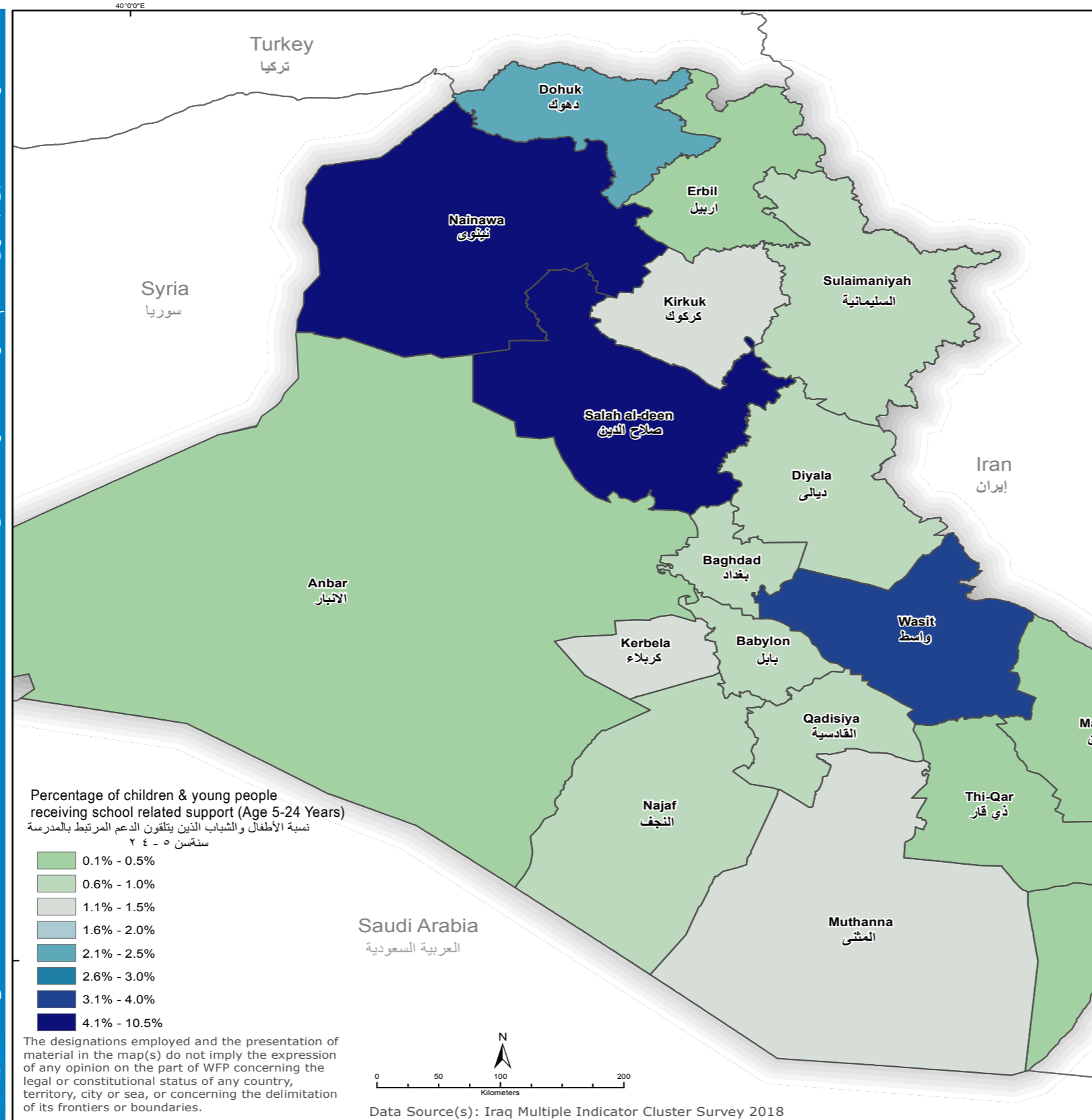
Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016



IRAQ تلقي الأسر التحويلات الاجتماعية أو المزايا في آخر 3 أشهر



IRAQ
الأطفال والشباب الذين يتلقون الدعم المرتبط بالمدرسة - سن 5 - 24 سنة
Children & young people receiving school related support
Age 5-24 Years



Governorate	محافظات	School tuition support	Other school related support	No school support	Number of household members currently attending school
		دعم التعليم المدرسي	دعم المدارس الأخرى ذات الصلة	لا دعم المدرسة	عدد أفراد الأسرة الملتحقين حالياً بالمدرسة
Anbar	الأنبار	0	-	100	1,543
Babylon	بابل	1	0	99	1,753
Baghdad	بغداد	1	0	99	5,757
Basrah	البصرة	0	0	100	2,820
Diyala	ديالى	0	1	99	2,062
Dohuk	دهوك	-	2	98	1,401
Erbil	اربيل	0	0	100	2,968
Kerbela	كربلاء	0	1	99	1,074
Kirkuk	كركوك	1	1	99	1,624
Maysan	ميسان	0	0	100	1,517
Muthanna	المتن	1	1	99	1,175
Nainawa	نينوى	9	6	90	3,538
Najaf	النجف	0	0	99	1,327
Qadisiya	القادسية	1	0	99	1,124
Salah al-deen	صلاح الدين	3	4	96	1,145
Sulaimaniyah	السليمانية	0	0	99	2,053
Thi-Qar	ذي قار	0	0	100	2,610
Wasit	واسط	2	2	97	1,225

Education of household head	تعليم رب الأسرة	School tuition support	Other school related support	No school support	Number of household members currently attending school
		دعم التعليم المدرسي	دعم المدارس الأخرى ذات الصلة	لا دعم المدرسة	عدد أفراد الأسرة الملتحقين حالياً بالمدرسة
Pre-primary or none	قبل الابتدائي أو لا شيء	1	1	99	4,298
Primary	ابتدائي	2	1	98	12,764
Lower secondary	لثانوية الدنيا	2	1	98	8,550
Upper secondary +	الثانوية العليا+	1	1	99	11,086
DK/Missing	مفقود	(*)	(*)	(*)	18

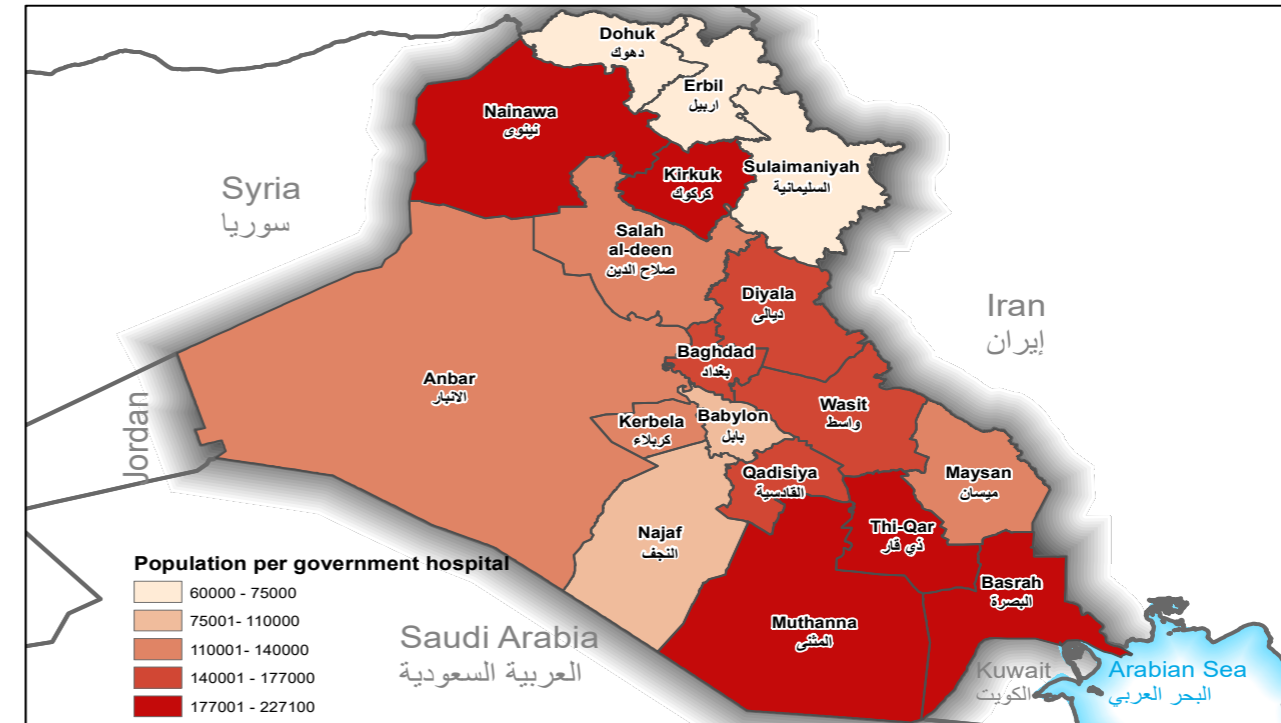
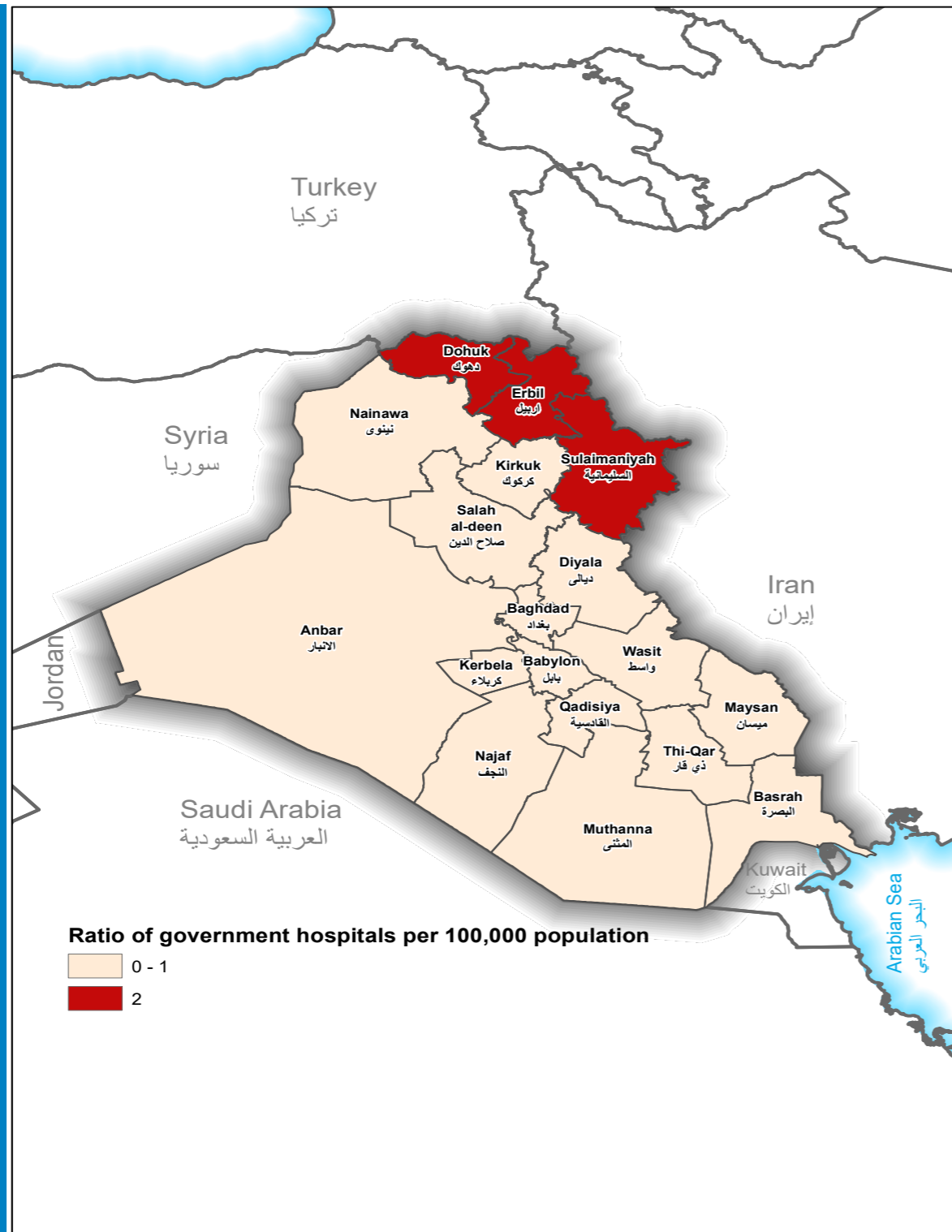
Wealth quintile	مؤشر الثروة الخماسي	School tuition support	Other school related support	No school support	Number of household members currently attending school
		دعم التعليم المدرسي	دعم المدارس الأخرى ذات الصلة	لا دعم المدرسة	عدد أفراد الأسرة الملتحقين حالياً بالمدرسة
Lowest	أدنى	1	1	99	6,870
Second	ثانياً	2	1	97	7,391
Middle	وسط	2	2	98	7,427
Fourth	رابع	1	1	98	7,587
Highest	أعلى	1	1	99	7,443

PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

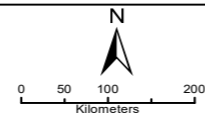
نظام الصحة العامة

IRAQ

عدد المستشفيات لكل 100,000 نسمة

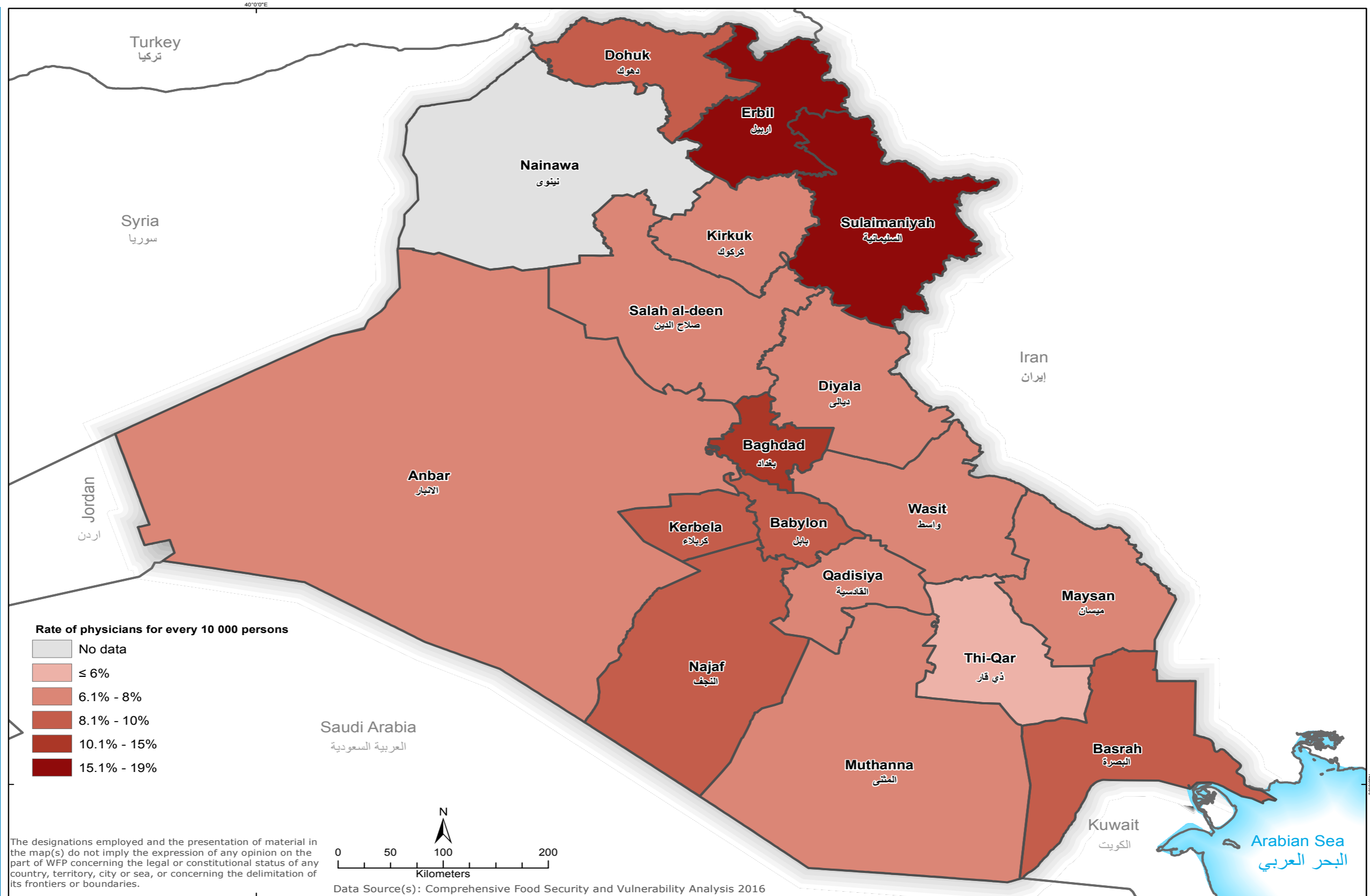


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Data Source(s): Annual Statistical Report, 2017 Ministry of Health/Environment

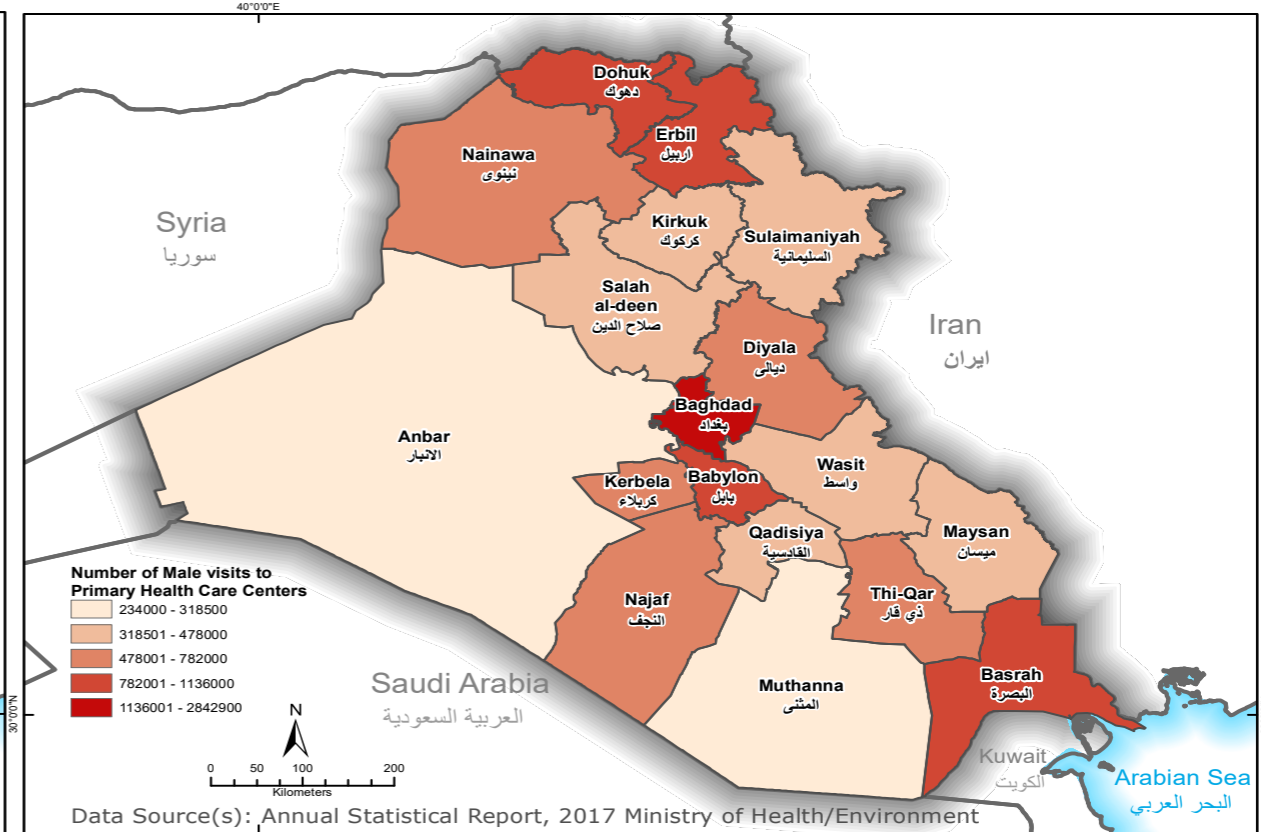
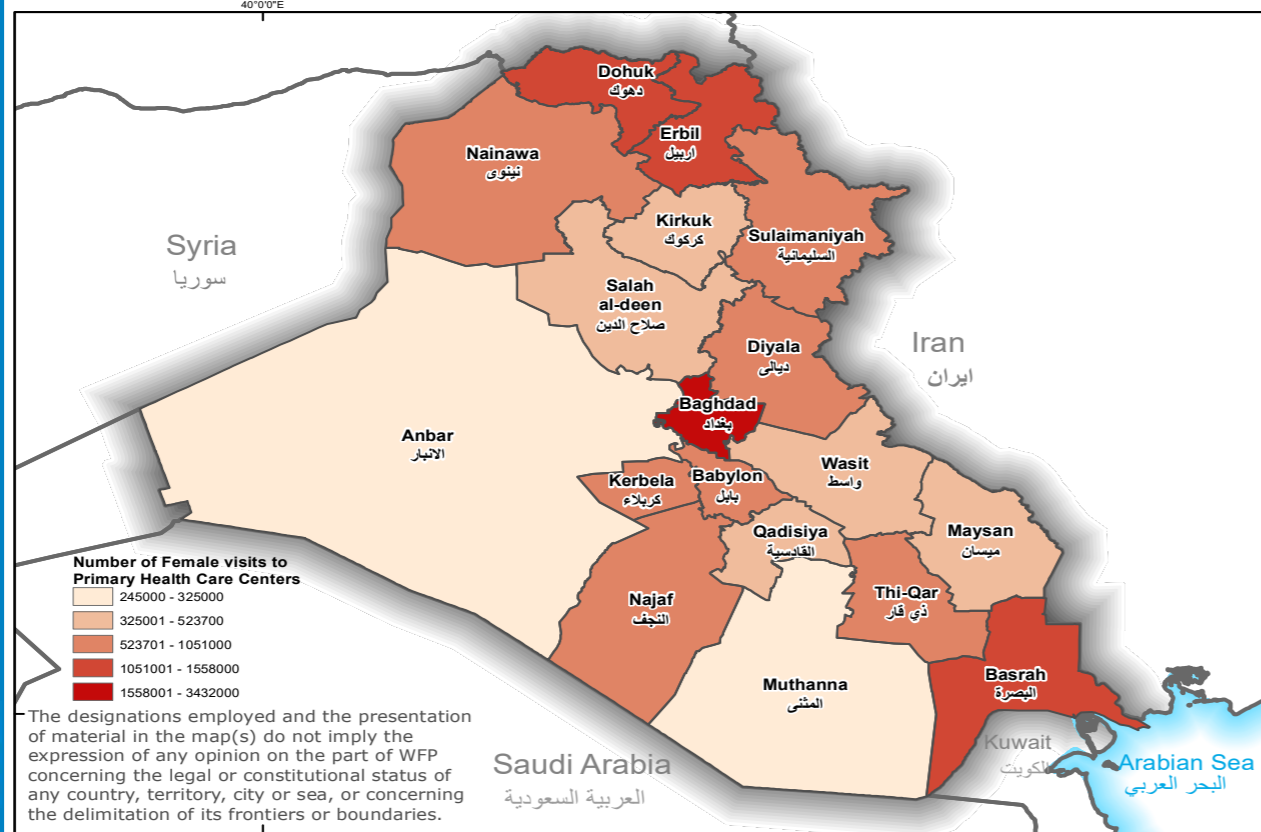
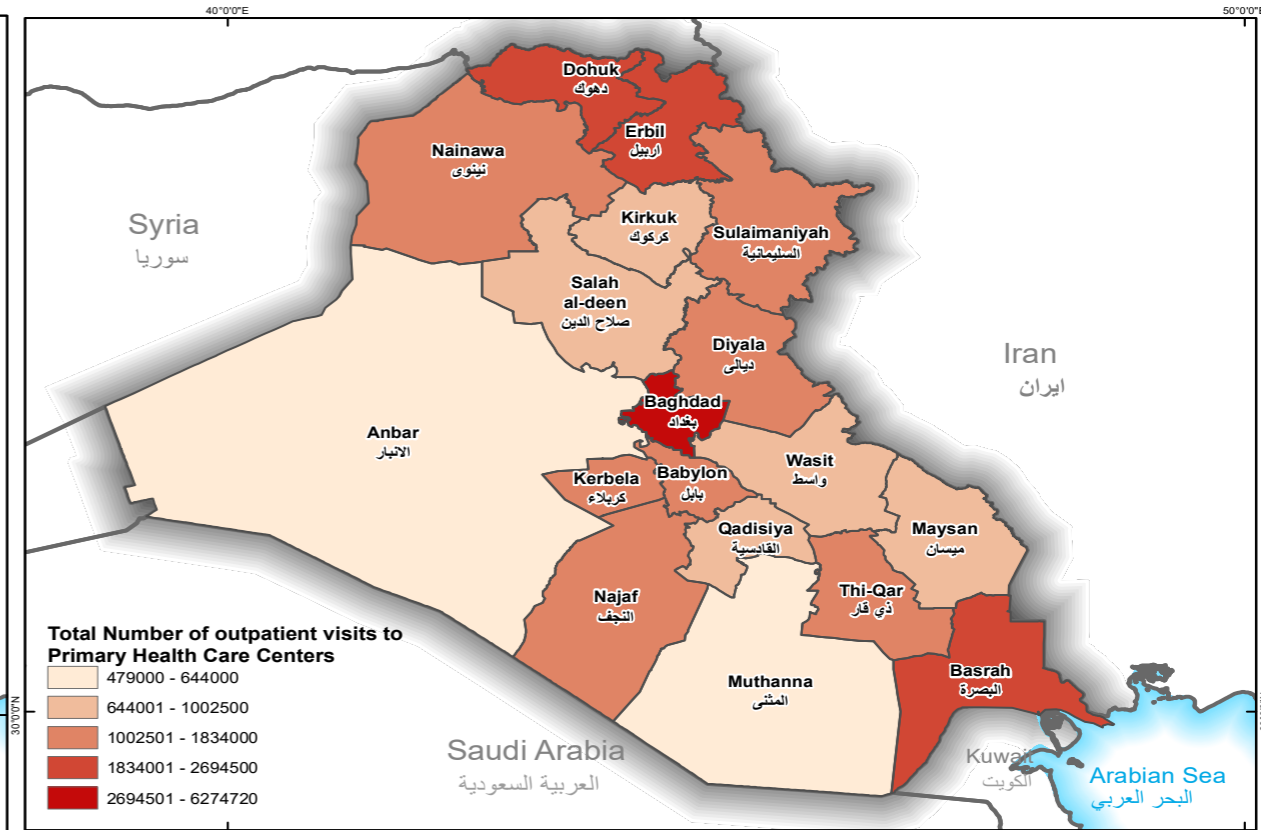
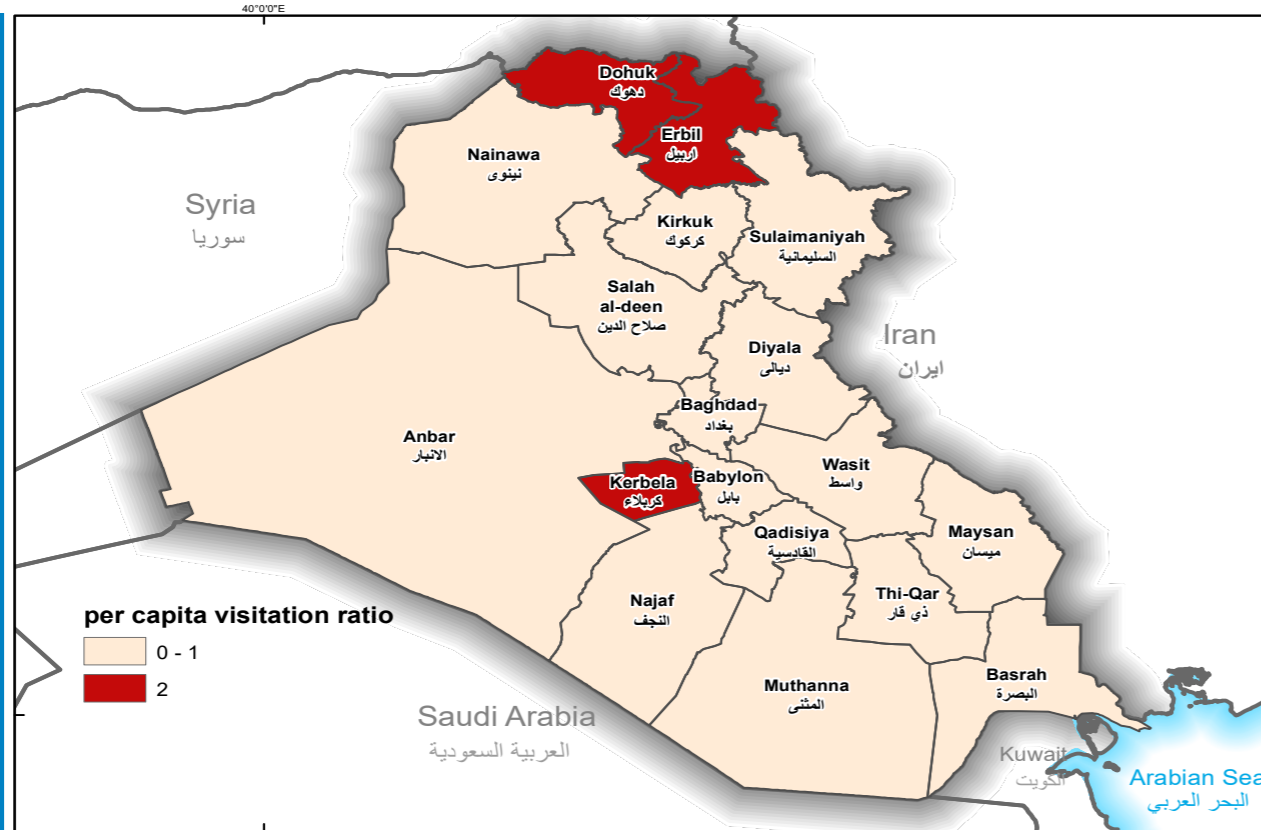
IRAQ
معدل الأطباء لكل 10 آلاف شخص
Rate of physicians for every 10 000 persons



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



IRAQ
 معدلات الاستشارة في العيادات الخارجية
 Outpatient consultation rates



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Annual Statistical Report, 2017 Ministry of Health/Environment



NUTRITION: STATUS OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE FIVE AND PREGNANT/LACTATING WOMEN

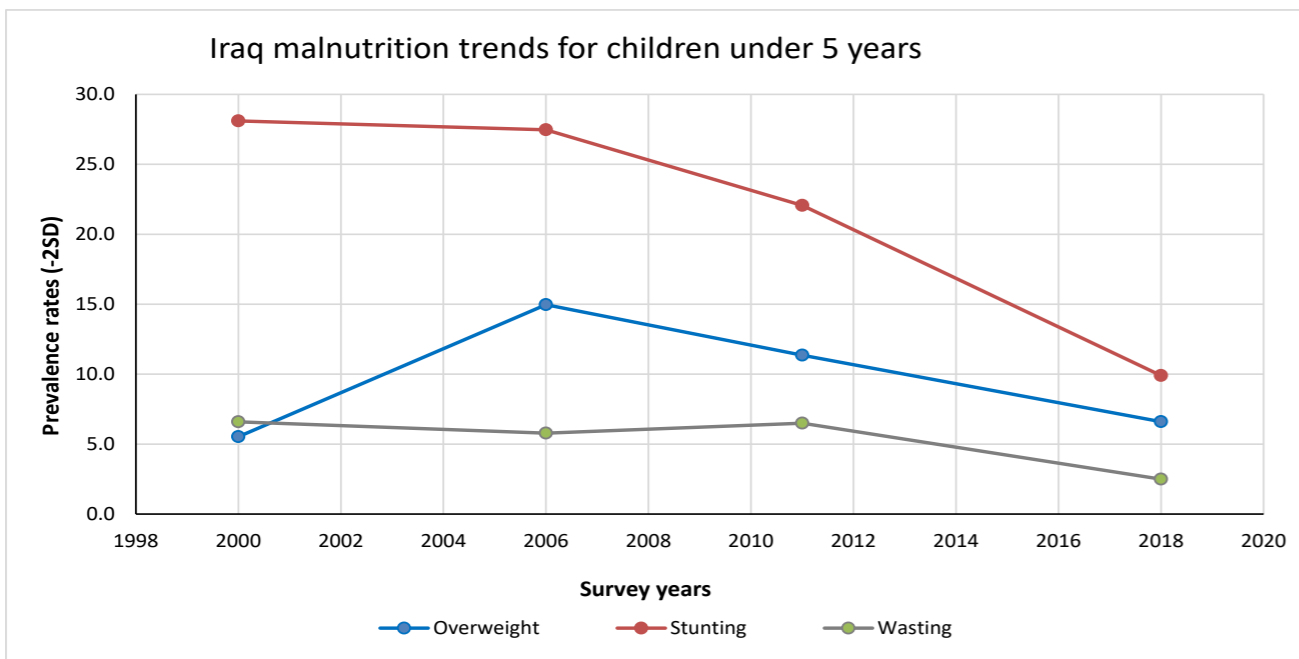
التغذية: حالة الأطفال تحت سن خمس نساء وحاملات/
نساء مرضعات

THEME 3: NUTRITION - STATUS OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE FIVE AND PREGNANT/LACTATING WOMEN

Iraq appears to be well on the way to reaching the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 2.2, to decrease stunting rates by 40 %, reduce wasting to < 5 % and avoid increases in obesity among children under five for the period 2012 - 2025. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in achieving sustainable development goal (SDG 3.2.1), to reduce the mortality of children under-five years of age to less than 25 per 1000 live births (UN DESA, 2019).

According to the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) 2016, stunting occurred at low levels of severity with rates of 16.6 % in children under five years of age, while wasting was in the medium severity range at 7.8 % and the overweight rate was 4.6 %. In pregnant and lactating women, malnutrition rates were highest for overweight women, at 17.4 %.

In the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of 2018 (MICS 6), malnutrition prevalence rates continued to decline across all the main indicators compared to previous years. MICS surveys in 2000, 2006 and 2011 registered stunting and wasting rates in the middle severity range according to World Health Organisation (WHO) thresholds. In 2018, stunting had nearly halved compared to 2011, wasting had fallen well



Sources: Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2000, 2006, 2011 and 2018

below the 5 % SDG target (down to 2.5 %) and the overweight rates fell from 11.4 to 6.6 % (CSO, KRSO, MoH, UNICEF, 2000-2018). The following chart illustrates this trend.

Mapping of stunting, wasting and overweight rates from the MICS 2018 confirmed that the rates of all these indicators were low throughout the nation, according to the WHO child growth thresholds (WHO 2009). However, even within this positive scenario, some governorates, such as Baghdad, Qadisiya, Anbar and Najaf, ranked high or highest on all indicators of severe malnutrition and could be obvious targets for strategic actions to accomplish further improvements.

Tabulation of malnutrition levels by geographic designation or the socio-economic conditions of the mother illustrated that stunting rates were higher among females, and declined with the mother's educational and wealth levels. No similar dynamics were observed for wasting, while overweight rates were moderately higher in females compared to males and in urban compared to rural areas.

The CFSVA 2016 found that households classified as severely food insecure had scarce access to Heme iron, Vitamin A and Protein, with up to 70 % having no access to any of these nutrients. In 2018, there was an improvement in micronutrient intake. Close to half of children aged 6-23 months (45 %) had access to a sufficiently diverse diet containing iron and Vitamin A. However, rural children had lower access to micronutrient-rich diets than urban ones and mapping showed that insufficient diversity in diets affected more than half of the child populations of Duhok, Kirkuk, Diyala, Wasit and Basrah.

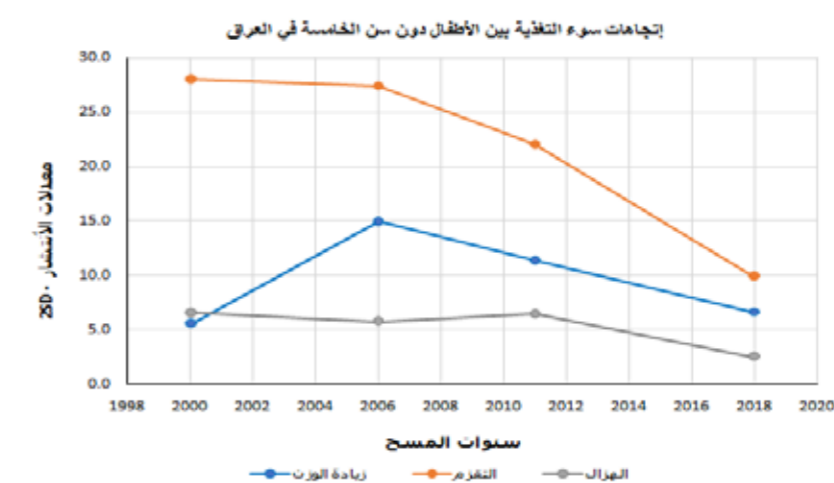
The mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) is a commonly used measure of nutritional status. For the first time in Iraq, the CFSVA 2016 assessed MUAC in pregnant and lactating women and found that acute malnutrition affected only 3.1 % of the female population, although this included one quarter of the women in Anbar. Current maps confirm an overall positive picture, but notably, 26.7 % of Anbar's women are still classified

الموضوع 3: التغذية

يبدو أن العراق في طريقه للوصول إلى الهدف 2.2 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة ، لتخفيض معدلات التقزم أو توقف النمو بنسبة 40% ، وتقليل الهزال إلى أقل من 5% وتجنب الزيادات في السمنة بين الأطفال دون سن الخامسة للفترة 2012 - 2025. إن التخفيض في انتشار سوء التغذية أيضاً سيساعد في تحقيق هدف التنمية المستدامة (SDG 3.2.1) ، لتخفيض معدل وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة إلى أقل من 25 لكل 1000 مولود حي (UN DESA, 2019).

وفقاً للتقييم الشامل للأمن الغذائي والفئات الهشة (CFSVA) لعام 2016 ، حدث التقزم عند مستويات منخفضة من الحدة بمعدل 16.6% لدى الأطفال دون سن الخامسة ، في حين كان الهزال في نطاق الحدة المتوسطة عند 7.8% وكان معدل زيادة الوزن 4.6% . في النساء الحوامل والمرضعات ، كانت معدلات سوء التغذية أعلى عند النساء ذوات الوزن الزائد ، عند 17.4% .

في الجولة السادسة للمسح العنقودي متعدد المؤشرات (MICS6) لعام 2018 ، استمرت معدلات انتشار سوء التغذية في الانخفاض في جميع المؤشرات الرئيسية مقارنةً بالسنوات السابقة. سجلت المسوح العنقودية متعددة المؤشرات في الأعوام 2000 و 2006 و 2011 معدلات التقزم والهزال في نطاق الحدة المتوسطة وفقاً لعتبات منظمة الصحة العالمية (WHO). في عام 2018 ، كان التقزم قد انخفض إلى النصف تقريباً مقارنةً بعام 2011 ، وهبط الهزال إلى ما دون نسبة 5% المستهدفة حسب هدف التنمية المستدامة (انخفاض إلى 2.5%) وانخفضت معدلات زيادة الوزن من 11.4 إلى 6.6% (CSO, KRSO, MoH, UNICEF, 2000-2018). الرسم البياني التالي يوضح هذا الاتجاه.



المصادر: المسوح العنقودية متعددة المؤشرات في العراق، للسنوات 2000 و 2006 و 2011 و 2018

أكد رسم الخرائط لمعدلات التقزم والهزال وزيادة الوزن من MICS 2018 أن معدلات كل هذه المؤشرات كانت منخفضة في جميع أنحاء البلاد ، وفقاً لعتبات نمو الأطفال بمنظمة الصحة العالمية (WHO 2009) . ومع ذلك ، وحتى في ظل هذا السيناريو الإيجابي ، احتلت بعض المحافظات ، مثل بغداد والقادسية والأنبار والنجف ، المرتبة الأولى أو الأعلى في جميع مؤشرات سوء التغذية الحاد ويمكن أن تكون أهدافاً واضحة لاتخاذ إجراءات استراتيجيات لإنجاز مزيد من التحسينات.

أوضحت جدولة مستويات سوء التغذية حسب التصنيف الجغرافي أو الظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للأمم أن معدلات التقزم كانت أعلى بين الإناث ، وانخفضت مع المستويات التعليمية ومستوى الثراء للأمم. لم يلاحظ وجود ارتباطات مماثلة فيما يتعلق بالهزال ، بينما كانت معدلات زيادة الوزن أعلى بشكل معتدل في الإناث مقارنةً بالذكور وفي المناطق الحضرية مقارنةً بالمناطق الريفية.

وجد CFSVA لعام 2016 أن الأسر المصنفة على أنها غير آمنة غذائياً بشدة كانت لديها قدرة شحيحة للحصول على حديد الهيم وفيتامين A والبروتين، مع عدم قدرة ما يصل إلى 70% على الحصول على أي من هذه العناصر الغذائية. في عام 2018 ، كان هناك تحسن في تناول الفيتامينات والمعادن. كان ما يقرب من نصف الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 6-23 شهراً (45%) يحصلون على نظام غذائي متنوع بما فيه الكفاية يحتوي على الحديد وفيتامين A. ومع ذلك، كانت قدرة الأطفال الريفيين على الحصول على أنظمة غذائية غنية بالفيتامينات والمعادن أقل من تلك الموجودة في المناطق الحضرية ، وأظهرت الخرائط أن الوجبات الغذائية المتنوعة بصورة غير كافية قد أثرت على أكثر من نصف مجموعات الأطفال في دهوك وكركوك وديالى وواسط والبصرة.

محيط منتصف الذراع العلوي (MUAC) هو مقياس شائع الاستخدام للحالة الغذائية. لأول مرة في العراق ، قام CFSVA لعام 2016 بتقييم MUAC لدى النساء الحوامل والمرضعات ووجدت أن سوء التغذية الحاد قد أثر على 3.1% فقط من الإناث بين السكان ، رغم أن هذا شمل ربع النساء في الأنبار. تؤكد الخرائط الحالية صورة إيجابية بشكل عام ، لكن بشكل ملحوظ ، لا تزال 26.7% من نساء الأنبار يصنفن على أنهن مصابات بسوء التغذية الحاد ، ويلاحظ وجود مستويات أعلى من 5% في صلاح الدين وذي قار. ينتشر زيادة الوزن- سوء التغذية أيضاً مع مستويات تزيد عن 20% وتصل إلى 34% في السليمانية وإربيل وديالى وبابل وذي قار. كانت حالات هذه النساء ذوات الوزن المرتبطة بدخل الأسرة ، حيث كانت أدنى نسبة بين أفقر وأغنى الأسر وأعلى بالنسبة للنساء ذوات الدخل المتوسط ، في كل من المناطق الحضرية والريفية.

ساهم انخفاض معدلات سوء التغذية لدى الأطفال وأمهاتهم في انخفاض معدل وفيات الأطفال دون الخامسة من العمر بنسبة 26 في المائة لكل 1000 مولود حي على المستوى الوطني. يصل هذا الرقم إلى النسبة المستهدفة في هدف التنمية المستدامة SDG البالغة 25/1000 وهو أقل بكثير من المعدل العالمي لوفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة (39/1000) ، لكنه لا يزال أعلى من الدول المجاورة مثل الأردن (17/1000) وسوريا (17/1000) وإيران

as severely malnourished, and levels above 5 % are observed in Salah al-deen and Thi-Qar. Overweight-malnutrition is also diffuse with levels above 20 % and up to 34 % in Sulaimaniya, Erbil, Diyala, Babylon and Thi-Qar. The incidence of these overweight women was related to family income, being lowest for the poorest and richest families and highest for middle-income women, in both urban and rural settings.

Reductions in the malnutrition of children and their mothers contributed to a relatively low and declining under-5 child mortality rate of 26 per 1000 live births nationally. This figure reaches the SDG of 25/1000 and is well below the global under-5 mortality rate (39/1000), but still above neighbouring countries such as Jordan (17/1000), Syria (17/1000) and Iran (15/1000) (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA 2019). Furthermore, mortality rates above 30 % were reported for Kirkuk, Diyala, Kerbela, Salah al-deen and Maysan. Predictably, child mortality rates were twice as high in the poorest compared to the richest families and higher in older women (above age 34) compared to younger women.

In summary, current national-level figures suggest ongoing improvements and satisfactory rates of stunting, wasting, obesity, micronutrient intake and overall nutritional status, leading to reasonably low levels of mortality in children under 5. However, nutritional problems are still acute in some governorates and for some predictably fragile groups, such as poor individuals with little education.

(15) / (1000) (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA 2019). علاوة على ذلك ، تم الإبلاغ عن معدلات وفيات تفوق 30٪ في كركوك وديالى وكربلاء وصلاح الدين وميسان. كما كان متوقعاً ، كانت معدلات وفيات الأطفال أعلى مرتين في أفقر الفئات مقارنة بأغنى العائلات وأعلى لدى النساء الأكبر سناً (فوق 34 عاماً) مقارنةً بالنساء الأصغر سناً.

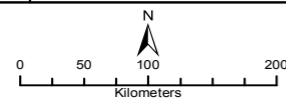
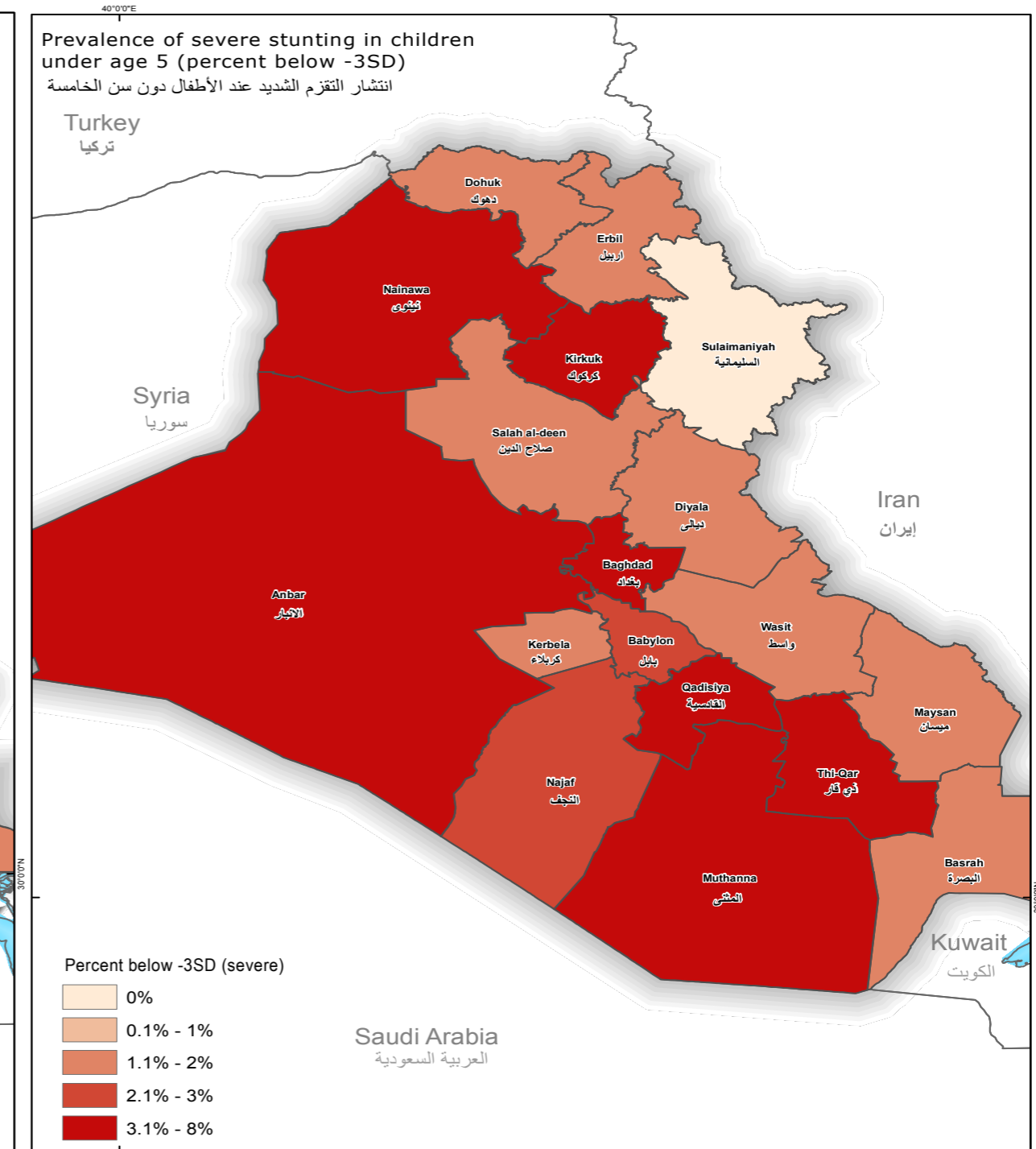
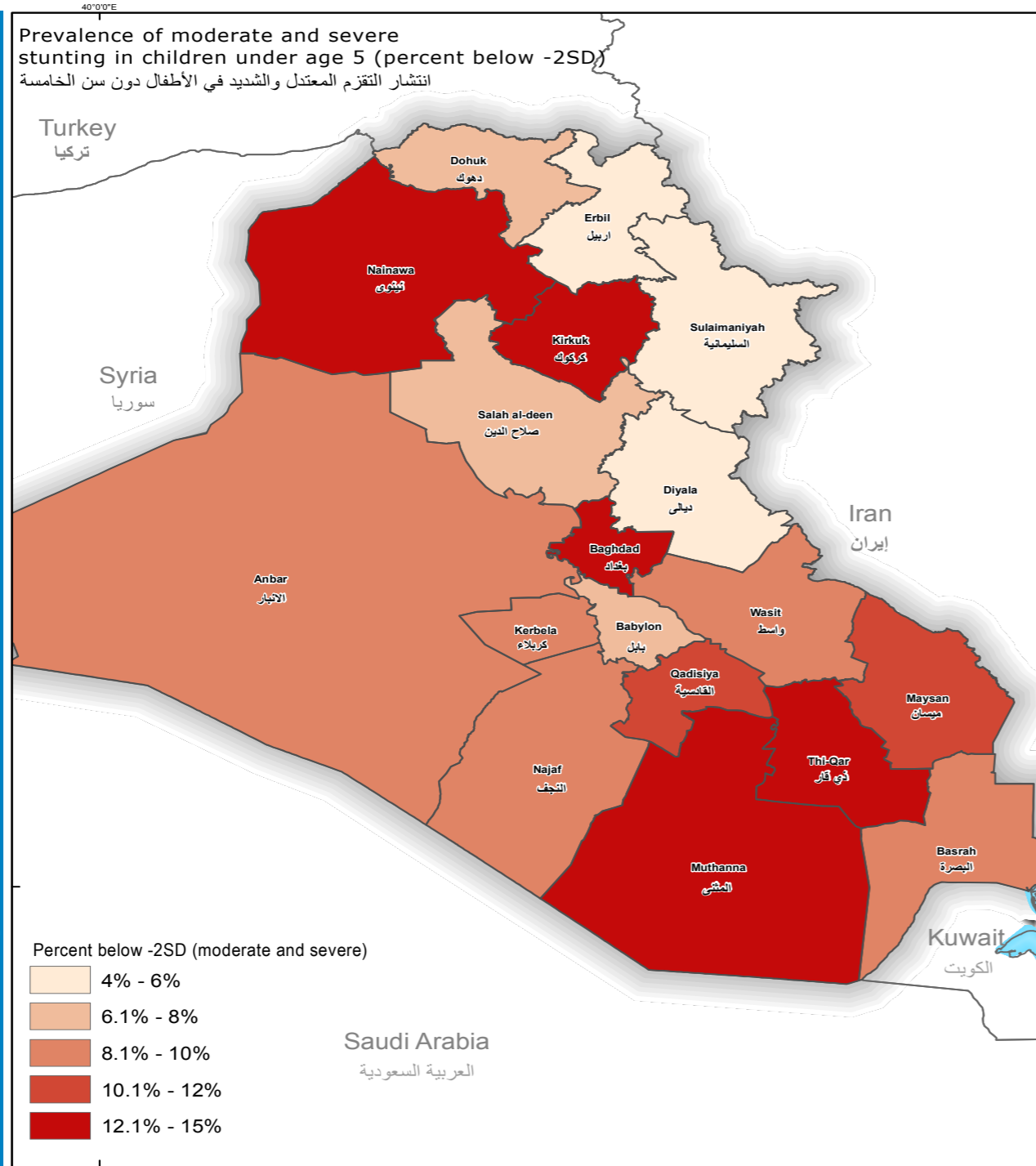
كخلاصة، تشير الأرقام الحالية على المستوى الوطني إلى تحسن مستمر ومعدلات مرضية من التقرم و الهزال و السمنة و تناول الفيتامينات والمعادن والحالة الغذائية الكلية ، مما يؤدي إلى انخفاض مستويات الوفيات لدى الأطفال دون سن الخامسة بشكل معقول ، ومع ذلك ، لا تزال المشاكل الغذائية حادة في بعض المحافظات وبالنسبة لبعض الفئات الهشة بشكل متوقع ، مثل الأفراد الفقراء ذوي المستوى التعليمي المنخفض.

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IRAQ
انتشار التقزم المعتدل والشديد عند الأطفال تحت سن 5
Prevalence of moderate and severe stunting in children under age 5



Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Sex	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Male	7.5	2.4
Female	12.5	4.0
Area		
Urban	9.9	3.3
Rural	9.8	2.9

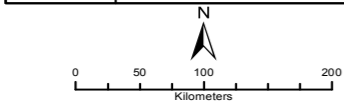
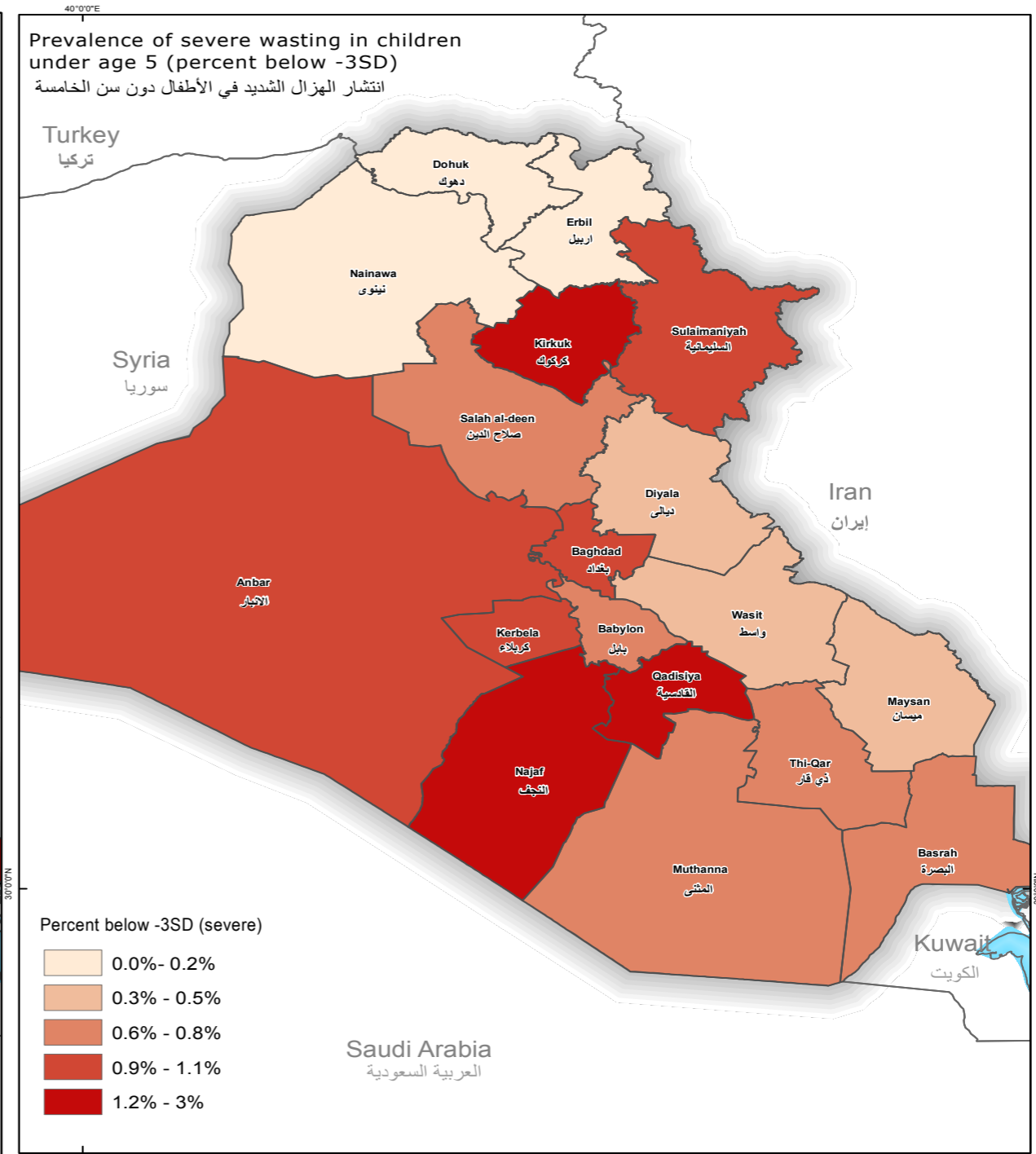
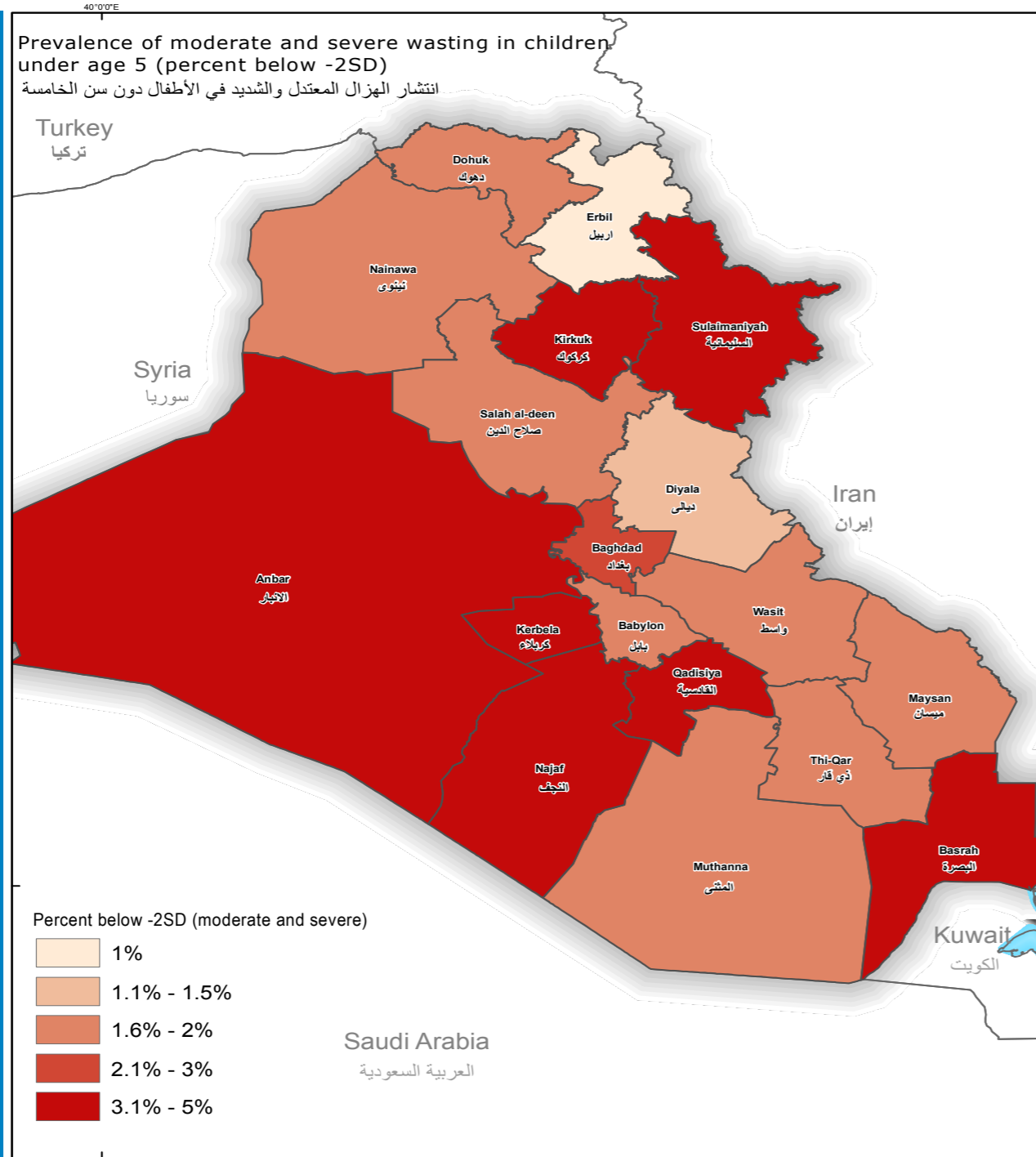
	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	14.4	4.6
Primary	9.8	3.2
Lower secondary	8.3	2.2
Upper secondary +	6.9	2.5

	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	6.6	1.4
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	3.2
No information	14.5	7.1

Wealth index quintile	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Poorest	12.9	3.7
Second	10.3	3.6
Middle	9.1	2.9
Fourth	9.7	3.5
Richest	6.5	1.8



IRAQ
انتشار الهزال المعتدل والشديد عند الأطفال تحت سن 5
Prevalence of moderate and severe wasting in children under age 5 (percent below -2SD)



Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Sex	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Male	2.1	0.8
Female	2.8	0.7
Area	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Urban	2.4	0.7
Rural	2.6	0.9

