Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas
أطلس العراق الاقتصادي الاجتماعي
2019
Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas

أطلس العراق الاقتصادي الاجتماعي
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-economic programs.

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 baselines 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 2020, WFP partners undertook surveys to classify and map Iraq into food security zones. In the first time in the country, created a socio-economic atlas, both of which complemented the 2016 CFSVA. The Atlas received widespread praise from the Government, UN Agencies and Donors.

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 2019, 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 identify 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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Chairman of the Central Statistical Organization
Ministry of Planning, Iraq
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2019 Iraq Socio-economic Atlas and its thematic focus is published through the World Food Programme in Iraq and within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or UNSDCF, which aims to further the development of gender sensitive programmes aimed at empowering women and youth.

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;
- Linda Stephen, the principle analyst and writer;
- Ahmed Abdulsteef and Saman Ahmed supported on diverse backstopping requirements, such as mapping and statistical analyses;
- Amin Alhillo and Nawaf Alawy carried out data entry;
- And not least of all, Raul Cumbia contributed overall guidance on the project as well as trouble-shooting and mapping expertise.

Appreciation goes to Sally Haydock (Representative) and Marianne Ward (Deputy Representative) WFP Iraq, whose guidance ensured and committed the funds for this second issue of the Socio-economic Atlas of Iraq.

Finally, this Atlas is also made possible through an earnest collaboration between United Nations technical focal points in Iraq and the Iraqi Government, who generously provided data, shared their knowledge and experience on the significant socio-economic factors influencing conditions for women and youth in the country. The contribution of the following organisations and their focal points is hereby acknowledged.

- Dr. Moazzem Hossain, UNICEF
- Mr. Rene Verduijn and Ms. Aaseel Abdulhameed, FAO
- Ms. Sadia Atta, UNFPA
- Ms. Maha Al Wattar, UNFPA
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- Mr. Mika Toivonen and Mr. Farah Saeed, UNOPS/UNMAS
- Mr. Ahmed Alyassery, UNDP
- Mr. Karrar Yousif Al-Eqabi, UN-HABITAT
- Dr. Akbar Ali and Mr. Aamr Bebany, WHO
- Mr. Quesay Abdulfatah, Iraq’s Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

Thanks also goes to all those who have supported, contributed and managed the work of producing the Atlas; namely those who are mentioned in the Atlas and all related materials.

As a result, this Atlas is published through the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Iraq, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHabitat, UNOSUN, WFP and WHO.

Finally, the Atlas is published through the World Food Programme in Iraq and the Support to Iraq Programme implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Iraq.

As always, the Atlas is intended to be a living document to be constantly updated and improved to reflect the changing socio-economic conditions and challenges faced by Iraqis.

As the Atlas is launched, it is hoped that it will contribute to informed decision-making and effective action towards improving the lives of all Iraqis, especially women and youth.

As part of this launch, the Atlas is available for download on the World Food Programme’s website (www.wfp.org) and on the United Nations Development Programme’s website (www.unDP.org).

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PARTNERS

WFP invited UN Agencies to participate in this collaboration through a) expertise 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, 2000-2006
- Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reports, 2000, 2006, 2011 and 2018
- Ministry of Health Annual Statistical Report, 2017

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

NOTES SOCIO-ECONOMIC ATLAS OF IRAQ
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, 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.
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 weight-for-height. Children whose weight-for-height measurement is more than two standard deviations above the median of the 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.
### Thematic Indicator (Agriculture and Food Security)

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

- **SDG 2** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
  - 2.1.1 Coverage of essential health services
  - 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population
  - 2.1.5 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
  - 2.2.2 Oil revenue
  - 2.2.3 Public Health System
  - 2.2.4 Social transfers/Safety nets
  - 2.2.5 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
  - 2.2.6 PDS Educational support

### Thematic Indicator (Poverty)

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

- **SDG 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
  - 1.1.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems
  - 1.1.2 Conflict-related deaths
  - 1.1.3 Proportion of population living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
  - 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Thematic Indicator (Conflict/Hazardous area mapping)

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

- **SDG 11** Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
  - 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

### Thematic Indicator (Nutrition)

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

- **SDG 3** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
  - 3.1.3 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems
  - 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
  - 3.1.1 Health worker density and distribution

### Ecological Degradation

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

### Normalised Difference Vegetation Index

- **SDG 14** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

### Conflict/Hazardous area mapping

- **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.

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

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

2. **SDG 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

3. **SDG 11** Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

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

5. **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.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Malnutrition: Stunting, Wasting, Overweight: prevalence, children under 5
- School Attendance: primary
- 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

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)

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

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)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

- Education
- Mortality in children under age 5

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

- Education
- Health
- Poverty
- Gender equality
- Peace and prosperity

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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.

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

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.

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.

Thematic Indicator (Youth)

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy skills, by sex.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

5.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex.

