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

أطلس العراق الاقتصادي الاجتماعي
Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 policy and development planning through a series of seminal, evidence-based studies.
**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:

- Mehdie 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 Abdalateef and Saman Ahmed supported on diverse backstopping requirements, such as mapping and statistical analyses;
- Amin Alhillo and Nawaf Alawi carried out data entry;
- And not least of all, Raul Cumba 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
- Ms. Lyuba Guerassimova, UNMAS
- Mr. Mika Toivonen and Mr. Farah Saeed, UNOPS/UNMAS
- Mr. Ahmed Alyassery, UNDP
- Mr. Karrar Yousef Al-Eqabi, UN-HABITAT
- Dr. Akbar Ali and Mr. Aamir Bebay, WHO
- Mr. Quesay Abdulfatah, Iraq’s Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

Similarly, the contribution of the following organisations and their focal points is hereby acknowledged.

- Maha Al Wattar, UNFPA
- Mikan Alyassery, UNDP
- Akbar Ali and Aamir Bebay, WHO
- Quesay Abdulfatah, Iraq’s Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

To the United Nations and to all the agencies who contributed, the Atlas is dedicated.

Asif Niazi

Head of WFP Iraq’s VAM/M&E Unit
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, 2006-2007
- Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reports, 2000, 2006, 2011 and 2018
- Ministry of Health Annual Statistical Report, 2017

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARI</td>
<td>Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (Analysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Central Statistical Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAESH</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDR</td>
<td>Human Development Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hhs</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICODEHA</td>
<td>Integrated Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKMAA</td>
<td>Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIL</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoE</td>
<td>Ministry of the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUAC</td>
<td>Mid-upper arm circumference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDP</td>
<td>National Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K/M</td>
<td>Kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRISO</td>
<td>Kurdistan Region Statistics Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mins</td>
<td>Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSM</td>
<td>Open Street Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-SD</td>
<td>Minus 2 standard deviation units from the median of the reference population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-SD</td>
<td>Minus 3 standard deviation units from the median of the reference population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 chronic disease; retired on pension; elderly; fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) or unwilling to work during the reference week (the seven days preceding the interview), but held a job or owned business for safety/security reasons.

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 chronic disease; retired on pension; elderly; fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) or unwilling to work during the reference week (the seven days preceding the interview), but held a job or owned business for safety/security reasons.

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 chronic disease; retired on pension; elderly; fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) or unwilling to work during the reference week (the seven days preceding the interview), but held a job or owned business for safety/security reasons.

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 chronic disease; retired on pension; elderly; fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) or unwilling to work during the reference week (the seven days preceding the interview), but held a job or owned business for safety/security reasons.
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 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 foods 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 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: 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)**

- **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**

**Thematic Indicator (Poverty)**

- **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.**
  - **3.6.1 Health worker density and distribution**

- **Oil revenue - Petrodollar allocations**

- **Unemployment exceeding 15%**

- **Informal settlements**

- **Thematic Indicator (Nutrition)**

  - **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.**

- **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**

**Thematic Indicator (Poverty)**

- **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.**
  - **3.6.1 Health worker density and distribution**

- **Oil revenue - Petrodollar allocations**

- **Unemployment exceeding 15%**

- **Informal settlements**

**Thematic Indicator (Nutrition)**

- **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.**

- **Women’s nutritional status and household wealth**
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- 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).

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

3.2.4 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 mortality to as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

3.2.5 Under-5 mortality rate

Thematic Indicator (Gender)

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 (age 10–19 years; aged 10–19 years).

School Attendance: primary education

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.

5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

5.1.2 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.

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

5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

In 2020, 1.2 billion persons of women and their families had a role in the food system.

2.2.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

2.2.3 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

5.1.2 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.

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

5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

In 2020, 1.2 billion persons of women and their families had a role in the food system.

2.2.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

2.2.3 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

5.1.2 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.

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

5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

In 2020, 1.2 billion persons of women and their families had a role in the food system.

2.2.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

2.2.3 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

5.1.2 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.

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

5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

In 2020, 1.2 billion persons of women and their families had a role in the food system.

2.2.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

2.2.3 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

5.1.2 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.

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

5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.

In 2020, 1.2 billion persons of women and their families had a role in the food system.

2.2.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

2.2.3 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.

5.1.2 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.

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

5.3.2 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.
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.

16.2.2 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)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Indicators

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.

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.

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

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

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

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 and number 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.
## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Agricultural Households</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Female Headed Households that Owned Livestock</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Crop Producing Areas</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat and Barley Production by Governorate, 2018</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Production by Governorate, 2018</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Average Productivity of Corn 2018</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Average Productivity of Cotton 2018</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Average Productivity of Potato 2018</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Average Productivity of Sun Flower 2018</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Average of Maximum Temperature (Aug-July) 1987-2017</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (Jan-Apr) - Long Term Average: 2001 – 2018</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Degradation of Land Cover</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Zones</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Food Insecure Households</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Households Vulnerable to Food Insecurity</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazards: Impact of Explosive Hazards on Agricultural Areas</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive Hazards Contamination</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Area Map at Governorate Level</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. Poverty: A Focus on Selected Indicators

- Estimated Petrodollar Allocations by Governorate, 2018 and 2019
- Percentage of Unemployment
- Percentage of Persons Aged 15-24 Years Unemployed, Working, Out of Labour-Force
- Unemployed Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases
- Consumer Price Index by Governorate
- Informal Settlements & Number of Houses at Governorate Level
- Youth preferences for the Public Distribution System (PDS) compared to Cash Assistance
- Households Receiving Social Transfers or Benefits in the Last 3 Months
- Children & Young People Receiving School Related Support Age 5-24 Years
- Public Health System
- Number of Hospitals per 100,000 Population
- Rate of Physicians for Every 10 000 Persons
- Outpatient Consultation Rates

5.3. Nutrition: Status of Children under age Five and Pregnant/ Lactating Women

- Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Stunting in Children Under age 5 (percent below -2SD)
- Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Wasting in Children Under age 5 (percent below -2SD)
- Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Overweight in Children Under Age 5 (percent above +2SD)
- Percentage of Children that received the Minimum Dietary Diversity
- Mortality Rates in Children Under Age Five and Adult Mortality Rates by Sex and Age
- Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements in Pregnant and Lactating Women
- Women's Nutritional Status and Household Wealth

5.4. Gender: Women’s Empowerment and Equality

- Life Satisfaction: Percentage of Women who are Happy
- Political Empowerment: Proportion of Women in Iraqi Parliament
Table of Contents

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Shatra</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Shatra Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Shatra Infograph</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Suwaira</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Suwaira Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Suwaira Infograph</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Zubair</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Zubair Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Al-Zubair Infograph</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Balad</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Balad Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Balad Infograph</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Daquq</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Daquq Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Daquq Infograph</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Halabja</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Halabja Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Halabja Infograph</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Hashimiya</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Hashimiya Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Hashimiya Infograph</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Kufa</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Kufa Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Kufa Infograph</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Mosul</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosul Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosul Infograph</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramadi</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramadi Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramadi Infograph</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soran</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soran Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soran Infograph</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakho</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakho Socio-Economic Map</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakho Infograph</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THEMATIC NARRATIVES AND MAPS
السرد المواضيعي والخرائط
AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES, FOOD SECURITY