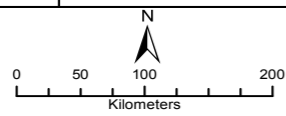
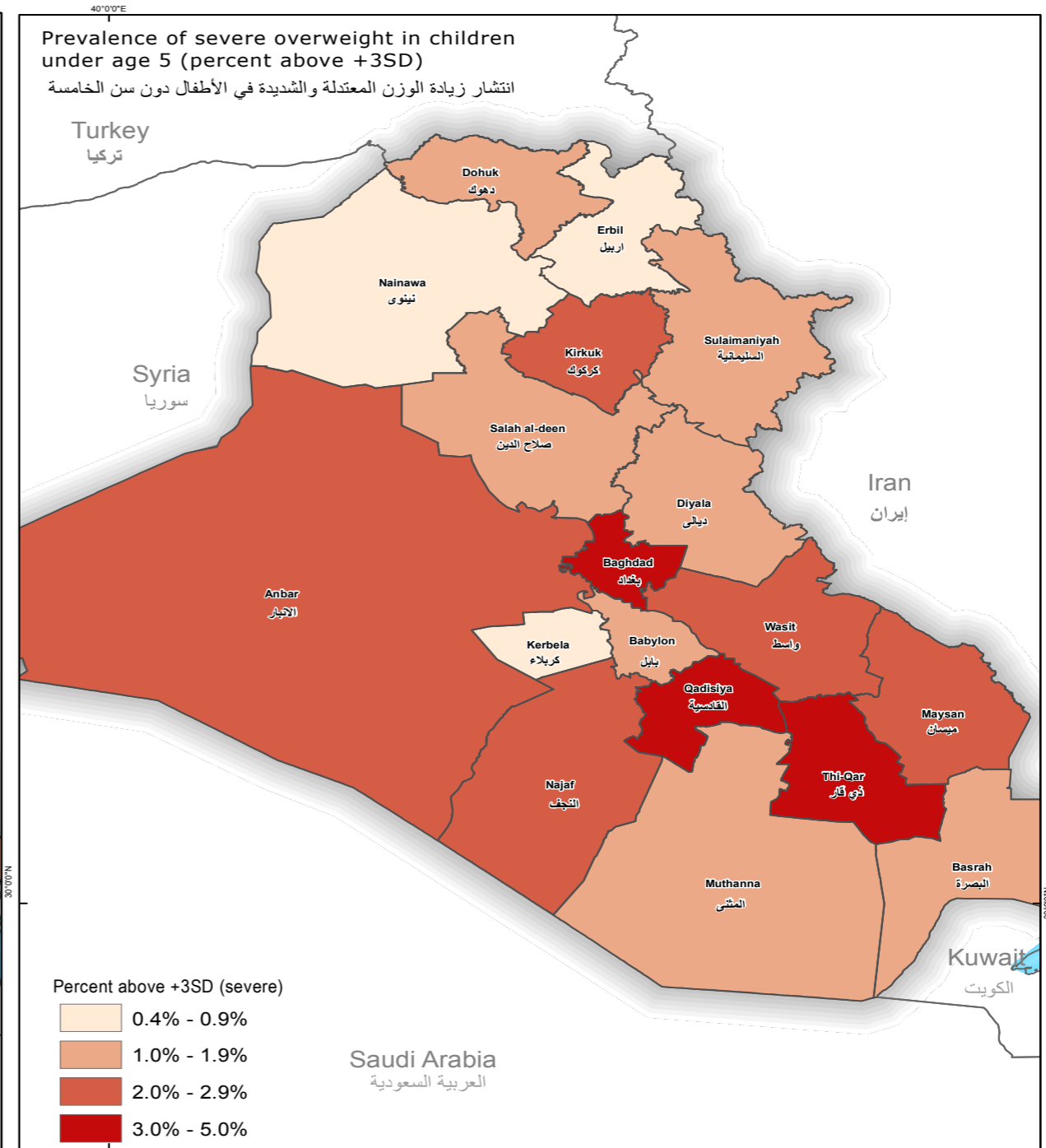
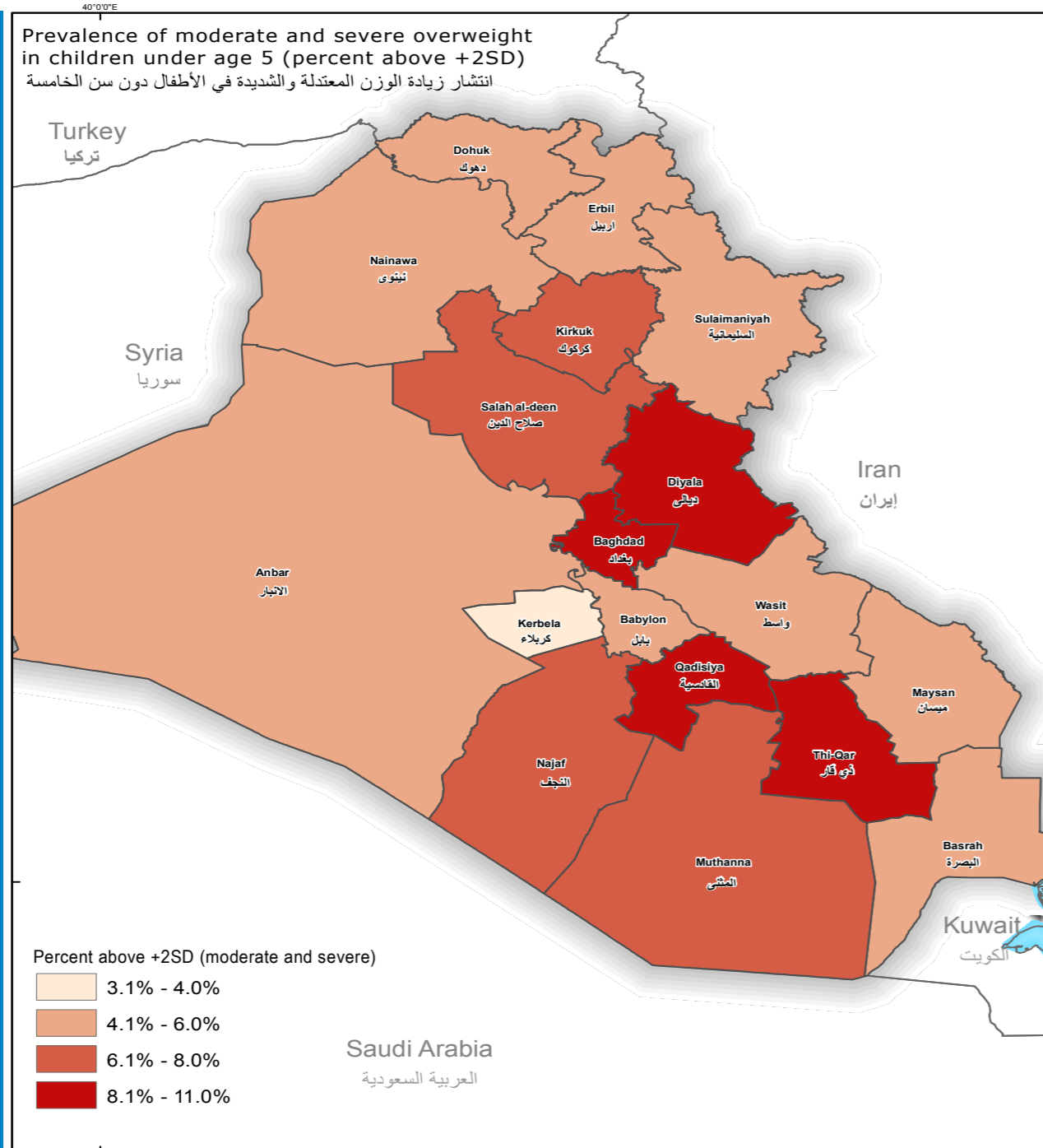
Mother's education	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Pre-primary or none	2.1	0.5
Primary	2.5	0.9
Lower secondary	2.1	0.5
Upper secondary +	3.1	1.0

Mother's functional difficulties	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Has functional difficulty	0.7	0.2
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	0.8
No information	4.4	1.3

Wealth index quintile	Percent below	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Poorest	2.9	0.8
Second	1.8	0.6
Middle	2.3	0.7
Fourth	3.0	1.1
Richest	2.2	0.6



IRAQ
انتشار زيادة الوزن المعتدلة والشديدة في الأطفال دون سن الخامسة
Prevalence of moderate and severe overweight in children under age 5



Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Sex	Percent above	
	- 2 SD	- 3 SD
Male	7.4	2.1
Female	5.8	1.8
Area	Percent above	
	+ 2 SD	+3 SD
Urban	7.0	2.2
Rural	5.9	1.5

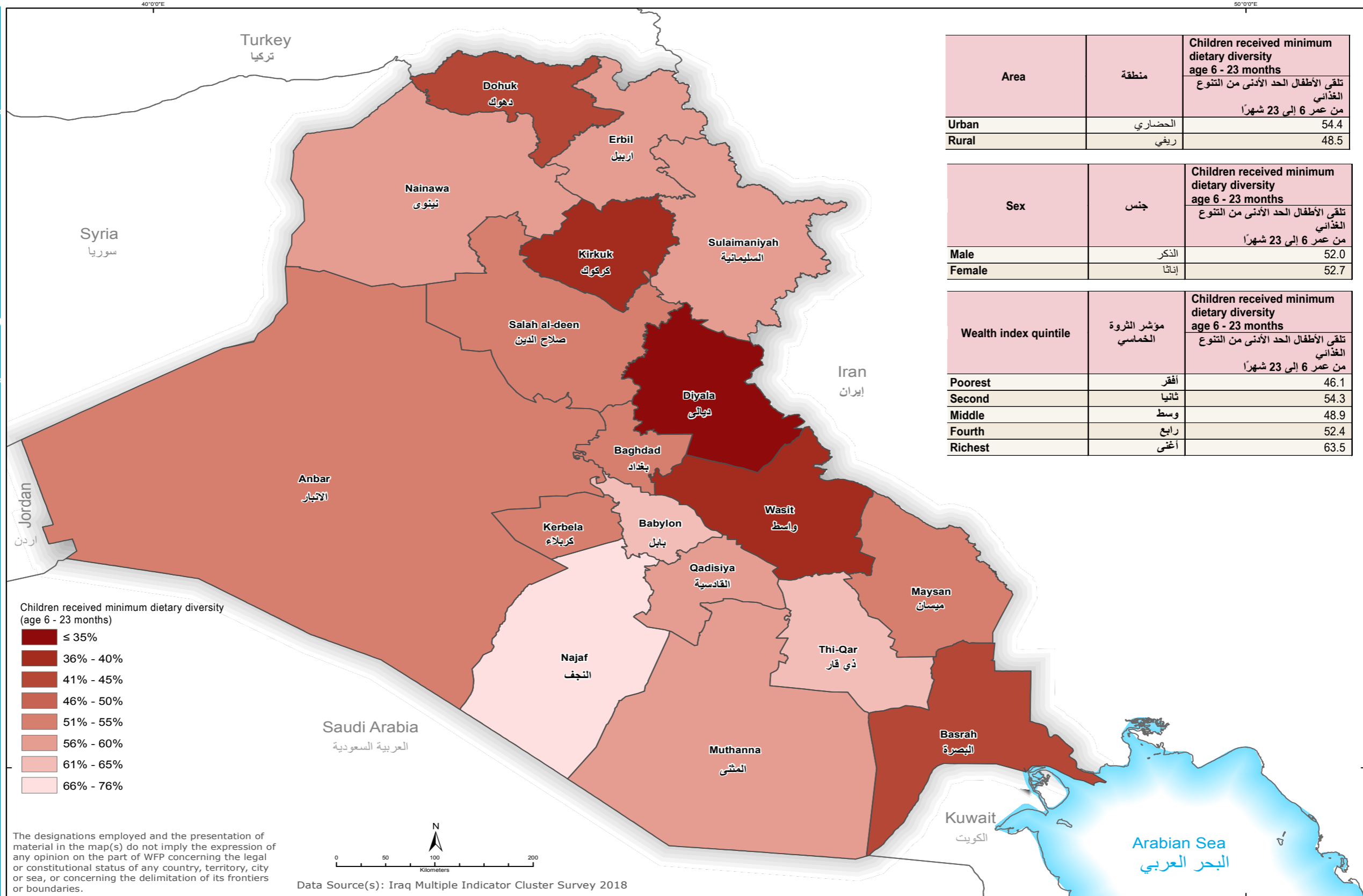
	Percent above	
	+ 2 SD	+3 SD
Mother's education	6.9	2.3
Pre-primary or none	6.9	1.8
Primary	5.4	1.7
Lower secondary	6.8	2.2
Upper secondary +		

	Percent above	
	+2 SD	+3 SD
Mother's functional difficulties	9.0	0.4
Has functional difficulty	6.5	2.0
Has no functional difficulty	7.5	1.5
No information		

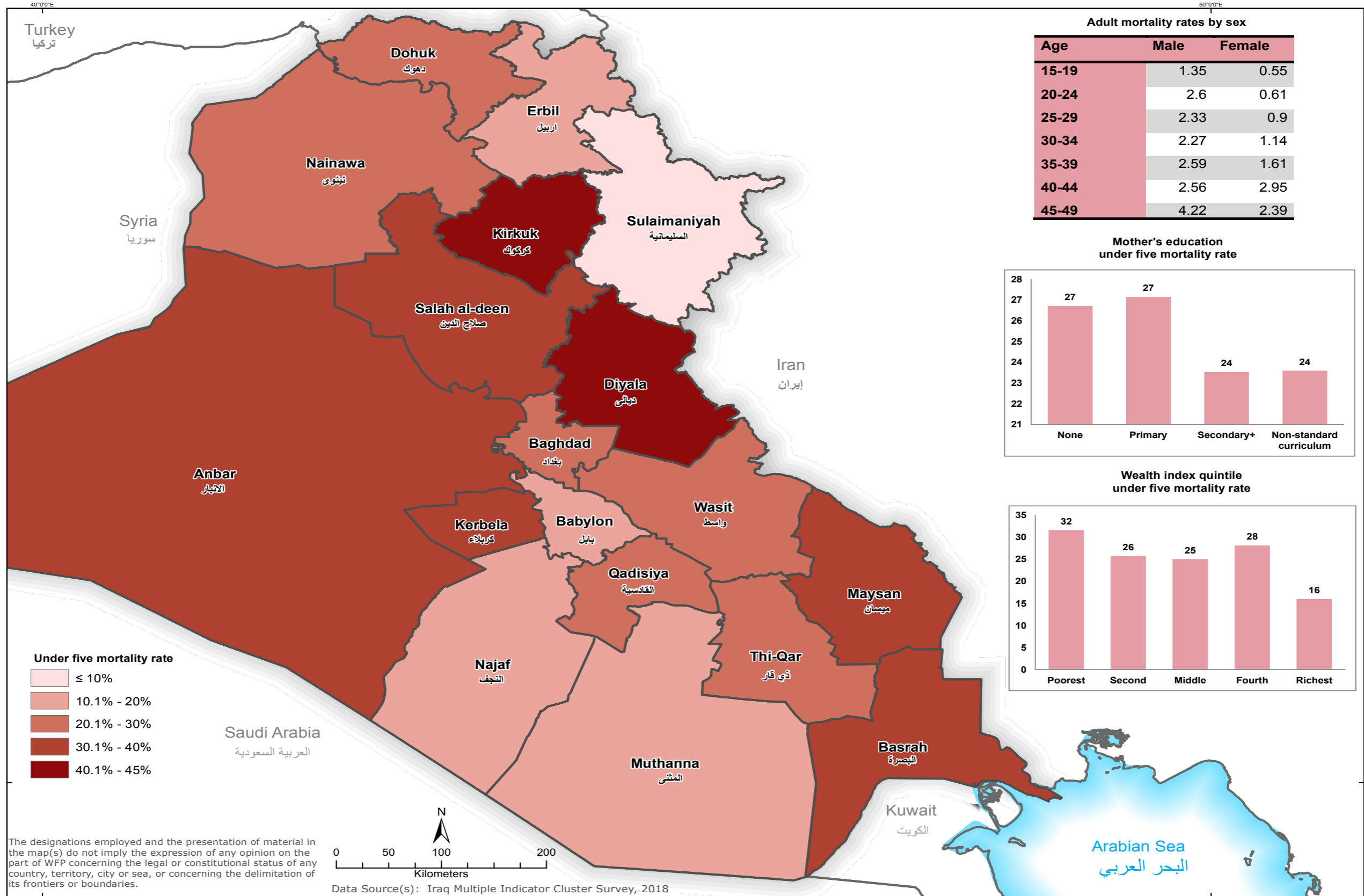
Wealth index quintile	Percent above	
	+2 SD	+3 SD
Poorest	5.2	1.5
Second	5.7	1.6
Middle	8.9	2.7
Fourth	6.7	2.6
Richest	7.1	1.5



IRAQ
النسبة المئوية للأطفال التي تلقت الحد الأدنى من التنوع الغذائي
Percentage of children that received the minimum dietary diversity

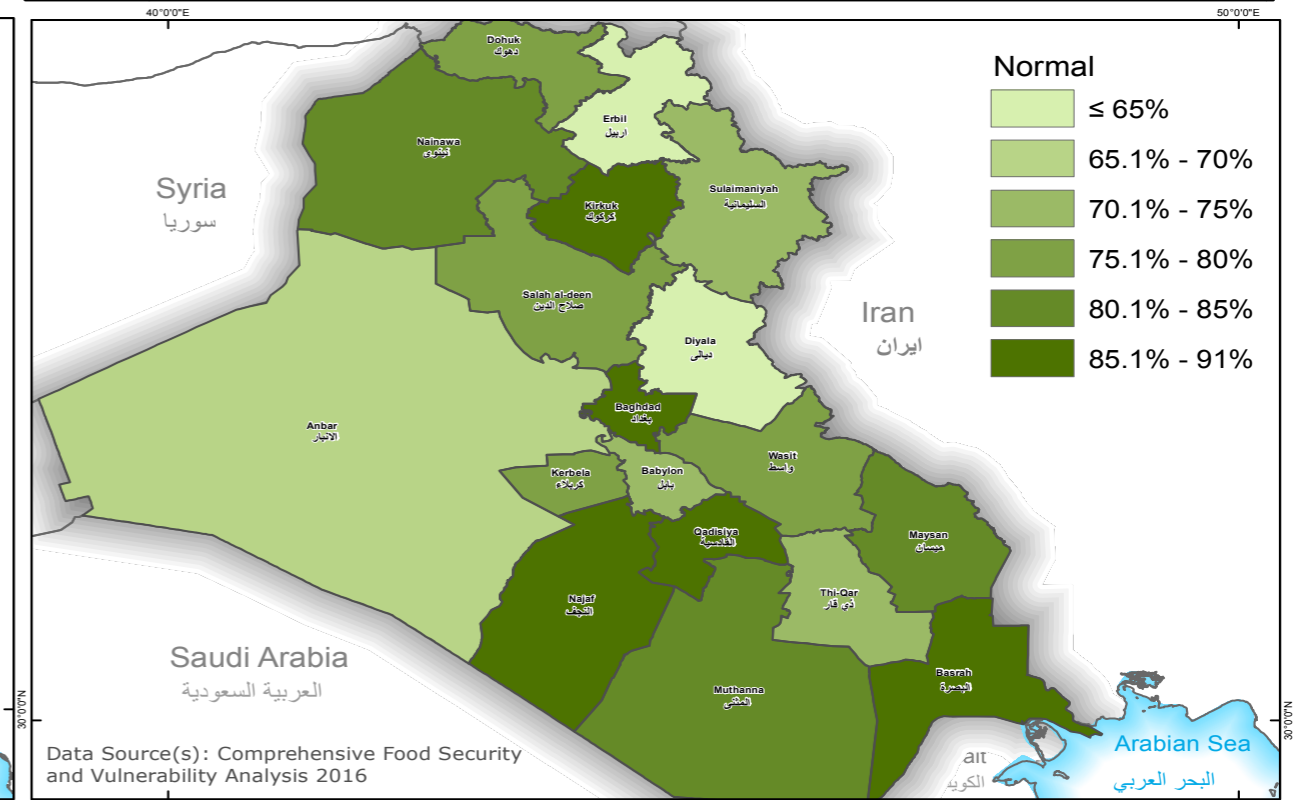
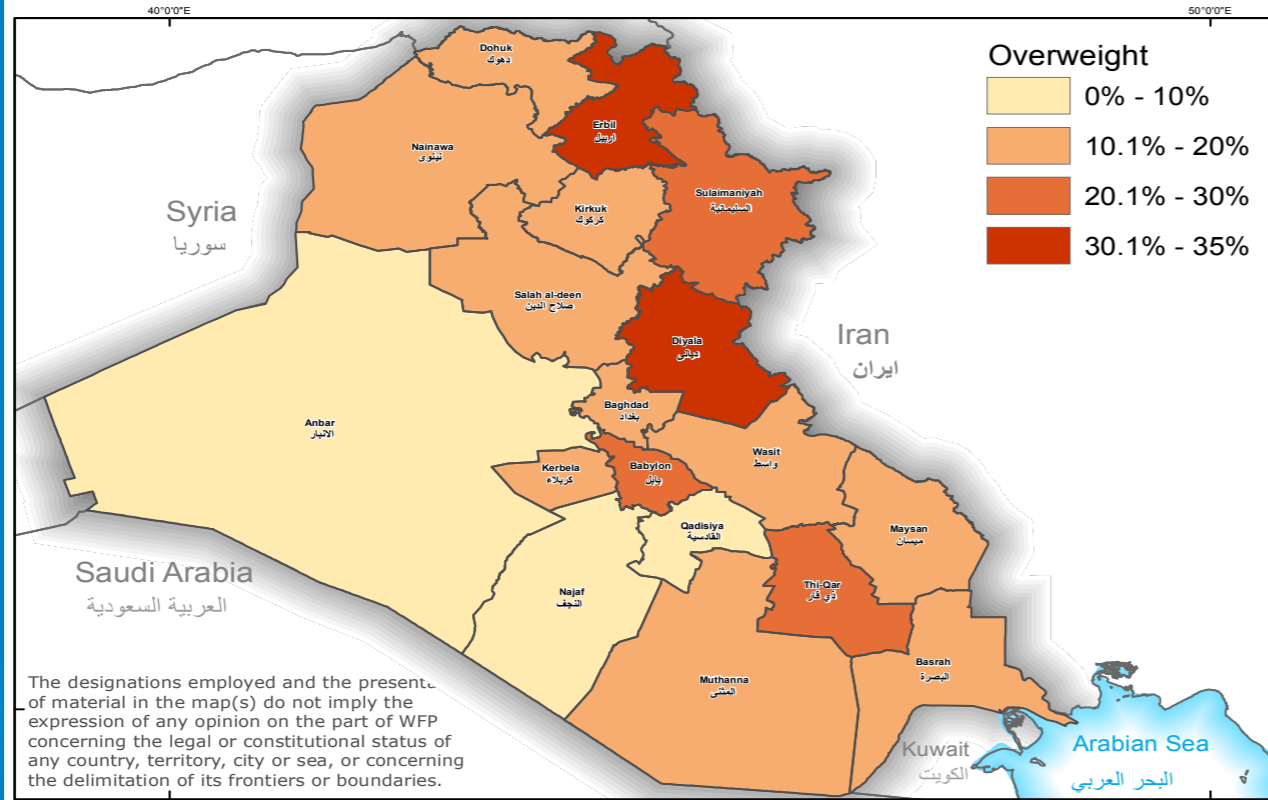
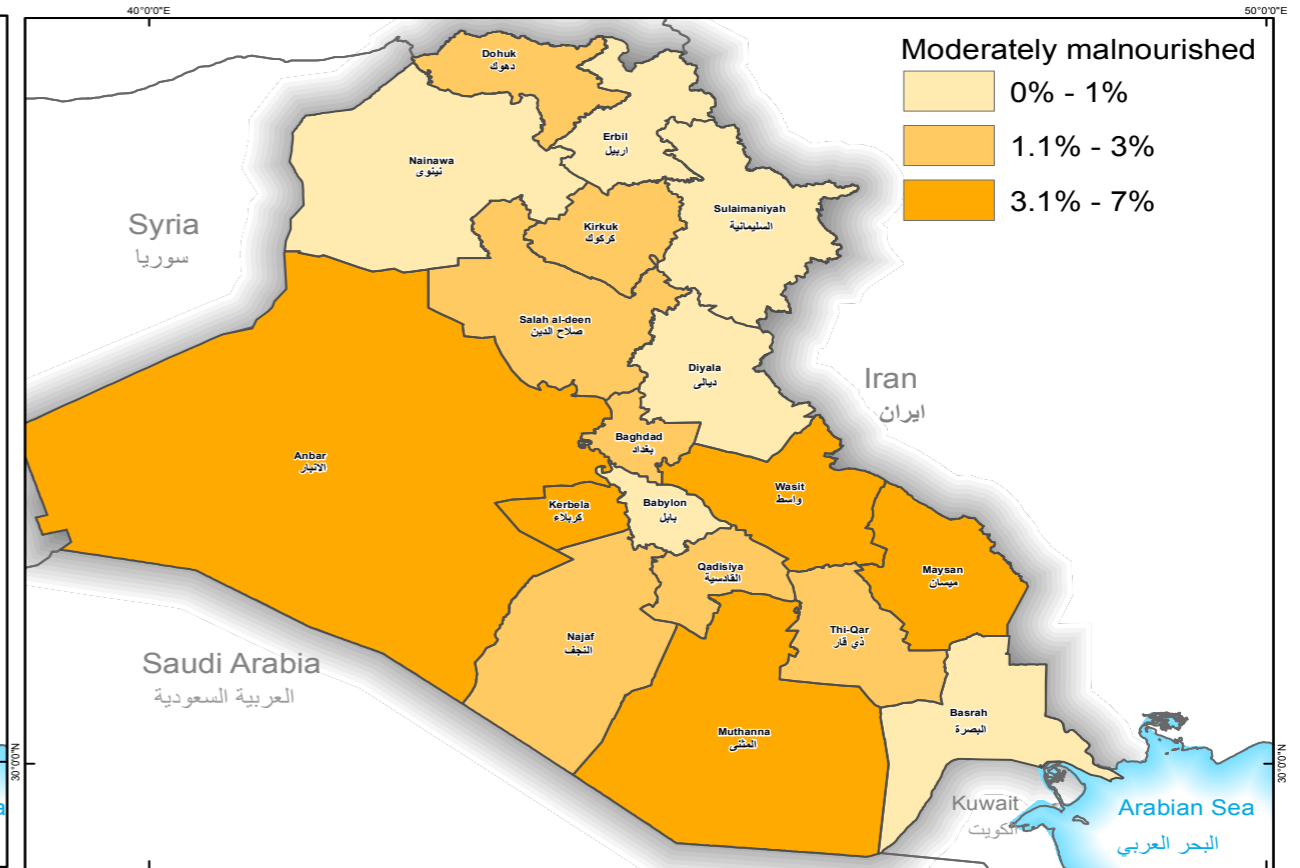
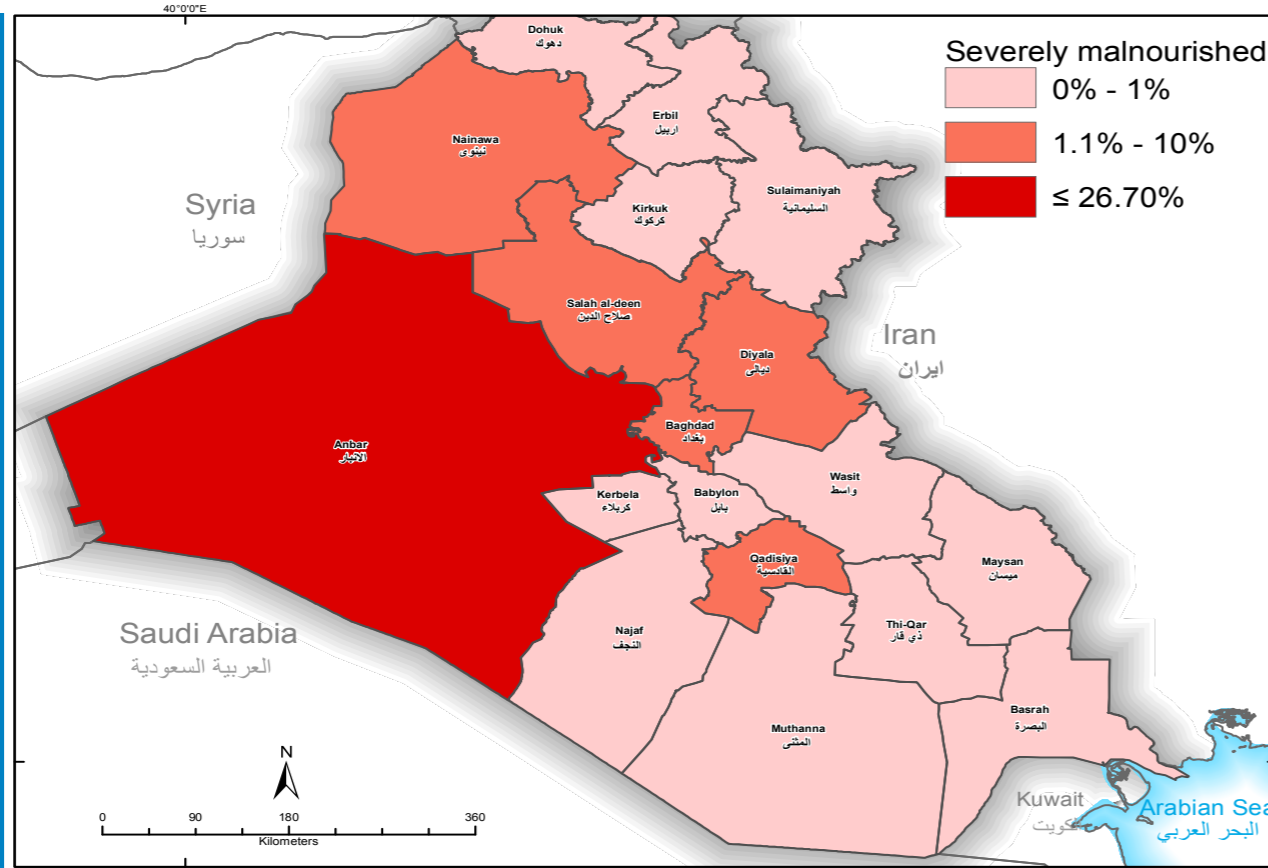


IRAQ
 معدلات الوفيات عند الأطفال
 معدلات وفيات البالغين دون سن الخامسة حسب الجنس والعمر
 Mortality rates in children under age five and Adult
 mortality rates by sex and age



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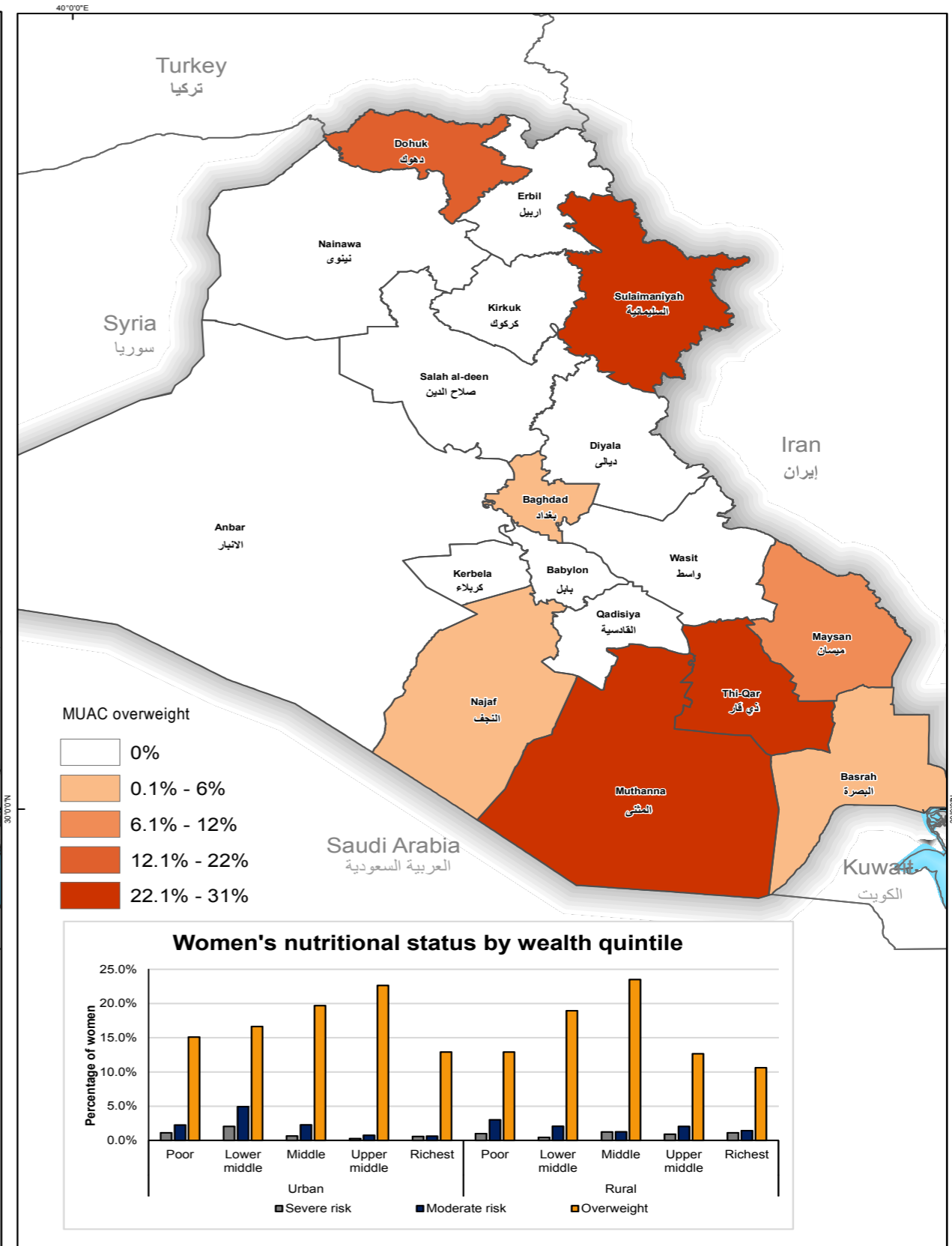
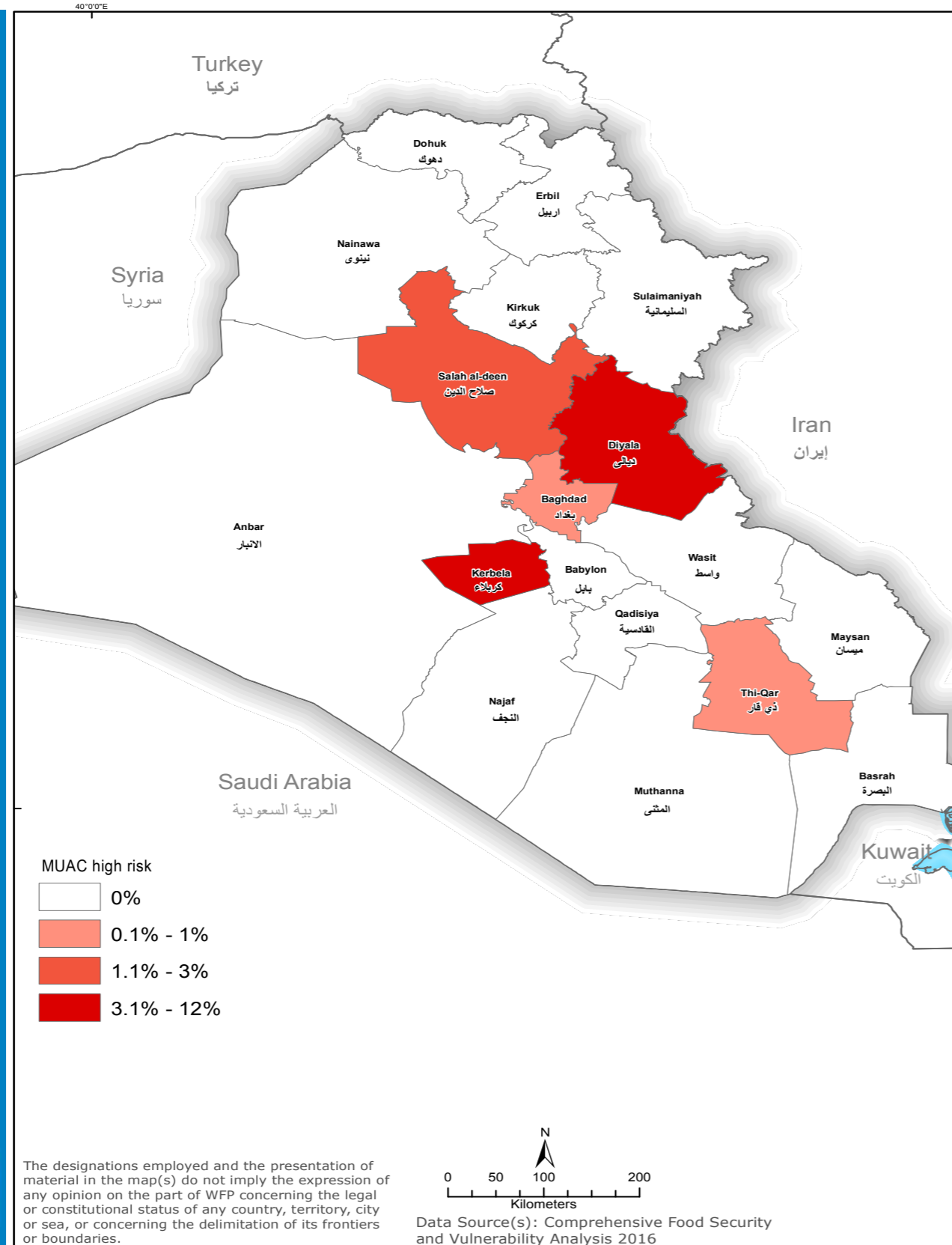
IRAQ
 قياسات محيط الذراع العلوي عند النساء الحوامل والمرضعات
 Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements
 in pregnant and lactating women

The designations employed and the present-
of material in the map(s) do not imply the
expression of any opinion on the part of WFP
concerning the legal or constitutional status of
any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning
the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security
and Vulnerability Analysis 2016

IRAQ الوضع الغذائي للمرأة وثروة الأسرة (MUAC) القياس في النساء الحوامل والمرضعات
 Women's nutritional status and household wealth (MUAC) measurement in pregnant and lactating women



GENDER: WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY

الجنس: تمكين المرأة ومساواة

THEME 4: GENDER— WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY

Overall, women in Iraq have taken important steps forward, through their access to political structures, telecommunications connectivity and options regarding their reproductive health. A qualitative survey of life satisfaction reported the majority as currently "Happy"². Yet, socio-economic inequalities also persist. Despite governmental plans and services delivered through local and international agencies that support women's rights, there continues to be considerable inequality between females and males, and even more evident are the inequalities between women of different economic classes and between urban and rural areas.

Most Iraqi women are satisfied with their lives, according to Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS6) in 2018 that showed 69-75 % of women defined themselves as currently happy and hopeful for the future. Such attitudes were seen around the wealthier Governorates of the north, from Duhok to Erbil, Kirkuk and Salah al-deen, but also included southern Governorates with lower wealth, such as Muthanna.

Life satisfaction among women may be connected to a growing sense of being politically empowered by women's representation in parliament. The latter met the country's constitutionally binding quota of 25 % in all recent elections and across virtually all governorates.

Ownership of a mobile phone, a further measure of socio-political status, was widespread among more than half of Iraqi women, peaked in urban areas and in Kurdistan, where more than 70 % of women held a phone, and increased with educational and wealth levels.

Safety issues conveyed a less positive picture of female well-being. Less than half of Iraqi women felt safe when alone in their home, 39 % said they never walked alone after dark and, of those that did venture out in the night, 51 % stated they did not feel safe doing so. Safety perceptions improved with age and family wealth, while the share of women that felt safe was above 70 % in the north and in Babylon but dropped below 30 % in most of the south.

A substantial proportion of Iraqi women had access to modern contraception, more of them in the centre and south (60 %) than in Kurdistan (35 %). However, 47 % of the married women surveyed used no method at all, particularly women below age 19 (74 - 86 %). Access to family planning in women below age 19 would require further enquiry to guide national planning and community outreach. Potential Governorates for targeting include Thi-Qar, Qadisiya, Salah al-deen, Babylon and Sulaimaniya, which had the highest rates of non-contraception use, ranging from 54 to 58 %.

Only 12 % of women reported discrimination and harassment as an issue for them and the rate of these negative experiences increased with family poverty and for women that had functional difficulties. Central and south-eastern Iraq (Anbar, Diyala and Basrah) concentrated higher shares of women that suffered discrimination.

Data from 2006-2007 reported that 21% of women had suffered physical violence by their husband, 14 % of them when pregnant, while 33 % and 83 % had suffered emotional violence and controlling behaviour by the husband (WHO, COSIT, KRISO, MoH, 2008). Surprisingly, 59 % of the women accepted that a man can beat his wife under certain circumstances (the 2006 MICS3). Data from MICS6 2018 showed that these figures improved, but 37 % of the women still held to these beliefs, which were more prevalent among women with lower wealth and education, and in the north-west and south (Salah al-deen, Anbar, Maysan and Thi-Qar) of the country, where these attitudes were shared by 50-67 % of women compared to 6-10 % in districts like Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya.

Marriage of girls younger than age 18, a tradition that underscores female inequality, affected more than a quarter of women throughout the centre and south, with frequencies as high as 36 and 44 % in Kerbela, Najaf and Maysan. In these three Governorates, 10 to 15 % married before age 15. The frequency of child marriage declined with the level of wealth and education.

Early marriage may affect women's fertility rates, which tended to peak in the central-south of the country for both adolescents (77 births per 1000 adolescents) and older women. Fertility peaked in rural areas and for women with no functional difficulties, and they declined with the level of health and education. In adolescents in particular, attainment of upper secondary or higher education was associated with an 8-fold drop in fertility, suggesting how motherhood in early life may constrain educational attainment.

Many aspects of women's inequality in Iraq are rooted in culture and this also extends to land rights. Under customary and Islamic norms, few Iraqi women officially own or rent agricultural land (IFAD 2017) and consequently, female-headed farm households have considerably less access to land compared to their male counterparts. As illustrated in this Atlas, the CFSVA 2016 found

الموضوع 4: النوع الاجتماعي - تمكين و مساواة المرأة

الإيجابية. أفاد مسح نوعي للرضا عن الحياة أن الأغلبية "سعيدة" حالياً. ومع ذلك ، فإن التفاوتات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لا تزال قائمة. على الرغم من الخطط والخدمات الحكومية المقدمة من خلال الوكالات المحلية والدولية التي تدعم حقوق المرأة ، لا يزال هناك عدم مساواة كبيرة بين الإناث والذكور ، والأكثر وضوحاً هو عدم المساواة بين النساء من مختلف الطبقات الاقتصادية وبين المناطق الحضرية والريفية.

تشعر غالبية النساء العراقيات بالرضا عن حياتهن وفقاً للجولة السادسة من المسح العنقودي متعدد المؤشرات (MICS6) لعام 2018 والتي أظهرت أن 69-75% من النساء عرّفن أنفسهن بأنهن حالياً سعيدات و يأملن في المستقبل. وشوهدت هذه المواقف حول المحافظات الأكثر ثراءً في الشمال ، من دهوك إلى أربيل وكركوك وصلاح الدين ، ولكنها شملت أيضاً المحافظات الجنوبية ذات الثروة الأقل ، مثل المثنى.

قد يكون الرضا عن الحياة بين النساء مرتبطاً بشعور متزايد بالتمكين السياسي من خلال تمثيل المرأة في البرلمان. وقد لبي الأخير الحصة الملزمة وفقاً لدستور البلد والتي بلغت 25% في جميع الانتخابات الأخيرة و عبر جميع المحافظات تقريباً.

امتدت ملكية الهاتف المحمول ، وهو مقياس آخر للوضع الاجتماعي والسياسي ، بين أكثر من نصف النساء العراقيات ، وبلغت ذروتها في المناطق الحضرية وفي كردستان ، حيث امتلكت أكثر من 70 % من النساء هاتفاً ، وازدادت مع مستويات التعليم والثروة.

نقلت مسائل السلامة صورة أقل إيجابية لسلامة الإناث. أقل من نصف النساء العراقيات شعرن بالأمان عندما كنّ لوحدهن في منازلهن ، وقالت 39% أنهنّ لم يمشينّ لوحدهنّ بعد حلول الظلام قط ، ومن بين النساء اللاتي غامرّن بالخروج في الليل ، صرحت 51% أنهنّ لا يشعرنّ بالأمان عند القيام بذلك. تحسّنت تصورات السلامة مع تقدم العمر والثروة الأسرية ، بينما كانت نسبة النساء اللاتي شعرنّ بالأمان أعلى من 70 % في الشمال وفي بابل ولكنها انخفضت إلى أقل من 30 % في معظم الجنوب.

حصلت نسبة كبيرة من النساء العراقيات على وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة ، أكثرهنّ في الوسط والجنوب (60%) مقارنة بكرديستان (35%). ومع ذلك ، 47 % من النساء المتزوجات اللاتي شملهنّ المسح لم يستخدمنّ أي طريقة على الإطلاق ، وخاصة النساء دون سن 19 (74 - 86 %). يتطلب الوصول إلى تنظيم الأسرة لدى النساء دون سن 19 عاملاً مزيدياً من الاستفسار لتوجيه التخطيط الوطني والتواصل المجتمعي. المحافظات المحتملة للاستهداف تشمل: ذي قار و القادسية و صلاح الدين و بابل والسليمانية ، والتي كانت لديها أعلى معدلات عدم استخدام وسائل منع الحمل ، تتراوح بين 54 إلى 58 %.

أفادت 12% فقط من النساء بالتمييز والتحرش كقضية لهن ، وزاد معدل هذه التجارب السلبية مع فقر الأسرة وبالنسبة للنساء اللاتي واجهنّ صعوبات وظيفية. تركزت في وسط وجنوب شرق العراق (الأنبار وديالى والبصرة) نسب أعلى من النساء اللاتي عانينّ من التمييز.

أفادت بيانات الفترة 2006-2007 أن 21% من النساء عانينّ من عنف جسدي من قبل أزواجهنّ ، 14% منهنّ حوامل ، بينما عانت 33% و 83% من العنف العاطفي والسلوك المسيطر من قبل الزوج (WHO, COSIT, KRISO, MoH, 2008) ومن المثير للدهشة أن 59 % من النساء قبلنّ بأنه يمكن للرجل أن يضرب زوجته في ظروف معينة (MICS3) . (2006) أظهرت بيانات من MICS6 لعام 2018 أن هذه الأرقام قد تحسّنت ، لكن 37% من النساء ما زلنّ يحتفظنّ بهذه المعتقدات ، والتي كانت أكثر انتشاراً بين النساء ذوات الثروة والتعليم المتدنيين ، وفي الشمال الغربي والجنوب (صلاح الدين و الأنبار و ميسان وذي قار) ، حيث تمت المشاطرة بهذه المواقف من قبل 50-67 % من النساء مقابل 6-10 % في مناطق مثل كركوك والسليمانية.

زواج الفتيات دون سن 18 ، وهو تقليد يؤكد عدم المساواة بين الإناث ، أثر على أكثر من ربع النساء في جميع أنحاء الوسط والجنوب ، بتأثير يصل إلى 36 و 44 % في كربلاء والنجف وميسان. في هذه المحافظات الثلاث ، تزوجت 10 إلى 15 % قبل سن 15. انخفضت وتيرة زواج الأطفال مع مستوى الثروة والتعليم.

² The MICS6 defines happiness as a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, ranging from good weather to a recent death in the family. A person may be satisfied with her job, income, education, family life, friends and the like, but still be unhappy because of a recent family death. Life satisfaction is considered longer term compared to happiness.

that only a quarter of the women in agriculture had contractual, managerial or ownership rights to farm land, while nearly 40 % of the men working in agriculture held such rights.

Education offers clear economic advantages later in adult life and women's access to it seemed satisfactory in Iraq: girls showed parity with boys in terms of primary and lower secondary (middle school) educational attainment, and they even surpassed the boys' rate of access to the upper secondary school level. However, school attendance rates were generally low for the whole population: while most children (87 %) enrolled in primary school, only 21 % of them actually attended, according to the MICS6, with no difference between the sexes. Attendance was below average in north-western and south-western governorates, such as the formerly ISIL-occupied Anbar and Nainawa. On the contrary, attendance rates above the national average of 21 % were apparent in central-northern Governorates, such as Sulaimaniya, Salah al-deen and Diyala.

In sum, many Iraqi women report themselves as satisfied with life and free from harassment, they enjoy a growing representation in parliament and have reasonable access to contraception, to mobile phones and schools, although the actual attendance is low in Iraq for all children. Despite these positive aspects, various gender-related issues still raise important concerns in many portions of the country: personal safety is a widespread problem, early marriage and psycho-physical violence from the husband are still too common and ownership of agricultural land is extremely rare.

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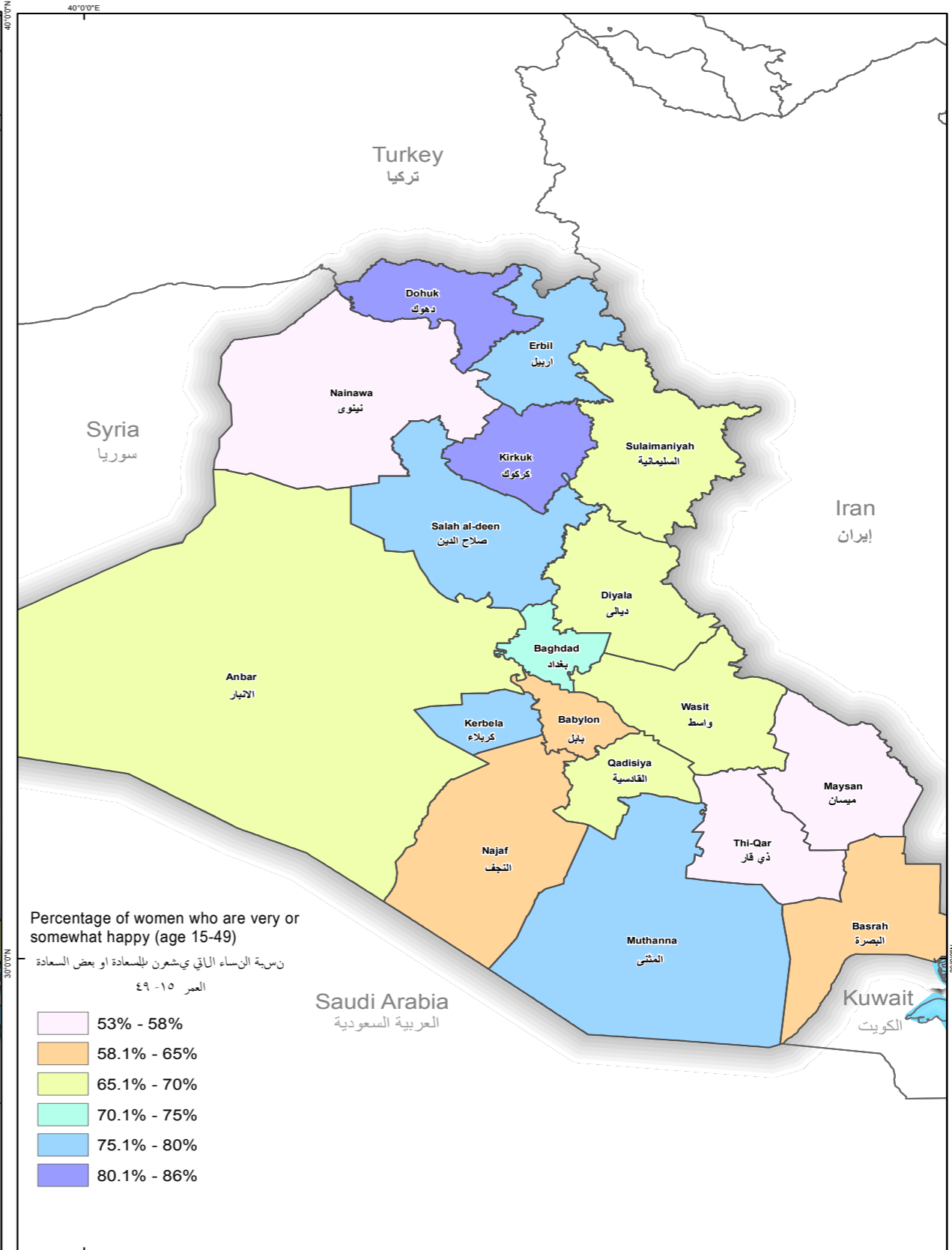
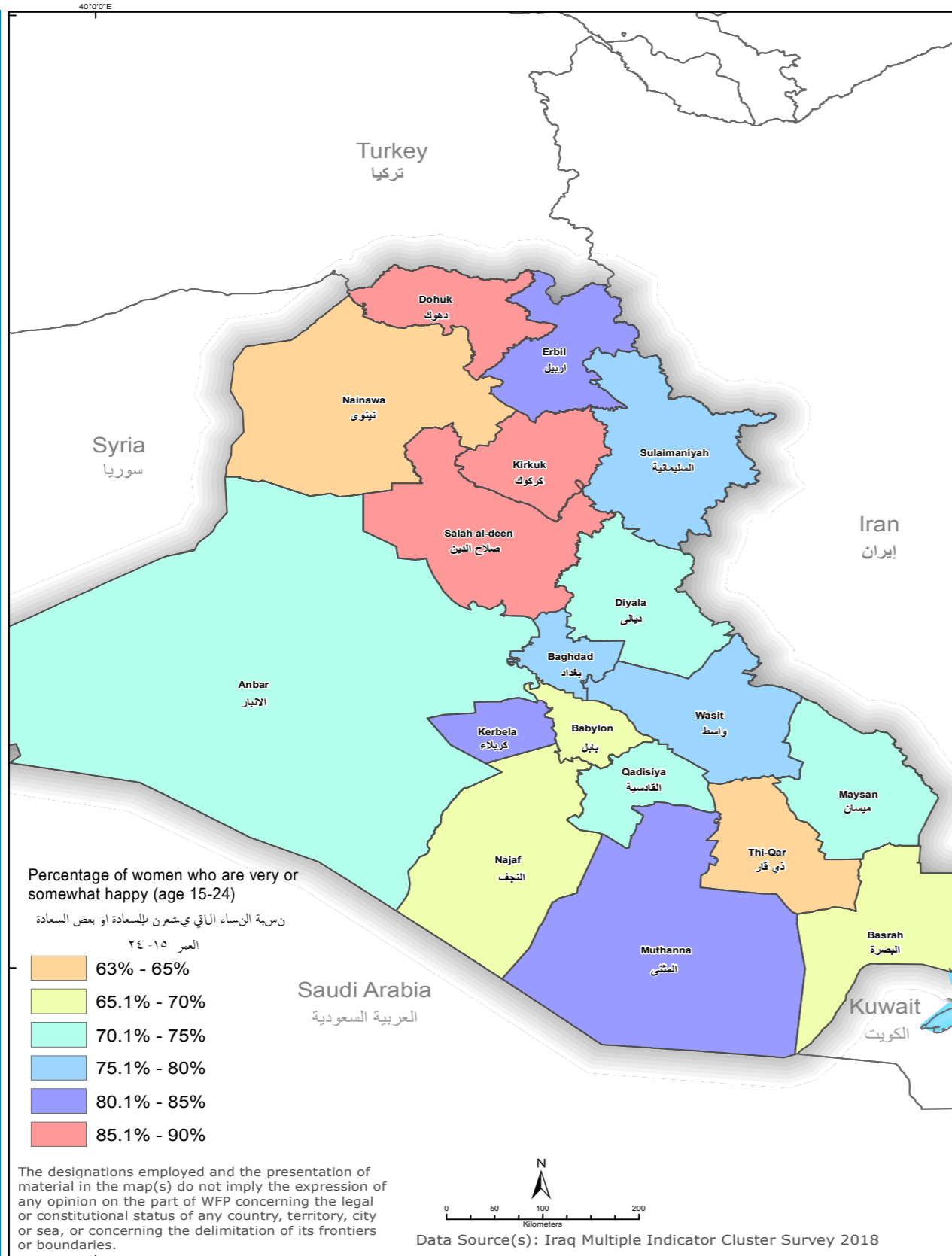
قد يؤثر الزواج المبكر على معدلات الخصوبة لدى النساء ، والتي تميل إلى الذروة في وسط جنوب البلاد لكل من المراهقات (77 مولود لكل 1000 مراهقة) والنساء الأكبر سناً. بلغت الخصوبة ذروتها في المناطق الريفية وبالنسبة للنساء دون أي صعوبات وظيفية ، وانخفضت مع مستوى الصحة والتعليم. بين المراهقات على وجه الخصوص ، ارتبط التحصيل من التعليم الثانوي العالي أو العالي بانخفاض قدره 8 أضعاف في الخصوبة ، مما يوحي بكيفية أن الأمومة في الحياة المبكرة قد تقيد التحصيل العلمي.

تتجذر العديد من جوانب عدم المساواة بين النساء في العراق في الثقافة وهذا يمتد أيضاً إلى حقوق الأرض. وفقاً للقواعد العرفية والإسلامية ، فإن عددًا قليلاً من النساء العراقيات يملكن أو يستأجرن رسمياً الأراضي الزراعية (IFAD 2017) ، وبالتالي فإن الأسر الزراعية التي ترأسها إناث لا تحصل على الأراضي بشكل ملحوظ مقارنة بنظيراتها من الذكور. كما هو موضح في هذا الأطلس ، وجد CFSVA لعام 2016 أن ربع النساء فقط في الزراعة لديهن حقوق تعاقدية أو إدارية أو ملكية لأراضي المزارع ، في حين أن ما يقرب من 40 ٪ من الرجال العاملين في الزراعة يمتلكون هذه الحقوق.

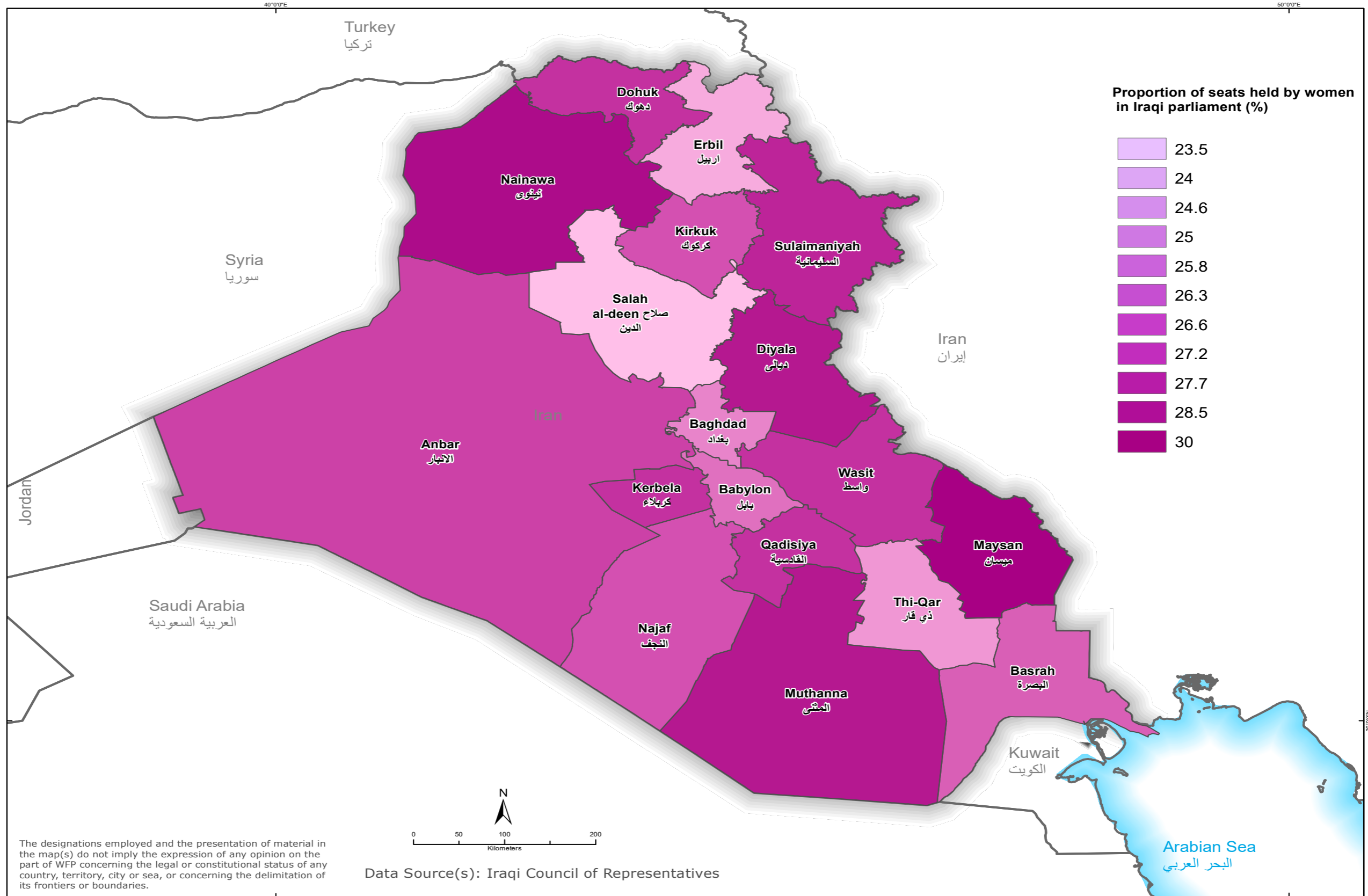
يقدم التعليم مزايا اقتصادية واضحة فيما بعد في حياة البالغين ، ويبدو أن وصول النساء إليها مرضٍ في العراق: أظهرت الفتيات المساواة مع الفتيان من حيث التحصيل التعليمي الابتدائي والثانوي (المتوسط) ، حتى أنهن تجاوزن معدل وصول الفتيان إلى مستوى المدرسة الثانوية العليا. ومع ذلك ، كانت معدلات الحضور في المدارس منخفضة عموماً بالنسبة لجميع السكان: بينما التحق معظم الأطفال (87٪) بالمدارس الابتدائية ، تواجد 21٪ منهم فعلياً ، وفقاً لـ MICS6 ، دون أي فرق بين الجنسين. كان الحضور أقل من المتوسط في المحافظات الشمالية الغربية والجنوبية الغربية ، مثل الأنبار ونيوى التي كانت تحتلها داعش سابقاً. على العكس من ذلك ، كانت معدلات الحضور أعلى من المتوسط الوطني البالغ 21 ٪ في المحافظات الوسطى الشمالية ، مثل السليمانية وصلاح الدين وديالى.

كخلاصة، ذكرت العديد من النساء العراقيات أنهن راضيات عن الحياة و بمنأى عن للتحرش، ويتمتعن بتمثيل متزايد في البرلمان ولديهن وصول معقول إلى وسائل منع الحمل و إلى الهواتف المحمولة والمدارس ، على الرغم من أن الحضور الفعلي منخفض بين جميع الأطفال في العراق. على الرغم من هذه الجوانب الإيجابية ، لا تزال العديد من القضايا المتعلقة بنوع الجنس تثير شواغلاً مهماً في العديد من أجزاء البلد: فالسلامة الشخصية مشكلة واسعة الانتشار ، والزواج المبكر والعنف النفسي الجسدي من الزوج ما زال شائعاً للغاية و ملكية الأراضي الزراعية نادرة للغاية .

