Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)

IRAQ

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IRAQ: COMPREHENSIVE VULNERABILITY AND FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS 2016 (DATA COLLECTED IN APRIL-MAY 2016)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARI	Acute respiratory infections
BTI	Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index
CARI	Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food security
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CSO	Central Statistics Orgnization
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Operations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food consumption score
FCS-N	Food Consumption Score Nutrient Adequacy Analysis
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GoI	Government of Iraq
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Households
IDP	Internally displaced person
IHSES	Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey
IKN	Iraq Knowledge Network
IOM-DTM	International Organization for Migration–Displacement Tracking Matrix
IRFAD	Iraqi Research Foundation for Analysis and Development
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
Kcal	Kilocalorie
KR-MoH	Kurdistan Region Ministry of Health
KRSO	Kurdistan Region Statistics Office
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NRI	Nutrition Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
OECD	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPEC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCA	Principal component analysis
PDS	Public Distribution System
PLOS	Public Library of Science

PPM	Parts Per Million
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SD	Standard Deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Forward

With direct technical and financial support from Wold Food Programme (WFP), the Central Statistics Office (CSO) at Ministry of Planning and Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) at the Iraqi Kurdistan Region Ministry of Planning, and in coordination with Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) at the Ministry of Health, and the Kurdistan Region Ministry of Health, have implemented the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) for the year 2016. This is the fourth round of series specialized in the study the food security and nutrition since 2003. This survey is also the first major statistical survey conducted by CSO and KRSO after the security events that started in mid-June 2014. It was impossible to resume statistical activities in light of the security challenges and devastation of large areas in some governorates. However, our brave security forces were able to achieve victory over terrorism and liberate most of the usurped lands. Thus, the process of planning and development started with reconstruction and reform through the provision of statistical data and indicators to inform decision-makers in light of the results of the surveys carried out by statistical organizations and directorates across the all governorates.

This new assessment and its results are an evidence of the importance statistics and information hold in designing plans and policies to ensure social and economic development and a decent life for citizens. The assessment aimed to shed light on food security and vulnerability and to study the effects of the double crises caused by the terrorist operations and the financial crisis resulting in the displacement of large numbers of people, the increased poverty and the decline in the development indicators, especially among groups at risk of food insecurity.

This report includes critical information to monitor trends in food security of vulnerable households that adopt specific coping strategies when exposed to food shortages and lack of funds to purchase their minimum food requirements. It is essential to take the necessary precautions to avoid food insecurity and to provide adequate food for the food insecure population, especially children, women, the disabled and the displaced, as they are the most vulnerable segment of society.

We hope that all researchers, planners and decision-makers will make the most of the report with its various data and indicators of household living conditions, and keep in mind those malnourished children and displaced people suffering from difficult living conditions and the overall insecure populations to make every effort to help them and meet their basic needs for a safe and decent life.

It is our duty to acknowledge the gratitude and appreciation of all those who contributed to this survey from the friends of the United Nations organizations in Iraq, namely the World Food Programme (WFP) and other organizations. We are very proud and grateful for the efforts of those who worked professionally from our loyal national staff. They dedicated their efforts to our heroic fighters as they battle the forces of evil and darkness, across the majestic mountains in the Kurdistan region of Iraq and the palm trees in the south, in recognition of their precious sacrifices.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2016 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) was conducted during a new period of socio-economic uncertainty in Iraq. Thus, in addition to providing updated baseline documentation of Iraqi food security, it serves other important purposes, providing primary data for assessing the impact of the recent macro-economic slowdown on household food security, and calling attention to impacts on food available through Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS). It also highlights the population's food security needs given the recent sectarian-driven conflicts that have caused socio-political and economic disorder among communities and large-scale population displacement throughout the country since they began in 2014.

Recent macroeconomic trends and conflict set the context of the 2016 CFSVA

Iraq ranks as a middle-income country on the Human Development Index (HDI) with a population of 37.8 million that, according to 2016 estimates, is increasing at a rate of 2.5 percent each year. It is largely self-sufficient in the production of domestic vegetables, fruit and meat, and has been able to meet cereal requirements mainly through imports.

Still, its capacity to address the welfare needs of the population has been hampered recently by macroeconomic instability, as seen through the lower performance of its GDP and increased military spending related to conflict with ISIS. These are widely agreed to reflect the decline in oil export revenue in 2015 and on into 2016, and the socio-economic disruptions caused by security situation in certain governorates, districts and sub-districts. The knock-on effects of these two occurrences include rising consumer food prices, large-scale population displacement, disruption of livelihoods and employment, and a reduction in well-being for the poorest most vulnerable groups.

Among the GDP sectors, agriculture in particular has paid the price of recent events. It has sustained losses in production, storage and livestock, which has had an impact on agricultural income and employment, and affected both PDS and non-PDS food items available for local consumption. Conflict in the early months of 2016 was one impediment to the timely flow of PDS circulation itself and coincided with general food price increases, with an overall impact on household food access.

Key questions defined and data analysed using new methodology

The 2016 survey was the first CFSVA conducted in Iraq since 2007. The analysis drew from both qualitative review of secondary data and quantitative primary data sources. The CFSVA centred on addressing a set of key questions, fundamental to understanding the vulnerability and the causes of food insecurity in target populations.

Using selected variables from the dataset, the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) was applied as a means of classifying those households according to the food security categories: food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity and food insecure. This method differed from the approach used in 2007, as it drew from a range of food security indicators related to food consumption, household food expenditures and coping capacity. For comparability during food security classification and analyses, the dataset was divided into two sample frames, one focused on resident households and the other on IDP households.

Key questions addressed

Who are the food insecure? The food insecure today are the traditionally vulnerable groups – the illiterate, poorest socio-economic segments, the displaced, the unemployed, women and children. Other characteristics include the following.

Larger resident households (average family size >6) were more food insecure than smaller-sized households. In contrast, among IDPs, family size was not found to be a significant factor.

- In terms of marital status, separated resident household heads and single IDP household heads were the most food insecure and resided in rural areas. In addition, for IDPs in urban areas, the most food insecure were divorced persons.
- Female-headed households were more food insecure than male-headed households, although the percentage differences were small.
- Female-headed households had significantly higher rates of unemployment and underemployment compared with male-headed households.
- Unemployment among IDPs were well above the national average.
- Households relying on informal child labour were widespread: around 2 to 4 percent of children ages 6 to 14 years were working.
- Poverty and food insecurity in resident and IDP households were closely related, with the most food insecure falling in the poorest wealth quintile, especially in rural areas.

How many people are food insecure or vulnerable? Most households were classified as food secure (residents 44.3 percent; IDPs 28.9 percent) or vulnerable to food insecurity (residents 53.2 percent; IDPs 65.5 percent). Only a small fraction of households classified as food insecure (residents 2.5 percent; IDPs 5.6 percent).

In actual numbers, 799,290 residents in Iraq's population of 37.8 million were identified as food insecure and, of its 2.46 million IDP population, 138,266 were identified as food insecure. These numbers represented 2.1 percent of the national population and 5.6 percent of its IDP population, respectively. Among the food insecure IDPs, 29.4 percent were in Kurdistan region, 28.8 percent in *Baghdad* region and 40.2 percent in the Other governorates.

When comparing resident households against IDP households, IDPs demonstrated greater fragility. The percentages of IDP households classed as insecure were double those of the resident households for most indicators that contributed to the final Food Security Index, namely their food consumption score, high food expenditure share and use of emergency livelihood coping strategies.

Where do the vulnerable and food insecure live? Food insecurity was not distributed evenly across geographical areas. It was more pronounced in rural areas, especially for residents, with 5.1 percent of the rural resident population found to be food insecure compared with 1.7 percent of the urban resident population. For IDPs, the survey results illustrated the importance of aiming policy and interventions to address livelihood issues in urban areas where the study found 13.6 percent of IDPs using emergency livelihood coping strategies, such as selling important economic assets, compared with 8.3 percent in rural areas. It also found food access vulnerabilities – expressed by high food expenditure share – reaching 37 percent in rural areas compared with 30 percent in urban areas.

Looking at the spatial distribution of food insecurity, clear inequalities appeared between and within the governorates. For residents, the high levels of food insecure households in *Muthanna* were concentrated in its north-western corner. The same applied to eastern *Kerbela*. Overall, for residents, food insecurity above 3 percent was spread throughout a relatively narrow belt in the southern portion of the country that extended from *Kerbela-Babylon*, through *Qadisiya*, northern *Muthanna* and down to *Thi-Qar*, with maximum levels (>8 percent) in northern *Muthanna*.

In IDPs, heterogeneity was also marked within some governorates. Food insecurity was most prevalent (>8 percent) in portions of *Salah al-deen* and moderate along the approximately similar southern belt of the residents, ranging from *Salah al-deen* itself to *Baghdad*, *Babylon*, northern *Najaf* and northern *Muthanna*.
What are the underlying causes of food insecurity? A number of factors contributed to food insecurity in the surveyed population. Most notable among these were the following.

- **Lower coping capacity.** Food insecurity in Iraq was characterized by a lower coping capacity. Efforts to cover gaps in food intake led to food reduction in the home and reliance on livelihood coping strategies involving borrowing and savings depletion.

- **Economic insecurity.** There was considerable economic insecurity, which refers to spending a large share of available funds on food only, at the cost of other important household needs such as healthcare. Also, unemployment rates were well above the overall average mainly in Kurdistan region, among IDPs and women.

- **Malnutrition.** Stunting occurred at low levels of severity with rates at 16.6 percent in resident children and 19.2 percent in IDP children. Wasting was in the medium severity range, with 7.8 percent for residents and 5.5 percent for IDPs. Rates for underweight children were also low, below 10 percent in both samples. In pregnant and lactating women, malnutrition rates were highest for overweight women, at 17.4 percent in residents and 15.7 percent in IDPs. As in previous CFSVAs, malnutrition rates were higher in males than females, although the differences were not dramatic.

- **Acute malnutrition.** Governorates showing medium to high severity levels in rates of wasting ranging from 9.6 to 15.9 percent, included *Wasit* (9.6 percent), *Thi Qar* (9.8 percent), *Basrah* (11.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (11.5 percent) and *Najaf* (15.9 percent). High severity wasting in IDP children was most evident in *Najaf* (10 percent) and *Salah al-deen* (13.2 percent). Further investigation is required for governorates where severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates appeared higher than the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates: *Babylon, Thi Qar, Qadisiya* in residents and *Diyala, Salah al-deen* and *Najaf* in IDPs. SAM causes a child to be much more susceptible to medical complications from various illnesses or infections and, if left untreated, may lead to mortality. Acute malnutrition in women (MUAC <23 cm) occurred in 3.1 percent of residents and 5.7 percent of IDPs.

- **Oedema.** A clinical sign of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) requiring immediate intervention, oedema occurred in less than 1 percent of children surveyed. *Baghdad* showed the highest rates.

- **Rural areas.** Malnourished resident children had higher food insecurity rates in rural areas. In IDP children, only stunted and overweight children were more food insecure in rural settings.

- **Displaced IDPs.** Food insecurity was highest in 84 percent of the IDPs who were displaced by ISIS-related conflict and not for other reasons.

- **Agricultural challenges.** Agricultural and fishery activities have been limited, due in part to low access to farmland, few numbers of livestock owned in crop producing households and conflict, which disrupted agricultural activities in key farming governorates.

- **Public Distribution System.** PDS ration, an important household food source, had high outreach, but with shortfalls for certain items.

Food prices: Moderate food price increases had potential impact on families, especially those receiving PDS half rations or other shortfalls.

What interventions might be appropriate for responding to the neediest households? The question was asked for both the general population and for IDPs.

For general population

Given the indications of malnutrition, economic vulnerability and use of food consumption strategies, especially for women and children, the recommended interventions focus on the following.

- **Therapeutic nutrition treatments and feeding programmes.** Governorates showing acute malnutrition with high wasting rates should be the focus of therapeutic nutrition treatment through partner organizations, follow-up and complementary feeding. For chronic malnutrition, the recommendation is complementary feeding through existing micronutrient programmes, enhanced vitamin-A supplementation campaigns and distribution of iron-fortified cereal flour.
- **Tailored safety nets.** Safety nets and pro-poor growth initiatives should be scaled up and improved, separately tailored to specific needs of urban and rural areas, such as income generation support and training for women and youth, with a main focus in southern governorates.
- **Food and nutrition education.** PDS targeting can be supplemented with food and nutrition education programmes that raise awareness of appropriate nutrition and improved diet focussing on women and children.
- **Social protection for nutrition.** Nutrition can be improved through appropriate actions in social protection, education and gender.

For IDPS

The focus for current and longer term interventions through the Government of Iraq and local humanitarian partners should have several components.

- **Health outreach.** Continued, enhanced health outreach in host communities should give specific attention to the needs and nutrition of women and children.
- **Employment support.** Employment and livelihoods support can arrive through coordinated, multi-agency cash assistance and jobs training.
- **Food distribution.** Short-term, targeted food distribution can be harmonized with government food assistance through the PDS.
- **PDS performance.** Support should be given to the Government of Iraq for improving PDS performance.

Conclusions

Since the previous CFSVA in 2007, Iraq has seen improvements in overall economic conditions and food consumption patterns thanks to continued economic initiatives of the Government of Iraq and the food safety net offered through its Public Distribution System. However, as in the past, the upsurge in conflict from 2014 and a concurrent downturn in the macro-economy currently threaten livelihoods, increasing poverty where rates have been historically high and contributing to vulnerability and food insecurity, especially among IDPs, women, children and the poor. Moreover, widespread resorting to coping strategies, combined with the measured chronic and acute malnutrition rates, indicate a current, but also the continuation of a long-standing food insecurity issue.

The following tables provide a snapshot of the population's food security status in different regional designations, as indicated by key food security and socio-economic variables from the survey.

Residents		Percentage of households			
		Kurdistan	**Baghdad**	**Other governorates**	**Total**
CARI food security categories	Food Secure	38.5%	53.1%	41.4%	44.3%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	59.4%	45.8%	55.1%	53.2%
	Food insecure	2.1%	1.1%	3.5%	2.5%
Food consumption group	Acceptable	98.9%	99.2%	98.0%	98.5%
	Borderline	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.3%
	Poor	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Food expenditure share ***(of household budget)***	< 50	33.6%	30.1%	23.1%	27.2%
	50-<65	28.0%	30.5%	30.6%	30.1%
	65-<75	18.6%	23.0%	22.6%	22.0%
	75+	19.8%	16.4%	23.7%	20.8%
Wealth index ***(wealth groupings for residents only)***	Poor	10.3%	17.3%	21.7%	18.2%
	Lower middle income	18.4%	24.2%	21.2%	21.5%
	Middle income	20.6%	18.5%	21.9%	20.7%
	Upper middle income	24.4%	18.8%	17.7%	19.3%
	Better-off	26.3%	21.2%	17.5%	20.2%
Nutrition for children under 5 years	Stunting	6.8%	24.4%	16.4%	16.6%
	Stunting (severe)	2.5%	12.7%	5.6%	6.7%
	Wasting (GAM)	6.5%	5.5%	9.0%	7.8%
	Wasting (SAM)	2.2%	2.8%	4.1%	3.5%
	Underweight	3.6%	5.8%	6.6%	5.9%
	Overweight	4.6%	11.5%	6.8%	7.4%

	Overweight (obese)	1.2%	5.5%	2.4%	2.8%
Employment status of Household Head	Working	74.1%	73.2%	74.4%	74.0%
	Unemployed	3.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%
	Out of labour force (not economically active)	22.7%	24.6%	23.7%	23.8%
Unemployment rates for individuals	Unemployment rates (Male)	9.3%	7.6%	8.7%	8.5%
	Unemployment rates (Female)	27.0%	19.9%	21.6%	22.2%
	Unemployment rates (Total)	12.8%	9.8%	10.7%	10.8%
Education for ages 10+	Illiterate	19.1%	9.1%	16.1%	14.8%
	Read only	3.4%	2.3%	3.0%	2.9%
	Read and write	21.2%	14.0%	20.0%	18.6%

	Kurdistan		**Baghdad**		**Other governorates**		**Total**	
Educational level	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	26%	19%	29%	29%	29%	27%	29%	26%
Intermediate	13%	12%	15%	12%	12%	9%	13%	10%
Secondary or equivalent	8%	6%	11%	10%	8%	5%	9%	7%
Technical diploma	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Bachelor's degree	4%	4%	9%	7%	5%	3%	6%	4%

IDPs ***Percentage of households***

		Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other governorates	Total
CARI food security categories	Food Secure	41.3%	25.1%	25.5%	28.9%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	54.4%	67.7%	68.7%	65.5%
	Food insecure	4.3%	7.2%	5.8%	5.6%
Food consumption group	Acceptable	95.7%	100.0%	96.0%	96.3%
	Borderline	4.3%	0.0%	3.4%	3.3%
	Poor	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Food expenditure share (of household budget)	< 50	35.6%	50.9%	16.3%	23.5%
	50-<65	26.7%	26.9%	20.8%	22.6%
	65-<75	14.6%	12.6%	25.2%	21.8%
	75+	23.2%	9.6%	37.7%	32.1%
Nutrition	Stunting	15.3%	14.9%	21.7%	19.2%
	Stunting (severe)	6.2%	6.6%	5.6%	5.9%
	Wasting (GAM)	4.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.2%
	Wasting (SAM)	1.6%	1.0%	3.3%	2.8%
	Underweight	4.8%	4.5%	6.4%	5.8%
	Overweight	5.3%	2.9%	7.7%	6.9%
	Overweight (obese)	2.1%	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%
Employment status of Household Head	Working	64.7%	62.9%	69.7%	68.0%
	Unemployed	9.3%	7.8%	7.0%	7.5%
	Out of the labour force (not economically active)	26.0%	29.3%	23.3%	24.4%
Unemployment rates for individuals	Unemployment rates (Male)	21.2%	10.1%	12.3%	14.2%
	Unemployment rates (Female)	33.7%	33.3%	38.8%	35.9%
	Unemployment rates (Total)	23.1%	11.4%	13.7	15.9%
Education for ages 10+	Illiterate	22.8%	12.7%	21.2%	20.8%
	Read only	2.6%	6.9%	5.7%	5.1%
	Read and write	19.8%	21.7%	22.0%	21.5%

	Kurdistan		Baghdad		Other governorates		Total	
Educational level	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	24%	22%	32%	29%	29%	29%	28%	27%
Intermediate	11%	10%	10%	8%	8%	5%	9%	6%
Secondary or equivalent	7%	4%	5%	3%	6%	2%	6%	3%
Technical diploma	5%	4%	5%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Bachelor's degree	6%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The Iraq Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) was conducted to serve multiple purposes: to provide baseline documentation of Iraqi food security that updates the previous CFSVA conducted in 2007; to assess the impact of recent macro-economic uncertainty; and to highlight the population's food security needs given the conflicts started in 2014 that have caused socio-political and economic disorder among communities and led to large-scale population displacement throughout the country. Socio-economic events have also impacted Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS), which is considered by many to be an important source of food.

The CFSVA also was conducted to bring attention to vulnerability among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to record the geo-spatial distribution of food insecure households in Iraq. Such data will provide the information base for planning a government response in coordination with humanitarian targeting and action.

The geographical focus has been informed by poverty analysis in Iraq, which serves as a proxy for food deprivation. Poverty analysis points to socio-economic inequalities between urban and rural areas, with rural areas having higher poverty headcount rates, and a disproportionate concentration of poor districts and sub-districts in Iraq's central and southern governorates such as *Muthanna, Babylon* and *Salah al-deen*, and less so in northern governorates of Kurdistan. Alarming poverty rates have recently emerged in areas that have fallen under control of ISIS, such as in *Nainawa* and *Anbar* governorates. The most current Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (cIHSES, 2014)[1] indicated Iraq's lowest poverty headcount rates to be in Kurdistan, while the highest rates were estimated in ISIS-held areas (Table 1). The prevalence of undernourishment in Iraq follows a similar geographic pattern.

Table 1: *Estimated Iraqi poverty headcount rates following conflict in 2014*

Geographic designation	Poverty (%)
National	22.5
Kurdistan	12.5
Baghdad	12.8
North (non-Kurdistan)	17.7
Central	18.6
South	31.5
ISIS held areas	41.2

Source: World Bank and Government of Iraq, cIHSES, 2014

1 Iraq conducts full Iraq Household Socio-economic Surveys (IHSES) every five years but updates them more often. The most recent IHSES was conducted in 2012, while 2014 was a continuation -- or cIHSES -- of the 2012 survey. The cIHSES was a World Bank initiative undertaken in close collaboration with the Government of Iraq.

1.1.1 Building on previous CFSVAs

This report does not quantitatively assess temporal trends in food security, although it does highlight notable, relevant issues and changes since the previous 2003, 2005 and 2007 assessments. In particular, it was not statistically possible to compare the most recent (2007) assessment with this 2016 CFSVA, because the 2016 evaluation is based on a recently developed and introduced food security methodology, the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security, also known as CARI. Also, the two surveys were not strictly comparable because the coverage and time period of data collection in 2007 differed from 2016.

CFSVA 2003 AND 2005

A baseline survey was conducted in 2003 and the report published in 2004. In 2005, the government's central statistical office in *Baghdad* and WFP carried out a follow-up study. Data analysis focused on five variables highly associated with food insecurity. The statistical Principle Component Analysis (PCA) procedure was used to identify the following variables:

- malnutrition in children under 5 years – stunting, underweight, wasting;
- extremely poor population percentage – spending US$15 per month;
- PDS ration dependency rate – value of PDS divided by income + value of PDS;
- Coping Strategy Index (CSI) – measure of how well households coped with food consumption gaps; and
- income

The 2003 survey took place in the months after the military operational of internatioal coalition . The survey found that the characteristics of food insecurity at that time were linked to insufficiencies in the PDS, but also to rural poverty in women and children, insufficient income to supplement food supplies, high rural unemployment, more severe vulnerability in female-headed households and chronic malnutrition in children under 5, with stunting rates at 27.6 percent.

The 2003 and 2005 surveys concluded that, despite Iraq's wealth of natural resources, the country would need external help until it stabilized, politically and economically. In order to address food deprivation until that time, the Government of Iraq had established the PDS in 1990, offering blanket distribution of staple food items to the population in addition to humanitarian assistance. Since then, the PDS has remained the main safety net for the most vulnerable populations in Iraq, although with some inefficiencies and occasional shortfalls.

The 2003 survey estimated that 11 percent of the Iraqi population, around 2.6 million of its poorest people, depended on the PDS. An additional 3.6 million risked becoming food insecure without the PDS. In the 2005 follow-up survey, just over four million people (15.4 percent of the population) were food insecure and in dire need of different types of humanitarian assistance, including food, despite the PDS rations they were receiving.

In addition to the recommendations to target food aid and focus on nutrition education for mothers, the recommendations included capacity building for government employees – to improve their ability to monitor food security trends on a regular basis.

CFSVA 2007

The CFSVA 2007 revisited these issues, although the context had changed since the 2005 survey. Security situation in 2006 led to large-scale displacement of people both inside and outside Iraq. The CFSVA aimed to examine food security in light of the massive internal population displacements of an estimated 1.5 million people from February 2006 to March 2008.

The survey focused on resident populations and placed additional, special emphasis on IDPs, although there was no separate sampling of IDPs. It included the following variables:

- household demographics;
- human assets and socio-economic information, including variables related to health, marital status, education and work status;
- household income and expenditure;
- household assets;
- infrastructure accessibility;
- PDS-related information;
- malnutrition rates of children under 5, through anthropometric measurements;
- food consumption; and
- behavioural responses to food insecurity or coping strategies that people used to manage household food shortages, measured by the CSI.

The survey found that an estimated 930,000 persons (3.1 percent of the population) were classified as food insecure. An additional 2.8 million persons (9.4 percent of the population) were found to be extremely dependent upon the PDS food ration.

Households characterized as food insecure typically included non-skilled workers, agricultural workers and unemployed household heads. Of these households, almost one in every four was food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The least affected households mainly relied on self-employment in non-agricultural work and public services. In addition, malnourished children under 5, rural households and wasting in boys were also associated with food insecurity. The wealth index was the indicator that was most closely associated with nutritional status.

The main factors found to affect food insecurity included:

- wealth status;
- income and expenditure;
- education level of household head;
- geographic location, with higher insecurity in rural than urban areas; and
- sex of household head, with female-headed households more vulnerable.

Finally, the 2007 CFSVA proposed the following priority interventions:

- targeted food aid – to reach the most vulnerable and food insecure groups;
- food for training – to teach mothers childcare and nutrition best practices;
- food for education among the poorest areas – to ensure children receive their nutritional requirements and remain in school, with particular emphasis placed on female attendance; and
- scaled-up micronutrient programmes – to include iodine in salt, and vitamin A and iron fortification.

1.1.2 Key questions

As with the previous surveys, the current 2016 CFSVA centred around five questions fundamental to understanding the vulnerability and the causes of food insecurity in target populations.

1. Who are the food insecure or vulnerable people?
2. How many people are food insecure or vulnerable?
3. Where do the food insecure and vulnerable people live?
4. What are the underlying causes and threats that generate food insecurity and malnutrition?
5. What interventions might be appropriate to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability?

1.2 Background: factors affecting food security in Iraq

Iraq's food security challenges today have been described as stark and multifaceted and, in many ways, mirror core aspects found in past CFSVAs. In the short term, the most recent upsurge in a decade of Security situation has caused to generate localized, transient food shortages. In addition, there is also a growing set of longer-term issues: unfavourable agro-climatic conditions, uneven domestic cereals production that decreased around 2014, disruptions in the PDS, especially for IDP households, and adverse agricultural investment and policies are all indicative of the challenges. Much of this has contributed to increases in population migration, food prices and unemployment, increasing the risk to household food security in Iraq.

1.2.1Climate and agriculture

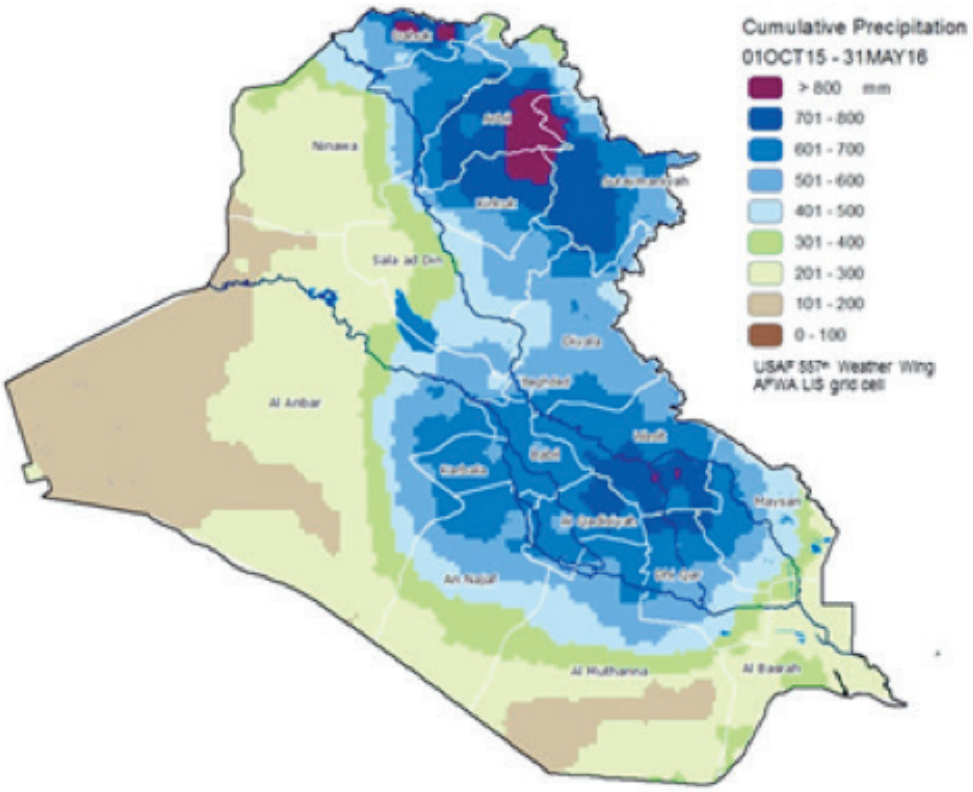
Iraq's climate varies geographically. Central and southern Iraq are considered sub-tropical with warm, mild winters and very hot summers, while northern Iraq has a Mediterranean climate, with cold winters and mild summers. Weather extremes bring both drought and flooding at different times of the year, compounding the risks to domestic agricultural production and livelihoods. In addition, soil erosion and desertification compromise the sustainability of agriculture in Iraq [2].

During the months preceding the 2016 CFSVA survey, weather conditions were reportedly favourable for crop production. Agro-meteorological analyses, visualised in Maps 1a and 1b, show high cumulative rainfall between 300 and 800 mm between October 2015 and May 2016, and a sufficient extent of green vegetation cover, which indicated potential for good crop production for most of the country. Despite these conditions, FAO reported that heavy rains negatively affected planting, washed away fields and may have damaged some of the wheat from the 2015 harvest which was stored under inadequate conditions, particularly in areas where conflict had destroyed storage facilities, or where security conditions prevented deliveries to warehouses[3].

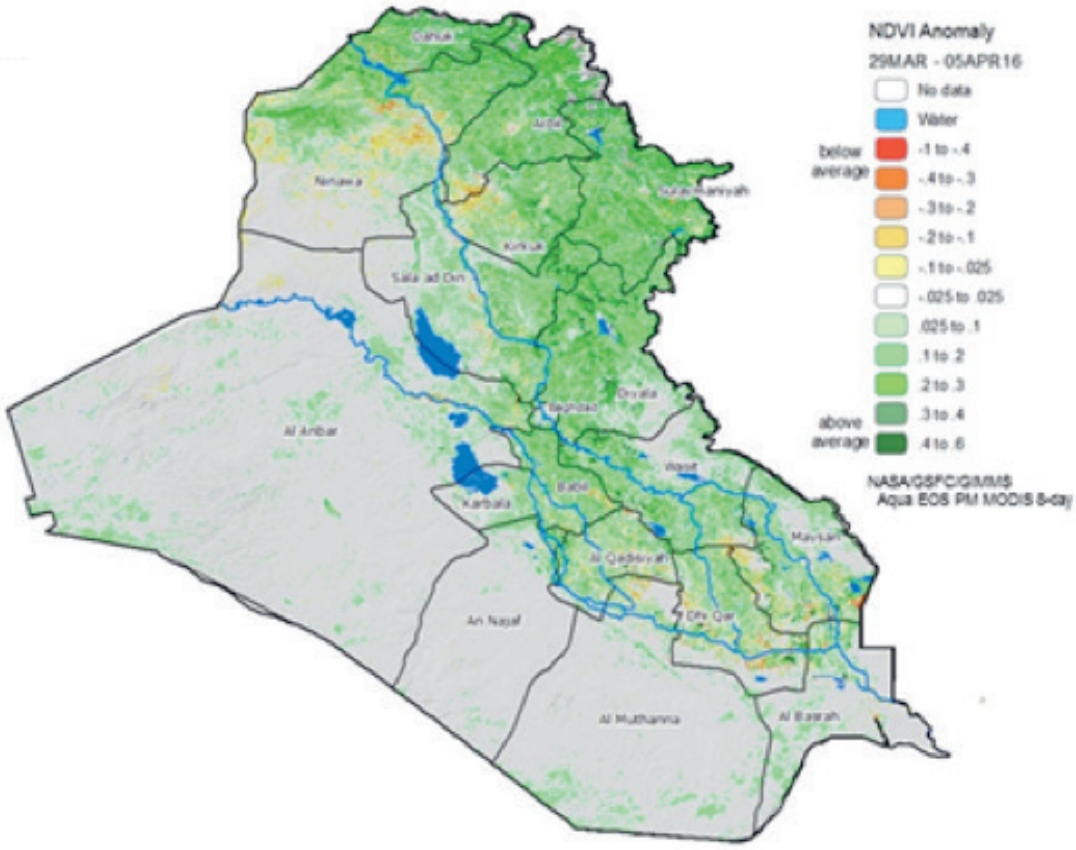
2 WFP, CSO, KRSO. 2012. Food security, living conditions and social transfers in Iraq
3 FAO GIEWS. 2016. 'Country brief', Iraq

Map 1a and 1b: *Cumulative precipitation, October 2015 to May 2016 and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), 20 March to 5 April 2016*

1a



1b



Source: USDA, Commodity Intelligence Report, Iraq 2016/2017

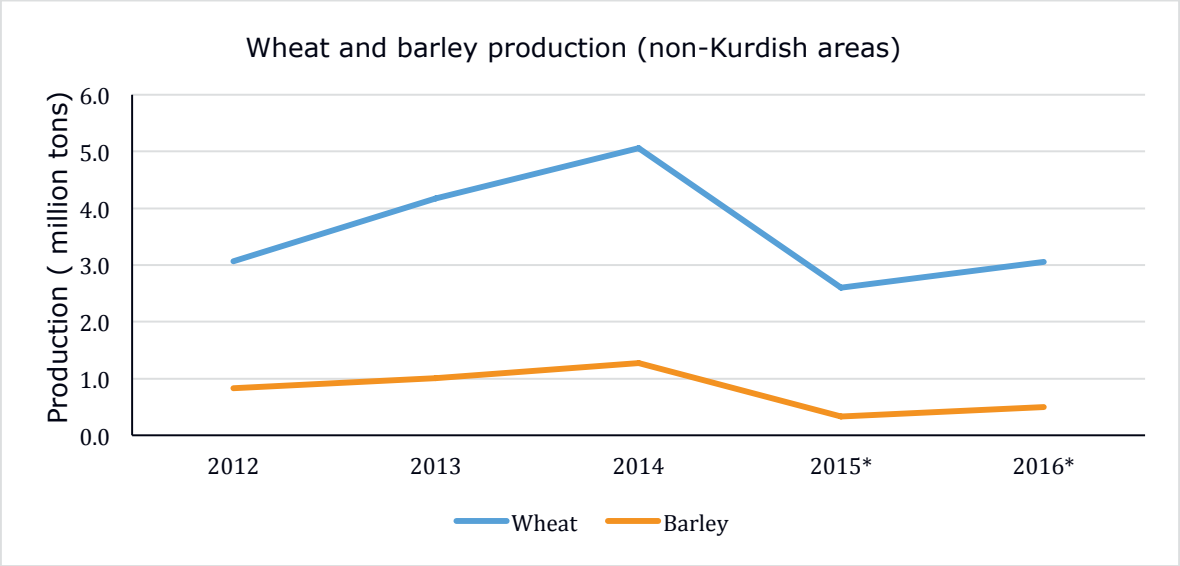
1.2.2 Food production

Following the lifting of economic sanctions in 2003, the Iraqi government aimed to reduce food imports in favour of domestic production and procurement to source PDS food supplies. This was part of a general policy aimed at self-sufficiency in the production of staple food items to match self-sufficiency in other food items such as vegetables, fruit and meat. This ongoing policy has influenced a decline in the export-to-import ratio on food and animals, especially notable since 2011[4].

However, wheat and barley production has not kept pace with this trend. Wheat and barley are the two main cereal crops grown in Iraq. Their production in governorates outside of Kurdistan region increased between 2012 and 2014, then declined sharply in 2015 and returned to levels just below 2012 production in 2016 (Chart1). Some of the top wheat producing governorates, such as *Kirkuk* and *Diyala*, reflect this trend (Tables2 and 3). In Kurdistan region, the decline in wheat production occurred in *Dohuk* only, from 2015 to 2016, while barley production dropped in *Dohuk* and *Erbil* particularly between 2013 and 2014. The post-2014 production decrease has been attributed to the disruption of agricultural activity caused by sectarian conflict.[5] Also, government seed distribution was delayed due to inaccessibility to conflict areas, which reportedly impacted the planting season in terms of both area farmed and quality.

Nonetheless, in 2016, FAO estimated that, although the wheat harvested in 2015 was down from 2014, it was still 8 percent above the past five-year average, and barley production was similar to the five-year average.

Chart 1: *National trends in wheat and barley production, 2012 to 2016, in tons*[6,7]



Source: CSO, 2016

4 Source of data: Central Bank of Iraq, Statistics and Research department, Annual Statistical Bulletin 2015 and Food Security, Living Standards and Social Transfers, published by WFP and Government of Iraq in 2012.
5 Documented in a study done on livelihoods and agriculture in northern Iraq (FAO, 2016).
6 The data source documented production in "tons" with 1 ton = 0.91 metric tons.
7 Asterisks (*) next to the years 2015 and 2016 in Chart 1 and Table 2 indicate that the production figures in those years did not include production in areas under ISIS control (in Nainawa, Anbar and Salah al-deen).

