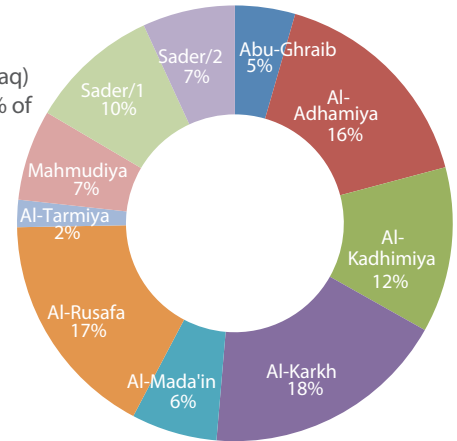




Baghdad (بغداد) is located in central Iraq, surrounded by the governorates of Diyala, Wassit, Babil, Anbar, and Salah Al-Din. The governorate is the political and economic capital of Iraq. It is the smallest governorate but the most populous. The governorate is divided into ten districts: Abu Ghraib, Adhamiya, Kadhimiya, Karkh, Mada'in, Al-Resafa, Tarmia, Mahmoudiya, Sader/1, and Sader/2.

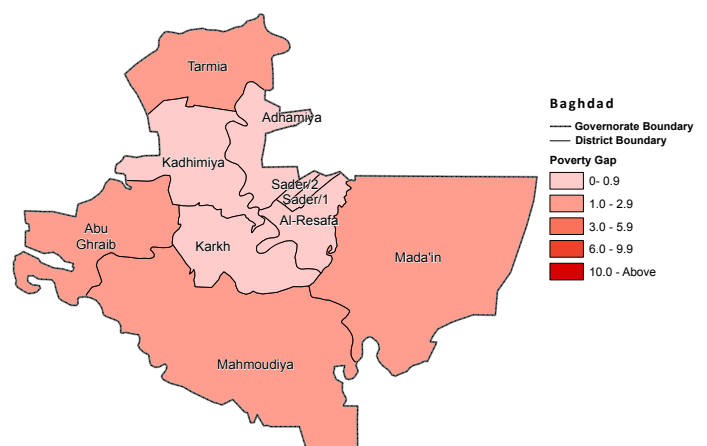
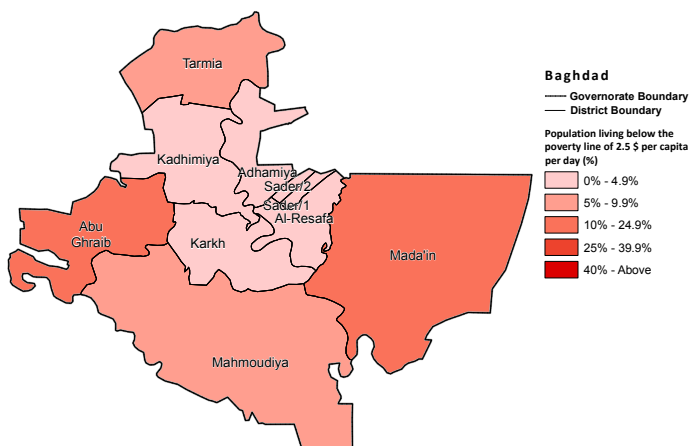
Capital: Baghdad
 Area: 4,555 sq km (1.5% of Iraq)
 Population: 6,696,596 (21.1% of total population)
 Male: 50.2%
 Female: 49.8%
 Urban: 87.2%
 Rural: 12.8%



Baghdad is one of the most developed areas of Iraq, but at the same time it is struggling with the highest level of insecurity in the country. The main economic industries operate in trade, professional services, manufacturing, and agriculture. The trade sector accounts for the largest concentration of businesses in Baghdad. The private sector is the most noticeable and various in the country.

Poverty and Food Security

Baghdad is among the governorates with the lowest percentage of the population living below the poverty line of US\$ 2.5 per day: 2.8% of the population was below the poverty line in 2011, which is much lower than the national level (11.5%). The percentage decreased significantly compared to the 2007 poverty level (7.5%). The intensity of poverty also decreased in the last four years with the poverty gap falling from 2 in 2007 to 1 in 2011¹. Disparities exist between districts: in Abu Ghraib district, 12.8% of the population lives below the poverty line while the percentage is zero and almost zero in Karkh and Adhamiya districts, respectively. The percentage of people experiencing food insecurity in Baghdad rose from 3% in 2007 to 5% in 2011, which is lower than the national average. 16.1% of the total number of food insecure people in Iraq live in Baghdad. Meanwhile, the percentage of underweight children under age five decreased from 17.5% in 2000 to 11.2% in 2011.