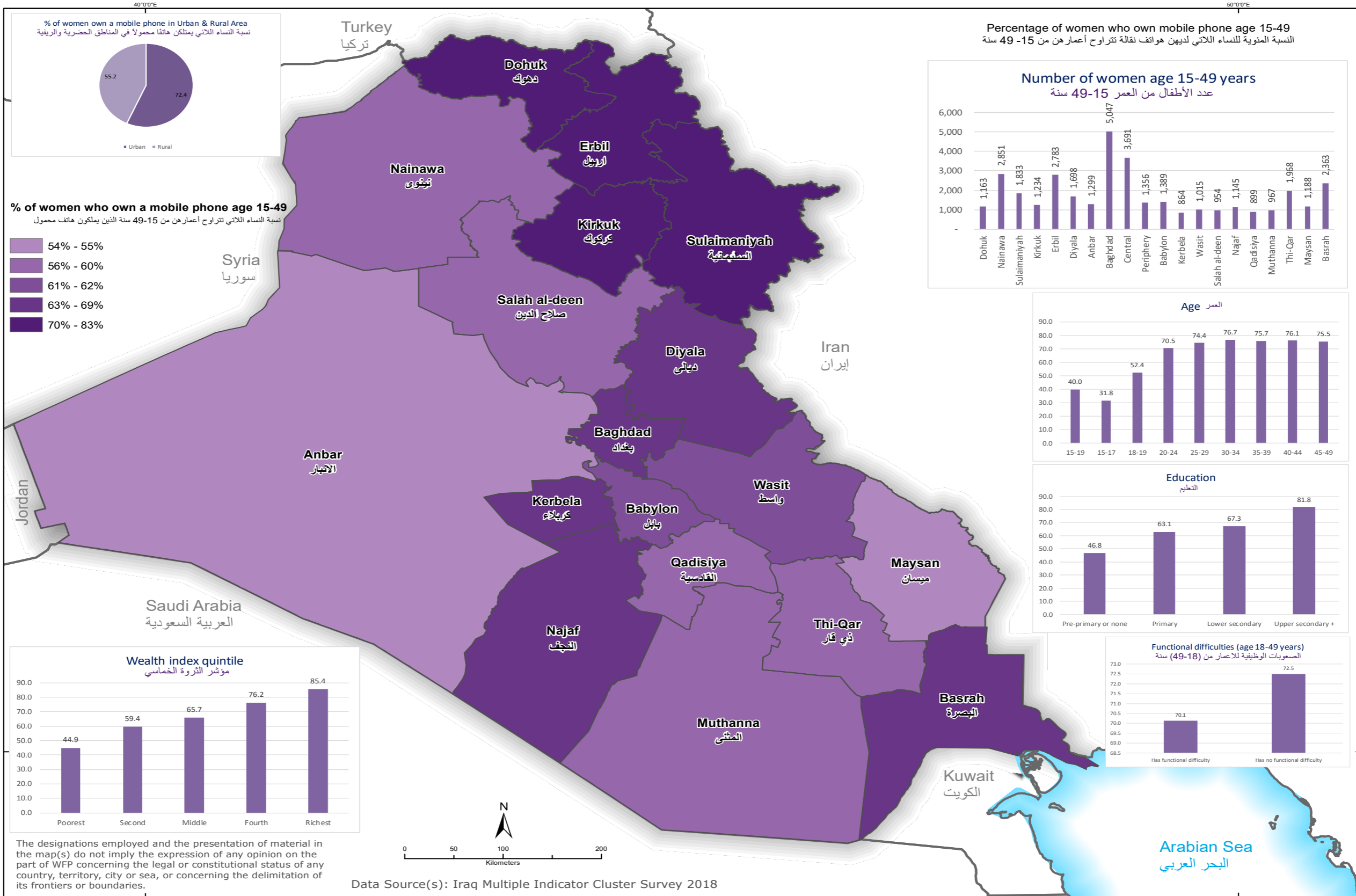
IRAQ
نسبة النساء الاتي يشعرون بالسعادة او بعض السعادة
Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy



IRAQ
 التمكين السياسي: نسبة النساء في البرلمان العراقي
 Political Empowerment: proportion of women in Iraqi parliament



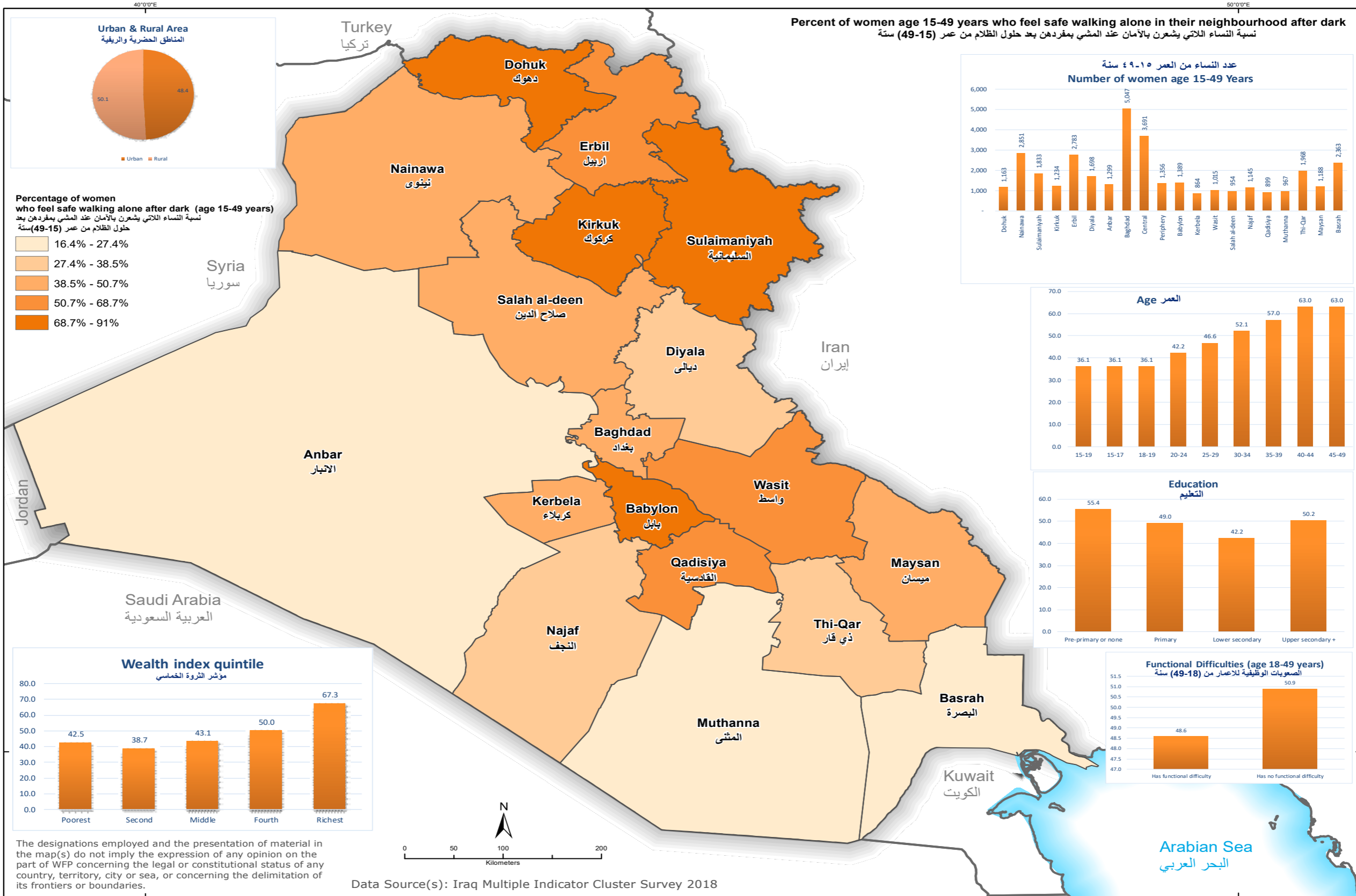
IRAQ
نسبة النساء اللاتي يمتلكن هاتفًا محمولًا
Percentage of women who own a mobile telephone



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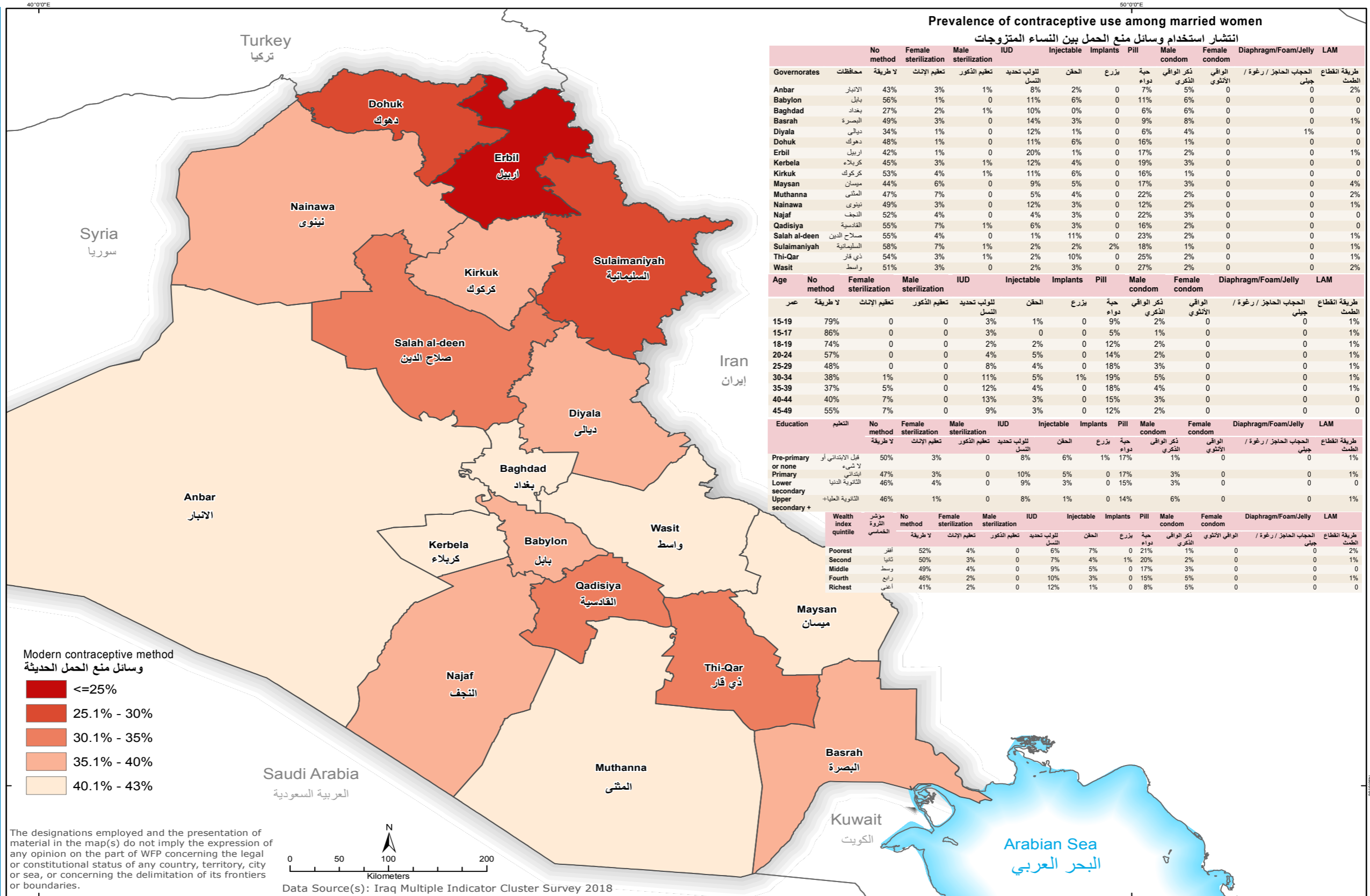


IRAQ
نسبة النساء اللاتي يشعرن بالأمان عند المشي بمفردهن بعد حلول الظلام من عمر (15-49) سنة
Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone after dark (Age 15-49 Years)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

IRAQ
 تنظيم الأسرة مع وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة
Family planning with modern contraceptive method



Modern contraceptive method
 وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة

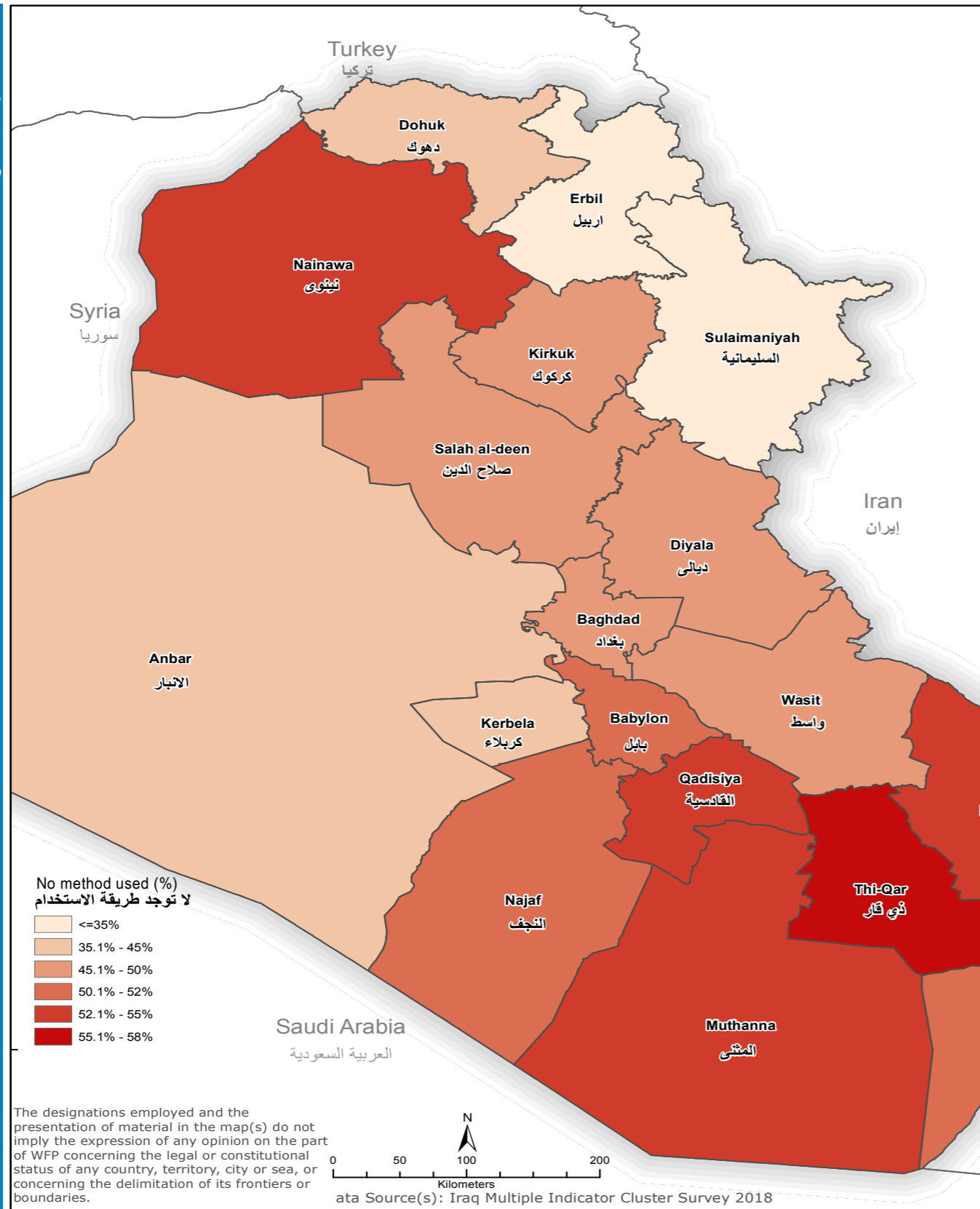
- <=25%
- 25.1% - 30%
- 30.1% - 35%
- 35.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 43%

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

IRAQ النساء المتزوجات حالياً سن 15-49 الذين لا يستخدمون أي وسيلة لمنع الحمل

Currently married women (age 15 - 49) who are not using any contraceptive method



Prevalence of contraceptive used among married women

انتشار استخدام وسائل منع الحمل بين النساء المتزوجات

Governorates	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Locational Amenorrhea Method
Anbar	43%	3%	1%	8%	2%	0	0	7%	5%	0	0
Babylon	56%	1%	0	11%	6%	0	11%	6%	0	0	0
Baghdad	27%	2%	1%	10%	0%	0	6%	6%	0	0	0
Basrah	49%	3%	0	14%	3%	0	9%	8%	0	0	1%
Diyala	34%	1%	0	12%	1%	0	6%	4%	0	1%	0
Dohuk	48%	1%	0	11%	6%	0	16%	1%	0	0	0
Erbil	42%	1%	0	20%	1%	0	17%	2%	0	0	1%
Kerbela	45%	3%	1%	12%	4%	0	19%	3%	0	0	0
Kirkuk	53%	4%	1%	11%	6%	0	16%	1%	0	0	0
Maysan	44%	6%	0	9%	5%	0	17%	3%	0	0	4%
Muthanna	47%	7%	0	5%	4%	0	22%	2%	0	0	2%
Nainawa	49%	3%	0	12%	3%	0	12%	2%	0	0	1%
Najaf	52%	4%	0	4%	3%	0	22%	3%	0	0	0
Qadisiya	55%	7%	1%	6%	3%	0	16%	2%	0	0	0
Salah al-deen	55%	4%	0	1%	11%	0	23%	2%	0	0	1%
Sulaimaniyah	58%	7%	1%	2%	2%	2%	18%	1%	0	0	1%
Thi-Qar	54%	3%	1%	2%	10%	0	25%	2%	0	0	1%
Wasit	51%	3%	0	2%	3%	0	27%	2%	0	0	2%

Age	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Locational Amenorrhea Method
15-19	79%	0	0	3%	1%	0	9%	2%	0	0	1%
15-17	86%	0	0	3%	0	0	5%	1%	0	0	1%
18-19	74%	0	0	2%	2%	0	12%	2%	0	0	1%
20-24	57%	0	0	4%	5%	0	14%	2%	0	0	1%
25-29	48%	0	0	8%	4%	0	18%	3%	0	0	1%
30-34	38%	1%	0	11%	5%	1%	19%	5%	0	0	1%
35-39	37%	5%	0	12%	4%	0	18%	4%	0	0	1%
40-44	40%	7%	0	13%	3%	0	15%	3%	0	0	0
45-49	55%	7%	0	9%	3%	0	12%	2%	0	0	0

Education	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Locational Amenorrhea Method
Pre-primary or none	50%	3%	0	8%	6%	1%	17%	1%	0	0	1%
Primary	47%	3%	0	10%	5%	0	17%	3%	0	0	1%
Lower secondary	46%	4%	0	9%	3%	0	15%	3%	0	0	0
Upper secondary +	46%	1%	0	8%	1%	0	14%	6%	0	0	1%

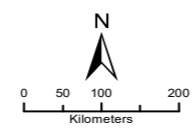
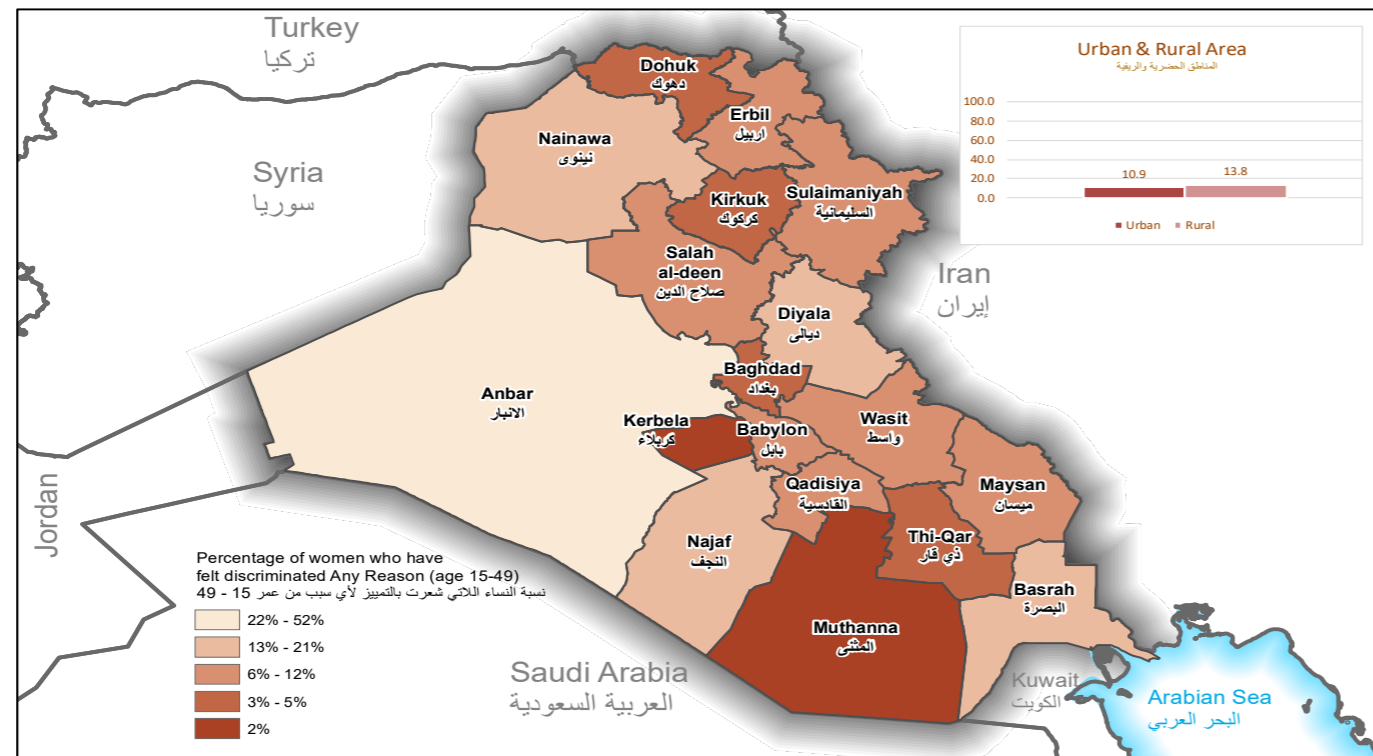
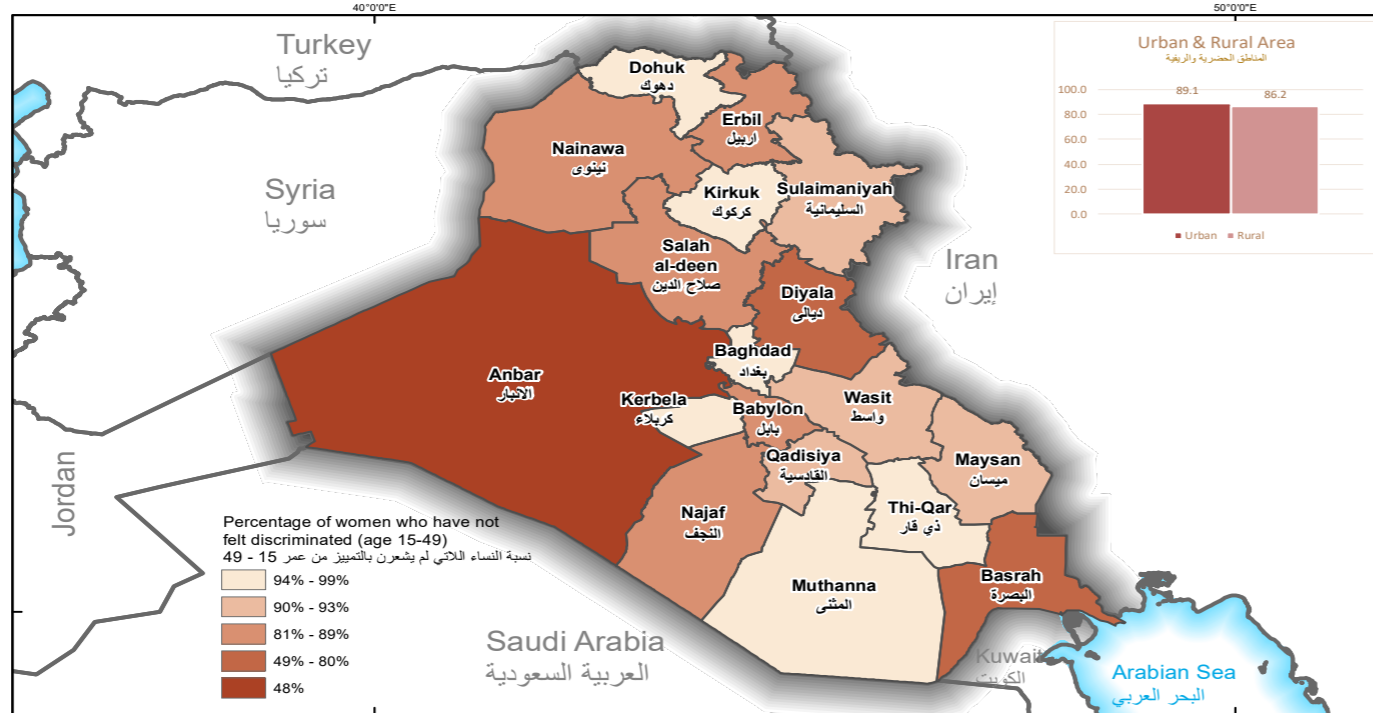
Wealth index quintile	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Locational Amenorrhea Method
Poorest	52%	4%	0	6%	7%	0	21%	1%	0	0	2%
Second	50%	3%	0	7%	4%	0	20%	2%	0	0	1%
Middle	49%	4%	0	9%	5%	0	17%	3%	0	0	0
Fourth	46%	2%	0	10%	3%	0	15%	5%	0	0	1%
Richest	41%	2%	0	12%	1%	0	8%	5%	0	0	0

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Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

IRAQ

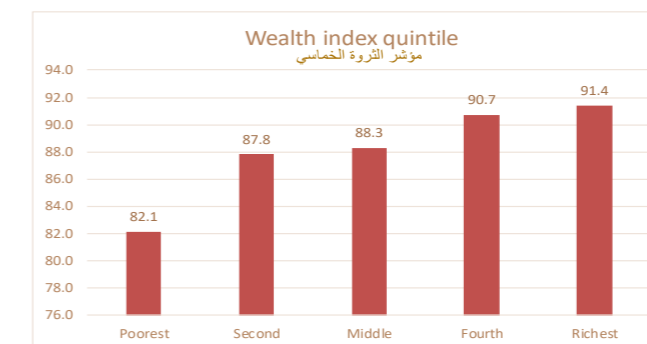
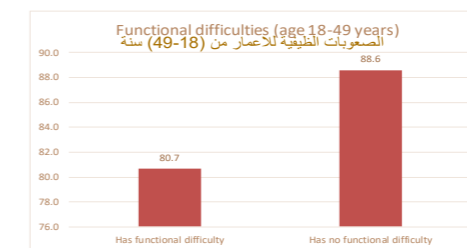
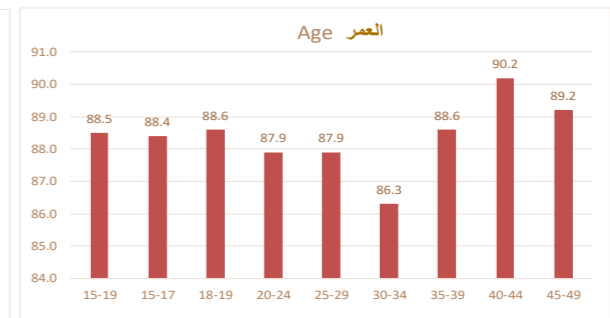
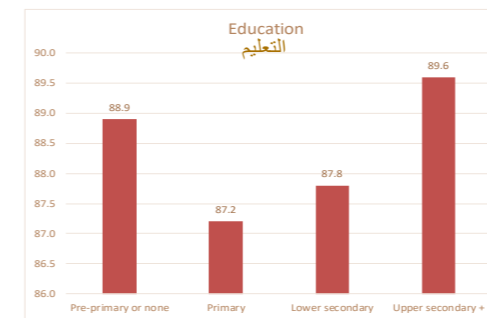
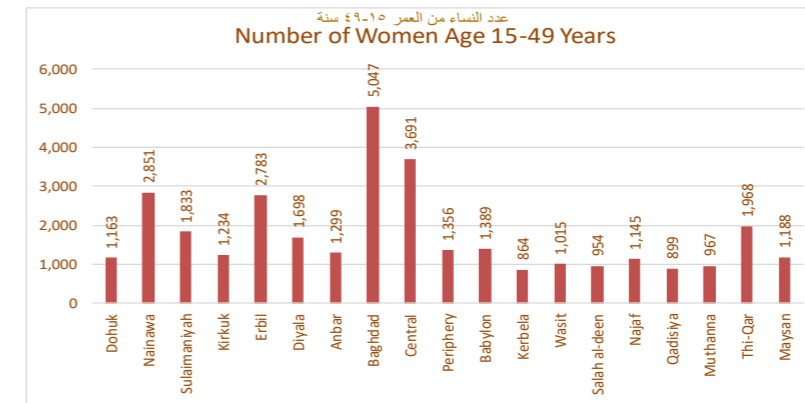
نسبة النساء اللاتي لم يشعرن بالتمييز أو المضايقة العمر 15 - 49
 Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed (Age 15-49)



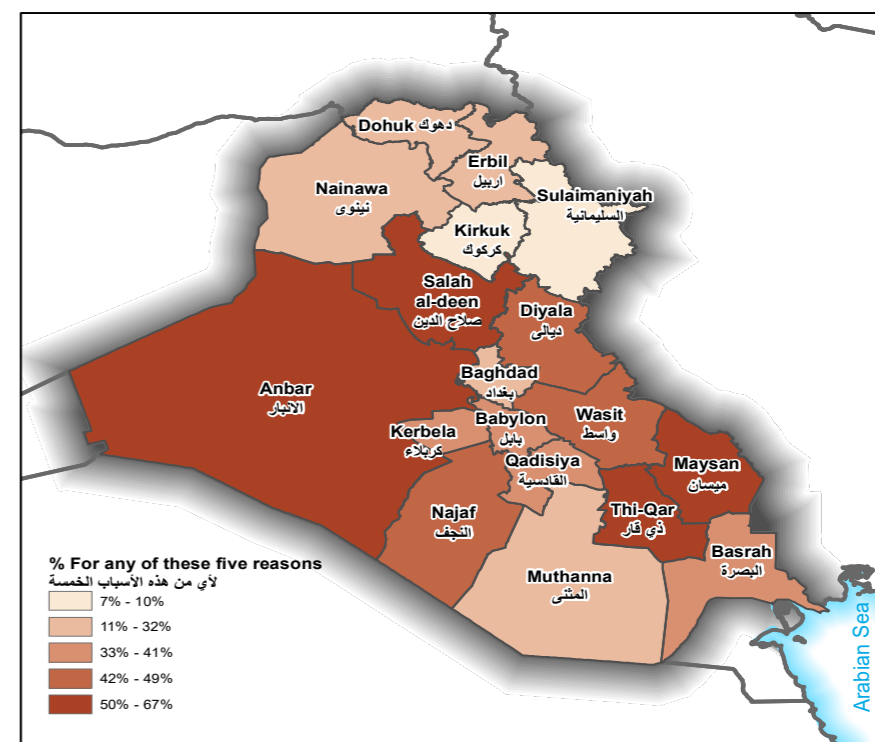
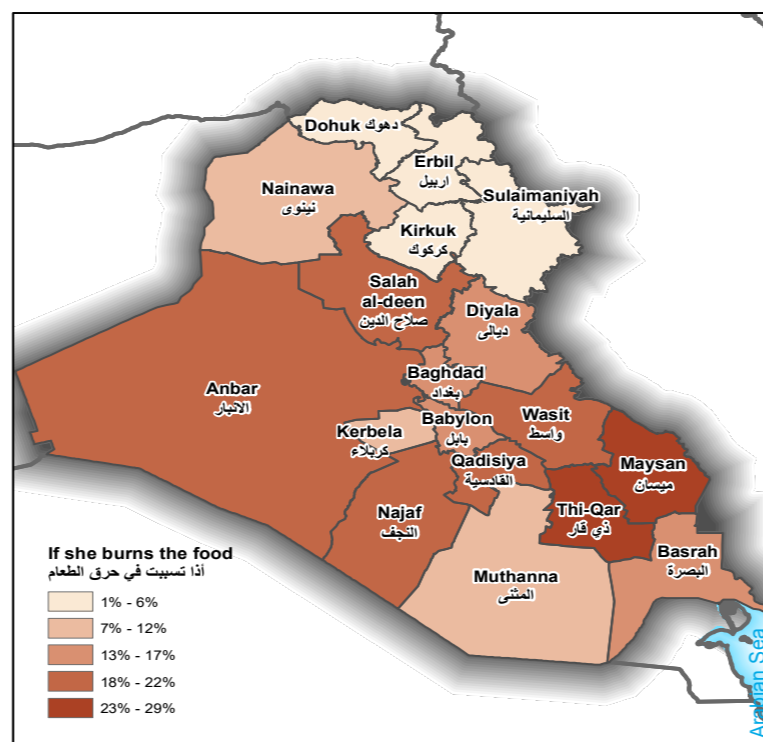
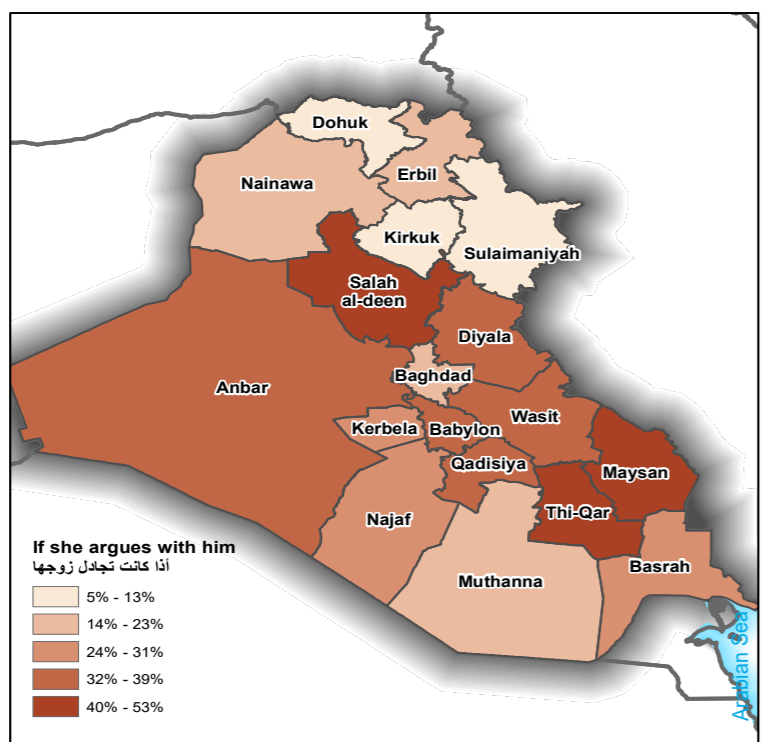
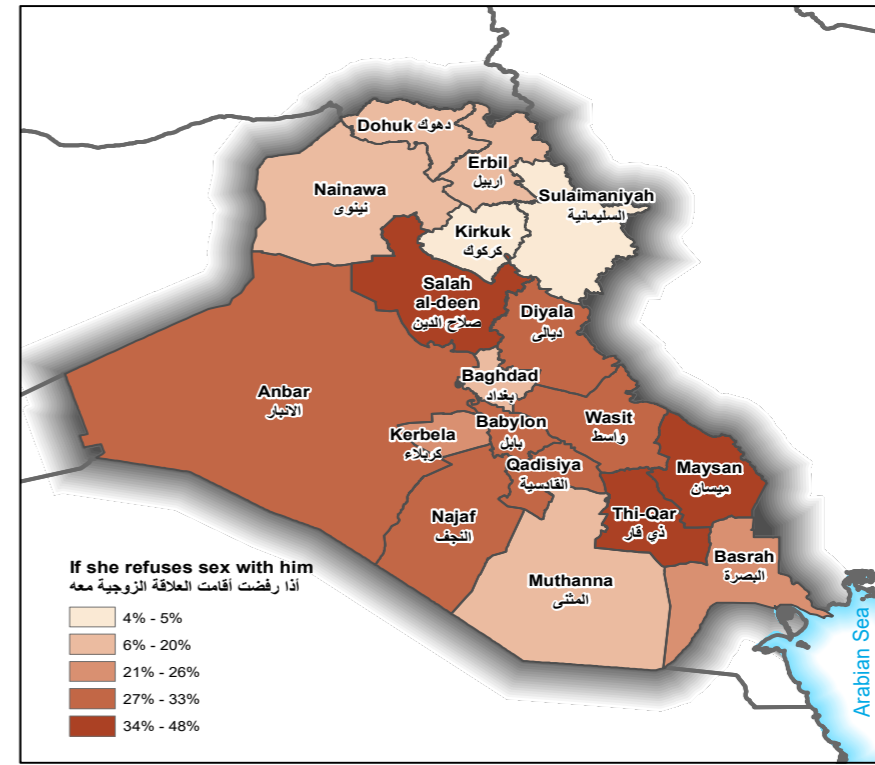
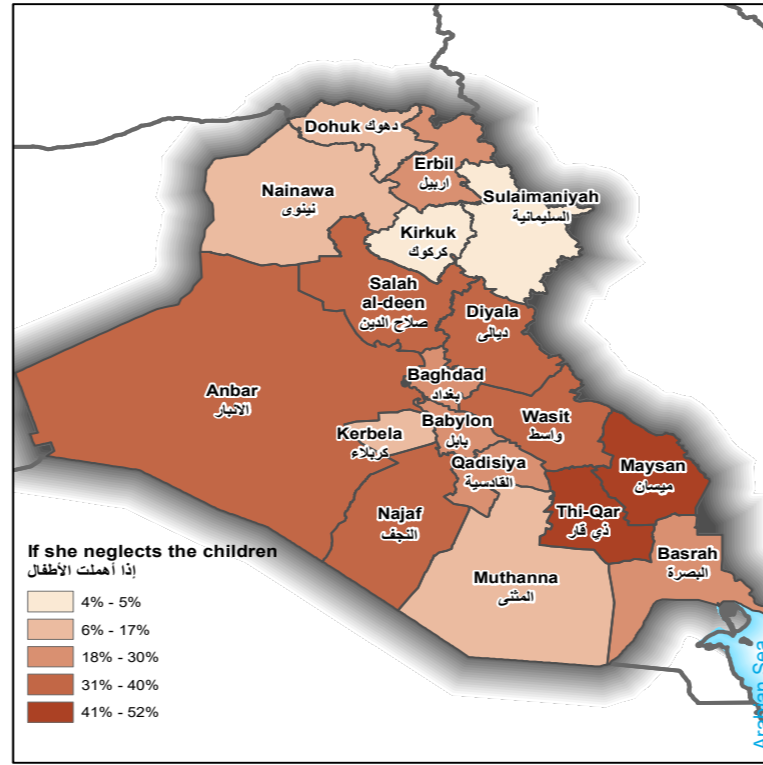
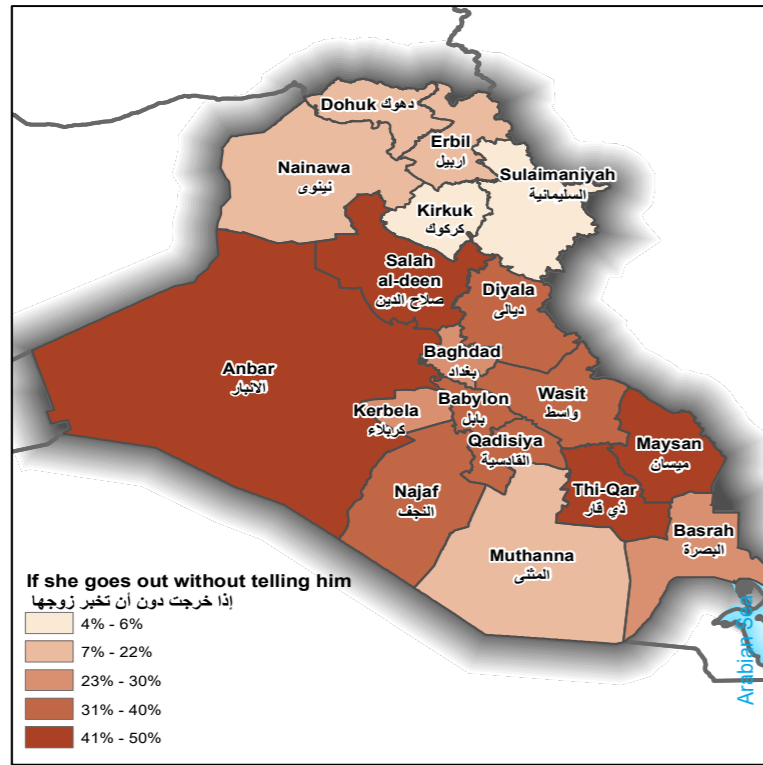
Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

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Percentage of women age 15-49 who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months
 النسبة المئوية للنساء اللاتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 15 - 49 عامًا ولم يشعرن بالتمييز أو المضايقة خلال الاثني عشر شهرًا الماضية



IRAQ
 النسبة المئوية للنساء اللواتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 15 - 49 سنة والذين يعتقدون أن الزوج له ما يبرره في ضرب زوجته.
 Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife

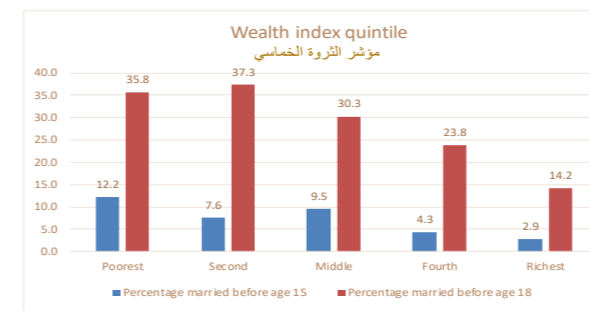
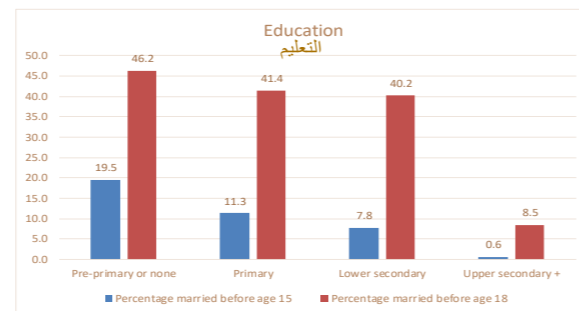
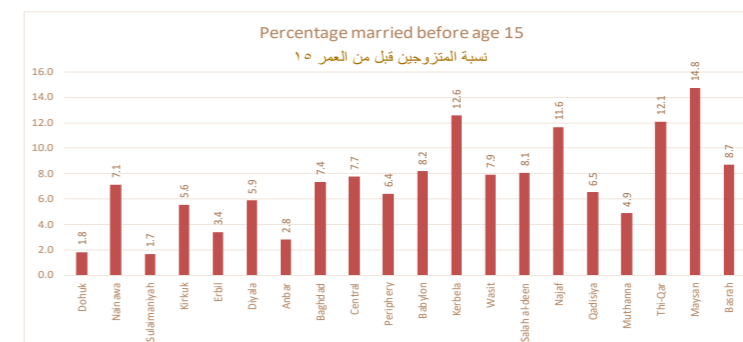
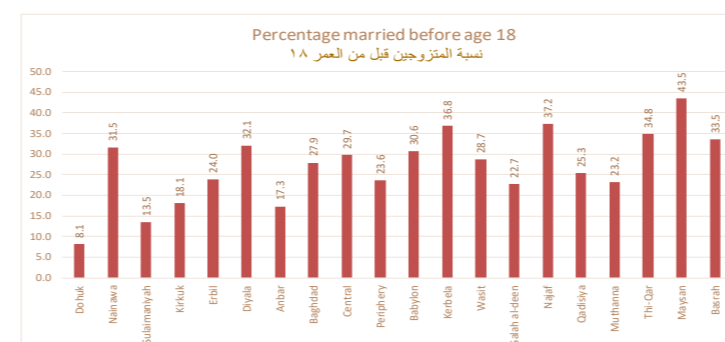
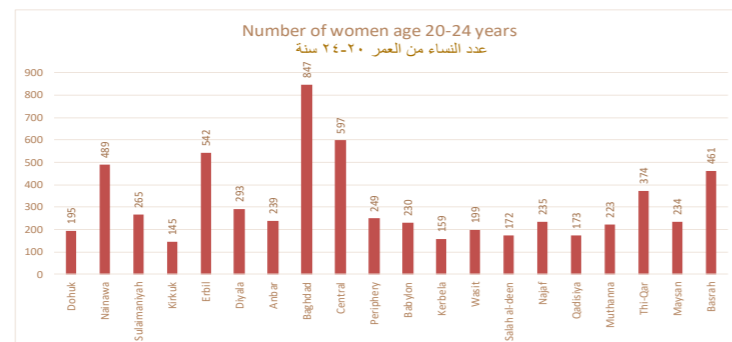
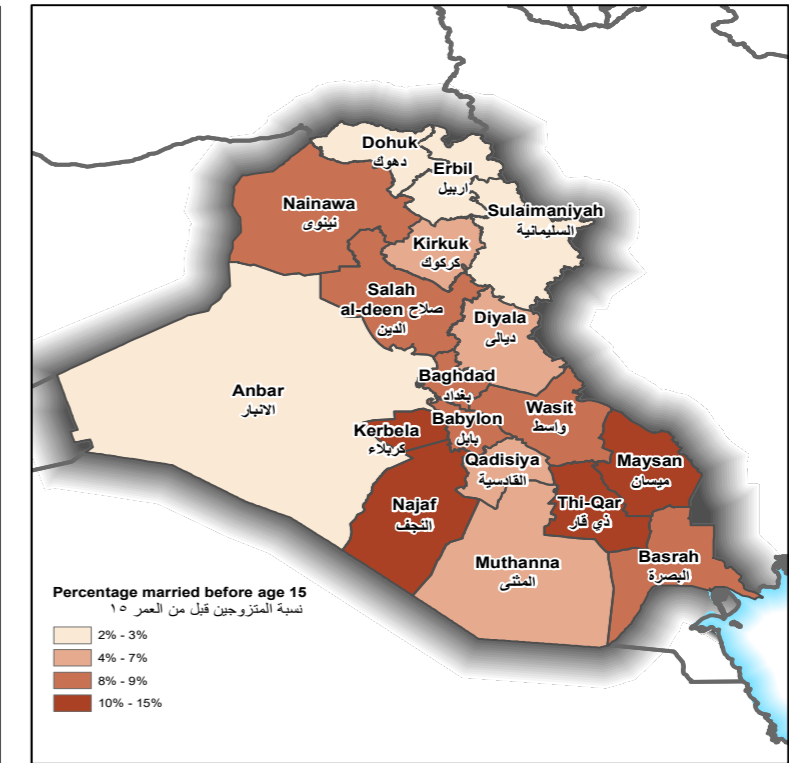
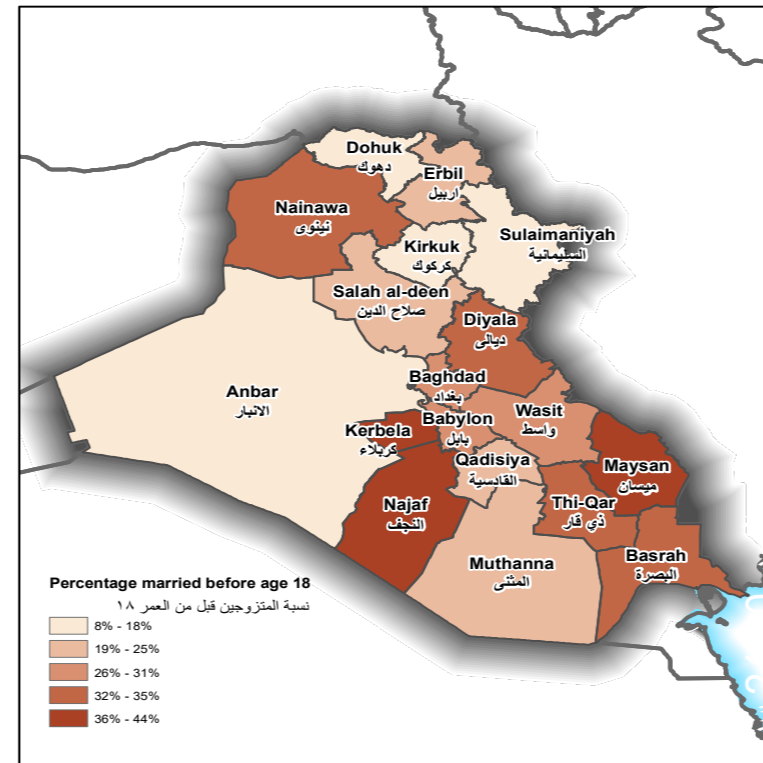
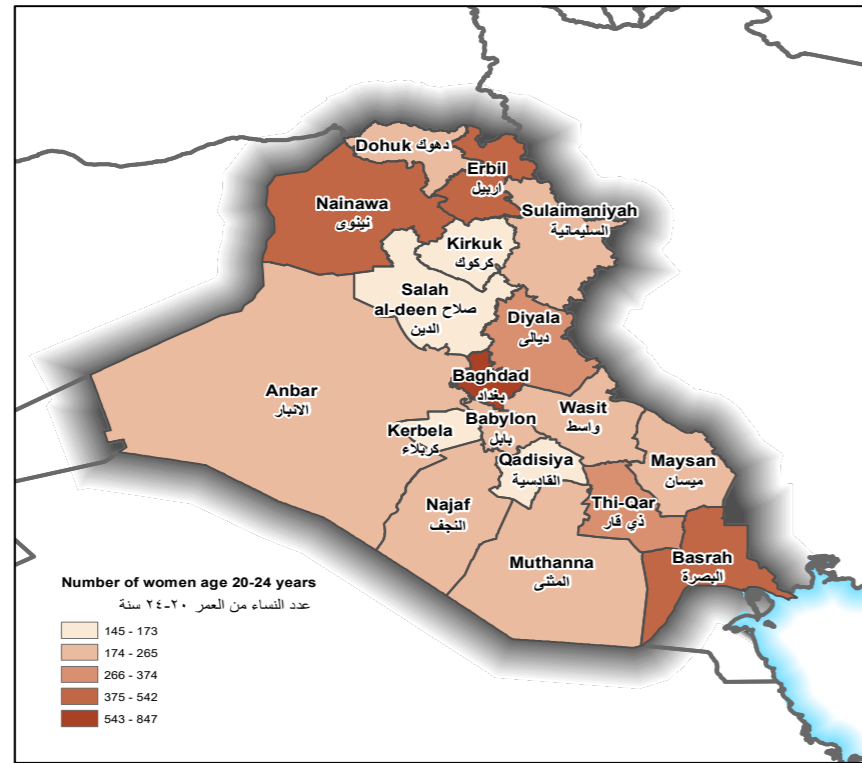


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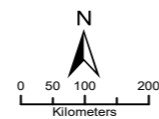
Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018



IRAQ
 العمر عند الزواج لأول مرة (بين النساء الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 20 و 24 سنة)



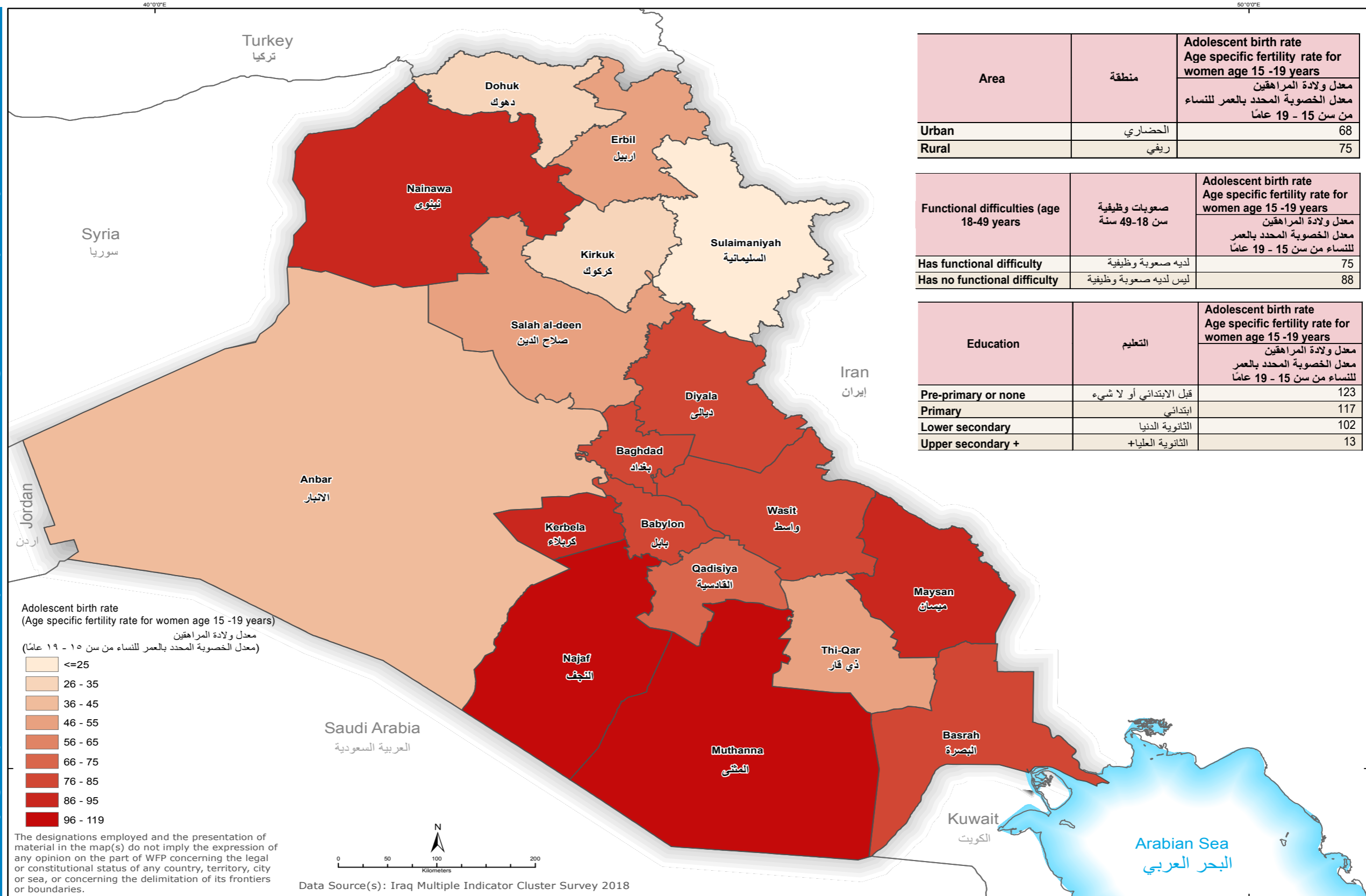
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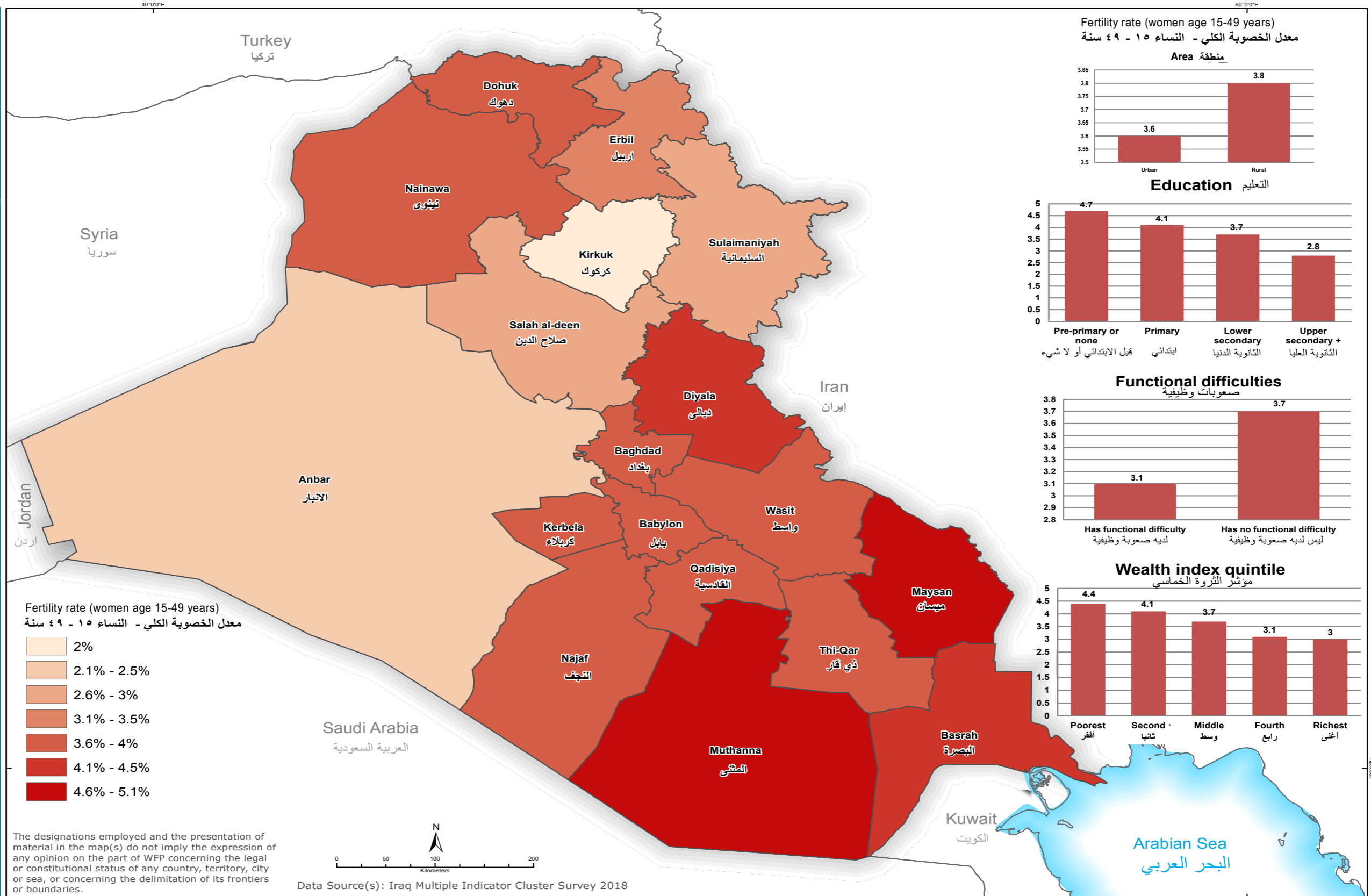
Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018



IRAQ معدل ولادة المراهقين (معدل الخصوبة المحدد للعمر للنساء من سن 15 - 19 عامًا) Adolescent birth rate (Age specific fertility rate for women age 15 - 19 years)

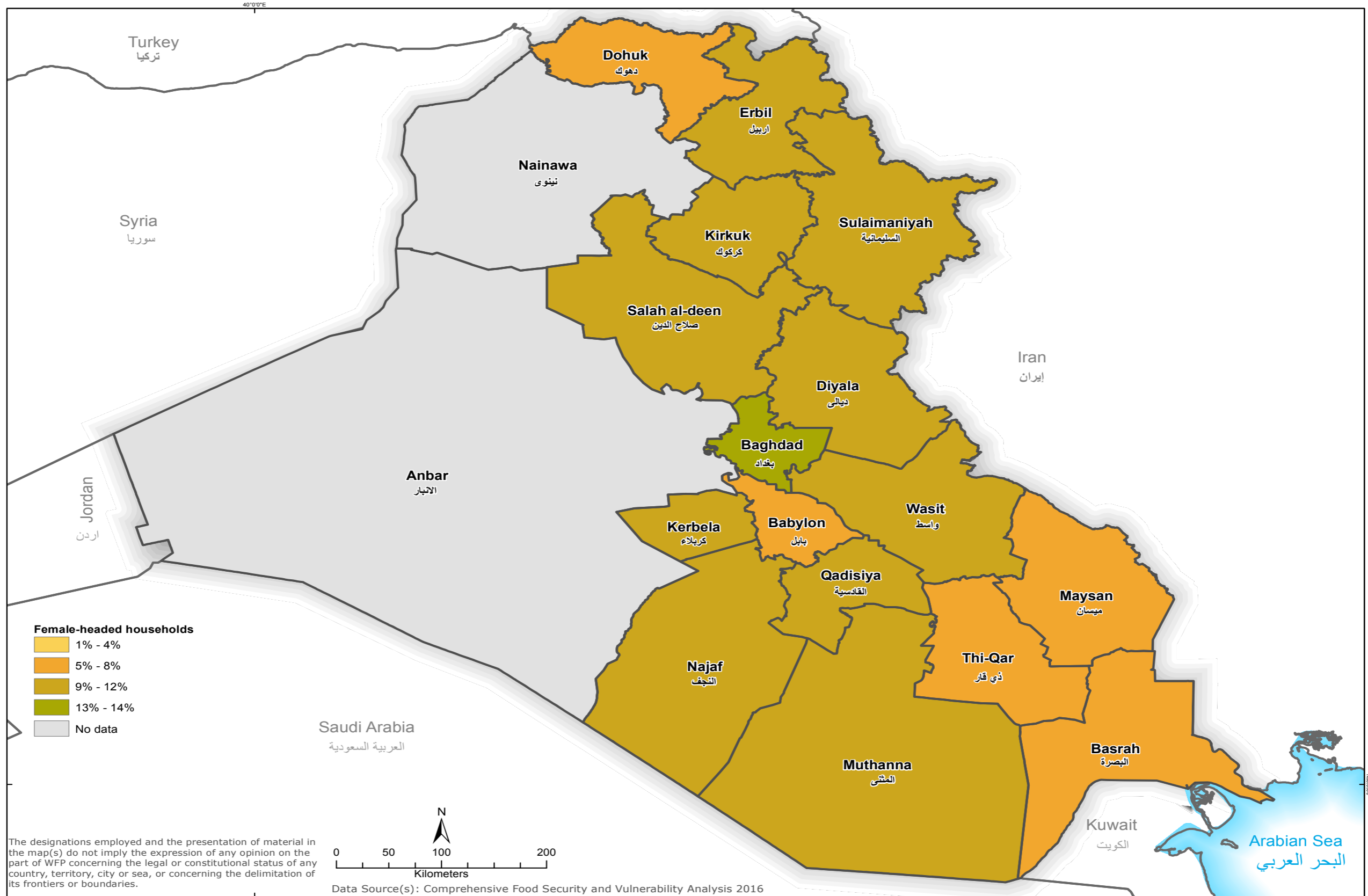


IRAQ
معدل الخصوبة الكلي - النساء 15-49 سنة
Fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)

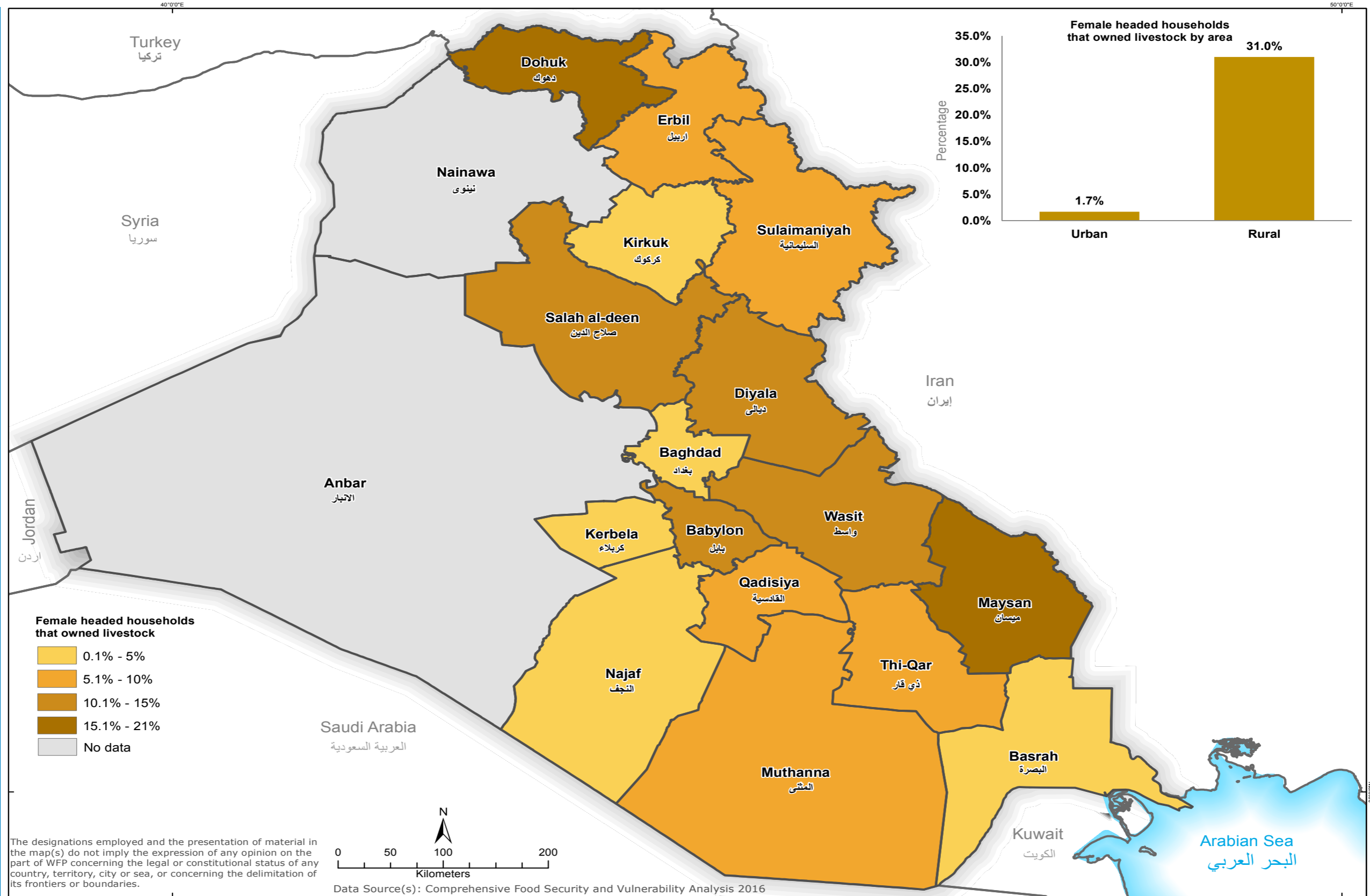


The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

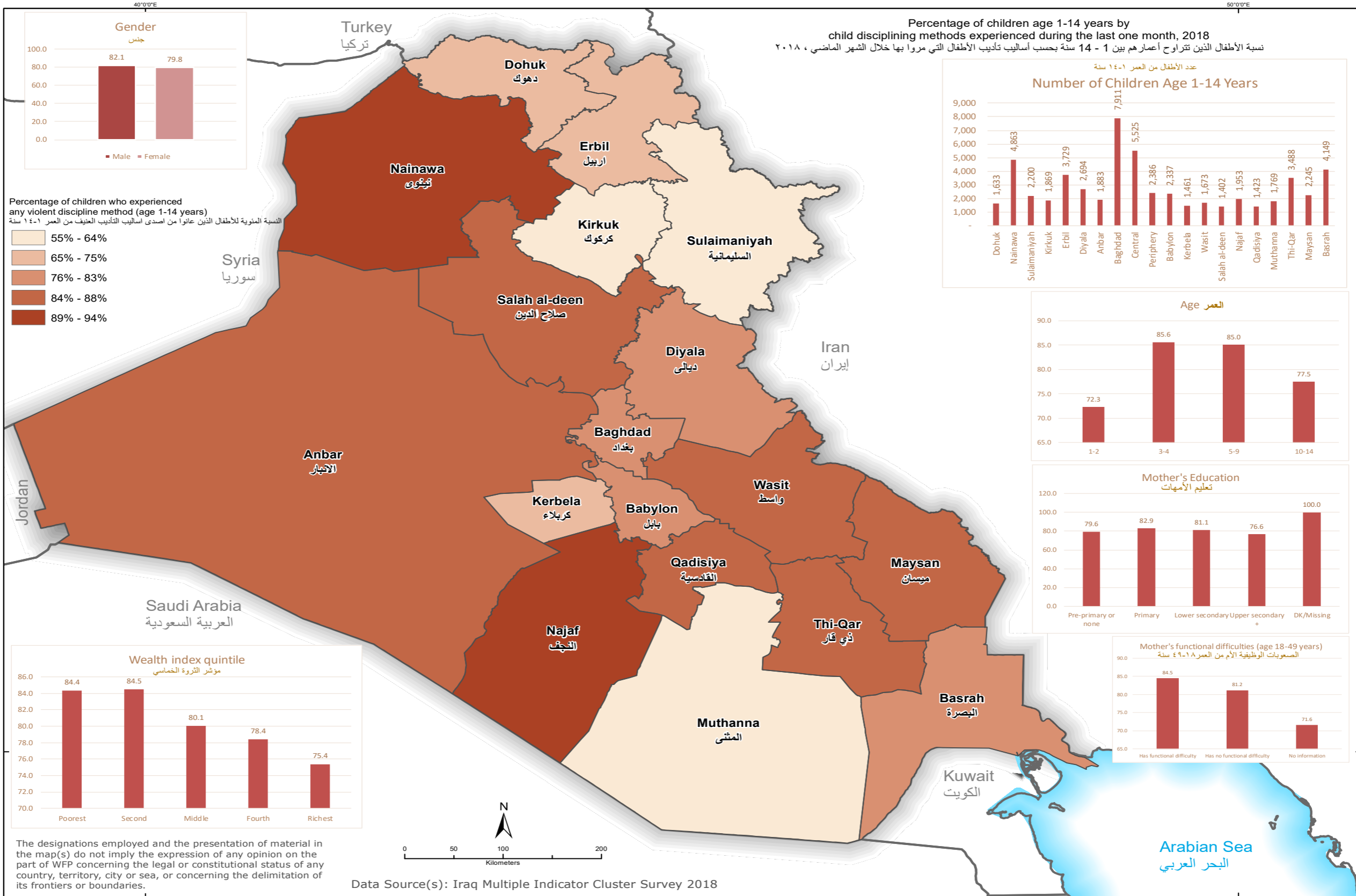
IRAQ
النسبة المئوية للأسر المعيشية التي ترأسها إناث
Percentage of female-headed households