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

THEME 1: AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND FOOD SECURITY

The livelihood of an estimated 11% of Iraqi families (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017). The country’s food security largely depends on its agricultural sector, although agricultural households have engaged in crop production as a major source of income, while the remainder rely on livestock or mixed crop and livestock activities (Lucari 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, although farms are small, mainly family-run, and mostly 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 is a major source of income, with the majority of the country classified as arid to semi-arid, leading to only 27% of the agricultural production (FAO Iraq, 2019), of which 50% is rain-fed compared to pre-war levels (CSO 2018). In a few Districts, between 2.5 and 12% of the surface area is reported disproportionately low areas under cultivation compared to pre-war levels (CSO 2018). The Gove Scheme, reported considerably dropped compared to pre-2014 levels (CSO 2016). In a few Districts, between 2.5 and 12% of the surface area have been classified as hazard areas – as in Erbil, West, Sulaimany, Tigr-Char, Mayyan, Dibaga and Buzare. 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 Babyan (Al-Musayyad District), signaling 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.

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 ordnance and landmines. 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 placed hazardous areas to be less than 1% for the majority of the government and districts. It is notable that in Governorates like Diyala and Kirkuk where explosive hazards are still present (around 2% of the total area), the wheat production for 2017/2018 has considerably dropped compared to pre-2014 levels (CSO 2016). In a few Districts, between 2.5 and 12% of the surface area have been classified as hazard areas – as in Erbil, West, Sulaimany, Tigr-Char, Mayyan, Dibaga and Buzare. 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 Babyan (Al-Musayyad District), signaling 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.

Agricultural production is a major source of income, with the majority of the country classified as arid to semi-arid, leading to only 27% of the agricultural production (FAO Iraq, 2019), of which 50% is rain-fed compared to pre-war levels (CSO 2018). In a few Districts, between 2.5 and 12% of the surface area is reported disproportionately low areas under cultivation compared to pre-war levels (CSO 2018). The Gove Scheme, reported considerably dropped compared to pre-2014 levels (CSO 2016). In a few Districts, between 2.5 and 12% of the surface area have been classified as hazard areas – as in Erbil, West, Sulaimany, Tigr-Char, Mayyan, Dibaga and Buzare. 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 Babyan (Al-Musayyad District), signaling 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.
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 Qadisyia-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 balance of surpluses and deficits production and deficit production together with annual imported grain at the national level results in a relatively small surplus in the most urban areas, suggesting the need for attention on the multiple socio-economic factors influencing food security among IDPs and in rural environments.

REFERENCES
FAO, 2016. Iraq Agriculture and Livelihoods Needs Assessment
PAK, 2017. Living under a black sky: Conflict pollution and environmental health concerns in Iraq
UNEP, 2007. UNEP in Iraq: Post-Conflict Assessment, Clean-up and Reconstruction
WFP RIC, 2018. Climate Analysis for Iraq
WFP, CSO, KRIS 2017. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
WFP, CSO, KRIS, 2012. Food security, living conditions and social indicators in Iraq

Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

In Iraq, food insecurity has been three to five times higher than in urban areas, indicating 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 Qadisyia-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 surplus in the most urban areas, suggesting the need for attention on the multiple socio-economic factors influencing food security among IDPs and in rural environments.

REFERENCES
FAO, 2016. Iraq Agriculture and Livelihoods Needs Assessment
PAK, 2017. Living under a black sky: Conflict pollution and environmental health concerns in Iraq
UNEP, 2007. UNEP in Iraq: Post-Conflict Assessment, Clean-up and Reconstruction
WFP RIC, 2018. Climate Analysis for Iraq
WFP, CSO, KRIS 2017. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
WFP, CSO, KRIS, 2012. Food security, living conditions and social indicators in Iraq
Female headed households that owned or had control of farmland by area

- 1% - 4%
- 5% - 8%
- 9% - 10%
- 11% - 14%
- 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.

Percentage of female headed households that owned or had control of farmland

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

40°0'0"E
30°0'0"N

Female headed households that owned or had control of farmland

- 1.9%
- 25.6%
- 0.0%
- 5.0%
- 10.0%
- 15.0%
- 20.0%
- 25.0%
- 30.0%

Urban Rural

Kilometers

Iran
Saudi Arabia
Kuwait
Arabian Sea
Syria
Turkey
Jordan
IRAQ
Jordan
Basrah
Arabic
Soroya
Maysan
Basrah
Iraq

The Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security
Wheat and Barley production by governorate 2018

Wheat Production (Ton) 2018

- High productive areas with missing data due to the conflict
- No Data
- Less than 5000
- 5001 - 10000
- 10001 - 20000
- 20001 - 40000
- More than 40000

Barley Production (Ton) 2018

- High productive areas with missing data due to the conflict
- No Data
- Less than 1000
- 1001 - 5000
- 5001 - 20000
- 20001 - 35000
- More than 35000

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

Rice Production by governorate

- Erbil
- Anbar
- Basrah
- Qadisiya
- Muthanna
- Najaf
- Babylon
- Baghdad
- Dohuk
- Diyala
- Thi-Qar
- Salah al-Deen
- Kirkuk
- Sulaimaniyah
- Maysan
- Wasit
- Kerbela
- Najaf
- Erbil

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

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 Statistics Organisation, 2019

Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

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

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

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

No potato production
Less than 300
301 - 5000
5001 - 45000
More than 45000

High productive areas with missing data due to the conflict
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 sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Long term average of maximum temperature (Aug-July) 1987-2017

Mean Temperature Anomaly (Aug-Jul)

Standardized Rainfall Anomaly (Aug-July)

Average Temperature and Rainfall(1987-2017)

Annual* Average Temperature (1987-2018)


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 boundaries.

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

Sources: ESRI, USGS, NOAA
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.

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

Long Term Average NDVI (Jan-Apr) 2001 - 2018

High NDVI ( > 0.3)

Low NDVI ( < 0)

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

Muslim

Syria

Turkey

Jordan

Kuwait

Arabian Sea

Iran

Iraq

Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
Ecological degradation of land cover

Data sources:
WFP-VAM Unit, Regional Bureau Cairo, Climate Analysis - 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.

Ecological Degradation of Land Cover

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

Area under ecological degradation by Governorate 2001-2017

Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security
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): WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL
Food insecurity by area

Percentage of food insecure households

Food insecure Male

0% 1% - 4% 5% - 8% 9% - 11% No data

Food insecure Female

0% 1% - 4% 5% - 8% 9% - 15% No data

0.0% 1.0% 2.0% 3.0% 4.0% 5.0% 6.0% 7.0% 8.0%

Urban Rural

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.
Agriculture, Environmental Challenges, Food Security

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
Hazard: 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 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

Explosive hazards contamination

Percentage of contamination

- 0% - 1%
- 1.1% - 3%
- 3.1% - 6%
- 6.1% - 12%
- 12.1% - 43%

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.