Table 2: *Wheat production between 2012 and 2016 by governorate*

Excludes Kurdistan governorates Wheat (tons)

	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
Iraq	3 062 312	4 178 379	5 055 111	2 645 061	3 052 939
Nainawa	215 967	1 115 113	1 349 390	NA	NA
Kirkuk	356 575	440 247	602 147	397 579	239 589
Diyala	280 800	524 134	536 080	183 874	588 288
Anbar	254 082	182 555	166 871	NA	NA
Baghdad	203 636	168 462	182 252	163 805	119 138
Babylon	199 676	252 875	284 066	316 056	321 204
Kerbela	11 036	16 024	15 038	22 507	25 747
Wasit	517 634	501 238	657 955	766 406	631 107
Salah al-deen	428 459	331 134	495 829	NA	NA
Najaf	122 793	130 916	75 377	124 071	188 156
Qadisiya	203 906	235 078	263 489	360 212	405 798
Muthanna	34 038	26 250	46 228	60 505	89 309
Thi-Qar	105 223	75 547	88 588	95 584	151 549
Maysan	103 001	144 933	222 334	109 933	258 185
Basrah	25 486	33 873	69 467	44 529	34 869

Kurdistan governorates **Wheat (tons)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
Sulaimaniyah	749 163	204 311	236 262	039 314	756 160
Dohuk	243 116	296 369	125 283	519 334	329,228
Erbil	292 101	856 319	224 337	869 448	601,396

Table 3: *Barley production between 2012 and 2016 by governorate*

Excludes Kurdistan governorates Barley (tons)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Iraq	831 990	1 003 198	1 277 796	329 713	499 222
Nainawa	270 266	486 924	719420	NA	NA
Kirkuk	15 061	13 321	16 712	18 461	29 322
Diyala	19 782	43 447	58 360	21 781	48 226
Anbar	17 200	7 645	7 580	NA	NA
Baghdad	20 327	10 890	12 386	9 192	10 695
Babylon	50 375	39 075	45 007	44 764	27 007
Kerbela	2 806	3 575	3 234	3 634	1 184
Wasit	78 022	53 096	48 809	24 254	34 038
Salah al-deen	6 042	21 354	4 427	NA	NA
Najaf	3 256	4 924	4 666	4 085	3 396
Qadisiya	137 680	125 006	151 922	113 476	125 404
Muthanna	34 004	27 304	38 924	30 694	54 918
Thi-Qar	108 413	108 565	91 996	38 833	64 211
Maysan	65 265	54 950	71 839	20 358	98 437
Basrah	3 491	3 122	2 514	181	2 384

Source: CSO, 2016

Kurdistan governorates Barley (tons)

	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Sulaimaniyah	22 406	46 067	76 708	110 880
Dohuk	7 701	21 507	12 929	9 235
Erbil	11 633	55 457	105 000	84 634

Source: CSO/KRSO, 2016

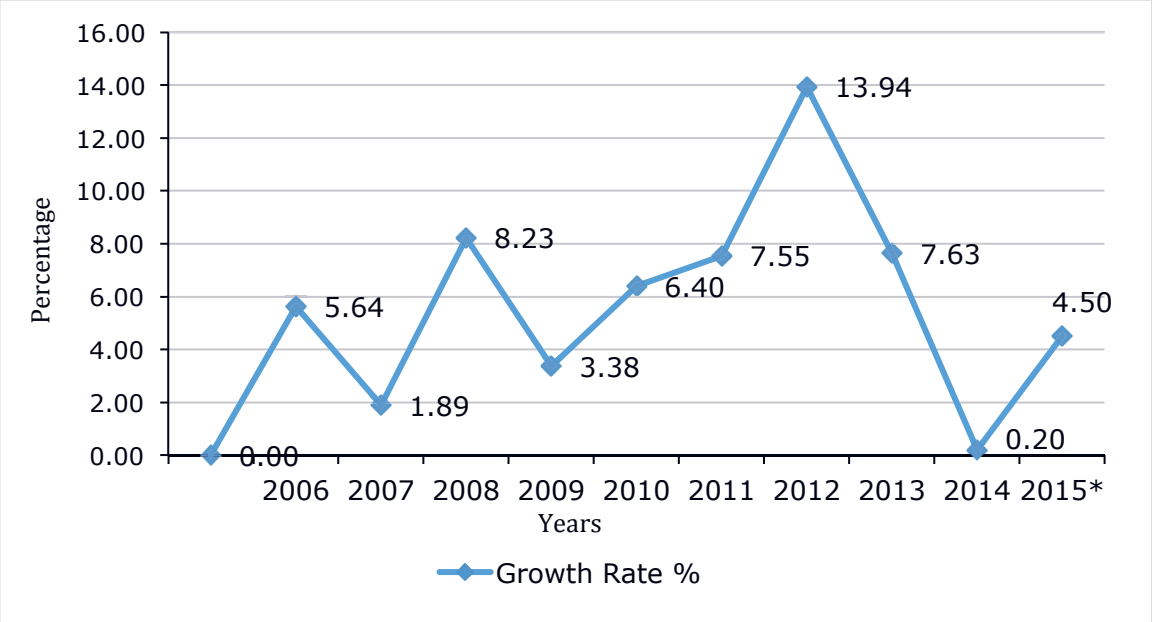
1.2.3 Macroeconomic situation

Some of Iraq's domestic production issues and food security in general are linked to macroeconomic performance. Iraq ranks as a middle-income country on the Human Development Index (HDI) and is populated by 37.8 million people, increasing at an estimated rate of 2.5 percent each year (2016 estimates).[8] The country's gross domestic product (GDP) reflects macro-economic growth, despite fluctuations in the past ten years. An analysis of the macro and socio-economic trends in recent years indicates significant risks to poor households and their food security. Notably, the main contributing risk factors in Iraq are widely agreed to be the decline in oil export revenue in 2015 and on into 2016, and the security situation that arose in 2014 with ensuing armed conflicts involving national security forces. Lower performance of the GDP, rising consumer food prices, increases in the poverty headcount and large-scale population displacements all reflect the knock-on effects of the socio-economic shocks.[9] The consensus among the humanitarian community is that IDPs and the families remaining in governorates at the centre of the conflict will be among the greatest at-risk socio-economic groups.

Economic performance

Overall, Iraq performs well above global GDP rates. Its recent GDP growth rates of 2.4 percent in 2015 and 7.2 percent in 2016 were also competitive with its regional neighbours, such as Jordan, which registered 2.4 percent GDP growth in 2016 (World Bank, 2016). The figures in Chart 2 indicate positive GDP growth rates in almost every year between 2006 and 2016, with a peak at 12.5 percent in 2012. The lowest growth year was 2014, when the rate fell dramatically to 2.0 percent, but then crept up again to 4.5 percent in 2015. This downturn coincided with the start of the conflict and the decline in oil prices.

Chart 2: *Iraq's annual GDP growth rates*[10]



Source: CSO, 2015

8 This rate was calculated based on CSO population estimates for the years 2013 to 2016. The source is: CSO, "Population Estimates, 2013-2016", Demographic Indicators. Accessed on 12 October 2016 at CSO internet site: cosit.gov.iq/en/rtl-support.

9 Full arguments developed in a World Bank white paper on welfare and crisis in Iraq. Co-authors: Krishnan, N. and Olivieri, S. 2015.

10 The asterisk next to year 2015 denotes an annual preliminary estimation. These estimates exclude Kurdistan Region's oil GDP for years 2014 and 2015.

Impacts: oil, agriculture and prices

Oil sector

While construction, wholesale and retail trade, and agriculture are important to GDP in Iraq, each with around a 4 to 7 percent share, crude oil commands the largest portion, accounting for 51.7 percent (CSO, 2014). Second to the United States of America (USA), Iraq leads liquid energy exports globally and accounted for about 75 percent of total production growth among Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 2015.[11] However, any adverse impacts on the sector would have a large impact on the overall welfare of Iraq.

Oil dependence makes the country vulnerable to oil price fluctuations, and any reductions that result would further contract the small number of jobs the sector maintains, which is around 1 percent of total employment. Furthermore, an ongoing challenge acknowledged in Iraq's Country Partnership Strategy 2013–2016 (World Bank, 2012) calls for diversifying Iraq's economy away from over-reliance on oil, and advancing more open and competitive trade, commerce and technology, both regionally and internationally.

The events of recent years have shaken Iraq's economic stronghold in oil production and reduced revenue. First of all, when the largest oil producing companies in the region, including companies in Iraq, maintained high production levels despite a surplus in the market, global oil prices slumped. As a consequence, crude oil revenue declined markedly in the six months between July 2014 and January 2015, dropping from producing nearly USD 8 billion of oil per day to around USD 3 billion.[12] This, in turn, necessitated a brake on export production level. Iraq was forced to withhold payments to international oil companies, incurring debt.

The fall in world oil prices continues to be a major concern. It contracted Iraq's 2015 budget, leading to salary reductions for all public sector employees, including in the Kurdistan regional government. Alongside the budget cuts, there has been a huge increase in government military spending to manage the conflict.[13]

In July 2016, Iraq witnessed increases in oil prices and, in September 2016, a new production-boosting strategy appeared to be underway as Iraq resisted OPEC decisions to cut oil production.[14] The policy to renew oil production levels along with other measures has facilitated Iraq's main oil companies' opening of new gateway terminals and oil wells, although recovery will not be felt immediately by most people.

Agriculture sector

Although agriculture commands only 4 percent of Iraq's GDP, it is one of the principal economic activities in the governorates most affected by conflict. FAO reports that prior to the 2014 conflict, agriculture contributed more than 70 percent of the income of farm households (FAO Iraq, 2016). Purchases of domestically produced food also provide an important source of food alongside food supplied through the PDS.

According to FAO, breadbasket governorates such as *Nainawa* and *Salah Al-Deen* that rest at the centre of continuing conflict, normally produce nearly one-third of the total annual national wheat and about 38 percent of barley production (FAO-GIEWS, 2016). The estimated total cereal production harvest in 2015 showed a decline of 10 percent from 2014 production. The Ministry of Trade estimated about 2.5 million metric tonnes (MT) of wheat stock for the cropping season 2013–14, which fell below the expected wheat harvest of 3 million MT (FAO and IRW, 2014). Reportedly, the devastation resulted in reductions of between 30 and 80 percent in areas under barley, corn and wheat cultivation (FAO Iraq, 2016).
Government agricultural initiatives to boost the agricultural sector helped raise the sector's contribution to

11 U.S. EIA, 2016 and Iraq Ministry of Oil, 2016
12 The data comes from Iraq Oil Ministry data for 2016 as analysed in the United States Energy Information Administration's Short-term Energy Outlook, October 2016.
13 Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2016 — Iraq Country Report.
14 Bloomberg News, 2016; Iraq Oil Report, 2016; Iraq Ministry of Oil, 2016.

national GDP from around 7 percent in 2009 to 8 percent in 2010, but this dropped to only 4 percent in 2011. Studies partly attribute the decline to a rise in international oil prices that increased the oil sector's dominant share in GDP even further, [15] at the cost of allocations to other financial sectors. In subsequent years, there has also been a reduction in government budget allocations to agriculture in relation to the conflict. The government's 2015 budget specifically excluded the procurement of grain normally purchased from farmers in areas that were central to the conflict.

As a result, while the 2015/2016 harvest may have been good, farmers in affected areas may have incurred a loss in income due to the impact of conflict on agricultural livelihoods and government budget cuts.

Consumer Price Index and staple food prices

When comparing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food and non-food items between the month before the CFSVA survey in April 2016 and the same month one year earlier, April 2015, there was evidence of an increase across all categories in the index. The CPI is often used as a measure of inflation and, with the food items sub-index, it generally indicates the ability of households to purchase all of their food and non-food needs.

Price rises occurred in the categories that command the highest proportion of household budgets: food and non-alcoholic beverages, housing, water and electricity, and transportation (Table 4). Higher prices in these categories would affect the general population, but more so, the food price increases would present moderate food acquisition and consumption constraints that could then result in a deterioration of food security and, in the worst cases, acute malnutrition.

According to the CSO's CPI report for April 2016 (Table 4), the core inflation rate increased by 1.9 percent and the consumer price rates for food items increased at a rate of 0.4 percent, specifically for the following: yoghurt, cheese and eggs; vegetables; and fruits. The actual contribution of food and non-alcoholic beverages to the inflation rate was 5.5 percent. Chart 3, which shows the CPI trends from 2010 to 2015, indicates a generalized, moderate increase in the prices of all food items, although prices in the vegetable category fluctuated more than others.

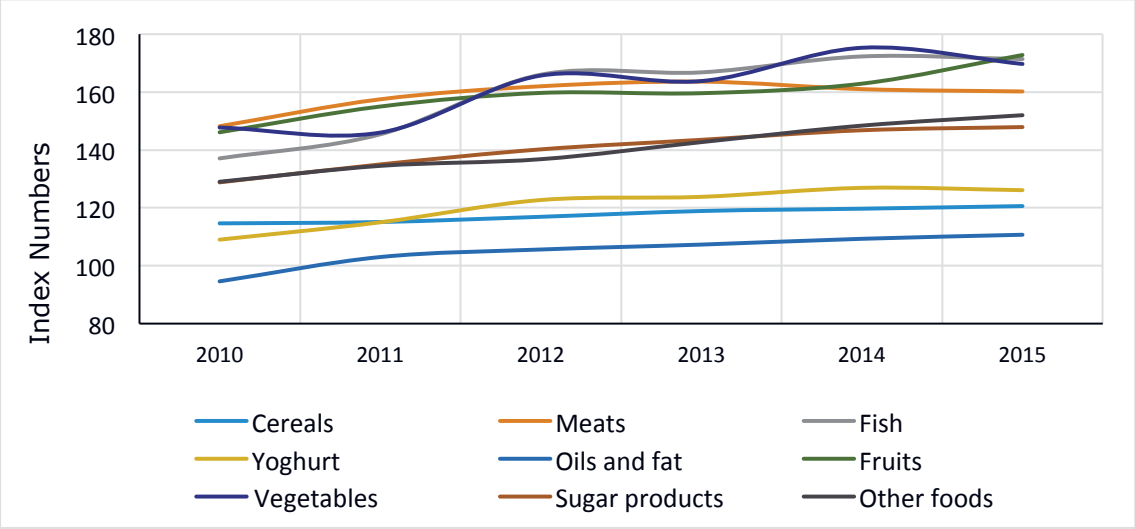
15 Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2016 — Iraq Country Report

Table 4: *Increases in the CPI annual change rate for specific items, April 2015 compared with April 2016* [16]

CPI Category	Rate of increase (annual change rate, %)	Contribution to the inflation rate
Core inflation	1.9	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages (total)	0.4	5.5
Yogurt, cheese and eggs	2.1	
Fruits	3.2	
Vegetables	3.5	
Housing, water and electricity	2.8	36.8
House maintenance and services	11.3	
Electricity and water supply	4.2	
Health	2.5	5.4
Transportation	3.7	24.1
Education	0.2	0.2

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (April 2016) Consumer Price Indices. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, CSO

Chart 3: *CPI trends for food and non-alcoholic beverages, 2010 to 2015*



Source: Central Statistical Organisation (2010–2016) Consumer Price Indices. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, CSO

16 Base year 2007=100 was used for CPI price calculations from 2007 up to and including 2015. From 2016, the base year was 2012=100.

Despite the price increases, WFP market monitors[17] indicated only temporary declines in food available in local markets for the first part of 2016 and a lowering of prices towards the second half of the year. However, the price decline was uneven, and the prices of key commodities in some governorates, such as *Kirkuk*, skyrocketed in early 2016. Price volatility was most pronounced in conflict areas of *Nainawa* and *Anbar* governorates.

In addition, according to the same source, unskilled wage labour rates declined throughout most of the country in the first months of the year.

1.2.4 PDS and other food assistance

While the PDS is an important source of food, its performance in terms of food supply and targeting mechanisms are under constant review because observed inconsistencies affect the ability to meet national food requirements, particularly for the population most in need. In 2016, the normal delivery and supply of food distributed through the PDS was partly hindered by ISIS-related conflict, thus increasing food insecurity and humanitarian needs. Since many Iraqi households obtain between 45 and 60 percent of their daily dietary energy requirement from PDS food items,[18] any delivery or ration shortfall could have a serious impact on the amount and nutrient content of food households consume.

Today, the PDS monthly ration consists of five basic food commodities: wheat flour (9 kg/person/month), rice (3 kg/person/month), sugar (2 kg/person/month), oil (1 litre/person/month), and powdered milk (8 packs of 450 grams each/month) for households with infants 12 months old and less. However, according to recent estimates, PDS monthly delivery of flour and rice averaged only around 65 percent of its planned amount during 2015. Furthermore, from the start of 2016, PDS wheat flour, rice, sugar and oil were distributed intermittently, and infant's powdered milk was not distributed at all.[19]

The IDP population and the households in the poorest wealth groups are most in need of the PDS. Yet, there is concern that these households are not adequately reached because distribution is not uniform and accurate targeting of food items to the neediest households – those at or below the poverty level – has proven challenging. Also, entitlement to PDS rations depends on formal registration of permanent residence which may exclude recent IDPs from the food distribution.

Local and international humanitarian and development organizations can fill some of the food gaps by supporting the PDS in supplying household food parcels to recently displaced persons for a limited time. They can also assist farmers through seed and fertilizer distribution, enough to boost agricultural production for the next season. Humanitarian action today will necessarily require a longer-term view developed in partnership with the Government of Iraq, in order to facilitate IDP recovery and food security for the future.

Humanitarian aid and IDP food needs

As of October 2016, Security situation forces had left over 3.3 million IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the International Organisation of Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (OIM DTM). By the end of 2015, the number of "persons of concern" – as defined by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 2016) – was around 4.7 million, which included returned refugees and IDPs, Syrian refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers. UNHCR statistics show IDP movements concentrated in the Kurdistan and *Baghdad* regions, but also in pockets of Iraq's southern governorates. There are roughly equal numbers of men and women, although 14 percent of the women are reportedly pregnant or lactating.

17 WFP (2016) Iraq market monitor report, August 2016.
18 Estimates of the PDS share of daily dietary energy versus the share from purchased food are presented in a 2012 report: Food Security, Living Standards, Social Transfers.
19 WFP draft internal report, PDS Overview-2016, by consultant John Schnittker.

In a recent multi-cluster needs assessment, [20] DPs in host communities self-identified food as their first priority – more so in the north (75 percent) and centre (71 percent) than in the south (56 percent). Their second priority was employment, with highest percentages in the south (65 percent). Medical care was third among the top priorities, mainly in the north and centre where the percentages were close to one-half of the surveyed population.

One in three of the IDPs surveyed reported to have reduced the quantity of food they ate at least once during the seven days prior to the assessment as a coping response to a decline in food access. The main source of food was through market purchases using cash or credit. In the south, around 47 percent received food through humanitarian assistance, and an almost equal amount bought food on credit, suggesting greater vulnerability in the southern part of the country compared with other areas. In addition to purchased food, around a third of the IDPs were able to access their PDS rations, although up to 88 percent of them received only half of the normal ration. Regionally, half-ration distributions occurred more in Kurdistan governorates than in the southern governorates.

Finally, although there have been few reported cases of infectious diseases such as measles, illnesses further compromise the nutritional status of IDPs. Indeed, the multi-cluster assessment in 2016 showed an increase over one year of the numbers saying that health care was one of the main reasons for taking on debt.

Thus, according to humanitarian assessments coordinated through UN-OCHA and government partners, current and longer-term interventions through the Government of Iraq and local humanitarian partners should focus on several components: 1) the need for continued, enhanced health outreach in host communities, especially giving attention to the needs of women and children; 2) employment and livelihoods support through coordinated, multi-agency cash assistance and jobs training; 3) short-term, targeted food distribution that is harmonized with government food assistance through the PDS; and 4) support to the Government of Iraq in improving PDS performance.

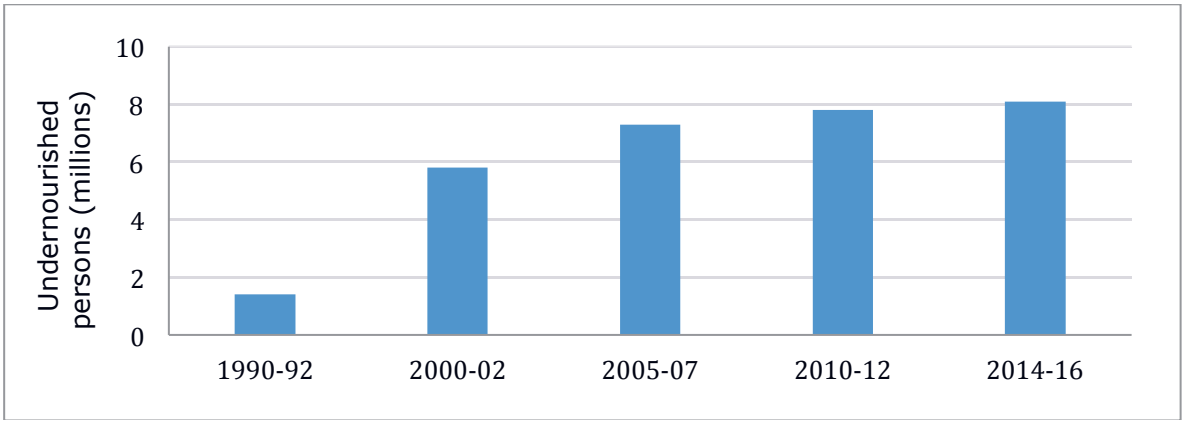
1.2.5 Malnutrition and undernourishment

Malnutrition is a critical outcome of constraints in food availability, access and consumption, whether due to under-consumption or to over-consumption of fat-based food items.

In Iraq, separate studies that measured chronic undernourishment [21] indicated a recent increase in the estimated numbers of undernourished Iraqis (Chart 4). The 2015 rate of 15.0 to 24.9 percent, considered by the authors as low to medium severity, point to a widespread inability to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements for one year or more.

20 REACH (2016) Multi-cluster needs assessment of IDPs in host communities, Round III, May 2016
21 FAO and WFP Hunger Map estimates, 2015, available at fao.org/hunger/en/.

Chart 4: *Increase in the estimated number of undernourished people, 1990–92 to 2014–16*



Source: FAO and WFP Hunger Map estimates, 2015

The most recent Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of malnutrition published in Iraq (2011) confirmed stunting in the medium ranges (22.6 percent), but indicators of acute malnutrition, such as wasting and underweight, showed figures in the low to medium ranges (below 9 and 10 percent, respectively).

As food deprivation tends to be highest where people are the poorest, the current nutritional situation in Iraq calls for continued targeted assistance in the most impoverished areas. [22]

1.2.6 Summary

As in the past, 2016 food security for some of the poorest Iraqis was compromised mainly by civil insecurity and economic uncertainty. Since 2014, the agricultural sector has sustained losses in production, storage and livestock, which has had an impact on non-PDS food items available for local consumption, such as vegetables and meat. Conflict has impeded the timely flow of PDS circulation itself. This has imposed limits on food available from the PDS, from own production or in local markets, as well as influencing rises in prices, with an overall impact on household food access.

The food insecure today are traditionally vulnerable groups, namely the poorest socio-economic segments, the displaced, the unemployed, women and children.

1.3 Food security concepts used to interpret the key food security questions in Iraq

The analysis in this CFSVA report was structured around fundamental food security concepts enshrined in the global definition established at the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS). The WFS established the following definition of food security:

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

Further, the definition integrates a set of principles known as the four main pillars or dimensions of food security – food availability, food access, food utilization and food stability.

• **Food availability** measures food that is physically available to the relevant population during a given consumption period through a combination of domestic national production, food stocks and international trade.

22 A WFP, CSO and KRSO 2012 study showed the link between high food deprivation and low household wealth.

• **Food access** measures the population's ability to acquire food, either physically (to reach the food), economically (buy the food) or socially (obtain the food through social standing). It requires analysing markets, household assets, income and food consumption to see if people indeed have access to food. It also identifies the use of food consumption strategies and livelihood-based coping mechanisms that indicate different levels of food shortfall or economic constraint within the household.

• **Food utilization and nutritional** status is concerned with the factors that may impact the nutritional status of individuals in the household, such as recent illness or disease. Using mainly anthropometry of young children (under age 5), it assesses rates of chronic and acute malnutrition.

• **Food stability** recognizes the need to account for factors preventing food security over time. When a population or individual has otherwise adequate availability and access today, food stability is concerned with assessing conditions that create "uncertainty" in future food supply or accessibility. This is typically associated with civil unrest, conflict, adverse weather conditions, food price volatility or political instability.

Vulnerability and food security

Vulnerability is closely linked with the four food security dimensions. As with food security, vulnerability has an external and internal dimension and, once combined with the concepts of food security, it also takes on a temporal and intensity dimension (Hart, 2009). Combining the two concepts is necessary for understanding how different dimensions interconnect. The natural disasters literature refers to vulnerability as a component of risk; the degree of a community or household's exposure to shocks (or hazards). This definition has been adapted within development studies (including food security analysis) to capture the complex relationship between risks, ability to cope and resilience (Chambers, 1989; Blaikie, 1994; Wisner et al., 2003; Canon et al., 2005). Shocks may include any number of the threats that affect the four food security pillars, such as droughts, floods, crop infestations, economic fluctuations and conflict. The ability to manage the risks associated with shocks is determined largely by a household's inherited or improvised adaptive capacity and its socio-economic entitlements, sustainability of livelihoods and resilience (Sen, 1981; Chambers and Conway, 1992; Carpenter et al., 2001; Alinovi et al., 2008).

1.4 Report structure

This document is organized into six sections. Following two introductory sections, Sections 2 through 6 are designed to progressively explore the four dimensions of food security in the Iraqi context, giving equal focus to resident populations and IDPs.

Section 1 introduces the main food security issues in Iraq, drawn from previous assessments and secondary sources.

Section 2 outlines the CFSVA objectives, survey design and sampling. It describes data collection, the limitations encountered in the study and the methodology used for data analysis.

Sections 3 and 4 contextualize food insecurity and explain vulnerability. Section 3 contains descriptions of Iraqi households and responds to the CFSVA question: who are the food insecure? Section 4 explores the underlying factors and causes of food insecurity by focussing on the variables related to food availability, food access, nutritional status and food stability. Each section and sub-section starts with a summary of the key findings.

Section 5 focuses on the CARI method, which was used to determine the overall percentages of “food secure”, “vulnerable to food insecurity” and ‘food insecure” households. It also provides food security classifications by environmental and geographic setting: urban/rural, regional and governorate levels.

Section 6 provides general conclusions, a detailed narrative of key findings, a table of recommendations and bibliographic references follow.

Finally, the report contains two annexes. Annex 1 contains district-level statistical tables and Annex 2 is the household questionnaire and sampling equation. At the request of the CSO, Annex 1 includes the thresholds used in the CFSVA 2007. The thresholds were based on the Food Consumption Score (FCS) methodology and appear at the end of the district and governorate tables.

Section 2: CFSVA OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The Iraq Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2016 was designed to provide comprehensive, baseline information to inform understanding of the impact of recent conflict on Iraqi food security, with specific consideration given to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the Iraq Public Distribution System (PDS). The information drew from both qualitative analyses of secondary data and quantitative primary data sources. The 2016 assessment did not differ substantially from the CFSVA conducted in 2007. It had similar objectives, centred on addressing a set of key questions integral to the execution of all CFSVAs.

The process ran on a three-phase implementation schedule. The initial phase, which involved defining objectives, methodology and tools, was done in consultation with various stakeholders within the Government of Iraq and the United Nations (UN). In the second critical stage, the objectives, methodology and tools were explored and refined through secondary data analyses and primary data collection. In the third and final analytical and report-writing phase, analysts first generated statistics focused on a range of indicators that helped examine and synthetize the conditions of the sampled households. Then, using selected variables from the dataset, they applied the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) method as a means of classifying those households according to three food security categories. Section 2.6 describes the CARI method and its application in this assessment.

2.1 Objectives of the CFSVA

The following set of objectives provided guidance for the assessment.

- Improve understanding of food insecurity and vulnerability in Iraq and its current degree of dependence on the PDS.
- Assess the causes and risk factors that generate food insecurity.
- Enhance the efficiency of targeting strategies and of future food security interventions.
- Understand the impact of the conflict on food access, with specific reference to the PDS, the national economy, markets and trade.
- Identify demographic and socio-economic criteria that could be used for targeting food assistance.
- Establish the basis for a food security monitoring system.
- Support the planning of food security interventions in 2016 and beyond, for WFP and other partners.

2.2 Sampling framework for secondary and primary data collection

2.2.1 Secondary data analysis and literature review

An analysis of secondary data was undertaken to frame the socio-economic and political environment within which the survey was to be conducted. The analysis involved a literature review from a range of digital and printed sources, including governmental and non-governmental reports, peer-reviewed articles from academic journals and other studies conducted through multilateral organizations. These provided the means for a contextual, preliminary analysis relevant to establishing the factors that could lead to food insecurity among households. It also informed the design of subsequent primary data collection and facilitated a triangulation of information during the more in-depth analytical stages.

2.2.2 Primary data

Primary data collection was conducted through a household survey. It consisted of a two-stage cluster sample based on three sampling frameworks.

- A framework based on the 2009 Iraq Census covered the resident population.
- A framework of the “IDPs in compound” population was based on the International Organization for Migration–

Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) list of both camp and non-camp IDPs as of April 2016. The analysts coined the inclusive term "IDPs in compound" to refer to both camp and non-camp IDPs, typically residing in a range of different informal and formal dwellings.[23] "IDPs in compound" are hereafter referred to as IDPs.

- A smaller framework specifically covered "hard-to-reach" sub-districts of *Anbar* and *Nainawa* governorates.

The safety constraints encountered in hard-to reach areas necessitated using a data collection method that differed from those implemented in the other, less challenging sampling frameworks. This method is discussed briefly in Section 2.3.2, and a separate forthcoming report will contain the results of that data collection.

For the remaining samples – resident and IDPs – the data collection was designed to generate representative findings at district level with a total of 114 districts as the target. To this end, 25 clusters were randomly selected for each district, based on the 2009 Census sampling framework which had broken districts into blocks of 70 to 150 households. In this survey, which used the term "cluster" in place of "block", seven households per cluster were interviewed in each district visited (see Section 2.3.3). This yielded a cumulative total of 19,950 households targeted for interview.

Tables 5 and 6 show the number of households actually sampled and observed in urban/rural settlements, regions and governorates. Due to inaccessibility in some districts and sub-districts, a few clusters were replaced and therefore the numbers presented in these tables differ from the original targets mentioned previously. Overall, the survey reached 20,547 households and included anthropometric assessment of 14,235 children under age 5. The response rate in the governorates ranged from 97 to 100 percent (shown in detail in Annex 2).

Table 5: *Number of residents [24] and IDPs actually sampled*

		Resident	IDPs
Settlement type	Urban	12 733	1 378
	Rural	5 893	543
Region	Baghdad	1 739	167
	Kurdistan	5 521	419
	Other governorates	11 366	1 335
TOTAL		18 626	1 921

23 "Compounds" included the following dwellings: tents in camps, unfinished buildings, shuttles, Masjids, churches and other religious buildings, schools, abandoned structures and rentals.

24 The resident sample included a small number of refugee/IDP households

Table 6: *Sample distribution by governorate*

Governorate[25] #	Resident	IDPs	Total observed
Duhok	1 219	168	1 387
Sulaimaniya	2 745	125	2 870
Kirkuk	525	168	693
Erbil	1 557	126	1 683
Diyala	1 050	126	1 176
Baghdad	1 739	167	1 906
Babylon	700	124	824
Kerbela	525	126	651
Wasit	1 050	84	1 134
Salah al-deen	1 224	168	1 392
Najaf	698	168	866
Qadisiya	700	126	826
Muthanna	869	63	932
Thi-Qar	1 750	14	1 764
Maysan	1 050	84	1 134
Basrah	1 225	84	1 309
TOTAL	1 8626	1 921	20 547

2.3 Target populations and population figures

2.3.1 Residents and IDPs

Iraq's population in 2016 was 37.8 million, according to a statistical projection undertaken by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), based on the 2009 Census. However, the household sample size was drawn from a figure that estimated Iraqi population at 37.1 million, because it excluded districts and sub-districts in the governorates deemed hard-to-reach due to insecurity. Those areas were mainly in *Anbar* and *Nainawa* governorates, in addition to two districts in *Salah Al-Deen* and one district in *Kirkuk*. The weights for sample estimation were calculated using the 2016 projection of the 2009 Census figures, estimated at 37.1 million.

2.3.2 Hard-to-reach areas

For the population in the hard-to-reach areas, the survey designers applied the Probabylonity Proportional to Size (PPS) method used in the CSO's 2009 Census to select clusters. However, the clusters selected using this method showed low population figures at the district level due to massive out-migration and insecurity in conflict affected governorates. Therefore, during data collection, enumerators were instructed to restrict data collection to safer, populated sub-districts and, thus, they had to forego complete sampling at the whole district level.

25 The spelling of governorate names was taken from CSOs recent list of governorate names in English.

Consequently, a decision was taken to weight the samples at the sub-district level because of the inability to properly address district-level variation given the scarcity of actually interviewed households. Moreover, because of these differences in the selection of sample populations, these data could not be analysed and compared with the other sampling frames. Thus, a separate report contains the findings specific to hard-to-reach areas.

2.3.3 Nutrition data

All data on malnutrition rates were weighted at the governorate level. The sample target for the nutritional survey was 16,400 children, while the actual number of children eventually measured was 14,235.

2.4 Data collection and household questionnaire

Between April and May 2016, designated staff from the Iraq CSO, the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) and the Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) of the Ministry of Health along with the Kurdistan Region Ministry of Health were trained in CFSVA objectives and tools, and subsequently led primary data collection employing a household questionnaire survey instrument designed and produced by the Government of Iraq and the UN organizations.

Representatives from each of the governorates along with monitors from CSO and KRSO supervised the fieldwork. As in the 2007 assessment, data verification was done in two stages, first by a locally based auditor and then by local supervisors. A substantial portion of data entry occurred during field work, and then the remaining data were captured into electronic media. A team from CSO, KRSO, NRI and WFP conducted final statistical analyses during an intensive workshop held in July 2016.

Household survey questionnaire

In line with the overall objectives of the CFSVA detailed above, a survey questionnaire was used to collect variables grouped into the following ten modules.

1. General geographic identification and geo-coding
2. Household descriptions
   a. Sex and age demographics
   b. Education
   c. Employment
   d. Anthropometrics (for children and pregnant or lactating women)
3. Public Distribution System (PDS)
4. Food consumption
5. Consumption-based coping strategies
6. Livelihood coping strategies
7. Expenditure
8. Income
9. Agriculture
10. Household assets

Households reported their food consumption within the preceding seven days. Their income, expenditure and PDS distribution were reported for the previous month – April 2016.

2.5 Limitations of the survey and sampling methods

Due to inaccessibility in districts and sub-districts at the centre of conflict, the CSO and KRSO enumerators, who were effectively government employees, were not permitted access to a number of households, mainly

in *Anbar* and *Nainawa* governorates. Therefore, in these two governorates, working through the NGO Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), the survey reached a total of 1,672 households. The IRW survey coordinators and enumerators received training through WFP in Erbil. For the governorates outside of conflict zones that still had some security issues, CSO and KRSO decided to replace inaccessible clusters with clusters within the same governorate (as shown in Table 7).

Table 7: *Governorates where clusters were replaced due to insufficient sampling*

Governorate	Clusters replaced	
	Survey regional responsibility	
	CSO	KRSO
Diyala	5	
Baghdad	1	
Muthanna	4	
Duhok		7
Nainawa	4	
Erbil		9
Maysan	1	
Salah al-deen	10	
Babylon	3	
Wasit	1	
Total	43	16

2.6 Methodology: Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI)

In the 2007 CFSVA, food consumption scores were central to the approach used to analyse and interpret the wide range of food security variables and indicators generated from data collection. However, using only food consumption scores to derive food security categories produced an inflated picture of food insecurity compared with other national-level studies on poverty, and food consumption thresholds adopted were high compared with most other CFSVAs conducted by WFP.

To address this issue, the 2016 CFSVA applied the CARI method – a new approach developed and launched by WFP in 2015. Through this approach, a food security index was composed from a range of indicators – including food consumption score, livelihood coping strategies and food's share of household expenditure – and then used to classify households into food security categories.