IRAQ
النسبة المئوية للأسر التي تملك ثروة حيوانية



IRAQ
 النسبة المئوية للأطفال الذين عانوا من إحدى أساليب التأديب العنيفة للأعمار من (1-14) سنة
 Percentage of children who experienced any violent discipline method (age 1-14 years)



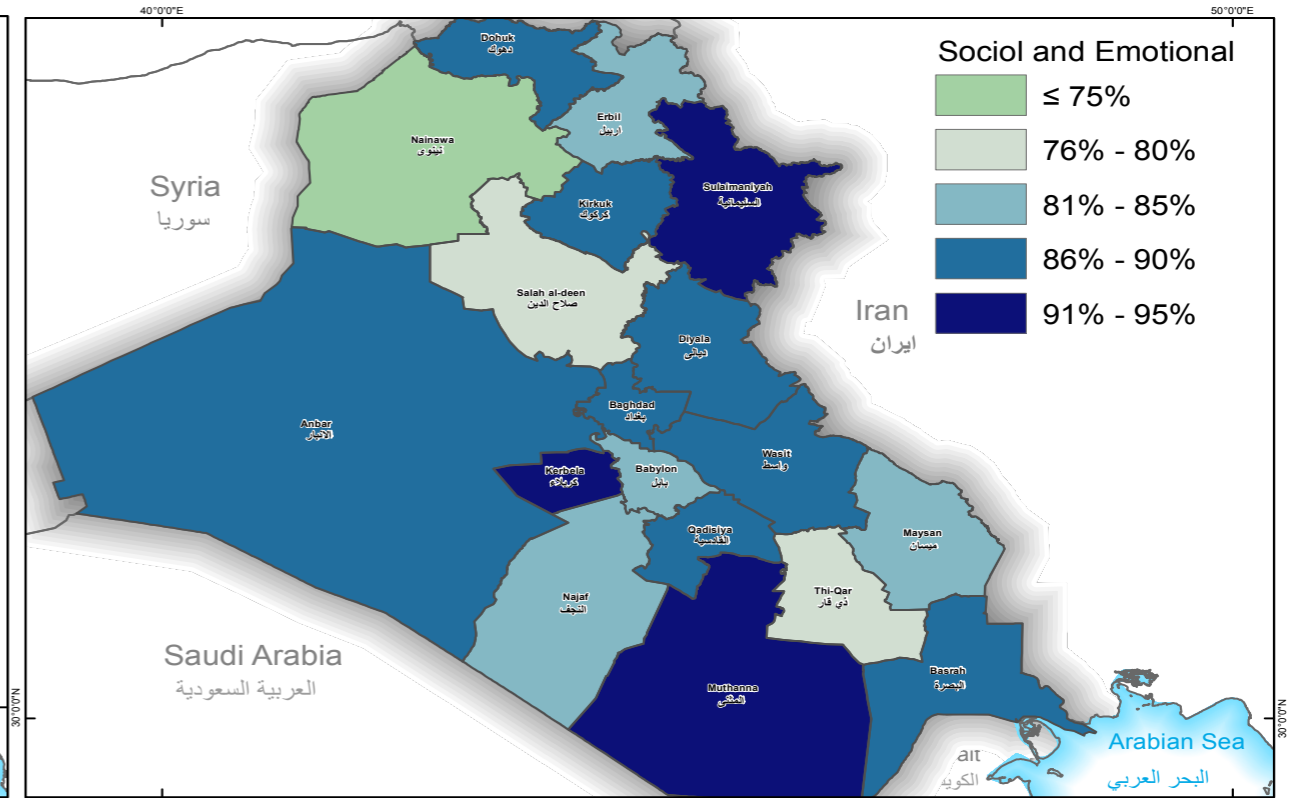
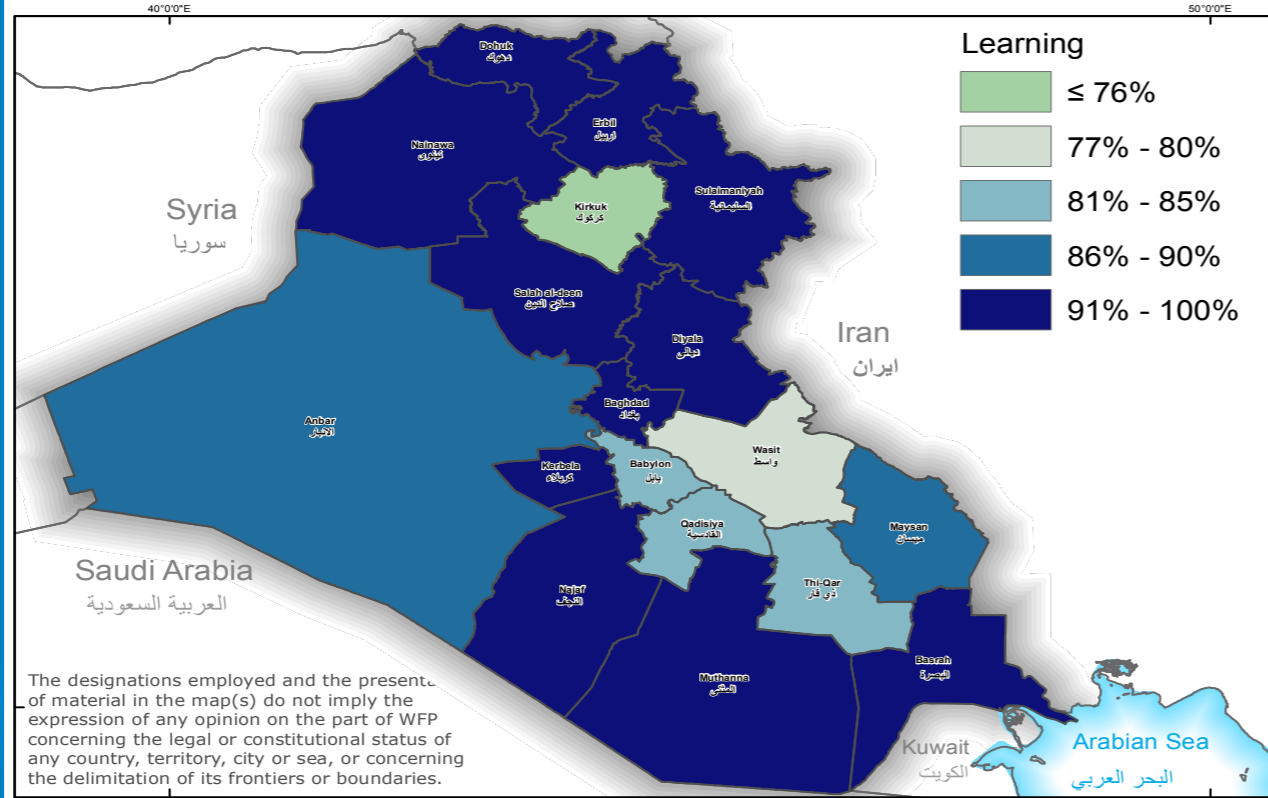
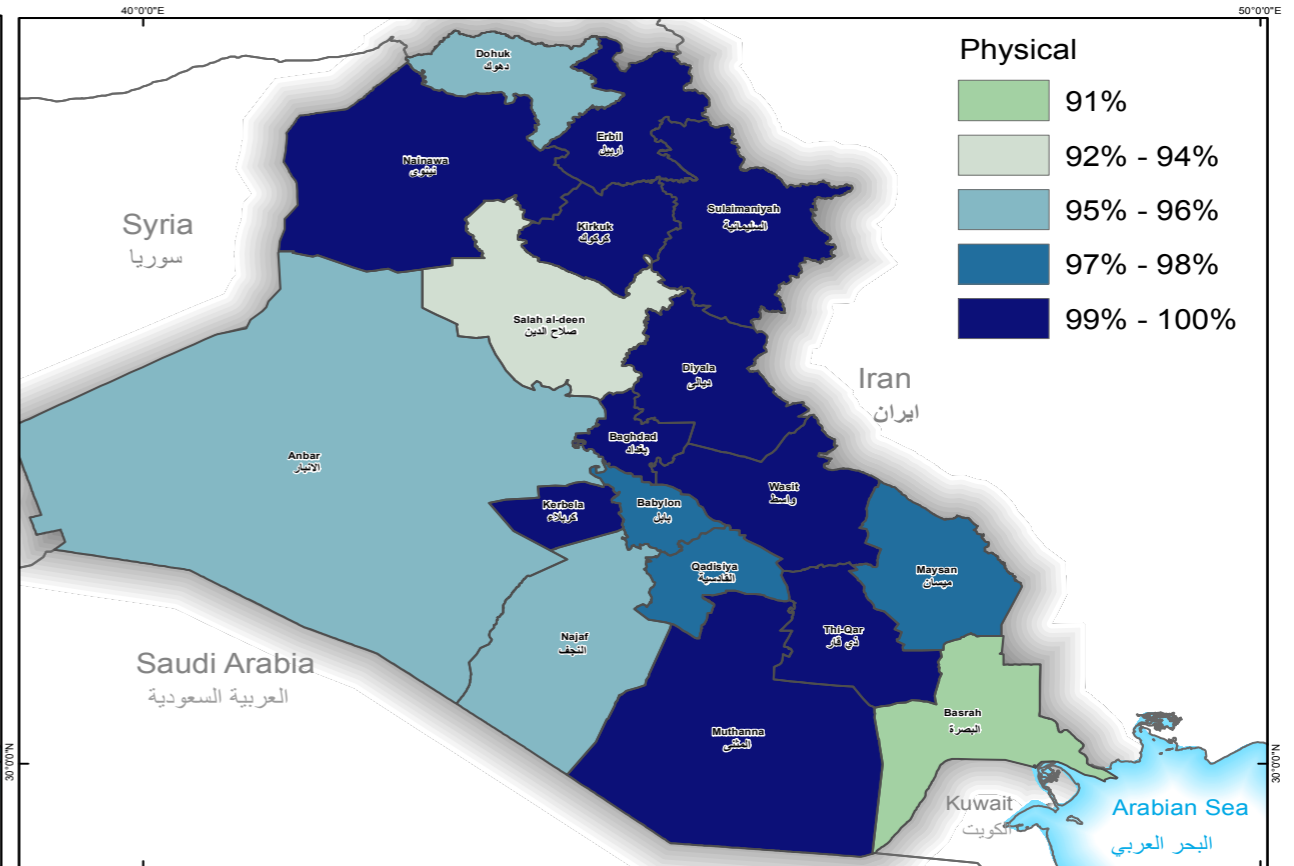
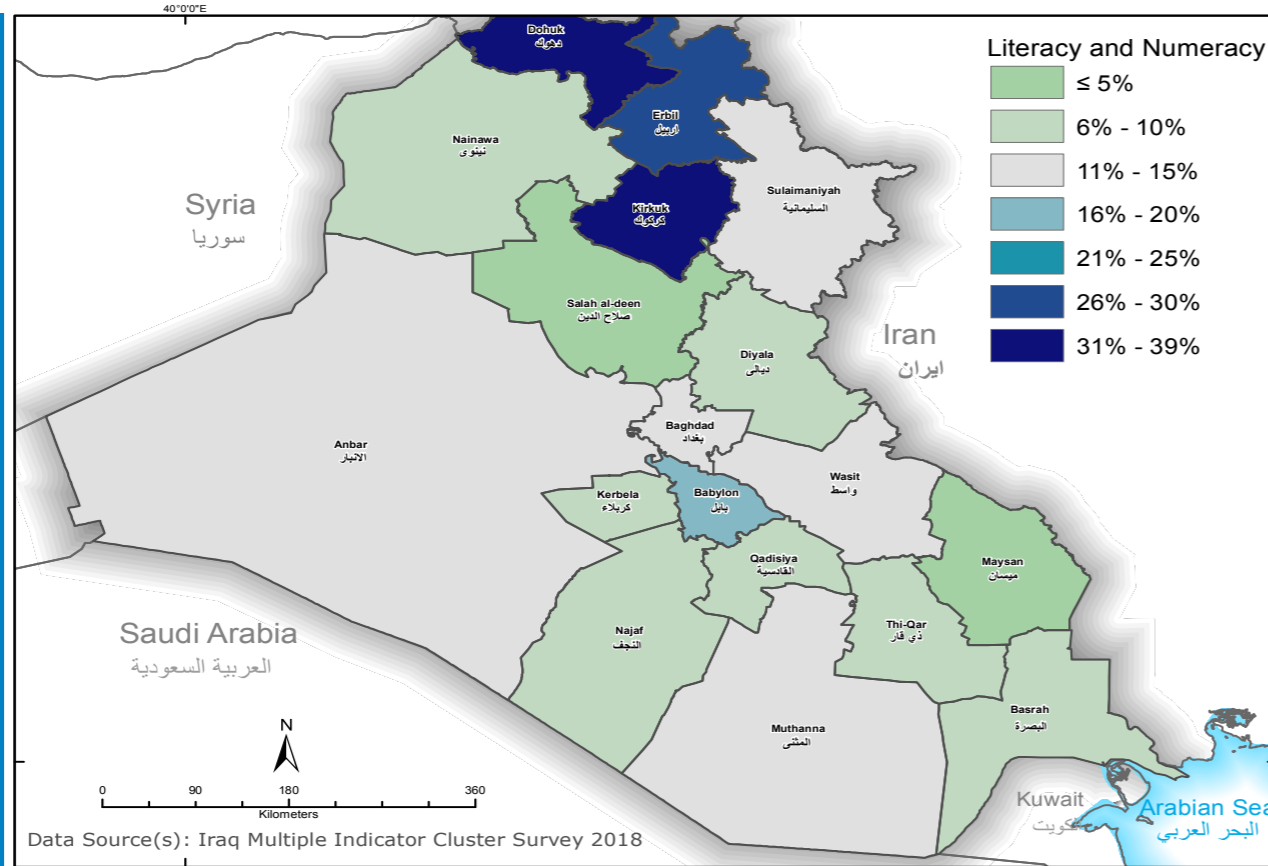
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EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE

المساواة التعليمية بين الذكور وأنتى

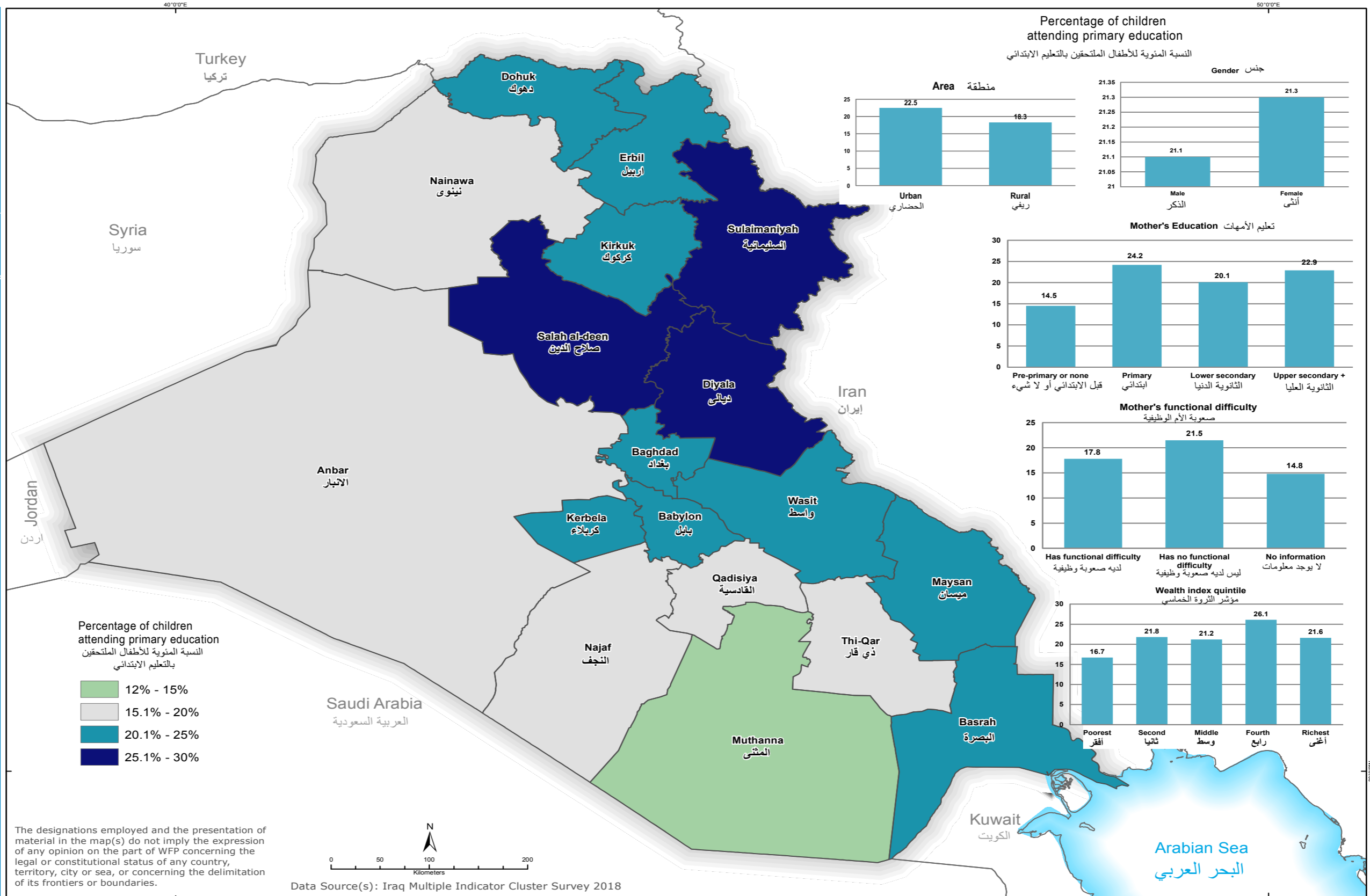
IRAQ
النسبة المئوية للأطفال من عمر 3 إلى 4 سنوات على المسار الصحيح
Percentage of children (ages 3 - 4 years) developmentally on track



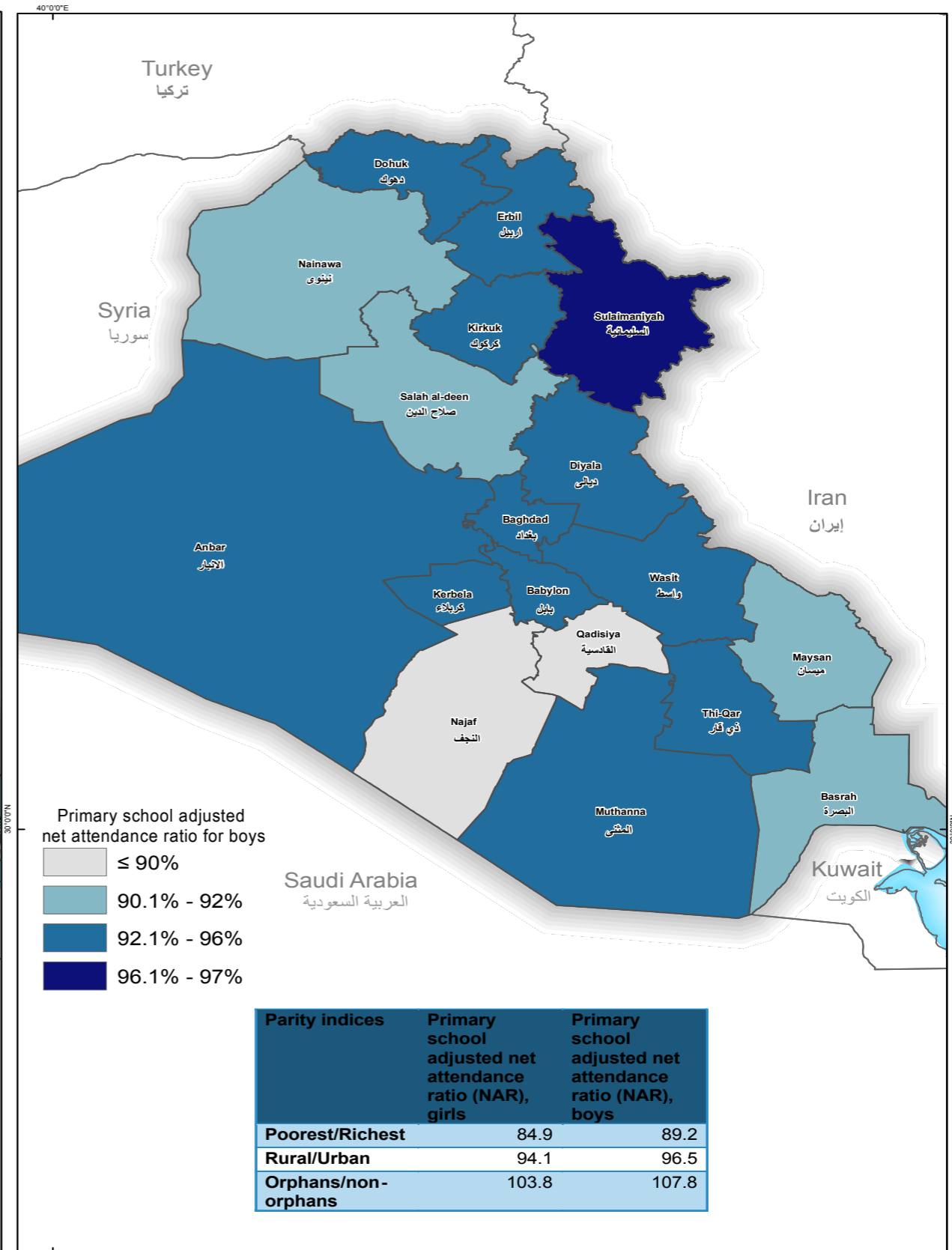
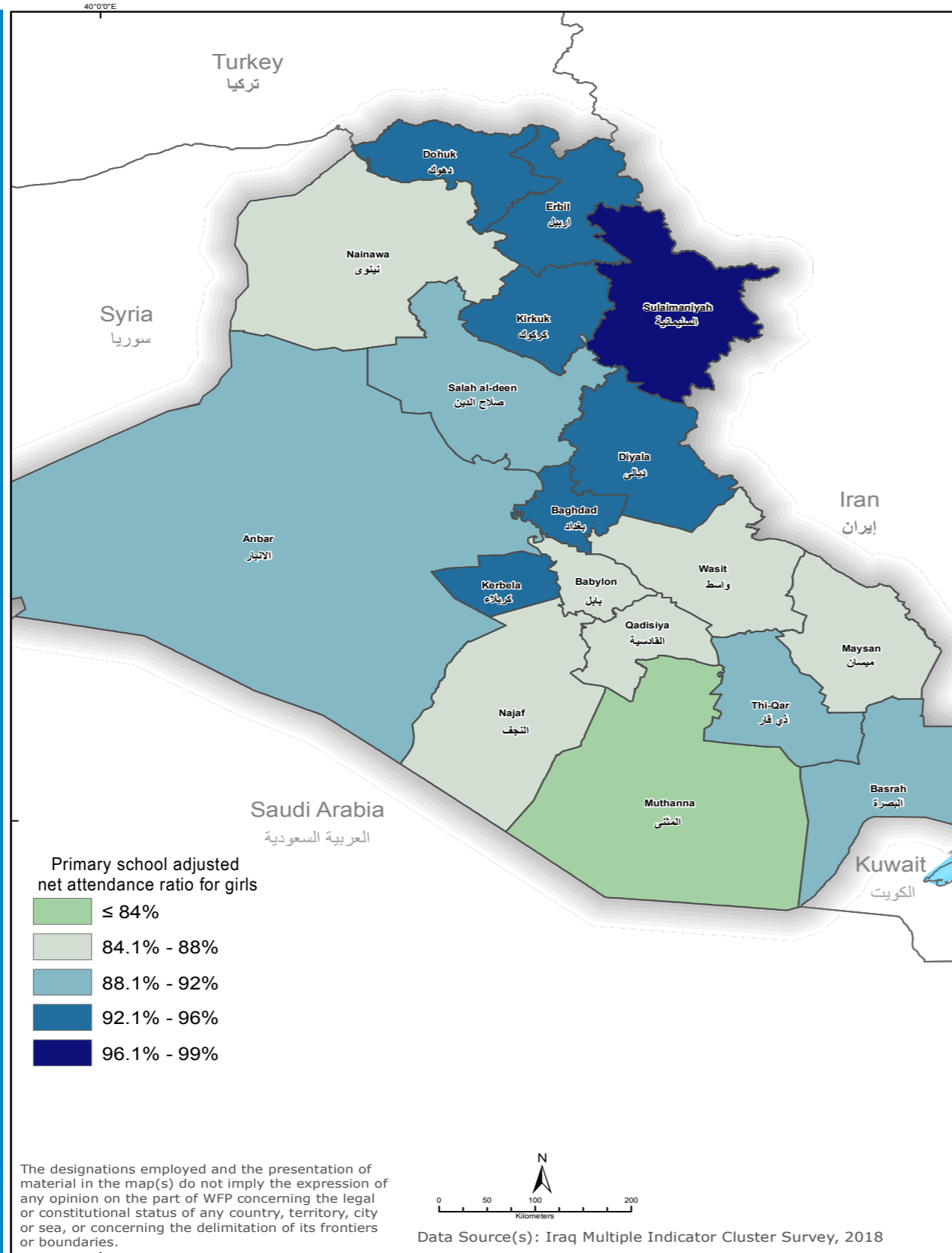
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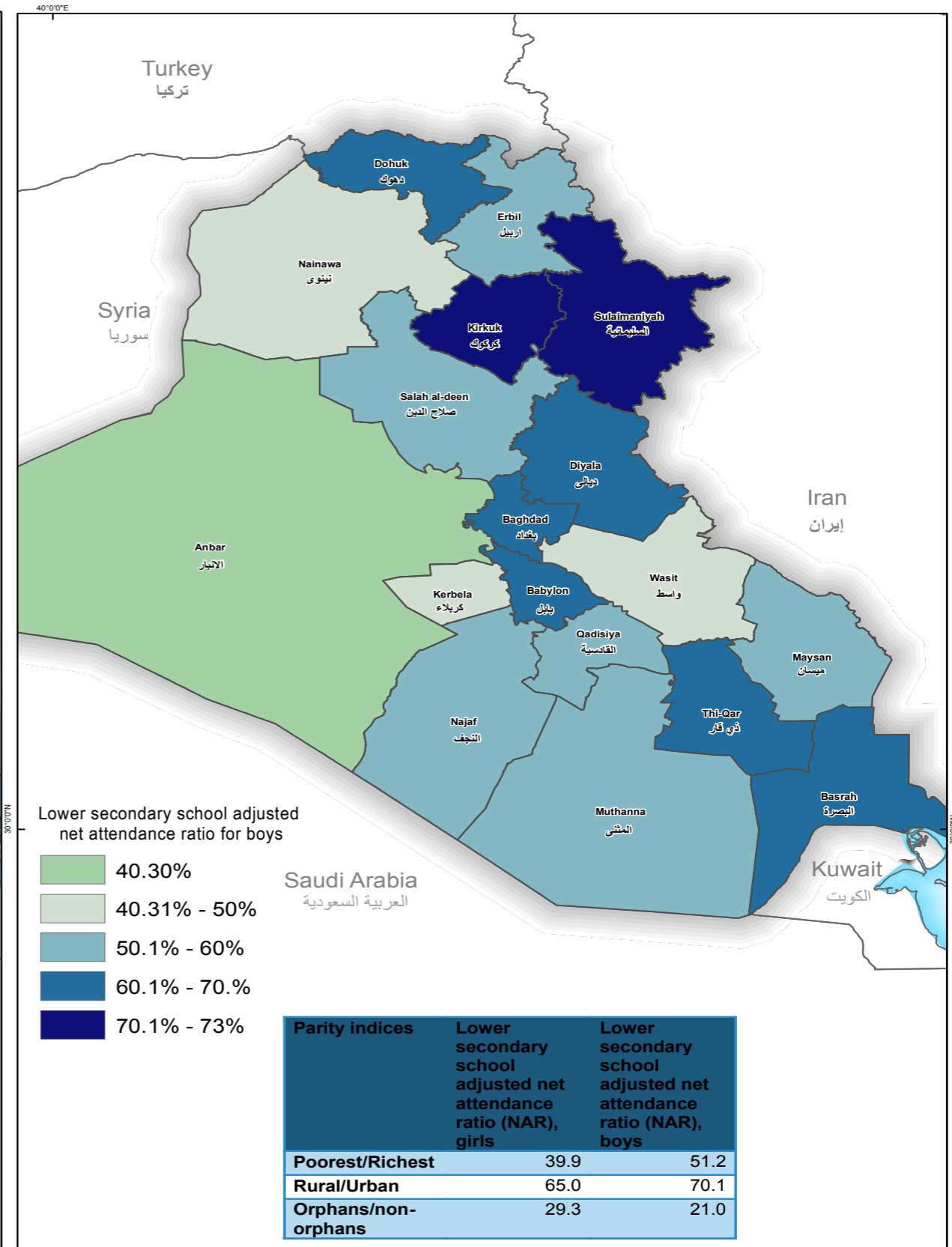
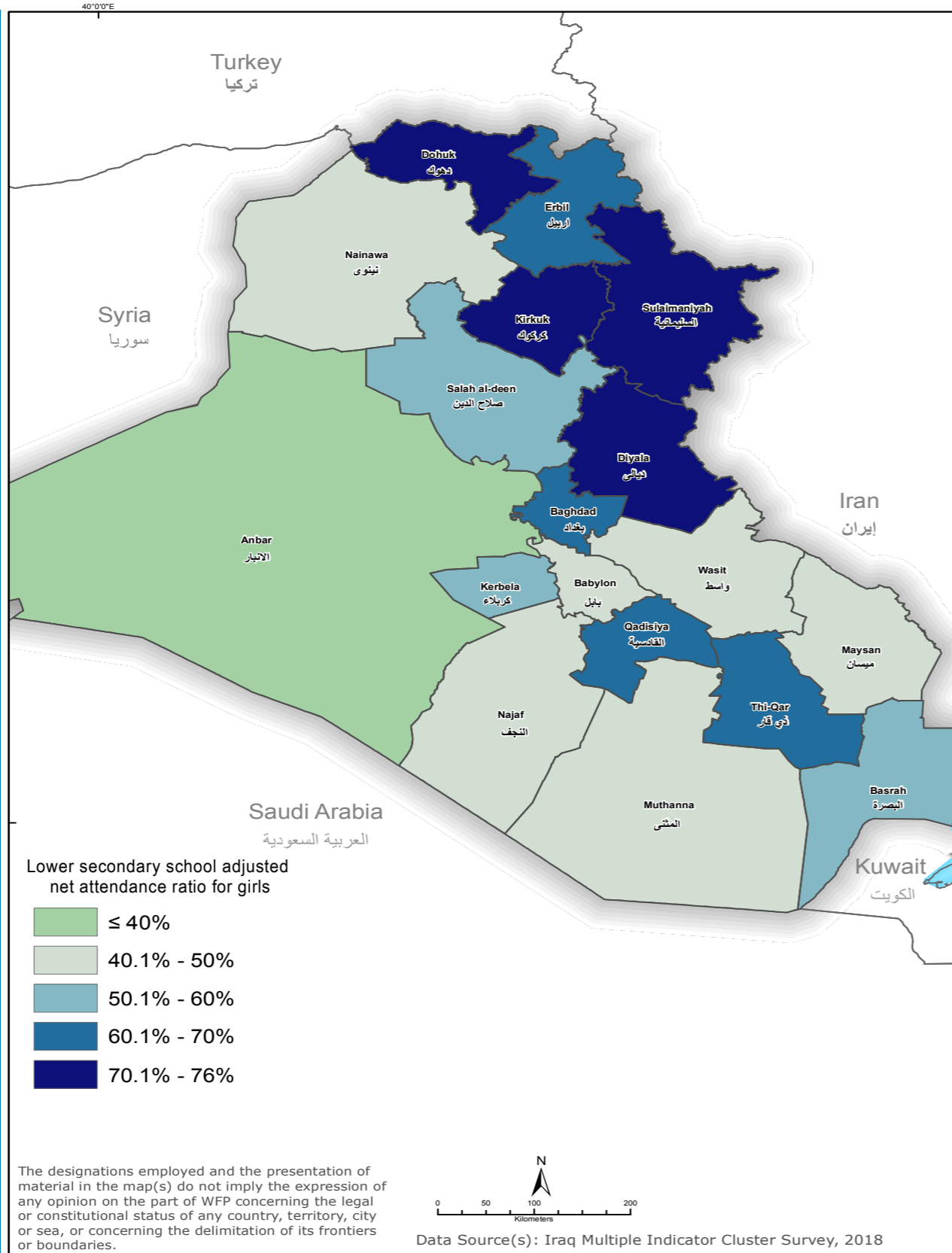
IRAQ
الأطفال المنتحون بالتعليم الابتدائي
Children attending primary education



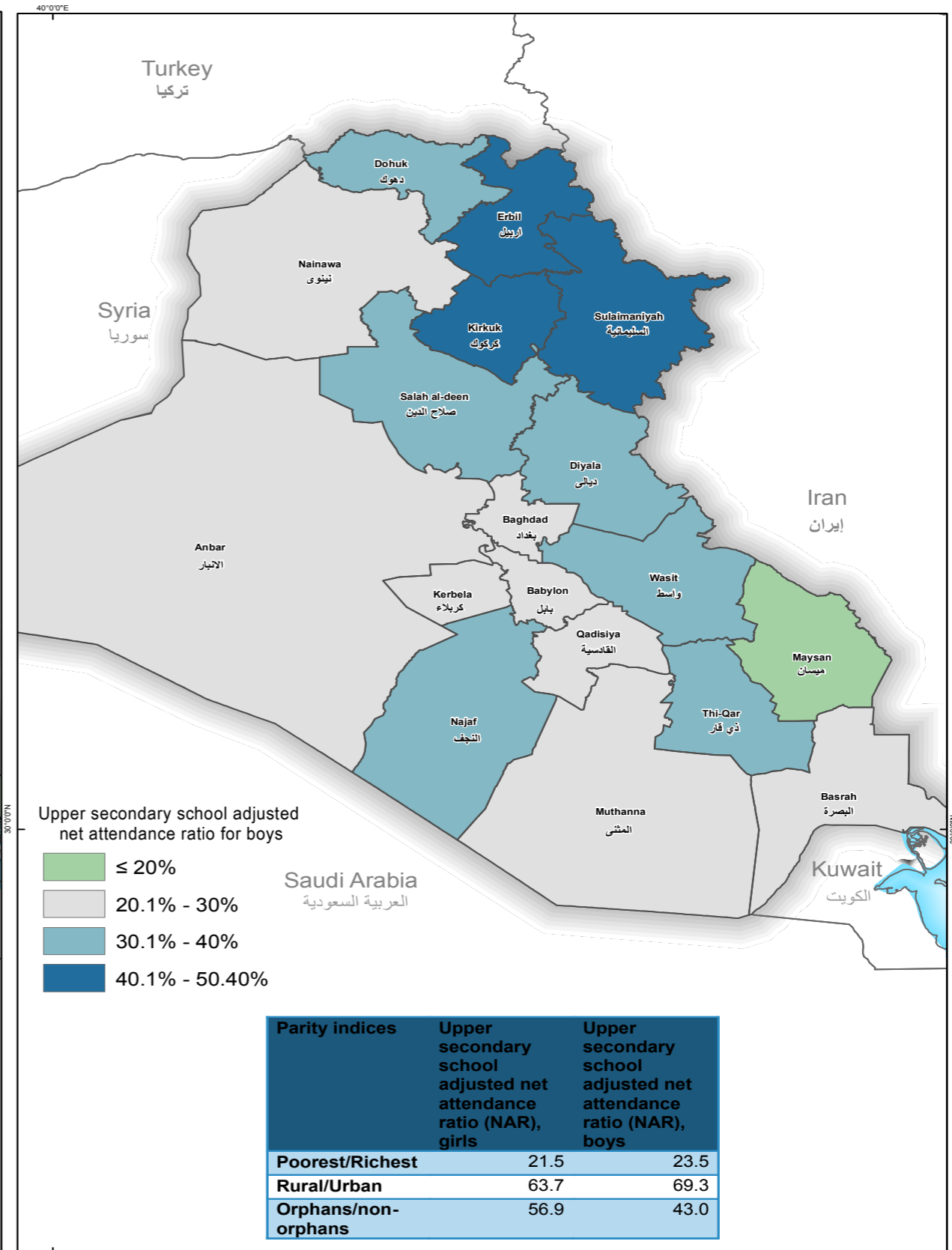
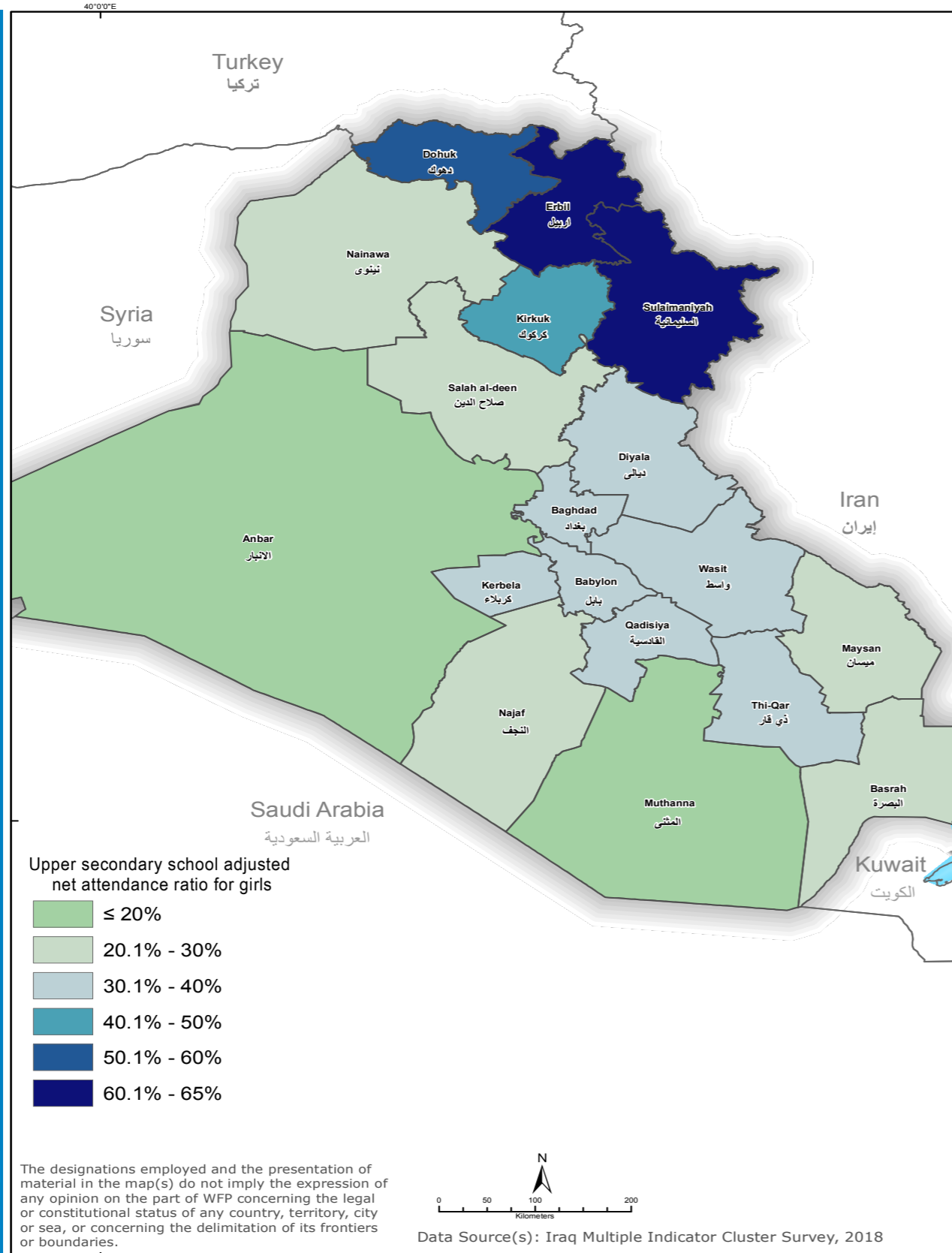
IRAQ
نسبة الالتحاق بالمدارس الابتدائية
Primary school attendance ratio



IRAQ
نسبة الالتحاق بالمدارس الثانوية الأدنى
Lower secondary school attendance ratio



IRAQ
نسبة الالتحاق بالمدارس الثانوية العليا
Upper secondary school attendance ratio



YOUTH: HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS

الشباب: التطور الكلي مؤشرات

THEME 5: YOUTH – HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT

Young people of ages 15–24 make up 20 % of the total Iraqi population; 52 % are males and 48 % females, and their numbers are increasing. This young population was estimated at 6.3 million individuals (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017), a six percent increase since 2010. Growing attention to issues affecting Iraq's youth has opened the way to holistic approaches. National development actors emphasise the need to plan multiple, interlinking socio-economic outcomes as part of an integrated programming strategy. This is widely supported by the international development assistance community.

The Youth Development Index (YDI) combines indicators from several socio-economic domains (political participation/security and freedom/communication, health, education, employment). Its mapping indicated generally high levels of youth development in Kurdistan and the central regions (Duhok, Kirkuk, Salah al-deen, Diyala, Baghdad, Kerbela, Babylon and Qadisiya), while the lowest scores occurred in Anbar. In general, males showed high YDI scores (in total 0.694 for males against 0.535) in a much larger number of Governorates compared to females (UNDP 2014).

Youth empowerment through access to politics and telecommunications also seems reasonably adequate in contemporary Iraq. Despite some distrust in politics (UNFPA and COSIT 2010), 70-90 % of young people voted in the 2010 elections, with highest concentrations by both sexes in northern districts like Duhok and lowest rates of less than 50 % in Kirkuk for men and in Nainawa, Anbar and Qadisiya for women. Ownership and access to a mobile phone was reported for more than 70 % of young people in 2012 (UNDP 2014).

Chronic disease is taken as an important public health and development indicator and studies showed a low prevalence among Iraqi young people (UNDP, 2014). Less than 10 % of the young were affected, with highest concentrations in Najaf, Kirkuk and Duhok. Young women were more affected than men. Other health indicators such as disability and illicit drug or alcohol use were even rarer.

In contrast, modern contraception use is a health concern and an important issue affecting adolescent sexual and reproductive health. In 2018, the majority of women under 19 years were not using any modern contraceptive method, suggesting a potential issue for community outreach. The highest numbers, 86 %, were between 15 and 17 years old. More than 50 percent in the southern Governorates used no modern contraception. This may have contributed to the higher adolescent birth rates found in the central-southern parts of the country: 70 per 1000 births compared to 40 per 1000 births in the Kurdistan region. Nainawa had exceptionally high adolescent birth rates compared to other northern Governorates (88 per 1000 births) and also had non-contraception use above 50 %.

Education among youth fell in line with the favourable YDI indicators. Mapping indicated high literacy levels in the majority of young Iraqis: 85 % of them were literate, with higher concentrations in Kirkuk, Sulaimaniya, Diyala, Babylon, Baghdad and Anbar. Diyala showed exceptionally high rates among both males and females. In the 2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6), 70 % of young women between 15 and 24 years were able to read a short simple statement about everyday life and many attended secondary and higher education. This was equal in all regions of the country.

However, women generally had higher rates of illiteracy than boys, particularly in Maysan, Muthanna and in the Kurdistan Region (UNDP 2014: 85). The total rate of illiteracy for the age group of 15–29 was 15.3 % (19.7 % among females and 11.1 % among males) and more investments in the educational system will be required to reduce illiteracy rates for all. Specifically, a broad consensus calls for significant reform in the general educational system, so that it enables young graduates with the relevant knowledge and skills needed to access decent jobs (UNDP 2014).

Employment in the informal sector has become an attractive alternative for young Iraqis, especially in urban areas and among the least educated (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017).

Child labour in Iraq is considered informal work, being completely unregulated, and primarily involving a segment of the youth population whom the Iraqi government classifies as ages 10 to 30. It is often identified as incidental to war, forced displacement and poverty, Child labour continues to represent a human rights problem throughout the country, especially following the Islamic State (ISIL or DAESH) insurgency of 2014. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2018 (MICS6) showed that child labour continued to score high in Babylon and strongly increased in Erbil, Kirkuk and Maysan. Its incidence peaked in boys compared to girls, in rural compared to urban areas, and it declined with family wealth and the mother's level of education. Furthermore, it was tied to low levels of school attendance, suggesting long-term impacts on adult employment potential.

Official unemployment rates, which do not take into account undocumented informal work, were high for young Iraqis at 18 % (UNDP 2014), with highest rates for Maysan, Anbar and Thi-Qar. Young women's unemployment rates were higher than the men's and women had very high unemployment levels of 45-58 % in Sulaimaniya, Diyala, Baghdad, Kerbela, Qadisiya and Thi-Qar. Even more worryingly, youth unemployment grew steadily between 2014 and 2018, passing from 16 to 22 % for males and almost doubling from 33 to 66 % for young women.

As a result of the above economic factors, young people often score low in terms of wealth: one quarter of them fall within the lowest wealth quintile. In particular, young women and rural inhabitants have double the likelihood of being poor than men and urban inhabitants. Several Governorates have 20-30 % of young people in the poorest income quintiles, the worse affected being Qadisiya, Thi-Qar and Muthanna.

In sum, the youth sector enjoyed reasonable access to education, politics and mobile phone commodities, coupled with low levels of chronic disease. However, the adequacy of these indicators was not uniformly satisfactory. Women seemed more frequently disadvantaged, particularly in relation to family planning using modern contraception; and high levels of informal work and unemployment led to a high

الموضوع 5: الشباب - التنمية الشاملة

يشكّل الشباب من الفئة العمرية 15-24 عاماً 20% من إجمالي سكان العراق؛ 52% منهم ذكور و 48% إناث، وأعدادهم تتزايد. قُدّر عدد الشباب من السكان بنحو 6.3 مليون فرد (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017)، أي بزيادة قدرها ستة بالمائة منذ عام 2010. وقد أدى الاهتمام المتزايد بالقضايا التي تُؤثر على شباب العراق إلى فتح الطريق أمام نهج شاملة. تُؤكد الجهات الفاعلة في مجال التنمية الوطنية على الحاجة إلى التخطيط لنتائج اجتماعية واقتصادية متعددة و مترابطة كجزء من استراتيجية برمجية متكاملة. ويدعم هذا على نطاق واسع مُجتمع المساعدة الإنمائية الدولية.

يجمع مؤشر تنمية الشباب (YDI) بين مؤشرات من العديد من المجالات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية (المشاركة السياسية / الأمن والحرية / التواصل والصحة والتعليم والتوظيف). أشار رسم خرائطه إلى ارتفاع مستويات تنمية الشباب في كردستان والمناطق الوسطى (دهوك وكركوك وصلاح الدين وديالى وبغداد وكربلاء وبابل والقادسية)، في حين سُجلت أقل الدرجات في الأنبار. بشكل عام، أظهر الذكور درجات YDI عالية (في المجموع 0.694 للذكور مقابل 0.535) للإناث في عدد أكبر من المحافظات (UNDP 2014).

إن تمكين الشباب من خلال القدرة على الوصول إلى السياسة والاتصالات يبدو ملائماً بشكل معقول في العراق المعاصر. على الرغم من بعض عدم الثقة في السياسة (UNFPA and COSIT 2010)، فقد صوت ما بين 70 و 90 % من الشباب في انتخابات عام 2010، مع أعلى تركيز من الجنسين في المناطق الشمالية مثل دهوك وأدى معدلات تقل عن 50 % في كركوك للرجال وفي نينوى والأنبار والقادسية للنساء. تم الإبلاغ عن تملك الهاتف المحمول والحصول عليه لأكثر من 70 % من الشباب في عام 2012 (UNDP 2014).

يُنظر إلى الأمراض المزمنة كمؤشر مهم للصحة العامة والتنمية، وأظهرت الدراسات انخفاض معدل انتشاره بين الشباب العراقي (UNDP, 2014). تأثر أقل من 10 % من الشباب، مع أعلى تركيز في النجف وكركوك ودهوك. كانت الشابات أكثر تأثراً من الرجال. وكانت المؤشرات الصحية الأخرى مثل الإعاقة وتعاطي المخدرات أو الكحول بصورة غير مشروعة أكثر ندرة.

يتمثل أحد الشواغل الصحية في استخدام وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة التي تُعد من أهم وسائل الصحة الجنسية والإنجابية للمراهقات. في عام 2018، لم تكن غالبية النساء دون سن 19 عاماً يستخدمن وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة، مما يشير إلى وجود مشكلة محتملة للتوعية المجتمعية. وكانت أعلى الأرقام، 86 %، بين 15 و 17 سنة. أكثر من 50 في المئة في المحافظات الجنوبية استخدمن وسائل منع الحمل الحديثة. ربما يكون هذا قد ساهم في ارتفاع معدلات المواليد بين المراهقات الموجودات في الأجزاء الوسطى والجنوبية من البلاد: 70 لكل 1000 ولادة مقارنة بـ 40 لكل 1000 مولود في إقليم كردستان. كانت لدى نينوى معدلات ولادة مرتفعة بشكل استثنائي لدى المراهقات مقارنة بالمحافظات الشمالية الأخرى (88 لكل 1000 ولادة) وكان عدم استعمال موانع الحمل فيها أعلى من 50%.

تماشى التعليم بين الشباب مع مؤشرات YDI الإيجابية. أشار النشاط الخرائطي إلى ارتفاع مستويات الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة بين غالبية الشباب العراقي: 85 % منهم كانوا مُلمين بالقراءة والكتابة، مع تركيز أعلى في كركوك والسليمانية وديالى وبابل وبغداد والأنبار. أظهرت ديالى معدلات مرتفعة بشكل استثنائي بين الذكور والإناث. في الجولة السادسة من المسح العنقودي متعدد المؤشرات (MICS6) لعام 2018، تمكنت 70% من الشابات اللاتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 15 و 24 سنة من قراءة بيان بسيط قصير عن الحياة اليومية أو التعليم الثانوي والعالي. كان هذا متساوياً في جميع مناطق البلاد.

بشكل عام، كانت معدلات الأمية لدى النساء أعلى من الفتيان، خاصة في ميسان، المثنى وإقليم كردستان (UNDP 2014: 85). كان معدل الأمية الإجمالي للفئة العمرية 15-29 سنة 15.3 % (19.7 % بين الإناث و 11.1 % بين الذكور) وستكون هناك حاجة إلى مزيد من الاستثمارات في النظام التعليمي لخفض معدلات الأمية. على وجه التحديد، يُنشد توافق واسع في الآراء إصلاحاً كبيراً في النظام التعليمي العام، بحيث يمكن الخريجين الشباب من الحصول على المعرفة والمهارات اللازمة للوصول إلى وظائف لائقة (UNDP 2014).

أصبح التوظيف في القطاع غير الرسمي بديلاً جذاباً للشباب العراقيين، خاصة في المناطق الحضرية وبين الأقل تعليماً (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017).

تُعتبر عمالة الأطفال في العراق عملاً غير رسمي، حيث أنّها غير منظمّة تماماً، وتشتمل بشكل أساسي على شريحة من الشباب الذين تصنفهم الحكومة العراقية من سن 10 إلى 30 عاماً. وغالباً ما يتم تعريفها على أنّها عَرَضِيَّة في الحرب والتهجير القسري والفقر، ولا تزال عمالة الأطفال تُمثل مشكلة حقوق الإنسان في جميع أنحاء البلاد، وخاصة بعد تمرّد تنظيم داعش في عام 2014. أظهرت الجولة السادسة من المسح العنقودي متعدد المؤشرات (MICS6) لعام 2018 أنّ عمالة الأطفال استمرت في الارتفاع بدرجة عالية في بابل وزادت بقوة في أربيل وكركوك وميسان. وبلغ حدوثها ذروته في الفتيان مقارنة بالفتيات، وفي المناطق الريفية مقارنة بالمناطق الحضرية، وانخفض مع ثروة الأسرة ومستوى تعليم الأم. علاوة على ذلك، تم ربط عمالة الأطفال بمستويات منخفضة من الالتحاق بالمدارس، مما يشير إلى آثار طويلة الأجل على إمكانية عمل البالغين.

كانت معدلات البطالة الرسمية، التي لا تأخذ في الاعتبار الأعمال غير الرسمية غير الموثقة، مرتفعة لدى الشباب العراقي بنسبة 18 % (UNDP 2014)، مع أعلى المعدلات في ميسان والأنبار وذي قار. كانت معدلات بطالة الشابات أعلى من معدلات الرجال، وسُجلت مستويات مرتفعة للغاية تتراوح بين 45 و 58 في المائة في السليمانية وديالى وبغداد وكربلاء والقادسية وذي قار. ومما يثير القلق أكثر،

incidence of low income among young people, especially young women. Labour among young people below age 15 persists in both visible and more subtle forms, although this is a more frequent problem for boys.

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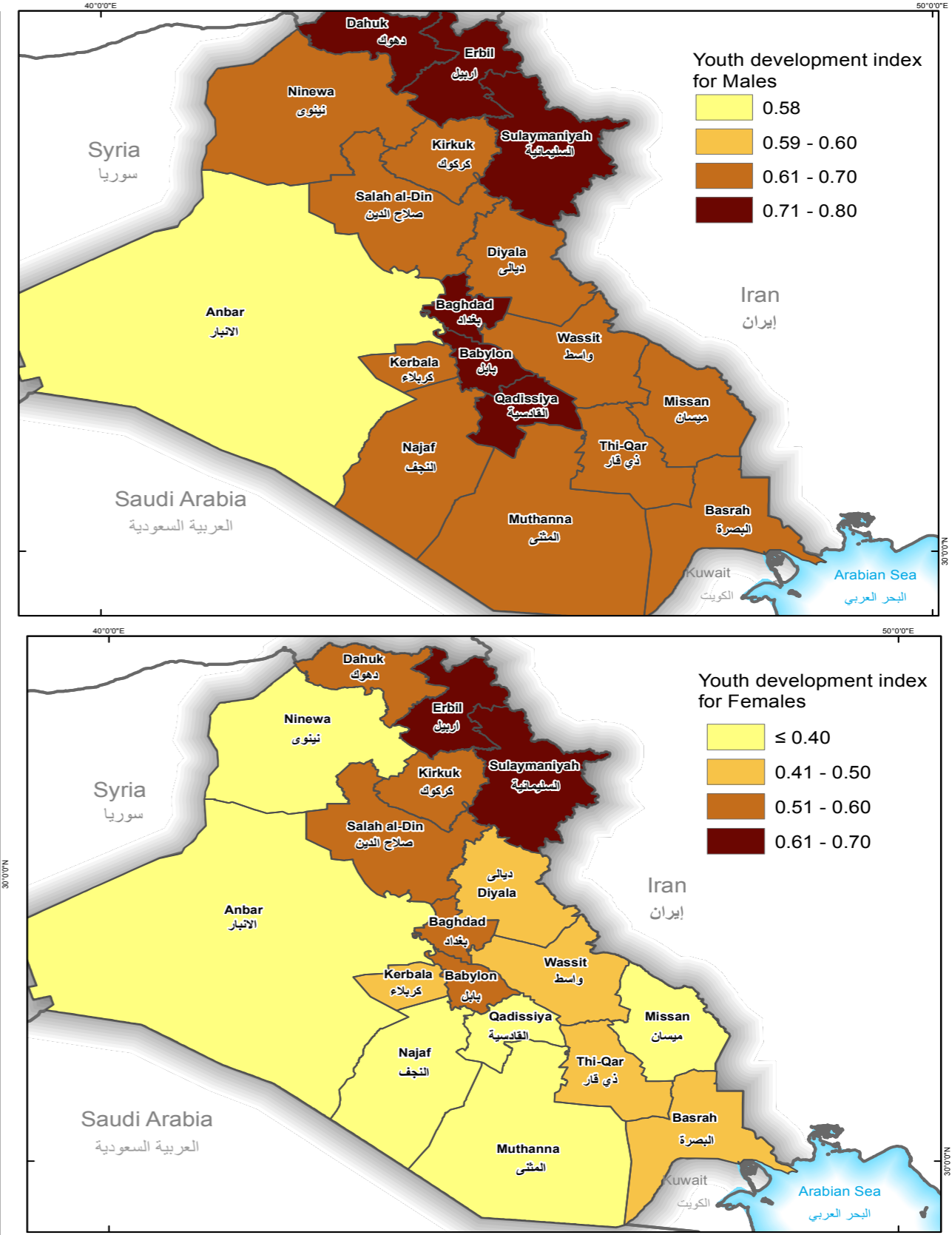
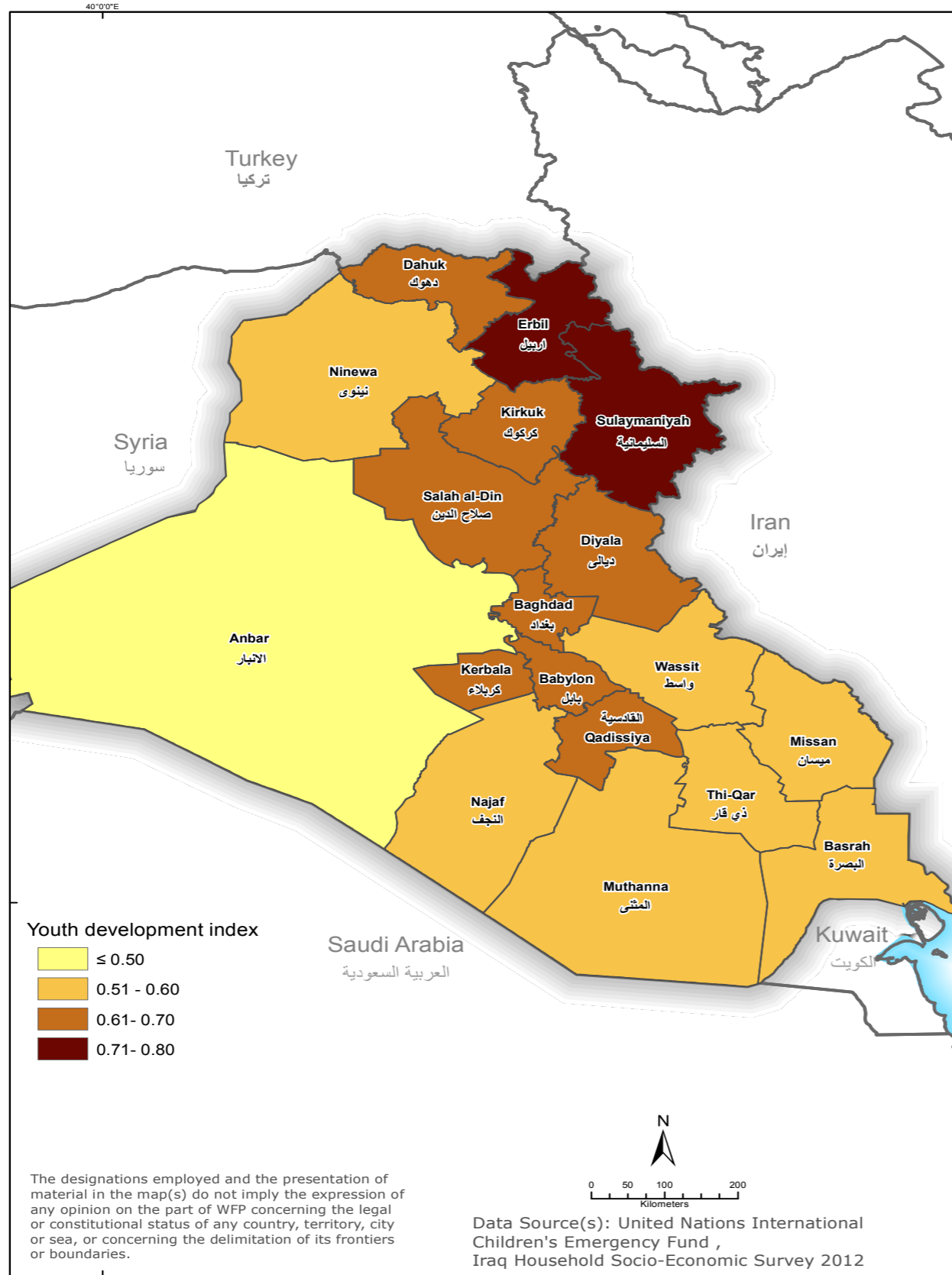
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أن بطالة الشباب نمت بشكل مطرد بين عامي 2014 و 2018 ، حيث تجاوزت من 16 إلى 22 في المائة للذكور وتضاعفت تقريباً من 33 إلى 66 في المائة للشابات.

نتيجة للعوامل المذكورة أعلاه ، غالباً ما يُسجل الشباب درجات منخفضة من حيث الثروة: يقع ربعهم في أدنى الشرائح من حيث الثروة. على وجه الخصوص ، فإن احتمال الشابات وسكان الريف أن يكونوا فقراء هو أكبر من احتمال الرجال وسكان الحضر بمعدل الضعف. يوجد في العديد من المحافظات ما بين 20 إلى 30٪ من الشباب في أفقر فئات الدخل ، والأكثر تضرراً هي القادسية وذي قار والمثنى.

باختصار ، تمتع قطاع الشباب بإمكانية معقولة للوصول إلى التعليم والسياسة و الهواتف المحمولة ، إلى جانب انخفاض مستويات الأمراض المزمنة. ومع ذلك ، توفر هذه المؤشرات لم تكن مرضية بشكل عام ، ويبدو أن النساء أكثر حرماناً ، وأدت المستويات العالية من العمل غير الرسمي والبطالة إلى ارتفاع معدل تدني الدخل بين الشباب ، وخاصة بالنسبة للشابات. لا تزال العمالة بين الشباب دون سن 15 عاماً قائمة في كل من أشكالها الظاهرة و الأكثر خفاءً ، على الرغم من أن هذه مشكلة أكثر تواتراً للفتيان .