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 drives the population growth (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 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 rise to over 15% in 11 governorates and are particularly acute (above 25%) in Districts of Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Wasit, Maysan and Salahl 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. Concern arises when 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 is often spotlighted by the distribution and abundance of informal settlements. These are currently concentrated in governorates with large cities of abundance of informal settlements. These are currently concentrated in governorates with large cities of

The government also assists families through education subsidies and the public health system. The PDS delivers rations, which are allocated to over 95% of Iraqi families and the Social Protection Network (SPN), which supports 1.2 million families by providing cash-based transfers to the poorest families, only 2% of which received support for education. While the receivers of SPN support were correctly targeted as the economically advantaged, the SPN has not met all of the needs and unemployment rates remain high, especially in some

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).

Despite the oil profits, the national unemployment rates are still rather high at 10.8% (WFP, CSO, KRSO 2017), they rise to over 15% in 11 governorates and are particularly acute (above 25%) in Districts of Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Wasit, Maysan and Salahl 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. Concern arises when 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 is often spotlighted by the distribution and abundance of informal settlements. These are currently concentrated in governorates with large cities of abundance of informal settlements. These are currently concentrated in governorates with large cities of
IRAQ

Estimated petrodollar allocations by governorate, 2018 and 2019

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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): Annual Statistical Report, 2017 Ministry of Health/Environment
Disabled persons with disabilities and chronic diseases

Poverty

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
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

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

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.

Preference for PDS commodities ration

- 1% - 8%
- 81% - 90%
- 91% - 99%
- No Data

Preference for financial support in place of PDS commodities ration

- 1% - 8%
- 9% - 13%
- 14% - 15%
- 16% - 26%
- No Data

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months

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
Poverty

Children & young people receiving school related support
Age 5-24 Years

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>4.1% - 10.5%</th>
<th>3.1% - 4.0%</th>
<th>2.6% - 3.0%</th>
<th>2.1% - 2.5%</th>
<th>1.6% - 2.0%</th>
<th>1.1% - 1.5%</th>
<th>0.6% - 1.0%</th>
<th>0.1% - 0.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

نظام الصحة العامة
Number of hospitals per 100,000 population

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
Outpatient consultation rates

**Public Health System**

**Syria**

**Iran**

**Arabian Sea**

**Kuwait**

**Saudi Arabia**

**Public Health System Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq**

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

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

التغذية: حالة الأطفال تحت سن خمس نساء وحاملات/ نساء مرضعات
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 density 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 compare 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 5% SDG target (down to 2.5%) and the overweight rates fell from 11.4 to 6.6% (CSO, KRSD, 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 weight thresholds (WHO 2009). However, even within this positive scenario, some governors, 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.

Decrease malnutrition by geographical designation or the socioeconomic conditions of the mother illustrated that starting 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 Home 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 with MUAC of 12.5 cm or less.
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, Diyaq, 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 (15/1000) and Iran (14/1000) (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA 2019).

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

Prevalence of severe stunting in children under age 5 (percent below -3SD)

Percent below -2SD (moderate and severe)

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

Percent below -3SD (severe)

- 0%
- 0.1% - 1%
- 1.1% - 2%
- 2.1% - 3%
- 3.1% - 8%

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)

- 1%  
- 1.1% - 1.5%  
- 1.6% - 2%  
- 2.1% - 3%  
- 3.1% - 5%

Percent below -2SD (moderate and severe)

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

- 0.0% - 0.2%  
- 0.3% - 0.5%  
- 0.6% - 0.8%  
- 0.9% - 1.1%  
- 1.2% - 3%

Percent below -3SD (severe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>-2 SD</th>
<th>-3 SD</th>
<th>Percent below</th>
<th>-2 SD</th>
<th>-3 SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Mother's education</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Pre-primary or none</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper secondary +</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>-2 SD</th>
<th>-3 SD</th>
<th>Percent below</th>
<th>-2 SD</th>
<th>-3 SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Mother's functional difficulties</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Has functional difficulty</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth index quintile</th>
<th>-2 SD</th>
<th>-3 SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<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>

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 Overweight in Children under Age 5

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

#### Percent above +2SD (moderate and severe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent above +2SD</th>
<th>+3SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent above +3SD (severe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percent above +3SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.4% - 0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.0% - 1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mother's Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Percent above</th>
<th>+2SD</th>
<th>+3SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary or none</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper secondary</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mother's Functional Difficulties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulty</th>
<th>Percent above</th>
<th>+2SD</th>
<th>+3SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has functional</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No functional</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No information</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Wealth Index Quintile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Percent above</th>
<th>+2SD</th>
<th>+3SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richest</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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.
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

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

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

Under five mortality rate
- ≤10%
- 10.1% - 20%
- 20.1% - 30%
- 30.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 45%

Adult mortality rates by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>2.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mother’s education under five mortality rate

- None
- Primary
- Secondary+
- Non-standard curriculum

Wealth index quintile under five mortality rate

- Poorest
- Second
- Middle
- Fourth
- Richest

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): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018.
Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements in pregnant and lactating women

Severely malnourished
0% - 1%
1.1% - 10%
≤ 26.70%

Moderately malnourished
0% - 1%
1.1% - 3%
3.1% - 7%

Overweight
0% - 10%
10.1% - 20%
20.1% - 30%
30.1% - 35%

Normal
≤ 65%
65.1% - 70%
70.1% - 75%
75.1% - 80%
80.1% - 85%
85.1% - 91%

The designations employed and the presentation of material on 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 boundaries.
Women's nutritional status and household wealth (MUAC measurement in pregnant and lactating women)

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.
GENDER: WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY

الجنس: تمكين المرأة ومساواة
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 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 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 Kirkush, 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. 29 % 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 Kirkush (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 15 % and 83 % had suffered emotional violence and controlling behaviour by the husband (WHO, COSIT, KRSD, MOH, 2008). Surprisingly, 59 % of the women accepted that a man can beat his wife under certain circumstances (the 2006 MICS6).

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 50-57 % 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 (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 CSFSA 2016 found

THEME 4: GENDER—WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY

The method for measuring 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 life event. Life satisfaction is found longer term comparison to happiness.
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 apparent in central-northern Governorates, such as Sulaimaniya, Salah al-Din governorates, such as Anbar and Ninawa. On the contrary, attendance rates above the national average of 21 % were generally low for the whole population: while most children (87 %) enrolled in primary school, only 21 % of them actually attended, according to the MICS (2011 report)

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 psycho-social violence from the husband are still too common and ownership of agricultural land is extremely rare.