WFP developed the CARI method in order to synthetize several traditional food security indicators into a concise, ordinal score of food security that classifies households as: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, or food insecure. [26] The fact that the CARI-classified unit is an individual person or household facilitates the potential to examine its relations with other key variables, such as geographic

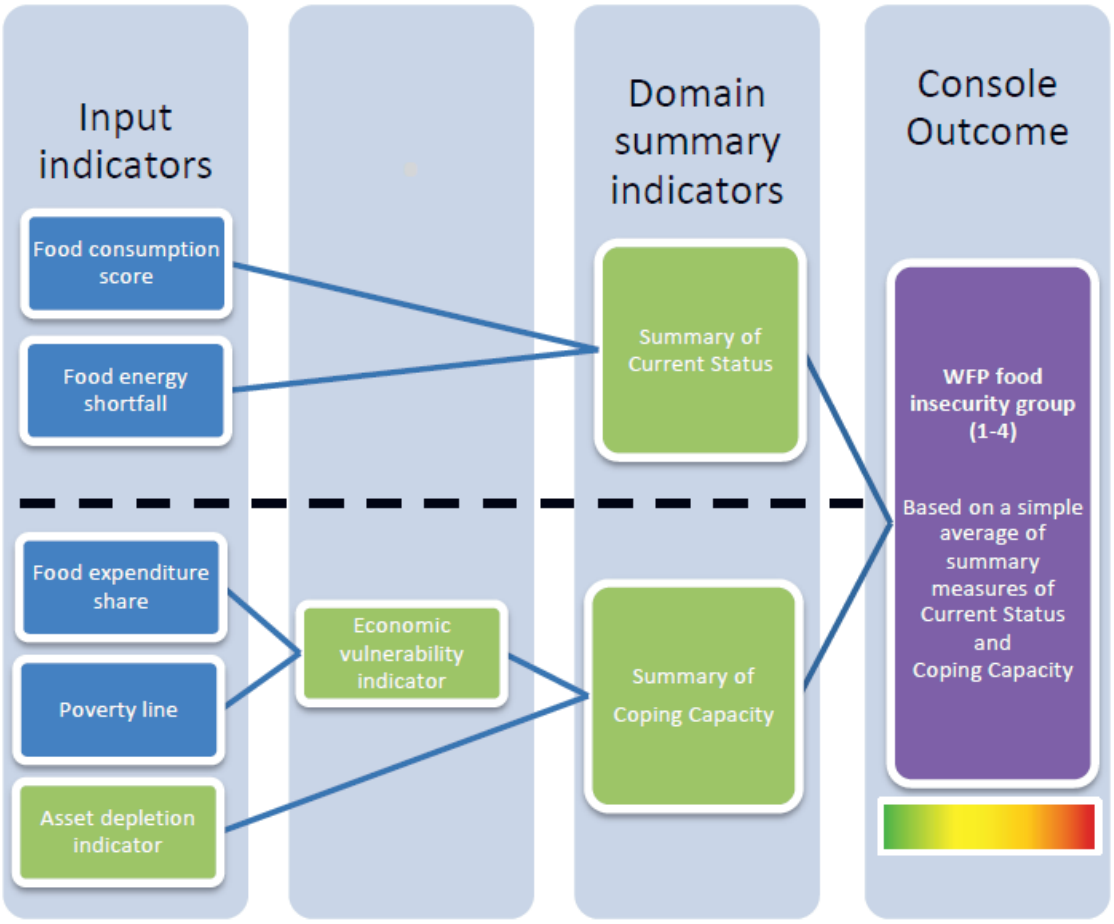
26 WFP. 2015. Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) Guidelines.

location, gender or age, among others. To derive the CARI classifications, analysts integrated the traditional, standard indicators pertaining to two principle domains: current food security status and coping capacity (Table 8). Figure 1 describes the classification processes in which indicators of food consumption, economic vulnerability and asset depletion pertaining to two principle domains are integrated through an algorithm to produce a console reporting the final CARI food security index.

Table 8: *Domains, variables and indicators employed to calculate the CARI index of food security*

Domain **(Subject of investigation)**		**Indicators**
Current food security status	**Variables**	
	Food consumption	Food consumption score, based on 7-day recall of frequency and diversity of food consumed
Coping capacity	Economic vulnerability	Food expenditure share
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping indicator

Figure 1: *The CARI classification processes*



2.6.1 CARI classifications

The four-point classification scale that composes the index ranges from Levels 1 to 4: 1 = food secure, 2 = moderately food secure, 3 = marginally food insecure and 4 = severely insecure. As described in Table 9, Level 1 (food secure) identifies households (or individuals) that regularly meet their food needs without recourse to emergency coping strategies that may have a negative impact in the present or future. At the other end of the scale, Level 4 (severely insecure) flags households in which: 1) food consumption is at best intermittent and 2) the livelihoods and assets which ensure regular food consumption, such as stable employment or ownership of farm animals, have been irretrievably lost. The WFP CARI Guidelines, detailed in Table 9, call for four ordinal scores and corresponding colour codes.

In the Iraq CFSVA 2016, analysts agreed to merge Levels 3 and 4 – marginally food insecure and severely food insecure – due to the low percentages of households classified in these two categories. Details of the CARI output and food security classifications for Iraq are presented in Section 5 of this report.

Table 9: *Description of the CARI 4-level food security classifications and colour codes*

CARI ordinal score	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Classification	**Food secure**	**Moderately food secure**	**Marginally food insecure**	**Severely insecure**
Description	Full capability to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies	Minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; inability to afford some essential non-food expenditures	Significant gaps in food consumption, or marginal ability to meet minimum food needs and only through irreversible coping strategies	Extreme gaps in food consumption gaps, or extreme loss of livelihood assets that leads to gaps in food consumption or even worse outcomes

2.7 Notes on the organization of the analysis

As mentioned, the data in the report were separated into two sample frameworks, residents and IDPs. Thus, throughout the report, the sub-sections contain a discussion along with accompanying tables and graphics, first for residents then for IDPs.

The analysis is also presented at four spatial scales: 1) the percentages of households pertaining to the relevant analysis for the whole of Iraq, 2) the percentages of households in urban and rural areas, 3) the percentages in three geographical regions defined by the analysts as governorates in Kurdistan region, *Baghdad* and Other governorates. The Other governorates refers to governorates generally south of *Baghdad*, 4) and finally, the percentages within each governorate.

Section 3: WHO ARE THE FOOD INSECURE?

Key findings: Characteristics of food insecure households
Larger resident households were more food insecure. Larger households are those with average family size > 6.
Illiteracy was conducive to food insecurity. Illiteracy levels were twice as high among female compared to male heads of household, especially for resident women of Kurdistan. Illiteracy also was generally higher in rural than urban areas.
Marital status and geo-location played a role in food security status. Among residents in urban areas, single household heads were more food insecure than married, divorced or widowed household heads. In rural areas, the most food insecure household heads were persons who were separated. For IDP household heads, in urban areas, divorced persons were the most food insecure, while in rural areas, single household heads were the most food insecure.
Female-headed households were more food insecure than male-headed households, although the percentage differences were small.
Women were vastly underrepresented in the labour force. Female-headed households had significantly higher rates of underemployment compared with male-headed households.
Unemployment rates were higher in Kurdistan compared to other regions and particularly among IDPs and women in general.
Child labour was widespread; although the percentage of working children was around two to four percent in the majority of governorates (less than reported in past multi-agency studies) and close to 10 percent in Babylon and Salah-al-deen
Households in the poorest wealth quintile were the most food insecure and food insecurity declined as household wealth status increased. Poor and food insecure households were more present in rural than urban settlements.

In food security analysis, the demographic characteristics of households and the quality of their physical dwelling environment are intrinsically linked with poverty, vulnerability and food insecurity. In Iraqi households, in particular, food insecurity is most strongly connected to household size and the age, employment status and wealth of the household head.[27]

Generally, larger households sustain higher expenditures on food, a higher ratio of members dependent on fewer income sources and thereby greater economic poverty. They are also more food deprived than smaller households as their higher dietary energy requirement is more difficult to sustain. High poverty levels also correspond to increased risk of exposure to external shocks that, in turn, affect household ability to access food. Thus, a description of household composition can serve as the starting point for developing vulnerability profiles of the food insecure and for understanding their resilience to threats that impede food security.

This section of the report addresses one of the main questions of the assessment: Who are the food insecure? Using survey data, this section presents the following: 1) it discusses the types of household found in the survey, and 2) presents a series of variables that characterise households within the survey population, including age, sex and education demographics, parental status of children (orphans), employment, wealth, dwelling type and service facilities, and some statistics related to displaced households.

27 CSO, KRSO, NRI and United Nations agencies conducted an extensive study on food deprivation published in 2010, which discusses household characteristics (CSO et al., 2010:3).

For comparison purposes, resident households are discussed separately from IDP households. In addition, the variables are disaggregated geographically by urban and rural settings, region and governorate.

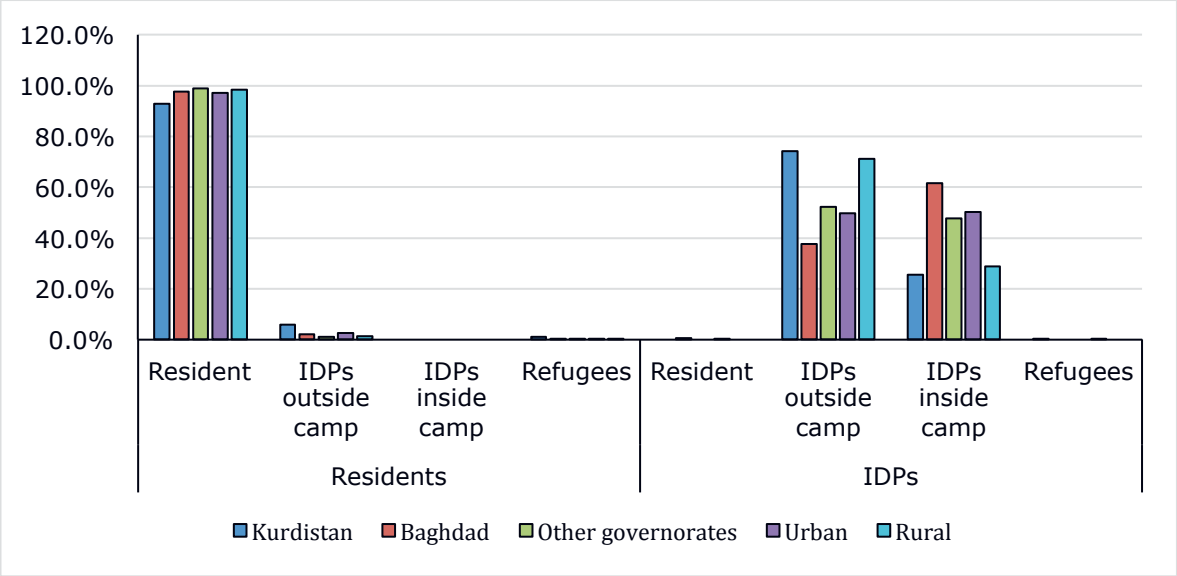
3.1 Household descriptions: residents, IDPs and refugees

The survey encompassed three main types of households that could be broadly classified as:

- resident – persons residing in their place of origin
- IDPs – persons who have been displaced from their place of origin within Iraq
- refugees – persons residing in Iraq but who originated from another country.

As indicated in Chart 5a, a small number of IDP and refugee households (less than 5 percent) appeared in the resident classification, predominantly in urban areas and the Kurdistan region. During analysis, it was decided to retain these households among residents because they shared many of the characteristics of resident families despite being displaced. Similarly, a small percentage of residents appeared in the IDP sample (less than 1 percent) primarily in urban areas and in the *Baghdad* region. However, in the IDP case, it was decided to exclude these residents from the IDP sample. Further note that the food security analysis that follows refers strictly to either resident households or to IDPs (includes camp and non-camp areas).

Chart 5a: *Residency status of households surveyed*



Using the CARI methodology, households in both samples were classified into three food security categories: food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity and food insecure. According to the survey, food insecure households represented only a small percentage in both resident and IDP samples, with residents accounting for 3 percent, and IDPs for between 3 and 10 percent within each region (Charts 5b, c and 6). IDP in-camp households showed the highest percentage of food insecurity within each region, with the highest percentages of both "vulnerable to food insecurity" and "food insecure" households in *Baghdad* region, followed by the Other governorates.

Both samples contained a large proportion of food secure households and, importantly, a considerable middle group of households classified as "vulnerable to food insecurity". For future planning and humanitarian intervention, it will be important to further understanding of the vulnerability and risks faced by households in this intermediate category.

Chart 5b: *Food security status of resident households*

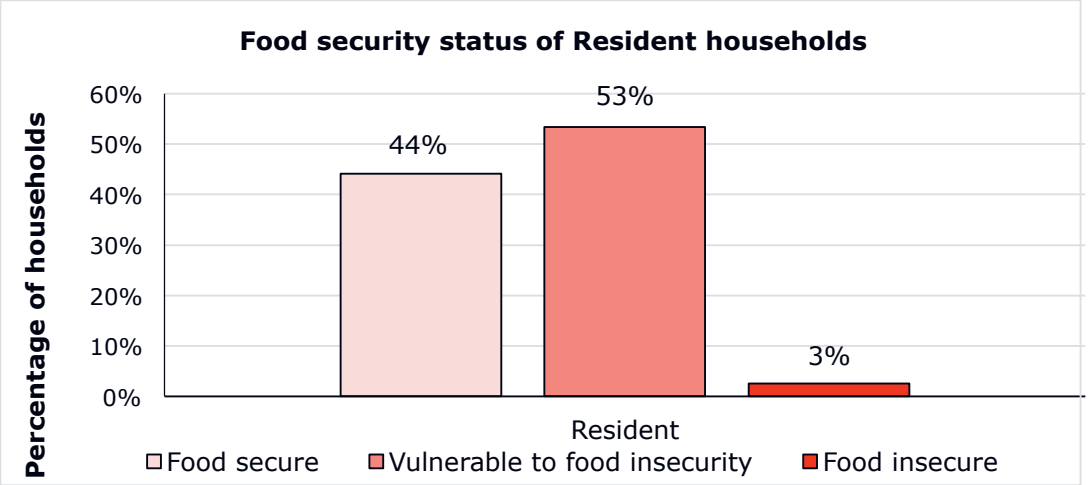


Chart 5c: *Food security status of IDP households*

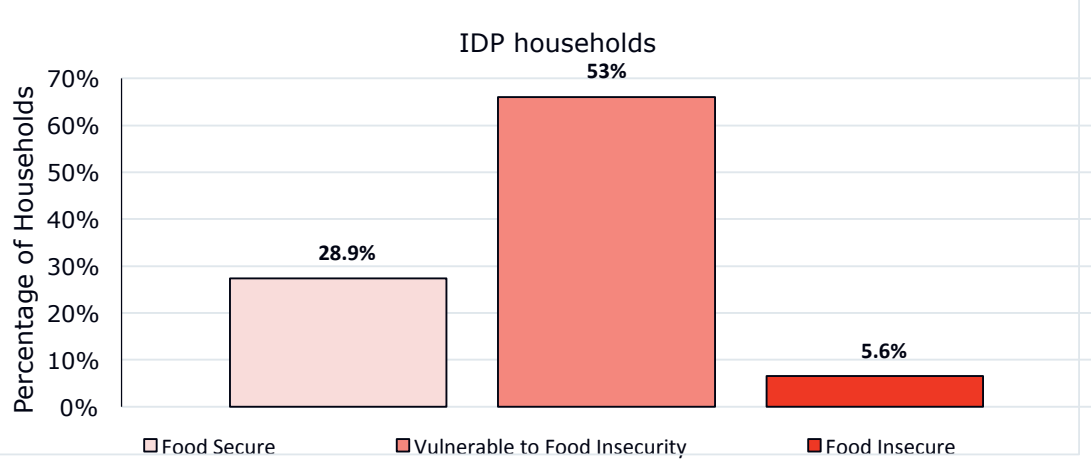
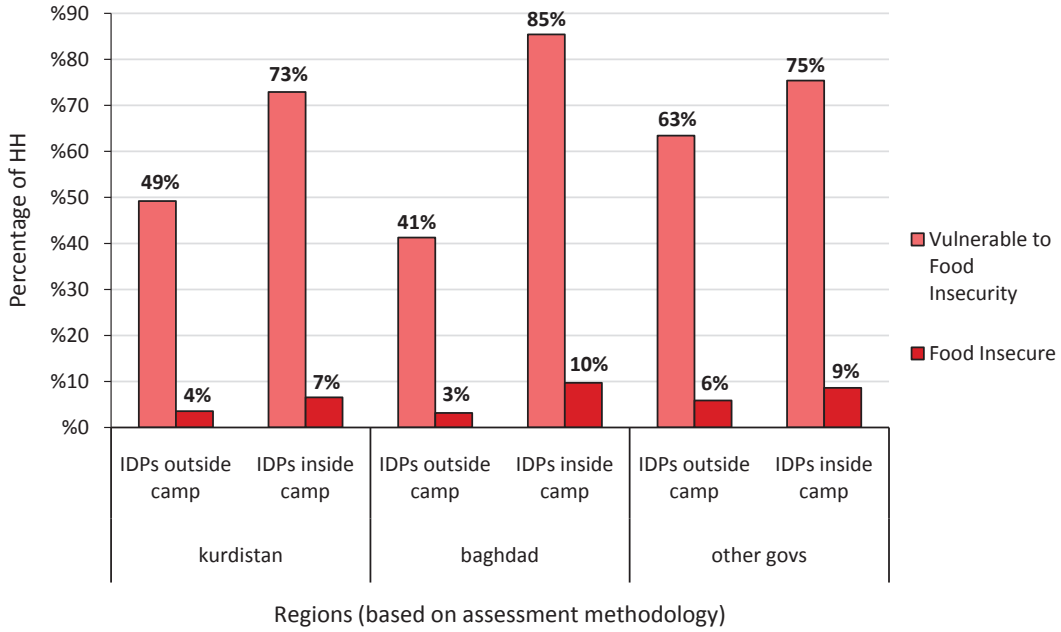


Chart 6: *Chart 6: Food security status of IDPs in compound (camp and non-camp) in three regions*



3.2 Household composition

Overall, the larger households in the resident sample showed higher percentages of food insecurity, while IDPs had only modest differences in food security status in relation to household size (Chart 7).

The average household in both samples consisted of six to seven members, with a slightly higher number in rural areas for resident families (Table 11). At the regional level, the majority of households in the resident sample reported smaller than average household size, with the exception of the central and southern governorates,[28] where the majority (47 percent) were large households (Table 10). The largest households on average were in *Maysan*, *Muthanna* and *Wasit*. For IDPs, the average household size did not vary between urban and rural areas. However, the governorates south of *Baghdad*, notably *Maysan*, *Wasit*, *Babylon* and *Kirkuk*, had higher than average household size, meaning larger than eight persons per household. Designation of "Other" governorates in the following tables refers mainly to Iraq's southern governorates.

Table 10: *Percentage of households in three size categories [29] by sample frame and region*

	Resident			IDP		
Region	Household size category (%)					
	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large
Kurdistan	61	15	25	59	12	30
Baghdad	61	16	23	43	16	41
Other governorates	36	18	47	51	18	31

28 In the analysis of this survey, Iraq's central region consisted of governorates surrounding and including Baghdad. The southern governorates include the four governorates of *Muthanna, Thi-Qar, Maysan, Basrah*

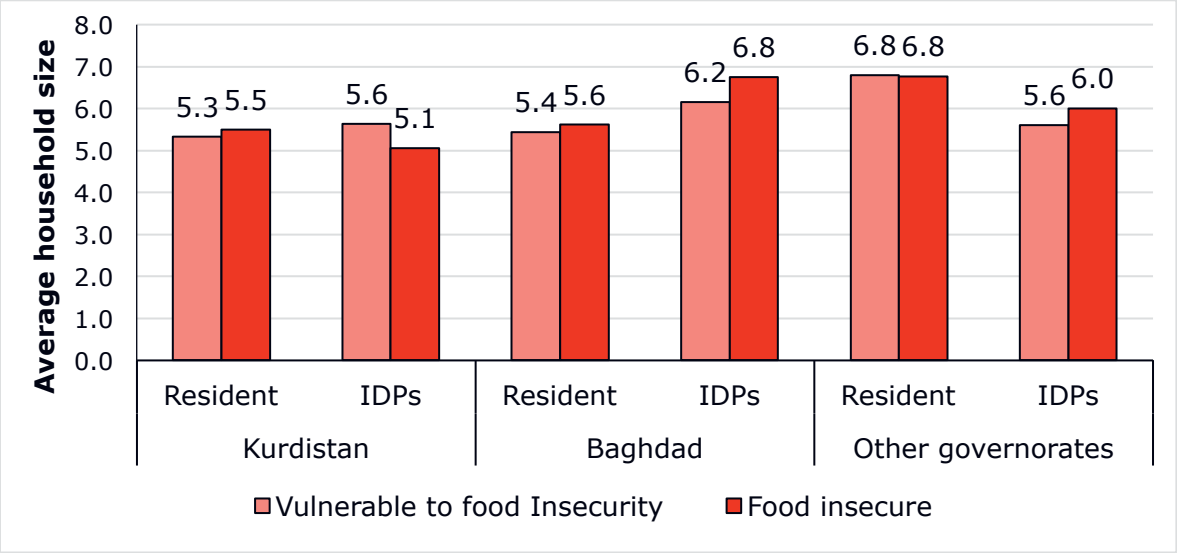
29 Household size categories were defined as follows: For residents, Large ≥ 6.5 members, Medium= 6.0-6.4 members, Small < 6.0 members. For IDPs Large ≥ 6.7 members, Medium= 6.0-6.6 members, Small < 6.0 members.

Table 11: *Average number of persons per household by settlement type, region and governorate*

		Average household size	
		Resident	IDP
Total		6.0	6.5
Human settlement type	Urban	5.7	6.5
	Rural	6.7	6.2
Region	Kurdistan	5.2	5.9
	Baghdad	5.1	6.5
	Other governorates	6.7	7.3
Governorate	Duhok	6.7	6.6
	Sulaimaniya	4.7	6.0
	Kirkuk	5.8	8.4
	Erbil	5.2	5.4
	Diyala	6.0	4.9
	Baghdad	5.2	6.5
	Babylon	6.8	8.4
	Kerbela	6.3	7.7
	Wasit	7.3	10.4
	Salah al-deen	6.2	7.5
	Najaf	6.3	5.4
	Qadisiya	7.0	5.9
	Muthanna	7.6	6.1
	Thi-Qar	6.8	4.4
	Maysan	7.7	11.6
	Basrah	7.1	6.8

According to the CARI classifications, the larger households in the resident sample tended to be more food insecure (Chart 7). In the resident sample, the Other governorates compared to *Baghdad* or Kurdistan had the largest households, with on average seven persons, and were the most food insecure. In contrast, the largest and most food insecure IDP households were in *Baghdad* region.

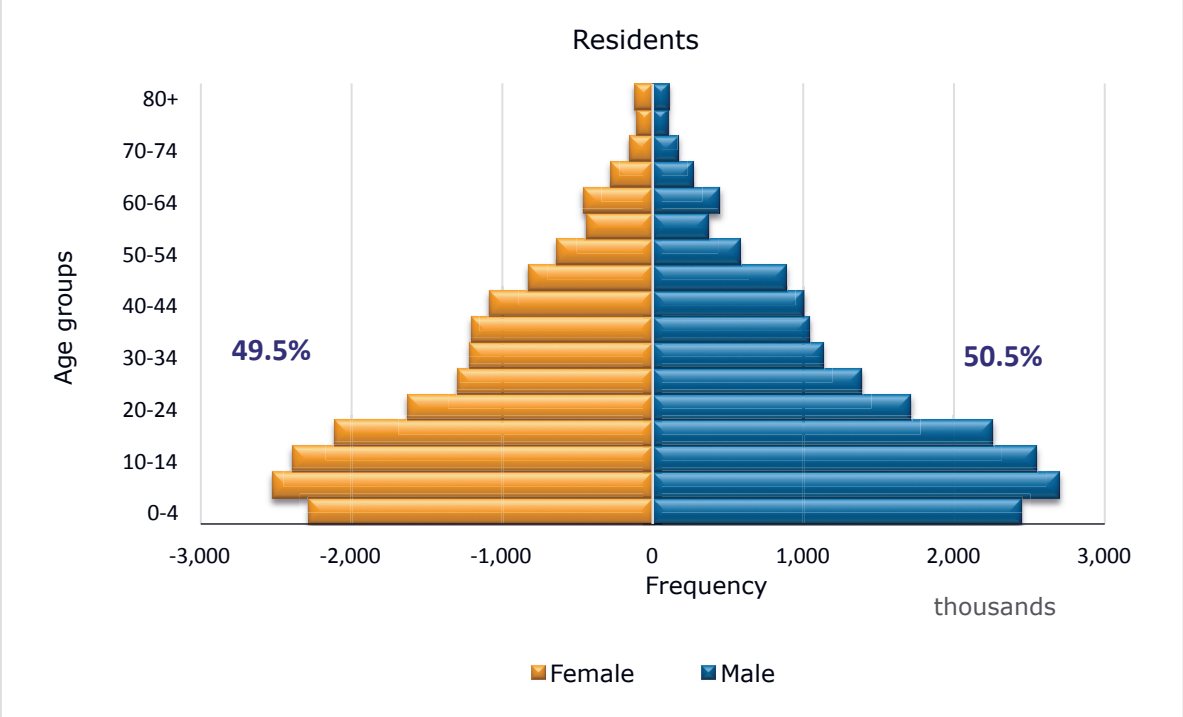
Chart 7: *Household size and food security status by region*



3.2.1 Age and sex distribution of household members

In Iraq, the ratio between men and women was nearly equal for all age groups and independent of residence status. [30] The data in the CFSVA survey confirmed this, as illustrated in the age pyramid of Chart 8. The pyramid also reveals high dependency rates, because of the relatively high incidence of non-working-age individuals in the population. Looking at the age distribution by geographic area confirms that, throughout the country, approximately half of the population belonged to non-working age classes, meaning those below 15 and above 64 years (Chart 9). Also, the incidence of these dependent age classes was slightly more pronounced among IDPs.

Chart 8: *Age distribution pyramid by sex for residents and IDPs*



30 CFSVA, 2007 (published 2008); Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN), 2011

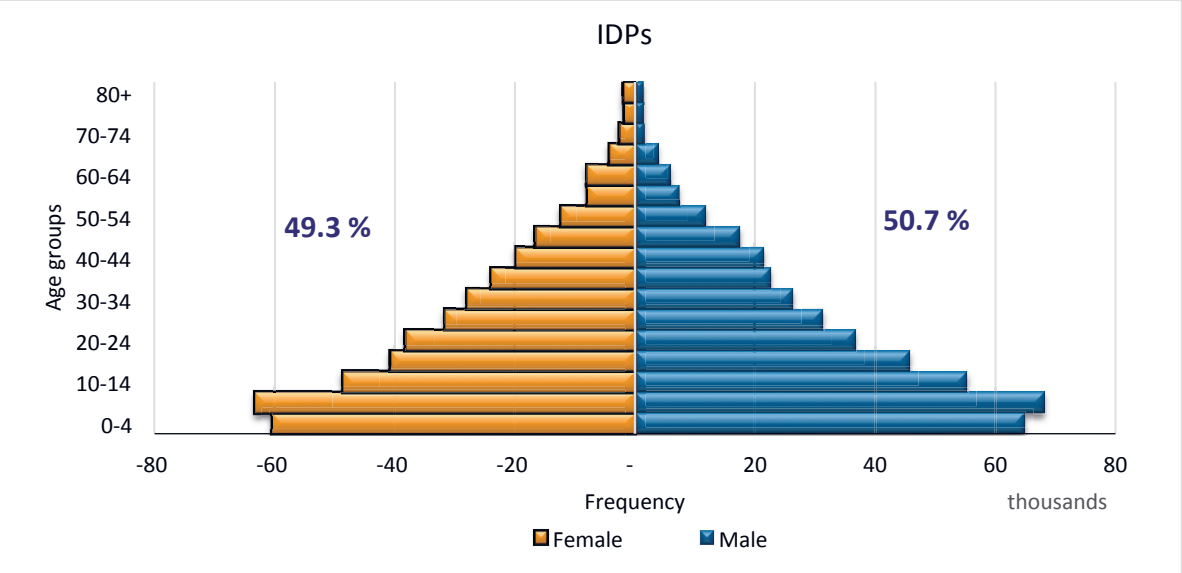
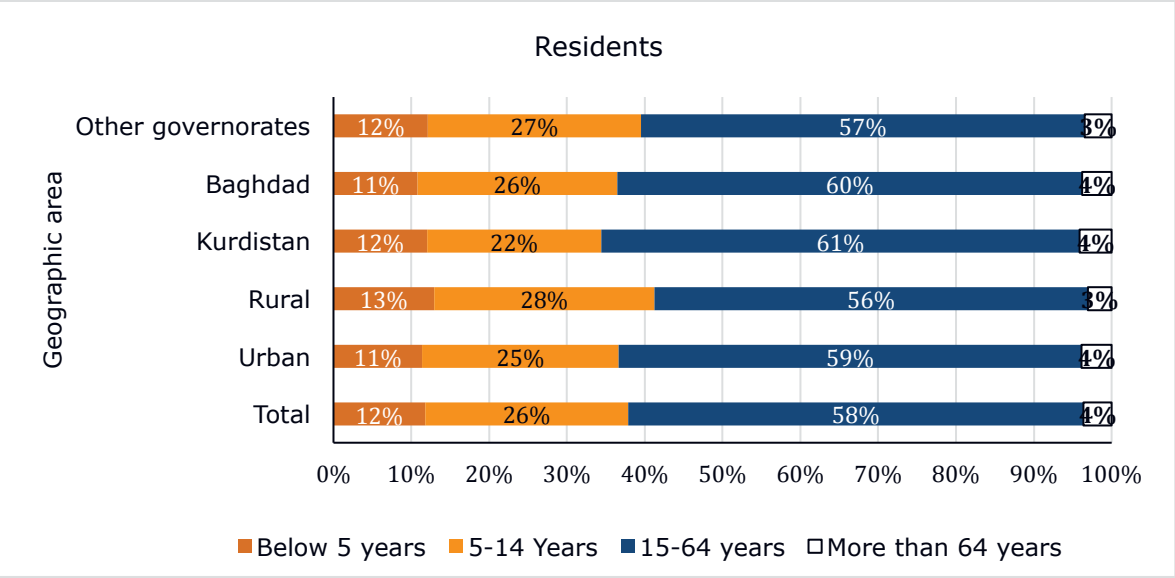
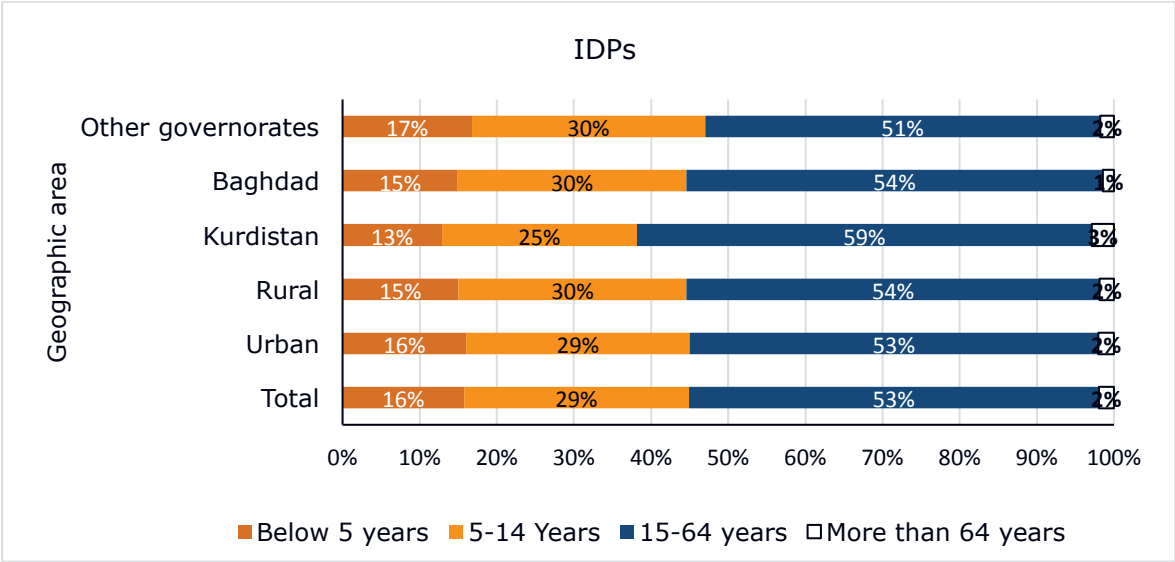


Chart 9: *Age distribution by geographic area*





3.2.2 Vulnerable age categories: children under age 5 and the elderly

Commonly, the two most vulnerable age categories are young children under age 5 and the elderly, identified as persons older than age 64. For young children, low food consumption and any form of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight, will have a significant and possibly lifelong impact. Vulnerability for persons in the older age categories results from both their physical fragility compared with younger populations, and their economic fragility, as the average person in this age group is no longer of working age.

The results in Charts 10, 11 and Table 12 show children under age 5 accounted for less than a quarter of the surveyed population across governorates, in total 11.8 percent in the resident sample, and 15.8 percent in the IDP sample. As with national male-to-female ratios, the ratio between male and female children under 5 in the survey was close to 1:1 for both samples. Notably, in most governorates, there were more children under 5 in the IDP sample than in the resident sample.

Small percentages of elderly persons were found throughout the governorates, slightly more females than males among residents (4 percent against 3 percent), with the highest numbers in *Sulaimaniya* (5 percent). Among IDPs, the number of females equalled the number of males (around 2 percent) and the governorate with the highest occurrence of elderly persons was *Muthanna* (4 percent).

Chart 10: *Percentage of children under age 5 by governorate*

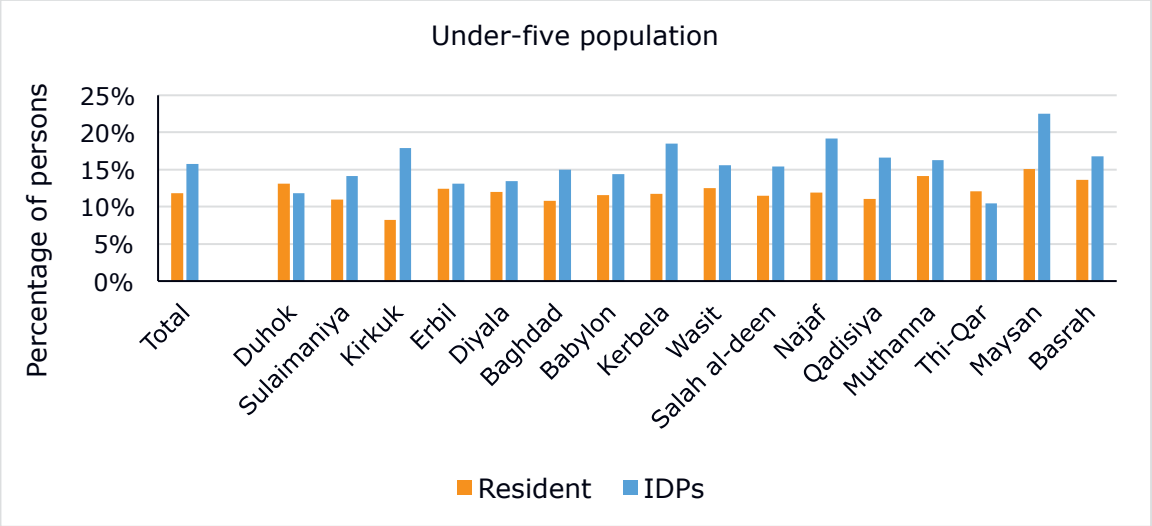


Chart 11: *Percentage of elderly persons by governorate*

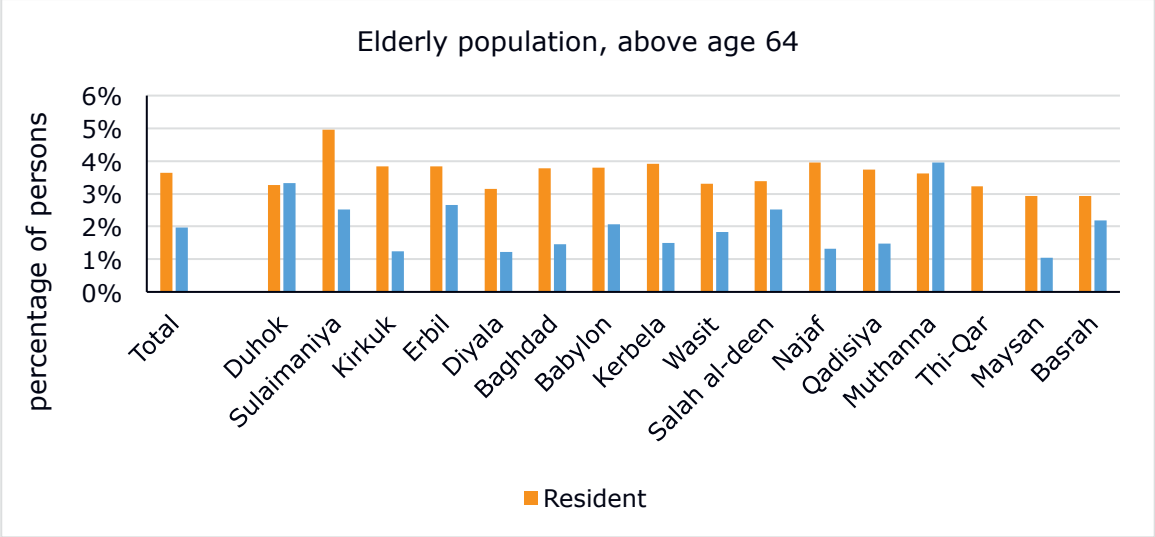


Table 12: *Age distribution by sex and governorate*

		Residents (%)			
Governorate	Sex	Below 5 years	5–14 Years	15–64 years	More than 64 years
Total	Male	12	27	57	3
	Female	11	25	60	4
Duhok	Male	13.4	25.4	57.9	3.4
	Female	13	25	59	3
Sulaimaniya	Male	11	21	62	5
	Female	11	20	64	5
Kirkuk	Male	9	29	59	3
	Female	7	24	64	4
Erbil	Male	14	23	59	3
	Female	11	22	63	4
Diyala	Male	12	26	58	3
	Female	12	24	61	3
Baghdad	Male	11	27	58	3
	Female	10	24	62	4
Babylon	Male	12	26	58	4
	Female	11	26	59	4
Kerbela	Male	13	28	55	4
	Female	10	28	58	4
Wasit	Male	14	30	53	3
	Female	11	28	57	3
Salah al-deen	Male	12	28	57	3
	Female	11	26	59	4
Najaf	Male	11	27	58	4
	Female	13	26	57	4
Qadisiya	Male	11	27	58	4
	Female	11	27	58	4
Muthanna	Male	14	29	53	4
	Female	14	29	53	4
Thi-Qar	Male	12	30	55	3
	Female	12	29	55	4
Maysan	Male	16	28	54	3
	Female	15	27	55	3
Basrah	Male	13	28	57	3
	Female	14	27	56	3

IDPS (%)

Governorate	Sex	Below 5 years	5-14 Years	15-64 years	More than 64 years
Total	Male	16	30	52	2
	Female	16	28	54	2
Duhok	Male	11	26	60	3
	Female	12	23	61	4
Sulaimaniya	Male	16	26	56	2
	Female	12	27	58	3
Kirkuk	Male	16	36	47	1
	Female	20	31	48	2
Erbil	Male	14	25	58	3
	Female	12	25	60	2
Diyala	Male	13	32	54	1
	Female	14	31	54	2
Baghdad	Male	15	31	53	1
	Female	15	28	55	2
Babylon	Male	14	33	51	1
	Female	15	31	52	3
Kerbela	Male	17	33	49	1
	Female	20	30	48	2
Wasit	Male	17	32	51	1
	Female	14	30	53	3
Salah al-deen	Male	16	29	53	2
	Female	15	26	56	3
Najaf	Male	20	28	51	1
	Female	19	27	52	2
Qadisiya	Male	16	31	52	1
	Female	17	28	53	2
Muthanna	Male	17	32	48	4
	Female	16	28	52	4
Thi-Qar	Male	7	36	57	0
	Female	14	45	41	0
Maysan	Male	23	28	48	1

3.2.3 Orphans

Orphans below the age of 18 represent a typically vulnerable category within households. In Iraq, the widely-used definition of orphan is a person under the age of 18 who has lost a father, mother or both parents. The recent violence connected to the rise of ISIS causes concern over the potential, subsequent food insecurity amongst this group of persons and among households headed by orphans.