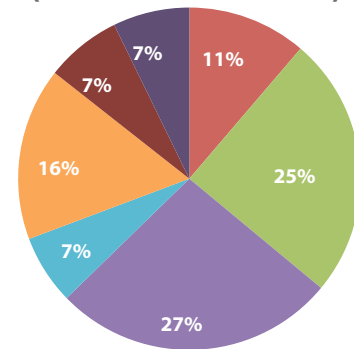


¹ The poverty gap reflects the depth of poverty and its incidence by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from the poverty line. The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty, or reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line to zero, through perfectly targeted cash transfers.

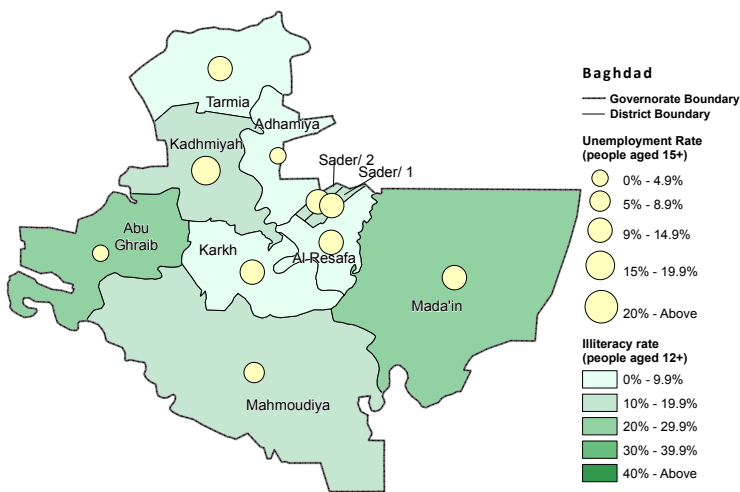
Security²

Baghdad is among the governorates with the highest levels of insecurity in the country. In 2012, 28% of all security incidents in Iraq (1,341 of 4,771) occurred in Baghdad. The number of incidents decreased when compared to 2008 and 2011 levels (9,462 and 2,446 security incidents in Baghdad). However, during the first five months of 2013, the total number of incidents registered in the governorate (1,625) was higher than the total number observed in 2012. Terroristic attacks (62%) represent the most frequent type of incidents in the governorate in 2012 followed by armed conflicts (25%) and other crimes (11%). 27% of all security incidents in the governorate occurred in Karkh district, while 25% occurred in Kadhimiya, and 16% occurred in Al-Resafa.

Security incidents by district (% of the total - 2012)



Abu Ghraib, Al-Resafa, Tarmia, Adhamiya, Mahmoudiya, Kadhimiya, Sader/1, Karkh, Mada'in, Sader/2

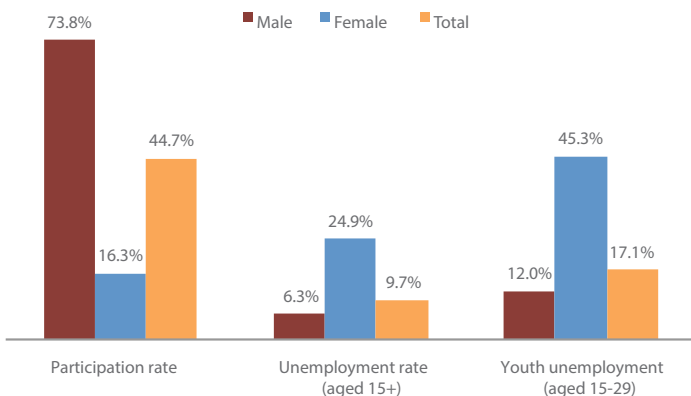


Education

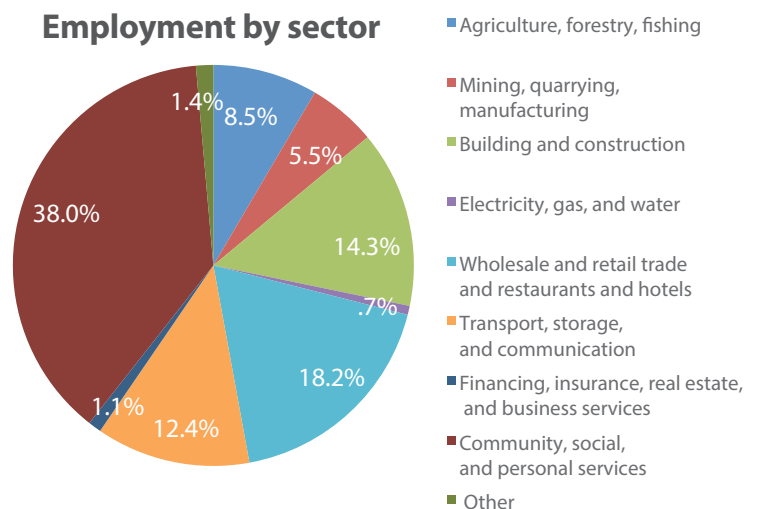
The literacy rate of 88.1%³ is higher than the national average and differs across district. In 2011, enrolment in primary education rose slightly from 92% in 2006 to 92.1%, which is higher than the Iraqi average of 90.4%. The rate of enrolment is 91.1% for females compared to 92.9% for males. In 2011, net enrolment in secondary education increased from 45.6% in 2006 to 50.7%, which is higher than the national average (48.6%).⁴