REFERENCES


IFAD, 2017. Smallholder Agriculture Revitalization Project: Design completion report


WFP, CSO, KRSO. 2017. Iraq Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment

Gender

قد يؤثر الزواج المبكر على معدلات الخصوبة لدى النساء، والتي تمثل إلى الدرجة في بعض جزء البلاد، على خلفية الإشارات (27). وفقاً لدراسات، هناك تغيرات كبيرة في العلاقات العامة والشخصية للنساء دون أي صعوبات وطنية، وانخفضت مستويات الصحة والتعليم. بين المراهقات، هناك تغيرات على وجه الخصوص، ارتفاع التحصيل من التعليم الثانوي العليا والتعليم العالي يخفض عدد فرص المهمة في الحياة المبكرة من القدرة على التحصيل العلمي.

تجلب العديد من جوانب عادة المساواة بين النساء في العراق في القائمة والواقع هذا يمثل أيضاً إلى حقوق الأرض. وفقاً للقواعد العربية الإسلامية، فإن عدد أقل من النساء العراقيات تمكنن أو يستخرجن رسمياً الأرض الزراعية (IFAD 2017) ب心意، وذلك في ظل الأسر الزراعية التي تم تأسيسها في الماضي، حيث تجعل التحديات جزءًا من نظام توفير تعديلاتهم أو إدارية أو من أجل قواعد الأرض المزارع، كون أن ما يقرب من 40 % من الرجال العاملين في الزراعة يملكون هذه الحقوق

تظهر النتائج المزايا الاقتصادية واضحة فيما بعد في الحياة البالغة، بيد أن وجود النساء فيها ميجري في العراق: أظهرت الدراسات المساروة ل المياه حيث التحصيل التعليمي الابتدائي والثانوي (الوبائي)، وهو موضح في هذا الألف، وجد في 2016 أن insanity في الزراعة تختلف تدريجياً تعديلهم أو إدارية أو من أجل قواعد الأرض المزارع، كون أن ما يقرب من 40 % من الرجال العاملين في الزراعة يملكون هذه الحقوق

تظهر النتائج المزايا الاقتصادية واضحة فيما بعد في الحياة البالغة، بيد أن وجود النساء فيها ميجري في العراق: أظهرت الدراسات المساروة ل المياه حيث التحصيل التعليمي الابتدائي والثانوي (الوبائي)، وهو موضح في هذا الألف، وجد في 2016 أن insanity في الزراعة تختلف تدريجياً تعديلهم أو إدارية أو من أجل قواعد الأرض المزارع، كون أن ما يقرب من 40 % من الرجال العاملين في الزراعة يملكون هذه الحقوق

تظهر النتائج المزايا الاقتصادية واضحة فيما بعد في الحياة البالغة، بيد أن وجود النساء فيها ميجري في العراق: أظهرت الدراسات المساروة ل المياه حيث التحصيل التعليمي الابتدائي والثانوي (الوبائي)، وهو موضح في هذا الألف، وجد في 2016 أن insanity في الزراعة تختلف تدريجياً تعديلهم أو إدارية أو من أجل قواعد الأرض المزارع، كون أن ما يقرب من 40 % من الرجال العاملين في الزراعة يملكون هذه الحقوق

تظهر النتائج المزايا الاقتصادية واضحة فيما بعد في الحياة البالغة، بيد أن وجود النساء فيها ميجري في العراق: أظهرت الدراسات المساروة ل المياه حيث التحصيل التعليمي الابتدائي والثانوي (الوبائي)، وهو موضح في هذا الألف، وجد في 2016 أن insanity في الزراعة تختلف تدريجياً تعديلهم أو إدارية أو من أجل قواعد الأرض المزارع، كون أن ما يقرب من 40 % من الرجال العاملين في الزراعة يملكون هذه الحقوق

تظهر النتائج المزايا الاقتصادية واضحة فيما بعد في الحياة البالغة، بيد أن وجود النساء فيها ميجري في العراق: أظهرت الدراسات المساروة L مياه حيث التحصيل التعليمي الابتدائي والثانوي (الوبائي)، وهو موضح في هذا الألف، وجد في 2016 أن insanity في الزراعة تختلف تدريجياً تعديلهم أو إدارية أو من أجل CFSVA 2017

نبر: 1000 مركة ونساء الأذرع ساء، بلغت الخصوبة ذروتها في المناطق الغربية والشمالية للنساء دون أي صعوبات وطنية، وانخفضت مستويات الصحة والتعليم. بين المراهقات، هناك تغيرات على وجه الخصوص، ارتفاع التحصيل من التعليم الثانوي العليا والتعليم العالي يخفض عدد فرص المهمة في الحياة المبكرة من القدرة على التحصيل العلمي.

قد يؤثر الزواج المبكر على معدلات الخصوبة لدى النساء، والتي تمثل إلى الدرجة في بعض جزء البلاد، على خلفية الإشارات (27). وفقاً لدراسات، هناك تغيرات كبيرة في العلاقات العامة والشخصية للنساء دون أي صعوبات وطنية، وانخفضت مستويات الصحة والتعليم. بين المراهقات، هناك تغيرات على وجه الخصوص، ارتفاع التحصيل من التعليم الثانوي العليا والتعليم العالي يخفض عدد فرص المهمة في الحياة المبكرة من القدرة على التحصيل العلمي.

قد يؤثر الزواج المبكر على معدلات الخصوبة لدى النساء، والتي تمثل إلى الدرجة في بعض جزء البلاد، على خلفية الإشارات (27). وفقاً لدراسات، هناك تغيرات كبيرة في العلاقات العامة والشخصية للنساء دون أي صعوبات وطنية، وانخفضت مستويات الصحة والتعليم. بين المراهقات، هناك تغيرات على وجه الخصوص، ارتفاع التحصيل من التعليم الثانوي العليا والتعليم العالي يخفض عدد فرص المهمة في الحياة المبكرة من القدرة على التحصيل العلمي.

قد يؤثر الزواج المبكر على معدلات الخصوبة لدى النساء، والتي تمثل إلى الدرجة في بعض جزء البلاد، على خلفية الإشارات (27). وفقاً لدراسات، هناك تغيرات كبيرة في العلاقات العامة والشخصية للنساء دون أي صعوبات وطنية، وانخفضت مستويات الصحة والتعليم. بين المراهقات، هناك تغيرات على وجه الخصوص، ارتفاع التحصيل من التعليم الثانوي العليا والتعليم العالي يخفض عدد فرص المهمة في الحياة المبكرة من القدرة على التحصيل العلمي.
Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (age 15-24)

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

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.
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 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
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
Prevalence of contraceptive use among married women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorates</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Sterilization</th>
<th>Injectable</th>
<th>IUD</th>
<th>LAM</th>
<th>Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysan</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorates</th>
<th>No method (%)</th>
<th>Female sterilization (%)</th>
<th>Male sterilization (%)</th>
<th>IUD (%)</th>
<th>Injectable (%)</th>
<th>Implants (%)</th>
<th>Pill (%)</th>
<th>Male condom (%)</th>
<th>Female condom (%)</th>
<th>Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly (%)</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabian</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhiwaa</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimaniyah</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninawa</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysan</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbela</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makkah</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninawa</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohuk</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kufayr</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineveh</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The designs 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.
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

Gender

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.

Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018
Adolescent birth rate (Age specific fertility rate for women age 15 - 19 years)

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

Adolescent birth rate (Age specific fertility rate for women age 15 - 19 years)

The designations employed and the presentation of material in 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.

WFP

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
Gender

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

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.

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.
Female headed households that owned livestock by area

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

Percentage of female headed households that owned livestock

- Urban: 1.7%
- Rural: 31.0%

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis 2016
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, 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.
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.
Percentage of children attending primary education

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

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.
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

Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio for girls

0 ≤ 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

Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls
Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys

Poorest/Richest 84.9 89.2
Rural/Urban 94.1 96.5
Orphans/non-orphans 103.8 107.8
Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018

Parity indices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls</th>
<th>Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorest/Richest</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural/Urban</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans/non-orphans</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio for girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>≤ 20%</th>
<th>20.1% - 30%</th>
<th>30.1% - 40%</th>
<th>40.1% - 50%</th>
<th>50.1% - 60%</th>
<th>60.1% - 65%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 see, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source(s): Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018
YOUTH: HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS

الشباب: التطور الكلي مؤشرات
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 attributed mainly to rapid fertility decline and improved life expectancy (WFP, CSO, KSO 2017). A six percent increase was reported between 2005 and 2010. Growth is expected to continue due to issues affecting Iraq’s youth has opened the way to holistic approaches. National development actors emphasize the need to plan multiple, interlinking socio-economic systems 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 COS 2010), 70–90% of young people voted in the 2010 elections, with highest concentrations by both sexes in northern Governorates (88 per 1000 births) and lowest rates of less than 50% in Kirkuk 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 young Iraqi 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 and 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 2010, only 15% of the young population used contraceptive methods. This is generally considered a low level. However, in the year 2012, this increased to 19% with 35% of the young population in the southern Governorates (KHARK 2012). Moreover, 15% of the young population in the southern Governorates (KHARK 2012) were affected by the problem of adolescent birth rates.

The socio-economic characteristics of the young in Iraq are considered informal work, being completely unregulated, and primarily involving a segment of the young population, between the ages of 10 to 30. It is often identified as incidental to war, forced displacement and poverty. Child labour in Iraq is considered informal work, being completely unregulated, and primarily involving a segment of the young population, between the ages of 10 to 30. It is often identified as incidental to war, forced displacement and poverty.

In sum, the young 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 high rates of youth unemployment rates were higher than the men’s and women had very unbalanced opportunities and income levels. More worryingly, youth unemployment grew steadily between 2014 and 2016, passing from 18 to 22% for males and almost doubling from 33 to 66% for young women.

As a result of these socio-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 show high levels of young people in the poorest income quintile, being Gadsiri, Thi-Qar and Muthana.

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 high rates of youth unemployment.
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
World Bank, 2019. ‘Unemployment, youth total, male and female (% of total labour force ages 15-24)’
Youth development index 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.


Youth development index for Males

Youth development index for Females
Youth participating in 2010 parliamentary elections

Percentage of youth participating in 2010 parliamentary elections, total

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

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
Percentage of youth who own a mobile telephone (age 15-24) Male

- ≤ 32%
- 32.1% - 34%
- 34.1% - 38%
- 38.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 43%
- No data

Percentage of youth who own a mobile telephone (age 15-24) Female

- ≤ 32%
- 32.1% - 34%
- 34.1% - 38%
- 38.1% - 40%
- No data

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.
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 frontier boundaries.

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

Youth Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
Youth literacy rate 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
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

Youth Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq
### Percentage of Child Labour (Age 5 to 17 years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Number of children</th>
<th>Wealth index quintile</th>
<th>Child Labour (Age 5-17 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>Poorest</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>2,147</td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>8,705</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Richest</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbela</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maysan</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>1,863</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nainawa</td>
<td>4,321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaimaniyah</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Wealth Index Quintile

- **Poorest:** 3.6% - 5%
- **Second:** 5.1% - 7%
- **Middle:** 7.1% - 9%
- **Fourth:** 9.1% - 11%
- **Richest:** 11.1% - 14%

#### Child Labour

- **Has functional difficulty:** 9,941
- **Has no functional difficulty:** 34,156

#### Area

- **Urban:** 4.1
- **Rural:** 10.9

#### Ethnicity

- **Arab:** 6.3
- **Other:** 21,499

---

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

---

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
Youth unemployment rates 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, or area. The map(s) do not imply the delimitation of its forward or boundaries.

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

Data Source(s): Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2016
GOVERNORATE MAP AND INFOGRAPH

خريطة محافظة ورسامي
Baghdad Governorate Infograph

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

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

Educational Level of Male Household Members

- Age of 10 years of Age
- Educational Level
- Less than Primary School
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Higher School
- University

Educational Level of Female Household Members

- Age of 10 years of Age
- Educational Level
- Less than Primary School
- Primary School
- Secondary School
- Higher School
- University

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

Food Consumption Group

- Households with poor consumption
- Households with borderline consumption
- Households with acceptable consumption
- Households with food secure

Food Security Index

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

Water and Sanitation

- Drinking Water Source
  - General Network
  - The general tap
  - Bottled Water

- Water Source (for different use)
  - General Network
  - The general tap
  - Stream, River

- Utilities (Water)
  - Continuous availability of drinking water
  - Irregular availability of drinking water

- Utilities (Sanitation)
  - Toilets with siphon
  - Toilets without siphon
  - Other use toilet

Employment

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

Persons giving the following reasons for not working

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

Poverty and Vulnerability

Household Assets

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

Household per Income Quintile

- Lowest
- Second
- Third
- Fourth
- Highest

Household per Expenditure Quintile

- Lowest
- Second
- Third
- Fourth
- Highest

Wealth Index HH per wealth index quintile
REFERENCE MAPS AND INFOGRAPH

مرجع خريطة وتصويرية
نظرة عامة على المنطقة

المصادر:
1. سلالة النقل
2. المدرسة
3. البيت
4. الأراضي
5. الأسواق
6. البنية التحتية
7. النقل
8. الزراعة
9. الطاقة
10. التدريس
11. الصحة
12. الأمن
13. التعليم
14. الزراعة
15. البناء
16. الديموغرافيا
17. الهيكل العصبي للأسرة
18. التパートير
19. النشاطات السياحية
20. التدوير

المصادر:
1. سلالة النقل
2. المدرسة
3. البيت
4. الأراضي
5. الأسواق
6. البنية التحتية
7. النقل
8. الزراعة
9. الطاقة
10. التدريس
11. الصحة
12. الأمن
13. التعليم
14. الزراعة
15. البناء
16. الديموغرافيا
17. الهيكل العصبي للأسرة
18. التパートير
19. النشاطات السياحية
20. التدوير
DISTRICT HINDIYA
DISTRICT AL-KHALIS
## District Al-Khalis