With respect to the 2007 CFSVA, the situation in 2016 remains mostly the same (Table 13). Orphans made up 4 percent of the resident population and 6 percent of the IDP population under age 18. Of the total orphans, the majority had lost only their father (residents: 83 percent; IDPs: 93 percent), less than one sixth had lost only their mother (residents: 12 percent; IDPs: 5 percent) and a minority had lost both parents (residents: 4 percent; IDPs: 2 percent).

The proportions were similar between urban and rural areas, although it is notable that among IDP orphans in rural areas, none had lost both parents (Chart 12). The Kurdistan region had the highest percentage of orphans who had lost their father (Chart 13). At the governorate level, most orphans had lost their fathers and thus presumably were dependents within widowed female-headed households rather than heads of households in their own right (Table 14). In total, 85 percent of female-headed households were widows in both samples, as illustrated in Charts 15 and 16 in Section 3.3.

Table 13: *Orphans reported in CFSVA 2016 compared to CFSVA 2007*

	CFSVA 2016		CFSVA 2007
Parental status of persons under age 18	Sample		
	Resident (%)	IDPs (%)	General (average %)
Loss of one or both parents (orphans)	***4.3***	***6.2***	***3.8***
Lost father	83	93	81
Lost mother	12	5	15
Lost both parents	4	2	4
Total	100	100	100

Chart 12: *Orphans by urban versus rural setting*

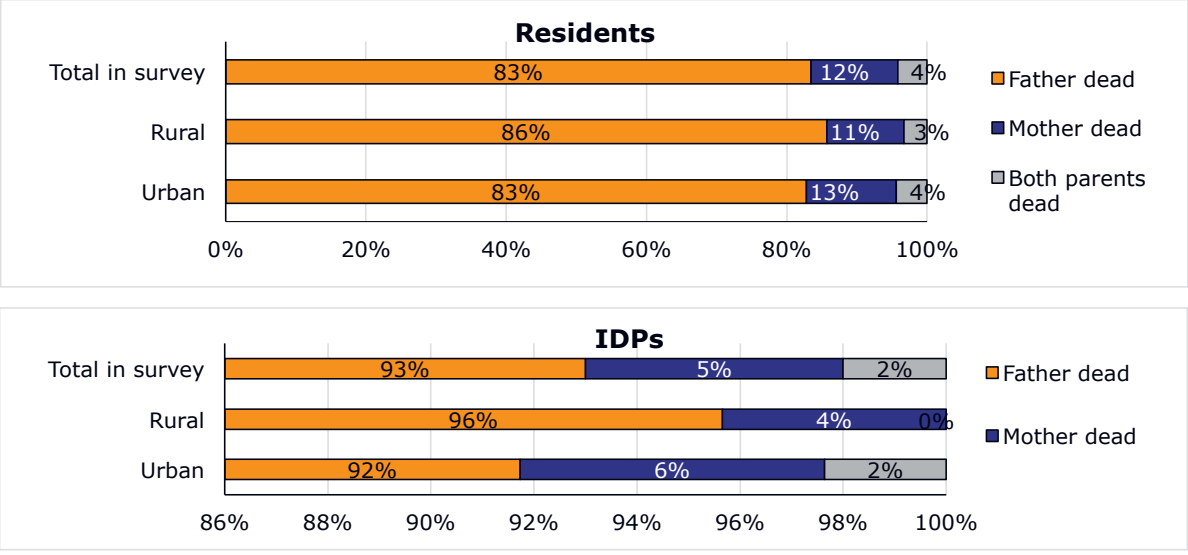


Chart 13: *Orphans by region*

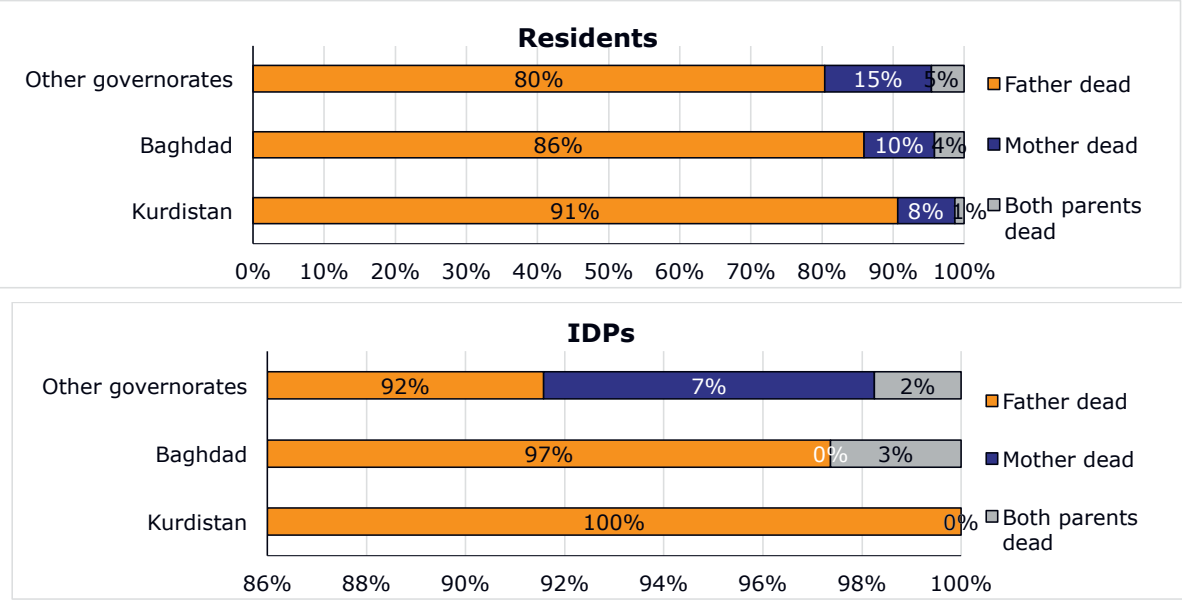


Table 14: *Percentage of orphans in governorate, resident and IDP samples*

	Residents (%)				IDPs (%)			
Governorate	Total orphans	Father dead	Mother dead	Both parents dead	Total Orphans	Father dead	Mother dead	Both parents dead
Duhok	2	94	5	1	2	100	0	0
Sulaimaniya	3	90	8	2	2	100	0	0
Kirkuk	5	63	26	12	10	96	0	4
Erbil	2	88	11	0	4	100	0	0
Diyala	6	77	14	9	11	92	8	0
Baghdad	7	86	10	4	7	97	0	3
Babylon	3	86	10	4	5	88	12	0
Kerbela	5	78	22	0	8	100	0	0
Wasit	3	91	5	4	4	100	0	0
Salah al-deen	4	83	9	7	8	98	0	2
Najaf	4	78	22	0	8	88	12	0
Qadisiya	3	76	24	0	5	83	17	0
Muthanna	3	82	18	0	3	100	0	0
Thi-Qar	2	90	0	10	0	0	0	0
Maysan	3	90	10	0	8	72	28	0
Basrah	4	80	16	4	6	75	8	17
Total	4	83	12	4	6	93	5	2

3.3 Heads of household

The CFSVA documented the sex, age and marital status of household heads and found that marital status along with geographic location played a role in household vulnerability to food insecurity.

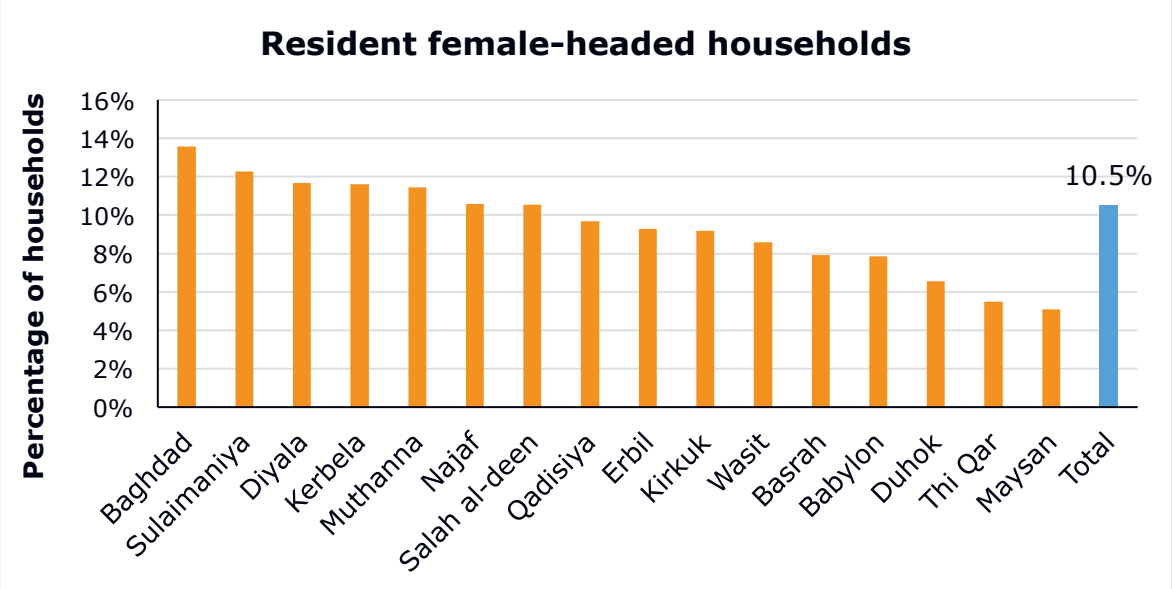
3.3.1 Sex disaggregation, age and marital status of heads of household

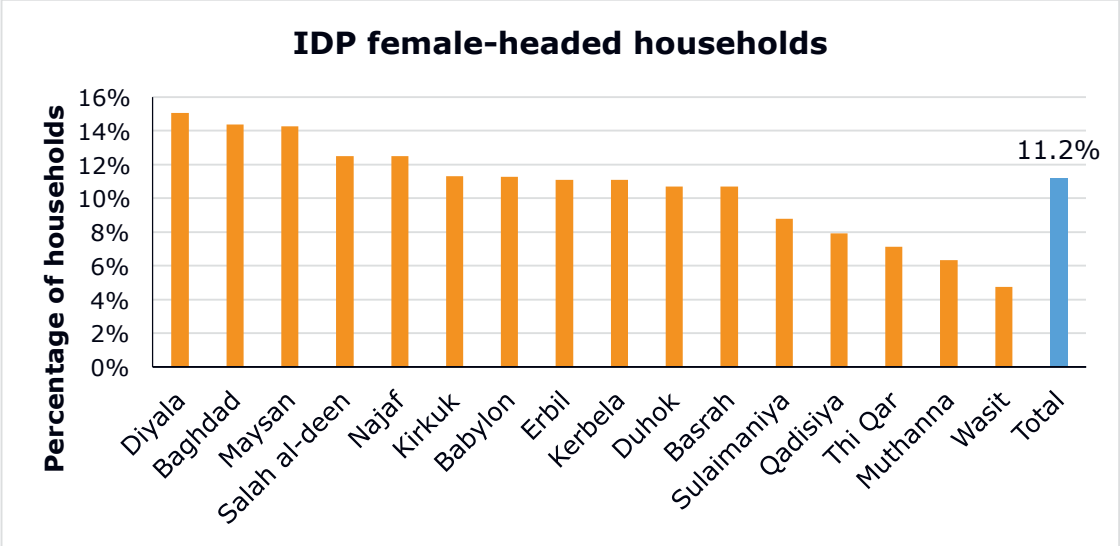
The ratio between male and female-headed households in the survey was 89 percent male to 11 percent female in both samples (Table 15). The majority resided in urban areas, more so female-headed than male-headed households. Among residents, 83 percent of the female-headed households were urban-based compared with 76 percent for males. For IDPs, the rates were closer, with 73 percent female-headed households compared with 72 percent for male-headed households. In the resident sample, *Baghdad* and Kurdistan regions had the highest percentages of female-headed households (*Baghdad, Sulaimaniya, Diyala, Kerbela governorates*), while IDP female-headed households were more common in the *Baghdad* region and southern governorates (*Diyala*, *Baghdad*, *Maysan*, *Salah al-deen*, *Najaf*).

Table 15: *Percentages of male and female-headed households in urban and rural areas*

	RESIDENTS		IDPs	
	Male (%)	**Female (%)**	**Male (%)**	**Female (%)**
Urban	76	83	72	73
Rural	24	17	28	27
Total in survey	89.5	10.5	88.8	11.2

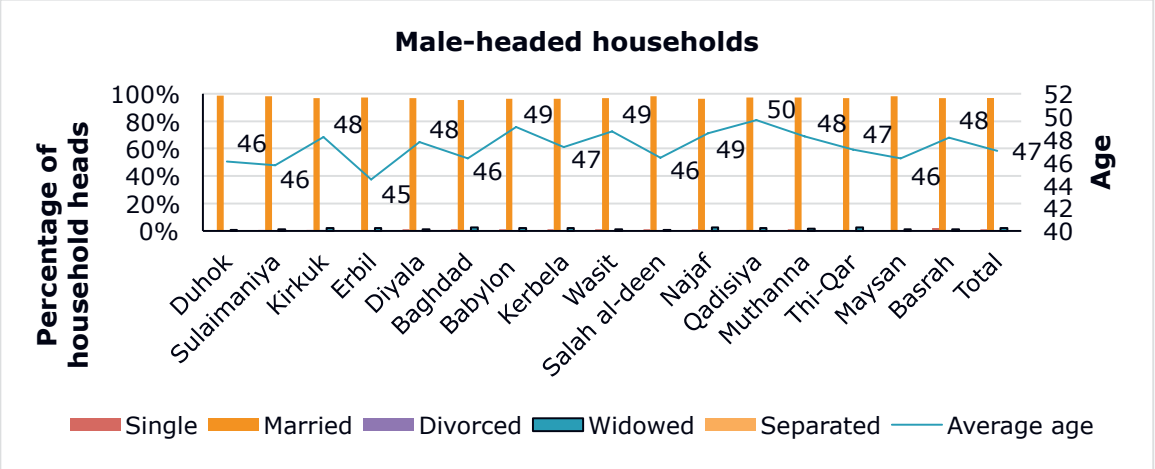
Chart 14: *Percentages of female-headed households at governorate level*





Overall, female household heads were on average about 10 years older than their male counterpart. The majority (85 percent) were widowed, while the largest proportion of the male household heads were married (98 percent). This pattern held for both residents and IDPs, as well as across most governorates (Charts 15 and 16). The only exception was the governorate of *Thi-Qar*, which had an unusually high incidence of married female-headed households among IDPs.

Chart 15: *Age and marital status of male and female-headed households, residents*



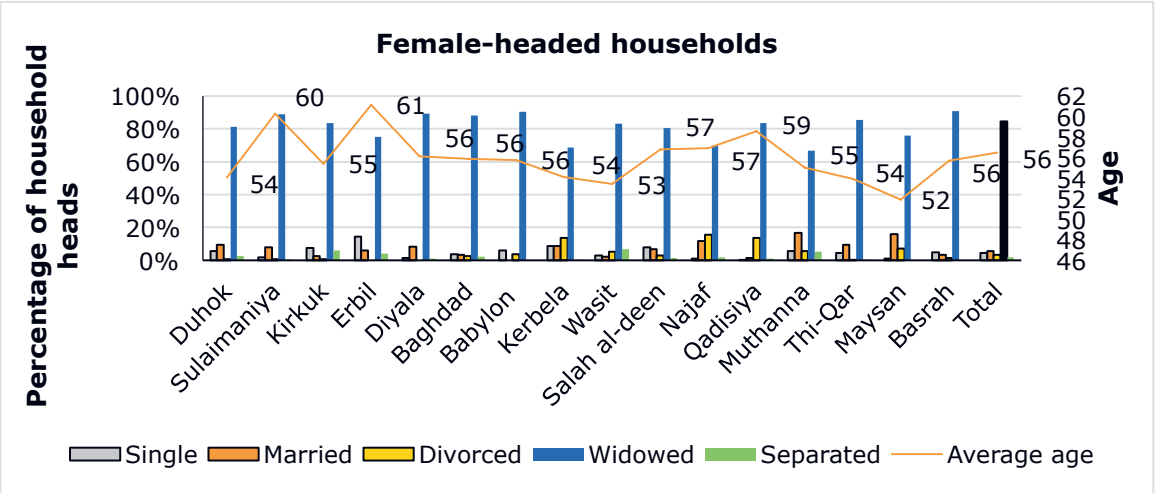
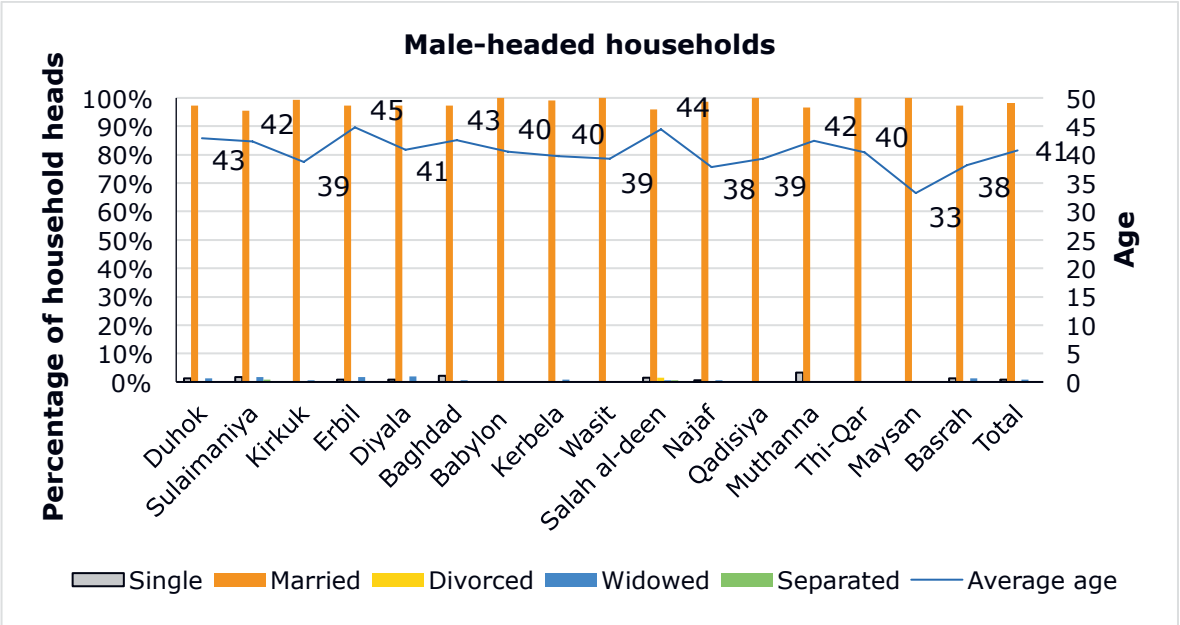
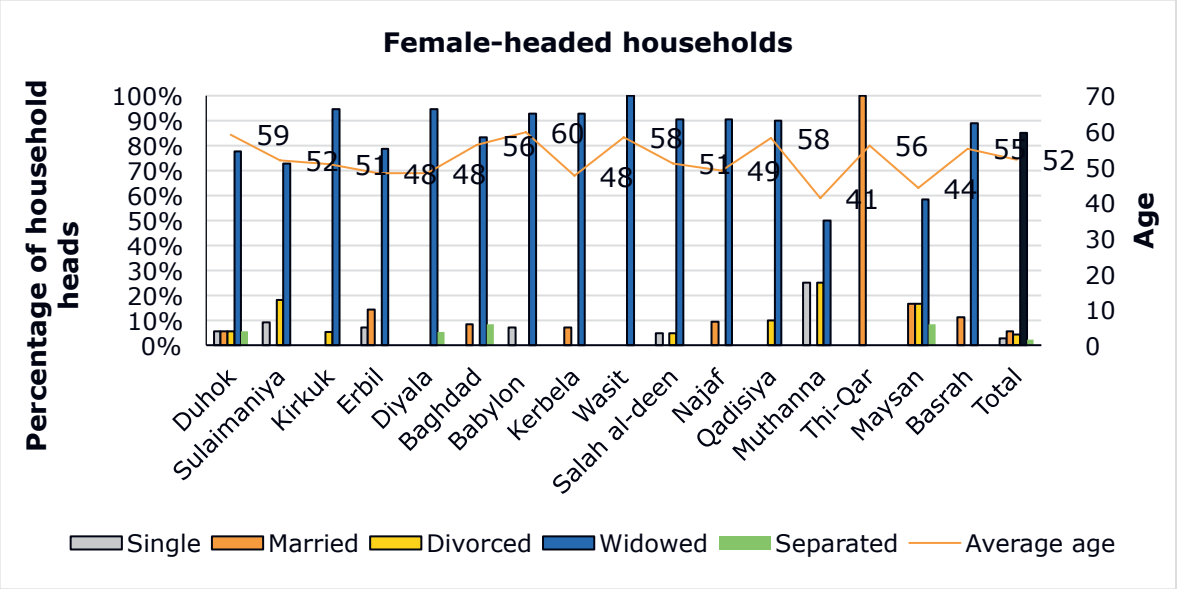


Chart 16: *Age and marital status of male and female-headed households, IDPs*





3.3.2 Food insecurity classifications and marital status

The CFSVA showed that food insecurity of the households varied depending on the marital status of household heads and on urban versus rural settings (Charts 17, 18). Looking at the residents in urban areas, households headed by divorced and single persons were more food insecure than those headed by married, widowed or separated persons, while in rural areas, separated household heads were the most food insecure. This pattern was different for IDP household heads. In urban settings, divorced persons were by far the most food insecure (25 percent) while, in rural areas, single household heads were most insecure (33 percent).

Chart 17: *Food security status among urban and rural households by marital status (residents)*

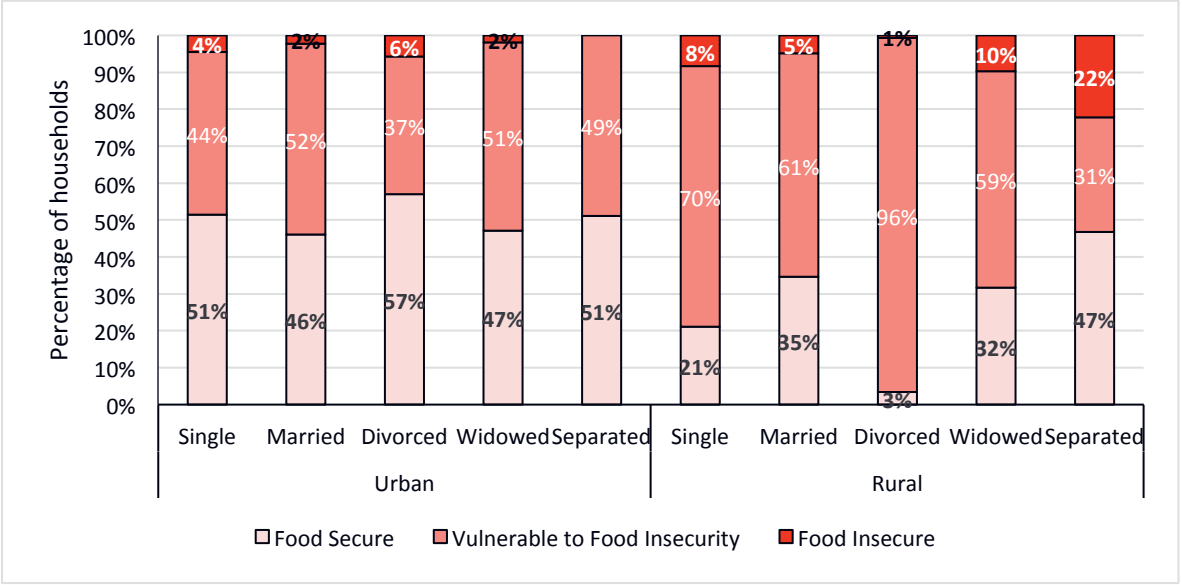
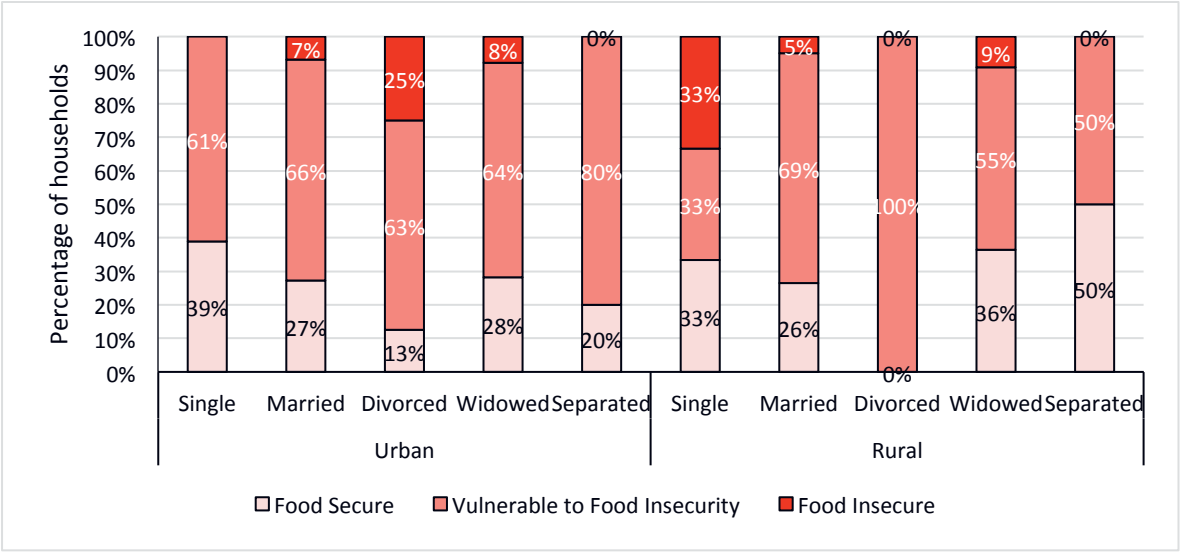


Chart 18: *Food security status among urban and rural households by marital status (IDPs)*



3.3.3 Description of household dependents

The largest proportion of dependents in the surveyed households had a direct relationship to the household head, usually being their sons or daughters (Table 16). Economic vulnerability may be more or less acute depending on the ratio between working age household members and the number of children outside of working age and thus dependent on the household income. Presently, we note that more than half of all households consisted of direct sons and daughters, some of whom were within the economically dependent age group. The other main components of the average family were partners of the household heads and their grandchildren.

Table 16: *Household dependents and relationship to heads of household*

Heads of household and dependants	Resident (%)	IDP (%)
Head of household	17	18
Husband/Wife	15	16
Son/Daughter	54	60
Daughter-in-law/ Son-in-law	3	1
Grand child	7	3
Mother/Father	1	1
Brother/Sister	1	1
Other relatives	1	1
No relationship	0	0
Total	100	100

3.3.4 Education by sex

For both residents and IDPs, food insecurity was more prevalent in less educated households (Chart 19). In particular, the CARI progression from food secure to "vulnerable" to food insecurity was associated with a progressive decline in education level. A slight exception to this trend was an unusually high incidence of households with higher education among the food secure IDPs, probably indicative of the varied socio-economic profile of displaced persons (in Chart 19). In addition, illiteracy rates for persons who had never enrolled in school were nearly twice as high in female heads of household, compared with male heads of household, especially in resident women of Kurdistan. Finally, illiteracy levels were generally higher in rural compared with urban areas (Table 17a). As a minimum, just over one quarter of both male and female-headed households surveyed had achieved primary school education (Table 17b).

Chart 19:*National educational attainment and food security status*

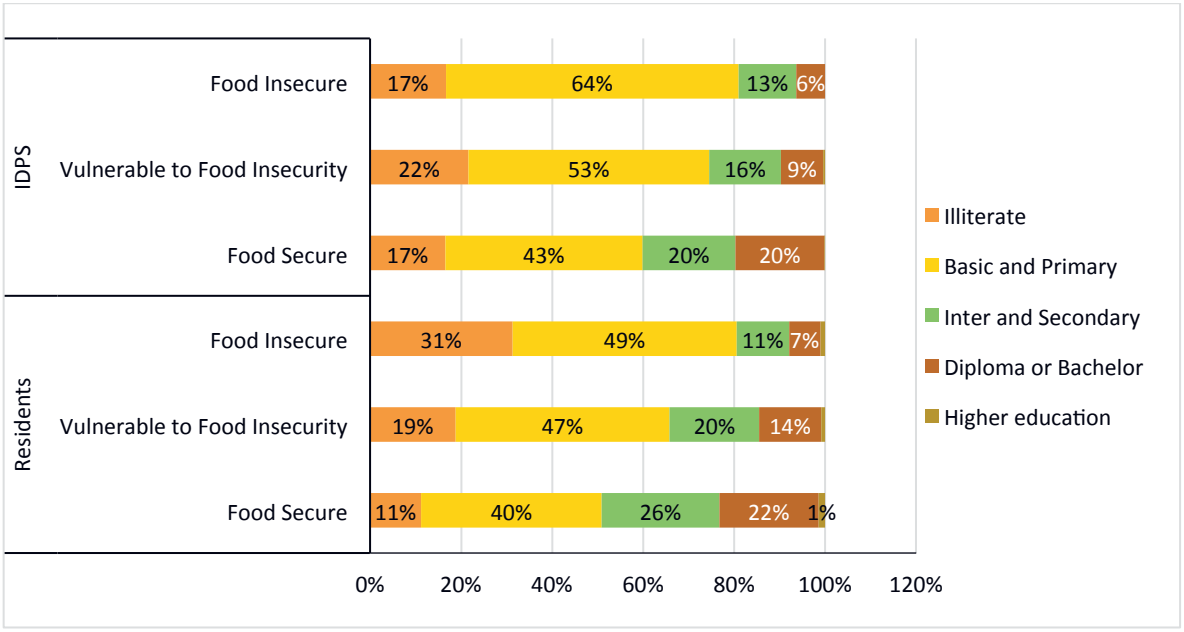


Table 17a: *Literacy rates for heads of households who had never enrolled in school, by gender and geographic area*

Residents (%)

	Male			Female		
	Illiterate	Read only	Read & write	Illiterate	Read only	Read & write
Urban	11	2	11	45	3	14
Rural	18	3	13	54	5	20
Kurdistan	14	8	21	28	8	20
Baghdad	10	8	14	16	8	14
Other governorates	14	9	19	24	9	19
Total	13	8	18	23	8	18

IDPs (%)

	Illiterate	Read only	Read & write	Illiterate	Read only	Read & write
Urban	14	3	12	52	5	10
Rural	20	5	15	55	3	21
Kurdistan	22	7	19	31	7	20
Baghdad	19	9	17	21	13	23
Other governorates	21	10	21	33	11	19
Total	21	10	20	31	11	19

Table 17b: *Education status of male and female-headed households by region*

Residents (%)

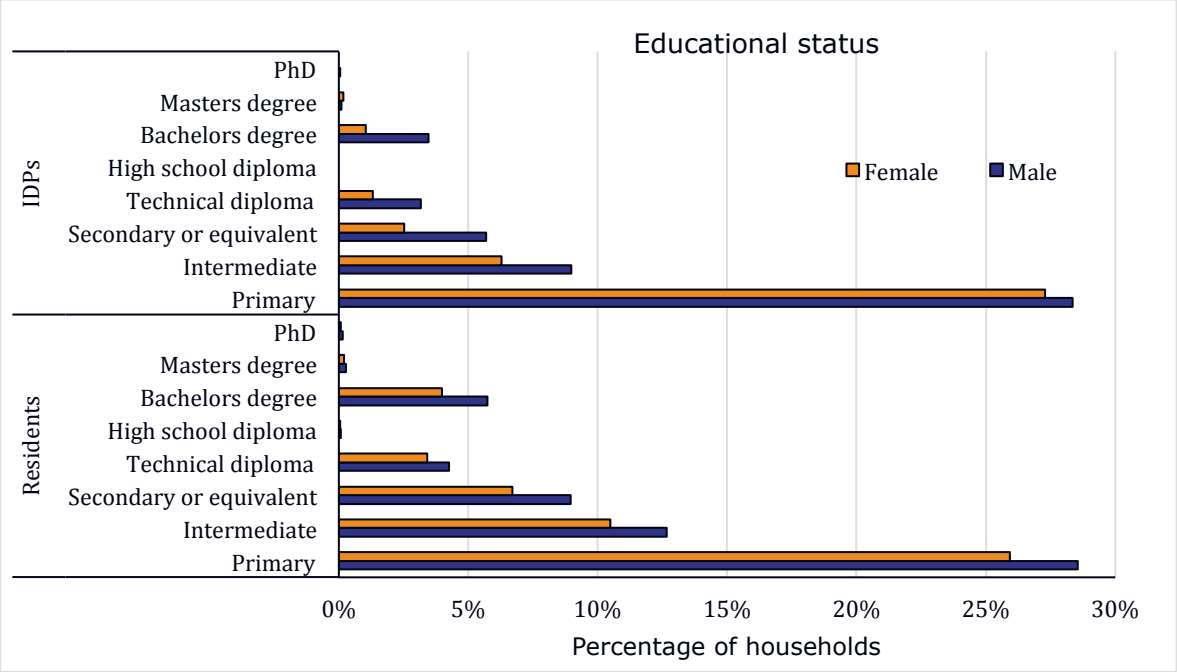
	Kurdistan		Baghdad		Other governorates		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	26	19	29	29	29	27	29	26
Intermediate	13	12	15	12	12	9	13	11
Secondary or equivalent	8	7	12	10	8	6	9	7
Technical diploma	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3
High school diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree	4	4	9	7	5	3	6	4
Master's degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IDPs (%)

	Kurdistan		Baghdad		Other governorates		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary	24	22	32	29	29	29	28	27
Intermediate	11	10	11	8	8	5	9	6
Secondary or equivalent	7	4	5	3	6	2	6	3
Technical diploma	5	4	5	2	2	0	3	1
High school diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree	6	3	3	0	3	0	4	0
Master's degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Educational level also varied by residency status (Chart 20 and Table 17b) Resident and IDPs shared comparable education at primary school level, but differed at higher levels. Educational attainment was moderately higher among residents than IDPS for intermediate, secondary and technical schools, with rates among resident female-headed households doubling that of IDP female-headed households. Notably, nearly none of the resident and IDP heads of household, male or female, had obtained a high school diploma. Small percentages of the households in both samples had obtained a post-secondary school education (bachelor's degree and above). However, the rates for resident bachelor degree holders were greater than the IDPs and double the IDP rates.

Chart 20: *Levels of education among male and female-headed households, resident compared with IDP samples*

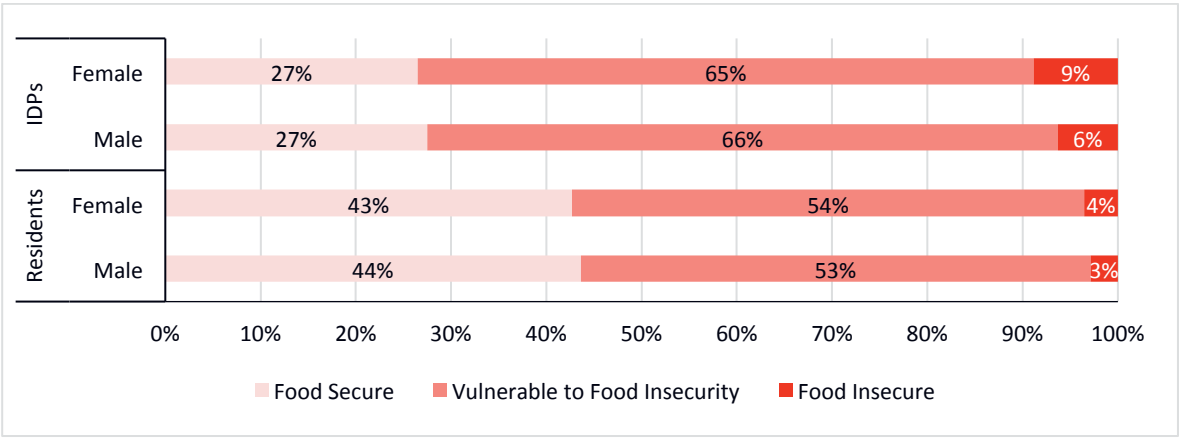


3.3.5 Food security classifications by sex

Disaggregated geographical location was an important indicator of differences in food security status between male and female-headed households.