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

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment.

8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.

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<td>Mosul</td>
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</table>
THEMATIC NARRATIVES AND MAPS

السرد المواضيعي والخرائط
AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES, FOOD SECURITY

الزراعة، التحديات البيئية، أمن غذائي
Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

THEME 1: AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture is the livelihood of an estimated 11% of Iraqi families (WFP, CSO, KRGO, 2017). The country’s food security largely depends on domestic production, not imports. Although agriculture households make up roughly 75% of that total, the value they add to the country’s income, while the remainder rely on livestock or mixed crop and livestock activities (Lucarini 2012). Inland fisheries and poultry-raising provide additional and important income sources. The agricultural economy contributes 8% to the total GDP. It is also one of Iraq’s biggest employment sectors. Agriculture employs large numbers of people in many parts of the country, especially on small family farms, which are the backbone of agricultural production. (Lucarini 2012). Moreover, due to the high agricultural potential, areas of cultivation are 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 stronghold of wheat and barley production are the north-eastern Districts of Nahrain, Salah al-Din, Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya and the south-eastern ones of Wasit, Dasiyya, 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, KRGO 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. In addition, the number of desert regions in central and south-western Iraq and recent droughts have reduced agricultural production in some areas 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 change and other shocks, such as urbanisation on agricultural land, increased soil salt waqcollection, pollution and conflict. Mapping based on satellite imagery identified 4% of the national land as degraded, with degradation mainly in the Kurdish 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 corridor running from Salah al-deen to Thi-Qar-Mayasan, including some improvements 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 DWayrah and Al-Shi’quit 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, KRGO 2017; FAO 2016).

A severe consequence of conflict that directly and indirectly affects agriculture is the three-dimension impact of explosive hazards, i.e., improvised explosive devices (IEDs), unexploded ordnance, landmines and landfills. Partnerships between the Government of Iraq, the Kurdish 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 ordered 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 20% of the total area), the wheat production for 2017/2018 has been classified as hazardous (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 stronghold of wheat and barley production are the north-eastern Districts of Nahrain, Salah al-Din, Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya and the south-eastern ones of Wasit, Dasiyya, Maysan and Muthanna.

Agricultural production as a major source of revenue for farmers in the “bread basket” 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 stronghold of wheat and barley production are the north-eastern Districts of Nahrain, Salah al-Din, Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya and the south-eastern ones of Wasit, Dasiyya, Maysan and Muthanna.

The chart above shows the percentage of the area that has been classified as hazardous (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 stronghold of wheat and barley production are the north-eastern Districts of Nahrain, Salah al-Din, Duhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya and the south-eastern ones of Wasit, Dasiyya, Maysan and Muthanna.

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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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Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

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 Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Ownership of land by percentage

Contracted

0%
1% - 25%
26% - 50%
51% - 68%
No Data

Not owned but has control

0%
1% - 25%
26% - 50%
51% - 71%
No Data

Governing land

0%
1% - 5%
6% - 10%
11% - 15%
No Data
Female headed households that owned or had control of farmland by area

- 1% - 4%
- 5% - 8%
- 9% - 10%
- 11% - 14%
- No data

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

Wheat and Barley production by governorate

Wheat Production (Ton) 2018

Barley Production (Ton) 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 area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Central Statistics Organisation, 2019
IRAQ

Rice Production by governorate

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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
The average productivity of Corn 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.

Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)
The average productivity of Cotton 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.

Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)
The average productivity of Potato 2018

± 0 50 200 Kilometers

Potato Production (Ton) 2018
High productive areas with missing data due to the conflict

Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)
The average productivity of Sun Flower 2018

Sun Flower Production (Ton) autumn 2018

High productive areas with missing data due to the conflict
no sun flower production
Less than 5
5 - 10
11 - 20
more than 20

Data Source(s): Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO)
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 area or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data sources: WFP offices, WFP - Boundaries: OCHA - Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors - Populated places: GeoNames, NDVI: MOD13Q1.006 Terra Vegetation Indices-16-Day Long Term Average NDVI (Jan-Apr) 2001 - 2018

High NDVI (> 0.3)

Low NDVI (< 0)
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.

Ecological degradation of land cover

Mann-Kendall Trend: 2001-17
- Positive Change
- No Change
- Negative Change

Area under ecological degradation by Governorate 2001-2017

Positive Change
Negative Change
No Change

6% 2% 91%

Ecological Degradation of Land Cover

Data sources: WFP-USAID Iraq, Regional Bureau Cairo, Climate Analysis - Iraq

Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security
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Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
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
Hazards: Impact of Explosive Hazards on Agricultural 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.