### Demography

- Population: 346,466

- **Household Head**
  - Male-headed households: 95%
  - Female-headed households: 5%
  - Average household size: 5.6

### Educational Level of Male Household Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational School</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Primary</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Reason for Not Continuing Education</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Easily Accessible Schools</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work to Support Family</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH could not afford</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Reasons</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness and Disability</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping in HH chores</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No personal desire to continue education</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Educational Level of Female Household Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational School</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Primary</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Reason for Never Attending School</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Easily Accessible Schools</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH could not afford</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Reasons</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness and Disability</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping in HH chores</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No personal desire to continue education</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment

- Unemployed: 5%

- Persons giving the following reasons for not working:
  - Student: 32%
  - Social reason: 3%
  - Displaced: 3%
  - Chronic disease: 7%
  - Retired: 7%
  - Old age: 5%
  - Unwilling to work: 3%
  - Other: 4%

### 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: 8%
  - Households with borderline consumption: 10%
  - Households with acceptable consumption: 83%

- **Food Security Index**
  - Households who are food secure: 47%
  - Households who are marginally food secure: 44%
  - Households who are food insecure: 8%

### Water and Sanitation

- **Drinking Water Source**
  - General Network: 74%
  - Bottled Water: 26%

- **Water Source (for different use)**
  - General Network: 75%
  - Direct tap: 4%

- **Utilities (sanitation)**
  - Toilets with siphon: 5%
  - Toilets with siphon in other use: 5%
  - Utilities (sanitation): 91%

### Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

- Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs): 8,994
- Displaced Families: 1,499
- District Rank in Displacement and Poverty: 3rd
- Displacement: 10%
DISTRICT AL-MAJEER AL-KABEER
**District Al-Majer Al-Kabir**

### Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

#### District Al-Majer Al-Kabir Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demography</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>158,386</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Head</td>
<td>Male-headed households</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of males per household</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of females per household</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Age Structure of Family Members
- 0-14: 33%
- 15-64: 48%
- 65+: 18%

#### Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years
- Single: 48%
- Married: 48%
- Widowed: 3%
- Divorced: 1%

#### Education Level of Household Members
- Primary school: 30%
- Secondary school: 48%
- Higher education: 2%

#### Means of Transportation
- Walking: 97%
- Public Transport: 3%
- Motorcycle or Bicycle: 2%

#### Employment
- Unemployed: 3%
- Persons giving the following reasons for not working
  - Student: 23%
  - Social reason: 0%
  - Disabled: 1%
  - Chronic disease: 1%
  - Retired: 4%
  - Old age: 2%
  - Unwilling to work: 1%
  - Cannot find work: 1%
  - Other: 48%

#### Poverty and Vulnerability
- **Housing**
  - Owner: 92%
  - Rent: 7%
- **Children not in School**
  - Free with agreement of house owner: 1%
  - Abandoned house: 1%
- **Poverty and Vulnerability**
  - Poverty + Vulnerability: 97%
  - 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 Low: 27%
  - Second: 21%
  - Fourth: 19%
  - Highest: 12%
- **Wealth Index**
  - HH per wealth index quintile
    - Poorest: 25%
    - Lower Middle: 25%
    - Middle: 28%
    - 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: 106
- Displacement: K/M: 0.26
DISTRICT AL-RESAFA
DISTRICT AL-RUMAITHA
DISTRICT SHAMIYA
DISTRICT AL-SHATRA
District Al-Shatra

Population (Year 2016): 369,478

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

DISTRICT AL-SHATRA SOCIO-ECONOMIC MAP - April 17, 2019

Website: iraq.vamme@wfp.org

Date Created: www.wfp.org

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Housesholds who are food insecure
Housesholds who are food secure
Housesholds with acceptable consumption
Housesholds with border line consumption
Housesholds with poor consumption

Food Consumption Group

Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working
Others
Cannot find work
Unwilling to work
Old age
Student
Unemployed
HH with at least one person working in past 7 days
persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)

Physically & Mentally Challenged
Physically Challenged

Households Members Reported Having:

Richest
Upper Middle
Lower Middle
HH per wealth index quintile

Highest
Fourth
Third
Second
Lowest

Poverty + Vulnerability
Poverty - Children (Proportion of Vulnerable - Population (Near poor)
Poverty - Population

>= 60 Years Old
>15 - 60 Years Old
>5 - 15 Years Old
1 - 5 Years Old
< 1 Year Old

Total Length of Road Network in Al Shatra: 1248 km

Al-Shatra to Said dekhel
Al Shatra to Al Dawaea
Al Shatra to Al-Rifa'i

Airport
Clinic
Driving School

Water & Sanitation 2016

Distance to school 30 mins: 6.44
No. of Students: 72,588
No. of Schools: 190

District Al Shatra - (Source - WFP)

Website: iraq.vamme@wfp.org

Date Created: www.wfp.org

Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

Housesholds per income quintile

369,478

2016

99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
28%
99%
DISTRICT AL-SUWAIRA
District Al-Suwaira

**Population (Year 2016): 2,386,617**

**No. of Schools: 123**
**No. of Students: 62,710**

**Distance to school 30 mins:** 16.42

**Al-Suwaira to Al-Mahawil Route:**
- **Length:** 130km
- **Road Network:** 3481 km
- **Area:** 1793 sq.km

**Health Status**
- **Children attended school in the past:** 94%
- **Children currently attending school:** 99%
- **Children never attending school:** 6%

**Drinking Water Source**
- **The General Tap:** 65%
- **Bottled Water:** 8%
- **溪流, 河:** 17%
- **The General Tap:** 5%

**Utilities (Water)**
- **Toilet with siphon:** 13%
- **Toilet without siphon:** 0%
- **Other use toilet:** 0%

**Utilities (Sanitation)**
- **Male-Headed Households:** 99%
- **Female-Headed Households:** 1%

**Health Status**
- **Health Status:** 100%
- **Major Reason:**
  - **Health Status:** 49%
  - **School:** 26%
  - **Social Reasons:** 18%
  - **Property:** 26%
  - **Other:** 26%

**Poverty and Vulnerability**
- **Ranking (Poverty + Vulnerability):**
  - **Poverty and Vulnerability:** 56%
  - **Lowest:** 30%
  - **Second:** 26%
  - **Third:** 12%
  - **Fourth:** 9%
  - **Highest:** 4%

**Wealth Index**
- **HH per wealth index quintile:**
  - **Lowest:** 25%
  - **Second:** 25%
  - **Third:** 29%
  - **Fourth:** 26%
  - **Highest:** 5%

**VAM WFP Iraq**
- **Prepared by:**
  - **Website:**
    - **iraq.vamme@wfp.org**
    - **www.wfp.org**

**District Al Suwaira - (Source - WFP)**

---

Note: The information in the maps does not imply the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. No personal, political, or other interests are envisaged.
DISTRICT AL-ZUBAIR
DISTRICT BALAD
DISTRICT DAQUQ
District Daquq