At the national level, only marginal differences in food security status appeared between male and female-headed households in the resident sample, with slightly higher rates among female-headed households compared to males in the IDP sample (Chart 21). Notably, IDP female-headed households had the highest food insecurity rates overall (9 percent), while the most food secure households, male and female, were in the resident sample (male-headed 44 percent; female-headed 43 percent).

Chart 21: *Food security status of male versus female-headed households*



However, when comparing urban and rural areas (Chart 22), rural-based female-headed households in the resident sample faced more food security risk than male-headed households, while there were only minor differences between urban and rural areas in the IDP sample.

Chart 22: *Food security classifications for male and female-headed households, urban versus rural*

3.4 Employment

In the 2007 CFSVA, unemployed heads of household were more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity than those who had a job. Almost one in three unemployed persons was food insecure. In contrast, the 2016 CFSVA found that less than eight percent of the household heads were food insecure, regardless of whether or not they worked or were unemployed. In other words, there did not appear to be a marked impact of unemployment on food security, as measured through the CARI food security index (Table 18c). In addition, female-headed households were four to five times more likely to be economically inactive than male-headed households in both samples (Chart 23, Tables 18a and b).

3.4.1 Employment by sex of household head

In total, the gross share of male and female-headed households in all regions was categorized as either "working", meaning employed, or as "out of the labour force", meaning they were once working but no longer did so and/or were not actively seeking work. Persons out of the labour force were thus considered "not economically active". In a final category, "unemployment", the rates were generally low, but this could have resulted from how unemployment was defined by households. According to Iraq's 2009 National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, 57 percent of the working age population was classified as not economically active (out of the labour force), 87 percent of whom were women. Economically inactive males did not work because of disability, illness or retirement, while females in this category did not work because their primary responsibility was housekeeping, because they engaged in occasional jobs in or outside of the home, or they were retired.

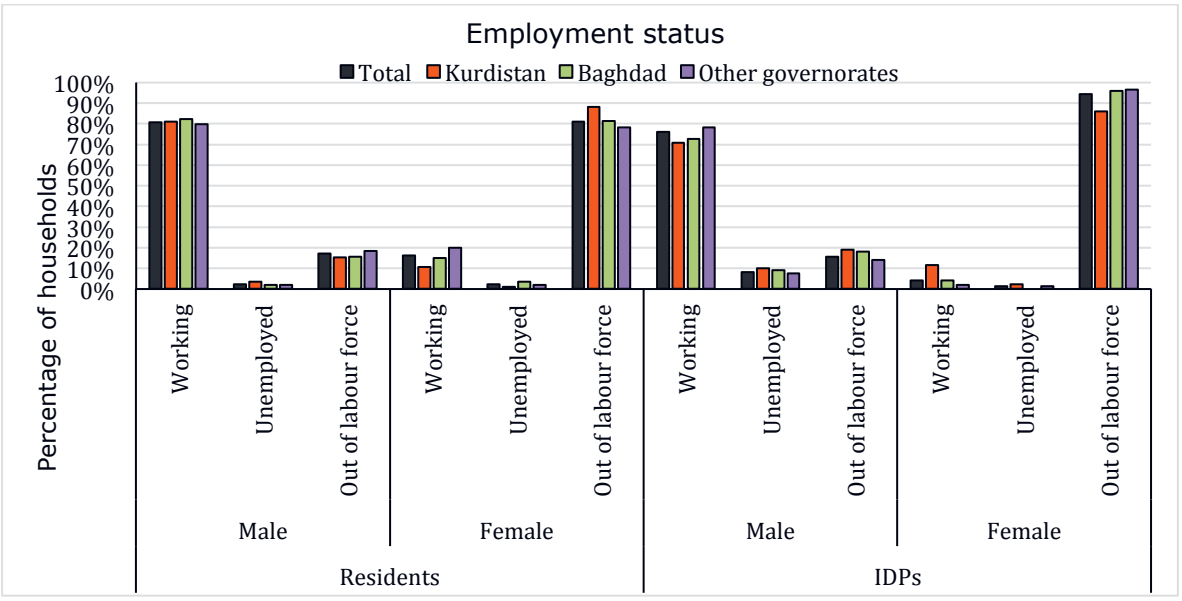
In the 2016 CFSVA, most male-headed households were classified as "working", while most female-headed households were classed as "out of the labour force" (Chart 23). Also, the exclusion of female-headed households from the work force was more pronounced among IDPs than residents.

As for "unemployment", paradoxically, female-headed households had slightly lower unemployment rates than their male counterparts in both samples. However, considering the "out of labour force" rates, females exhibited far more economic inactivity than males, with remarkably higher rates in IDP females in all three regions and nearly two-thirds of the governorates (Tables 18a, b).

Employment definitions
"Working" - The CFSVA equated "working" persons with "employed" persons. By definition, in Iraq, the employed are "persons aged 15 years and over who were at work at least one hour during the reference week, or who were not at work during the reference week (the seven days preceding the interview), but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporary stoppage, or any other reason)." Source: IKN, 2011. Labour force factsheet, December 2011.
"Unemployed" - persons in the CFSVA were unemployed if they held imminent contractual work, their seasonal work terminated, they were discharged from work, could not find a job and were looking for one or were out of work for security reasons.
"Economically active" – persons that were either "working" or "unemployed".
"Out of Labour force" – this referred to persons that were "not economically active". They were too young to work, or were students fully engaged in studying, or disabled/handicapped, suffering chronic disease, retired on pension, elderly, fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) or unwilling to work. Not actively seeking a job.

An explanation for generally low rates of unemployment for both sexes might be partly given by the informal and black-market labour, which respondents may have reported alongside formal employment during the survey. Iraqi women, in particular, traditionally occupy themselves with a range of informal income generating activities.[31]

Chart 23: *Employment status by gender of household head in resident and IDP households*



31 The analysis on Iraqi women in the labour force draws from research published in 2012: USAID and FHI 360. 2012; and Iraqi Research Foundation for Analysis and Development. 2012. The discussion is also presented in the following article: 'The Iraq Labour Force', accessed November 2016 at irfad.org/iraq-labor-force/#.

Table 18a: *Higher percentages of female-headed households out of the labour force across governorates*

	Resident		**IDPs**	
	% out of labour force		% out of labour force	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Duhok	16	86	19	94
Sulaimaniya	15	89	17	73
Kirkuk	19	84	14	100
Erbil	15	88	21	86
Diyala	17	74	18	100
Baghdad	16	81	18	96
Babylon	20	68	14	93
Kerbela	21	76	8	100
Wasit	19	75	8	100
Salah al-deen	18	81	15	90
Najaf	18	79	18	100
Qadisiya	21	81	15	100
Muthanna	25	90	32	100
Thi Qar	14	74	8	100
Maysan	18	81	7	100
Basrah	18	82	9	78

Table 18b: *Employment status for male and female-headed households by geographic area*

Residents

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Working	Un-employed	Out of labour force	Working	Un-employed	Out of labour force	Working	Un-employed	Out of labour force
Urban	80	2	18	16	3	82	73	2	25
Rural	82	3	15	21	1	78	78	3	20
Total	81	2	17	16	2	81	74	2	24
Kurdistan	81	3	15	11	1	88	74	3	23
Baghdad	82	2	16	15	4	81	73	2	25
Other govs	80	2	18	20	2	78	74	2	24
Duhok	80	4	16	11	3	86	76	3	21
Sulaimaniya	83	2	15	10	1	89	74	2	24
Kirkuk	81	0	19	16	0	84	75	0	25
Erbil	79	6	15	11	1	88	73	5	22
Diyala	83	0	17	24	2	74	76	1	23
Baghdad	82	2	16	15	4	81	73	2	25
Babylon	78	3	20	32	0	68	74	2	24
Kerbela	78	1	21	16	8	76	70	2	27
Wasit	78	3	19	21	4	75	73	3	24
Salah al-deen	80	3	18	18	1	81	73	3	24
Najaf	80	2	18	19	2	79	74	2	25
Qadisiya	77	2	21	15	3	81	71	2	27
Muthanna	70	5	25	10	0	90	63	5	32
Thi-Qar	85	1	14	25	1	74	81	1	17
Maysan	77	4	18	19	0	81	74	4	22
Basrah	81	1	18	17	2	82	76	1	23

IDPS

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Working	Un-employed	Out of labour force	Working	Un-employed	Out of labour force	Working	Un-employed	Out of labour force
Urban	76	9	15	6	1	94	68	8	24
Rural	76	7	16	0	3	97	68	7	25
Total	76	8	16	4	1	94	68	8	24
Kurdistan	71	10	19	12	2	86	65	9	26
Baghdad	73	9	18	4	0	96	63	8	29
Other govs	78	8	14	2	1	97	70	7	23
Duhok	72	9	19	0	6	94	64	8	27
Sulaimaniya	69	14	17	27	0	73	66	13	22
Kirkuk	86	0	14	0	0	100	76	0	24
Erbil	71	8	21	14	0	86	64	7	29
Diyala	81	1	18	0	0	100	69	1	30
Baghdad	73	9	18	4	0	96	63	8	29
Babylon	75	11	14	7	0	93	68	10	23
Kerbela	82	10	8	0	0	100	73	9	18
Wasit	79	14	8	0	0	100	75	13	12
Salah al-deen	80	5	15	5	5	90	70	5	24
Najaf	73	8	18	0	0	100	64	7	29
Qadisiya	69	16	15	0	0	100	63	15	21
Muthanna	58	10	32	0	0	100	54	10	37
Thi-Qar	92	0	8	0	0	100	86	0	14
Maysan	82	11	7	0	0	100	70	10	20
Basrah	87	4	9	11	11	78	79	5	17

There was no clear association between food security and unemployment, with similar rates of unemployment across households classified as food secure, vulnerable or insecure (Table 18c).

Table 18c: *Food security status and employment (percentage of households)*

	Residents		IDPs	
	Working (%)	Unemployed (%)	Working (%)	Unemployed (%)
Food Secure	44.3	43.7	29.3	22.8
Vulnerable to Food insecurity	53.3	58.4	66.0	68.3
Food insecure	2.4	5.9	4.7	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4.1.1 Employment rate

The actual rate of unemployment in the CFSVA population was almost 11 percent in residents, which is near the national rate (CSO, 2016) and lower than in IDPs (around 16 percent). As presented in Table 18d, the rates differed considerably depending on sex and geographic environment. The rates in women were more than double that of men in both the resident and IDP populations. Urban unemployment rates were higher compared to rural areas among residents, but for IDPs, the rural settings showed slightly higher rates compared to urban ones. In addition, Kurdistan region and Duhok appeared to bear the highest burden of unemployment compared to other regions, showing rates of 12.8 - 16.6 percent in residents and a dramatic 23.1 – 25.0 percent in IDPs. *Notably*, the following governorates had rates above the overall average unemployment rate: in residents, *Duhok, Erbil, Muthanna, Thi Qar, Maysan* and *Basrah*; in IDPs, *Duhok, Sulaimaniya, Erbil, Babylon, Wasit, Qadisiya* and *Muthanna*.

Table 18d: *Employment rates disaggregated by sex and geographic area*

	Residents			IDPs		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Total	8.5	22.2	10.8	14.2	35.9	15.9
Urban	8.8	24.6	11.5	14.0	32.2	15.7
Rural	7.7	14.3	8.8	14.7	62.5	16.5
Kurdistan	9.3	27.0	12.8	21.2	33.7	23.1
Baghdad	7.6	19.9	9.80	10.1	33.3	11.4
Other governorates	8.7	21.6	10.7	12.3	38.8	13.7
Duhok	12.8	43.6	16.6	20.7	73.7	25.0
Sulaimaniya	6.0	26.7	10.2	25.9	30.0	26.8
Kirkuk	7.2	23.5	9.9	4.4	0.0	4.3
Erbil	11.0	22.4	13.6	16.6	17.9	16.8
Diyala	3.2	20.4	5.7	1.7	28.6	3.1
Baghdad	7.6	19.9	9.8	10.1	33.3	11.4
Babylon	4.5	15.1	7.30	13.3	66.7	21.5
Kerbela	4.5	27.8	7.1	8.1	0.0	8.1
Wasit	9.4	16.5	10.8	18.3	0.0	18.0
Salah al-deen	8.1	22.1	10.8	12.2	32.1	14.6
Najaf	6.5	31.4	9.5	15.5	0.0	15.3
Qadisiya	8.4	29.5	11.9	20.8	33.3	21.3
Muthanna	14.0	18.6	14.5	26.1	100.0	27.1
Thi-Qar	13.5	27.0	14.9	5.6	0.0	5.6
Maysan	17.2	14.7	17.1	13.6	0.0	13.4
Basrah	10.8	23.9	12.4	7.7	12.5	8.1

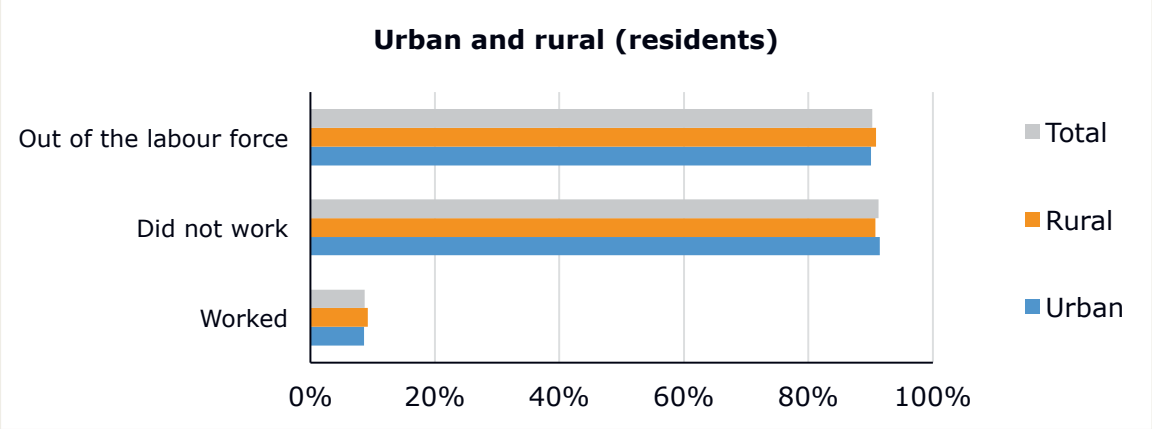
3.4.2 Working women

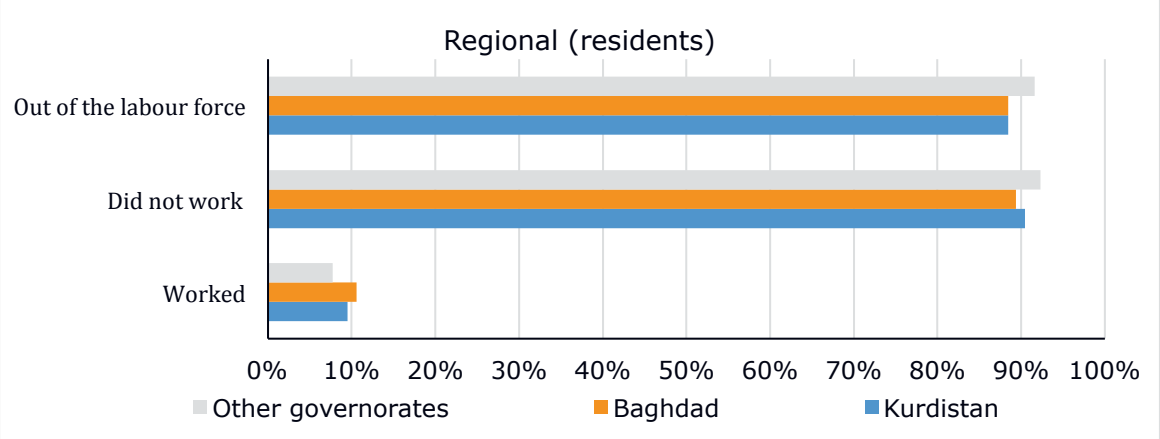
Due to substantial efforts by the government, the percentage of Iraqi women participating in the labour force has continued to increase since the 2007 CSFVA report.[32] A series of articles codified in Iraqi legislation endorse women's labour rights and protection: Articles 22 and 25 of the Iraqi Constitution (2005) guarantee all Iraqis, male and female, the right to work and equal work opportunities; the National Development Plan, 2011–2014, upholds broad empowerment of women, the extension of social security benefits to all groups and the creation of an enabling and just economic environment for women; and finally, the New Labour Law (2015) regulates the work of female employees by granting additional rights to those that existed in the old law. Yet, women's economic vulnerability continues to cause concern. As shown in this CFSVA 2016, noticeably high percentages of women remain outside of the labour force.

The majority of women interviewed in the 2016 CFSVA – 91 percent of residents and 97 percent of IDPs –had not worked during the week preceding the survey, and nearly all reported they had been out of the labour force. As the following Charts 24 and 25 illustrate, the results did not vary by urban versus rural setting or by geographic area.

The high non-work rates suggest that households either supplemented their income and sustained food consumption through informal work or relied on external assistance in the form of remittances, cash and in-kind gifts, and humanitarian assistance. Household income and food sources are further elaborated in Section 4.2 on food access.

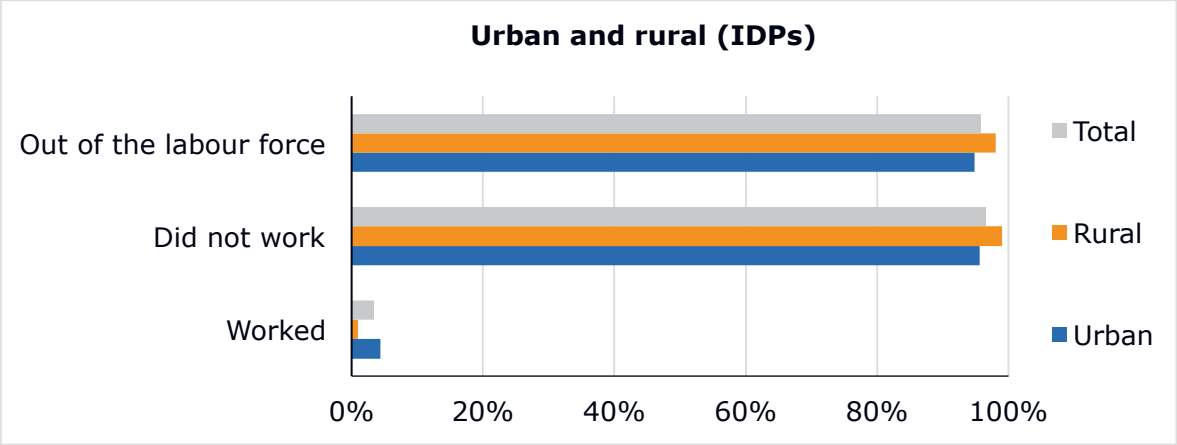
Chart 24: *Work among resident women within the previous seven days, urban areas and regions*

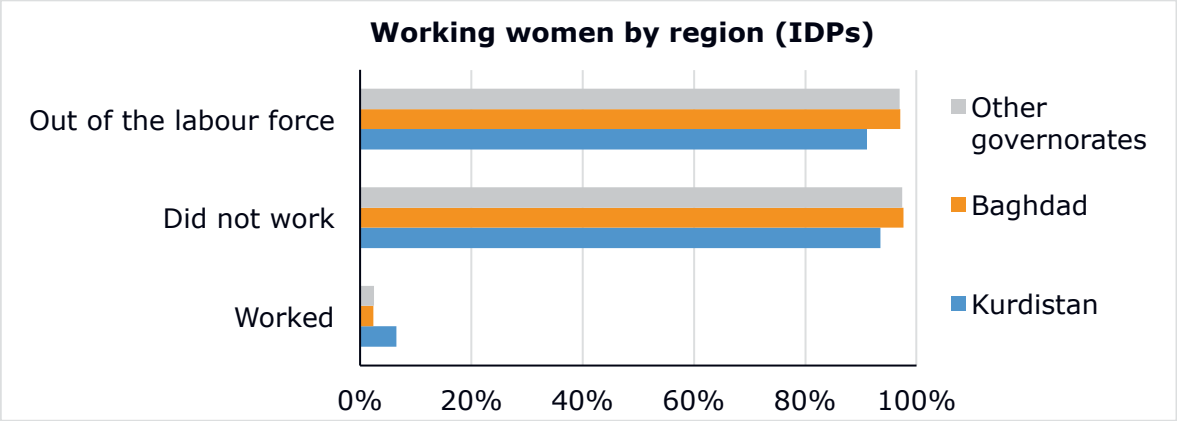




32 ILO using World Bank population estimates, 2000-2014, Labour force, female (% of total labour force). Accessed on 20 November 2016: datat.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE?locations=IQ.

Chart 25: *Work among IDP women within the previous seven days, urban areas and regions*





3.4.3 Working children under age 15

The CFSVA showed that working children made economic contributions to households. Although the percentages were small compared to past years, economic activity in children may have helped offset the high quantities of non-working women in the assessment. In total, two to four percent of children from ages 6 to 14 years had jobs of some kind – 2.7 percent of residents and 3.4 percent of IDPs. This falls below the national rate (six percent) captured in the last published Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2011.

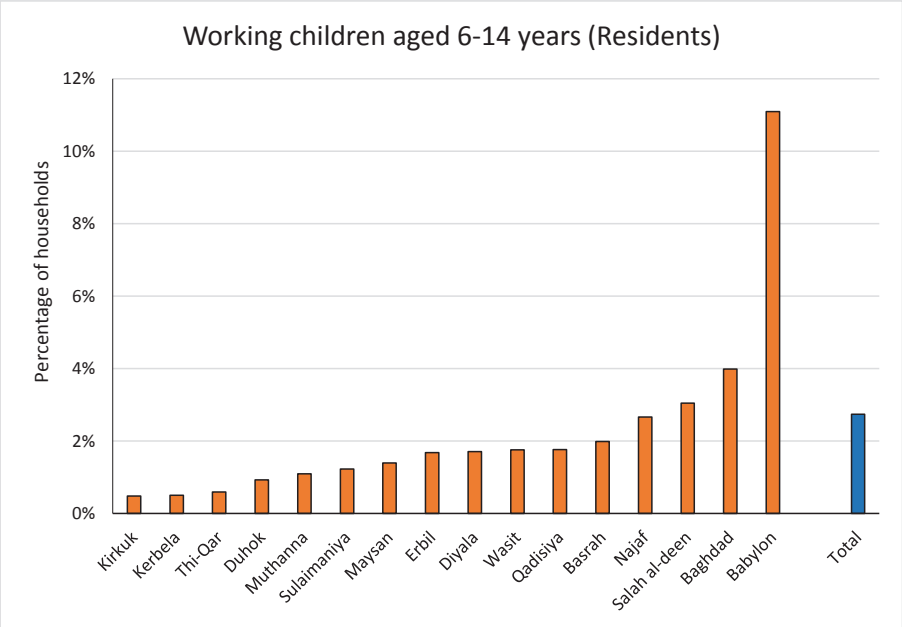
The low numbers in the survey data reflected the generalised reductions in the percentages of working children ages 7 to 14 in Iraq between 2006 and 2011[33]. This was likely in part an outcome of the Iraqi government's adoption of new child labour laws in 2015[34], but the figures in the CFSVA may also not accurately account for under-reporting from families, particularly those from which ISIS forcibly recruited child soldiers or where children had engaged in other abusive forms of labour, such as sex work.

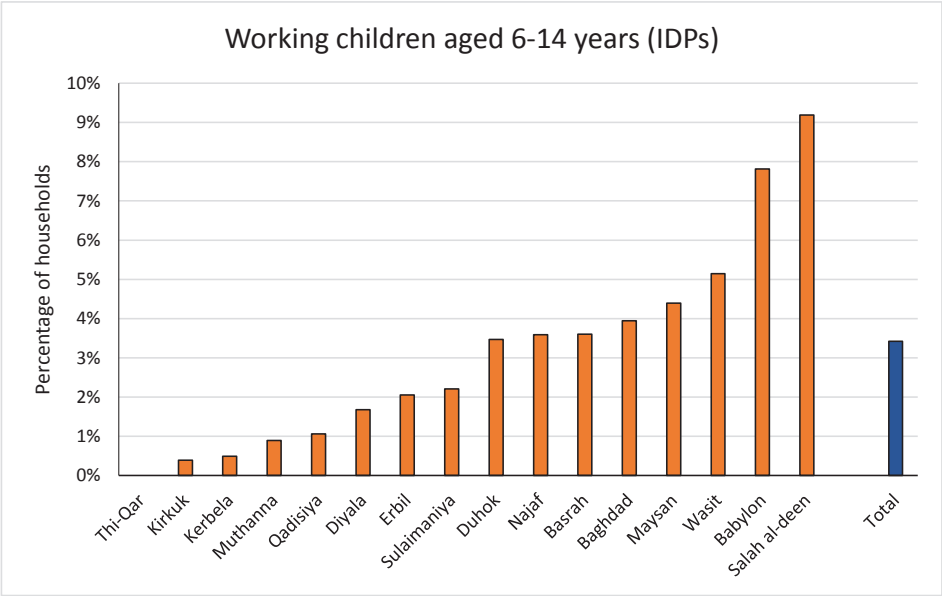
The rates varied little from one governorate to the next in both samples (Chart 26), except for the distinctively higher rates of *Babylon* (11 percent in residents, 8 percent in IDPs) and *Salah Al-Deen* (9 percent in IDPs). It is notable that food insecurity in *Salah Al-Deen* (17 percent) was well above the total 2.5 percent found in the CFSVA survey (see Section 5 of this report). *Kirkuk*, *Kerbela* and *Thi-Qar* had the lowest child labour rates (less than 1 percent) for both residents and IDPs.

33 Between 2006 and 2011, the child labour rates declined from 11.3 to 4.3 percent for females and 17.9 to 8.3 for males. Source: ILO, UNICEF and World Bank. 2012. 'Children in employment (% of children ages 7-14)', from the Understanding Children's Work programme.

34 Iraqi Labour Law No, 37 of 2015, known as the "New Labour Law", allows workers the right to strike and collective bargaining, prohibits discrimination and sexual harassment, prohibits child labour and established a child labour reporting system through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Chart 26: *Child labour by governorate for residents and IDPs*





3.4.4 Percentage of Dependents

The data showed a high number of age-dependent individuals in the surveyed households, the majority of whom were food insecure.

Dependency ratio analyses assist in understanding the potential economic burden on household economies. Although the CFSVA survey gathered employment information relating to Iraqi household members as young as age 6, the dependency ratio analysis assumed that formal working-age ranged from individuals aged 15 to 64 who had participated in the labour force a minimum of one hour per day. People below 15 or above 64 are classified as dependents.

The ratio reflects the number of dependents for every 100 working-age persons. In theory, high household dependency ratios equate to greater vulnerability as it reflects a disequilibrium between the number of household members outside of working age (dependents) and the number of economically active members. The higher the ratio, the greater the financial responsibility borne by working age people in the household.

However, in the Iraqi context, the ratio does not account for work among dependent age groups, such as the child labour discussed previously, which means further analysis would be required to adjust the ratio.

Applying the ratio calculation to the CFSVA data, without adjustment for working dependents, the results show that every 100 individuals in the labour force (aged 15 to 64) supported between 71 and 88 persons outside of the labour force (residents and IDPs respectively) (Table 19). The IDP ratio surpassed recent national estimates of 75 per 100 individuals in 2011 and 79 per 100 in 2014.[35]

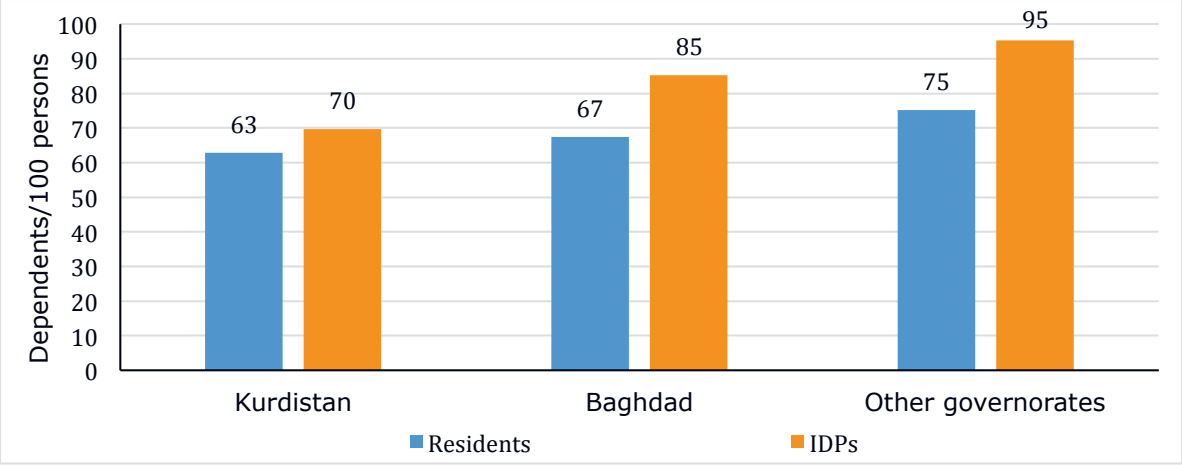
Dependency ratios were higher in IDP compared with resident households and in rural compared with urban settings (Table 19). The ratios also varied regionally and by governorate (Charts 27,28), especially for IDPs, with highest levels observed in *Kirkuk* (111/100), *Kerbela* (106/100), *Thi Qar* (105/100) and *Maysan* (104/100).

Table 19: *Dependency ratios in urban and rural areas*

Dependents per 100 persons

	Residents	IDPs
Total	71	88
Urban	68	89
Rural	80	87

Chart 27: *Resident and IDP dependency ratios by region*



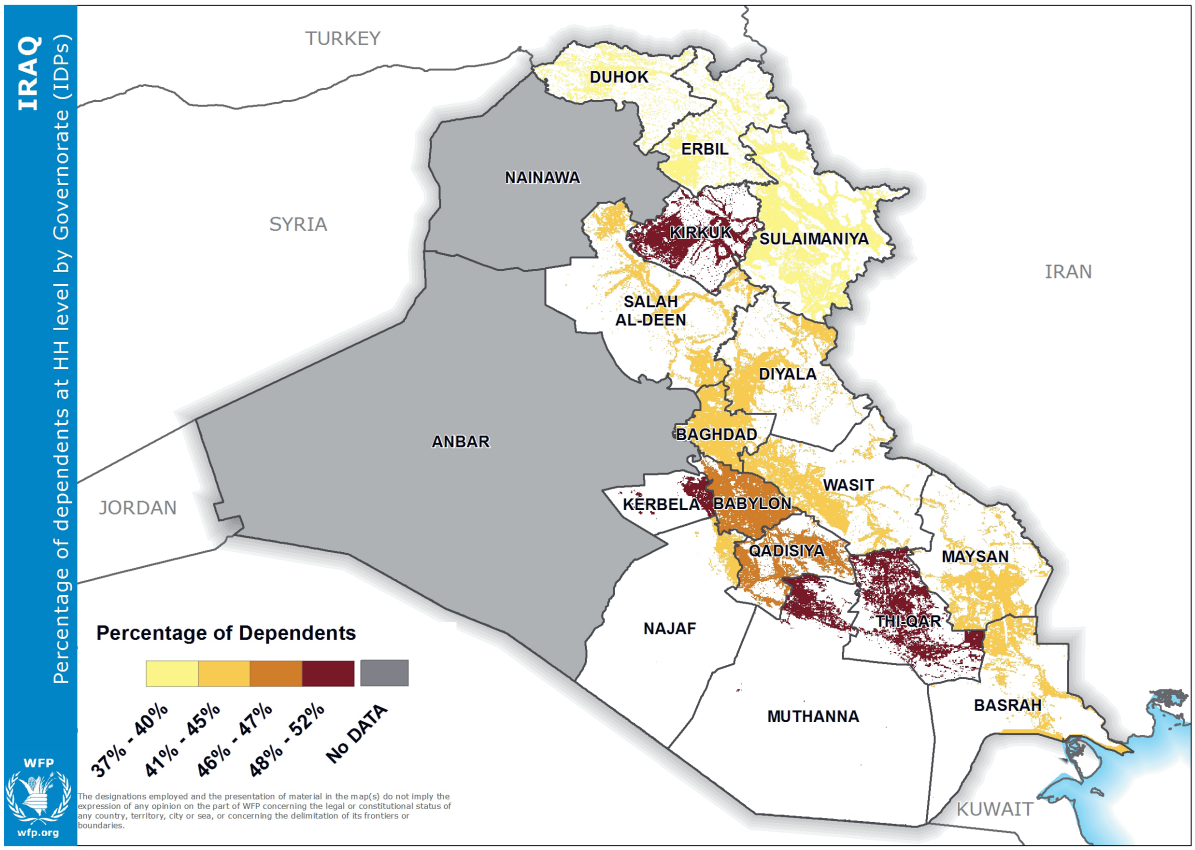
35 Data comes from the Iraq Knowledge Network. 2011. 'Labour force fact sheet', December 2011; and World Bank. 2015. 'Age dependency ratios (% of working-age population)', World Development Indicators.

Chart 28: *Resident and IDP dependency ratios by region*

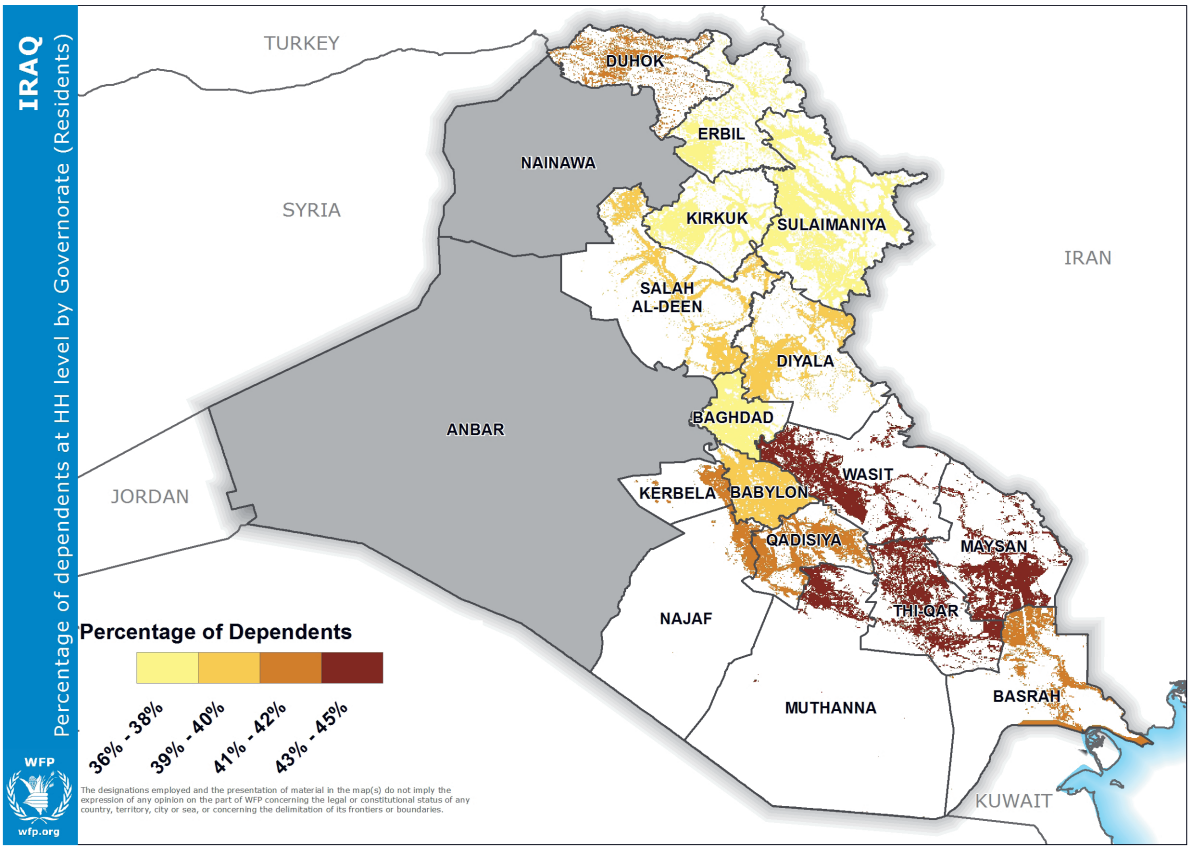
Visual mapping of the percentage of dependents per household confirmed high levels of dependent individuals (elderly and children under 15) in south-eastern governorates such as Wassit, *Thi-Qar* and *Maysan* for residents (Map 2a), with slightly lower levels in *Qadisiya* and portions of *Basrah*, *Kerbela* and *Najaf*, as well as *Duhok* in the extreme north. For IDPs, higher levels of dependency were concentrated in *Kirkuk*, as well as in a narrow belt that ranged from *Thi-Qar* to eastern *Kerbela* (Maps 2a, 2b).