Data Source(s): UNMAS Iraq Information Management Unit
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): KRI (IKMAA)
POVERTY: A FOCUS ON SELECTED INDICATORS
الفقر: بؤرة مختارة مؤشرات
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 depends on the age distribution (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 50% of the GDP (MoP 2017). The government allocates the largest share of this revenue in the major oil producing areas of Kirkuk, Baghdad, Basrah and Asir, but also to governorates affected by poverty or conflict, such as Maysan, Anbar and Ninawa (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 Saladin. High unemployment rates lead to a high increase of informal employment, which is especially common in rural areas and among young, less educated, economically vulnerable and displaced people (UNESCO 2019: 13).

Ungovernment 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 coincides with high poverty and unemployment rates, as it 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 affected by the governances in 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 population, only 7% of which receive 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 Ninawa, which has several districts in need of extensive rehabilitation following the Islamic State (ISD or DAISH) 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 for less than one hospital bed per 1,000 people is rather low and has recently fallen as a consequence of the strategic destruction of health facilities by ISD forces during conflict. Lower incidences of hospitals and doctors are observed in the governorates of Kirkuk, Thi-Qar, Maysan, Wasit 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 be sufficient. Iraq’s unemployment rate is very high, especially in some governorates. The government’s outlined steps to address these issues in the Iraqi National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022.

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Estimated petrodollar allocations by governorate, 2018 and 2019

Petrodollar allocations (IQD billion 2018)
(IQD 1 billion = USD 840 thousand)

- data not available
- 201 - 1000 IQD
- 1001 - 2000 IQD
- 2001 - 3000 IQD

P Petrodollar allocations (IQD billion 2019)
(IQD 1 billion = USD 840 thousand)

- 0 - 136 IQD
- 137 - 1144 IQD
- 1145 - 2162 IQD
- 2163 - 4000 IQD

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Data Source(s): Iraq Energy Institute, October 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.
IRAQ

Percentage of person age 15-24 unemployed, working, out of labour-force

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

Poverty Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
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.
Informal settlements & number of houses at governorate level

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

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Data Source(s): Iraq Ministry of Planning and UN-HABITAT, 2017
Youth preferences for the Public Distribution System (PDS) compared to Cash assistance

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

**Households receiving social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months**

- **Any social transfers or benefits**
  - 42% - 50%
  - 35% - 41%
  - 30% - 34%
  - 11% - 29%
  - 10%

**Wealth index quintile**

- Poorest
- Second poorest
- Poorer
- Less poor
- Poorest

**Gender of household head**

- Male
- Female

**Education of household head**

- Pre-primary or none
- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Upper secondary +

**Age of household head**

- 15-19
- 20-24
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 35-39
- 40-44
- 45-49
- 50-59
- 60-69
- 70+

**Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months**

- 43% - 47%
- 35% - 41%
- 30% - 34%
- 11% - 29%
- 10%

**Households in the two lowest quintiles**

- 42% - 50%
- 35% - 41%
- 30% - 34%
- 11% - 29%
- 10%

**Gender of household head**

- Male
- Female

**Education of household head**

- Pre-primary or none
- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Upper secondary +

**Age of household head**

- 15-19
- 20-24
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 35-39
- 40-44
- 45-49
- 50-59
- 60-69
- 70+

**Wealth index quintile**

- Poorest
- Second poorest
- Poorer
- Less poor
- Poorest

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

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Percentage of children & young people receiving school related support (Age 5-24 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>School tuition support</th>
<th>Other school related support</th>
<th>No school support</th>
<th>Number of household members currently attending school</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,543</td>
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<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1,763</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>Dohuk</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>7,481</td>
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<td>Wasit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>91</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

نظام الصحة العامة
Number of hospitals per 100,000 population

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Data Source(s): Annual Statistical Report, 2017 Ministry of Health/Environment
Rate of physicians for every 10,000 persons

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

Total Number of outpatient visits to Primary Health Care Centers
- 0 - 1
- 2

Number of Female visits to Primary Health Care Centers
- 245000 - 325000
- 325001 - 523700
- 523701 - 1051000
- 1051001 - 1558000
- 1558001 - 3432000

Number of Male visits to Primary Health Care Centers
- 234000 - 318500
- 318501 - 478000
- 478001 - 782000
- 782001 - 1136000
- 1136001 - 2842900

±

0
100
200
50
Kilometers

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

*KW*
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 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 (CSFA) 2016, starting occurred at low levels of severity with rates of 16.6% in children under five years of age, and 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 drop 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 below the 5 % SDG target (down to 2.5 %) and the overweight rates fell from 11.4 to 6.6 % (CSO, MoH, UNICEF, 2010-2016). The following chart illustrates this trend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey years</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
<th>Stunting</th>
<th>Wasting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1998</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CFSA 2016 found that households classified as severely food insecure had scarce access to Heine milk, 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. Compared to 6-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 CFSA 2016 assessed MUAC in pregnant and lactating women and found that acute malnutrition affected only 0.1 % 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 as stunted.