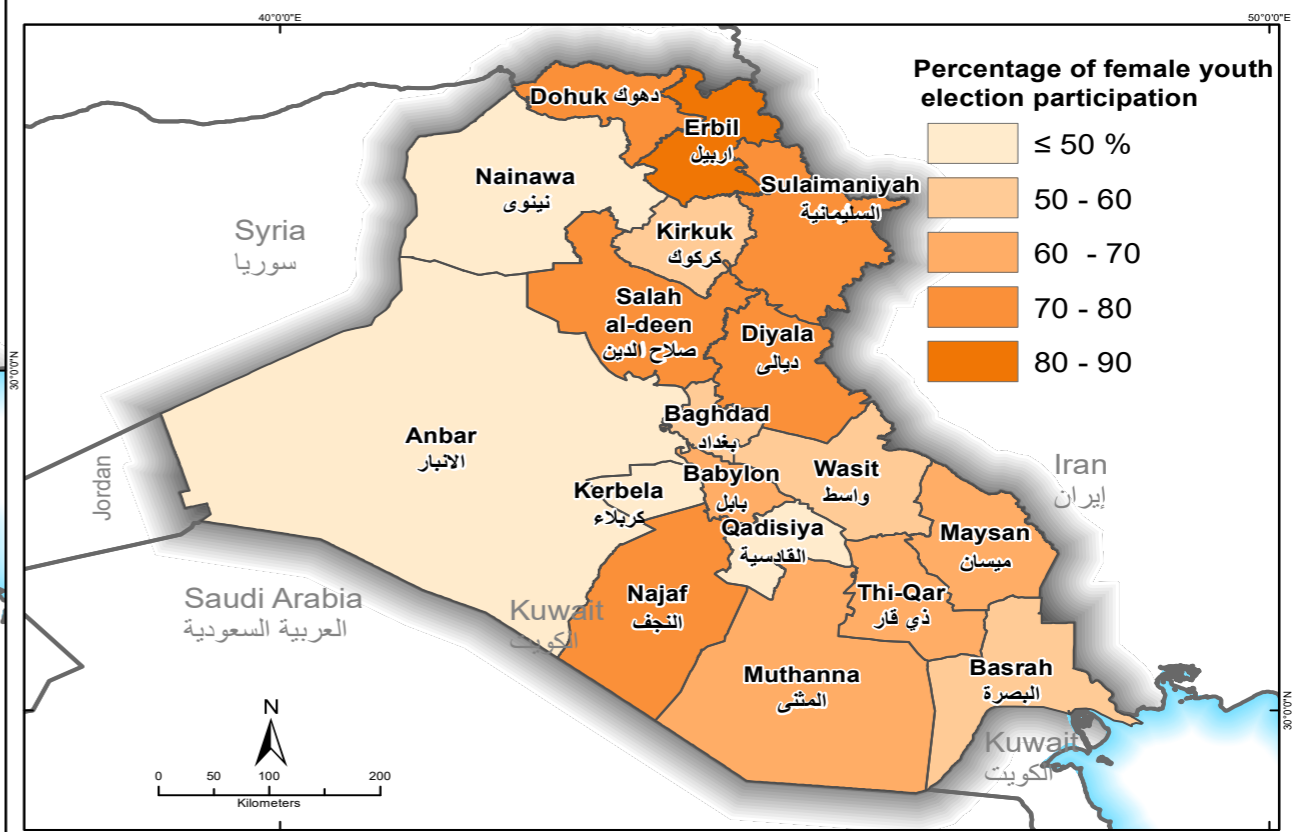
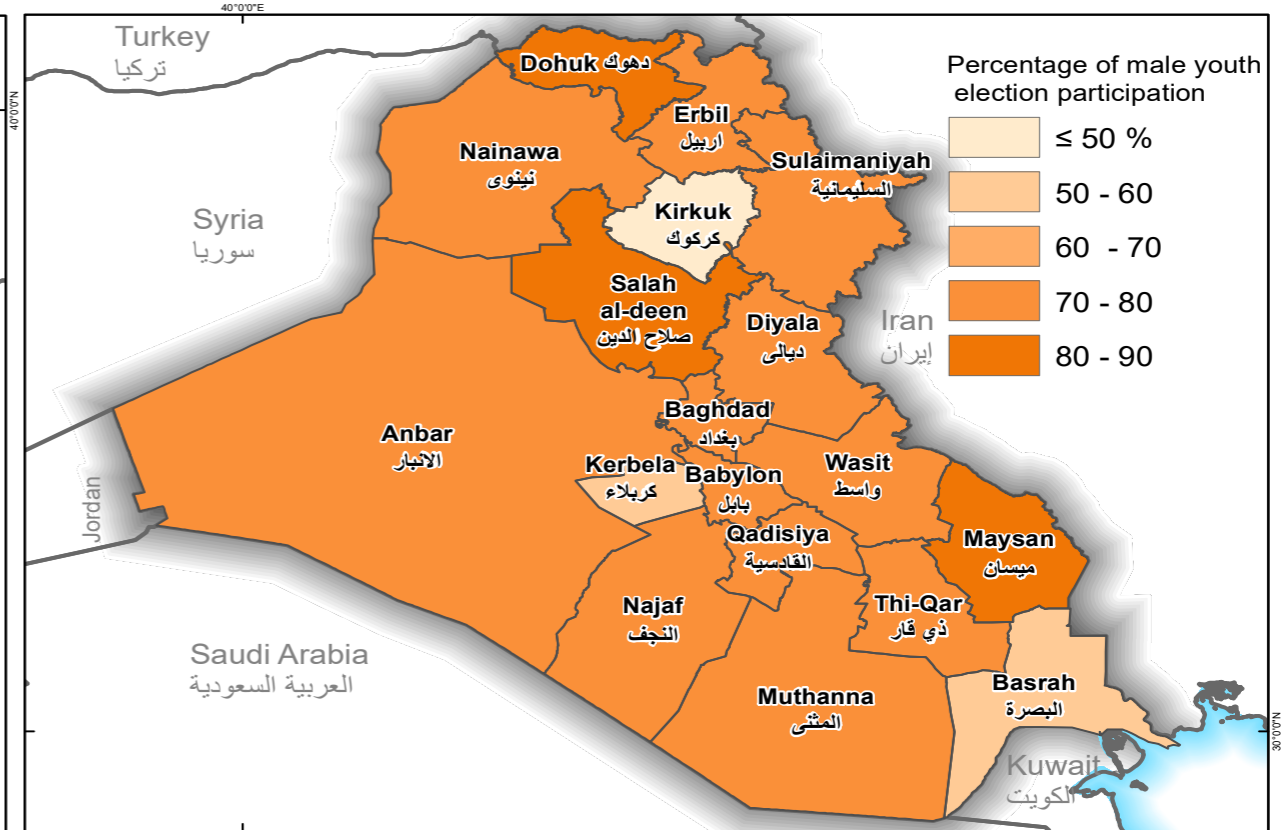
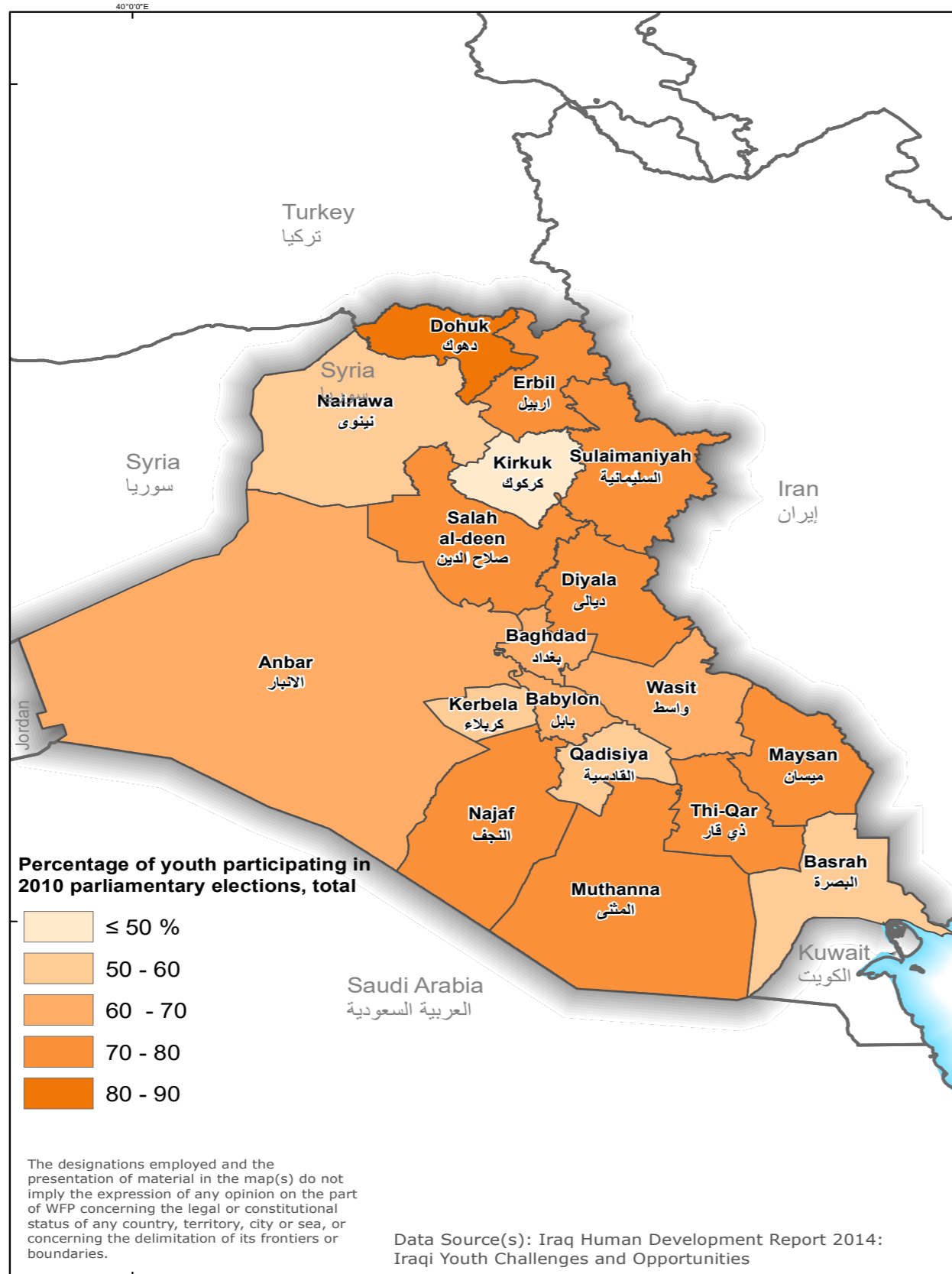
IRAQ
 مؤشر تنمية الشباب حسب المحافظات
 Youth development index by governorate



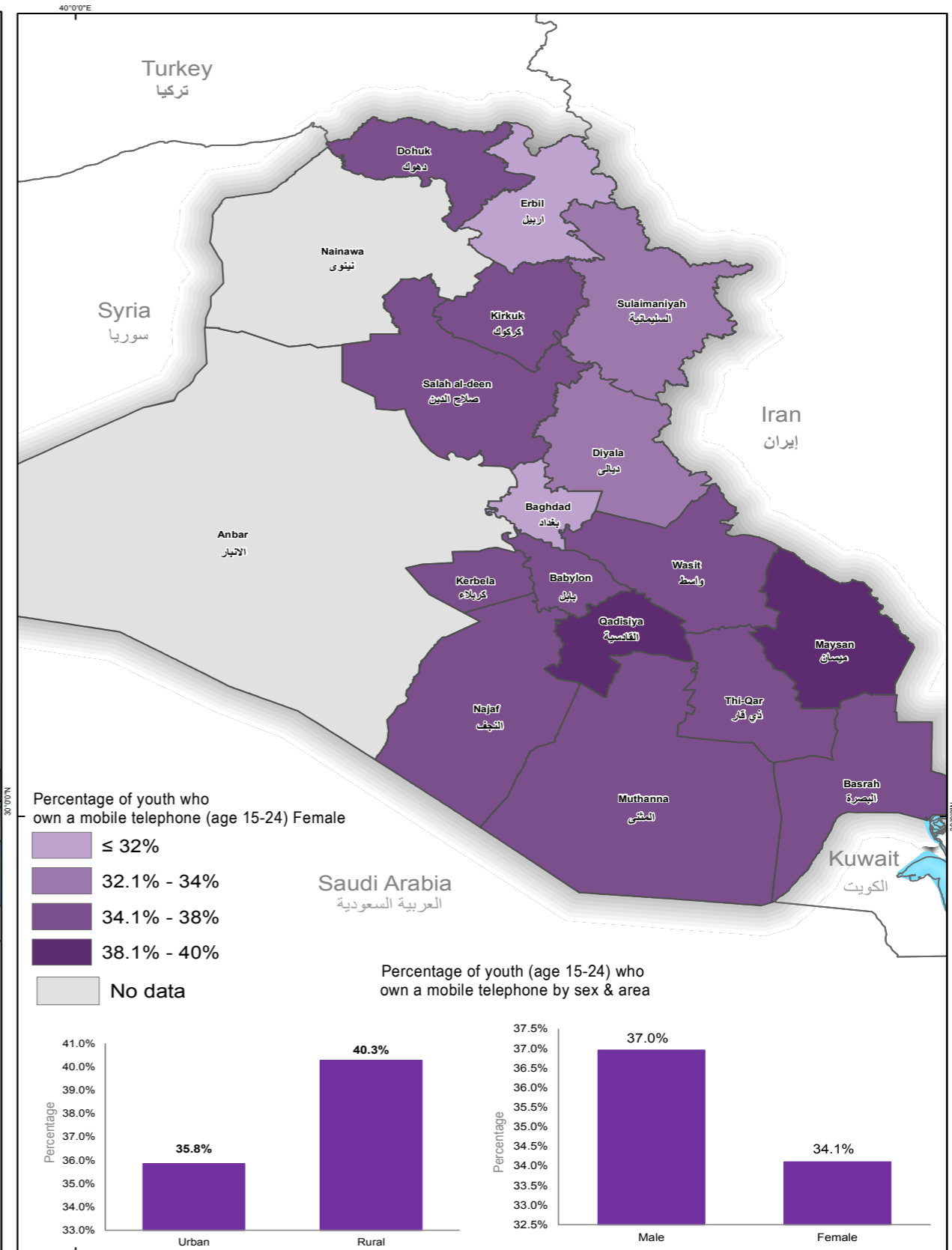
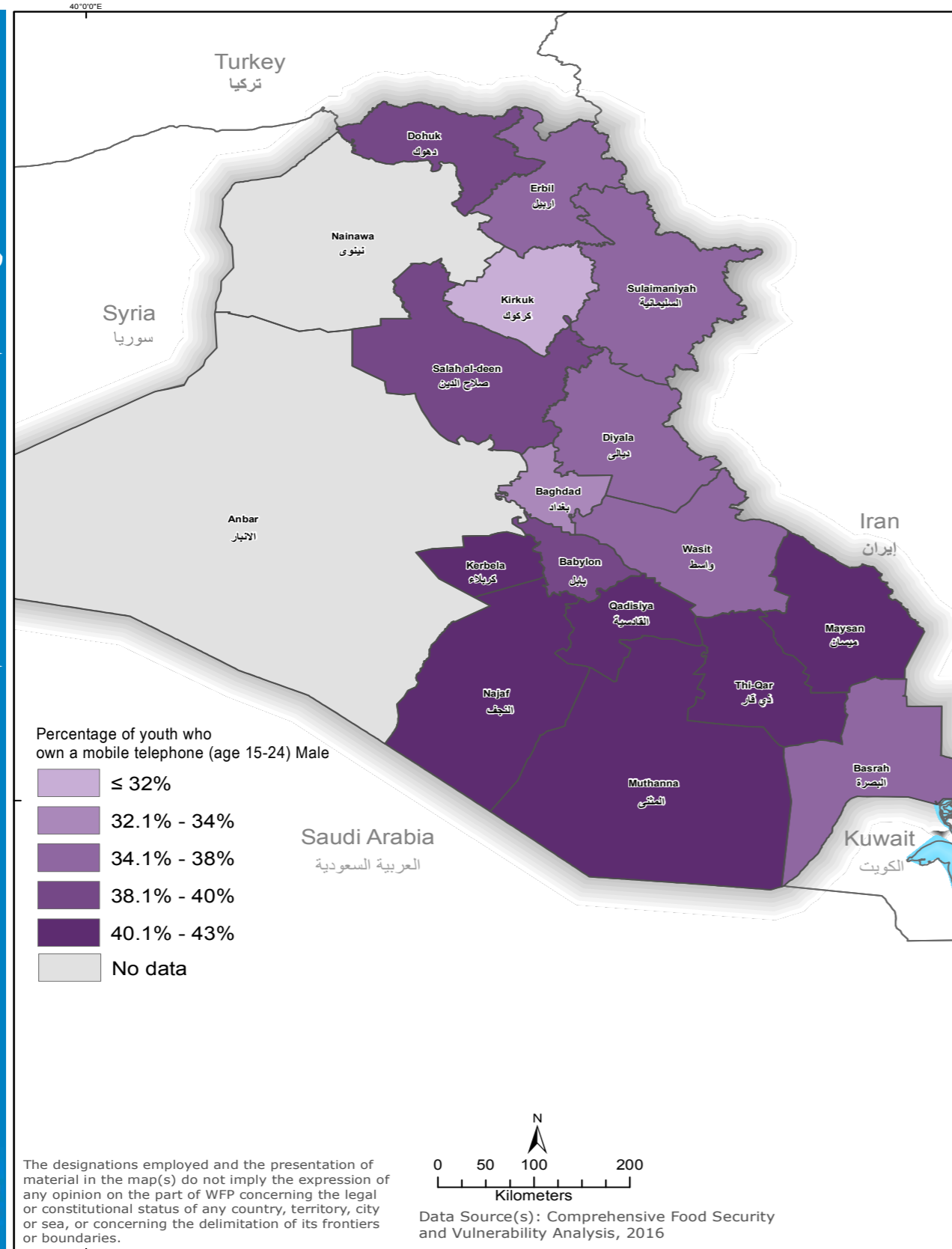
IRAQ

Youth participating in 2010 parliamentary elections

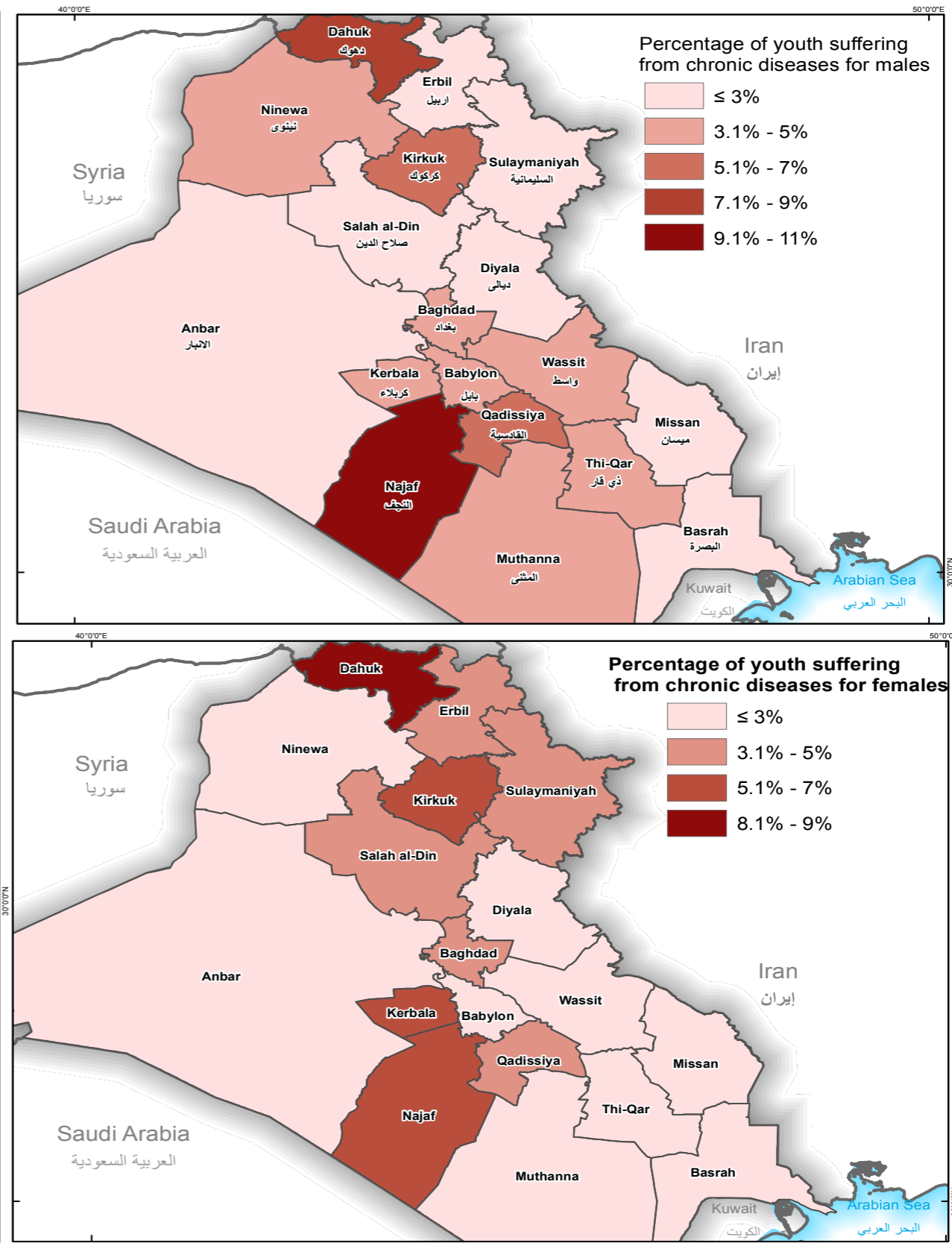
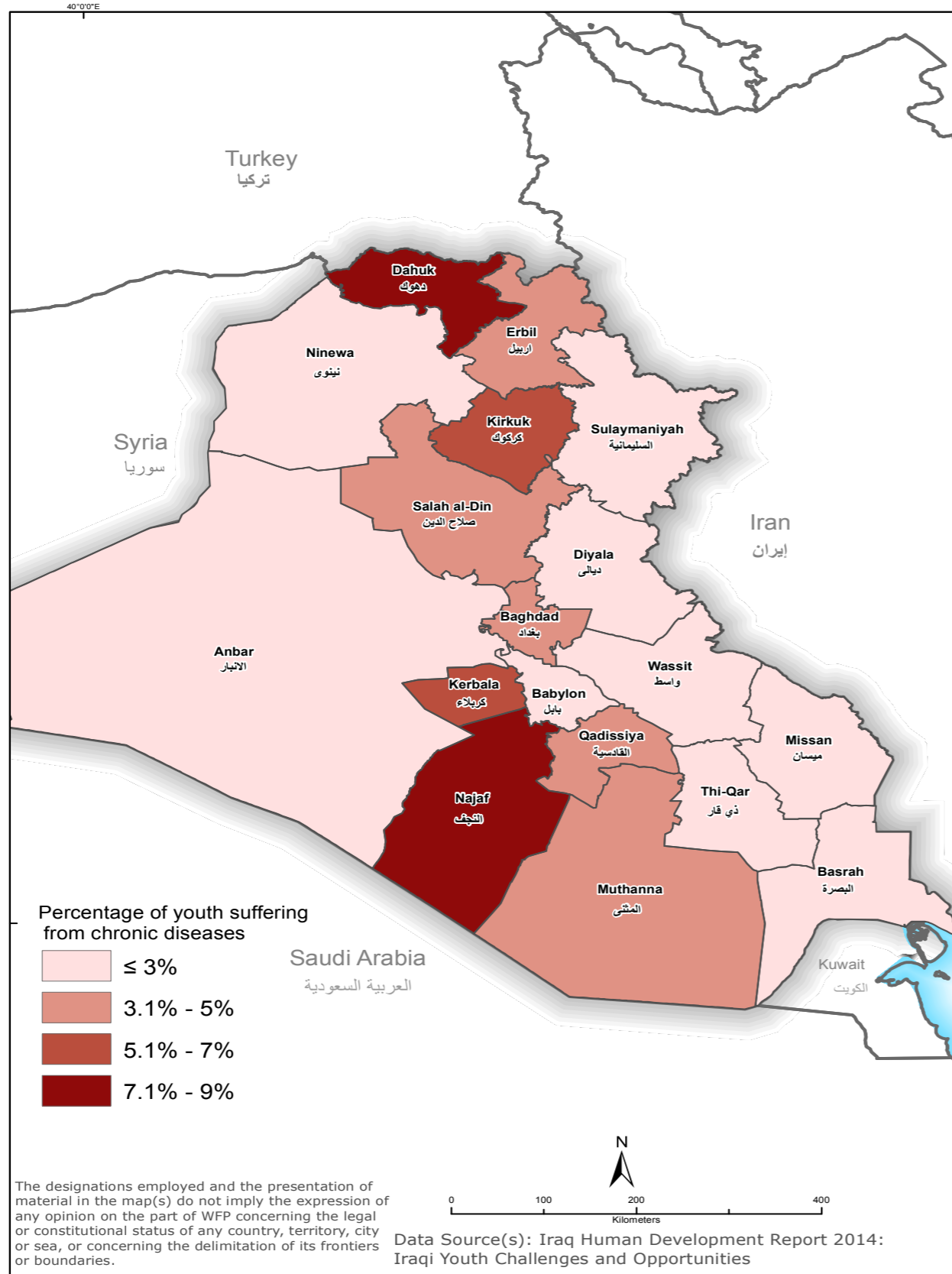
الشباب المشاركين في الانتخابات البرلمانية 2010



نسبة الشباب الذين تترأوح أعمارهم بين 15 - 24 عامًا والذين لديهم هواتف محمول
IRAQ who own a mobile telephone (15-24)



IRAQ
الشباب الذين يعانون من الأمراض المزمنة من قبل المحافظات
Youth suffering from chronic diseases by governorate

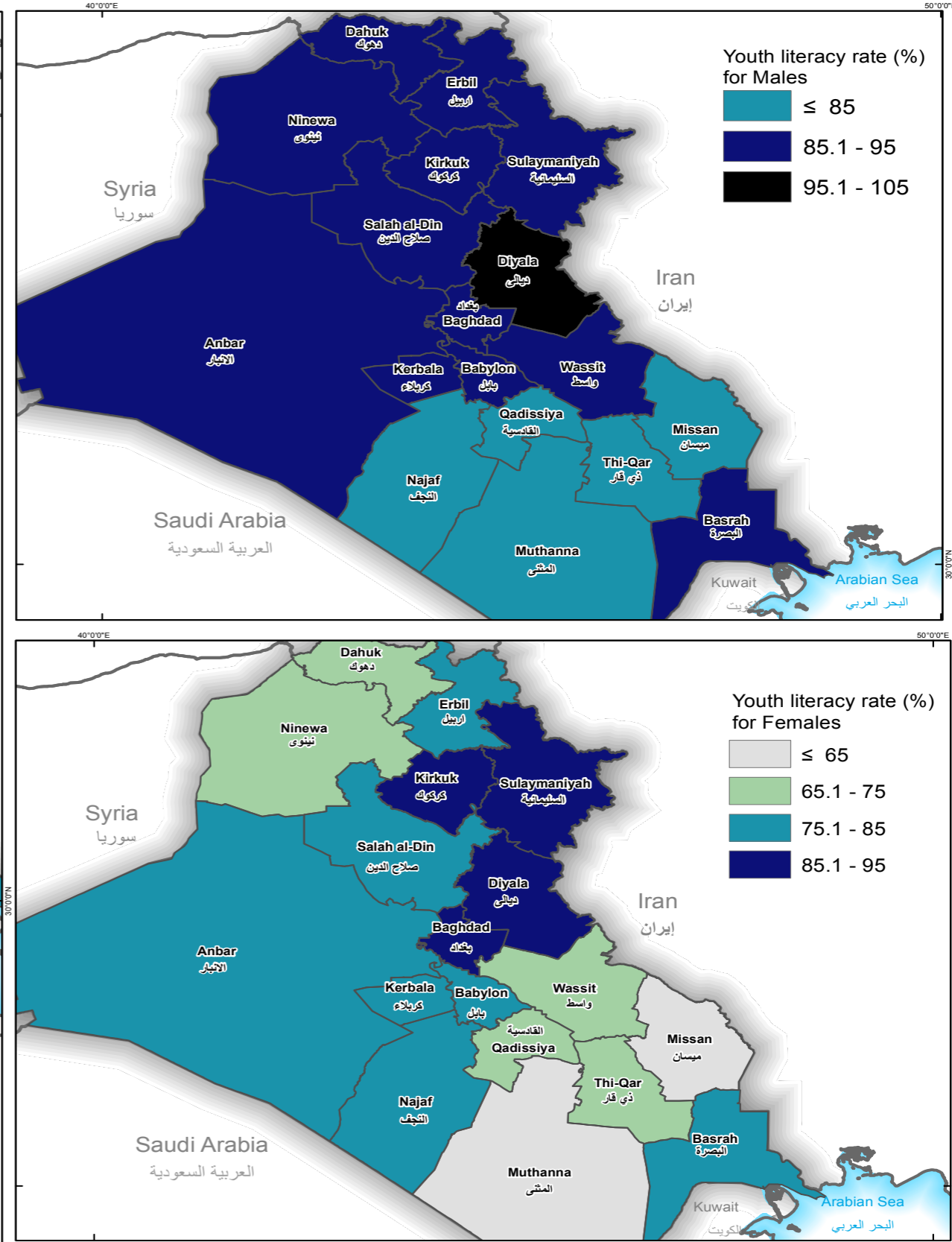
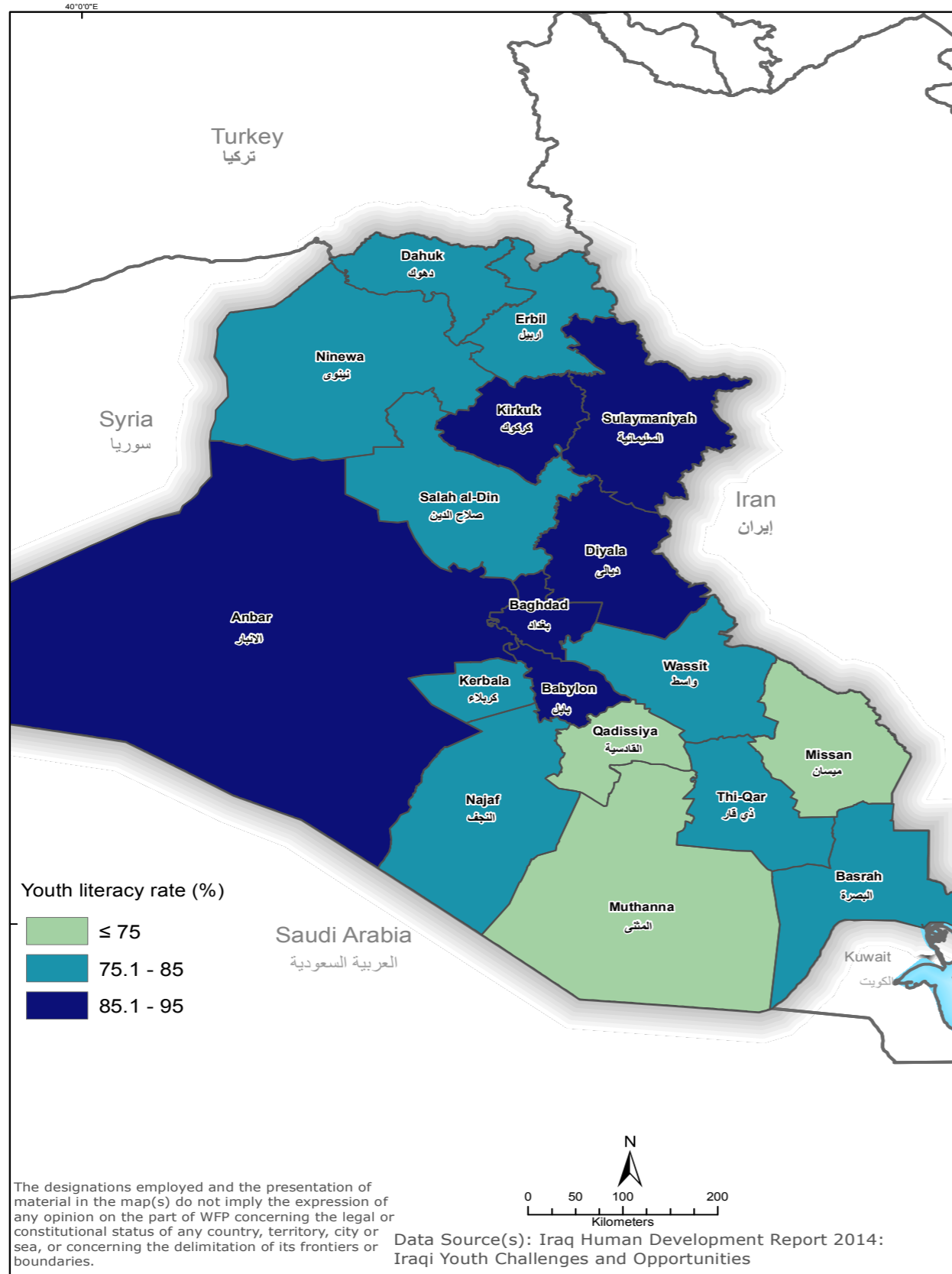


The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Iraq Human Development Report 2014: Iraqi Youth Challenges and Opportunities



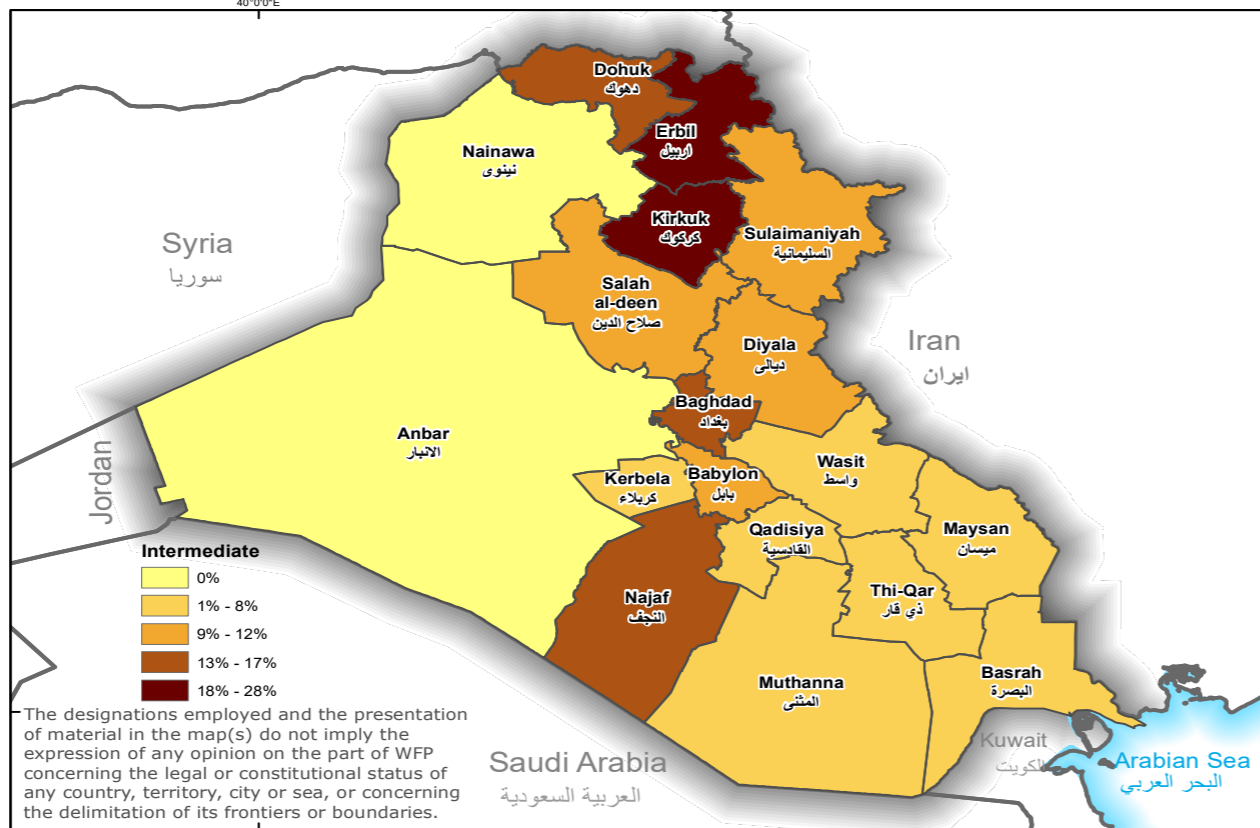
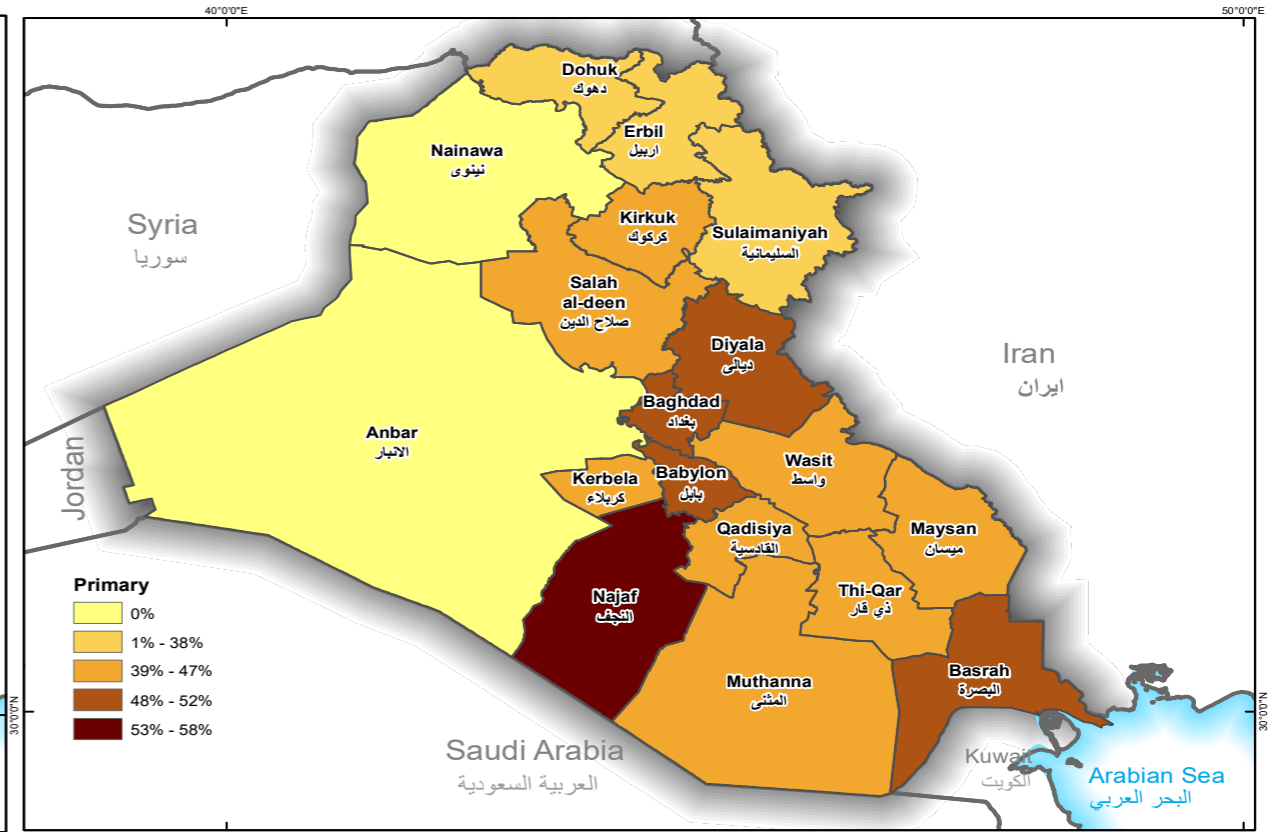
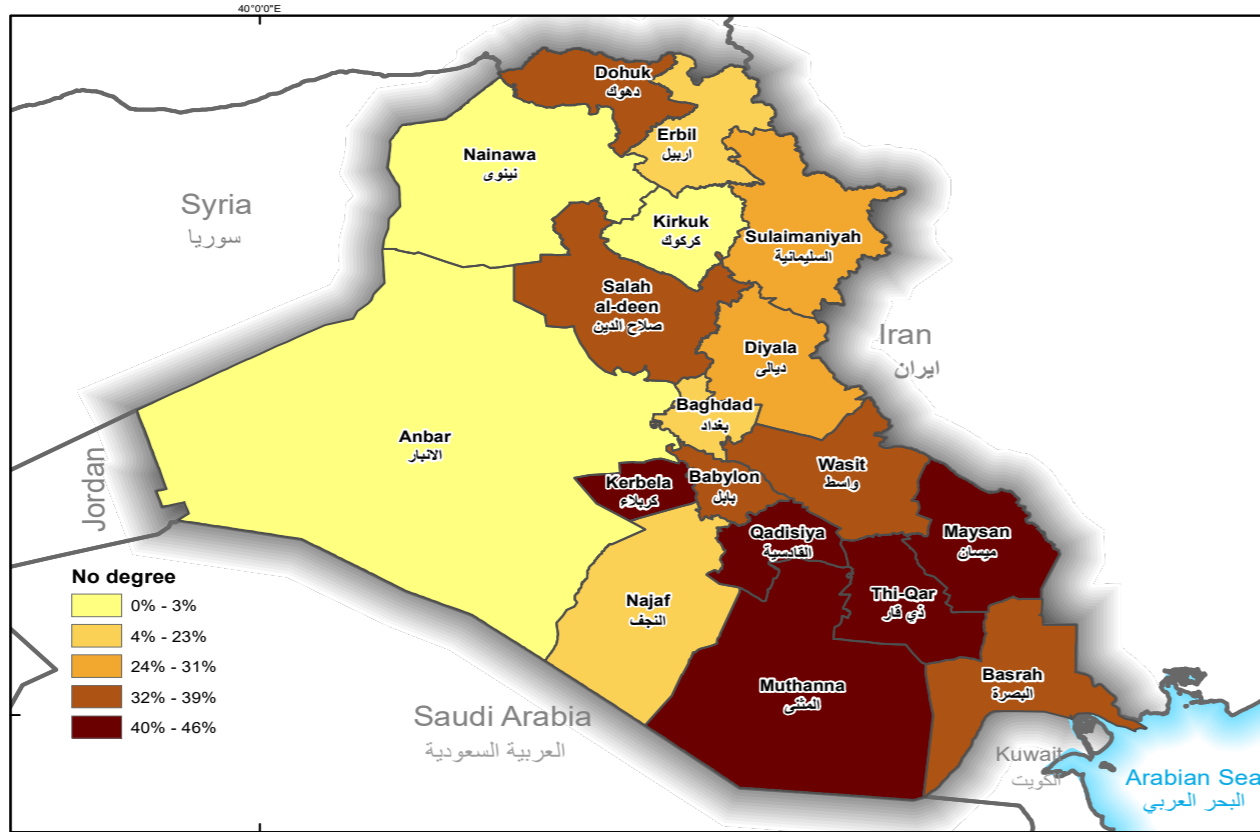
IRAQ
معدل معرفة القراءة والكتابة لدى الشباب حسب المحافظة
Youth literacy rate by governorate



IRAQ

مستوى التعليم بين الشباب يتلقون دخلاً غير رسمي

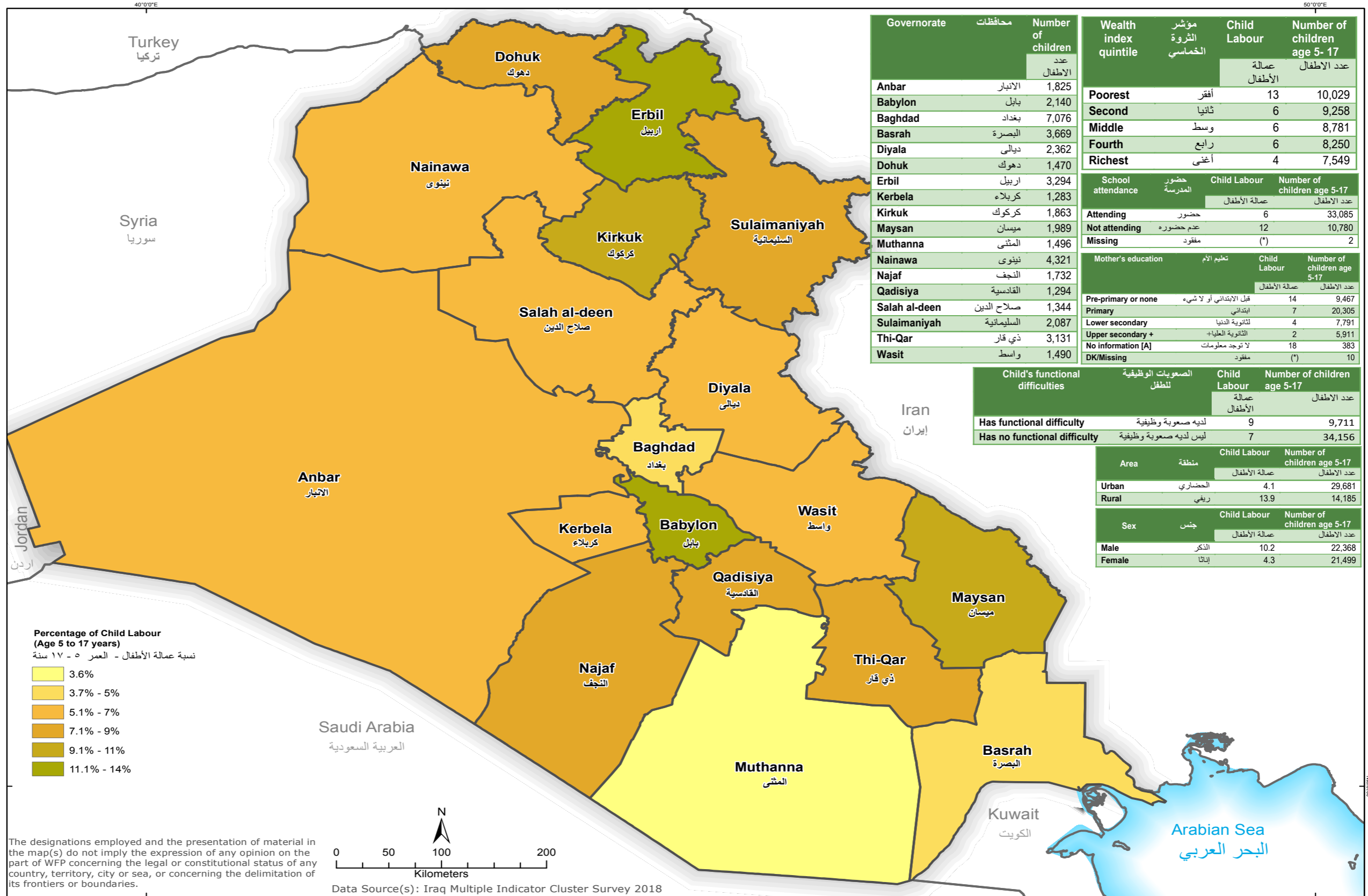
The level of education among youth receiving informal income



The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

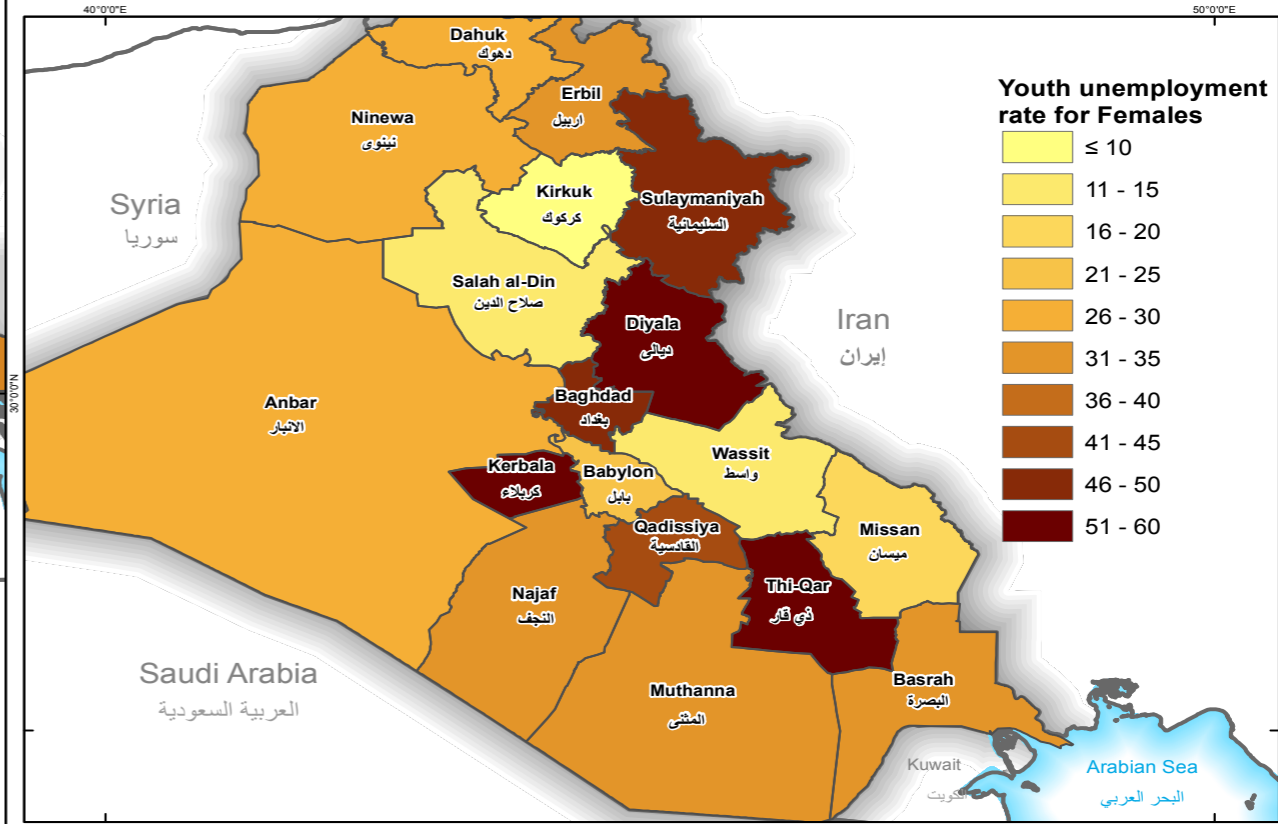
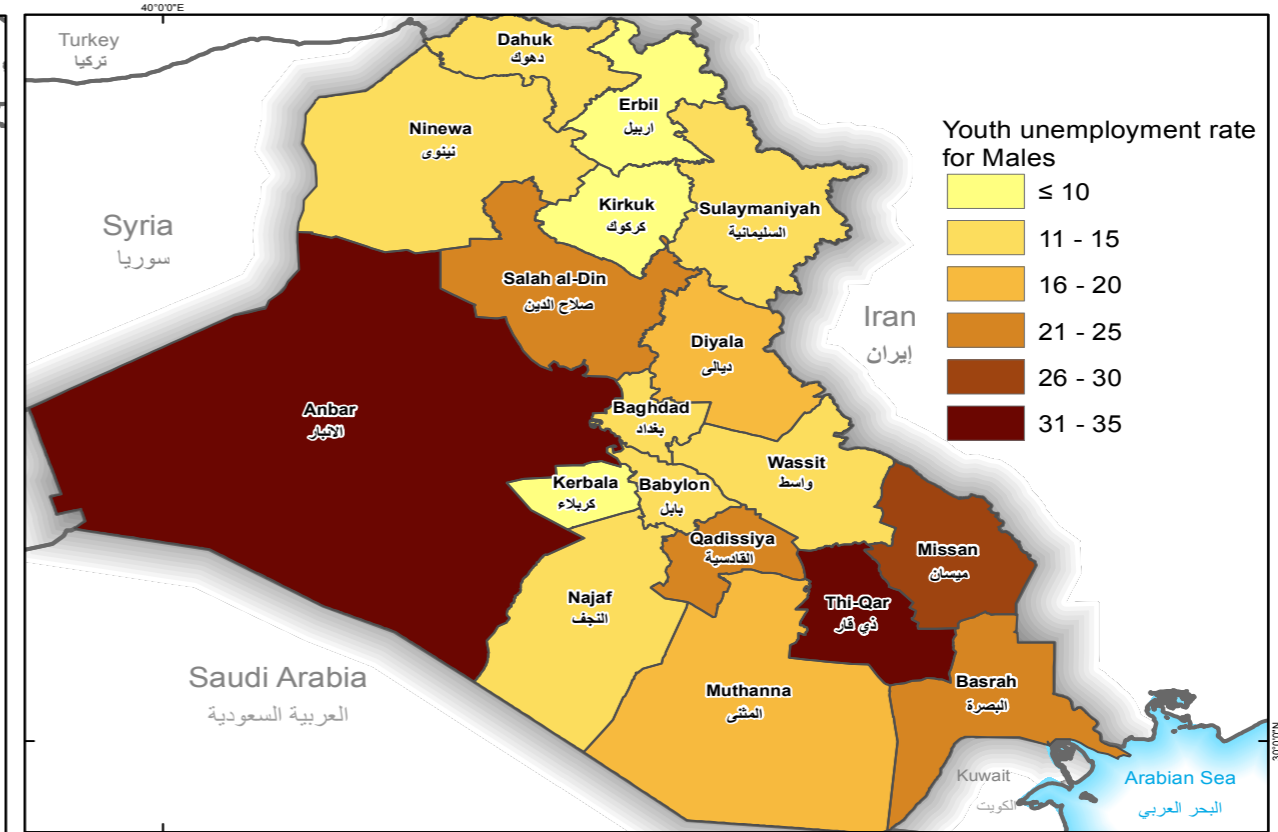
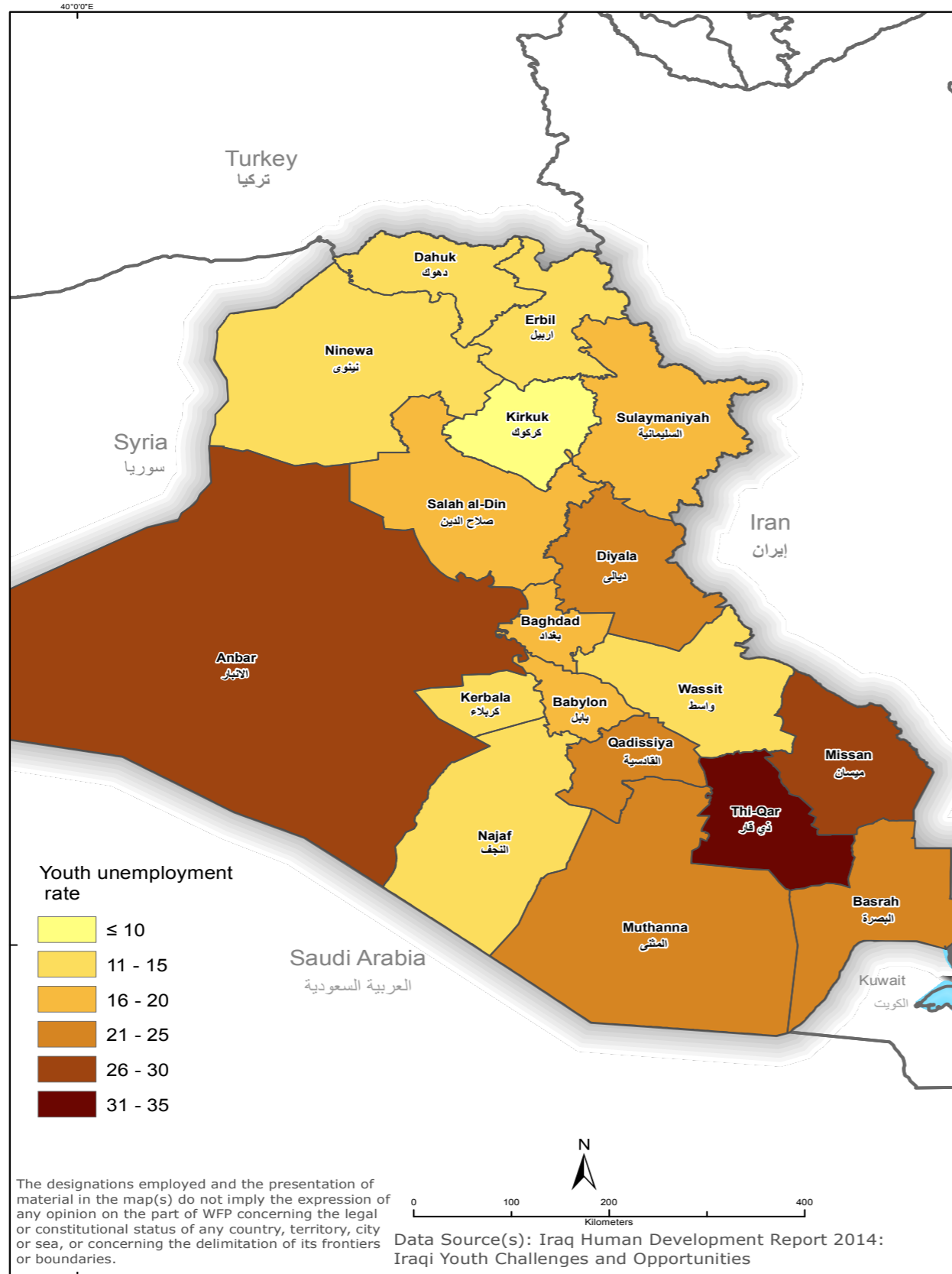
IRAQ عمالة الأطفال من قبل المحافظات
Child labour by governorate



IRAQ

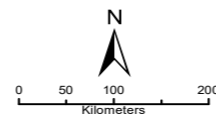
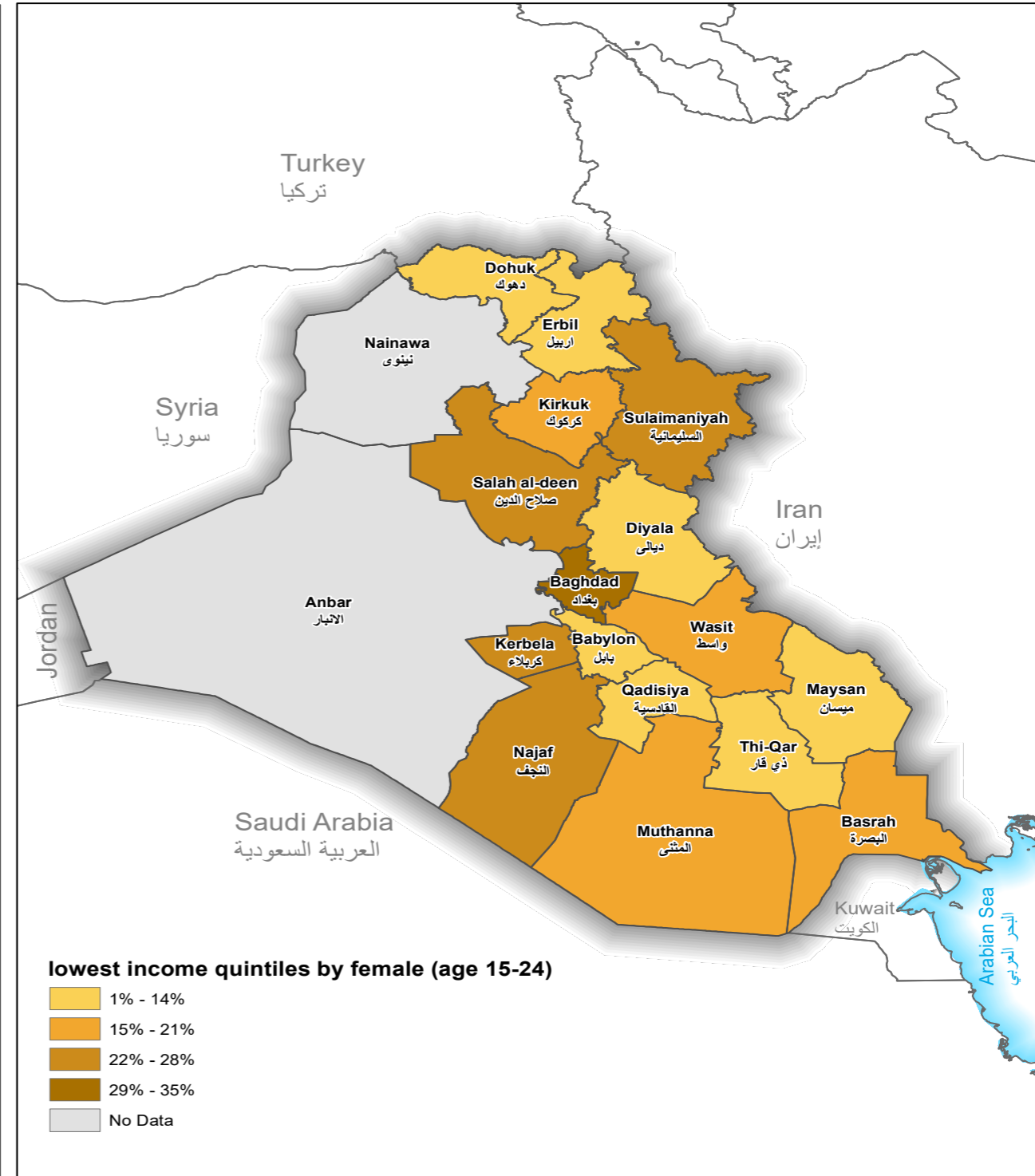
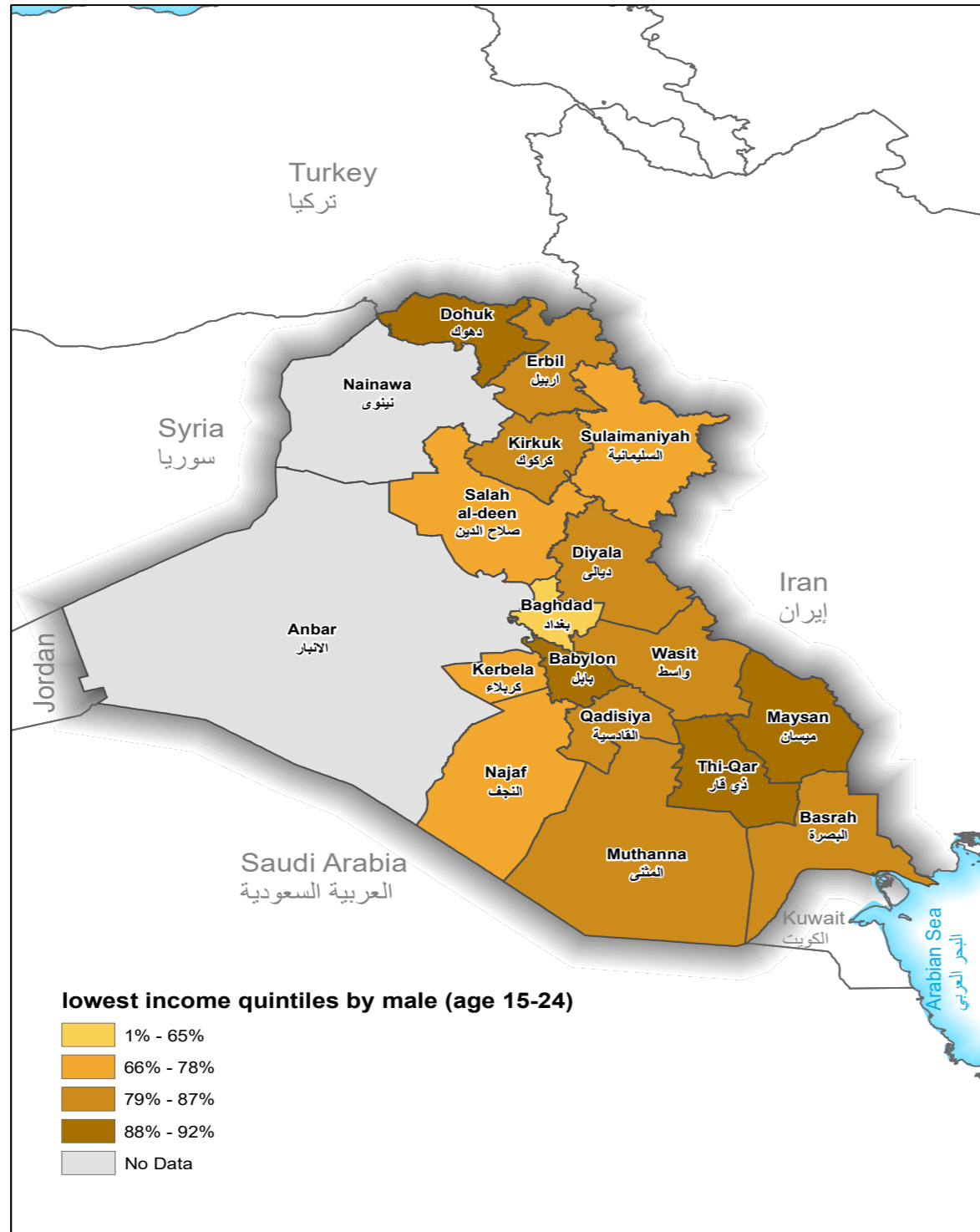
معدلات بطالة الشباب حسب المحافظات

Youth unemployment rates by governorate



IRAQ

نسبة الشباب في الخمس الأقل دخلاً حسب الجنس
Percentage of youth in lowest income quintiles, by sex



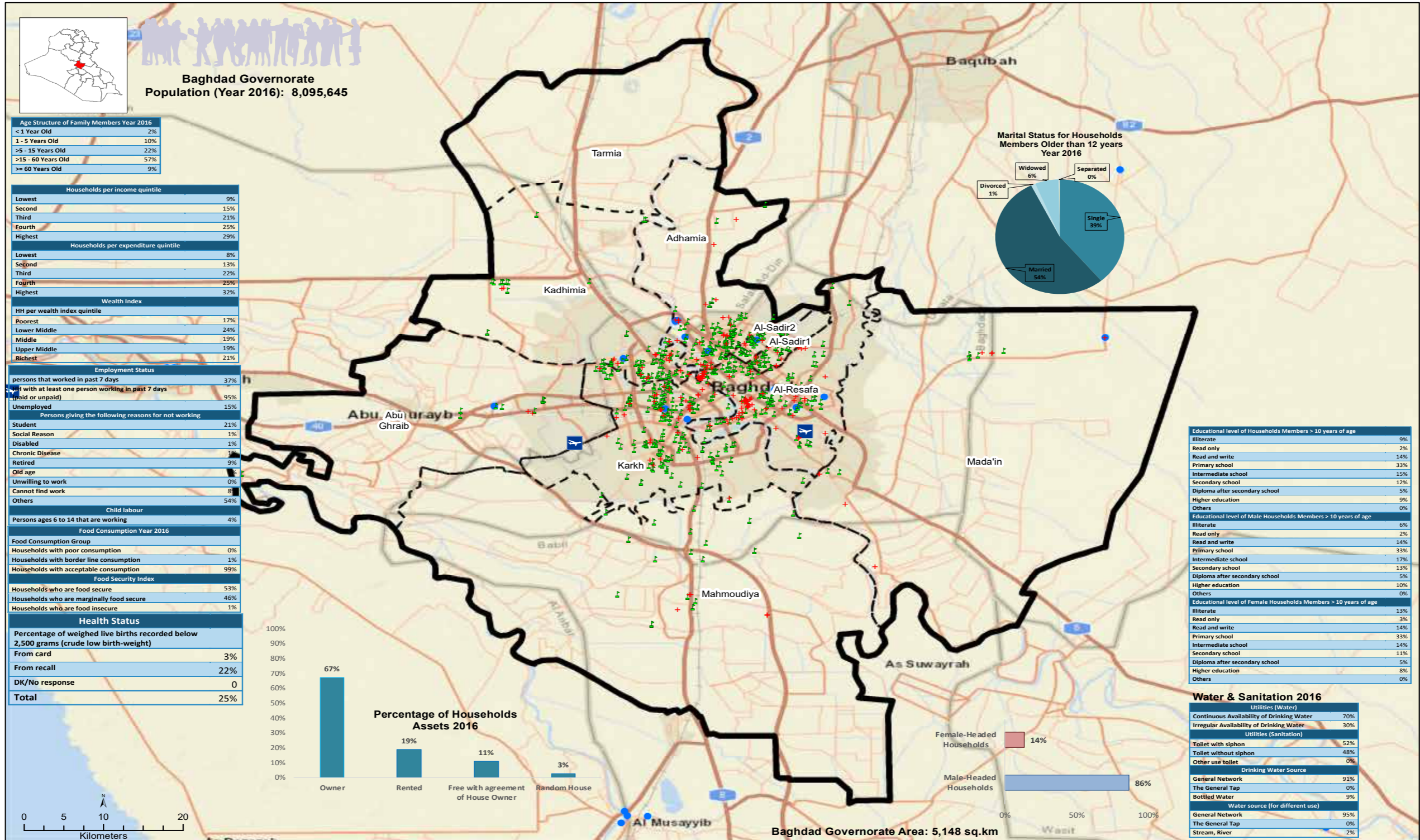
Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016



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GOVERNORATE MAP AND INFOGRAPH

خريطة محافظة ورسامي



Date Created: August 11, 2019
 Contact: iraq.vamme@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Drinking Water
- Hospital
- School
- District Boundary - (Source WFP)
- Baghdad Governorate - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016), Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016), Ministry of Education (2016-17), UNICEF (2017), WFP, GSM, World Street Map.