Map 2a and 2b: *Governorates with the highest percentage of dependents at household level*

2a: RESIDENTS



2b: IDPs



3.5 Household wealth, residents

In the 2016 CFSVA, poor economic status was more characteristic of households in rural than urban settlements and food security was negatively related to household wealth. Among residents, households that were food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity were mostly in the poorest wealth category while the reverse tendency applied to food secure households (Charts 29 and 30).

Chart 29: *Food insecure households and wealth quintiles*

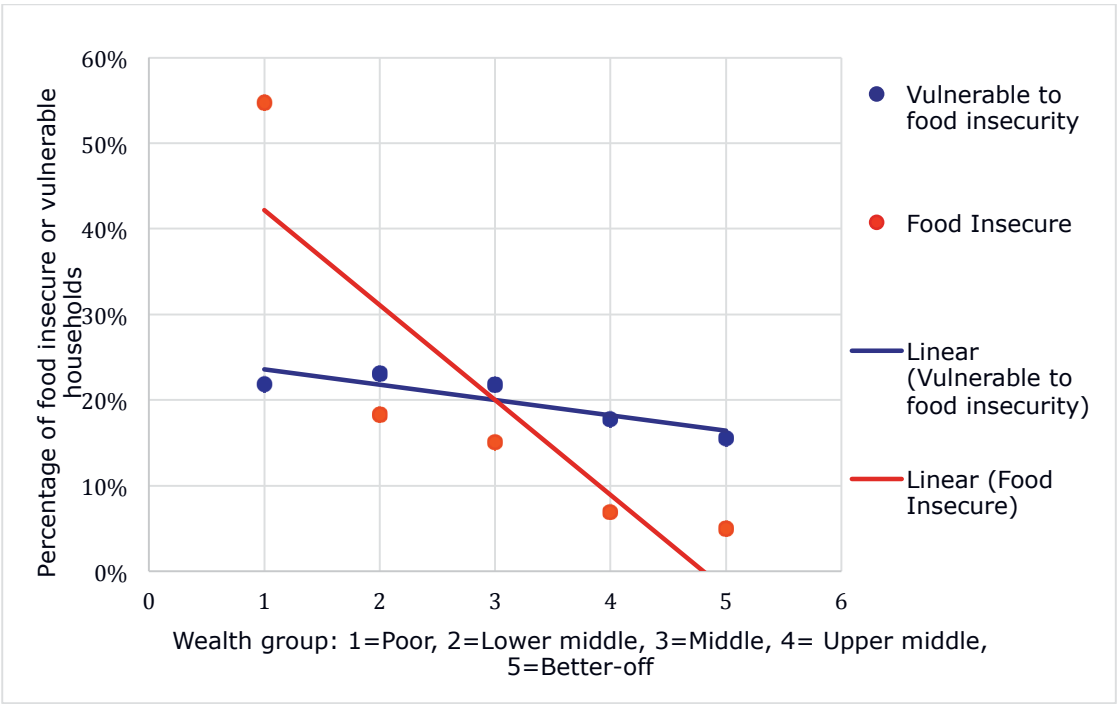
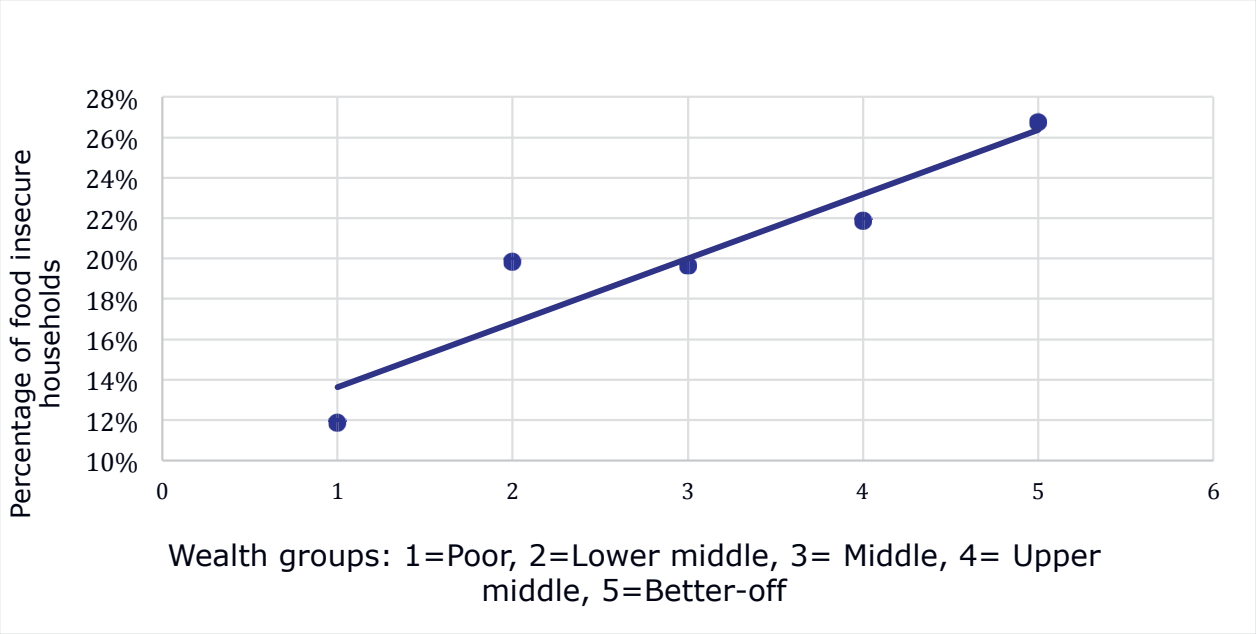


Chart 30: *Food secure households in different wealth quintiles*



3.5.1 Percentage of households according to wealth quintile, residents

The geography of poverty has changed since the 2007 CFSVA. In 2007, the households in the poorest wealth categories were in the southern governorates *Qadisiya, Muthanna* and *Thi-Qar,* where 47, 42 and 39 percent, respectively, of residents were in the poor category. The wealthiest were in the centre and north of Iraq, in *Baghdad, Duhok* and *Erbil*, where 34, 28 and 24 percent, respectively, ranked in the highest wealth group.

In contrast, resident data for 2016 found the highest percentages of male and female-headed households in the poorest wealth quintile were concentrated in *Kerbela*, *Maysan* and *Najaf governorates*, different than those in the 2007 CFSVA (Chart 31). *Muthanna* was the only governorate to maintain a high incidence of poor households in both CFSVAs. Mapping of geographic variation in the distribution of resident households belonging to the poorest categories (Map 3a) highlighted a rather continuous area of high poverty incidence in contiguous south-eastern governorates such as *Babylon, Wassit, Qadisiya, Nissan, Thi-Qar*, northern *Muthanna* and eastern *Kerbela* (Map 3a). Note that this coincides with areas also pointed out as having percentages of members in dependent age groups in the household, as shown in Map 2a of Section 3.4.4.

In addition, rural areas exhibited greater poverty than urban settlements (Chart 31). In total, 18 percent of Iraq's population ranked in the poor category, while 22 percent were in the lower middle income category (the highest percentages overall). The wealthiest, or better-off, in 2016 resided mainly in *Basrah* (34 to 36 percent) and, as in the 2007 CFSVA, they were more concentrated in the north: Duhok, *Kirkuk*, *Sulaimaniya* and *Erbil* (Chart 32 and 33). The highest percentages of upper middle income and better-off families were in urban areas.

Chart 31: *Wealth ranking by geographic area (residents)*

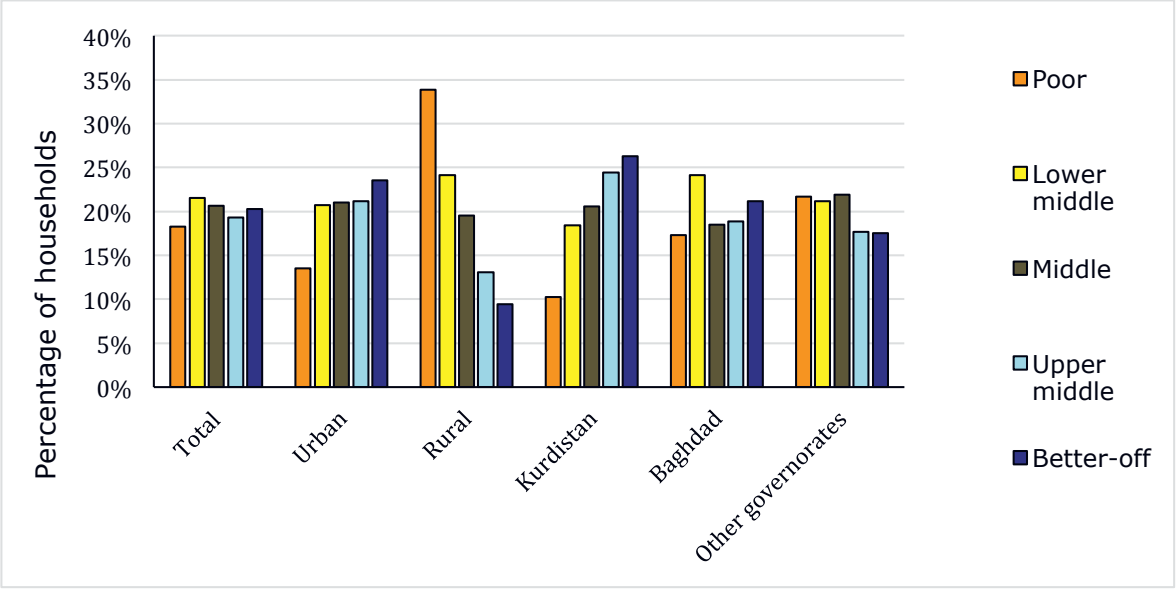


Chart 32: *Poorest male and female-headed households (residents)*

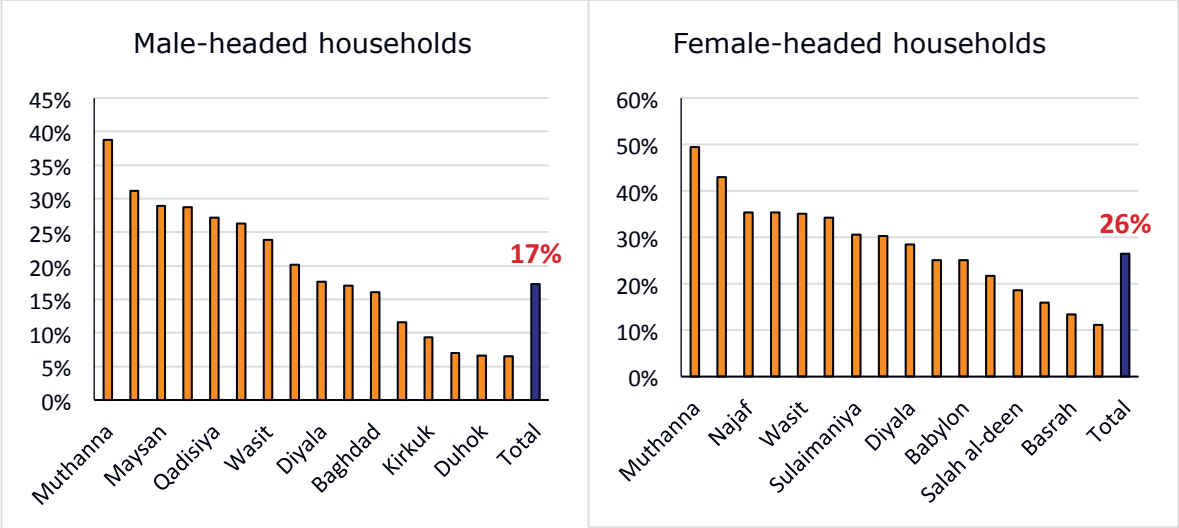
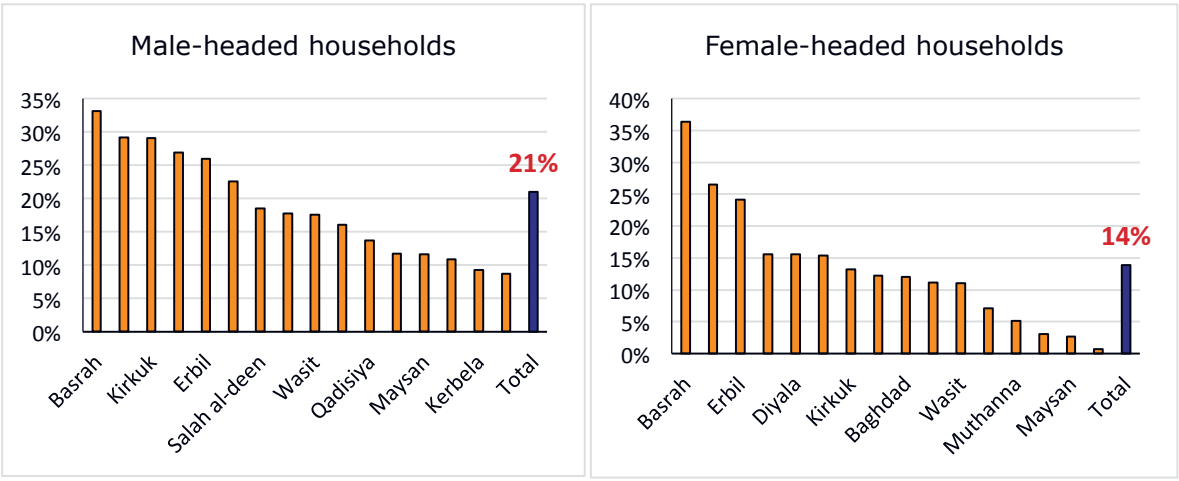


Chart 33: *Wealthiest male and female-headed households (residents)*



3.5.2 IDP wealth ranking

Given the transitory nature and special circumstances of IDP households, the asset base and the spatial location of wealth among IDPs differed from residents. The greatest percentage of the poorest male and female headed households lived in *Sulaimaniya*, *Wasit* and *Salah Al-Deen* governorates (Chart 34). *Salah Al-Deen* hosts a substantial number of IDP camps, and all three governorates have shown percentages of poor households double or more than the national total for IDPs total. The highest percentage of households was in the upper middle income category and the wealthiest households were in *Basrah* and *Maysan*, where the rates more than tripled the national total (Chart 35 and 36). Visual mapping of geographic variation in the distribution of IDP households belonging to the poorest quintile (Map 3b) highlighted a rather different geographical distribution of poverty than residents. The highest incidences of poorest households seemed concentrated in two blocks of governorates: *Sulaimaniya, Kirkuk, Salah al-deen* and *Diyala* in the centre-north of the country, and *Wassit, Babylon* and northern *Muthanna* in the centre-south.

Chart 34: *Wealth ranking for IDP households*

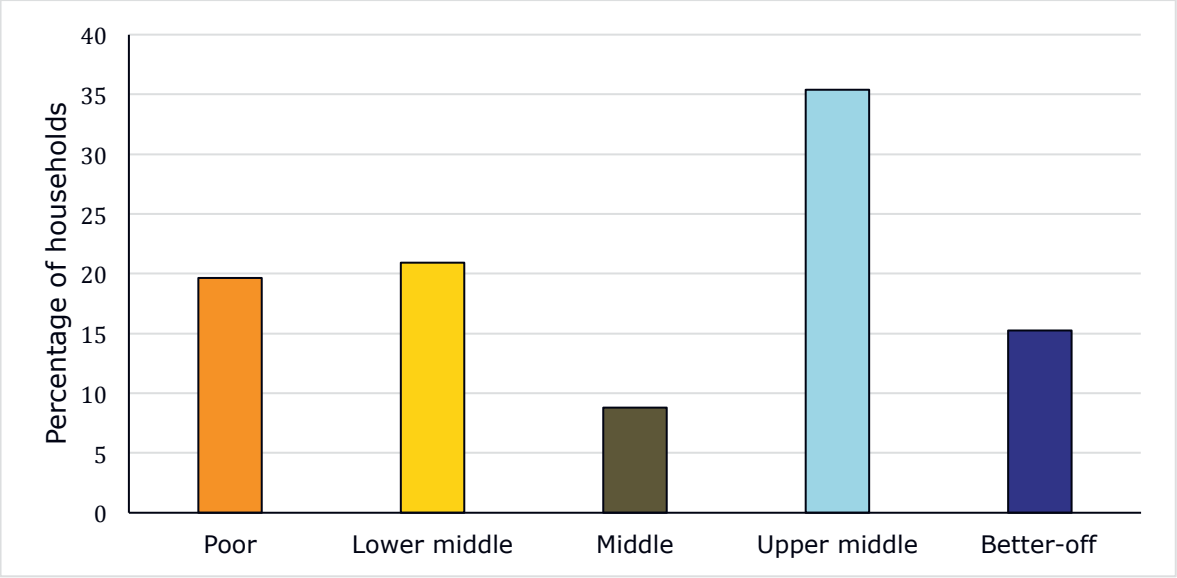
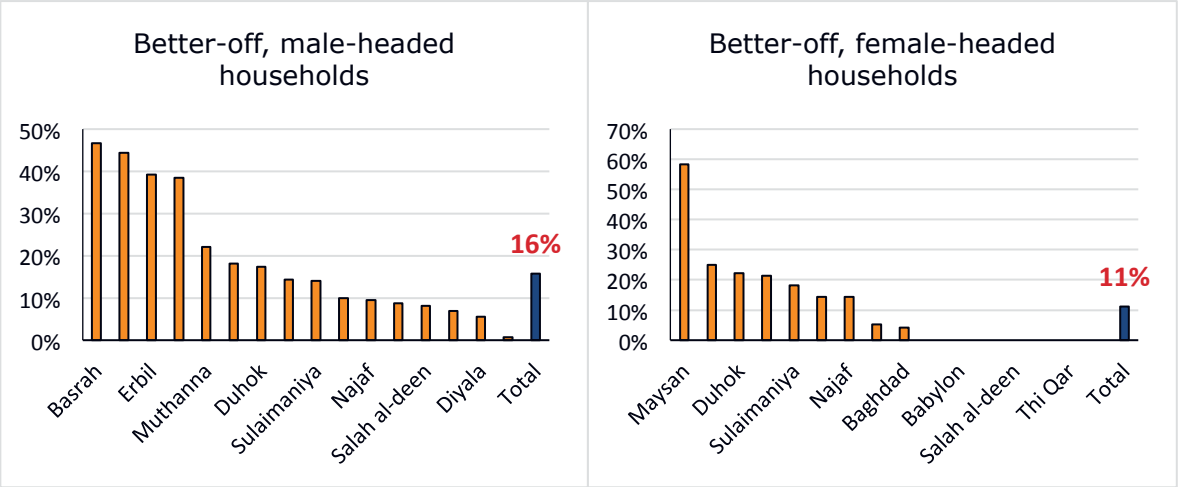


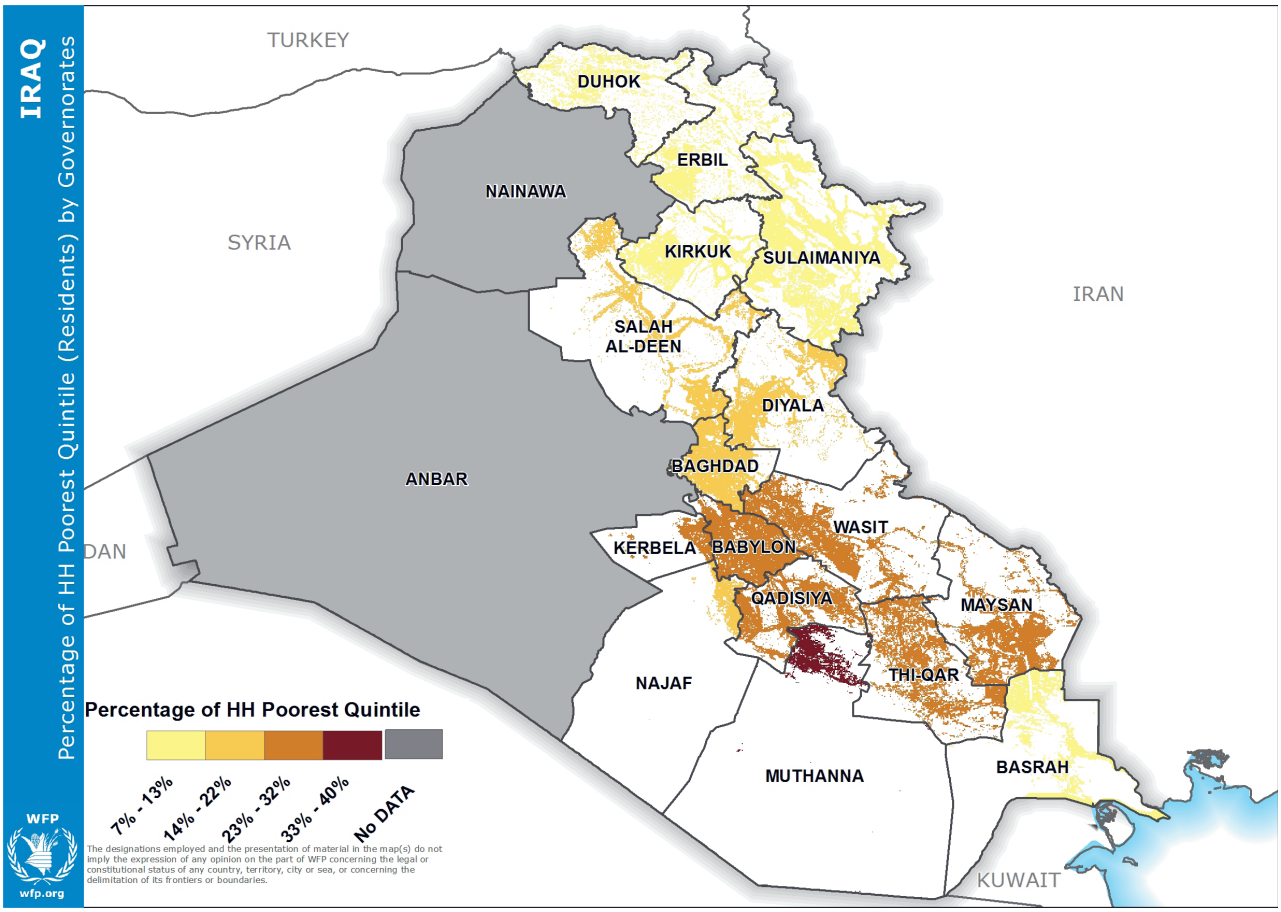
Chart 35: *Poorest IDP households by sex and governorate*

Chart 36: *Wealthiest IDP households by sex and governorate*

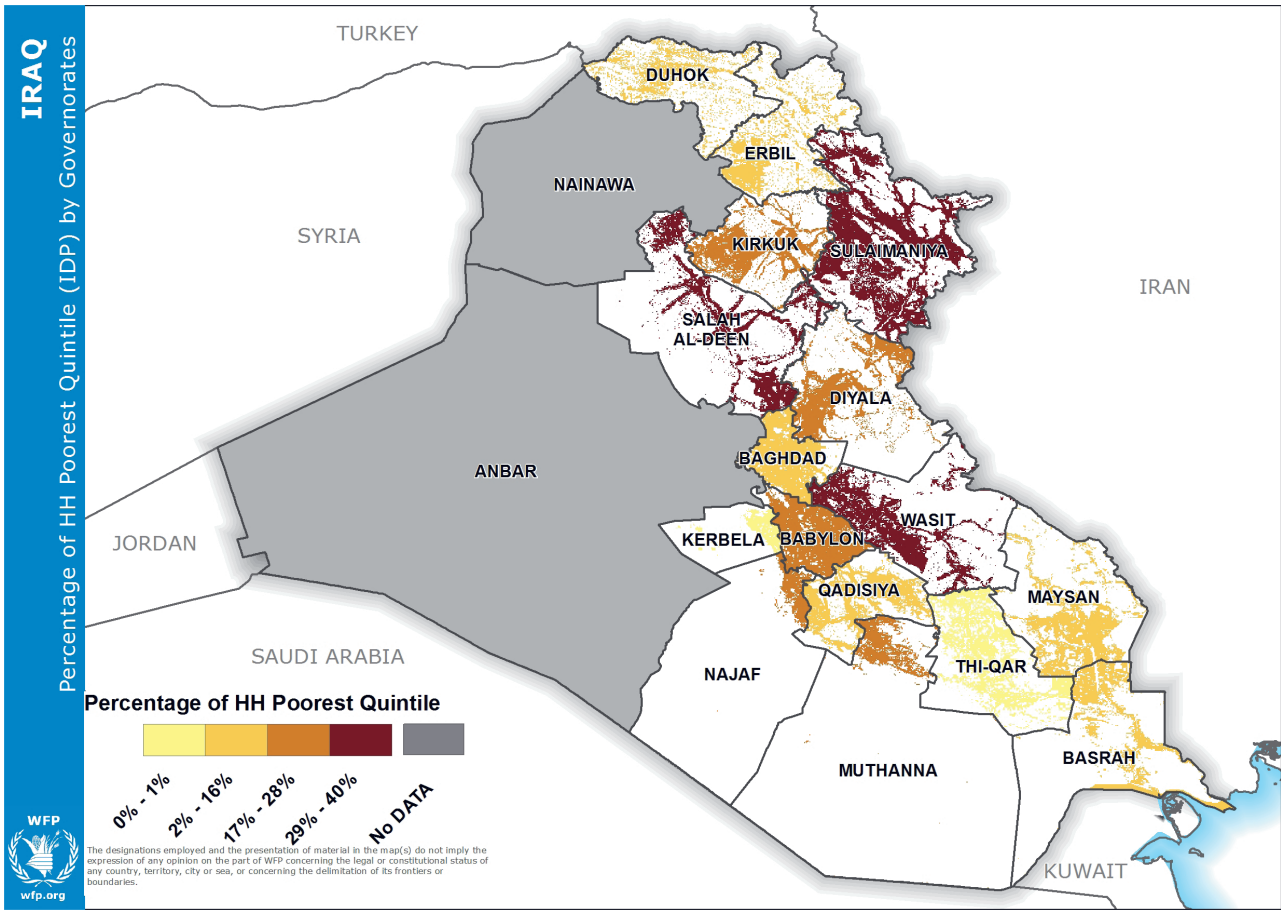


Map 3a and 3b*: households in poorest wealth quintiles across governorates*

3a: RESIDENTS



3b: IDPs



3.5.3 Wealth and food insecurity

In resident households, the percentages of food insecure households declined steadily from the poorest to the better-off households (Chart 37). The same pattern was replicated in both urban and rural areas, although the incidence of food insecure poor households was systematically higher in rural than urban settings. Regionally, the strongest link between poverty and food insecurity was observed in the *Baghdad* region (Table 20).

Chart 37: *Food security status and wealth quintiles in urban and rural areas, residents*

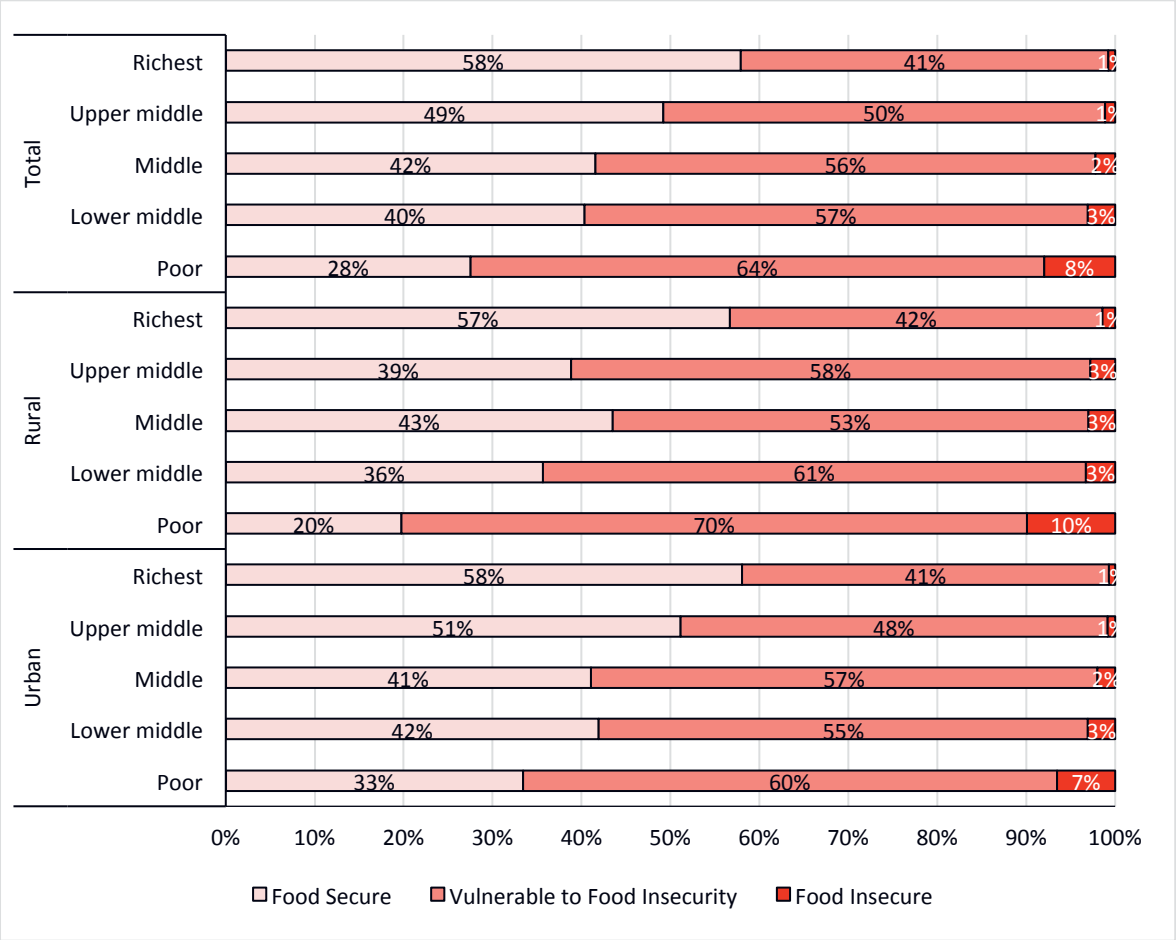


Table 20: *Regional distribution of food insecurity for different wealth quintiles, residents*

		Poor	Lower middle	Middle	Upper middle	Better -Off
Kurdistan	Food secure	8.0%	15.3%	17.7%	26.5%	32.5%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	10.9%	20.1%	22.4%	23.5%	23.1%
	Food insecure	33.6%	28.3%	23.3%	13.6%	1.3%
Baghdad	Food secure	13.3%	25.1%	17.4%	20.4%	23.7%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	20.6%	23.5%	20.2%	17.1%	18.5%
	Food insecure	72.2%	4.4%	1.5%	14.4%	7.5%
Other governorates	Food secure	12.1%	17.5%	22.0%	21.4%	27.0%
	Marginally food secure	26.7%	24.1%	22.3%	15.8%	11.1%
	Food insecure	56.3%	18.6%	15.8%	4.1%	5.3%

3.6 Dwelling structure and facilities

The vast majority of non-IDP Iraqis own their housing and live in autonomous, single household units constructed of brick, cement block or clay.[36]A minority occupy apartments, with greater numbers in urban as opposed to rural settings. In 2007, at the time of the previous CFSVA, limitations in sanitation quality and access to safe drinking water increased the vulnerability to food insecurity for many households. Most accessed sanitation through unimproved, unsafe sanitation systems, such as open drains. The main water source for the majority, provided by the public network, was plagued by monthly and weekly service interruptions, while in rural areas, the frequent alternatives to the public network were unimproved, unclean alternatives such as rivers and streams.

IMPROVED/UNIMPROVED TYPES OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES

Improved sources:	Unimproved sources:
• piped water into dwelling • piped water to yard or plot • public tap of standpipe • tube-well or borehole • protected dug well • protected spring • rainwater	• unprotected spring • unprotected dug well • cart with small tank or drum • tanker truck • surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel) • bottled water

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2016

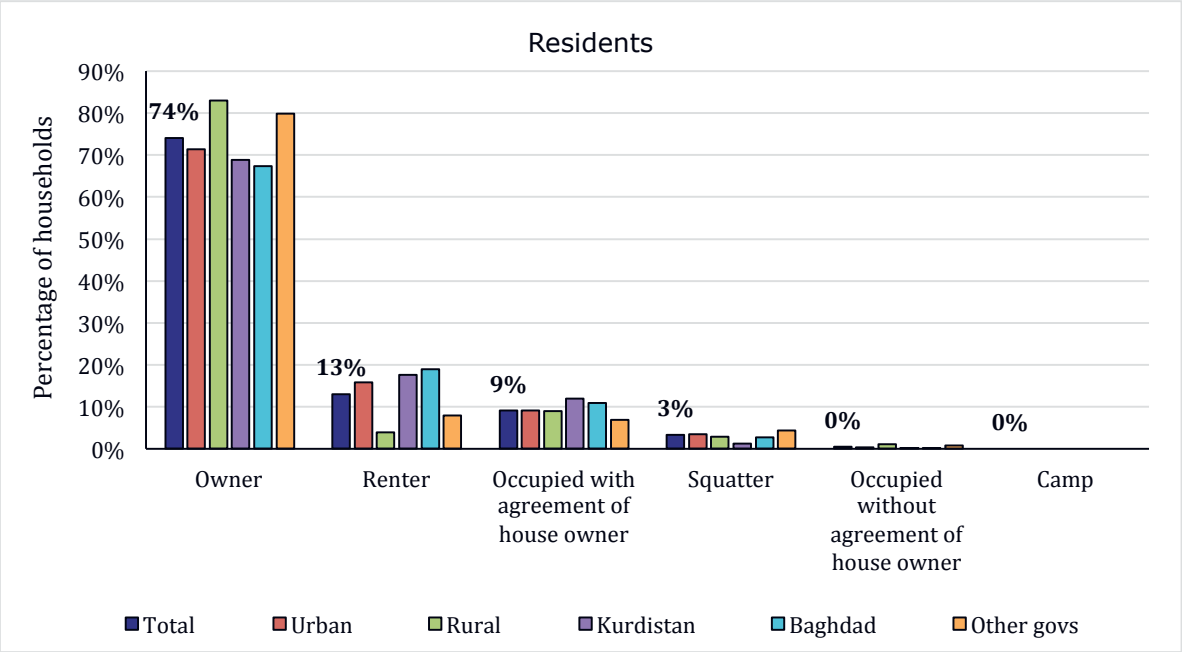
According to the 2016 CFSVA, house ownership status reflected national statistics, showing the majority of resident families as house owners, while most IDP households occupied their dwellings under consent of the house owner (Chart 38). As indicated by the survey data, government interventions have led to a substantial rise in the proportion of households accessing improved drinking water sources and sanitation (detailed in Section 3.7.2).

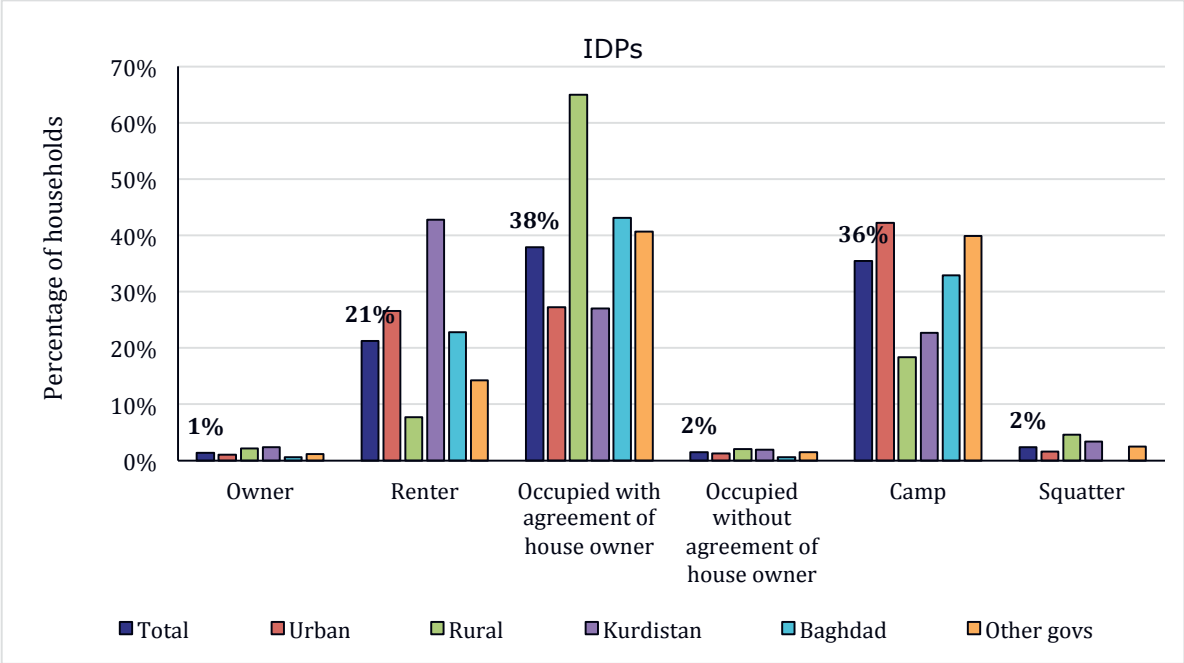
3.6.1 House ownership status

In total, 74 percent of the resident households in the 2016 assessment owned their dwelling unit while smaller percentages rented (13 percent) or occupied housing without the owner's consent or squatted (3 percent) (Chart 38). Few IDPs, in contrast, owned their homes and over one-third occupied houses with the agreement of the proprietor (38 percent) or resided in camps (36 percent). For IDPs, there was also variation between urban and rural settings: occupation through agreement with the owner was more common in rural than urban areas, while renting and camp occupation were more frequent in urban than rural areas.