Population (Year 2016): 94,388

Daquq

District Daquq Area: 2570 sq km
Total Length of Road Network in Daquq: 1161 km
**District Daquq**

**Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq**

**District Daquq Overview**

**Demography**
- Population: 94,388
- **Age Structure of Family Members**
  - Total: 60
  - 60-69: 4%
  - 5-14: 23%
  - 1-4: 15-60: 59%
- **Marital Status for Household Members Older than 12 Years**
  - Married: 47%
  - Single: 47%
  - Widowed: 2%
  - Divorced: 2%

**Educational Level of Household Members**
- **Educational Level of Male Household Members**
  - Less than primary school: 3%
  - Primary school: 5%
  - Middle school: 8%
  - High school: 9%
  - University: 6%
  - Graduate: 0%
- **Educational Level of Female Household Members**
  - Less than primary school: 1%
  - Primary school: 9%
  - Middle school: 14%
  - High school: 10%
  - University: 0%
  - Graduate: 0%

**Health and Nutrition**
- **Health Status**
  - HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged: 11%
  - HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 2%
  - HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged: 0%
- **Food Consumption Group**
  - Households with poor consumption: 6%
  - Households with borderline consumption: 0%
  - Households with acceptable consumption: 100%
- **Food Security Index**
  - Households who are food secure: 70%
  - Households who are marginally food insecure: 31%
  - Households who are food insecure: 0%
- **Child Labour**
  - Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working: 0%

**Water and Sanitation**
- **Drinking Water Source**
  - General Network: 100%
  - The general tap: 99%
  - Bottled Water: 99%
- **Water Source (for different use)**
  - General Network: 99%
  - The general tap: 99%
  - Stream, River: 1%
- **Utilities (Sanitation)**
  - Toilets with siphon: 28%
  - Toilet without siphon: 74%
  - Other use toilet: 6%
  - Utilities (Sanitation): 74%

**Employment**
- Unemployed: 10%
- Persons giving the following reasons for not working:
  - Student: 20%
  - Social reason: 0%
  - Disabled: 0%
  - Chronic disease: 1%
  - Retired: 0%
  - Old age: 8%
  - Unwilling to work: 0%
  - Cannot find work: 0%
  - Other: 58%

**Poverty and Vulnerability**
- **Household per Income Quintile**
  - Lowest: 13%
  - Second: 22%
  - Third: 21%
  - Fourth: 30%
  - Highest: 13%
- **Household per Expenditure Quintile**
  - Lowest: 55%
  - Second: 17%
  - Third: 14%
  - Fourth: 12%
  - Highest: 2%
- **Wealth Index**
  - HH per wealth index quintile:
    - Lowest: 5%
    - Lower Middle: 19%
    - Middle: 31%
    - Upper Middle: 24%
    - Richest: 21%

**Displacement and Poverty**
- **District Rank in Displacement and Poverty**
  - Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs): 67,428
  - Displaced Families: 11,238
  - K.M.: 996
  - District Rank in Displacement and Poverty Displacement + Poverty: 71%
DISTRICT HALABJA
District Halabja Overview

Demography

Population: 108,520

Household Composition

- Male-headed households: 84%
- Female-headed households: 16%
- Number of males per household: 2.2
- Number of females per household: 2.5
- Average household size: 4.7

Age Structure of Family Members

- Ages 0-4: 38%
- Ages 5-15: 20%
- Ages 16-65: 42%
- Ages 65+: 1%

Marital Status of Household Members Older than 12 Years

- Single: 47%
- Married: 48%
- Divorced: 1%
- Widowed: 4%
- Separated: 0%

Reasons for Not Continuing Education

- Not easily accessible schools: 0%
- Not enough financial support: 0%
- Children become economically involved: 0%
- Not interested in education: 0%
- Health reasons: 0%

Reasons for Never Attending School

- Not easily accessible schools: 0%
- Not enough financial support: 0%
- Children become economically involved: 0%
- Not interested in education: 0%
- Health reasons: 0%

Health and Nutrition

Health Status

- HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged: 21%
- HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 6%

Food Consumption

- Households with poor consumption: 8%
- Households with borderline consumption: 41%
- Households with adequate consumption: 51%

Food Security Index

- Households who are food secure: 16%
- Households who are marginally food secure: 84%

Health Indicators

- Underweight: 2
- Stunted: 2
- Wasted: 2

Water and Sanitation

- Drinking Water Source: General Network, Bottled Water
- Water Source (for different use): General Network, The general tap
- Utilities (Water) - Continuous availability of drinking water: 100%

Poverty and Vulnerability

- Poverty headcount ratio: 82%
- Poverty intensity ratio: 76%
- Poverty gap: 55%

Employment

- Unemployed: 70%
- Persons giving the following reasons for not working:
  - Student: 39%
  - Social reason: 35%
  - Crop failure: 12%
  - Old age: 7%
  - Unwilling to work: 4%
  - Other: 4%

Displacement and Poverty

- Displaced Persons: 14%
- Displaced Families: 35%
- District Rank in Displacement and Poverty: 1

Education

- Educational Level of Household Members
  - Primary: 5%
  - Intermediate: 18%
  - Secondary: 21%
  - Higher Education: 5%

Means of Transportation

- Walking: 86%
- Private: 5%
- Public Transport: 8%
- Motorbike or Bicycle: 1%

Displacement in Context

- HH head displaced: 25%
- Children 6-14 years: 25%
- HH head in the same HH: 36%
DISTRICT HASHIMIYA
DISTRICT KUFA
Households who are marginally food secure
Households with border line consumption
Households with poor consumption

Food Consumption Group
Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working
Cannot find work
Retired
Chronic Disease
Disabled
Social Reason

HH with at least one person working in past 7 days
Physically Challenged

Households Members Reported Having:

Wealth Index
HH per wealth index quintile
Highest
Third
Fourth
Second
Poorest
Richest

HH per income quintile

HH per expenditure quintile

Poverty and Vulnerability
VAM WFP Iraq

Food Security Index

Total Length of Road Network in Kufa: 810 km

No. of Schools: 324
No of Students: 111,244
Distance to school (min): 11
District Rank in Absenteeism: 94
Distance to school 30 mins: 11
No. of Students: 115,243
No. of Schools: 267

Children attended school in the past
Children never attended school

Major Reasons
Not Easily Accessible

Major Reasons
School Children (Age 6-14 years)

Distance to School
Kufa to Al-Manathera
Kufa to Hashimiya
Kufa to Hilla

District

Percentage of Attended & Out of School Children (Age 6-15 years)

Percentage of Major Reasons

Distance to School
Route 70 & Route 71
Route 70
Route 9

Distance to School

Distance to School

Primary school
Read only
Illiterate

Educational level of Male Households Members > 10 years of age

Higher education
Diploma after secondary school
Intermediate school
Primary school

Educational level of Female Households Members > 10 years of age

Higher education
Diploma after secondary school
Intermediate school
Illiterate

Educational level of Households Members > 10 years of age

Higher education
Diploma after secondary school
Intermediate school
Primary school

Illiterate

Distance to School

Kufa to Al-Manathera
Kufa to Hashimiya
Kufa to Hilla

Total Length of Road Network in Kufa: 810 km

Water & Sanitation 2016

Utilities (Sanitation)

Toilet without siphon
Toilet with siphon

Continuous Availability of Drinking Water

Bottled Water
The General Tap
General Network

Irregular Availability of Drinking Water

Stream, River
The General Tap
General Network

Distance to School


The printed material in the map(s) do not imply the legal or constitutional status of the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The information in the map(s) is for reference only. 