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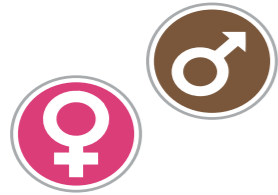
BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY

Population
8,095,645

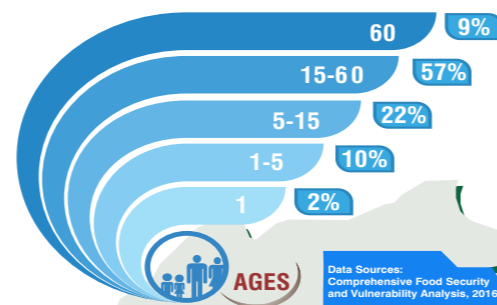
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

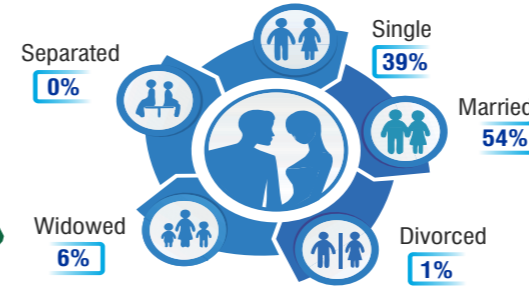


86%
14%
2.6
2.5
5.2

Age Structure of Family Members

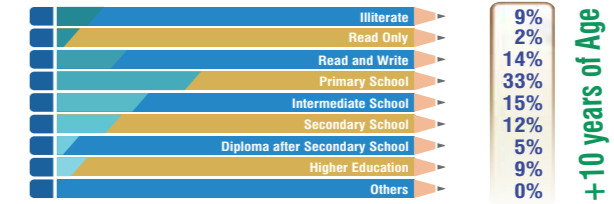


Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

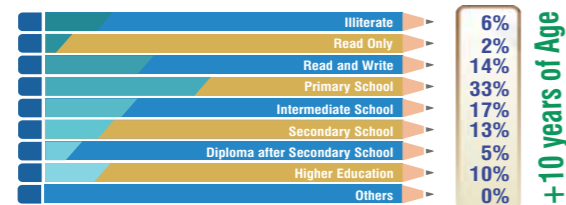


EDUCATION

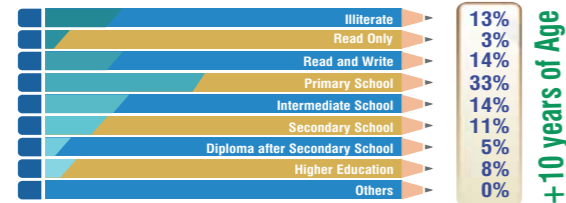
Educational Level of Household Members



Educational Level of Male Household Members



Educational Level of Female Household Members



Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Number of children
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)
Children attending primary school
Children out of school

2,839
52.2
11%
33%

School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Natural disasters
Man-made disasters
Teacher strike
Other

83%
1%
2%
5%

Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Number of children
Net attendance ratio (adjusted)
Children attending lower secondary school
Children attending primary school
Children out of school

1,381
26.2
23%
2%
46%

EMPLOYMENT

Persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)
HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)
Unemployed

37%
95%
15%

Persons giving the following reasons for not working

Student
Social reason
Disabled
Chronic disease
Retired
Old age
Unwilling to work
Cannot find work
Other

21%
1%
1%
1%
9%
3%
0%
8%
54%

Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities

Water not available from source
Water too expensive
Source not accessible
Other
DK/Missing

91%
3%
4%
0%
2%

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)

From card
From recall
DK/No response
DK/No response

3%
22%
0%
25%

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption
Households with borderline consumption
Households with acceptable consumption

0%
1%
99%

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure
Households who are marginally food secure
Households who are food insecure

53%
46%
1%

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking Water Source

General Network
The general tap
Bottled Water

91%
0%
9%

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water
Irregular availability of drinking water

70%
30%

Water Source (for different use)

General Network
The general tap
Stream, River

95%
0%
2%

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon
Toilet without siphon
Other use toilet

52%
48%
0%

Persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind) who have been job searching
Ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks

11%
8%
11%

Child Labour

Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working

4%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Owner
Rented
Free with agreement of house owner
Free without agreement of house owner
Random house

67%
19%
11%
0%
3%

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest
Second
Third
Fourth
Highest

9%
15%
21%
25%
29%

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest
Second
Third
Fourth
Highest

8%
13%
22%
25%
32%

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest
Lower Middle

Middle
Upper Middle
Richest

17%
24%

19%
21%
19%



REFERENCE MAPS AND INFOGRAPH

مرجع خريطة وتصويرية

نظرة عامة على المنطقة

علم السكان



تعداد السكان

رب الأسرة
لأسر التي يرأسها الذكور
لأسر التي ترأسها نساء
عدد الذكور لكل أسرة
عدد الإناث لكل أسرة
متوسط الأسرة



الهيكل العمري لأفراد الأسرة



Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

الحالة الاجتماعية لأفراد الأسرة الذين تزيد أعمارهم عن 12 عامًا

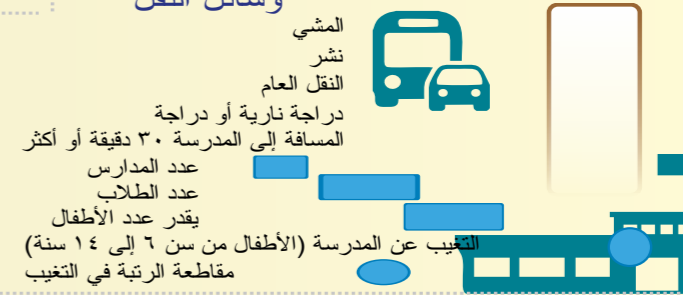


التعليم

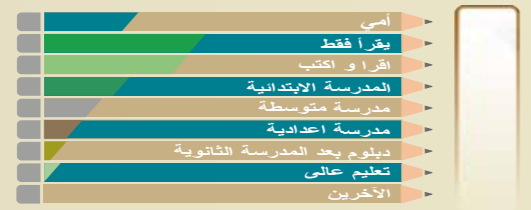
المستوى التعليمي لأفراد الأسرة



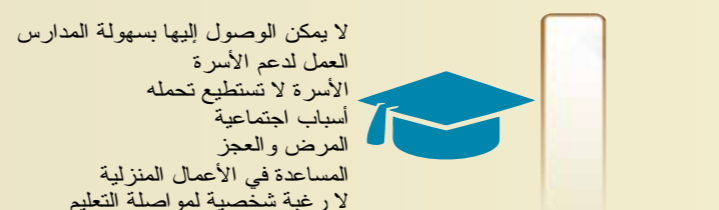
وسائل النقل



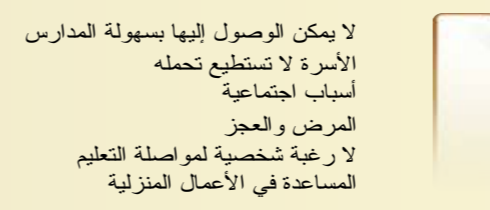
المستوى التعليمي لأفراد الأسرة الذكور



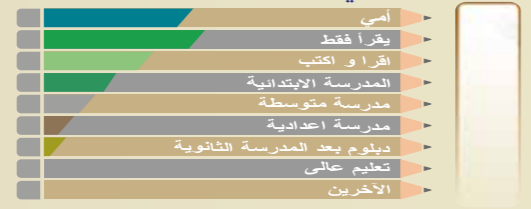
السبب الرئيسي لعدم التعليم المستمر



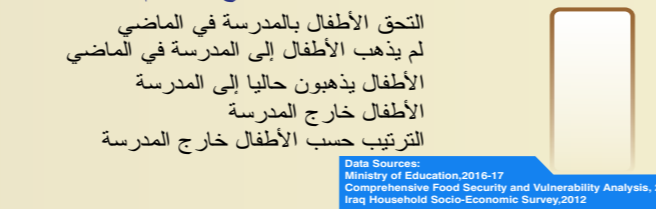
السبب الرئيسي لعدم الذهاب إلى المدرسة



المستوى التعليمي لأفراد الأسرة المعيشية



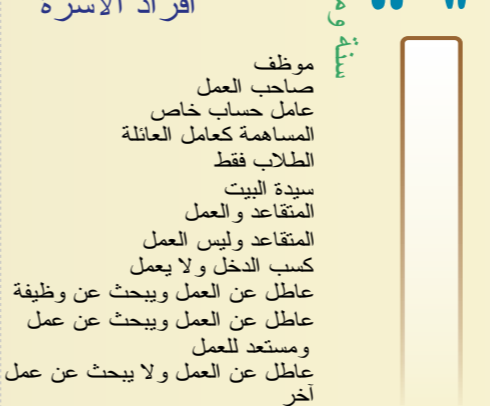
الأطفال حضروا وخرجوا من المدرسة الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 6-14 عامًا



توظيف

حالة عمل

أفراد الأسرة



الفقر وسرعة التأثير

الإسكان

صاحب

مؤجر

مجانا مع موافقة صاحب المنزل

منزل مهجور

الفقر وسرعة التأثير

الفقر + الضعف

مقاطعة الرتبة في الفقر وسرعة التأثير

المستضعفين - السكان (بالقرب من الفقراء)

لفقر - الأطفال (نسبة الأطفال في الأسر الفقيرة)

الفقر - السكان

الأسرة لكل الإنفاق خماسي

الأسرة لكل دخل خماسي

أدنى

ثانيا

الثالث

رابع

أعلى

الصحة والتغذية

الحالة الصحية

الأسرة المعيشية التي تعاني من تحدٍ عقلي

الأسرة المعيشية التي تواجه تحديًا جسديًا

أفراد الأسرة المعاقين جسديًا وعقليًا

جسديًا وعقليًا

مجموعة استهلاك الغذاء

الأسر التي لديها ضعف الاستهلاك

الأسر التي لديها استهلاك الشريط الحدودي

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

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الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الأسر ذات الاستهلاك المقبول

الماء والنظافة

مصدر مياه الشرب

الشبكة العامة

الحفنية العامة

مياه معبأة

المرافق (المياه)

التوافر المستمر لمياه الشرب

عدم انتظام توافر مياه الشرب

المرافق (الصرف الصحي)

المرحاض مع سيفون

المرحاض دون سيفون

استخدام المراحيض الأخرى

المرحاض مع سيفون

المرحاض دون سيفون

مصدر المياه (للاستخدامات المختلفة)

الشبكة العامة

الحفنية العامة

تيار ، نهر

المرافق (الصرف الصحي)

المرحاض مع سيفون

المرحاض دون سيفون

استخدام المراحيض الأخرى

المرحاض مع سيفون

المرحاض دون سيفون

استخدام المراحيض الأخرى

المرحاض مع سيفون

المرحاض دون سيفون

استخدام المراحيض الأخرى

أسباب البطالة

لا فرصة للعمل

تعبت من البحث عن وظيفة

لا أعرف كيفية العثور على وظيفة

لم تجد وظيفة مناسبة

في انتظار وظيفة مناسبة

المرض ، الشيخوخة

الأمان

آخر

أسباب البطالة

لا فرصة للعمل

تعبت من البحث عن وظيفة

لا أعرف كيفية العثور على وظيفة

لم تجد وظيفة مناسبة

في انتظار وظيفة مناسبة

الأسرة لكل مؤثر

الثروة خماسي

أفقر

انخفاض وسط

وسط

العلوي الأوساط

أغنى

النزوح والفقر

الأفراد النازحون لكل مقاطعة

العائلات النازحة

مقاطعة الرتبة في النزوح والفقر

النزوح + الفقر

الإزاحة: ك / م

النزوح والفقر

الأفراد النازحون لكل مقاطعة

العائلات النازحة

مقاطعة الرتبة في النزوح والفقر

النزوح + الفقر

الإزاحة: ك / م

النزوح والفقر



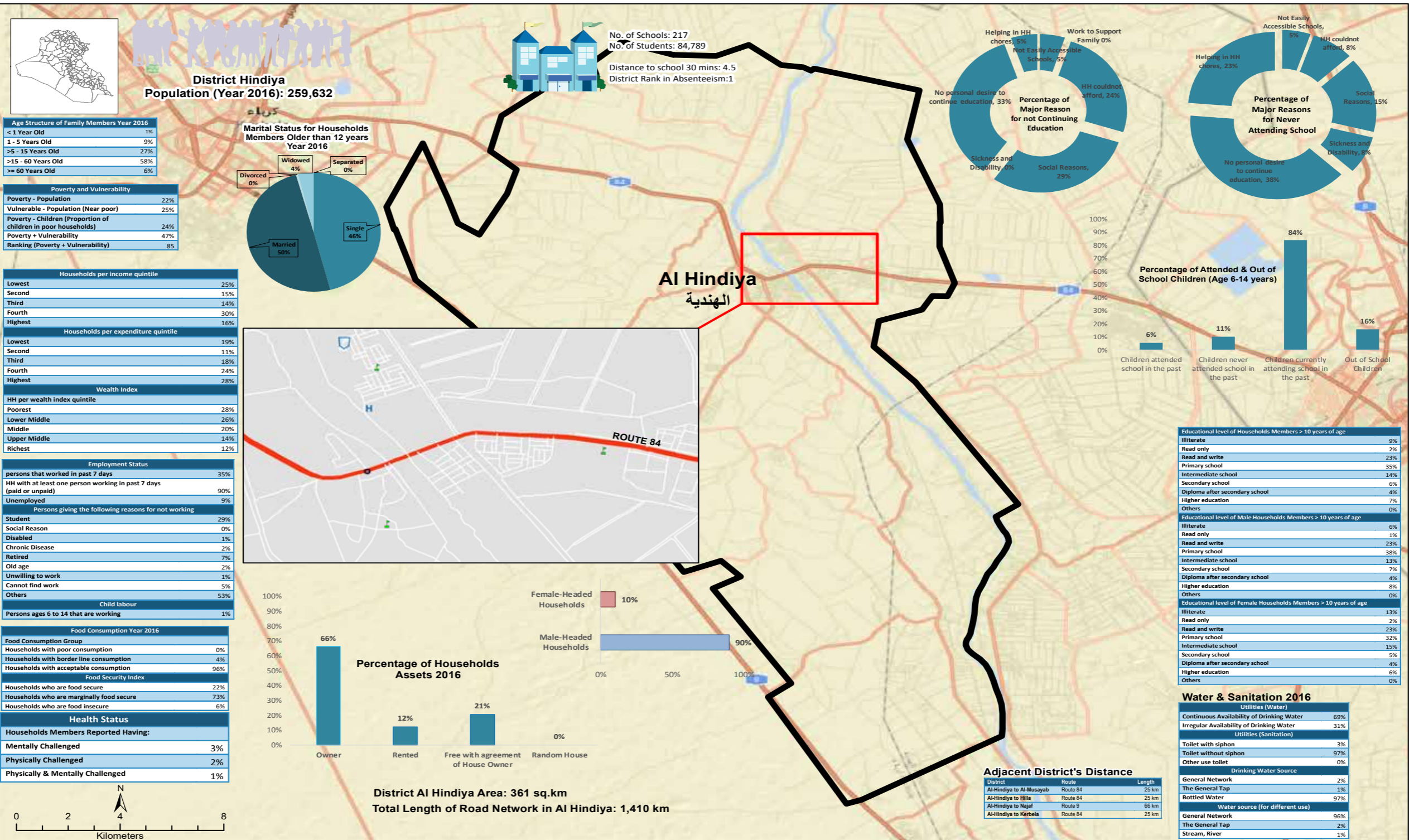
WFP VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008 UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT HINDIYA



Date Created: 3 Jun 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016), Ministry of Education (2016-17), UNICEF (2017), WFP, OSM, World Street Map.
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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DISTRICT HINDIYA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
259,632

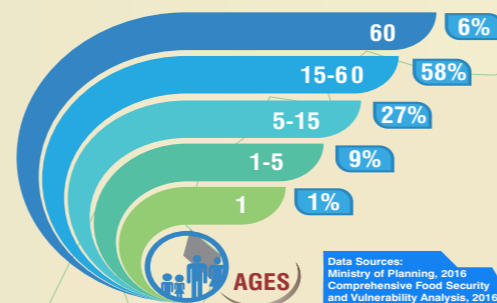
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

90%
10%
2.9
2.8
5.7

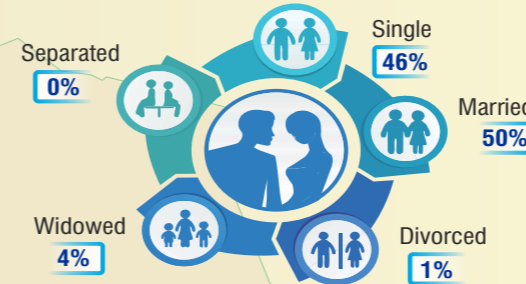


Age Structure of Family Members



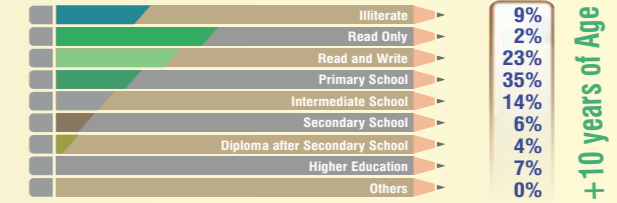
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

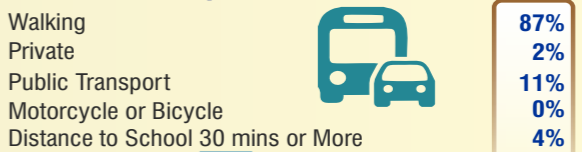


EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

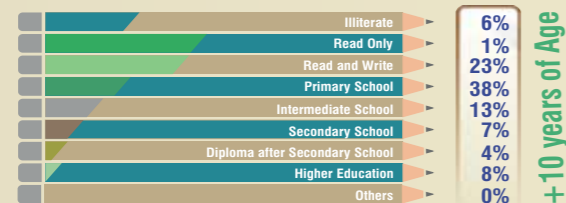


Means of Transportation



Number of schools **217**
Number of Students **84,789**
Estimated Child population (48%) **124,623**
"Absenteeism from school (children aged 6-14 years)" **0%**
District Rank in Absenteeism **1**

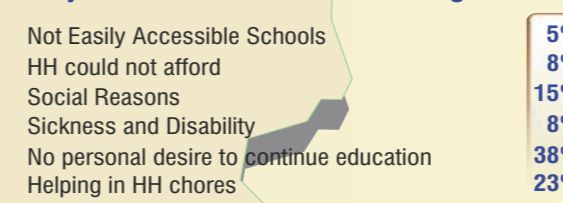
Educational Level of Male Household Members



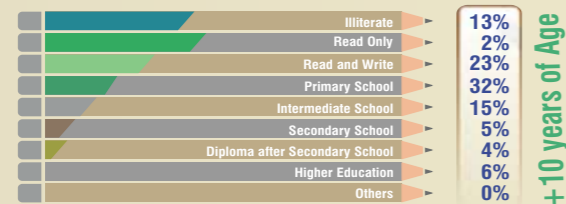
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



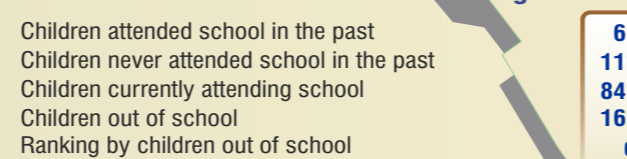
Major Reason for Never Attending School



Educational Level of Female Household Members

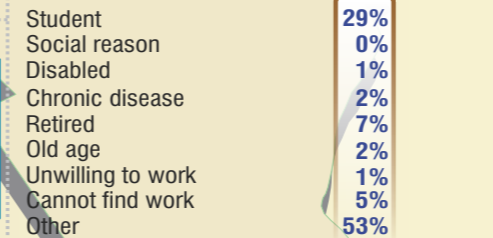


Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed **9%**
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working **1%**

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (66%), Rented (12%), Free with agreement of house owner (21%), Abandoned house (0%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (47%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (85), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (25%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (24%), Poverty - Population (22%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (25%), Second (15%), Third (14%), Fourth (30%), Highest (16%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (19%), Second (11%), Third (18%), Fourth (24%), Highest (28%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (3%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (2%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (1%)

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (0%), Households with borderline consumption (4%), Households with acceptable consumption (96%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (22%), Households who are marginally food secure (73%), Households who are food insecure (6%)

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (2%), The general tap (1%), Bottled Water (97%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (69%), Irregular availability of drinking water (31%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (96%), The general tap (2%), Stream, River (1%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (3%), Toilet without siphon (97%), Other use toilet (0%)

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

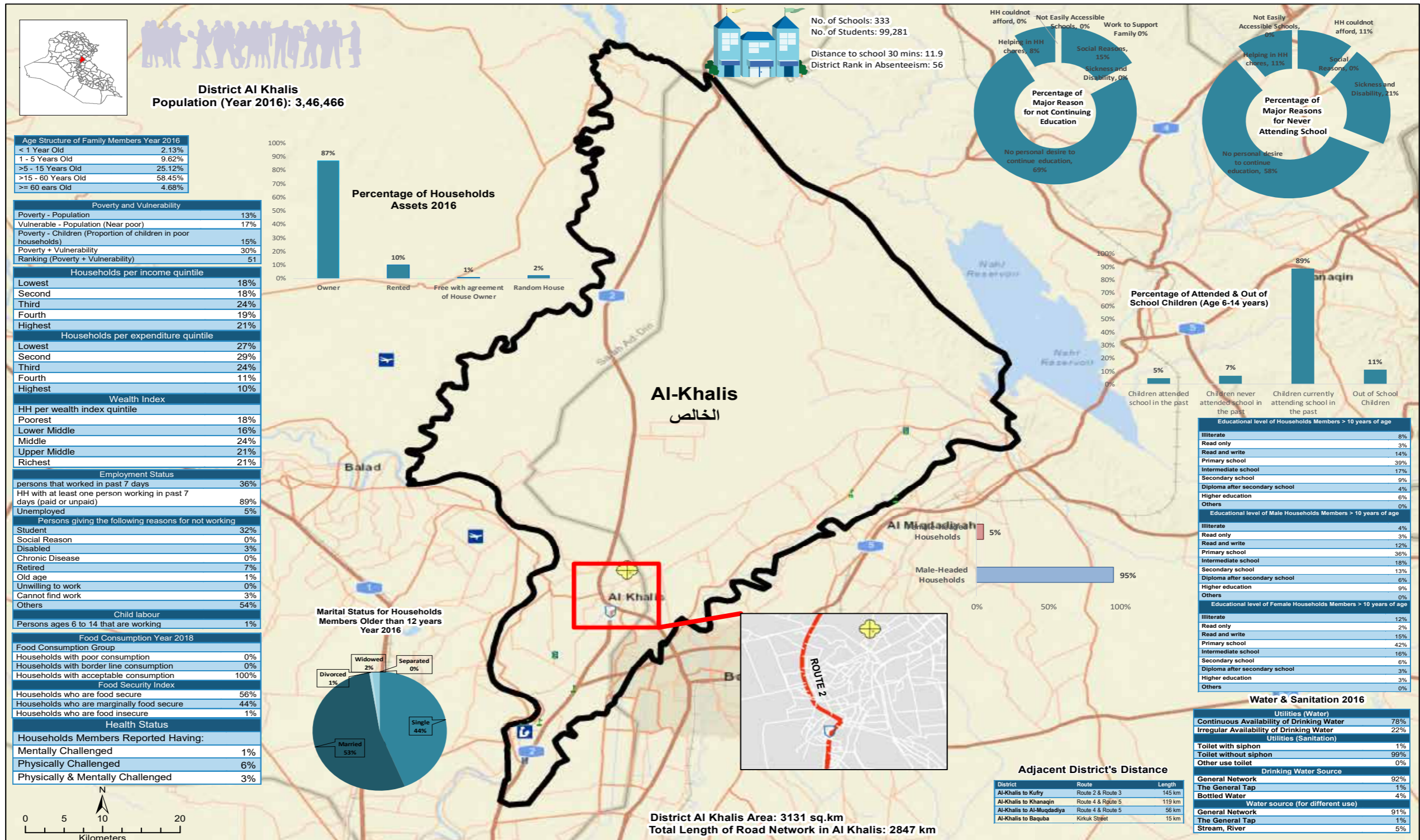
Poorest (28%), Lower Middle (26%), Middle (20%), Upper Middle (14%), Richest (12%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) **29,064**
Displaced Families **4,844**
District Rank in Displacement and Poverty **76**
Displacement + Poverty **35%**
Displacement: K/M. **11.19%**

DISTRICT AL-KHALIS





Date Created: April 23, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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DISTRICT AL-KHALIS OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
346,466

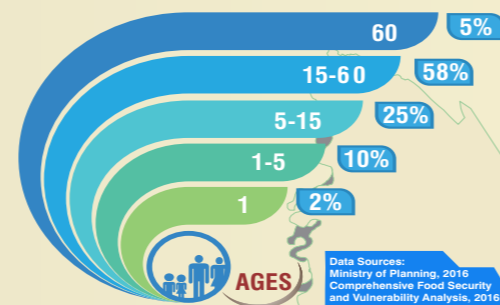
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

95%
5%
3.1
2.9
6.0

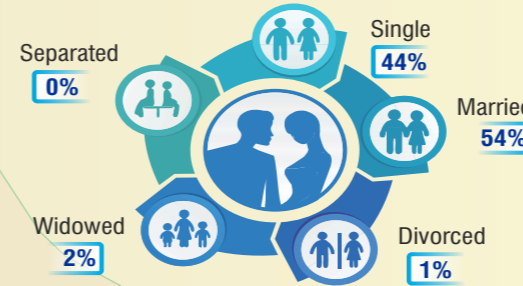


Age Structure of Family Members



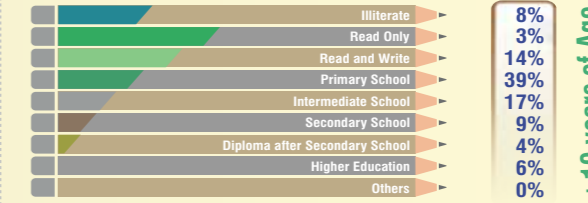
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



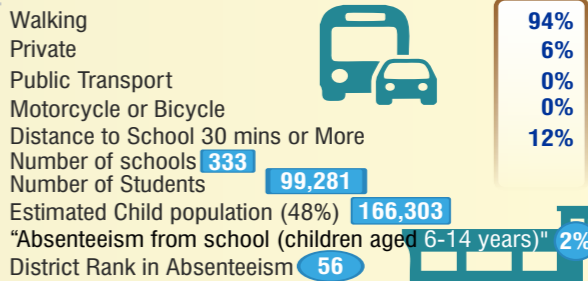
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

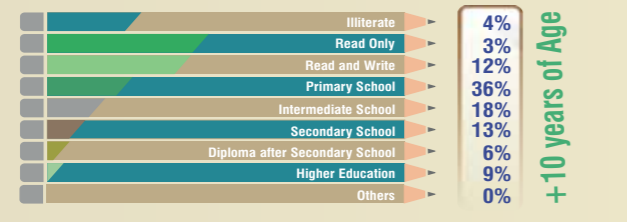


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation



Educational Level of Male Household Members

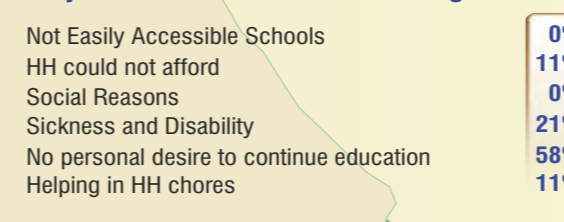


+10 years of Age

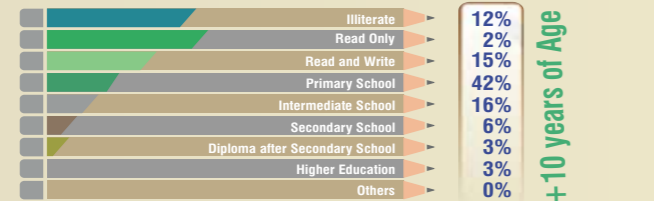
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

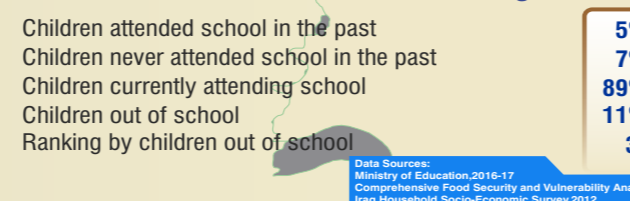


Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

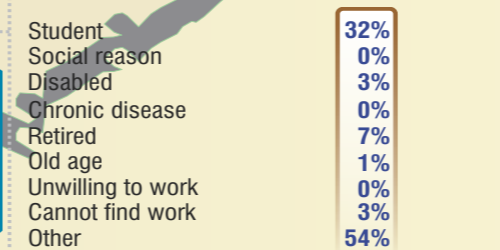
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed (5%)
Persons giving the following reasons for not working

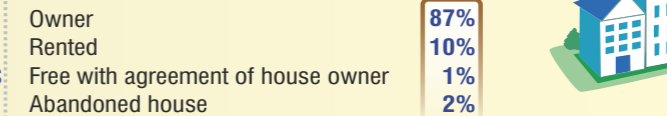


Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working (1%)

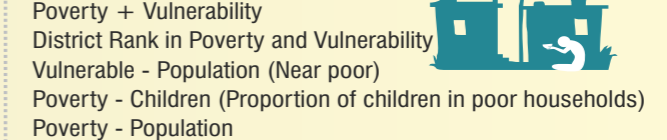
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

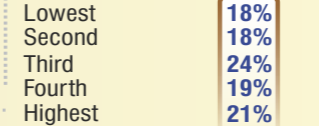
HOUSING



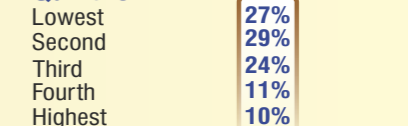
Poverty and Vulnerability



Household per Income Quintile



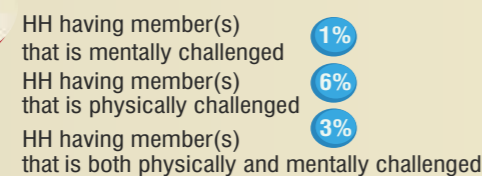
Household per Expenditure Quintile



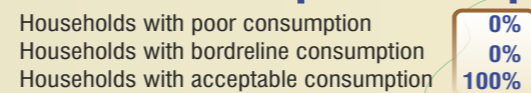
HEALTH AND NUTRITION



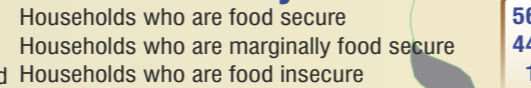
Health Status



Food Consumption Group



Food Security Index

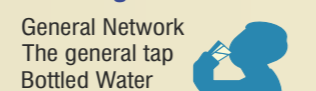


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

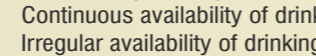
WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source



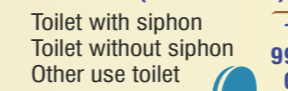
Utilities (Water)



Water Source (for different use)

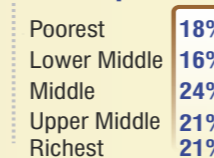


Utilities (Sanitation)

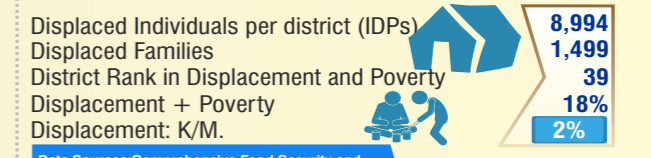


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

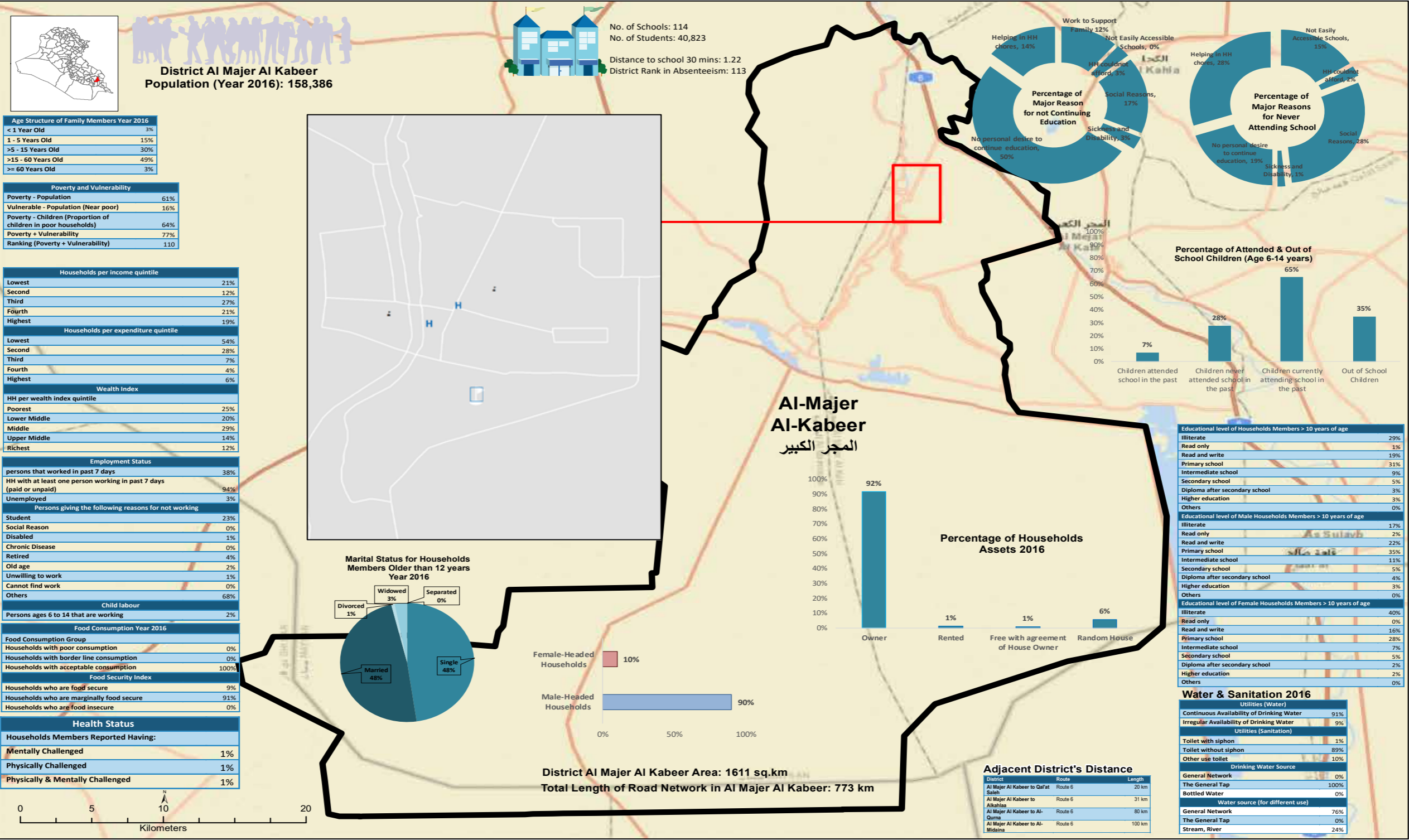


DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY



Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT AL-MAJEER AL-KABEER



Date Created: April 15, 2019
Contact: iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Childcare
- Clinic
- College
- Dentist
- Doctor
- Drinking Water
- Driving School
- Hospital
- Kindergarten
- Library
- Nursing Home
- Pharmacy
- School
- University
- Veterinary
- District AI Majer AI Kabeer - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; QSM; World Street Map.
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DISTRICT AL-MAJER AL-KABIR OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
158,386

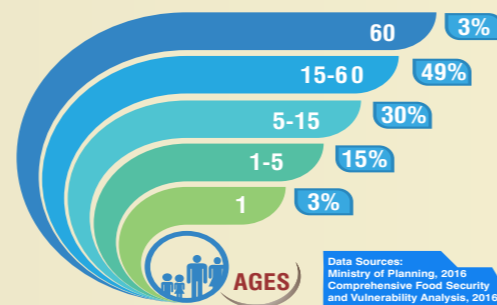
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

90%
10%
3.9
4.0
7.8

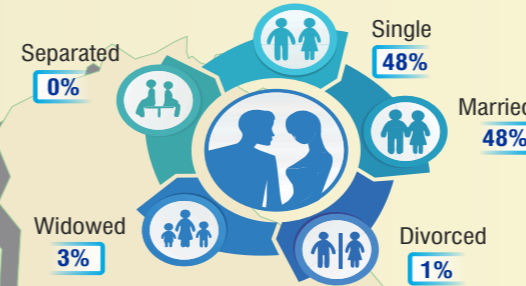


Age Structure of Family Members



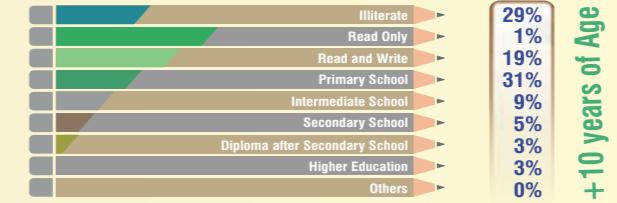
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



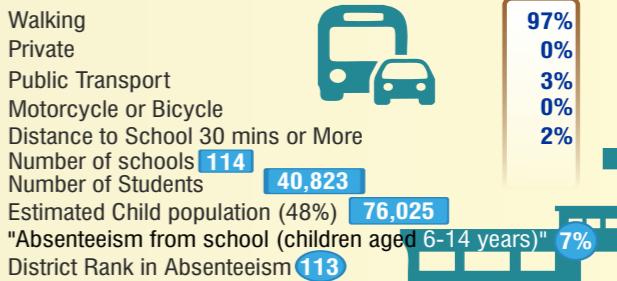
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

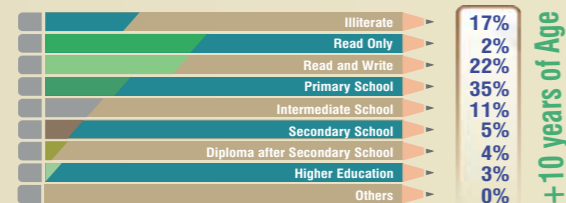


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation



Educational Level of Male Household Members

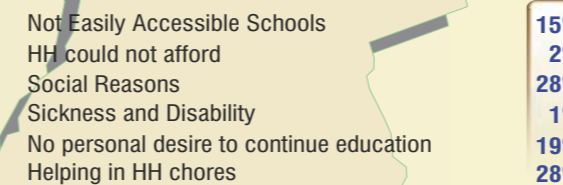


+10 years of Age

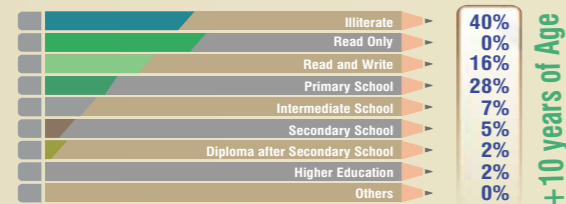
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

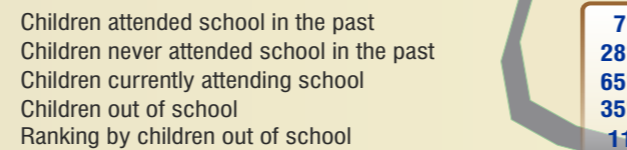


Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

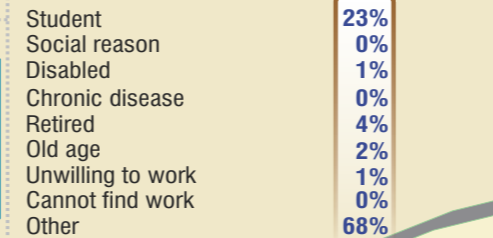
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed 3%
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working 2%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (92%), Rented (1%), Free with agreement of house owner (1%), Abandoned house (6%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (77%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (110), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (16%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (64%), Poverty - Population (61%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (21%), Second (12%), Third (27%), Fourth (21%), Highest (19%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (54%), Second (28%), Third (7%), Fourth (4%), Highest (6%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (1%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (1%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (1%)

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (0%), Households with borderline consumption (0%), Households with acceptable consumption (100%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (9%), Households who are marginally food secure (91%), Households who are food insecure (0%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (0%), The general tap (100%), Bottled Water (0%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (91%), Irregular availability of drinking water (9%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (76%), The general tap (0%), Stream, River (24%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (1%), Toilet without siphon (89%), Other use toilet (10%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest (25%), Lower Middle (20%), Middle (29%), Upper Middle (14%), Richest (12%)

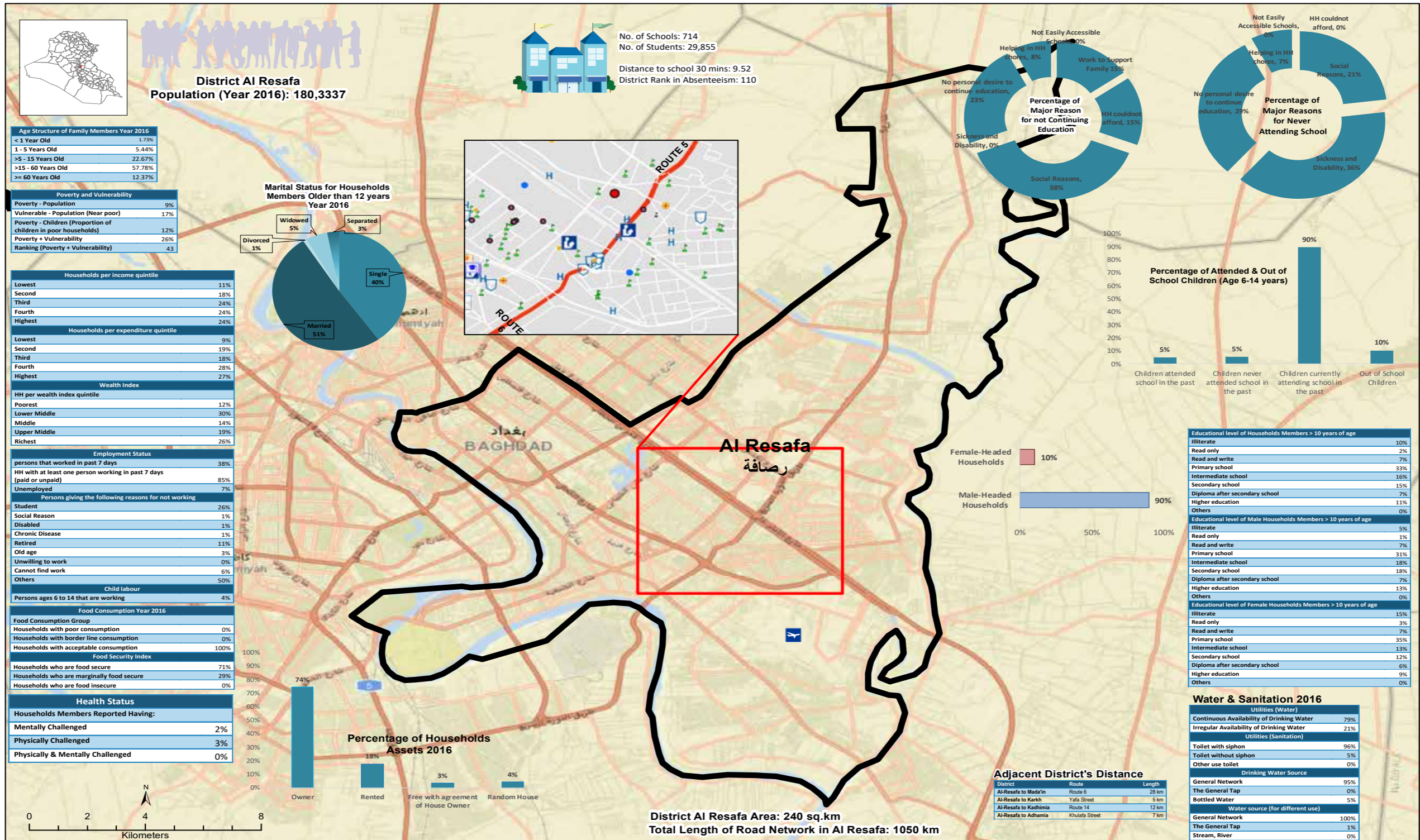
DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) (414), Displaced Families (69), District Rank in Displacement and Poverty (106), Displacement + Poverty (64%), Displacement: K/M. (0.26%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT AL-RESAFA





Date Created: April 22, 2019
 Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- ✈ Airport
- 🏠 Dentist
- 🏥 Hospital
- 🏪 Pharmacy
- 🏫 Childcare
- 👨 Doctor
- 🎒 Kindergarten
- 🎓 School
- 🏥 Clinic
- 💧 Drinking Water
- 📖 Library
- 🎓 University
- 🎓 College
- 🚗 Driving School
- 🏠 Nursing Home
- 🏠 Veterinary
- 🏠 District Al-Resafa - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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DISTRICT AL-RESAFA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
1,803,337

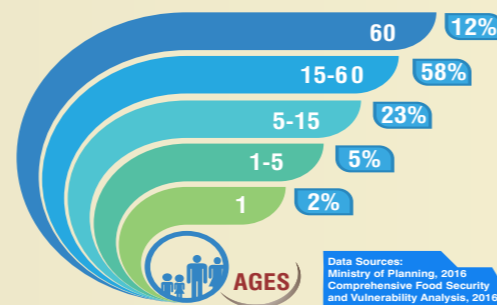
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

90%
10%
2.3
2.2
4.6

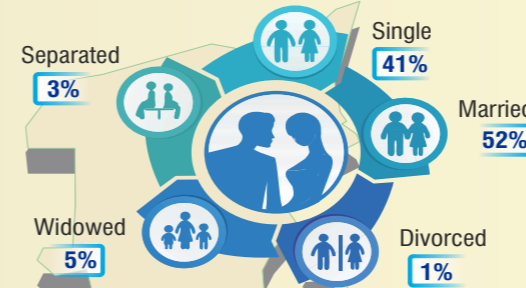


Age Structure of Family Members



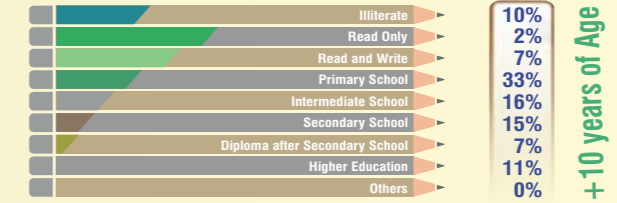
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



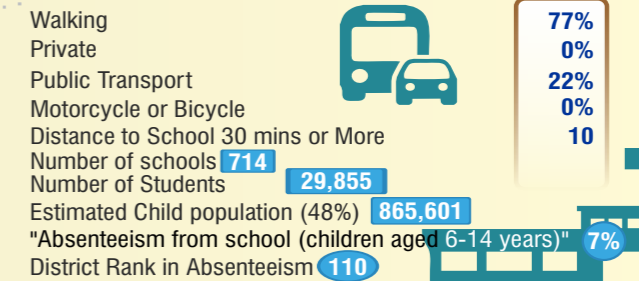
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

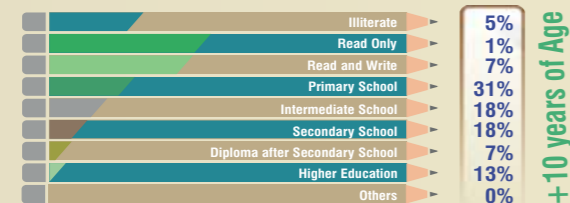


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation

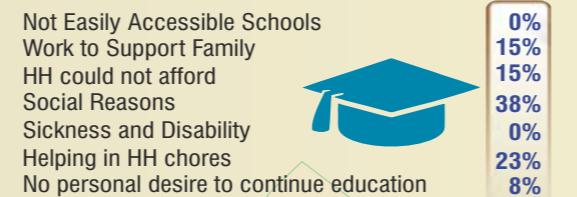


Educational Level of Male Household Members

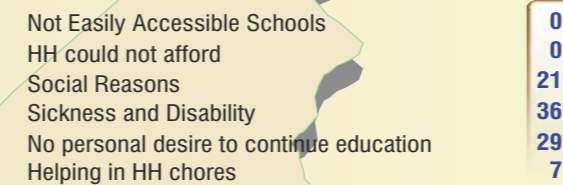


+10 years of Age

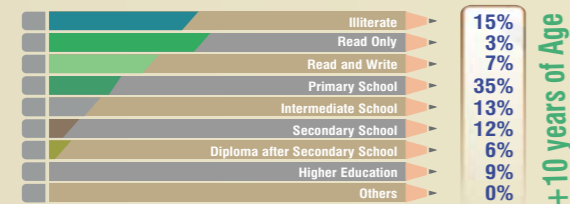
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

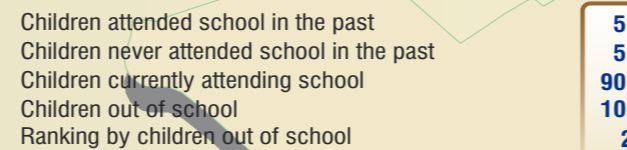


Educational Level of Female Household Members



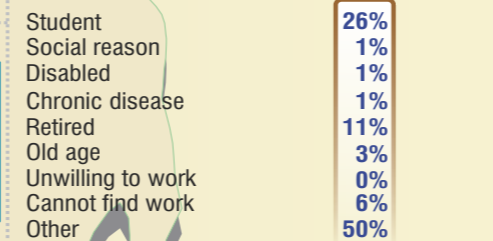
+10 years of Age

Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed (7%)
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working (4%)

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (74%), Rented (18%), Free with agreement of house owner (3%), Abandoned house (4%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (26%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (43), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (17%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (12%), Poverty - Population (9%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (11%), Second (18%), Third (24%), Fourth (24%), Highest (24%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (9%), Second (19%), Third (18%), Fourth (28%), Highest (27%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (2%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (3%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (0%)

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (0%), Households with borderline consumption (0%), Households with acceptable consumption (100%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (71%), Households who are marginally food secure (29%), Households who are food insecure (0%)



WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (95%), The general tap (0%), Bottled Water (5%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (79%), Irregular availability of drinking water (21%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (100%), The general tap (1%), Stream, River (0%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (96%), Toilet without siphon (5%), Other use toilet (0%)

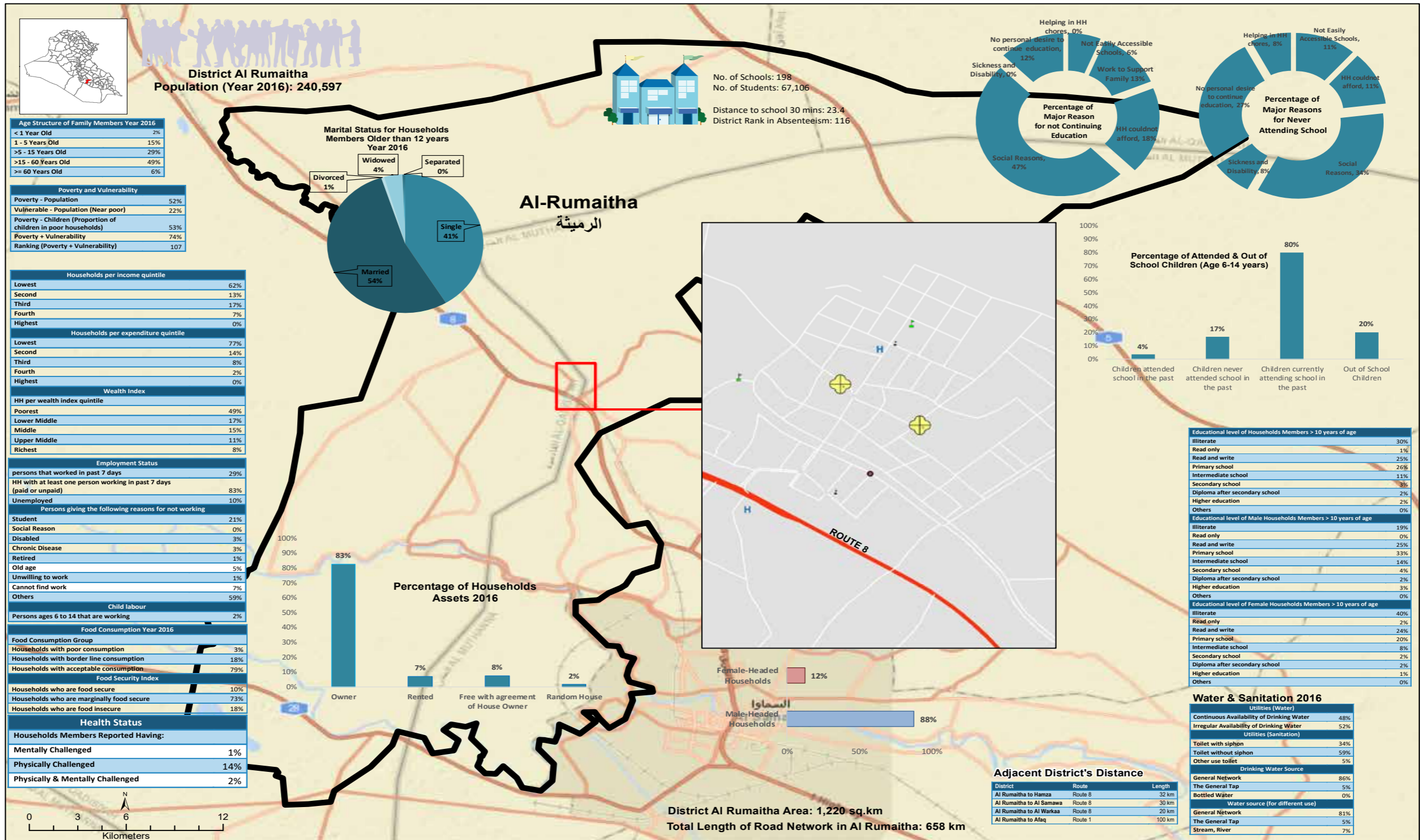
Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest (12%), Lower Middle (30%), Middle (14%), Upper Middle (19%), Richest (26%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) (29,556), Displaced Families (4,926), District Rank in Displacement and Poverty (26), Displacement + Poverty (26%), Displacement: K/M. (1.64%)

DISTRICT AL-RUMAITHA



Date Created: April 14, 2019
Contact: iraq.vammm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016), Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016), Ministry of Education (2016-17), UNICEF (2017), WFP, OSM, World Street Map.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

DISTRICT AL-RUMAITHA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



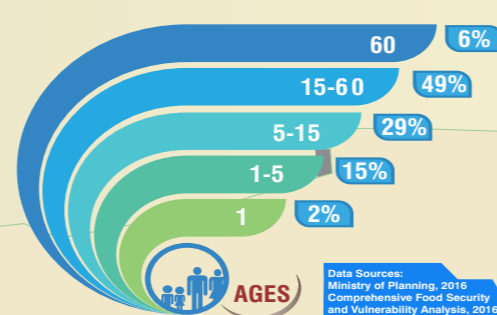
Population
240,597

Household Head

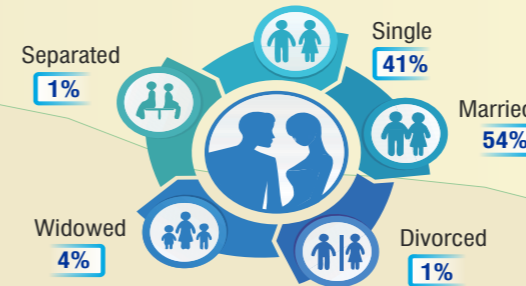
Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size



Age Structure of Family Members

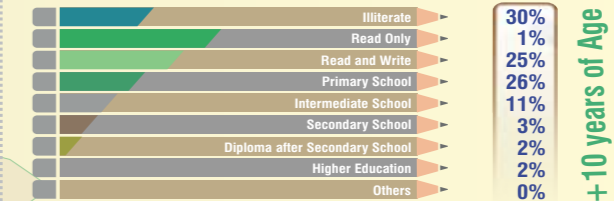


Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

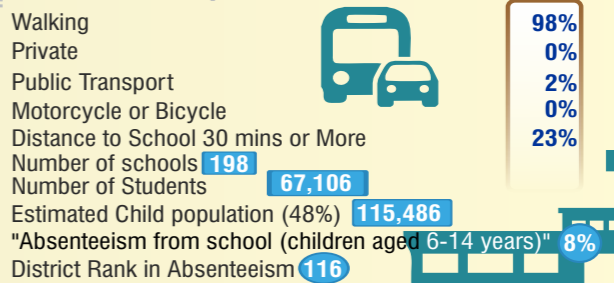


EDUCATION

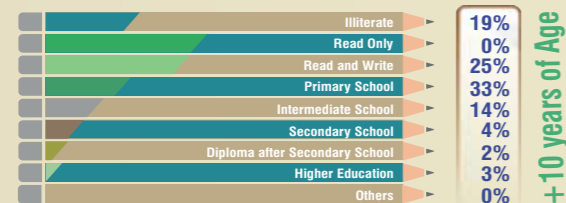
Educational Level of Household Members



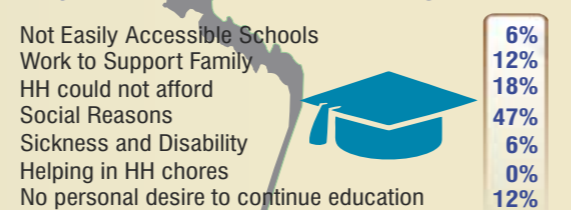
Means of Transportation



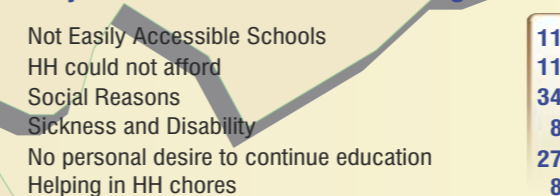
Educational Level of Male Household Members



Major Reason for not Continuing Education



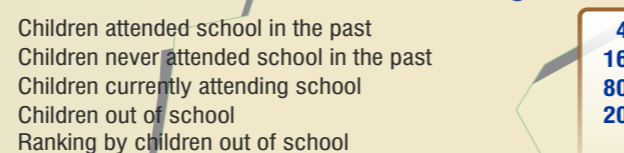
Major Reason for Never Attending School



Educational Level of Female Household Members

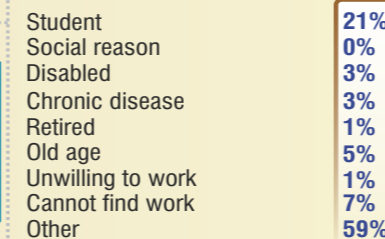


Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed **10%**
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working **2%**

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (83%), Rented (7%), Free with agreement of house owner (8%), Abandoned house (2%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (74%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (107), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (22%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (53%), Poverty - Population (52%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (62%), Second (13%), Third (17%), Fourth (7%), Highest (0%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (77%), Second (14%), Third (8%), Fourth (2%), Highest (0%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (1%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (14%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (2%)

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (3%), Households with borderline consumption (18%), Households with acceptable consumption (79%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (10%), Households who are marginally food secure (73%), Households who are food insecure (18%)

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (86%), The general tap (5%), Bottled Water (0%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (48%), Irregular availability of drinking water (52%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (81%), The general tap (5%), Stream, River (7%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (34%), Toilet without siphon (59%), Other use toilet (5%)

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

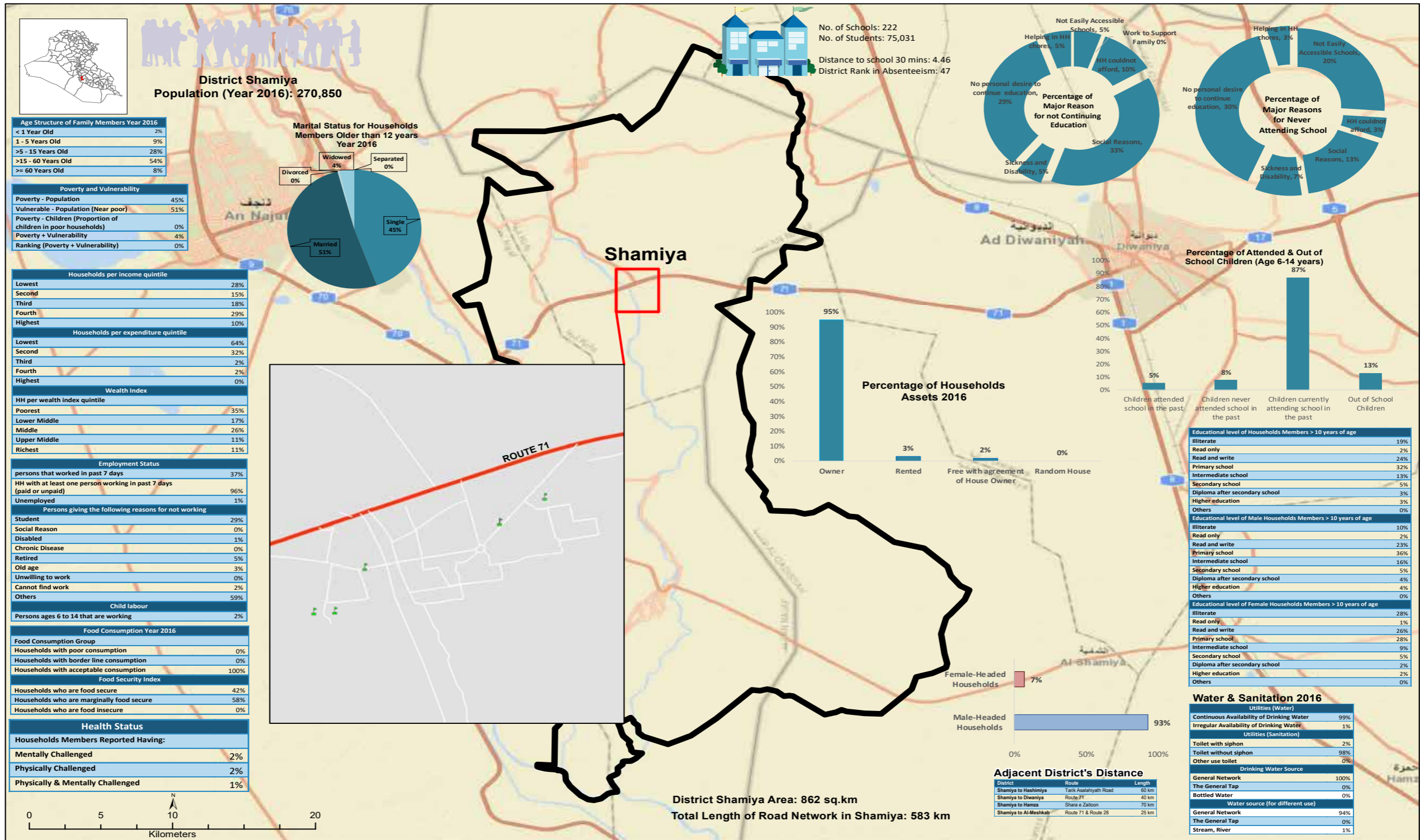
Poorest (49%), Lower Middle (17%), Middle (15%), Upper Middle (11%), Richest (8%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) (1,356), Displaced Families (226), District Rank in Displacement and Poverty (97), Displacement + Poverty (0.56%), Displacement: K/M. (1%)

DISTRICT SHAMIYA





Date Created: April 16, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Dentist
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Childcare
- Doctor
- Kindergarten
- School
- Clinic
- Drinking Water
- Library
- University
- College
- Driving School
- Nursing Home
- Veterinary
- District Shamiya - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016), Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016), Ministry of Education (2016-17), UNICEF (2017), WFP, OSM, World Street Map.