Labour market

As in the rest of Iraq, less than half of the population is in the labour force. The participation rate for women (16.3%) is higher than the national average of 14.7%. The unemployment rate (9.7%) is lower than the national rate (11.3%) but differs across districts with Kadhimiya district performing the worst (15.4%). Most of the labour force is employed in the services sector (38%), while 14.3% works in the building and construction sector, 18.2% works in the wholesale, retail, restaurant, and hotel sector, and 12.4% works in transport, storage, and communication.



Employment by sector



² Joint Analysis Unit (JAU), Security Database, May 2013.

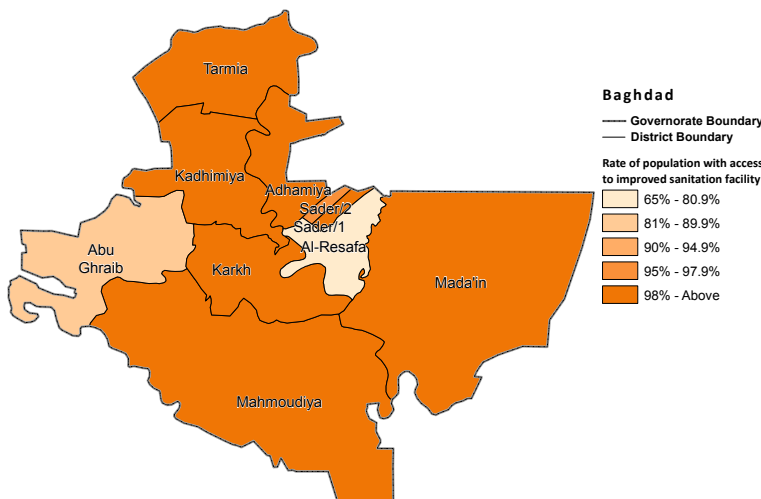
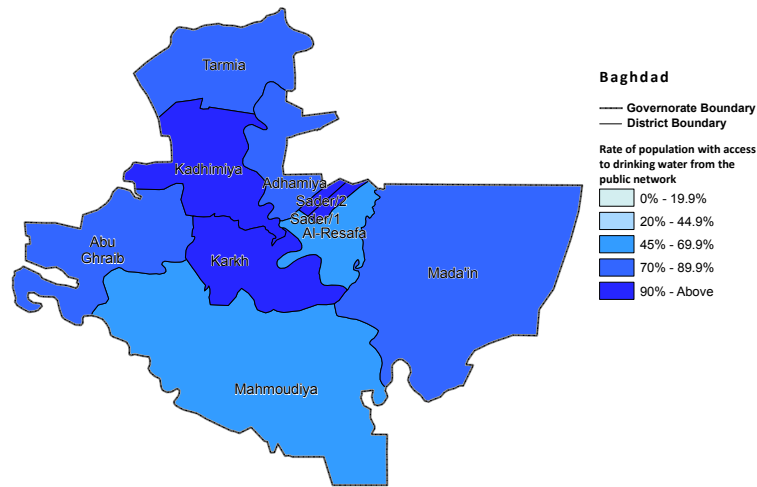
³ Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), Joint Analysis Unit (formerly Information and Analysis Unit), Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) Survey, 2011. Available from <http://www.jauiraq.org/ikn>.

⁴ Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report 2012, Baghdad, CSO and KRSO, 2012.