The proportion of stunted children in Iraq was 14 % in 2000, and the prevalence of stunted children has fallen below the 5.0 % threshold as defined by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2020, the prevalence of stunted children has fallen to 2.5 %, and the overweight rates fell from 11.4 to 6.6 % (CSO, MoH, UNICEF, 2010-2016). The proportion of overweight children has fallen below the 5.0 % threshold as defined by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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 drop 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 below the 5 % SDG target (down to 2.5 %) and the overweight rates fell from 11.4 to 6.6 % (CSO, MoH, UNICEF, 2010-2016).

In pregnant and lactating women, malnutrition rates were highest for overweight women, at 17.4 %.
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, Dhiqan, 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.

Reducions 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 (15/1000) and Iraq (15/1000) (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA 2019). Furthermore, mortality rates above 30 % were reported for Kirkuk, Dhiqan, 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.

REFERENCES

CSO, KRSO, Ministry of Health and UNICEF, 2019. Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6) report, 2018
WFP, CSO, KRSO, 2017. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
WHD, 2009. Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition
Prevalence of moderate and severe stunting in children under age 5 (percent below -2SD)

- 4% - 6%
- 6.1% - 8%
- 8.1% - 10%
- 10.1% - 12%
- 12.1% - 15%

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.
Prevalence of moderate and severe wasting in children under age 5 (percent below -2SD) and severe wasting in children under age 5 (percent below -3SD).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>-2SD</th>
<th>-3SD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>-2SD</th>
<th>-3SD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mother’s education</th>
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<th>-3SD</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-primary or none</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper secondary+</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<th>Mother’s functional difficulties</th>
<th>-2SD</th>
<th>-3SD</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>No information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has functional difficulty</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
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<th>Wealth index quintile</th>
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<th>-3SD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richest</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevalence of moderate and severe overweight in children under age 5 (percent above +2SD)

- 3.1% - 4.0%
- 4.1% - 6.0%
- 6.1% - 8.0%
- 8.1% - 11.0%

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

- 0.4% - 0.9%
- 1.0% - 1.9%
- 2.0% - 2.9%
- 3.0% - 5.0%

Wealth index quintile
- Poorest
- Second
- Middle
- Fourth
- Richest

Mother’s education
- Pre-primary or none
- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Upper secondary +

Mother’s functional difficulties
- Has functional difficulty
- Has no functional difficulty
- No information

Sex
- Male
- Female

Area
- Urban
- Rural

Percent above -2SD -3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD

Percent above +2SD +3SD
Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Percentage of children that received the minimum dietary diversity

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

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

IRAQ

Percentage of children that received the minimum dietary diversity

Children received minimum dietary diversity (age 6 - 23 months)

Urban

Percentage

Male

Female

Wealth index quintile

Poorest

Second

Middle

Fourth

Richest

≤ 35%

36% - 40%

41% - 45%

46% - 50%

51% - 55%

56% - 60%

61% - 65%

66% - 76%

60

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Nutrition
Mortality rates in children under age five and Adult mortality rates by sex and age.

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.
Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Nutrition

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.
Nutrition

Women's nutritional status and household wealth (MUAC measurement in pregnant and lactating women)

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map 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.
GENDER: WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY
الجنس: تمكين المرأة ومساواة
The topic: "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". 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 65 % 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 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 homes. This is why 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 Thimar and Tarmiya, 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 20 % and 83 % had suffered emotional violence and controlling behaviour by the husband (WHO, COSIT, KRSO, MOH, 2008). Surprisingly, 59 % of the women accepted that a man can beat his wife under certain circumstances (the 2006 MICS3).

The MICS6 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 Th-Qar) of the country, where these attitudes were shared by 50-67 % of women compared to 6-10 % in districts like Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya.

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 (FAO 2017) and consequently, female-headed farm households have considerably less access to land compared to their male counterparts. As illustrated in this Atlas, the CSFVA 2016 found that:

- Less than half of Iraqi women felt safe alone in their homes.
- Only 12% of women reported discrimination and harassment as an issue for them.
- Early marriage may affect women's fertility rates.
- Many aspects of women's inequality in Iraq are rooted in culture and this also extends to land rights.

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 change in life satisfaction. Life satisfaction is therefore long term compared to happiness.

The MICS6 found that:

- 75% of women defined themselves as currently happy and hopeful for the future.
- Most Iraqi women are satisfied with their lives, according to MICS6 in 2018 that showed 65% of women defined themselves as currently happy and hopeful for the future.
- Life satisfaction among women may be connected to political empowerment by women's representation in parliament.
- Safety issues conveyed a less positive picture of female well-being.
- Safety perceptions improved with age and family wealth.
- Data from 2006-2007 reported that 21% of women had suffered physical violence by their husband.
- Early marriage may affect women's fertility rates.
- Many aspects of women's inequality in Iraq are rooted in culture and this also extends to land rights.
that only a quarter of the women in agriculture had contractual, managerial or ownership rights to farmland, 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. Although school 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 physical violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and psychological violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and psychological violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and physical violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and psychological violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and physical violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and psychological violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem, early marriage and physical violence from the husband are still too common and widespread problem.