36 Iraq household socio-economic survey (IHSES) 2007 and 2012.

Chart 38: *Percentage of households by ownership status for residents and IDPs*





3.6.2 Drinking water and sanitation

In the 2016 CFSVA, families were asked to describe the drinking water and sanitation systems available to them daily, as the quality of the service and facility could indicate vulnerability and, potentially, undernutrition. Infectious intestinal illness, mainly diarrhoea in children under age 5, is a serious health concern. Worldwide, 9 percent of deaths of children under age 5 are due to diarrhoeal illnesses (UNICEF, 2016). A clinical study published in 2014 demonstrated that parasitic diarrhoea among children in Iraq was closely linked to poor sanitation and hygiene, inadequate environmental conditions and low socio-economic status (AL-Kubaisy et al., 2014).

3.6.2.1 Drinking water

Iraq made progress towards achieving its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) regarding access to safe drinking water and sanitation. [37] In most governorates, the percentages of the population having access to improved drinking water sources increased recently. [38] Strides are also being made towards achievement of the subsequent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the year 2030. Studies show that around 38 percent of Iraqi households currently rate the availability of drinking water as "good" or "very good" (UNDP Iraq, 2016).

Links: water, sanitation, infectious diseases and undernutrition

- Undernutrition is directly related to inadequate food intake and infectious diseases, and is influenced by three main factors: food (consumption, nutrient intake), health (access to services, infectious disease, water and sanitation) and care (hygiene practices).
- Undernutrition and infection, particularly diarrhoeal diseases, interact in a negative cycle in which illness worsens as nutrition deteriorates and vice-versa.
- Diarrhoea results from the ingestion of pathogens from faeces that have not been disposed of properly, or from a lack of hygiene and other water-borne diseases.
- Malnutrition influences the likelihood of contraction and the duration of diarrhoeal diseases.
- Improving water, sanitation and hygiene has been linked to improvements in human nutrition (WHO et al., 2015).

Essentially, improved sources are considered safer than unimproved sources. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. An "improved" sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. [39]

3.6.2.2 Household access to safe drinking water

The water resource data in the survey was categorized using the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) definitions of improved and unimproved sources provided at the beginning of Section 3.7. Based on this, most households in both the resident and IDP sample (more than 90 percent) used improved water sources for drinking and for other household purposes (Charts 39, 41). Rural areas and IDPs had slightly higher frequencies of households using unimproved sources.

The resident households that used drinking water from unimproved sources were primarily in the southern governorates of *Muthanna* (46 percent), *Basrah* (21 percent) and *Thi-Qar* (15 percent) (Chart 40). For IDP households, the highest percentages reporting unimproved sources as their main point of access were in both southern and northern parts of Iraq: *Muthanna* (61 percent), *Duhok* (8 percent) and *Salah-al-Din* (7 percent).

Many of the southern Iraq families that live within the Iraqi marshland catchment area, at the lower part of the Euphrates-Tigris basin, access marshland water directly from its source or they obtain water from pipes and water tanker trucks. On the contrary, in many parts of northern Iraq, groundwater is the sole resource, accessible mainly through wells, mountain springs and aquifers.

37 MDG 7, Ensure Environmental Sustainability, Target C: By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
38 CSO of Iraq. 2012. MDG monitoring indicators report; WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2015. present trends from 1995 to 2012.
39 Improved/unimproved drinking water sources as defined in WHO/UNICEF JMP for water supply and sanitation. Accessed on 30 October 2016: wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/.

Chart 39: *Household access to improved, safe drinking water sources*

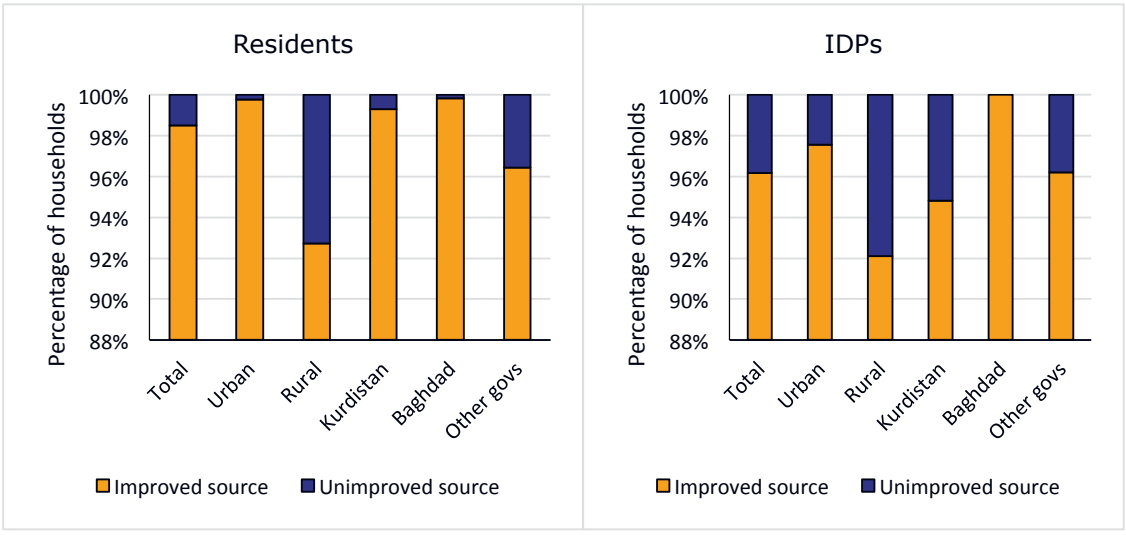


Chart40*: Quality of drinking water sources by governorate*

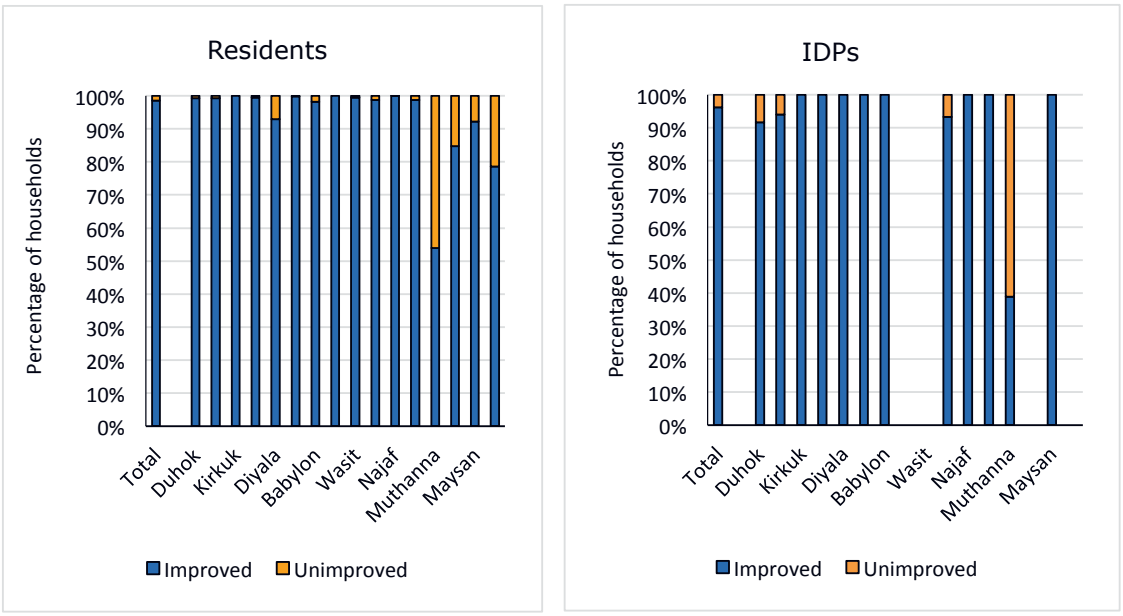
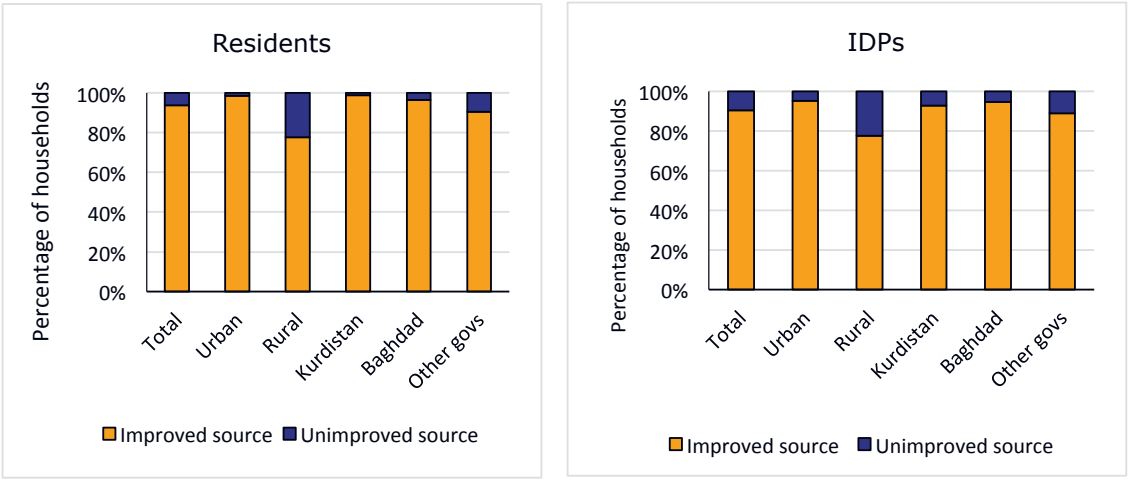


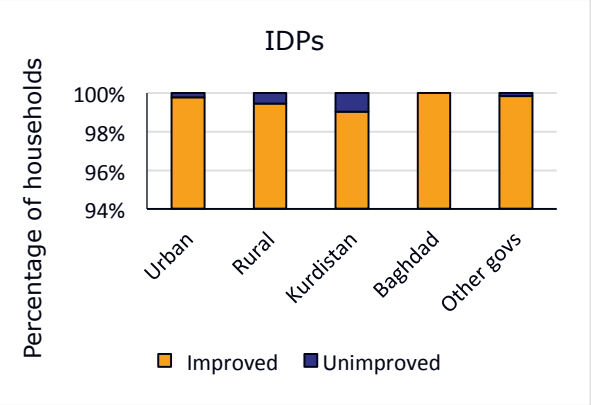
Chart41: *Access to improved, safe water sources for other household uses*



3.6.2.3 Sanitation

As shown in this 2016 CFSVA, the majority of households accessed improved sanitation systems and facilities (Chart 42).

Chart 42: *Percentage of households by sanitation type, improved and unimproved*



SANITATION CATEGORIES

Improved sanitation:	Unimproved sanitation:
• flush toilet • piped sewer system • septic tank • flush/pour flush to pit latrine • ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) • pit latrine with slab • composting toilet	• flush/pour flush to elsewhere • pit latrine without slab • bucket • hanging toilet or hanging latrine • shared sanitation • no facilities, bush or field

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2016

3.7 IDP movements

In Iraq, as of October 2016, the surge in violence between armed groups and government forces had left over 3.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 10 million persons in need of humanitarian assistance.[40] Many IDPs are vulnerable to food insecurity because they face loss of livelihoods and their habitual mechanisms for acquiring food. According to the International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix system (IOM DTM), 2.5 million Iraqis, or 77 percent of the displaced population, had fled from two governorates, *Anbar* and *Nainawa*.[41] Indeed, in the CFSVA 2016, the data analysis on IDP movements, which is presented in this section, showed migration starting from 2012 with most originating from Mosul (*Nainawa* governorate).

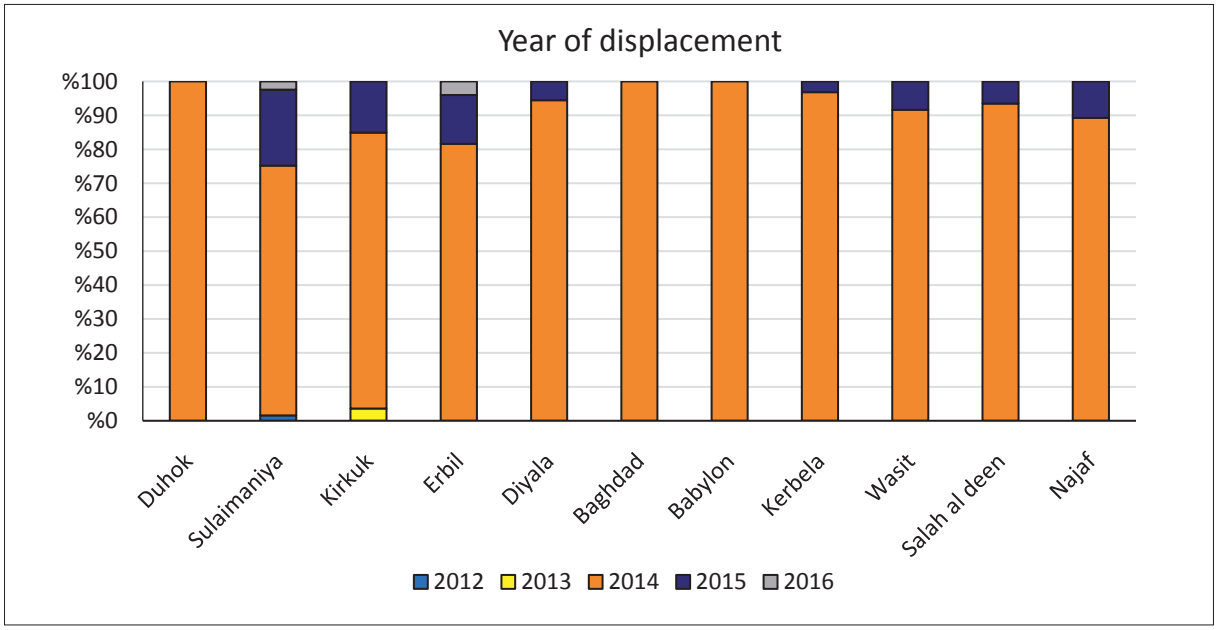
3.7.1 Year of displacement and origins

IDPs in the surveyed population reported the year of their displacement, although many may have subsequently resettled more than once. Consequently, the resettlement data reported may not appropriately reflect multiple relocations and their causes. Nonetheless, based on the responses, the earliest displacements occurred in

40 Data extracted from the UN OCHA Iraq website. Accessed: 19 October 2016.
41 IOM-DTM. 2016. Reference to June 2016 report on displacement and returnees.

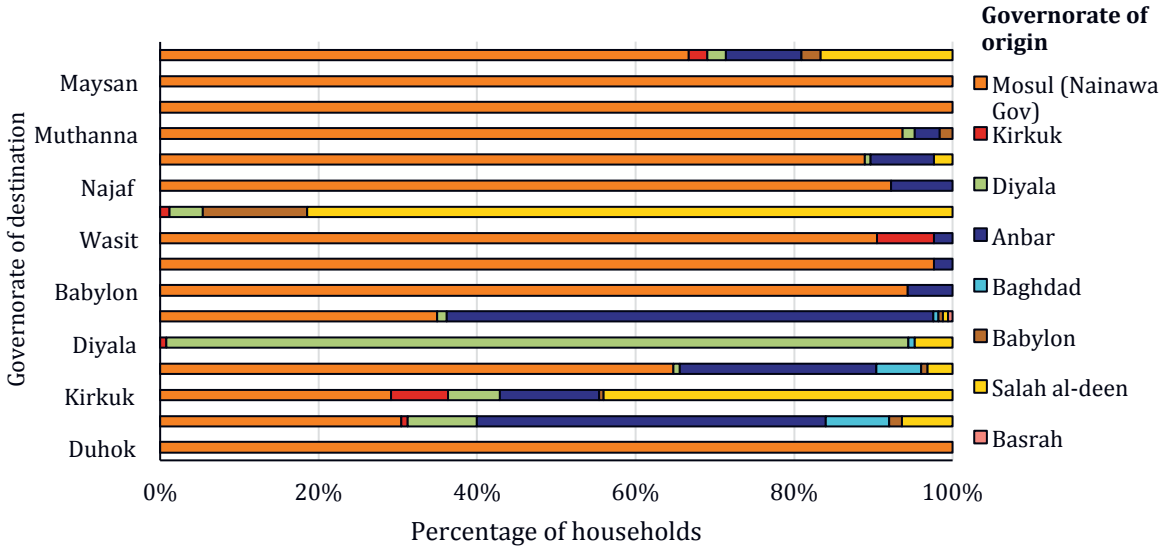
Sulaimaniya in 2012 (less than 2 percent) and *Kirkuk* in 2013 (4 percent). In contrast, most of the internal displacement in the last five years occurred between 2014 and 2015 (more than 80 percent), the year in which ISIS conflict took hold (Chart 43).

Chart 43: *Year of IDP displacement by governorate*



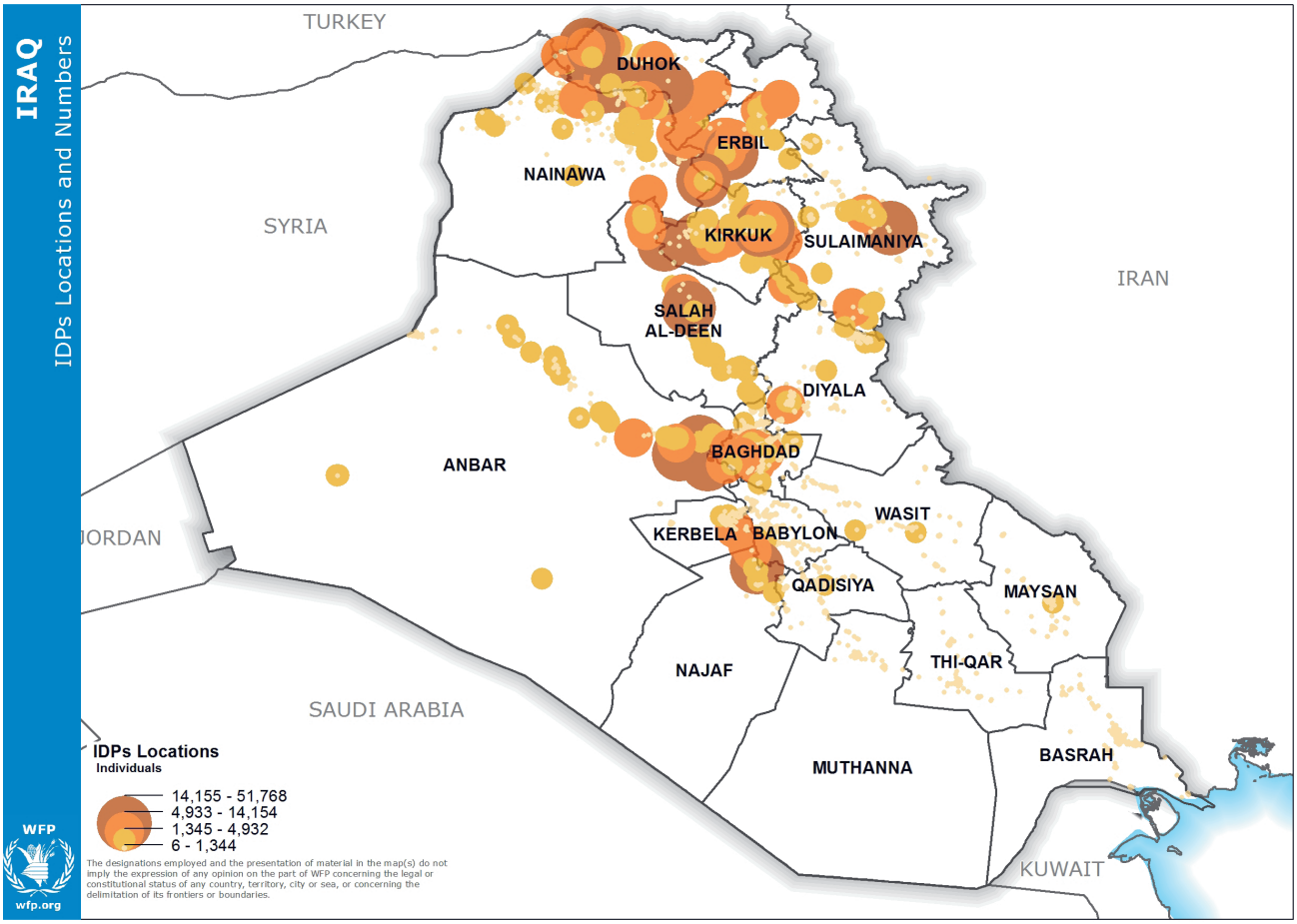
The overwhelming majority of IDPs migrated from *Mosul*, comprising all of the IDPs who resettled in *Duhok, Maysan* and *Thi Qar* (each 100 percent) (Chart 44). Some governorates, such as *Salah Al-Deen* and *Diyala*, showed very high proportions of inter-governorate movements, indicating that many IDPs tried to remain near their original homes or had returned to origin. This has been confirmed by IOM DTM reports which showed around 1.3 million returnees in 2016. In the DTM reports, Iraqi IDPs mainly returned for economic reasons and a perception that it was safe to return. The top priority needs reported upon return included drinking water (30 percent), food (19 percent) and health care (17 percent).

Chart 44: *IDP movements*



Geographic mapping of the IDP distribution (Map 4) showed that most IDPs were concentrated in the centre-north of the country, with highest concentrations in northern *Najaf, Baghdad*, eastern *Anbar, Salah al-deen, Kirkuk*, eastern *Sulaimaniya, Erbil* and *Duhok*.

Map 4: *Distribution and concentration of IDPs in 2016.*



Section 4: WHAT ARE THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY and ITS OUTCOMES

4.1 Food availability

Key findings: Characteristics of food insecure households

Rural areas had limited agricultural and fishery activity. Limitation was due in part to low access to farmland and fishing resources, and the small number of livestock owned by crop-producing households. Lack of access partly resulted from disruption of farming activities due to conflict.

Access to farmland or fisheries was not necessarily beneficial to food security. Other sources of food, such as Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS), were likely to have played a more significant role in food security.

Food supply in Iraq relies heavily on imports. Food availability and access are determined largely by the PDS rations, with local production playing a secondary role. [42] Nonetheless, to assess potential food availability issues among households in the survey, the 2016 CFSVA questionnaire narrowed the focus to two aspects: 1) agricultural assets, such as farmland and livestock available to agricultural households; and 2) the agricultural calendar and the main crops produced in the year preceding the survey, to estimate food items potentially supplied through household crop and livestock production. The importance of the PDS as a source of food is presented as part of the discussion on food access in Section 4.2.

4.1.1 Agricultural assets

Based on the data, a limited amount of agricultural activity took place, mainly minor crop production and some animal ownership and husbandry, in the year leading to the survey. This was due, in part, to the fact that few households had resources. Small percentages had land available to them for crop production (residents 10.5 percent; IDPs less than 1 percent) or actually owned land (less than 5 percent). A negligible percentage in both samples held other land tenure arrangements (Chart 45).

The number of households reporting agricultural land in the IDP sample was too insignificant for comment on the spatial disaggregation of farmland available to IDP households. Among resident households, farmland availability was, of course, minimal in urban areas and higher in rural areas (34.6 percent had access and 13.7 percent owned land). Farmland availability was highest in the governorates of Kurdistan and *Baghdad* regions: *Duhok* (21.1 percent), *Sulaimaniya* (19.4 percent), *Diyala* (17.6 percent), *Babylon* (17.7 percent). In the south, *Thi-Qar* (18.5 percent) had the highest percentage of households with access to farmland (Charts 46, 47).

Less than one quarter of the households possessed farm animals (on average 14.4 percent for residents; 1 percent for IDPs), and were mainly in *Diyala*, *Babylon*, Wassit and *Thi-Qar* (Table 21). These households owned, on average, five to six head of livestock (ranging from one to seventeen head), which consisted mainly of poultry and sheep. In *Erbil* and *Najaf*, however, average livestock ownership was well above the overall average, with households owning an average of 17 head. In some governorates, a few families listed beekeeping (residents of *Kirkuk, Erbil*; IDPs in *Babylon*) and fishing (residents of *Baghdad*, *Salah-al-Din* and *Basrah*) among their agricultural assets.

Given the low level of agricultural activity reported, one can conclude that household-level agriculture made only an insignificant contribution to overall food availability among surveyed households. The data in Chart 47 show that residents had particularly low access to farmland in governorates of *Kirkuk, Basrah* and *Baghdad*, while IDPs households in 70 percent of the governorates had no access to farmland.

42 From CFSVA 2007, p 15.

Chart 45: *Land available for farming and land ownership status*

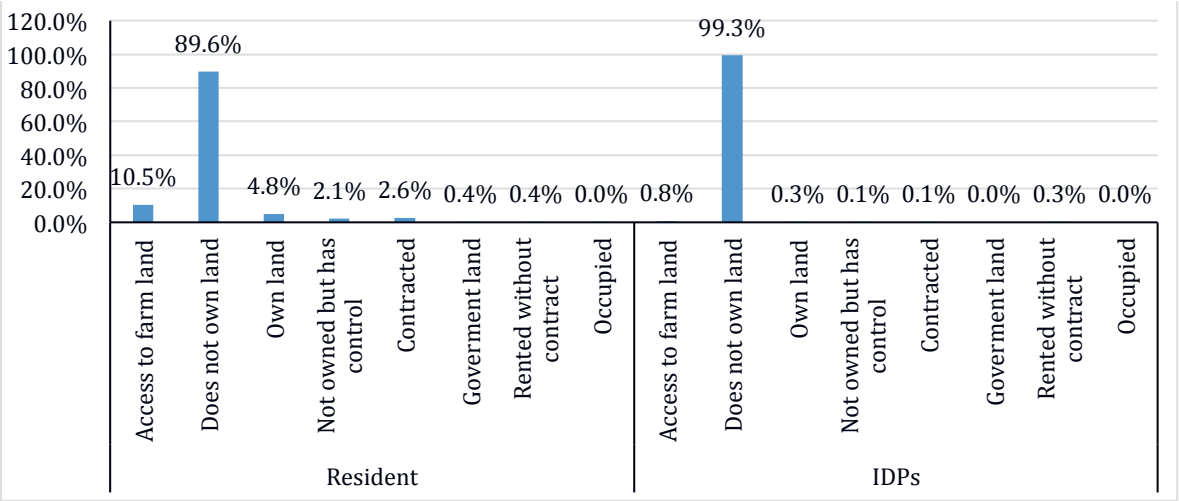


Chart 46: *Household access to farmland, urban versus rural, residents*

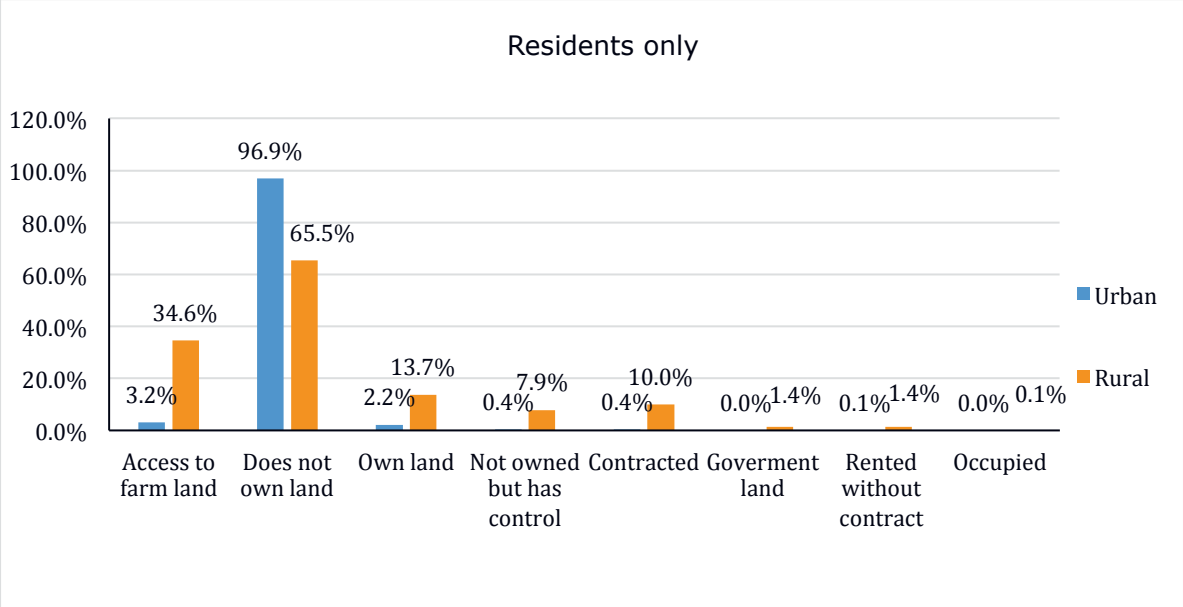


Chart 47: *Household access to farmland by governorate*

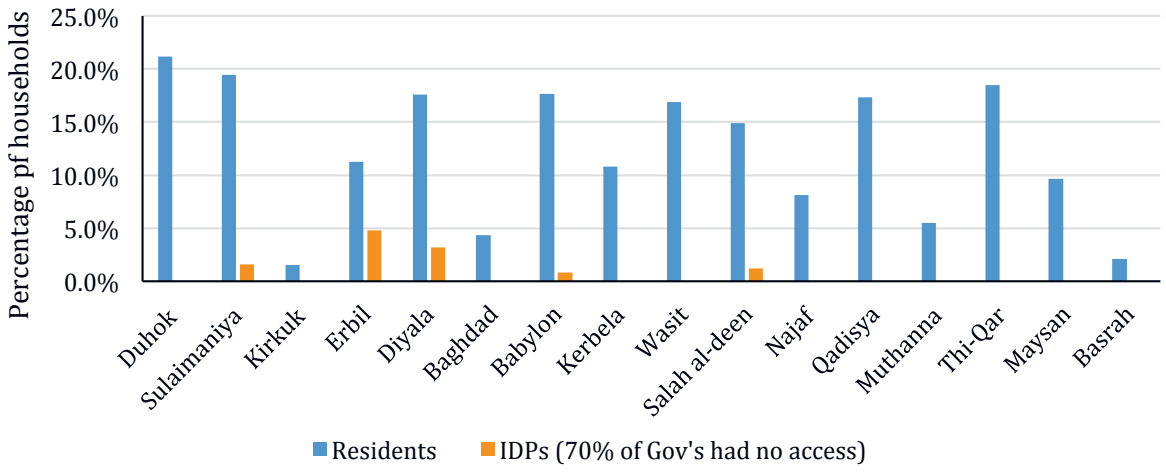


Table 21: *Livestock ownership – the percentage of households owning livestock and the average number per household*

	Residents (% of households)	IDPs (% of households)	Animals per household, Residents only (average)
Duhok	17.8	1.2	3
Sulaimaniya	12.0	0.8	6
Kirkuk	3.5	0.0	6
Erbil	10.9	0.0	17
Diyala	20.6	8.7	3
Baghdad	4.2	5.4	4
Babylon	24.8	2.4	9
Kerbela	13.2	0.0	3
Wasit	20.2	0.0	3
Salah al-deen	19.6	0.0	4
Najaf	6.7	0.0	17
Qadisiya	17.4	0.0	2
Muthanna	14.8	0.0	1
Thi-Qar	20.2	0.0	6
Maysan	15.7	0.0	3
Basrah	9.2	1.2	1
Average	14.4	1.2	5.5

4.1.2 Fishery and aquaculture

Fish production and availability in Iraq rely on inland and marine fisheries and, to a lesser degree, on aquaculture systems. Fisheries and aquaculture draw from natural lakes (39 percent), dams and reservoirs (13.3 percent), rivers and their branches (3.7 percent), and marshes (44 percent). However, the majority of the production serves local consumption, and fish consumption is increasingly supplemented by imports of canned fish and seafood. [43]

Consistent with the state of fisheries and aquaculture nationally, the survey found a low percentage of the resident households (around 1 percent in total) had engaged in fishing or aquaculture in the previous 12 months. As expected, no IDP household reported activities related to fisheries or aquaculture, since most IDP households have lost connection to their original local water resource networks or to both private and public fish management systems. The percentage of rural resident households involved in fisheries tripled the overall average, with the highest frequencies occurring in *Maysan* (2.6 percent), *Wasit* (2.3 percent), *Thi-Qar* (2.0) and *Sulaimaniya* (2.0 percent). Households in these governorates may have had a small advantage in type and amount of food available for their own consumption (Table 22).

43 FAO, National Aquaculture Sector Overview. Accessed October 2016: fao.org/fishery/countrysector/naso_iraq/en.

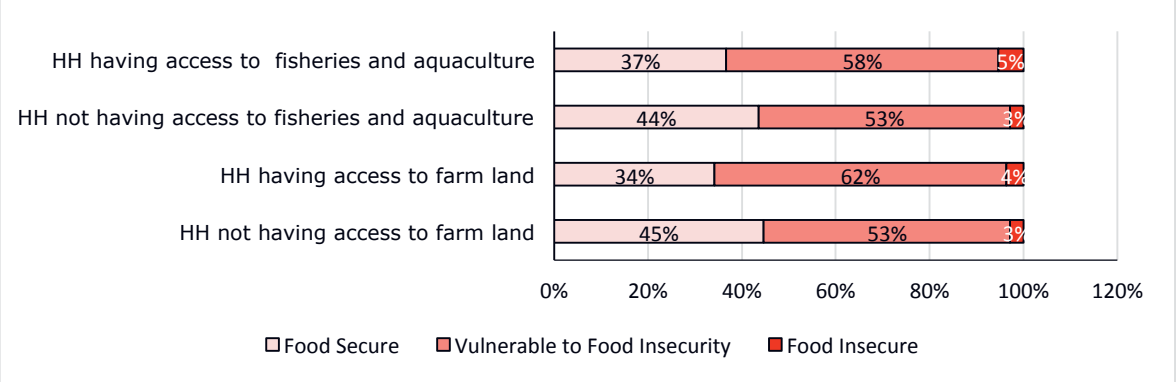
Table 22: *Resident households engaged in fishery and aquaculture*

		Household engaged in fishing or aquaculture (%)	
		Yes	No
	Total	1.2	98.8
	Urban	0.4	99.6
	Rural	3.6	96.4
Regions	**Kurdistan**	1.5	98.5
	Baghdad	0.8	99.2
	Other governorates	1.3	98.7
Governorates	**Duhok**	0.8	99.2
	Sulaimaniya	2.0	98.0
	Kirkuk	0.3	99.7
	Erbil	1.2	98.8
	Diyala	1.4	98.6
	Baghdad	0.8	99.2
	Babylon	1.0	99.0
	Kerbela	0.5	99.5
	Wasit	2.3	97.7
	Salah al-deen	1.6	98.4
	Najaf	0.9	99.1
	Qadisiya	0.5	99.5
	Muthanna	0.8	99.2
	Thi-Qar	2.0	98.0
	Maysan	2.6	97.4
	Basrah	1.2	98.8
	Governorate average	**1.2**	**98.8**

4.1.3 Food security classifications and access to farmland and fisheries

Few households in all food security categories had access to farmland or fisheries. For residents, there was little difference between the households with and without access to farmland/fisheries and their food security status (Chart 48). This suggests that having access to these assets was not necessarily beneficial, and that other sources of food, such as the PDS, were likely to have played a more significant role in food security. The farmland/fisheries data available on IDPs were too few for food security classifications.

Chart 48: *Food security status of households with and without access to farmland and fisheries, residents only*



4.1.4 Seasonal crop calendar for major food and non-food crops reported in the survey[44]

The Iraqi seasonal agricultural calendar provides important information for understanding potential local food availability. Crop cultivation in Iraq operates on a two-season crop cycle, winter and summer, in which there are four main harvests. Rainfed crops harvested during winter months are referred to as first winter crops and second winter crops. Irrigated crops are harvested in summer and are known as first summer crops and second summer crops.

The seasonal calendar recognizes two lean periods, or hungry seasons, in which agricultural households must rely more on food stored or purchased in markets, or on food assistance to meet consumption needs. The lean period typically coincides with the growing period of plants before the harvest. Vulnerability to food insecurity is generally higher in lean periods, particularly if families face difficulties acquiring food through alternative means, such as through market purchases or from external assistance. For wheat and barley, the major cereals in Iraq, the lean period runs from mid-December to mid-May, while for vegetables, it ranges from May to June. Table 23 details the crop cultivation cycles for the main crops reported on the survey.