Services

Water

In Baghdad, the proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source is 93.2%, which is higher than the national average of 86.8%.⁵ Meanwhile, 95.2% of the population is connected to the public network, one of the highest percentages compared to other governorates.⁶ The availability of drinking water is reported as 'good' by 36% of the population in the governorate while 'neither bad nor good' by 24%.⁷ 81.6% of the population relies on the public network as first source of drinking water, 12.7% relies on bottled water, and 3.9% relies on a stream, river, lake, or another source. The percentages vary across districts. 100% of the population of Sader/1 and Sader/2 uses the general network as main source of drinking water, while in Mahmoudiya and Al-Resafa districts, bottled water is used as the main source of drinking water for 51.5% and 63.5%, respectively.⁸ 45.7% of those connected to the general network have water available for the full day, while 30.2% have water for between 10 and less than 24 hours per day, and 9% have water for less than 1 hour.⁹

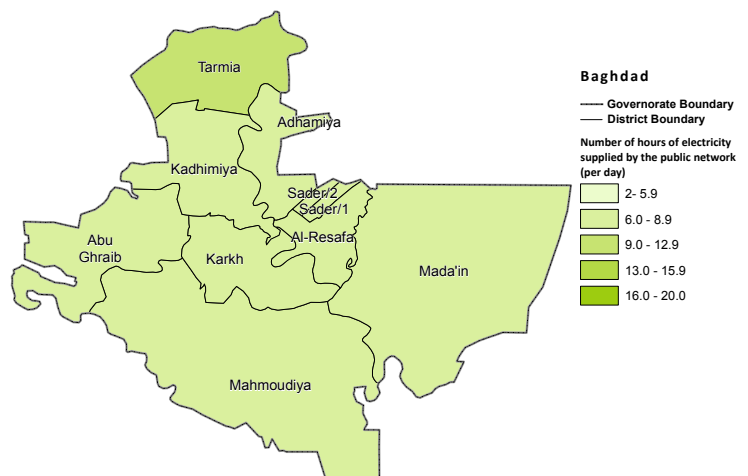


Sanitation¹⁰

The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility (96.5%) is higher than the national average (93.8%). 66.4% of persons rely on the public sewage system as the primary system, while 18.9% primarily uses a septic tank, and 7.7% relies on a covered canal outside the house.

Electricity¹¹

In Baghdad, 4.6% relies solely on the public electricity network, 65.4% relies on the public network and another source, and 29.7% relies on the public network and two other sources. The public network is the first source of electricity for 38.7% of households, while 60% relies on a shared generator and the rest on private generators. At the governorate level, 86.9% of households connected to the public network reported daily cut-offs for more than 12 hours per day while 12.4% reported cut-offs for 3 to 12 hours per day. In general, the quality of electricity services is rated as 'bad or very bad' by 88.2% of the population in the governorate.



⁵ Central Statistical Office (CSO), MDGs Monitoring Report, 2012.

⁶ MDGs 2012.

⁷ IKN 2011.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ MDGs 2012.

¹¹ IKN 2011.

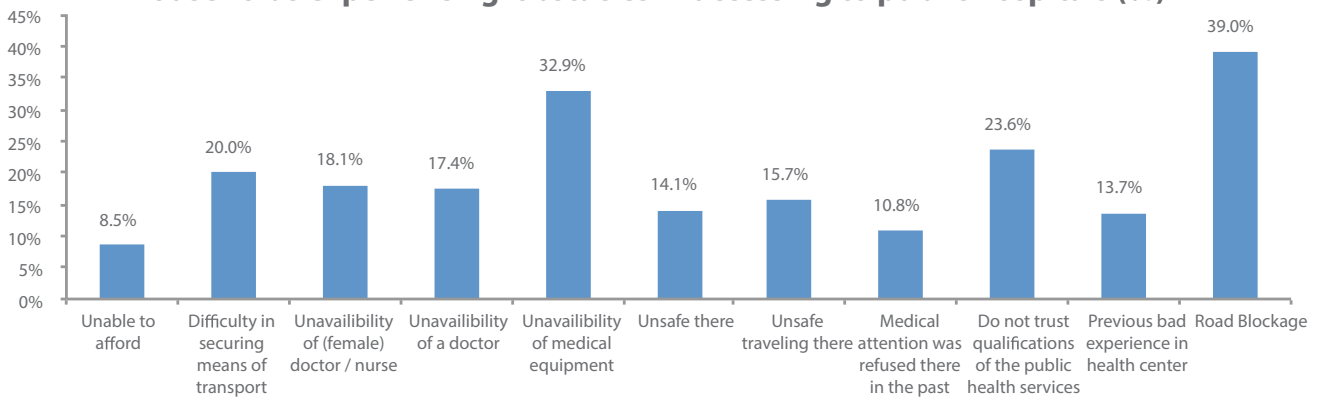
Garbage¹²

Only 24.1% of the population in Baghdad has home garbage collection services, while 20.8% relies on public containers, and an alarming 32% disposes garbage in open areas. In Al-Resafa and Mada'in districts, more than 36% of the population is provided with garbage collection, while only 6.1% receive the same service in Sader/2 district where 81.8% uses public containers. As a result, 60.8% of residents rate the garbage collection services as 'bad or very bad'.