REFERENCES

Godha, D., Hotchkiss, D. R., & Gage, A. J. 2013. ‘Association between child marriage and reproductive health outcomes and serologic markers for trachoma’.
WFP, CSD, KRSG. 2017. Iraq Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment

Godha, D., Hotchkiss, D. R., & Gage, A. J. 2013. ‘Association between child marriage and reproductive health outcomes and serologic markers for trachoma’.
Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (age 15-24)

Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (age 15-49)

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.

Data Source(s): Iraqi Council of Representatives

The proportion of seats held by women in the Iraqi parliament (%) is displayed on the map.

Legend:
- 23.5
- 24
- 24.6
- 25
- 25.8
- 26.3
- 26.6
- 27.2
- 27.7
- 28.5
- 30

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Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone after dark (age 15-49 years) in Iraq in 2018.

- **Erbil**: 27.4% - 38.5%
- **Basrah**: 68.7% - 91%
- **Baghdad**: 50.7% - 68.7%
- **Najaf**: 16.4% - 27.4%
- **Kirkuk**: 38.5% - 50.7%
- **Diyala**: 50.7% - 68.7%
- **Anbar**: 16.4% - 27.4%

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Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
Prevalence of contraceptive use among married women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>No IUD</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Injectable</th>
<th>Implant</th>
<th>Pill</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Sterilization</th>
<th>Disparities/Parity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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</table>

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Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>No method</th>
<th>Sterilization</th>
<th>Injectable</th>
<th>Implants</th>
<th>Pill</th>
<th>Diahaphram/Foam/Jelly</th>
<th>Female condom</th>
<th>Other/locational method</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>79%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
If she goes out without telling him
If she neglects the children
If she refuses sex with him
If she argues with him
If she burns the food
% For any of these five reasons

Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
Age when first married (among women ages 20-24 years)
Adolescent birth rate (Age specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)

Urban

Rural

Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)

Has functional difficulty

Has no functional difficulty

Education

Pre-primary or none

Primary

Lower secondary

Upper secondary +

Gender

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

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.
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The percentages of female-headed households are as follows:

- Saudi Arabia
- Turkey
- Iran
- Kuwait
- Arabian Sea
- Syria
- Jordan
- Iraq

Female-headed households

- 1% - 4%
- 5% - 8%
- 9% - 12%
- 13% - 14%
- No data

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2016
Female headed households
that owned livestock by area

Percentage of female headed households that owned livestock

0.1% - 5%
5.1% - 10%
10.1% - 15%
15.1% - 21%
No data

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

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EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE

المساواة التعليمية بين الذكور وأنثى
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.
Primary school attendance ratio

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

Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio for girls

- ≤ 84%
- 84.1% - 88%
- 88.1% - 92%
- 92.1% - 96%
- 96.1% - 99%

Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio for boys

- ≤ 90%
- 90.1% - 92%
- 92.1% - 96%
- 96.1% - 97%

Parity indices

- Poorest/Richest: 84.9 to 89.2
- Rural/Urban: 94.1 to 96.5
- Orphans/non-orphans: 103.8 to 107.8

Gender

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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.
Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio for girls

- **≤ 20%**
- **20.1% - 30%**
- **30.1% - 40%**
- **40.1% - 50%**
- **50.1% - 60%**
- **60.1% - 65%**

Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio for boys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parity Indices</th>
<th>Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls</th>
<th>Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorest/Richest</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural/Urban</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans/non-orphans</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
YOUTH: HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS

الشباب: التطور الكلي مؤشرات
The 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 growth is due to the increase in life expectancy and fertility rates (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017), a six percent increase in the number of young Iraqis between 2010 and 2016. Some studies have mentioned the impact of the aforementioned factors on the young generation in Iraq, investigating the connection between the high growth in the youth population and the increase in chronic disease, and to what extent problems may occur due to their nature, where the young generation in Iraq has been exposed to the results of various factors including the impact of insurgency and terrorism, economic factors, and the effects of the war on the lives of young people.

The methodology of the study is based on the deduction of a set of indicators to be used in assessing the status of youth in Iraq. These indicators include: the youth population, the percent of youth among the total population, the number of jobs and unemployment rates, youth literacy rates, the school dropout rate, the illiteracy rate, the rate of using modern contraception, and the rate of using traditional contraception. Moreover, the study addresses the role of government, the role of society, and the relationship between these two factors in dealing with the problem of youth in Iraq.