The map(s) in the document do not depict any international boundaries, territorial claims, or representations of political status.

Distance to School

Distance to School

Distance to School

Distance to School

Distance to School
## District Kufa Overview

### Demography

- **Population**: 365,113
- **Age Structure of Family Members**
  - 0-5 years: 12%
  - 6-10 years: 13%
  - 11-15 years: 12%
  - 15-19 years: 12%
  - 20-24 years: 12%
  - 25-34 years: 12%
  - 35-49 years: 13%
  - 50-64 years: 12%
  - 65 years and over: 6%

### Marital Status for Household Members Over 12 Years
- **Married**: 56%
- **Single**: 38%
- **Separated**: 6%
- **Widowed**: 3%
- **Divorced**: 0%

### Educational Level of Household Members

#### Educational Level of Male Household Members

- **Primary School**: 22%
- **Secondary School**: 19%
- **High School**: 13%
- **Bachelor Degree**: 8%
- **Post Graduate Education**: 4%

#### Educational Level of Female Household Members

- **Primary School**: 41%
- **Secondary School**: 36%
- **High School**: 8%
- **Bachelor Degree**: 3%
- **Post Graduate Education**: 3%

### Major Reason for Never Attending School
- Not Easily Accessible Schools: 21%
- HH could not afford: 13%
- Social Reasons: 9%
- Sickness and Disability: 8%
- No personal desire to continue education: 8%
- Helping in HH chores: 6%

### Means of Transportation

- Walking: 80%
- Public Transport: 10%
- Motorcycle or Bicycle: 1%
- Distance to School 30 mins or More: 11%

### Poverty and Vulnerability

#### 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**: 29%
- **Highest**: 28%

#### WFP

- **VAM WFP Iraq**: vanme Iraq@wfp.org

### Health and Nutrition

#### Health Status
- HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged: 6%
- HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 5%
- HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged: 3%

#### Food Consumption Group

- HH with poor consumption: 5%
- HH with borderline consumption: 8%
- HH with adequate consumption: 63%
- HH who are food secure: 33%

### Water and Sanitation

- **Drinking Water Source**
  - General Network: 99%
  - The general tap: 4%
  - Bottled Water: 6%

- **Utility (Water)**
  - Continuous availability of drinking water: 70%
  - Irregular availability of drinking water: 30%

- **Water Source (for different use)**
  - General Network: 99%
  - The general tap: 1%

- **Utilities (Sanitation)**
  - Toilet with siphon: 21%
  - Toilet without siphon: 79%
  - Other use toilet: 6%

### Population

- **Percentage of population with school age (11-17) yrs**: 13%

### Employment

- **Persons giving the following reasons for not working**
  - Student: 24%
  - Illness: 3%
  - Chronic disease: 2%
  - Retired: 5%
  - Old age: 7%
  - Unwilling to work: 1%
  - Other: 43%

### Displacement and Poverty

- **Displaced Individuals per district (IDPs)**
  - Displaced Families: 1.576
  - District Rank in Displacement and Poverty: 11
  - Displacement: 2.5%

- **HH per wealth index quintile**
  - Poorest: 34%
  - Lower Middle: 21%
  - Middle: 24%
  - Upper Middle: 10%
  - Richest: 11%
DISTRICT MOSUL
DISTRICT RAMADI
DISTRICT SORAN
Socio-Economic Atlas of Iraq

District Soran

Population (Year 2016): 187,156

No. of Houses: 88,834
Distance to school: 10 km
District Rank in Absenteeism: 11

Home Status
Household members aged 12 years and above

Marital Status for Households
Husbands, 12 years and above, Year 2016

Primary School
Secondary School
Diploma after secondary school
Technical School
Higher Education

Health Status
Disability
Sickness and Disability

Educational level of Male Households Members > 10 years of age
Educational level of Female Households Members > 10 years of age

Water & Sanitation 2016

Utilities (Water)
Utilities (Sanitation)

Percentage of Households Aeste 2016

District Soran Area: 2154 sq.km
Total Length of Road Network in Soran: 885 km

Adjacent District’s Distance
Soran to Shaqlawa
Soran to Rawanduz
Soran to Choman

Route 3

Distance to nearest sister district: 98 km

Total Length of Road Network: 886 km

Poverty + Vulnerability (children in poor households)
Poverty - Population
Vulnerable - Population (Near poor)

Children under 5 years of age
< 1 Year Old
1 - 5 Years Old

Persons ages 6 to 14 that are working
Others
Unwilling to work
Retired
Disabled
Student
Social Reason

HH with at least one person working in past 7 days

Prepared by:
Website:
Contact:
Date Created:
# District Soran Overview

## Demography
- **Population**: 187,156
- **Household Head**
  - Male-headed households: 92%
  - Female-headed households: 8%
- **Number of males per household**: 2.5
- **Number of females per household**: 2.7
- **Average household size**: 5.2

## Educational Level of Household Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Less than Year Old</th>
<th>1-4 Years</th>
<th>5-6 Years</th>
<th>7-13 Years</th>
<th>13+ Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Educational Level of Female Household Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Less than Year Old</th>
<th>1-4 Years</th>
<th>5-6 Years</th>
<th>7-13 Years</th>
<th>13+ Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health and Nutrition
- **Health Status**
  - HH having members that is mentally challenged: 1%
  - HH having member(s) that is physically challenged: 9%
- **Food Security Index**
  - Households who are food secure: 70%
  - Households who are marginally food insecure: 30%

## Water and Sanitation
- **Drinking Water Source**
  - General Network: 93%
  - Bottled Water: 2%
- **Utilities (Water)**
  - Continuous availability of drinking water: 99%
  - Irregular availability of drinking water: 2%

## Employment
- **Persons giving the following reasons for not working**
  - Unemployed: 5%
  - Not easily accessible schools: 12%
  - Work to help support family: 8%

## Poverty and Vulnerability
- **HH per wealth index quintile**
  - Poorest: 13%
  - Lower Middle: 23%
  - Middle: 21%
  - Upper Middle: 14%
  - Richest: 18%
DISTRICT ZAKHO
Iraq Socio-Economic Atlas

أساطير العراق الاقتصادي الاجتماعي

Cover photo ©Emilienne Malfatto