Health¹³

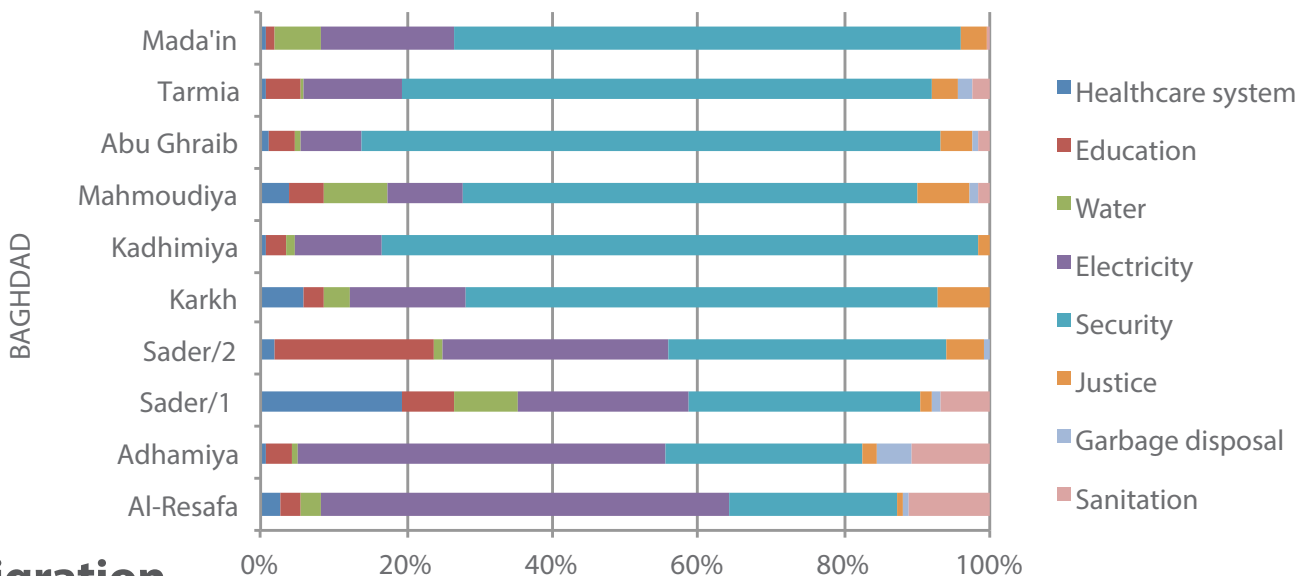
Public hospitals are the health facilities most used by people in case of illness of a household member (35%), followed by clinics or private medical complexes (29.2%) and clinics or governmental health centres (21.2%). 95.2% of the population is able to reach the closest health centre in less than one hour. The main obstacles in accessing public hospitals relate to road blockage, unavailability of medical equipment, and lack of trust in the qualifications of the public health services. 45.8% of the population assesses the health care services in the area as 'bad or very bad', while 37.1% considers health services to be 'neither bad nor good'.

Households experiencing obstacles in accessing to public hospitals (%)



Priorities¹⁴

Security is the first priority and the first issue to be addressed for 47.3% of the population; meanwhile, electricity is considered the first priority for 31.6%.



Migration

In Baghdad, 42,373 families and 241,343 persons were displaced between 2006 and July 2013. Within the same time period, 142,034 families returned from internal and external displacement¹⁵.









¹² IKN 2011.





¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ministry of Migration, 2013

Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals		Baghdad	Iraq	National Target (2015)
 1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	Proportion of population below US\$2.5 (PPP) per day (%)	2.8	11.5	14
	Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	1.0	2.6	0
	Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	5.0	6.0	10
 2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	92.1	91.0	100
	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education (%)	50.7	50.0	100
 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	Women in national parliament (%)	33	27.0	50
	Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)	0.98	0.94	1
	Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)	18.9	15.0	50
 4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	25.0	31.9	17
	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)	75.8	75.0	100
 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.2	90.9	100
 6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	Percentage of women 15-49 who heard about HIV (%)	53.0	55.0	100
 7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	93.2	87.0	91
	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	96.5	94.0	96
 8 A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)	95.4	94.0	-
	Personal computer ownership (%)	23.9	17.0	10

	Significant delay in reaching the nationally targeted indicator		Relative progress in reaching the nationally targeted indicator
	Relative delay in reaching the nationally targeted indicator		Significant progress in reaching the nationally targeted indicator
			Achieving the nationally targeted indicator by 2015