Given the importance of the youth population and the high growth rate between 2010 and 2016, the youth population in Iraq, estimated at 6.3 million individuals in 2010, increased to 6.2 million in 2016, a six percent increase. The rapid increase in the youth population in Iraq has affected many aspects of various countries, including the economic aspect, where youth unemployment rates were higher than the adult unemployment rate, and this situation led to an increase in the informal sector as an alternative option for young people in search of employment opportunities.

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
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.

REFERENCES

WFP, CSO, KRSO. 2017. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
Youth participating in 2010 parliamentary elections

**Percentage of male youth election participation**

- ≤ 50%
- 50 - 60
- 60 - 70
- 70 - 80
- 80 - 90

**Percentage of female youth election participation**

- ≤ 50%
- 50 - 60
- 60 - 70
- 70 - 80
- 80 - 90

Data Source(s): Iraq Human Development Report 2014: Iraqi Youth Challenges and Opportunities
Percentage of youth age (15-24) who own a mobile telephone

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Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Youth suffering from chronic diseases by governorate

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

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Data Source(s): Iraq Human Development Report 2014: Iraqi Youth Challenges and Opportunities
The level of education among youth receiving informal income.

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

### Child Labour (Age 5 to 17 years)

**Governorate** | **Number of children age 5-17** | **Wealth Index Quintile** | **Child Labour**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Anbar | 1,825 | 3.6% | 
Baghdad | 7,075 | 3.7% - 5% | 6,781
Basrah | 3,294 | 5.1% - 7% | 2,567
Diyala | 2,025 | 7.1% - 9% | 1,567
Dohuk | 1,489 | 9.1% - 11% | 1,029
Erbil | 1,683 | 11.1% - 14% | 1,129
Kirkuk | 1,344 | | 1,089
Kerbela | 1,154 | | 1,154
Kufa | 1,344 | | 1,089
Maysan | 1,293 | | 1,293
Muthanna | 1,489 | | 1,489
Najaf | 1,499 | | 1,499
Ninawa | 1,574 | | 1,574
Qadisiya | 1,574 | | 1,574
Salah al-deen | 1,574 | | 1,574
Wasit | 1,574 | | 1,574

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

The designations employed and the presentation of material on the maps 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.
Youth unemployment rates by governorate

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Data Source(s): Iraq Human Development Report 2014: Iraqi Youth Challenges and Opportunities
IRAQ
Percentage of youth in lowest income quintiles, by sex

lowest income quintiles by male (age 15-24)
- 1% - 65%
- 66% - 78%
- 79% - 87%
- 88% - 92%
- No Data

lowest income quintiles by female (age 15-24)
- 1% - 14%
- 15% - 21%
- 22% - 28%
- 29% - 35%
- No Data

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
GOVERNORATE MAP AND INFOGRAPH

خريطة محافظة ورسامي
Households who are food insecure
Households with acceptable consumption
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working
Cannot find work
Unwilling to work
Retired
Social Reason
persons that worked in past 7 days
Total
From recall
Richest
Upper Middle
Poorest
Fourth
Second
Lowest
Highest
Lowest
1 - 5 Years Old

Contact: iraq.vamme@wfp.org

Baghdad Governorate Socio-Economic Map

Baghdad Governorate Population (Year 2016): 8,095,645

Health Status
Marital Status for Households

Water & Sanitation 2016

Utilities (Sanitation)

Utilities (Water)

% of households that have access to drinking water: 100%
% of households that have access to piped water: 52%
% of households that have access to safe drinking water: 92%
% of households that have access to safe drinking water in the kitchen: 95%
% of households that have access to toilet facilities: 91%
% of households that have access to sewerage: 48%
% of households that have access to piped drinking water: 52%
% of households that have access to piped water in the kitchen: 48%
% of households that have access to safe drinking water in the kitchen: 95%
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% of households that have access to safe drinking water in the kitchen: 95%
% of households that have access to toilet facilities: 91%
REFERENCE MAPS AND INFOGRAPH
مرجع خريطة وتصويرية
نظرة عامة على المنطقة

رابطة الأسرة

العلم والتدريب

المかな والمراقبة

الرعاية الصحية والغذاء

الماء والنظافة

المؤشرات الاقتصادية

 ingl.
DISTRICT HINDIYA
District Hindiya

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

DISTRICT HINDIYA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY

Population 259,632

Household Head
Male-headed households
90%
Female-headed households
10%
Number of males per household
2.9
Number of females per household
2.8
Average household size
5.7

AGE STRUCTURE OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

Single
46%
Married
50%
Separated
0%
Divorced
1%
Widowed
4%

Major Reason for Not Continuing Education

Not Easily Accessible Schools
5%
Work to Support Family
24%
HH could not afford
0%
Social Reasons
9%
Sickness and Disability
29%
Helping in HH chores
33%
Helping in HH chores
5%