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DISTRICT SHAMIYA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
270,850

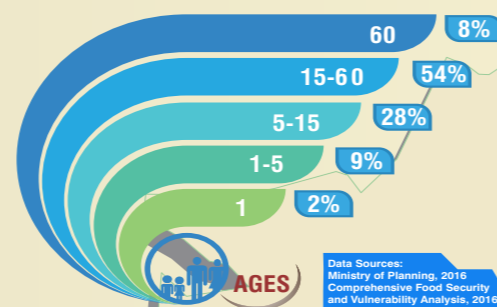
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

93%
7%
3.5
3.4
6.9

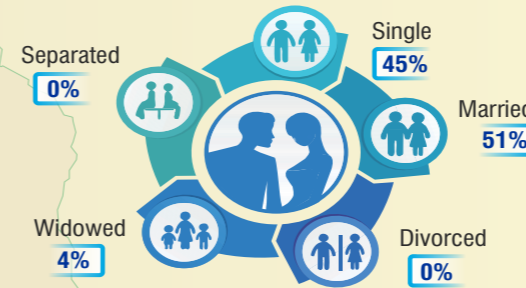


Age Structure of Family Members



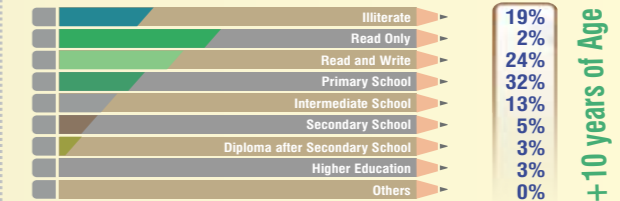
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

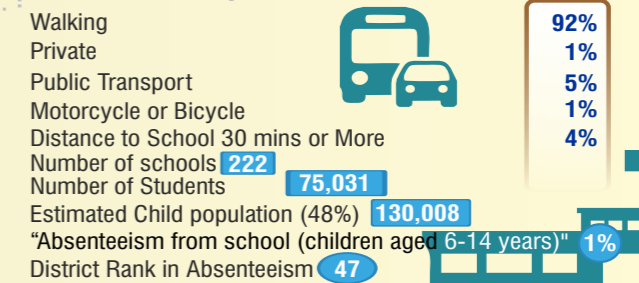


EDUCATION

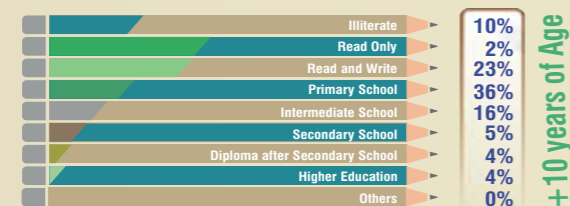
Educational Level of Household Members



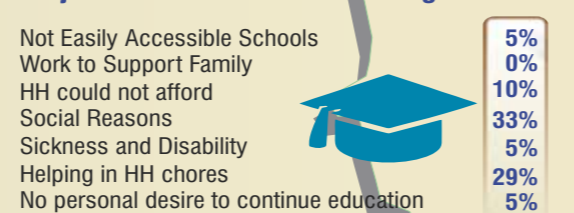
Means of Transportation



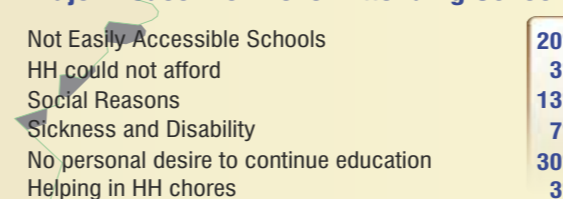
Educational Level of Male Household Members



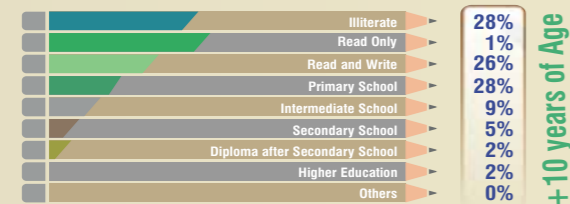
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



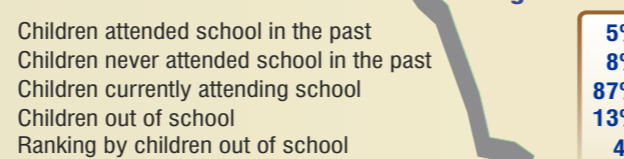
Major Reason for Never Attending School



Educational Level of Female Household Members

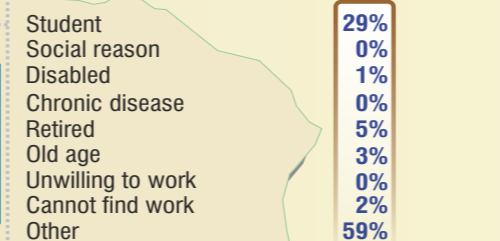


Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed: 1%
Persons giving the following reasons for not working:



Child Labour: Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working: 2%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner: 95%
Rented: 3%
Free with agreement of house owner: 2%
Abandoned house: 0%

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability: 77%
District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability: 111
Vulnerable - Population (Near poor): 16%
Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households): 63%
Poverty - Population: 61%

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest: 28%
Second: 15%
Third: 18%
Fourth: 29%
Highest: 10%

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest: 64%
Second: 32%
Third: 2%
Fourth: 2%
Highest: 0%

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged: 2%
HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 2%
HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged: 1%

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption: 0%
Households with borderline consumption: 0%
Households with acceptable consumption: 100%

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure: 42%
Households who are marginally food secure: 58%
Households who are food insecure: 0%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network: 100%
The general tap: 0%
Bottled Water: 0%

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water: 99%
Irregular availability of drinking water: 1%

Water Source (for different use)

General Network: 94%
The general tap: 0%
Stream, River: 1%

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon: 2%
Toilet without siphon: 98%
Other use toilet: 0%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

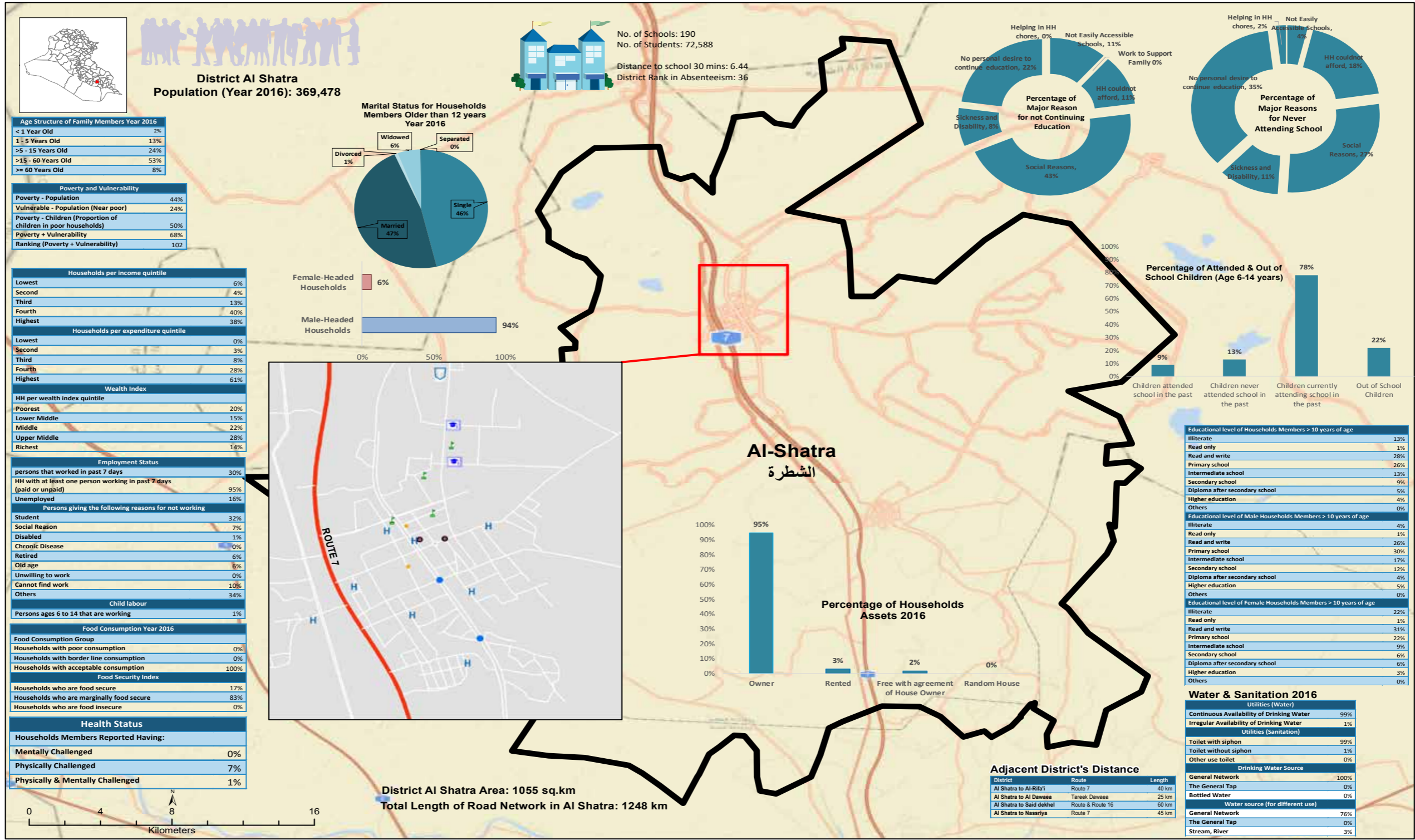
Poorest: 35%
Lower Middle: 17%
Middle: 26%
Upper Middle: 11%
Richest: 11%

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs): 3,384
Displaced Families: 564
District Rank in Displacement and Poverty: 107
Displacement + Poverty: 65%
Displacement: K/M: 1%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT AL-SHATRA



Date Created: April 17, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016), Ministry of Education (2016-17), UNICEF (2017), WFP, OSM, World Street Map.
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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DISTRICT AL-SHATRA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



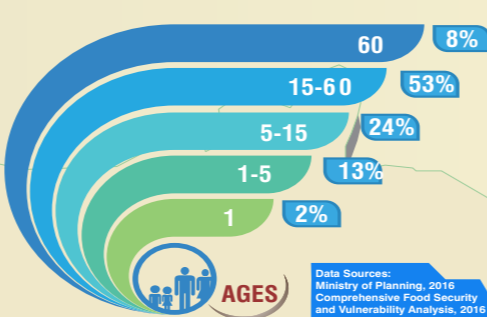
Population
369,478

Household Head

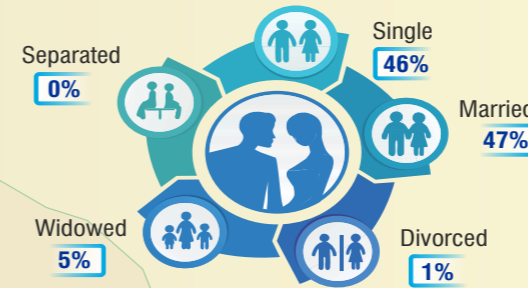
Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size



Age Structure of Family Members

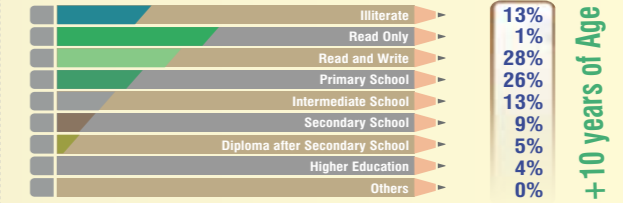


Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

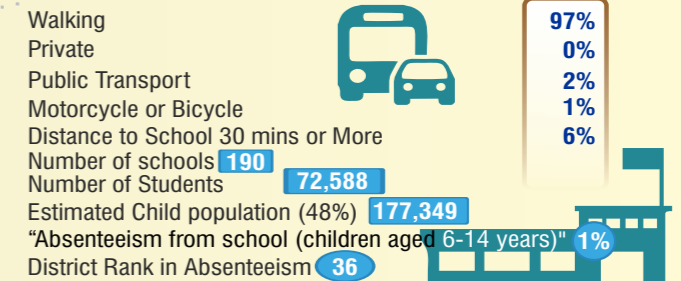


EDUCATION

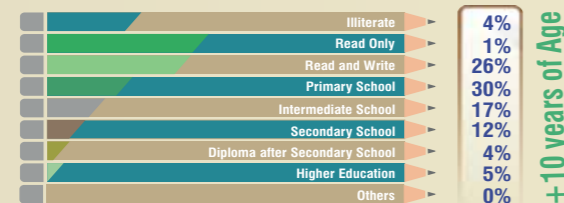
Educational Level of Household Members



Means of Transportation



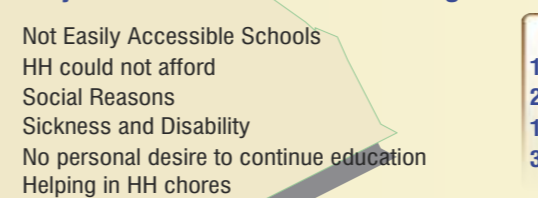
Educational Level of Male Household Members



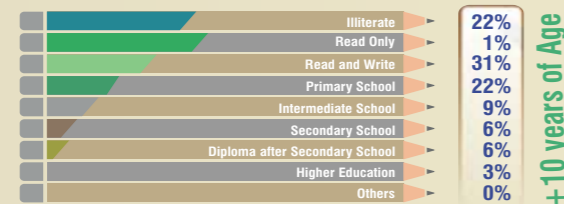
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



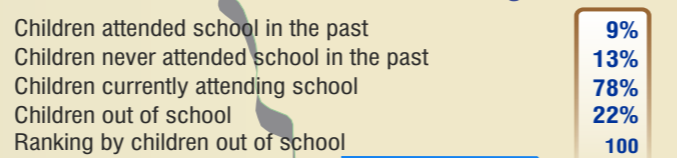
Major Reason for Never Attending School



Educational Level of Female Household Members



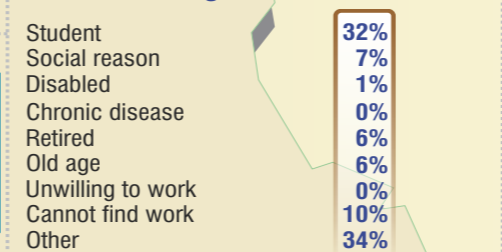
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed: 16%

Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour

Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working: 1%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner: 95%
Rented: 3%
Free with agreement of house owner: 2%
Abandoned house: 0%

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability: 68%
District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability: 102
Vulnerable - Population (Near poor): 24%
Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households): 50%
Poverty - Population: 44%

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest: 6%
Second: 4%
Third: 13%
Fourth: 40%
Highest: 38%

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest: 0%
Second: 3%
Third: 8%
Fourth: 28%
Highest: 61%

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged: 0%
HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 7%
HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged: 1%

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption: 0%
Households with borderline consumption: 0%
Households with acceptable consumption: 100%

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure: 17%
Households who are marginally food secure: 83%
Households who are food insecure: 0%

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network: 100%
The general tap: 0%
Bottled Water: 0%

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water: 99%
Irregular availability of drinking water: 1%

Water Source (for different use)

General Network: 76%
The general tap: 0%
Stream, River: 3%

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon: 99%
Toilet without siphon: 1%
Other use toilet: 0%

Wealth Index

HH per wealth index quintile:
Poorest: 20%
Lower Middle: 15%
Middle: 22%
Upper Middle: 28%
Richest: 14%

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs): 1,434
Displaced Families: 239
District Rank in Displacement and Poverty: 95
Displacement + Poverty: 50%
Displacement: K/M: 0.39%



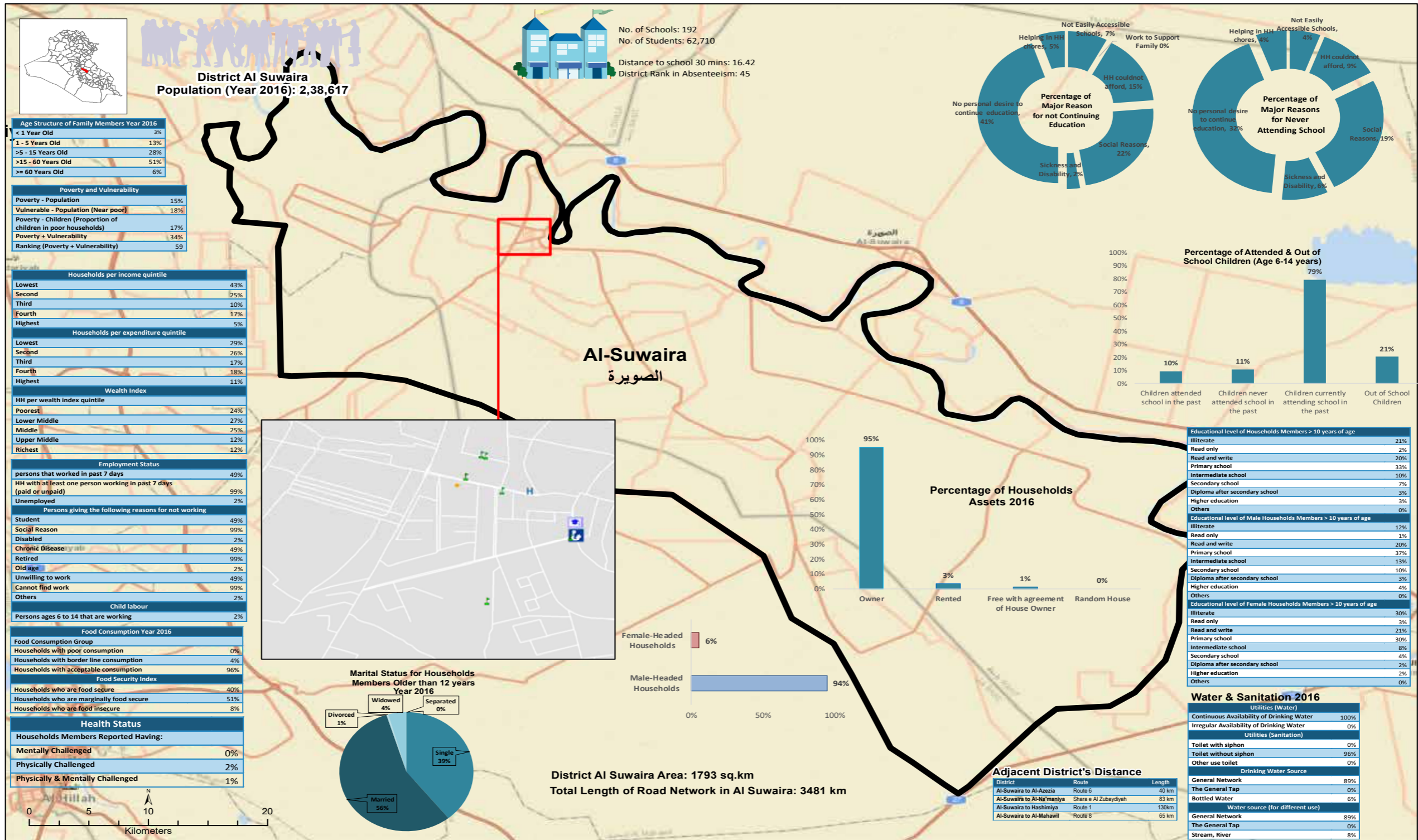
VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT AL-SUWAIRA





Date Created: April 15, 2019
Contact: iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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DISTRICT AL-SUWAIRA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



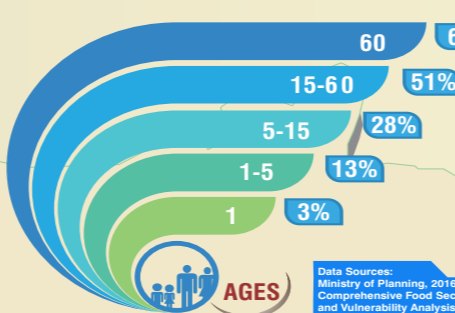
Population
238,617

Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

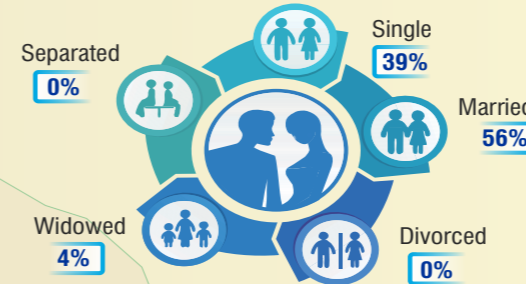
94%
6%
3.3
3.4
6.7

Age Structure of Family Members



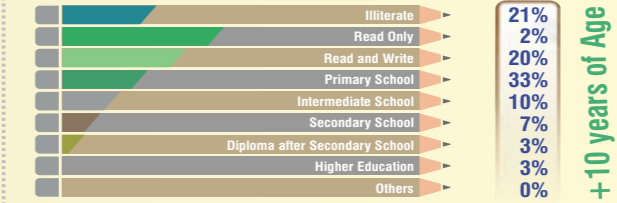
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



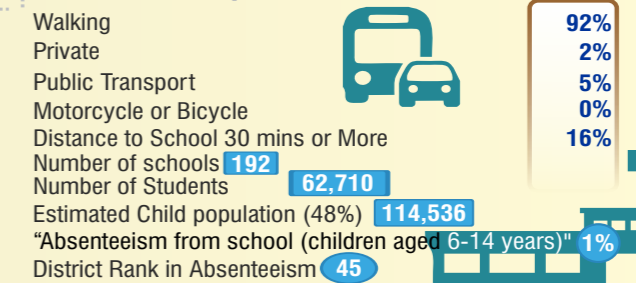
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

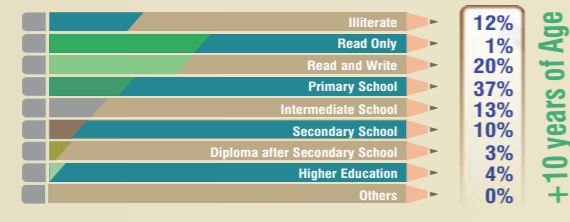


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation

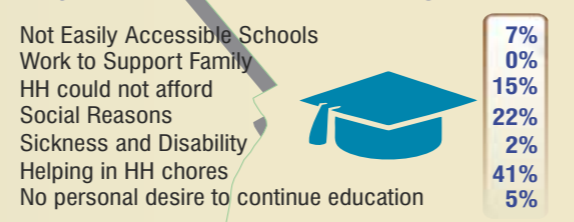


Educational Level of Male Household Members



+10 years of Age

Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

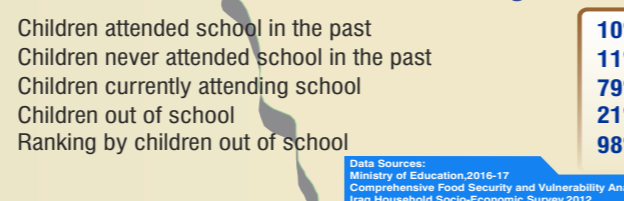


Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

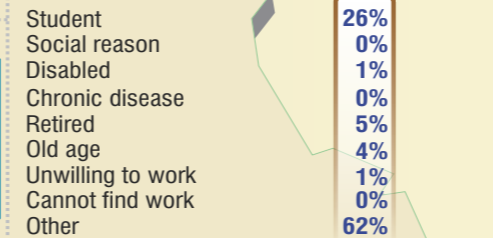
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

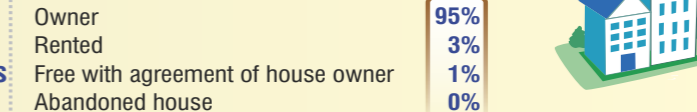
Unemployed 2%
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



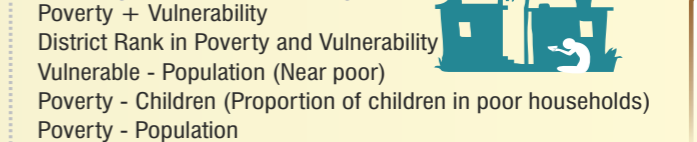
Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working 2%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

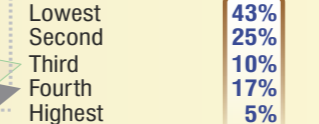
HOUSING



Poverty and Vulnerability



Household per Income Quintile



Household per Expenditure Quintile



HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged 0%
HH having member(s) that is physically challenged 2%
HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged 1%

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption 0%
Households with borderline consumption 4%
Households with acceptable consumption 96%

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure 40%
Households who are marginally food secure 51%
Households who are food insecure 8%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network 89%
The general tap 0%
Bottled Water 6%

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water 100%
Irregular availability of drinking water 0%

Water Source (for different use)

General Network 89%
The general tap 0%
Stream, River 8%

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon 0%
Toilet without siphon 96%
Other use toilet 0%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index

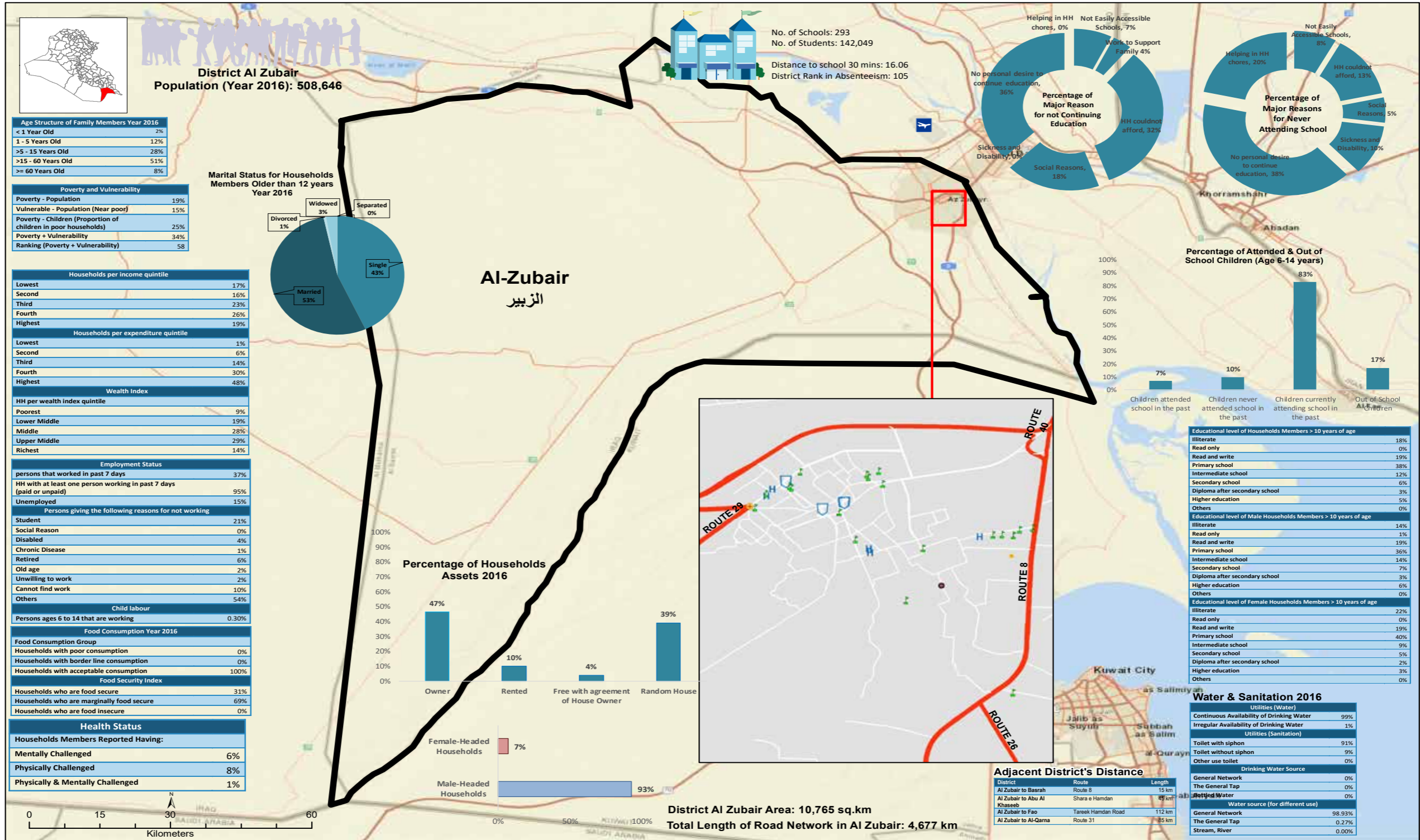
HH per wealth index quintile
Poorest 24%
Lower Middle 27%
Middle 25%
Upper Middle 12%
Richest 12%

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) 3,090
Displaced Families 515
District Rank in Displacement and Poverty 36
Displacement + Poverty 18%
Displacement: K/M. 1.29%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT AL-ZUBAIR



Date Created: April 13, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vammm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- ✈ Airport
- 🏥 Dentist
- 🏥 Hospital
- 🏥 Pharmacy
- 🏫 Childcare
- 👨 Doctor
- 🏫 Kindergarten
- 🏫 School
- 🏥 Clinic
- 💧 Drinking Water
- 📖 Library
- 🏫 University
- 🏫 College
- 🚗 Driving School
- 🏠 Nursing Home
- 🏥 Veterinary
- District Al Zubair - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; QSM; World Street Map.
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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DISTRICT AL-ZUBAIR OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
508,646

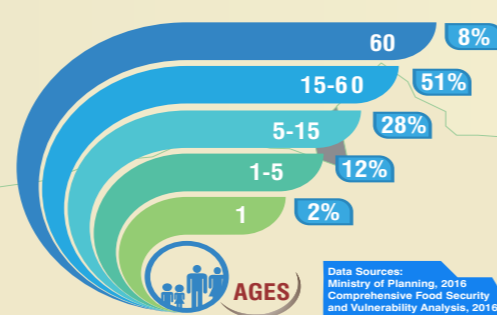
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

93%
7%
3.6
3.3
6.9

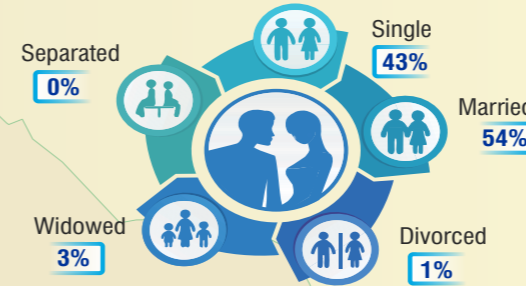


Age Structure of Family Members



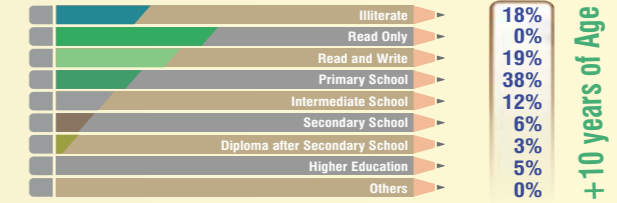
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



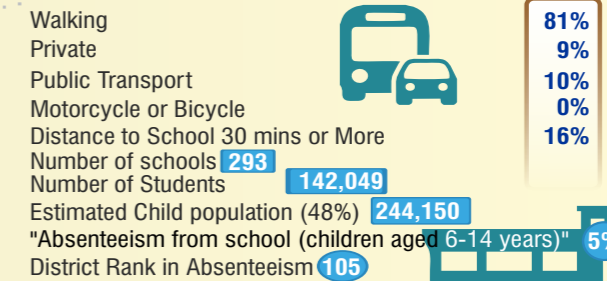
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

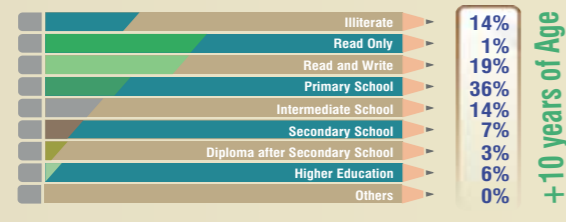


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation



Educational Level of Male Household Members

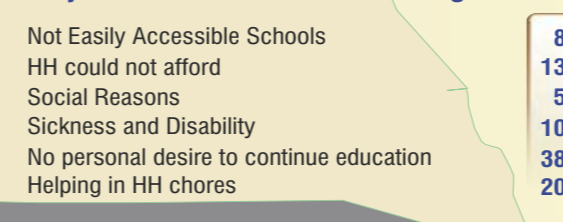


+10 years of Age

Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

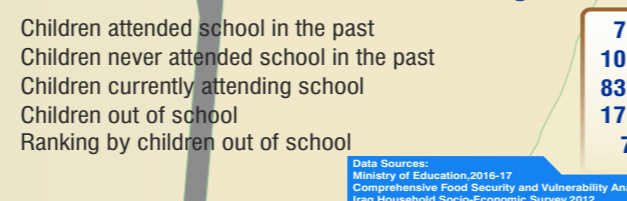


Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

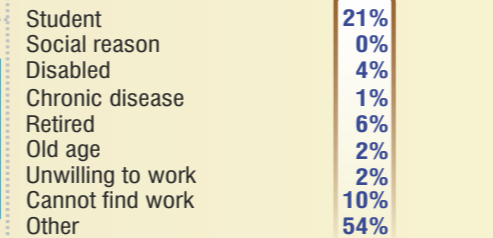
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed **15%**
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working **0.30%**

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (47%), Rented (10%), Free with agreement of house owner (4%), Abandoned house (39%).

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (34%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (58), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (15%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (25%), Poverty - Population (19%).

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (17%), Second (16%), Third (23%), Fourth (26%), Highest (19%).

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (1%), Second (6%), Third (14%), Fourth (30%), Highest (48%).

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (6%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (8%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (1%).

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (0%), Households with borderline consumption (0%), Households with acceptable consumption (100%).

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (31%), Households who are marginally food secure (69%), Households who are food insecure (0%).

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (0%), The general tap (0%), Bottled Water (0%).

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (99%), Irregular availability of drinking water (1%).

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (99%), The general tap (0%), Stream, River (0%).

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (91%), Toilet without siphon (9%), Other use toilet (0%).

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest (9%), Lower Middle (19%), Middle (28%), Upper Middle (29%), Richest (14%).

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) (2,220), Displaced Families (370), District Rank in Displacement and Poverty (56), Displacement + Poverty (0%), Displacement: K/M. (25%).

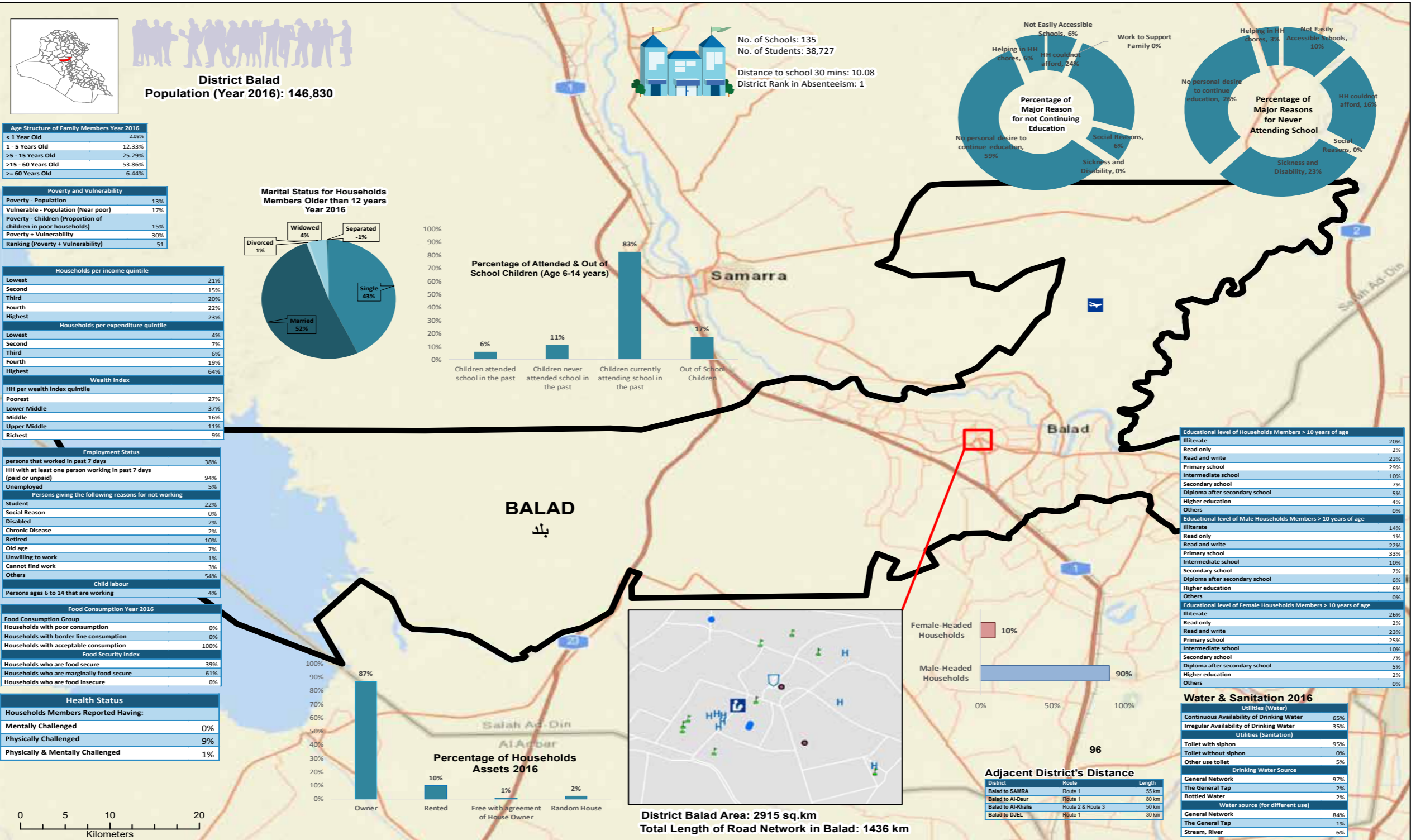
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).



VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

DISTRICT BALAD





Date Created: April 23, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Dentist
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- District Balad - (Source - WFP)
- Childcare
- Doctor
- Kindergarten
- School
- Clinic
- Drinking Water
- Library
- University
- College
- Driving School
- Nursing Home
- Veterinary

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.

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DISTRICT BALAD OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
146,830

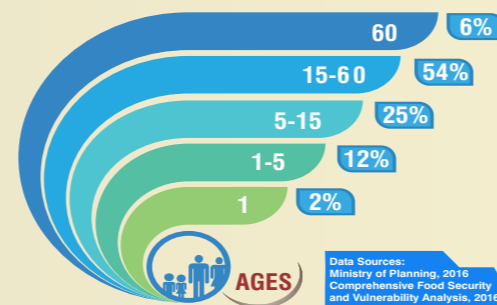
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

90%
10%
3.3
3.3
6.6

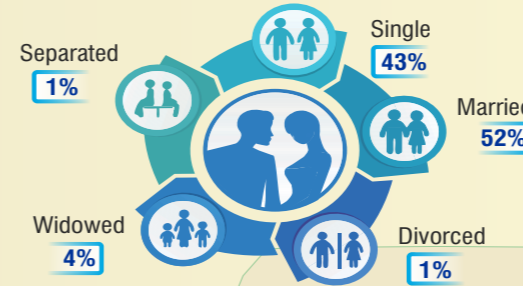


Age Structure of Family Members



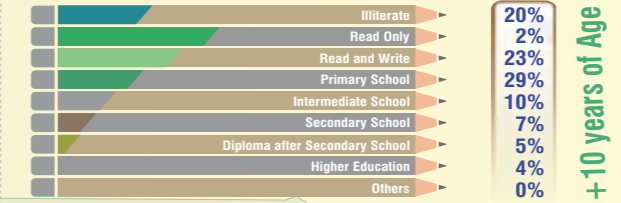
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



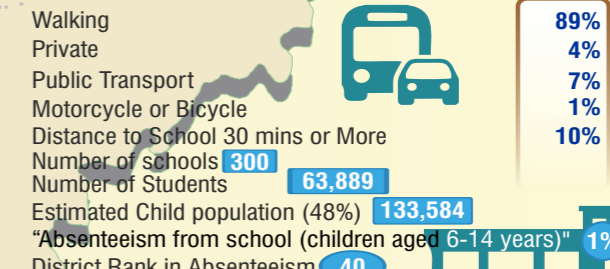
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

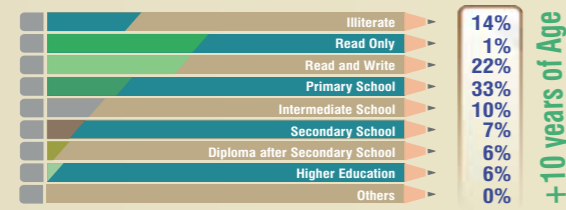


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation

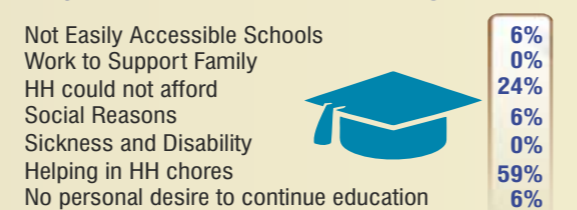


Educational Level of Male Household Members

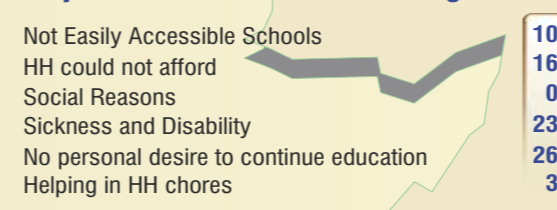


+10 years of Age

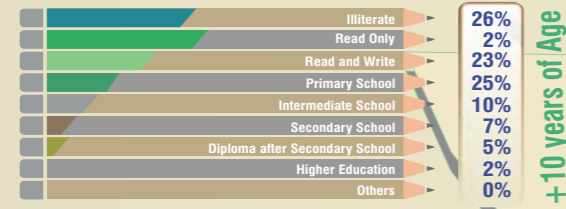
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

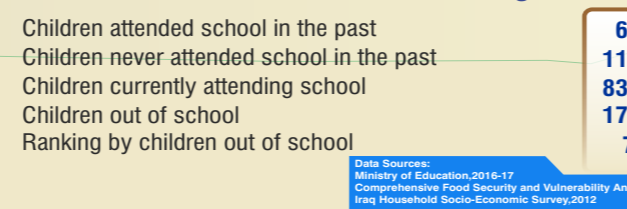


Educational Level of Female Household Members



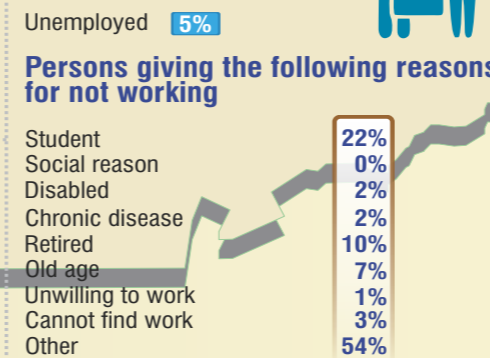
+10 years of Age

Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

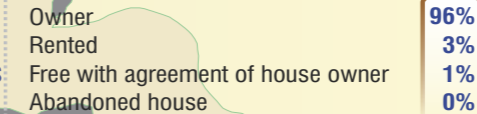


Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working (4%)

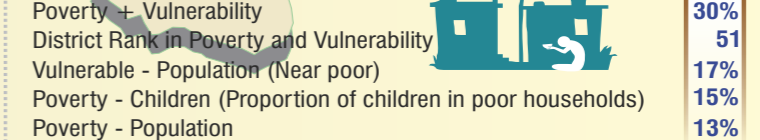
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

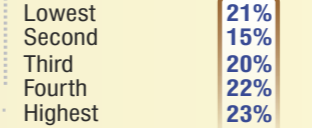
HOUSING



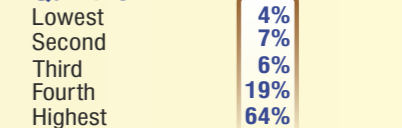
Poverty and Vulnerability



Household per Income Quintile



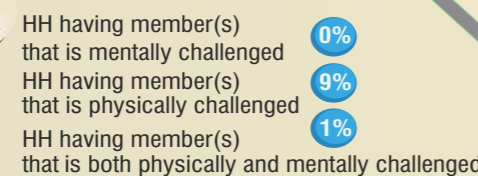
Household per Expenditure Quintile



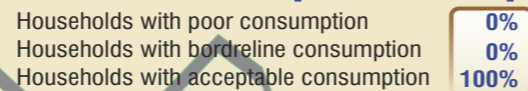
HEALTH AND NUTRITION



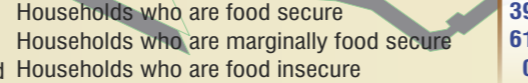
Health Status



Food Consumption Group



Food Security Index



Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

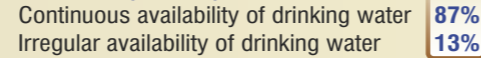
WATER AND SANITATION



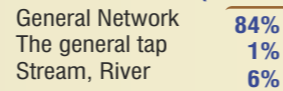
Drinking Water Source



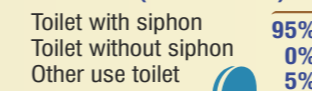
Utilities (Water)



Water Source (for different use)

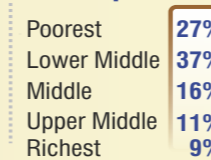


Utilities (Sanitation)

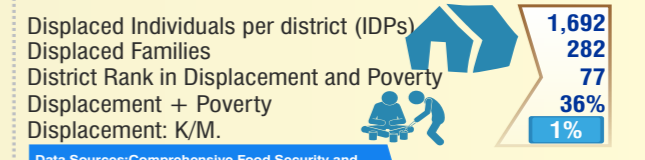


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile



DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY



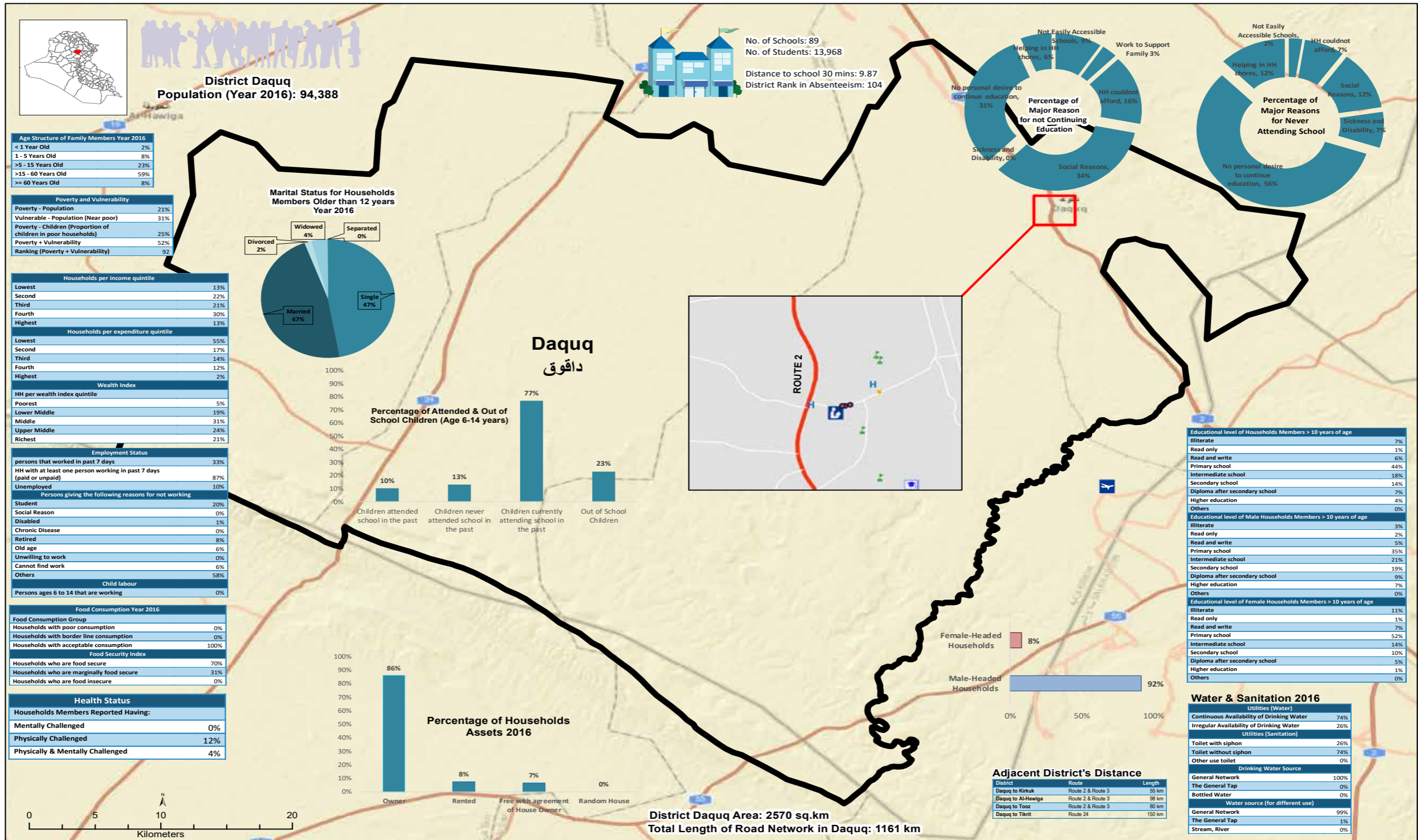
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).



VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

DISTRICT DAQUQ





Date Created: April 24, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Childcare
- Clinic
- College
- Dentist
- Doctor
- Drinking Water
- Driving School
- Hospital
- Kindergarten
- Library
- Nursing Home
- Pharmacy
- School
- University
- Veterinary
- District Daquq - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

DISTRICT DAQUQ OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



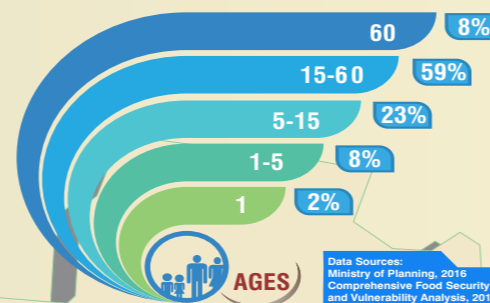
Population
94,388

Household Head

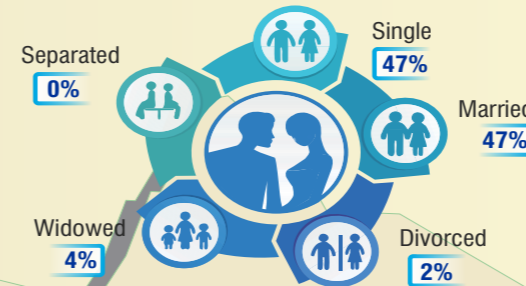
- Male-headed households
- Female-headed households
- Number of males per household
- Number of females per household
- Average household size

92%
9%
2.6
2.6
5.1

Age Structure of Family Members

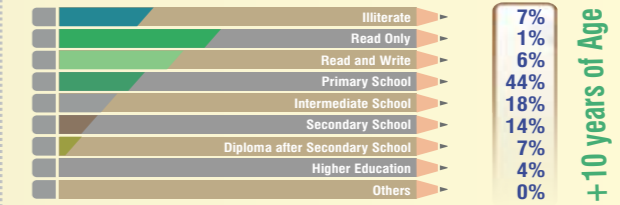


Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

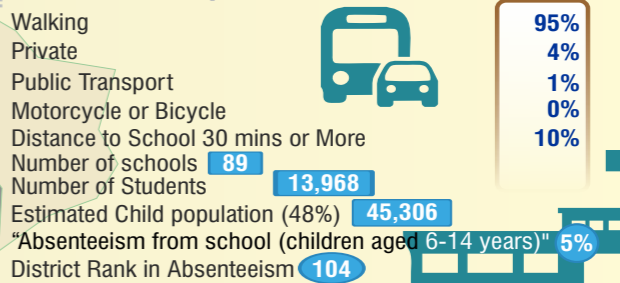


EDUCATION

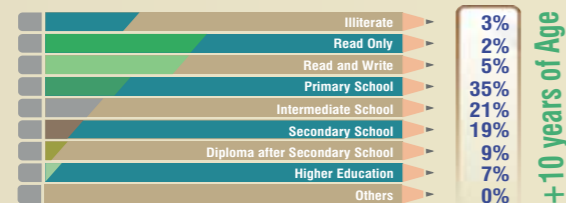
Educational Level of Household Members



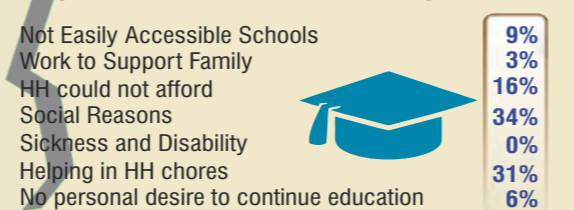
Means of Transportation



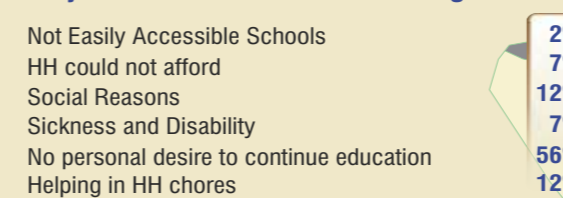
Educational Level of Male Household Members



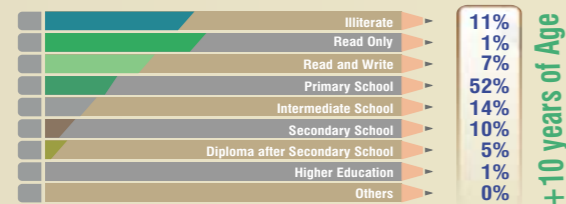
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



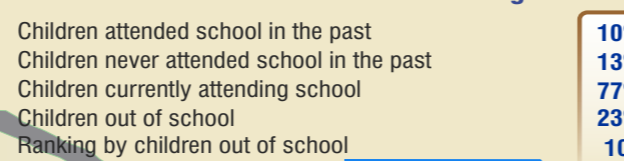
Major Reason for Never Attending School



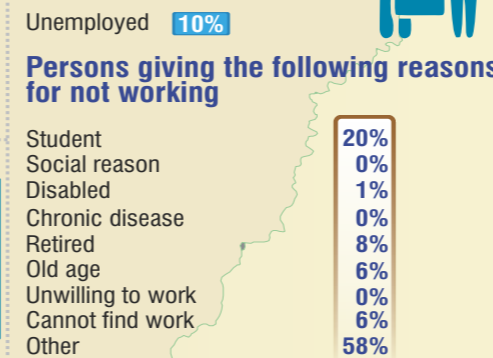
Educational Level of Female Household Members



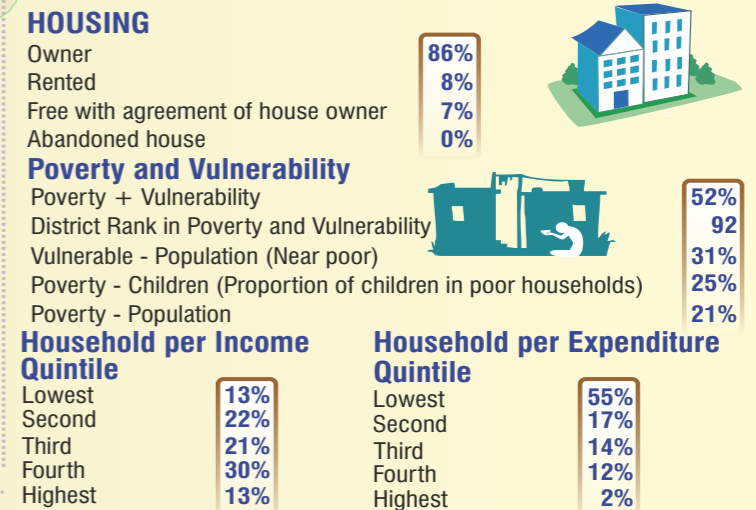
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT



POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY



HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

- HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (0%)
- HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (12%)
- HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (4%)

Food Consumption Group

- Households with poor consumption (0%)
- Households with borderline consumption (0%)
- Households with acceptable consumption (100%)

Food Security Index

- Households who are food secure (70%)
- Households who are marginally food secure (31%)
- Households who are food insecure (0%)

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

- General Network (100%)
- The general tap (0%)
- Bottled Water (0%)

Utilities (Water)

- Continuous availability of drinking water (74%)
- Irregular availability of drinking water (26%)

Water Source (for different use)

- General Network (99%)
- The general tap (1%)
- Stream, River (0%)

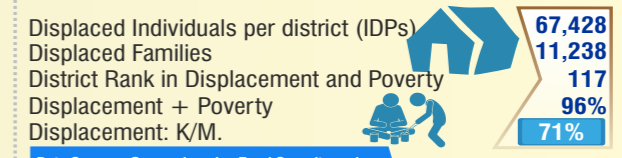
Utilities (Sanitation)

- Toilet with siphon (26%)
- Toilet without siphon (74%)
- Other use toilet (0%)

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

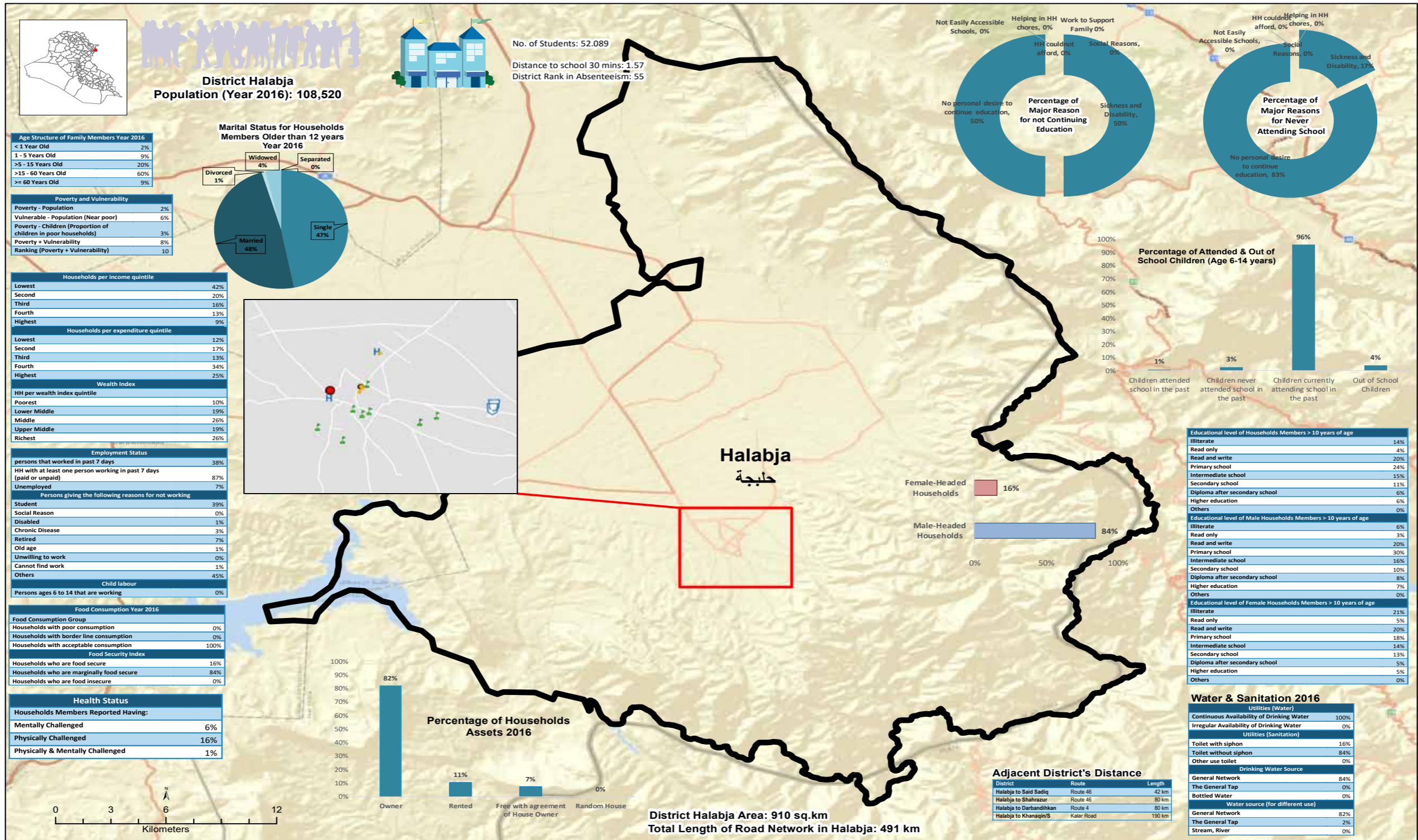
- Poorest (5%)
- Lower Middle (19%)
- Middle (31%)
- Upper Middle (24%)
- Richest (21%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY



DISTRICT HALABJA





Date Created: April 25, 2019
Contact: iraq.vam@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Childcare
- Clinic
- College
- Dentist
- Doctor
- Driving School
- Hospital
- Kindergarten
- Library
- Nursing Home
- Pharmacy
- School
- University
- Veterinary
- District Halabja - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM, World Street Map.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

DISTRICT HALABJA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
108,520

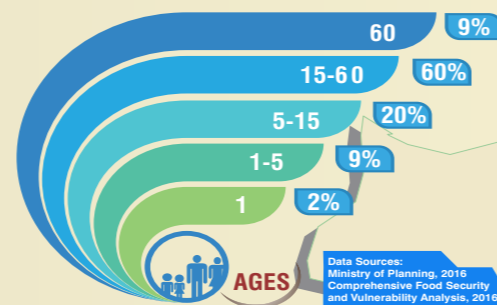
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

84%
16%
2.2
2.5
4.7

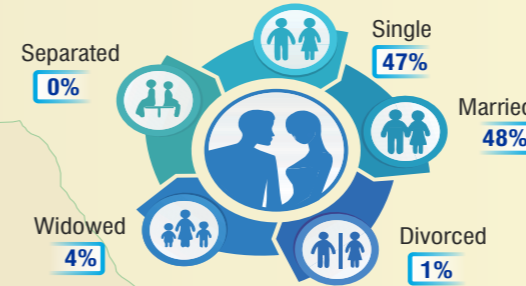


Age Structure of Family Members



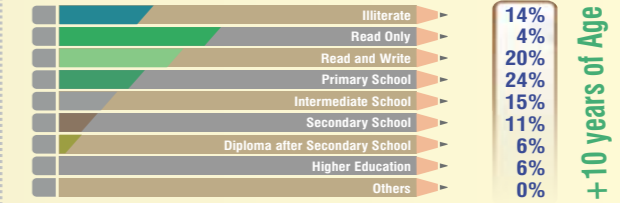
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



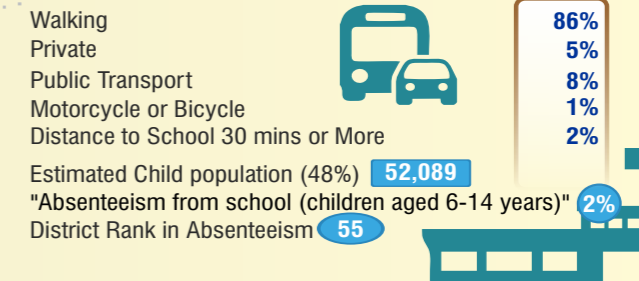
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

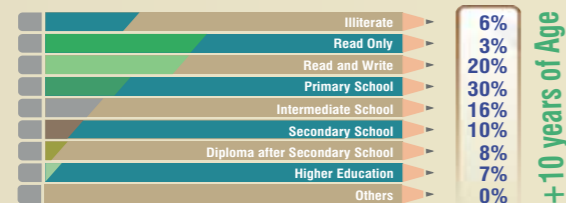


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation



Educational Level of Male Household Members

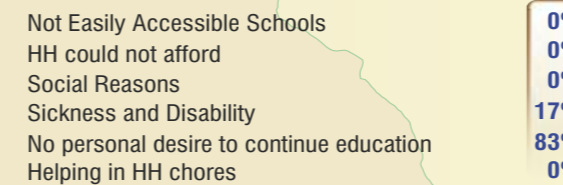


+10 years of Age

Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

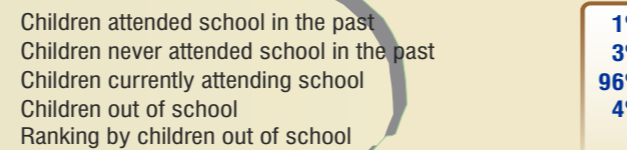


Educational Level of Female Household Members



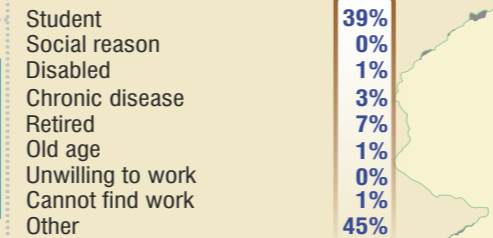
+10 years of Age

Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

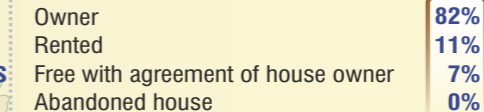


Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working **0%**

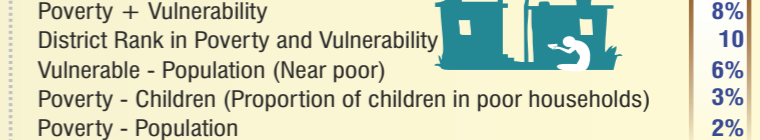
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

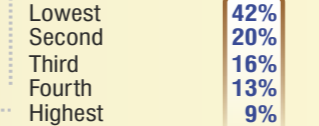
HOUSING



Poverty and Vulnerability



Household per Income Quintile



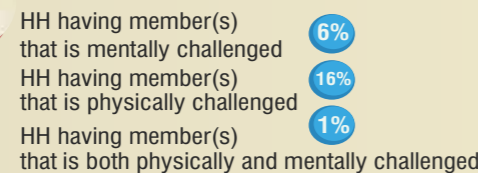
Household per Expenditure Quintile



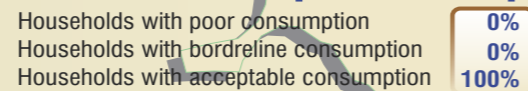
HEALTH AND NUTRITION



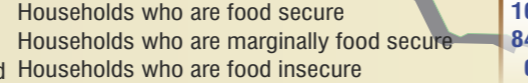
Health Status



Food Consumption Group



Food Security Index



Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

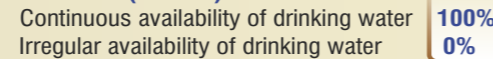
WATER AND SANITATION



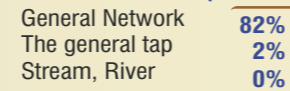
Drinking Water Source



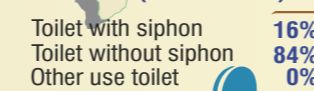
Utilities (Water)



Water Source (for different use)

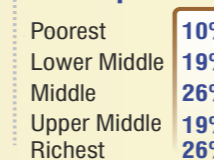


Utilities (Sanitation)

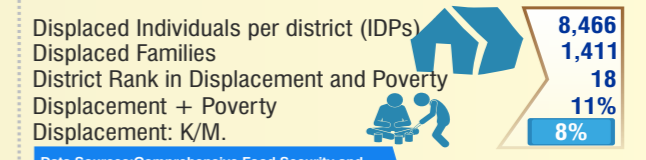


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

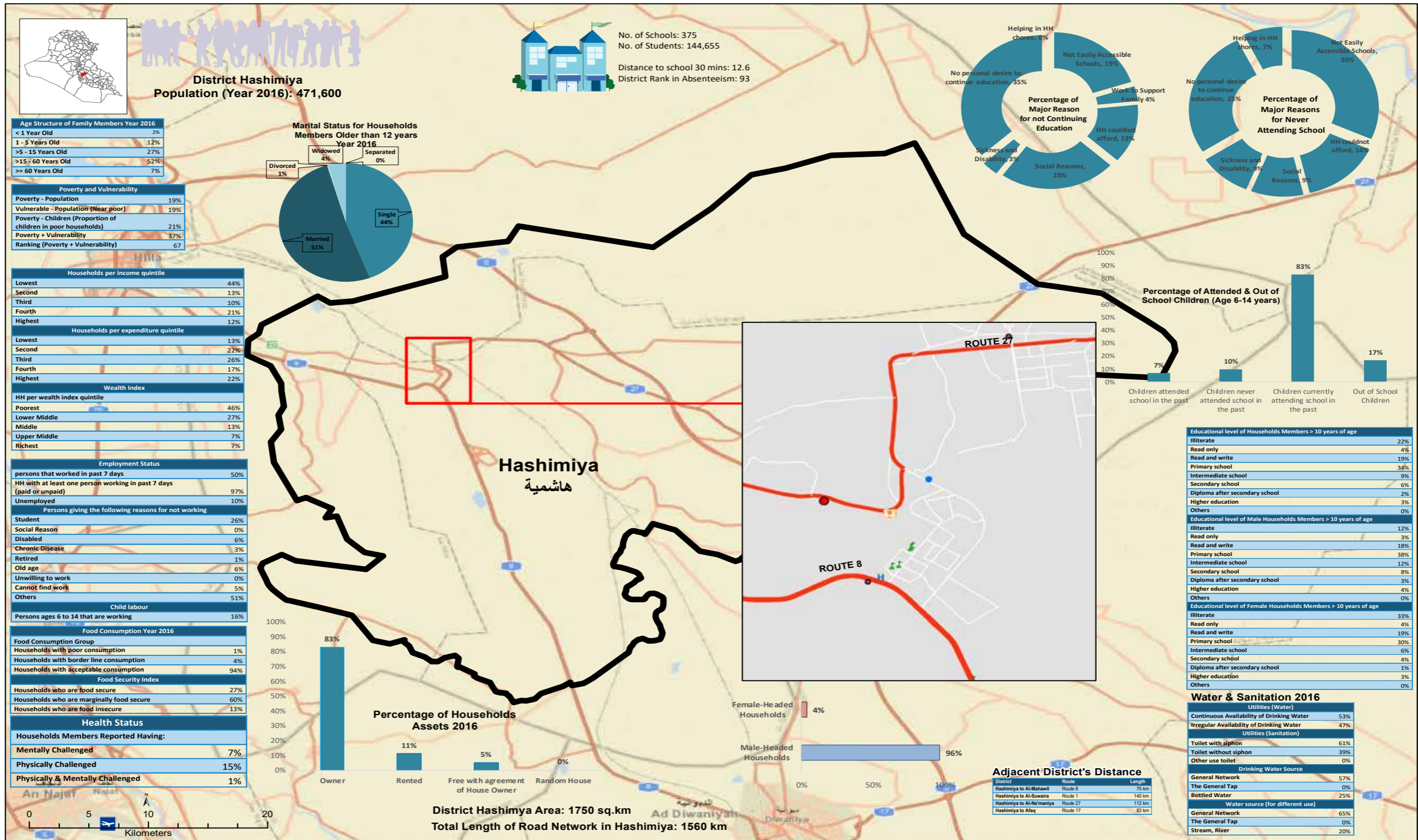


DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY



Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT HASHIMIYA



Date Created: April 19, 2019
 Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

- Airport
 - Dentist
 - Hospital
 - Pharmacy
 - Childcare
 - Doctor
 - Kindergarten
 - School
 - Clinic
 - Drinking Water
 - Library
 - University
 - College
 - Driving School
 - Nursing Home
 - Veterinary
- District Hashimiya - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; QSM; World Street Map.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

DISTRICT HASHIMIYA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



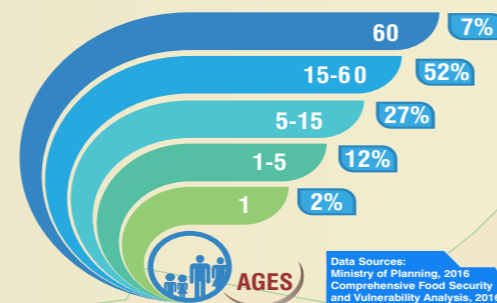
Population
471,600

Household Head

Male-headed households: 96%
Female-headed households: 4%
Number of males per household: 3.9
Number of females per household: 3.8
Average household size: 7.7

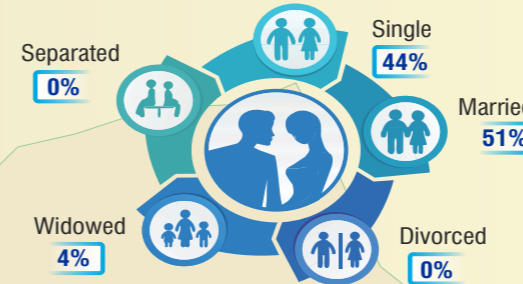


Age Structure of Family Members



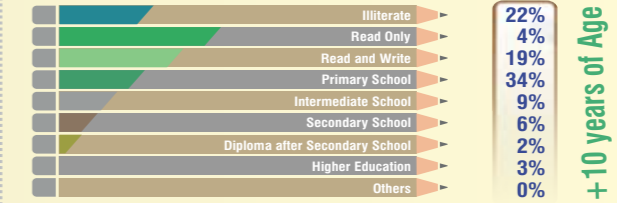
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016; Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



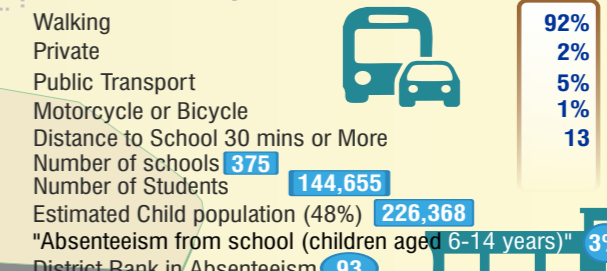
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

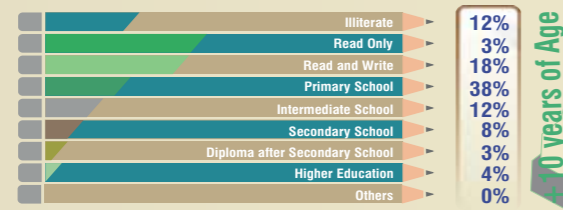


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation

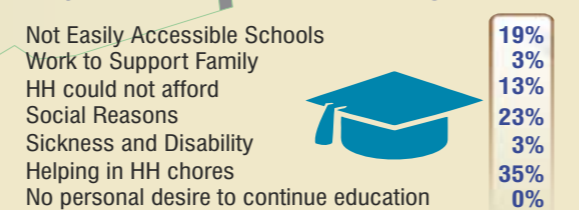


Educational Level of Male Household Members

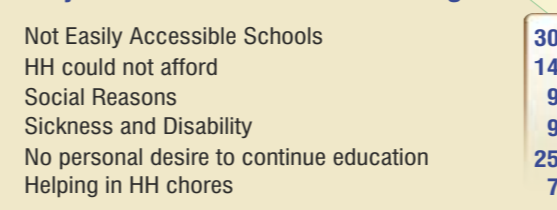


+10 years of Age

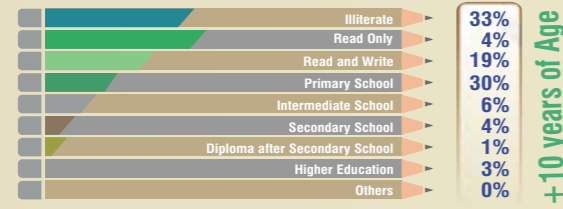
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

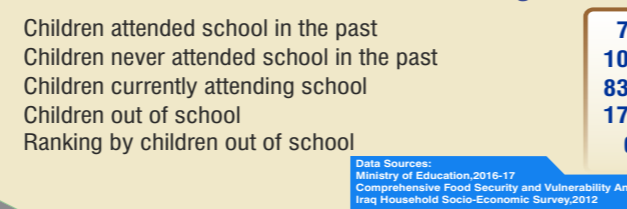


Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

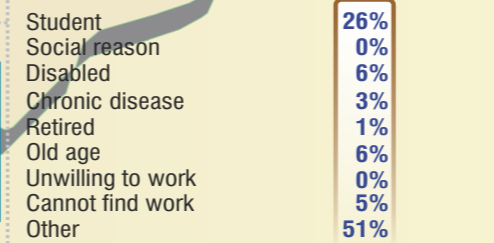
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17; Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016; Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed: 10%
Persons giving the following reasons for not working:



Child Labour: Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working: 16%

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (83%), Rented (11%), Free with agreement of house owner (5%), Abandoned house (0%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (37%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (67), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (19%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (21%), Poverty - Population (19%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (44%), Second (13%), Third (10%), Fourth (21%), Highest (12%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (13%), Second (22%), Third (26%), Fourth (17%), Highest (22%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged: 7%
HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 15%
HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged: 1%

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (1%), Households with borderline consumption (4%), Households with acceptable consumption (94%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (27%), Households who are marginally food secure (60%), Households who are food insecure (13%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (57%), The general tap (0%), Bottled Water (25%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (53%), Irregular availability of drinking water (47%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (65%), The general tap (0%), Stream, River (20%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (61%), Toilet without siphon (49%), Other use toilet (0%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest (46%), Lower Middle (27%), Middle (13%), Upper Middle (7%), Richest (7%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs): 2,556
Displaced Families: 426
District Rank in Displacement and Poverty: 44
Displacement + Poverty: 21%
Displacement: K/M: 0.54%

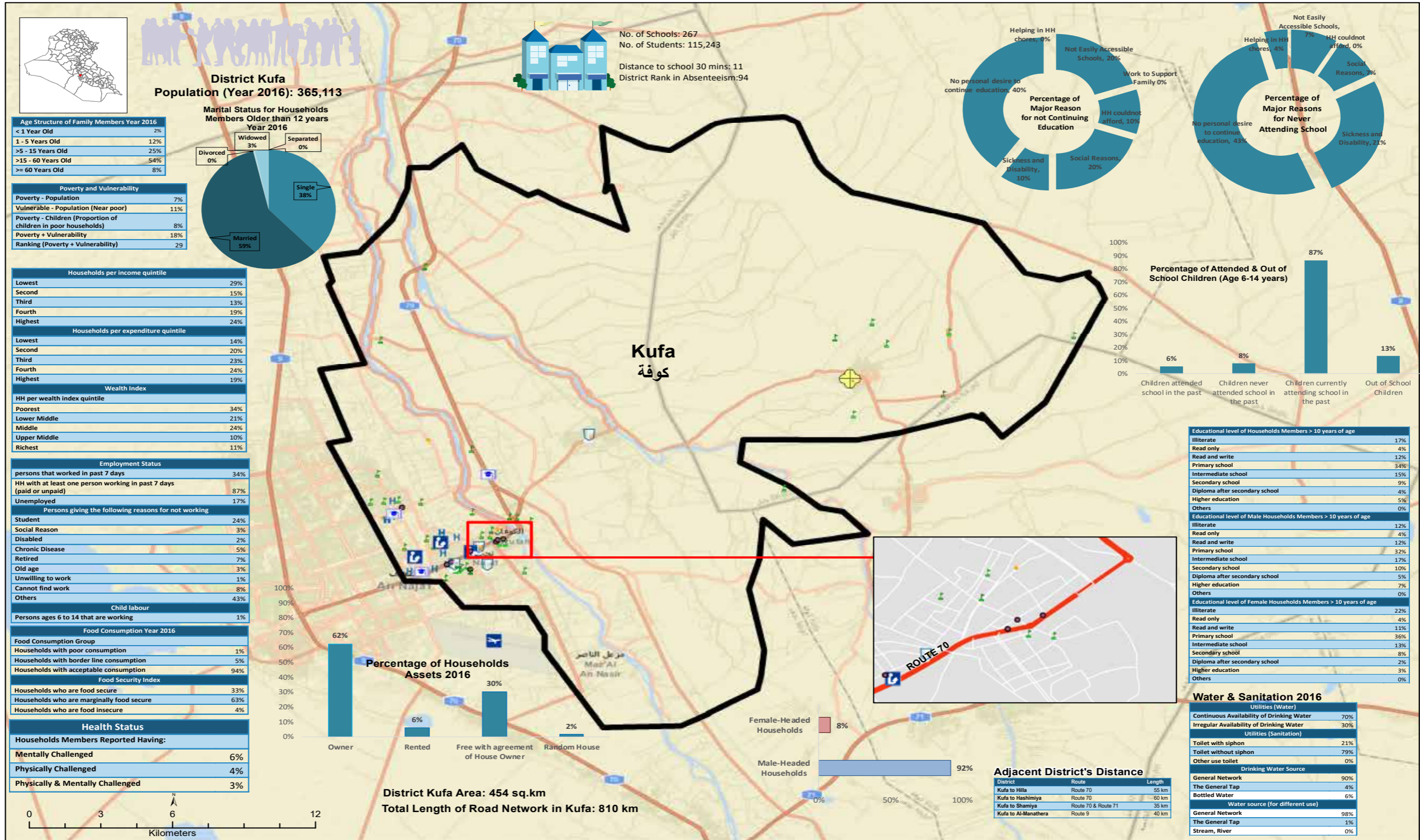
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016; UNICEF (2017).



VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

DISTRICT KUFA





Date Created: April 18, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016), Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016), Ministry of Education (2016-17), UNICEF (2017), WFP, OSM, World Street Map.
The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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DISTRICT KUFA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
365,113

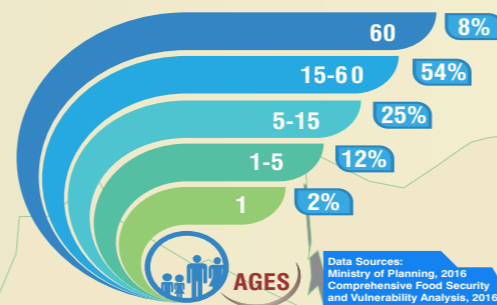
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

92%
8%
3.8
3.6
7.4

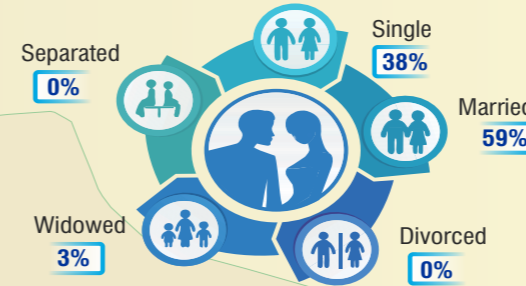


Age Structure of Family Members



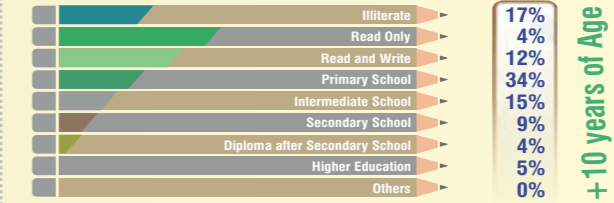
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

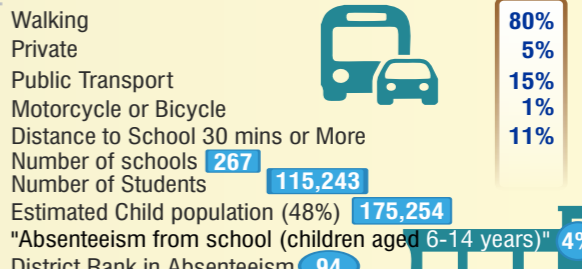


EDUCATION

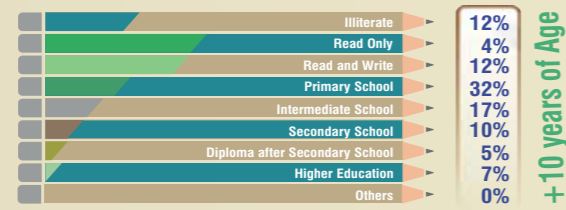
Educational Level of Household Members



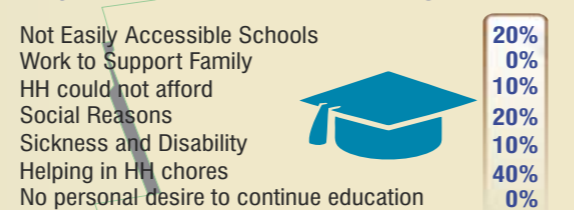
Means of Transportation



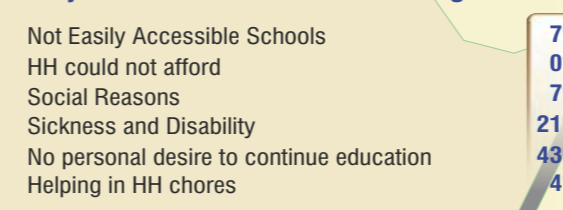
Educational Level of Male Household Members



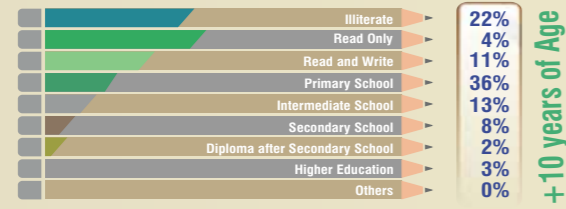
Major Reason for not Continuing Education



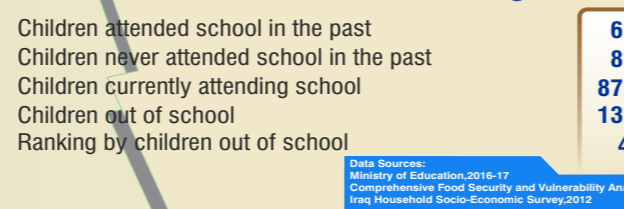
Major Reason for Never Attending School



Educational Level of Female Household Members

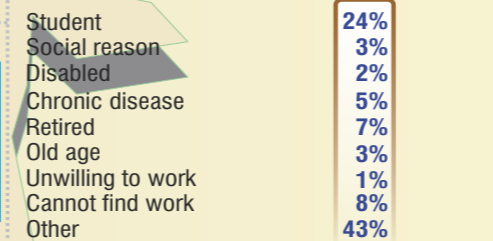


Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed **17%**
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working **1%**

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (62%), Rented (6%), Free with agreement of house owner (30%), Abandoned house (2%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (18%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (29), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (11%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (8%), Poverty - Population (7%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (29%), Second (15%), Third (13%), Fourth (19%), Highest (24%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (14%), Second (20%), Third (23%), Fourth (24%), Highest (29%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (6%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (4%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (3%)

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (1%), Households with borderline consumption (5%), Households with acceptable consumption (94%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (33%), Households who are marginally food secure (63%), Households who are food insecure (4%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (90%), The general tap (4%), Bottled Water (6%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (70%), Irregular availability of drinking water (30%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (98%), The general tap (1%), Stream, River (0%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (21%), Toilet without siphon (79%), Other use toilet (0%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest (34%), Lower Middle (21%), Middle (24%), Upper Middle (10%), Richest (11%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) (9,456), Displaced Families (1,576), District Rank in Displacement and Poverty (20), Displacement + Poverty (11%), Displacement: K/M. (2.59%)

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT MOSUL

DISTRICT MOSUL OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
1,892,037

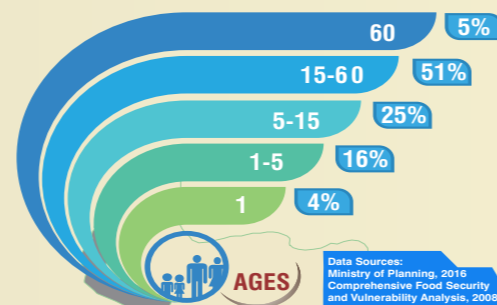
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

91%
9%
3.0
2.9
5.9

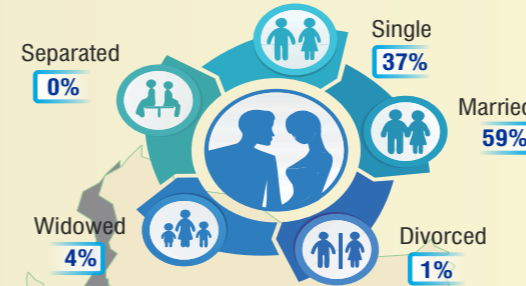


Age Structure of Family Members



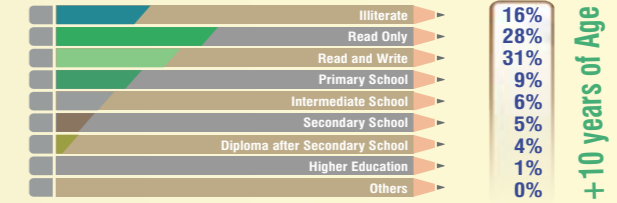
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



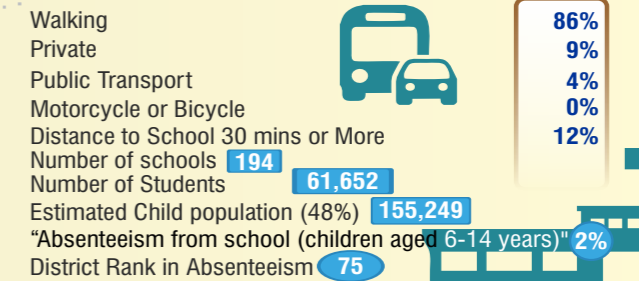
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

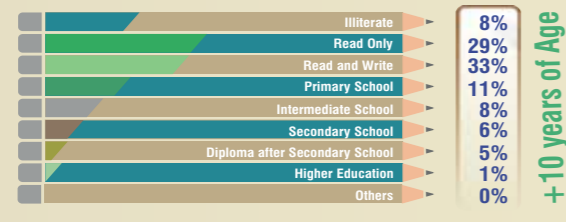


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation



Educational Level of Male Household Members

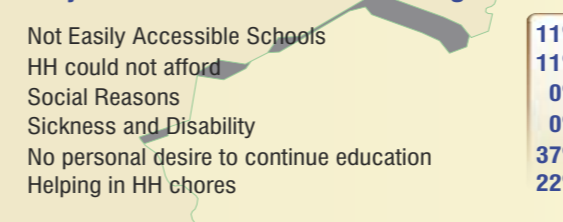


+10 years of Age

Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

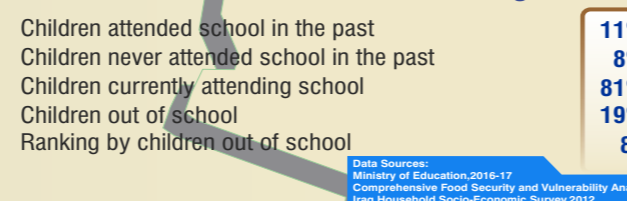


Educational Level of Female Household Members



10 Years of Age

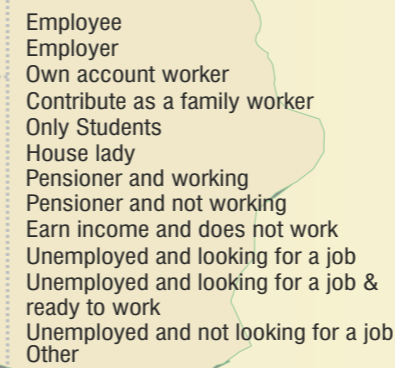
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

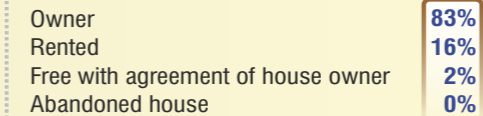
Working Status of Household Members



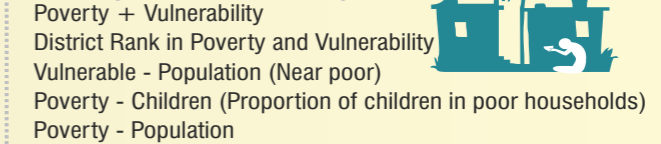
15 Years & older

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

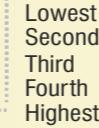
HOUSING



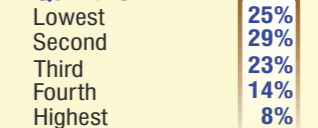
Poverty and Vulnerability



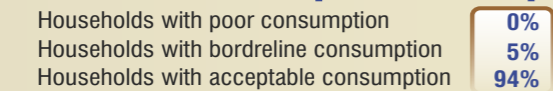
Household per Income Quintile



Household per Expenditure Quintile



Food Consumption Group

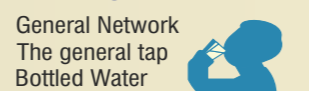


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

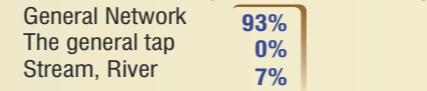
WATER AND SANITATION



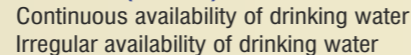
Drinking Water Source



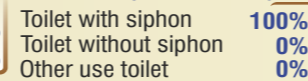
Water Source (for different use)



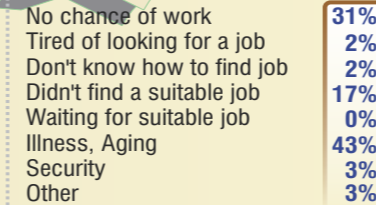
Utilities (Water)



Utilities (Sanitation)

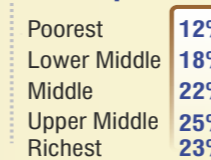


Reasons for Unemployment

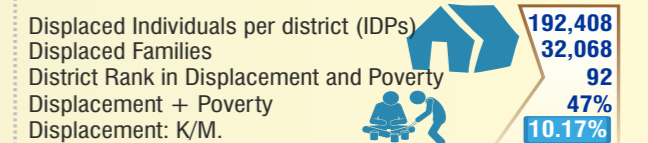


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile



DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY



Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008
UNICEF (2017).

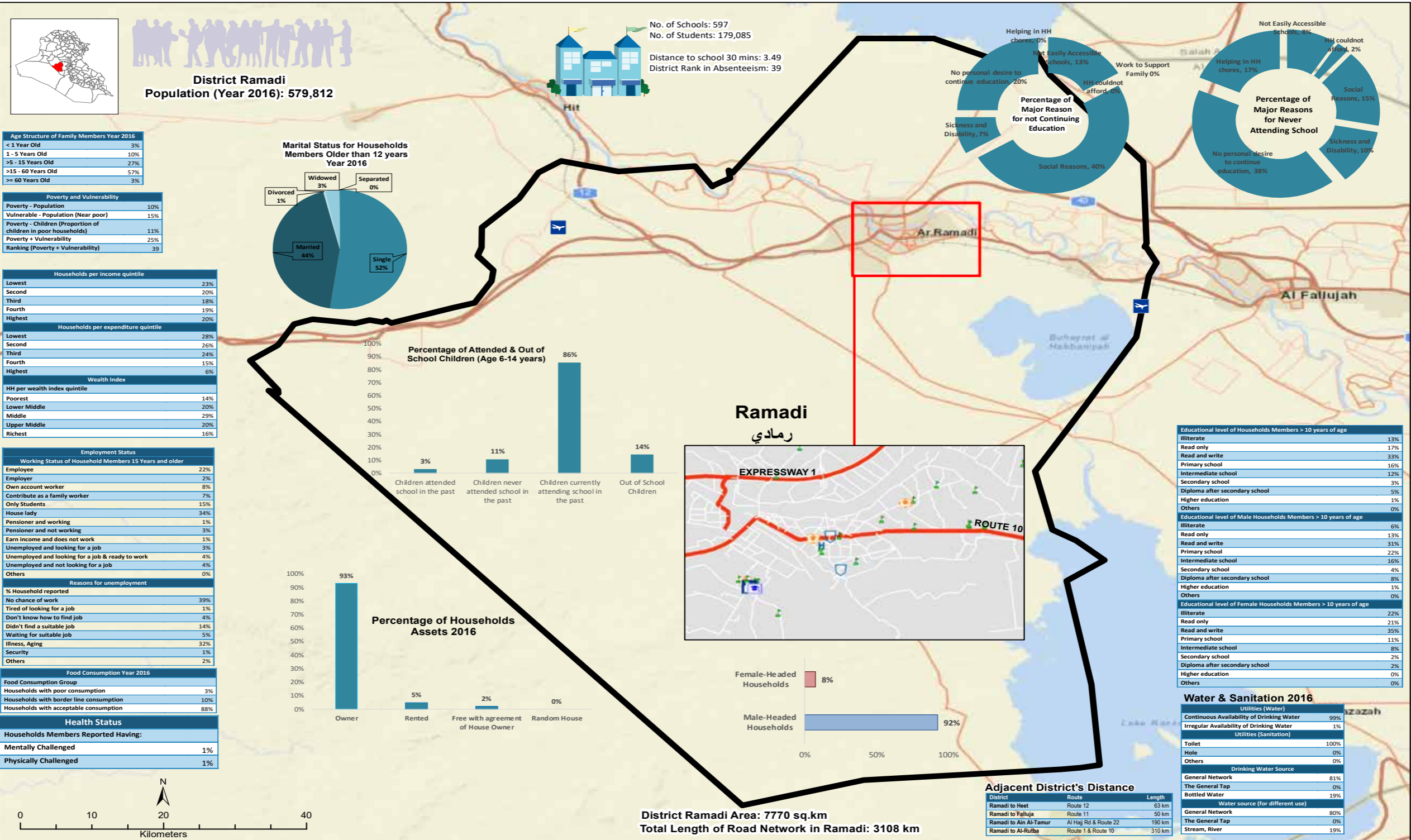


VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

DISTRICT RAMADI





Date Created: April 30, 2019
Contact: iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAN WFP Iraq

- Airport
- Dentist
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Childcare
- Doctor
- Kindergarten
- School
- Clinic
- Drinking Water
- Library
- University
- College
- Driving School
- Nursing Home
- Veterinary

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.
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DISTRICT RAMADI OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
579,812

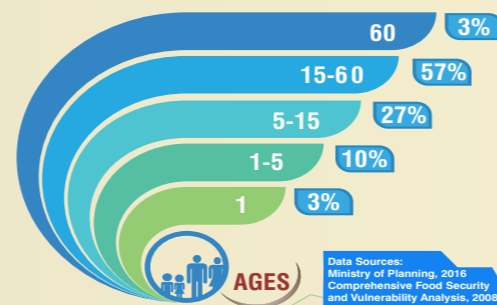
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

92%
8%
3.9
3.6
7.5

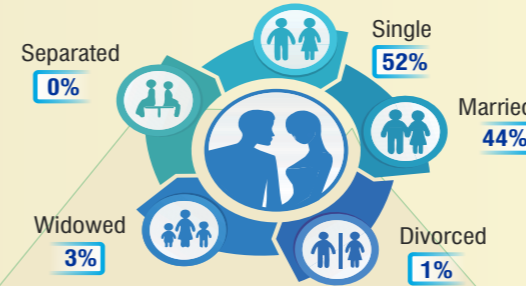


Age Structure of Family Members



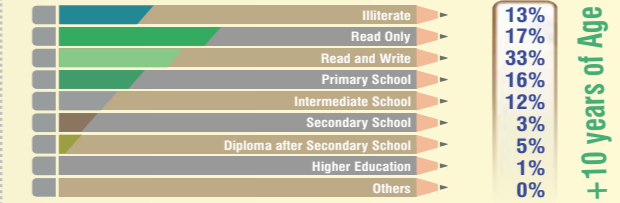
Data Sources: Ministry of Planning, 2016
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



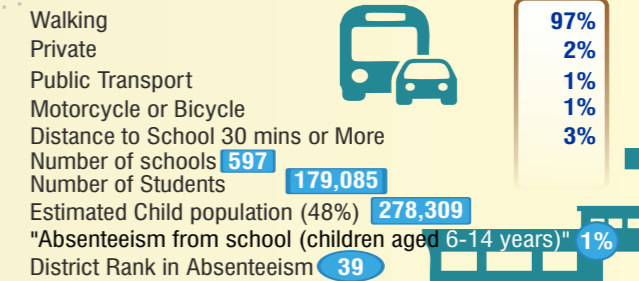
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

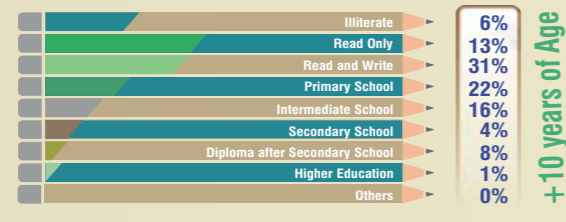


+10 years of Age

Means of Transportation

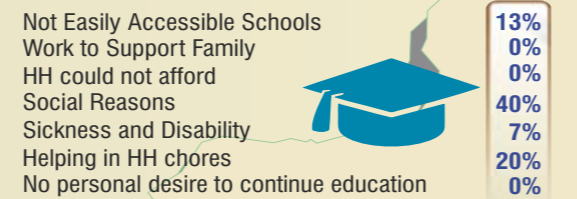


Educational Level of Male Household Members

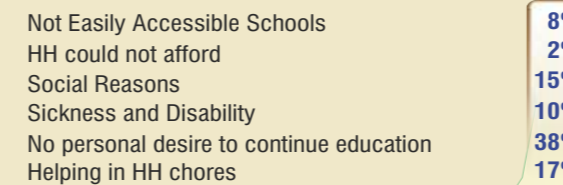


+10 years of Age

Major Reason for not Continuing Education



Major Reason for Never Attending School

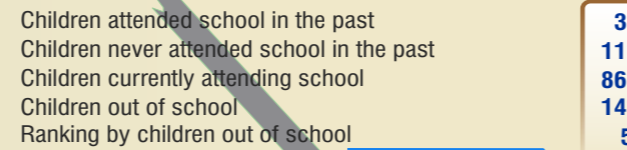


Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

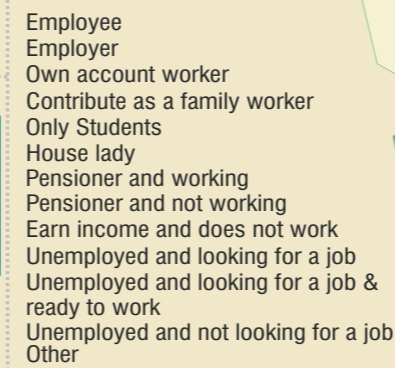
Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



Data Sources: Ministry of Education, 2016-17
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008
Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey, 2012

EMPLOYMENT

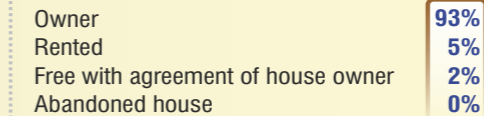
Working Status of Household Members



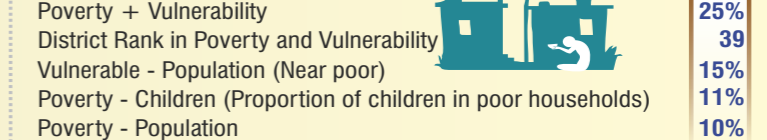
15 Years & older

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

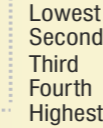
HOUSING



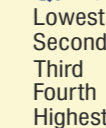
Poverty and Vulnerability



Household per Income Quintile



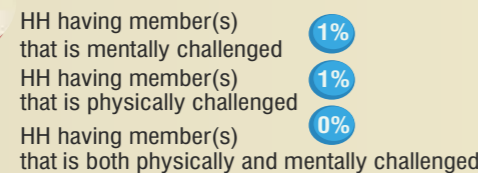
Household per Expenditure Quintile



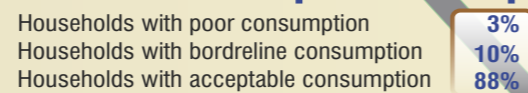
HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status



Food Consumption Group

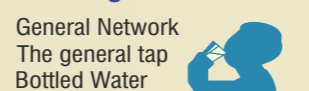


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

WATER AND SANITATION



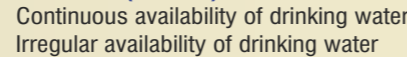
Drinking Water Source



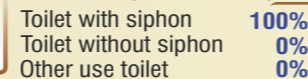
Water Source (for different use)



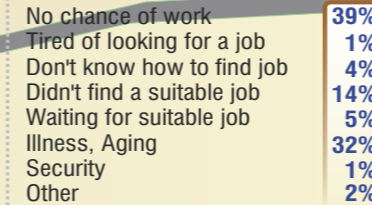
Utilities (Water)



Utilities (Sanitation)

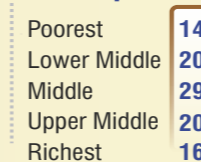


Reasons for Unemployment

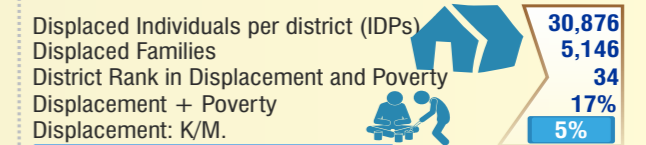


Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile



DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY



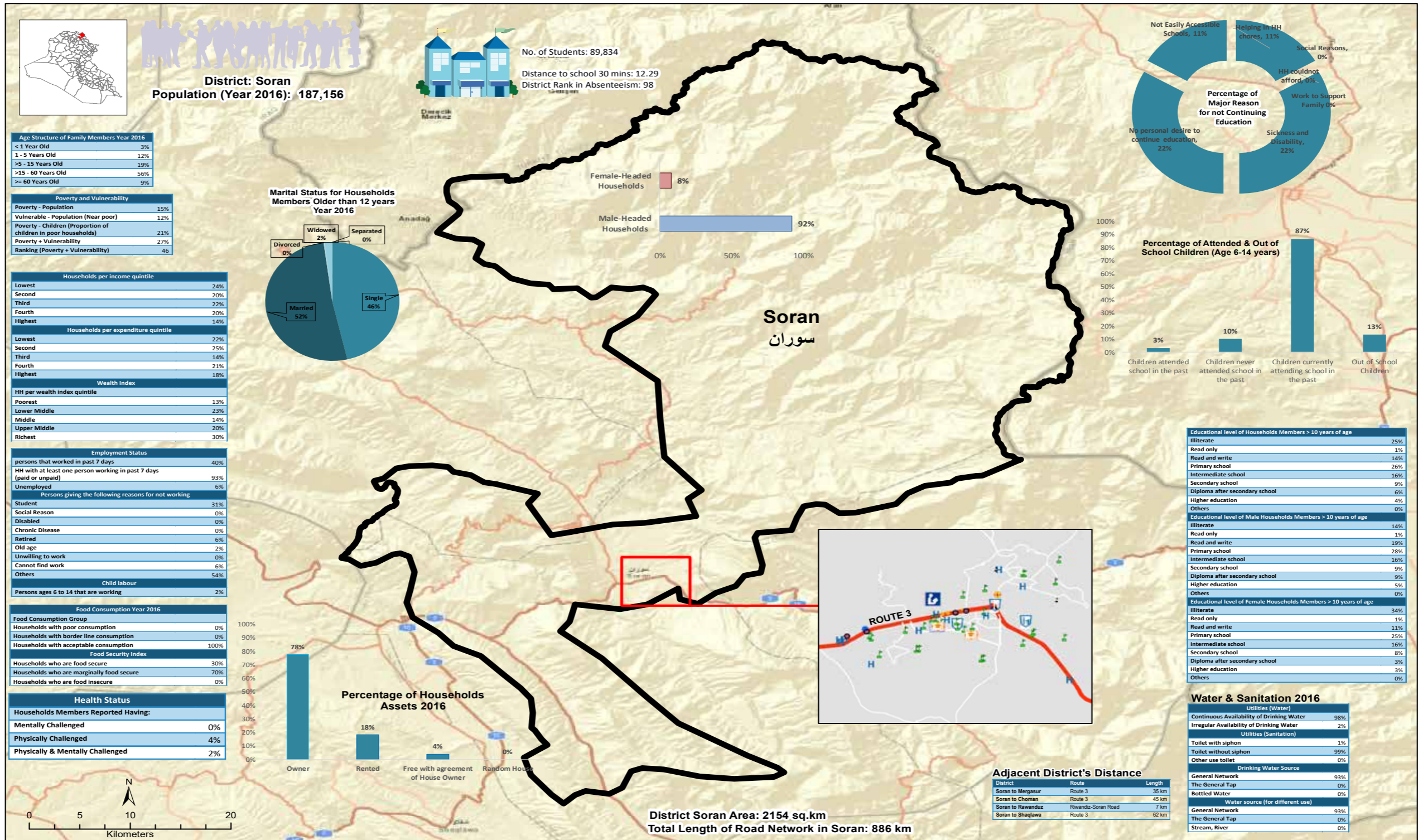
Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008
UNICEF (2017).



VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2008

DISTRICT SORAN



Date Created: April 24, 2019
 Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- ✈ Airport
- 🏠 Childcare
- 🏥 Clinic
- 🎓 College
- 🏠 Dentist
- 👨 Doctor
- 🚰 Drinking Water
- 🚗 Driving School
- 🏥 Hospital
- 🎒 Kindergarten
- 📖 Library
- 🏠 Nursing Home
- 🏠 Pharmacy
- 🎓 School
- 🏠 University
- 🏠 Veterinary
- 🗺 District Soran - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map.

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DISTRICT SORAN OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
187,156

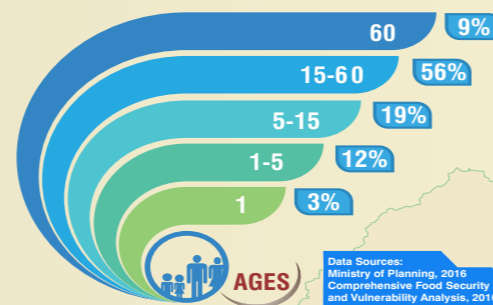
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

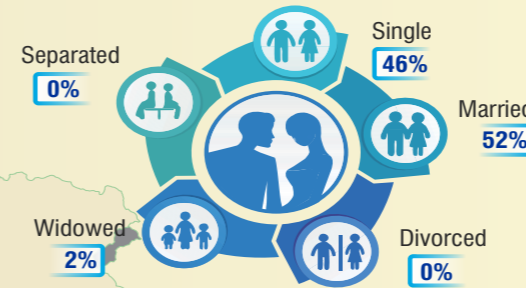
92%
8%
2.5
2.7
5.2



Age Structure of Family Members

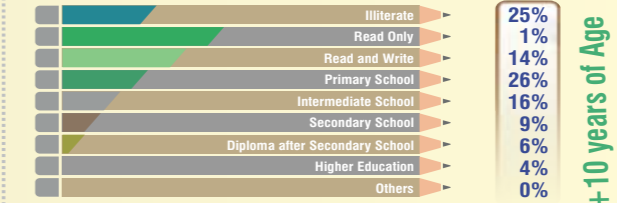


Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

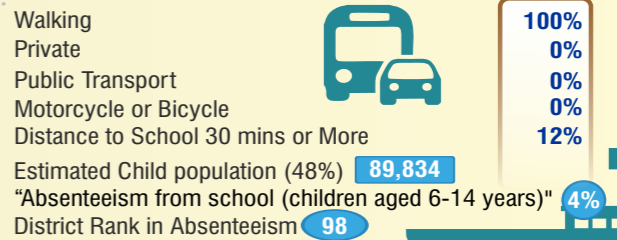


EDUCATION

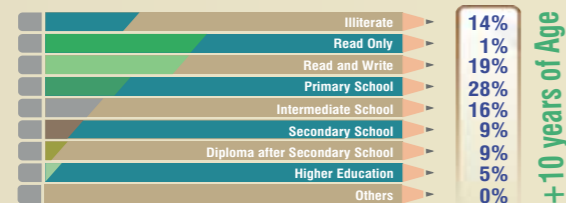
Educational Level of Household Members



Means of Transportation



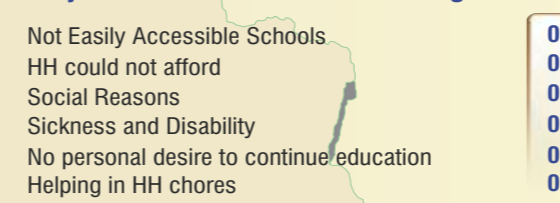
Educational Level of Male Household Members



Major Reason for not Continuing Education



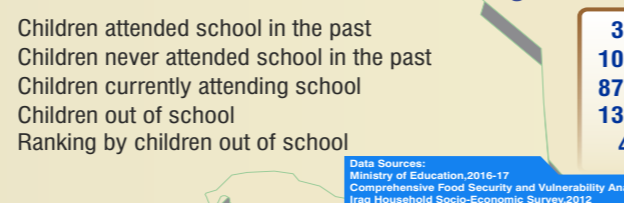
Major Reason for Never Attending School



Educational Level of Female Household Members

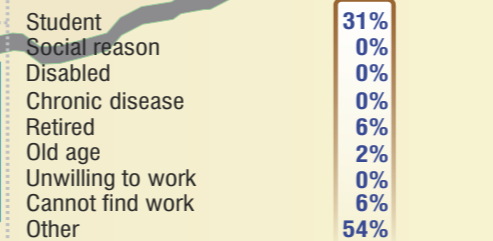


Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14



EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed 6%
Persons giving the following reasons for not working



Child Labour
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working 2%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner (78%), Rented (18%), Free with agreement of house owner (4%), Abandoned house (0%)

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability (27%), District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability (46%), Vulnerable - Population (Near poor) (12%), Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households) (21%), Poverty - Population (15%)

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest (24%), Second (20%), Third (22%), Fourth (20%), Highest (14%)

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest (22%), Second (25%), Third (14%), Fourth (21%), Highest (18%)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged (0%), HH having member(s) that is physically challenged (4%), HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged (2%)

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption (0%), Households with borderline consumption (0%), Households with acceptable consumption (100%)

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure (30%), Households who are marginally food secure (70%), Households who are food insecure (0%)

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network (93%), The general tap (0%), Bottled Water (0%)

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water (98%), Irregular availability of drinking water (2%)

Water Source (for different use)

General Network (93%), The general tap (0%), Stream, River (0%)

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon (1%), Toilet without siphon (99%), Other use toilet (0%)

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest (13%), Lower Middle (23%), Middle (14%), Upper Middle (20%), Richest (30%)

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs) 8,964, Displaced Families 1,494, District Rank in Displacement and Poverty 57, Displacement + Poverty 26%, Displacement: K/M. 5%



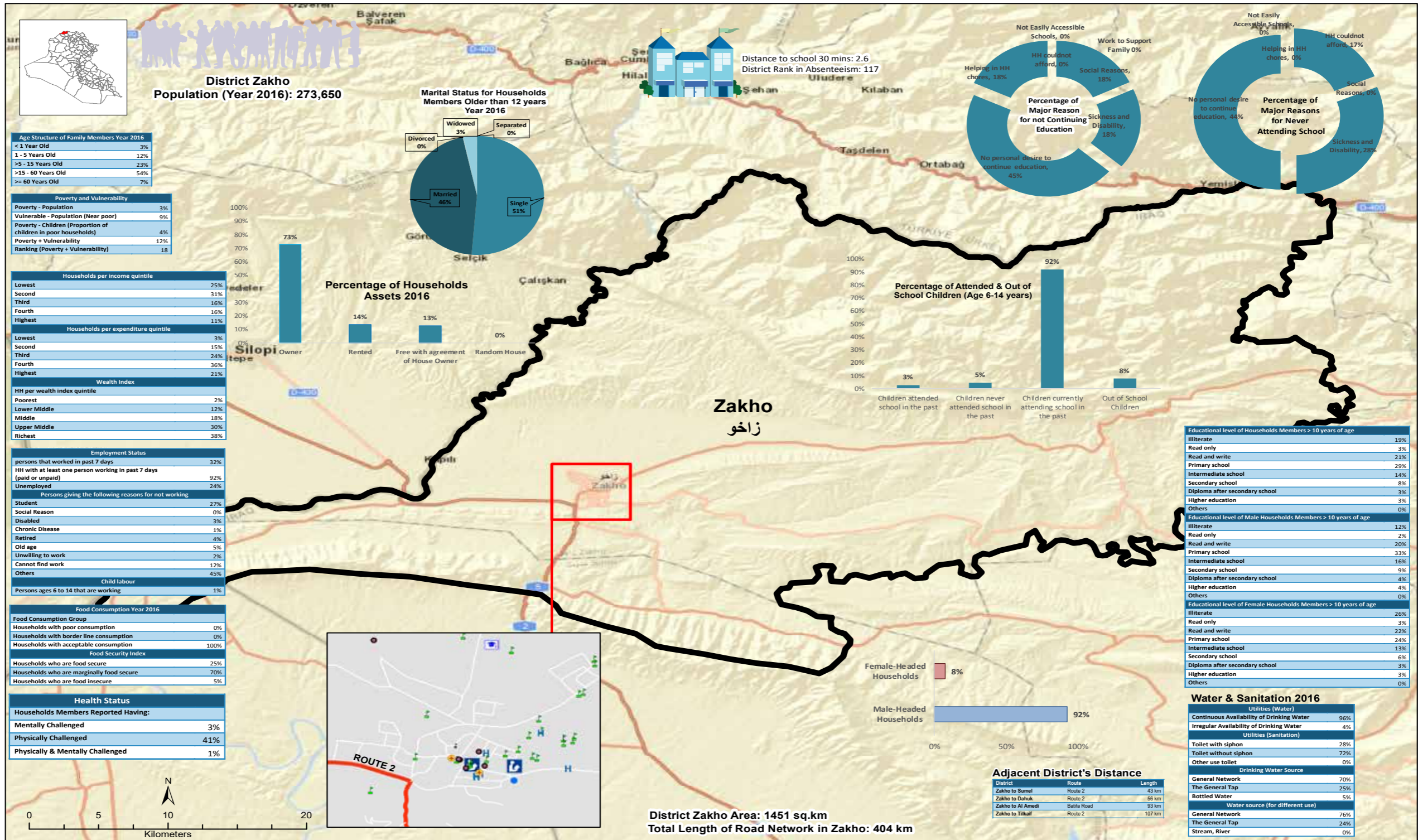
VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016

Data Sources: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016 UNICEF (2017).

DISTRICT ZAKHO





Date Created: April 27, 2019
Contact: Iraq.vamm@wfp.org
Website: www.wfp.org
Prepared by: VAM WFP Iraq

- ✈ Airport
- 🏠 Childcare
- 🏥 Clinic
- 🎓 College
- 👨‍⚕️ Dentist
- 👨‍⚕️ Doctor
- 🚰 Drinking Water
- 🚗 Driving School
- 🏥 Hospital
- 🎒 Kindergarten
- 📖 Library
- 🏠 Nursing Home
- 🏪 Pharmacy
- 🎓 School
- 🏫 University
- 🏠 Veterinary
- 🗺 District Zakho - (Source - WFP)

Data sources: Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (2012); Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2016); Ministry of Planning Estimates (2016); Ministry of Education (2016-17); UNICEF (2017); WFP; OSM; World Street Map

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DISTRICT ZAKHO OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY



Population
273,650

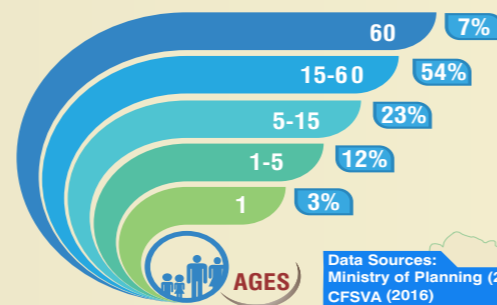
Household Head

Male-headed households
Female-headed households
Number of males per household
Number of females per household
Average household size

92%
8%
3.6
3.4
7.0

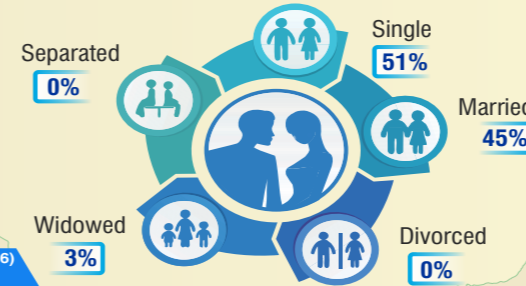


Age Structure of Family Members



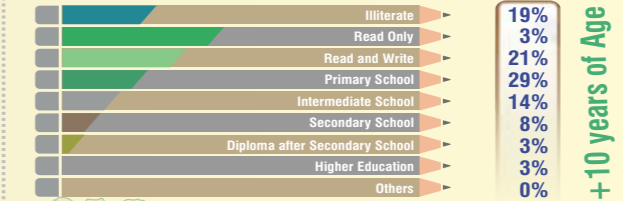
Data Sources:
Ministry of Planning (2016)
CFSVA (2016)

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years



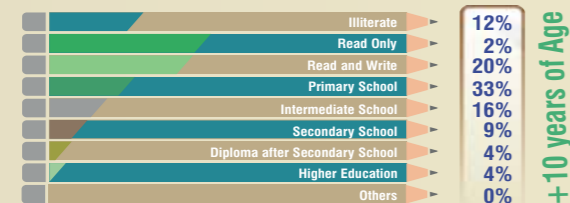
EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members



+10 years of Age

Educational Level of Male Household Members



+10 years of Age

Major Reason for not Continuing Education

Not Easily Accessible Schools
Work to Support Family
HH could not afford
Social Reasons
Sickness and Disability
Helping in HH chores
No personal desire to continue education

0%
0%
0%
18%
18%
45%
18%

Major Reason for Never Attending School

Not Easily Accessible Schools
HH could not afford
Social Reasons
Sickness and Disability
No personal desire to continue education
Helping in HH chores

0%
17%
0%
28%
44%
0%

Means of Transportation

Walking
Private
Public Transport
Motorcycle or Bicycle
Distance to School 30 mins or More
Estimated Child population (48%)
"Absenteeism from school (children aged 6-14 years)"
District Rank in Absenteeism

88%
3%
9%
0%
3
131,352
10%
117

Educational Level of Female Household Members



+10 years of Age

Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14

Children attended school in the past
Children never attended school in the past
Children currently attending school
Children out of school
Ranking by children out of school

3%
5%
92%
8%
20%

Data Sources:
Ministry of Education (2016 - 2017)
CFSVA (2016) UNICEF - IHSES (2012)

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed 24%

Persons giving the following reasons for not working

Student
Social reason
Disabled
Chronic disease
Retired
Old age
Unwilling to work
Cannot find work
Other

27%
0%
3%
1%
4%
5%
2%
12%
45%

Child Labour

Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working 1%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

HOUSING

Owner
Rented
Free with agreement of house owner
Abandoned house

73%
14%
13%
0%

Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty + Vulnerability
District Rank in Poverty and Vulnerability
Vulnerable - Population (Near poor)
Poverty - Children (Proportion of children in poor households)
Poverty - Population

12%
18
9%
4%
3%

Household per Income Quintile

Lowest
Second
Third
Fourth
Highest

25%
31%
16%
16%
11%

Household per Expenditure Quintile

Lowest
Second
Third
Fourth
Highest

3%
15%
24%
36%
21%

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health Status

HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged
HH having member(s) that is physically challenged
HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged

3%
41%
1%

Food Consumption Group

Households with poor consumption
Households with borderline consumption
Households with acceptable consumption

0%
0%
100%

Food Security Index

Households who are food secure
Households who are marginally food secure
Households who are food insecure

25%
70%
5%

Data Source: CFSVA (2016)

WATER AND SANITATION



Drinking Water Source

General Network
The general tap
Bottled Water

70%
25%
5%

Utilities (Water)

Continuous availability of drinking water
Irregular availability of drinking water

96%
4%

Water Source (for different use)

General Network
The general tap
Stream, River

76%
24%
0%

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet with siphon
Toilet without siphon
Other use toilet

28%
72%
0%

Data Source: CFSVA (2016)

Wealth Index

HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest
Lower Middle
Middle
Upper Middle
Richest

2%
12%
18%
30%
38%

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs)
Displaced Families
District Rank in Displacement and Poverty
Displacement + Poverty
Displacement: K/M.

123,654
20,609
94
49%
44.85%

Data Sources: UNICEF (2017), CFSVA (2016)



Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas

أطلس العراق الاقتصادي الاجتماعي