Major Reason for Never Attending School

Not Easily Accessible Schools
8%
HH could not afford
5%
Social Reasons
8%
Sickness and Disability
8%
Helping in HH chores
8%

EDUCATION

Educational Level of Household Members

Means of Transportation

Walking
87%
Public Transport
2%
Motorcycle or Bicycle
1%
Distance to School 30 mins or More
38%
Number of Students
2%
Disturbance from School (children aged 6-14 years)
23%

POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

Unemployed
5%

Persons giving the following reasons for not working

Student
29%
Social reason
29%
Disabled
29%
Chronic disease
29%
Retired
29%
Old age
29%
Unwilling to work
29%
Cannot find work
29%

EMPLOYMENT

HOUSING

Owner
66%
Rented
21%
Free with agreement of house owner
12%
Abandoned house
6%

CHILD LABOUR

Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working
1%

WEALTH INDEX

HH per wealth index quintile

Poorest
28%
Lower Middle
26%
Middle
26%
Upper Middle
14%
Richest
12%

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY

Displaced individuals per district (IDPs)
29,564
Displaced Families
4,844

Displacement + Poverty - Population
25%

District Rank in Displacement + Poverty
24%

K/M.
11.19%
DISTRICT AL-KHALIS
DISTRICT AL-MAJEER AL-KABEER
DISTRICT AL-RESAFA
**Duo**

**Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq**

**District Al-Resafa**

---

**Demography**

**Population**

1,803,337

- **Household Head**
  - Male-headed households: 90%
  - Female-headed households: 10%
- **Number of males per household**
  - 2.3
- **Number of females per household**
  - 2.2
- **Average household size**
  - 4.6

---

**Health and Nutrition**

- **Food Consumption Group**
  - Households with poor consumption: 0%
  - Households with acceptable consumption: 1%
  - Households who are food secure: 99%
- **Food Security Index**
  - Households with poor consumption: 0%
  - Households with acceptable consumption: 6%
  - Households who are food secure: 94%

---

**Water and Sanitation**

- **Drinking Water Source**
  - General Network: 95%
  - The general tap: 5%
- **Utilities (Water)**
  - Continuous availability of drinking water: 79%
  - Irregular availability of drinking water: 21%

---

**Education**

- **Educational Level of Male Household Members**
  - Senior School: 10%
  - University: 1%
  - Technical College: 7%
  - Vocational School: 18%
  - Primary School: 7%
  - Pre-primary school: 8%
  - Kindergarten: 9%
- **Educational Level of Female Household Members**
  - Senior School: 9%
  - University: 3%
  - Technical College: 7%
  - Vocational School: 7%
  - Primary School: 12%
  - Pre-primary school: 7%
  - Kindergarten: 9%

---

**Employment**

- **Unemployed**: 0%
- **Persons giving the following reasons for not working**:
  - Student: 26%
  - Social reason: 2%
  - Disabled: 1%
  - Chronic disease: 1%
  - Retired: 1%
  - Old age: 3%
  - Unwilling to work: 0%
  - Cannot find work: 0%
  - Other: 50%

---

**Poverty and Vulnerability**

- **Household per Income Quintile**
  - Lowest: 21%
  - Second: 16%
  - Third: 24%
  - Fourth: 24%
  - Highest: 9%
- **Household per Expenditure Quintile**
  - Lowest: 9%
  - Second: 15%
  - Third: 18%
  - Fourth: 28%
  - Highest: 27%

---

**Displacement and Poverty**

- **Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs)**
  - Total: 29,556
  - Displaced Families: 4,926
  - Displacement + Poverty: 26
  - Displacement: 1,945

---

**Notes**

- **Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14**
  - Children attended school in the past: 5%
  - Children never attended school in the past: 5%
  - Children currently attending school: 10%
  - Children out of school: 90%
  - Ranking by children out of school: 27

---

**Food Security Index**

- **Households who are food secure**: 99%
- **Households who are moderately food secure**: 6%
- **Households who have poor food security**: 5%
- **Households who are food insecure**: 0%

---

**WFP**

VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org

---

**Disability**

- **Populations**: 26% of the total population

---

**Contact**

For more information, contact:**

VAM WFP Iraq: vamme.iraq@wfp.org
DISTRICT AL-RUMAITHA
DISTRICT SHAMIYA
DISTRICT AL-SHATRA
### District Al-Shatra Overview

#### Demography
- **Population**: 369,478

#### Age Structure of Family Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-60</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61+</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-14</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Major Reason for Not Continuing Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Easily Accessible Schools</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work to Support Family</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH could not afford</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Reasons</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness and Disability</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping in HH chores</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No personal desire to continue education</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Major Reason for Never Attending School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>% of Total</th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Reasons</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness and Disability</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No personal desire to continue education</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping in HH chores</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Educational Level of Male Household Members

- **6 Years**: 44%
- **7-12 Years**: 28%
- **Higher**: 11%
- **Unknown**: 5%

#### Educational Level of Female Household Members

- **6 Years**: 22%
- **7-12 Years**: 32%
- **Higher**: 17%
- **Unknown**: 3%

#### Health and Nutrition

- **Health Status**: 12% is physically challenged, 5% is mentally challenged, 4% is both physically and mentally challenged

#### Food Consumption Group

- **Households with poor consumption**: 9%
- **Households with borderline consumption**: 4%
- **Households with adequate consumption**: 86%

#### Food Security Index

- **Households who are food secure**: 17%
- **Households who are marginally food secure**: 83%
- **Households who are food insecure**: 6%

#### Water and Sanitation

- **General Network**: 100%
- **The general tap**: 3%
- **Bottled Water**: 0%

#### Utilities (Water)

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

#### Drinking Water Source

- **General Network**: 100%
- **The general tap**: 70%
- **Bottled Water**: 3%

#### Water Source (for different use)

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

#### Employment

- **Unemployed**: 13%

#### Poverty and Vulnerability

- **HH per Expenditure Quintile**: 6%
- **HH per Income Quintile**: 3%
- **Wealth Index**: HH per wealth index quintile

#### Displacement and Poverty

- **Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs)**: 1,434
- **Displaced Families**: 229
- **District Rank in Displacement and Poverty**: 61%
DISTRICT AL-SUWAIRA
DISTRICT AL-SUWAIRA OVERVIEW

DEMOGRAPHY
Population 238,617

Educational Level of Male Household Members

Educational Level of Female Household Members

Health and Nutrition

Food Consumption Group

Food Security Index

Children Attended and Out of School Aged 6-14

Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years

Population by Marital Status

Major Reason for Never Attending School

Major Reason for Not Continuing Education

Means of Transportation

Public Transport
Motorcycle or Bicycle
Distance to School 30 mins or More

Number of Students
Number of Students

Estimated Child population (48%)

Displacement and Poverty

District Rank in Abuses

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

District Al-Suwaira

WFP
VAM WFP Iraq vamme.iraq@wfp.org
DISTRICT AL-ZUBAIR
DISTRICT BALAD
DISTRICT DAQUQ
DISTRICT HALABJA
DISTRICT HASHIMIYA
DISTRICT KUFA
District Kufa

District Kufa Population (Year 2016): 365,113

Health Status
- Households Markers Required Health: 6%
- Mentally Unhealthy: 0%
- Physically Unhealthy: 0%
- Physically & Mentally Unhealthy: 2%

Poverty + Vulnerability
- Poverty - Population: 29%
- Vulnerable - Population (Near poor): 17%

Children in poor households:
- 1-5 Years Old: 63%
- 5-10 Years Old: 38%
- <1 Year Old: 5%

Age Structure of Family Members Year 2016
- Members Older than 12 years: 30%
- Persons giving the following reasons for not working:
  - Physically & Mentally Challenged: 4%
  - Physically Challenged: 2%
  - Unemployed: 13%
  - Students: 36%
  - Unwilling to work: 1%
  - Old age: 22%
  - Persons that worked in past 7 days: 87%
  - Married persons (reference to the last marriage): 4%
  - Divorced: 7%

Assets 2016
- Upper Middle: 30%
- Middle: 21%
- Lower Middle: 29%
- Richest: 19%
- Poorest: 19%

Ranking (Poverty + Vulnerability)
- Highest: 0%
- Fourth: 4%
- Second: 20%
- Lowest: 59%

Income Quintile
- Highest: 8%
- Fourth: 11%
- Second: 11%
- Lowest: 25%

Water & Sanitation 2016
- Continuous Availability of Drinking Water: 79%
- Irregular Availability of Drinking Water: 21%
- The General Tap: 98%
- The General Network: 2%
- Stream, River: 0%
- Bottled Water: 6%

Water Source (for different use)
- Stream, River: 0%
- The General Tap: 98%
- The General Network: 2%
- Bottled Water: 6%

Access to Education
- Children attended school in the past:
  - 5-10 Years Old: 94%
  - >10 years of age: 92%

Distance to school:
- Route 70: 60 km
- Route 71: 40 km

Transportation
- Car: 29%
- Van: 17%
- Motorcycle: 10%
- Bicycle: 13%
- Motorbike: 12%
- Bus: 5%
- Walk: 25%
- Taxi: 8%
- Other: 2%

Households per expenditure quintile
- wealthiest: 25%
- richest: 8%
- Upper Middle: 25%
- Middle: 12%
- Lower Middle: 12%
- wealthiest: 8%

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DISTRICT MOSUL
DISTRICT RAMADI
DISTRICT SORAN
DISTRICT ZAKHO