Table 23: *Seasonal calendar of crop cultivation cycles*

Crop	Harvest	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wheat	Wr1					S	N					N	
Barley	Wr2				S		N				S	N	
Rice	Sir					S		S		S			
Vegetables	Sir1			S		S		S					
Cotton	Sir2			S		S				S			

Wr1= Winter rainfed first harvest	Sir1= Summer irrigated first harvest	N= North	S= South
Wr2=Winter rainfed second harvest	Sir2=Summer irrigated second harvest		

Ploughing and planting	Growing	Harvesting

4.1.5 Crop production and area planted

Farming households surveyed for the 2016 CFSVA cultivated only minimal portions of land (Chart 49). This was especially notable in the crop producing "bread-basket" governorates, such as *Salah Al-Deen* and *Kirkuk*, which reported disproportionately low areas under cultivation compared to normal.[45] A decline in cultivation could have an impact on the income of crop producing households in light of agriculture's importance to the local economy in those governorates. In *Kirkuk*, agriculture, forestry and aquaculture provide jobs for around 15 percent of the labour force. In *Salah Al-Deen*, the majority rely on agriculture as a form of livelihood.

For security reasons, the survey excluded two districts in *Salah Al-Deen* and one in *Kirkuk*, which may explain the minimal agricultural data reported in those governorates. In addition, it was beyond the scope of the CFSVA to conduct a thorough crop and food supply assessment, therefore it is difficult to draw more concrete conclusions based on the survey data about the causes of the low land area under cultivation reported by the surveyed households.

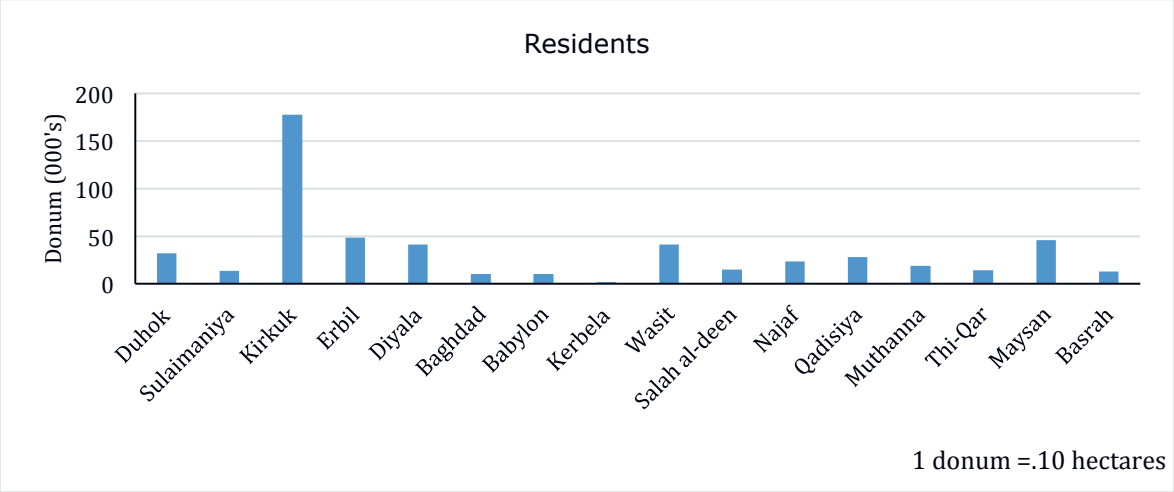
However, it is plausible that several broad factors may have contributed to such potential trends. Recent studies linked crop production shortfalls to the surge in ISIS-related conflict, which particularly affected agricultural

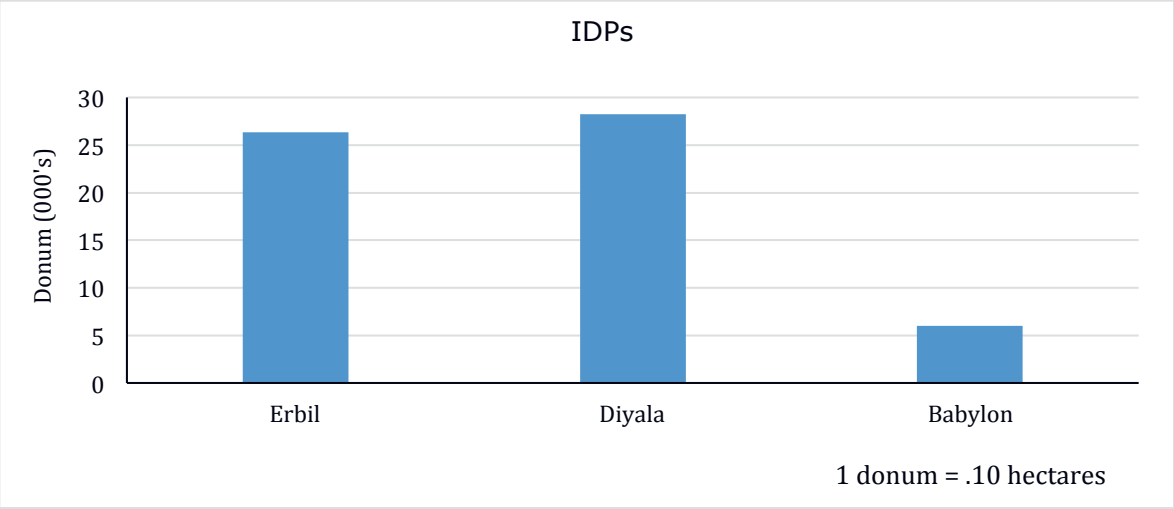
44 Compiled from three sources: 1) CFSVA, 2007; 2) FAO GIEWS, Country Briefs, March 2016; 3) Government of Iraq, Salinity Project, Technical Report 8, June 2012.

45 Before 2014, Kirkuk and Salah al-deen together produced about half of all maize in Iraq. Kirkuk produced 32.5 percent and Salah al-deen 14.9 percent. They also produced a substantial portion of the country's domestic wheat and barley. Salah al-deen cultivated 6.2 percent of Iraq's arable land, while one half of Kirkuk's arable land (4 percent of the national arable land) was cultivated (FAO, 2016).

systems in the central north of the country. [46] Other food security studies in Iraq have demonstrated that climate change has contributed to a gradual reduction in area planted over time. Other potential factors include detrimental agricultural practices and their interaction with climate change, which may lead to soil erosion, desertification and biodiversity loss. [47]

Chart 49: *Total area planted with permanent crops [48] and owned or managed by residents and IDPs (in 000's donum)*





4.1.6 Main crops cultivated in previous 12 months, geo-spatial distributions

Crop producing households in the CFSVA mainly planted the major cereals of wheat and barley, and vegetables. Among residents, the survey data in Table 24 indicate that most wheat cultivation took place in the surroundings of urban areas (63.2 percent), in the north (Kurdistan, 65.7 percent) and south of *Baghdad* (Other governorates, 52.6 percent). At the governorate level, wheat, barley and vegetables were the crops cultivated by most households (Chart 50). Cotton cultivation was also widespread in a few governorates (*Diyala*, *Najaf*, *Salah al-deen* and, to a lower extent, *Qadisiya* and *Muthanna*). Cultivation of forage crops, such as alfalfa and white maize, and other unspecified crops, was concentrated in *Baghdad* region (Chart 51).

The IDP households cultivated cotton in addition to wheat and vegetables. Most of the planting took place in the rural areas and Other governorates, although a good proportion of the urban households (50 percent)

46 FAO. 2016a. Iraq Agriculture and Livelihoods Needs Assessment.
47 WFP, CSO, KRSO. 2012. Food security, living conditions and social transfers in Iraq.
48 Permanent crops include date palm trees, fruit trees, vines and nut trees.

said they had cultivated cotton and vegetables. Nearly all of the planting for the three main crops reported took place in *Diyala* and *Babylon*. All of the interviewed households in *Erbil* cultivated vegetables, and in *Salah Al-Deen* they cultivated cotton.

Table 24: *Crops cultivated, reported for the year preceding the CFSVA survey*

Residents (% of households)

	Main crops cultivated														
	Wheat	Barly	Maize	Paddy rice	Chickpea	Potatoes	Beans	Sunflower	Cotton	Vegetables	Sesame	Peanuts	Alfalfa	Maize (white)	Other
Urban	63.2%	10.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%	5.4%	29.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	12.5%
Rural	49.6%	29.0%	1.9%	6.6%	0.8%	2.2%	0.5%	0.1%	19.0%	33.4%	0.3%	0.4%	10.9%	2.5%	20.3%
Kurdistan	65.7%	13.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	29.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	12.7%
Baghdad	24.6%	12.2%	2.3%	31.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	6.1%	56.5%
Other govs	52.6%	34.3%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	37.1%	0.2%	0.5%	13.2%	1.9%	12.4%

IDPs (% of households)

	Main crops cultivated		
	Wheat	Cotton	Vegetables
Urban	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Rural	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Kurdistan	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other govs	16.7%	83.3%	83.3%

Chart 50: *Main crops cultivated in each governorate, residents*

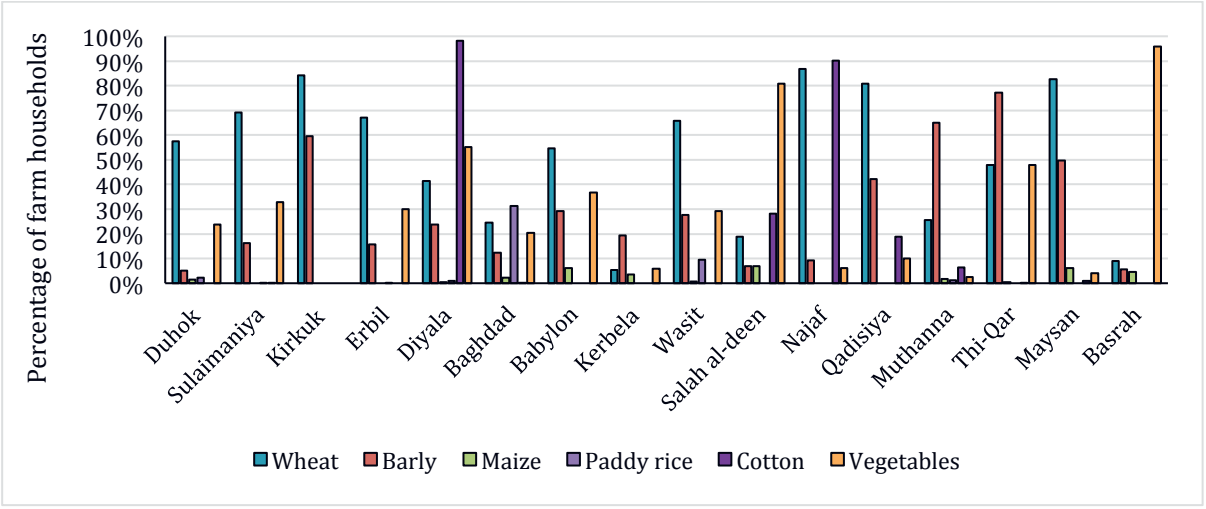
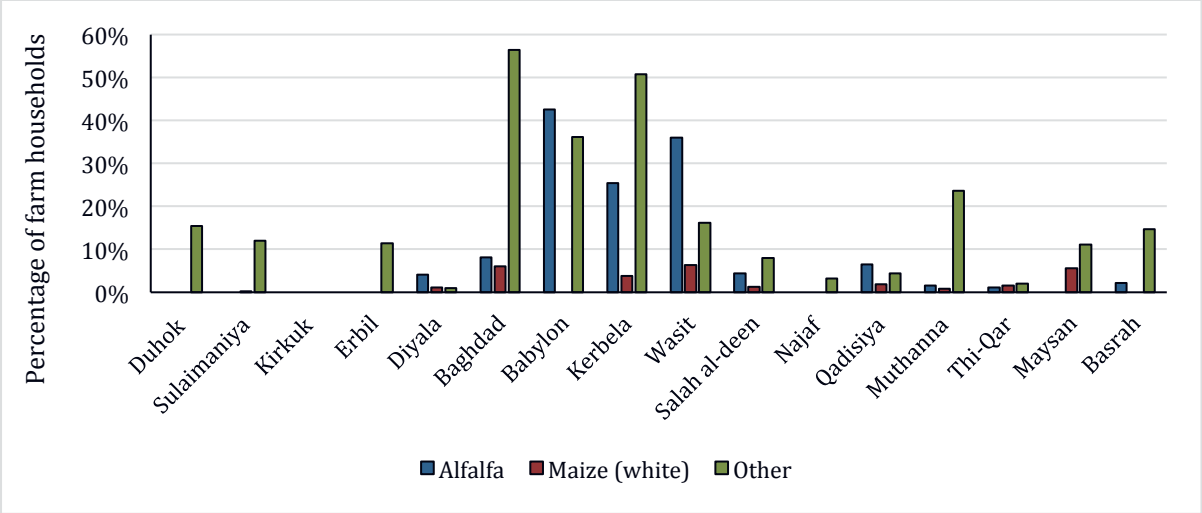


Chart 51: *Cultivation of forage and other unspecified crops in each governorate, residents*



4.2 Food access

Key findings: Factors affecting food access and consumption; household coping mechanisms

Monthly income in Kurdistan and Baghdad regions reached an historic low compared with income in the other regions.

IDP females made important contributions to household income but still considerably lower than males'. Females accounted for around one third of the income share.

Female-headed households were among the poorest of resident households.

Food expenditure percentage is highest in IDP households. One third of households spent more than 75% of their monthly budget on food.

The PDS ration was an important household food source. PDS outreach was high, but with shortfalls for certain items and in certain governorates.

Households expressed preference for PDS ration transfers over the cash transfer modality.

PDS delivery was associated with food security status for IDPs. IDPs without access to the PDS were more food insecure.

Food prices increased moderately with potential impact on families.

Use of food consumption strategies was widespread. Such coping strategies were especially evident among urban-based IDPs.

Emergency livelihood coping strategies were a necessity for the most vulnerable.

The food access dimension of food security analysis is about understanding household socio-economic indicators, and poverty levels, and how they impact on the ability of households to obtain an adequate quantity of nutritious food. As presented in the previous sections, the survey found only a limited amount of food was generally available through household crop production which, in any case, could not guarantee food access or food security for the majority of the families surveyed, particularly IDPs.

A range of socio-economic indicators from the CFSVA data were used to evaluate potential food access and consumption issues, namely household income sources and assets, relative wealth, food expenditures, sources of food, dependency on the PDS and strategies used to cope with inadequate food supply and access.

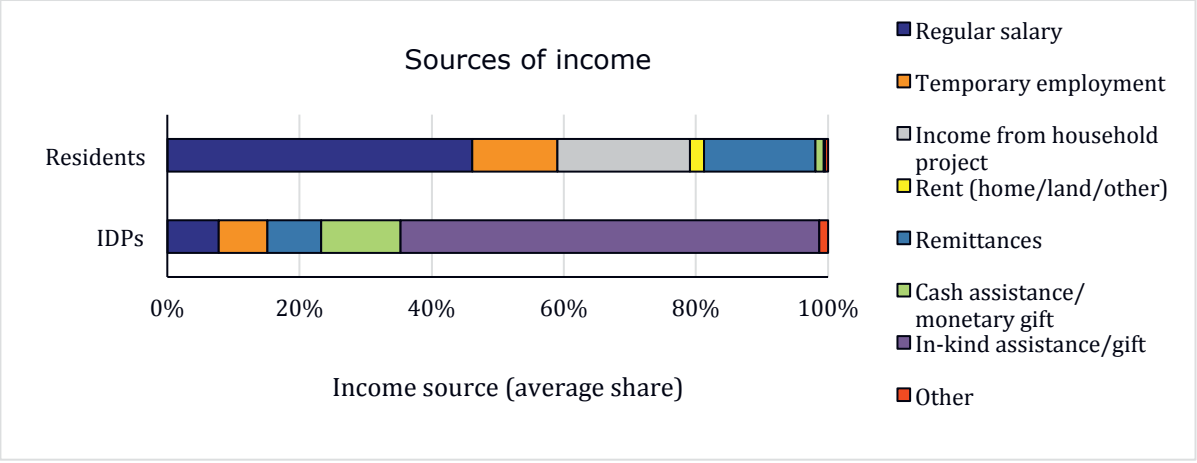
4.2.1 Livelihoods

The households in the survey described their livelihoods, drawing from a list of known income sources in Iraq. The livelihoods analysis focused on income, but also household assets, and economic status (wealth). An understanding of livelihoods at the household level gives insight into the sustainability of their economic resources, their resilience and potential recovery from shocks. All of these factors are central to understanding the regional variations in socio-economic conditions within Iraq.

4.2.1.1 Income sources

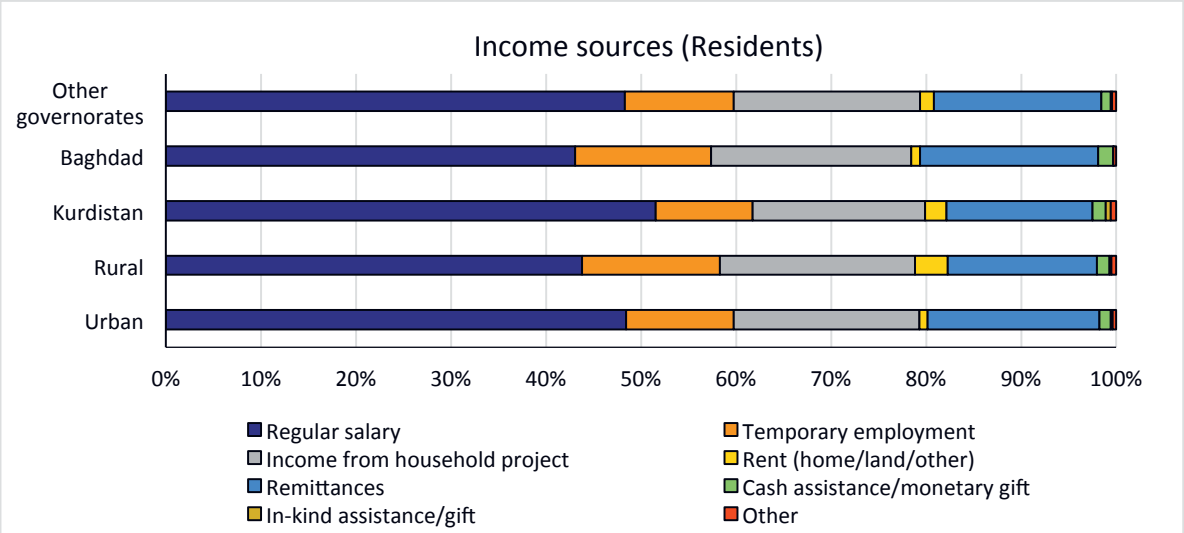
The surveyed households indicated their main sources of income came from the following: regular salary, temporary employment, income from household projects[49], rent of home, land or other assets, remittances, cash assistance/monetary gifts and in-kind assistance/gifts. As illustrated in Chart 52, the majority of the resident households relied on salaries, home-based projects and remittances, while for IDPs, the most frequently reported sources were in-kind assistance/gifts and cash. The percentage of households dependent on certain income sources were generally similar across geographic areas. However, more than two thirds of the IDPs in *Baghdad* and in urban areas showed greater reliance on in-kind assistance/gifts than other income sources, while cash assistance seemed to be more common for IDPs in Kurdistan (Chart 53).

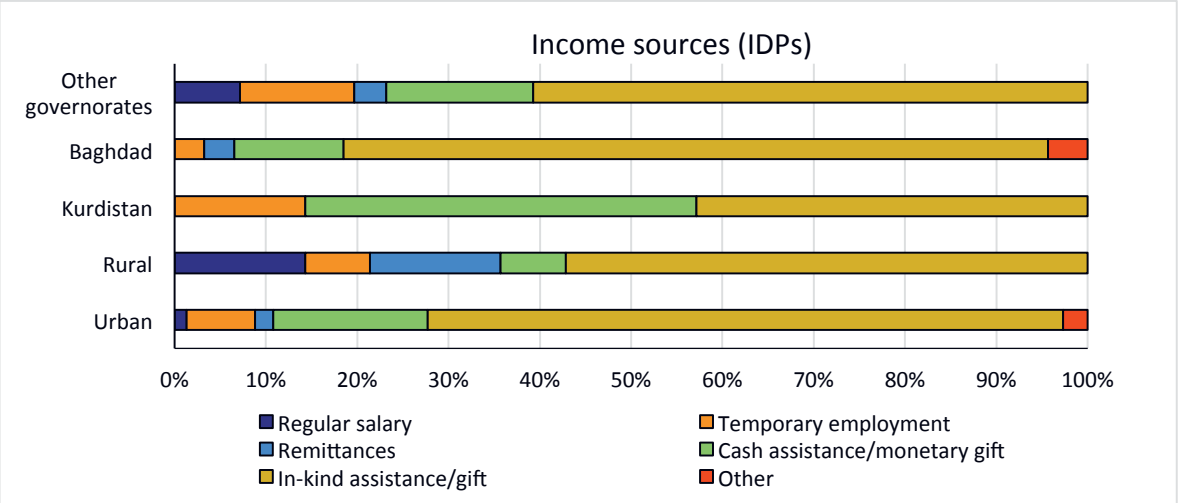
Chart 52: *Main income sources*



49 Income from household projects includes income from freelance work (taxi, pitchman, shop owner), income generated from large-scale factory and farm projects engaging paid staffs.

Chart 53: *Income sources by geographic area*





As indicated in the following charts, the majority of both resident and IDP households relied on a single income source (Chart 54), and the number of income sources families used had little effect on their food security status (Chart 55).

Chart 54: *Number of household income sources*

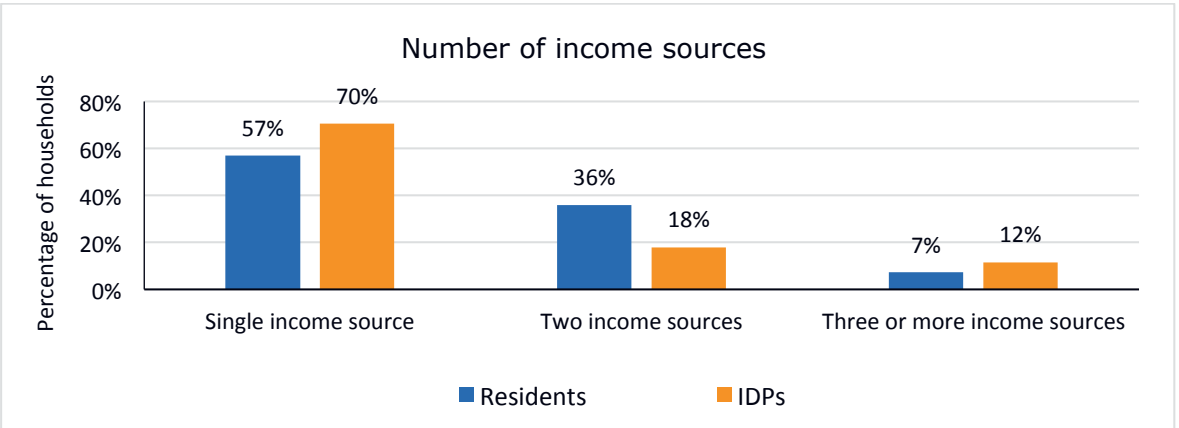
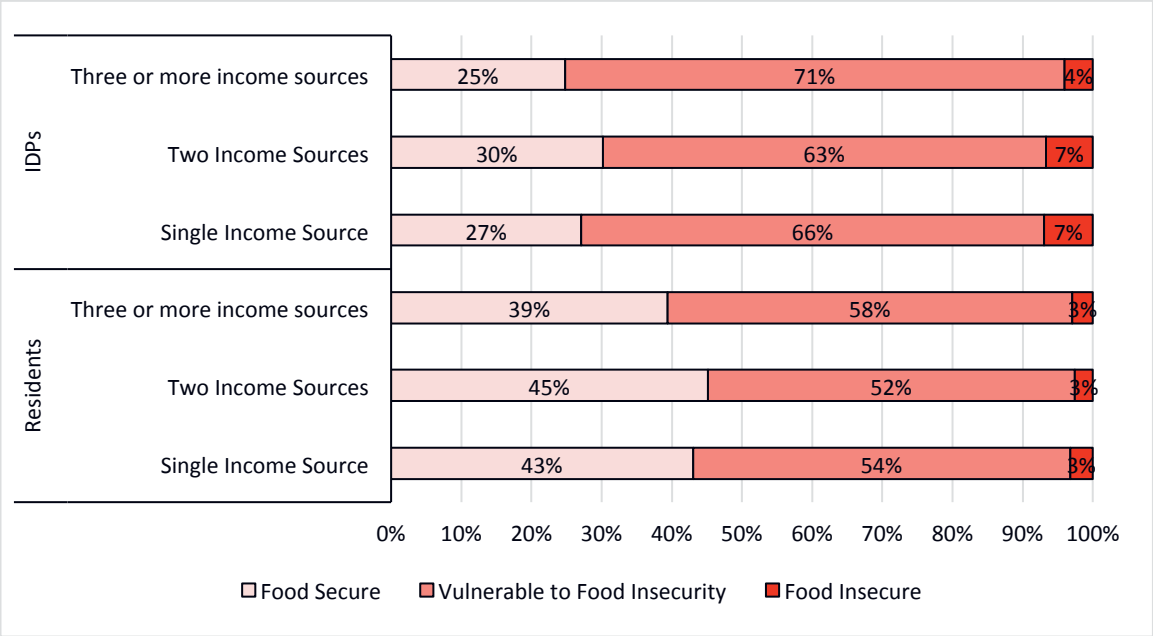


Chart 55: *Food security status of households with different numbers of income sources*



4.2.1.2 Household income

Regional monthly income reported in the 2016 CFSVA was compared with the 2007, 2012 and 2014 Iraqi socio-economic surveys. In 2016, all geographic regions experienced a decline in per capita income in the resident population. Notably, in a departure from their own historic trend, the combined resident and IDP incomes in Kurdistan and *Baghdad* regions decreased considerably, while the joint incomes in the Other governorates and the Iraq total continued to increase. The income reductions reflected some of the socio-economic issues discussed in the introduction to this report. Employment in the Kurdistan regional government, in particular, and unskilled wage labour and farm incomes have borne the heaviest impact. In the CFSVA, the highest monthly income reported for residents was in *Baghdad*, while very high incomes were reported in the Other governorates among IDPs.

Table 25: *Comparative monthly income (Iraqi dinar [50] per person, per month)*

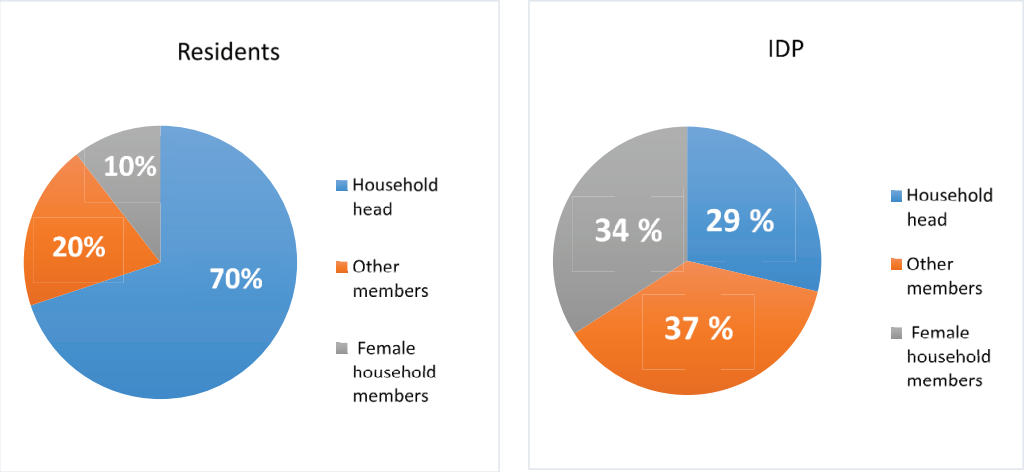
	Income per capita				
	IHSES 2007	IHSES 2012	cIHSES 2014	CFSVA 2016 (Residents)	CFSVA 2016 (IDPs)
Kurdistan region	203 500	365 900	406 500	164 716	121 779
Baghdad region	142 600	275 200	325 200	213 538	99 220
Other governorates	123 900	197 600	234 200	161 550	363 663
Iraq	138 800	237 400	277 400	175 343	286 744

4.2.1.3 Household head and female members' contributions to monthly income

In resident households, the household head played the most important role in family income, contributing around 70 percent of the monthly household income. In IDP households, the household head's contribution was similar to the share of other household members. Notably, females had a significant share in the IDP household economy, contributing one third of the total.

50 In mid-April 2016, the value of the Iraqi dinar (IQD) to US dollars (USD) was 1 USD = 1,106.36 IQD

Chart 56: *Household head and female members' contributions to monthly income*



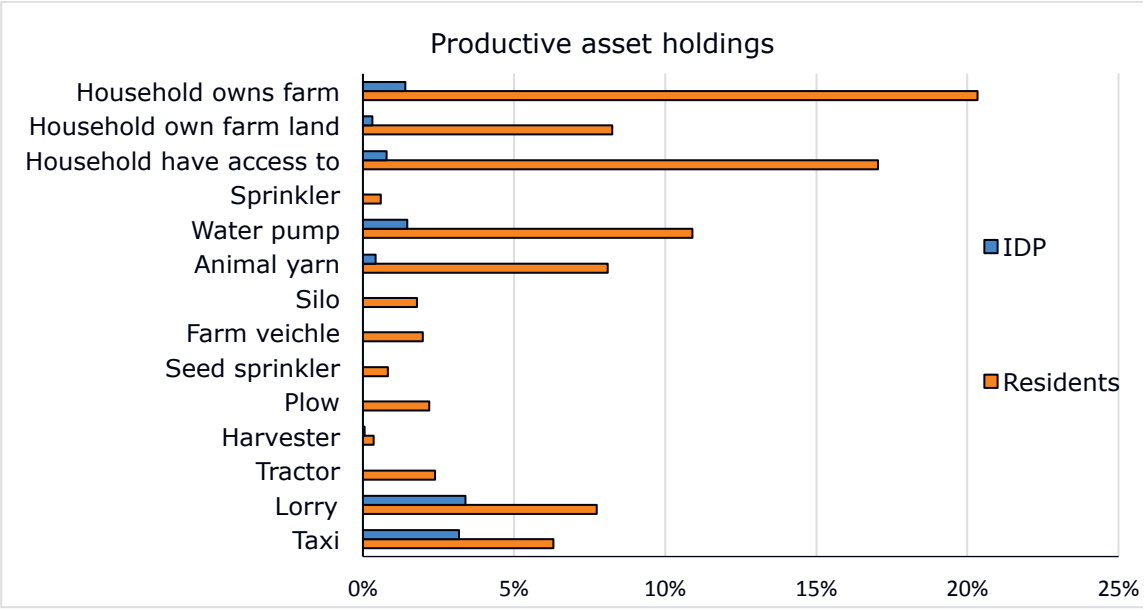
4.2.1.4 Assets

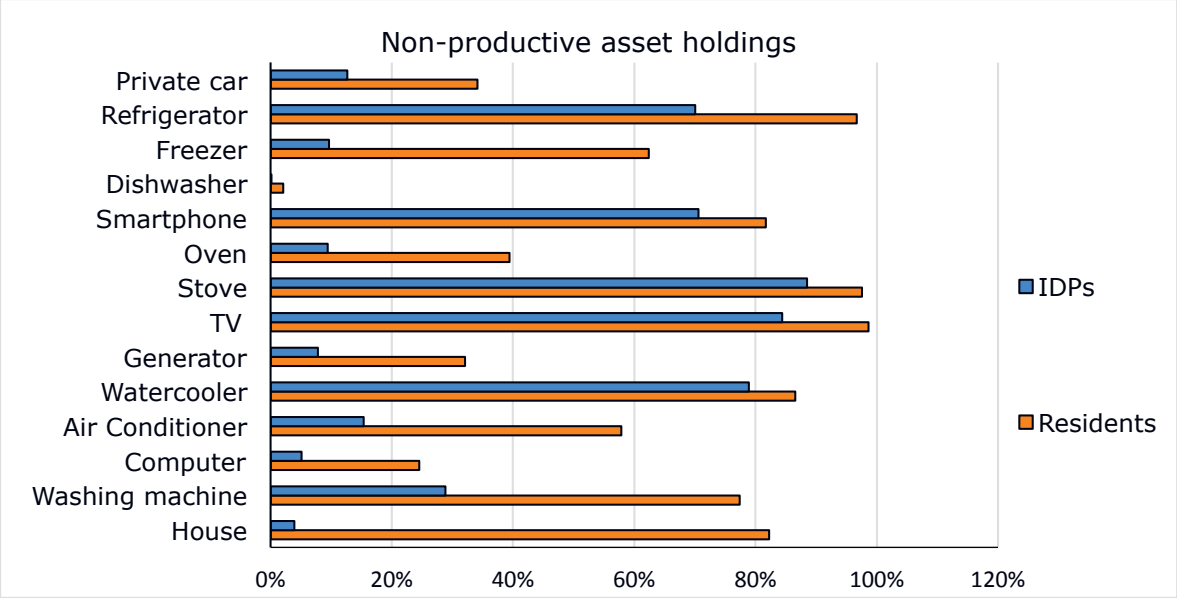
Families in the survey were asked to report ownership or possession of both productive assets (physical materials or objects used for agricultural activities) and non-productive assets (other physical objects of economic value to households).

The kind of assets households possessed differed between residents and IDPs, which reflected their socio-economic circumstances. Less than 20 percent of the families in both samples possessed productive assets, although residents were more likely to own or have access to agricultural assets such as livestock (20 percent) and land (up to 17 percent) than IDPs, whose productive asset possession was very low (systematically below 3 percent) (Chart 57).

The non-productive assets most often owned by both residents and IDPs had both practical and recreational value. They included refrigerators, stoves, water coolers, smartphones and televisions. A higher percentage of resident households owned a home, washing machine, air conditioner and generator.

Chart 57: *Percentage of households according to types of assets owned (productive and non-productive)*

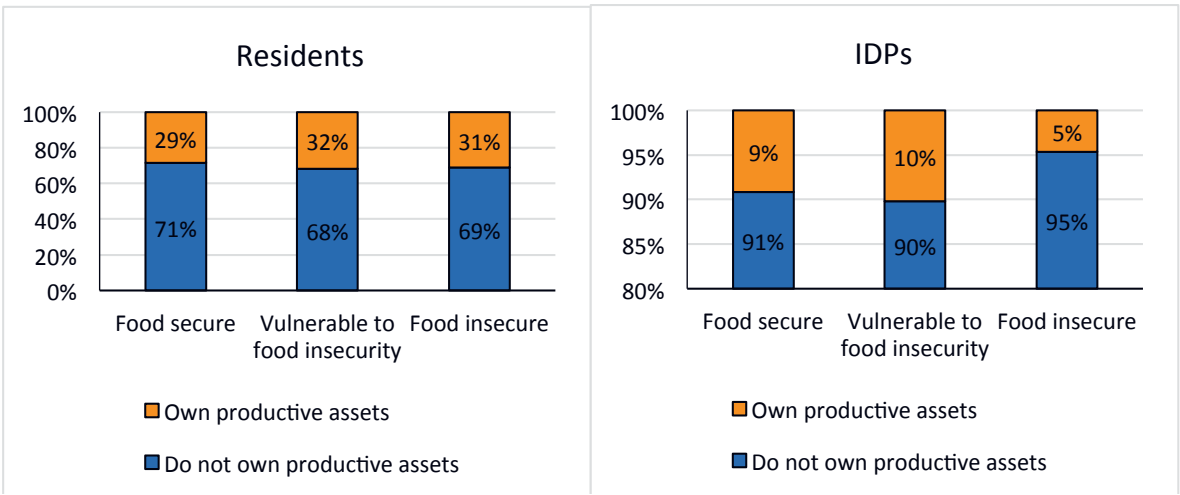




4.2.1.5 Food security status and productive asset ownership

Overall, ownership of productive assets was not tied to food security for residents. In fact, around 30 percent of resident households possessed productive assets, irrespective of CARI food security classification (Chart 58). They were likely to have grown crops and were assumed to have had supplementary food. In the same way, the frequency of households that did not own productive assets was similar among food secure, "vulnerable" or insecure households. As indicated in Section 4.2.1.1, the main income source for most households was through regular salaries, and this enabled those who did not own productive assets to meet their food requirements through purchasing. For IDPs, less than 10 percent of the households in all food security categories owned productive assets, while between 90 and 95 percent did not own productive assets regardless of their food security category. Thus, here also, productive asset ownership did not appear to affect food security status. Food access among the majority of IDPs who did not own productive assets came largely through external assistance, such as the PDS.

Chart 58: *Food security status and asset ownership*



As expected, rural households in all food security categories owned assets more frequently than urban-based households (Chart 59). Around half of the rural residents possessed assets. For IDPs, asset ownership was at very low levels everywhere, especially in rural areas where, it is worth noting, none of the food insecure households possessed any productive assets.

At the regional level, the large majority of the food insecure in each of the three regions had no productive assets, while nearly all food secure households had productive assets (Chart 60).

Chart 59: *Food security and ownership of productive assets, urban versus rural*

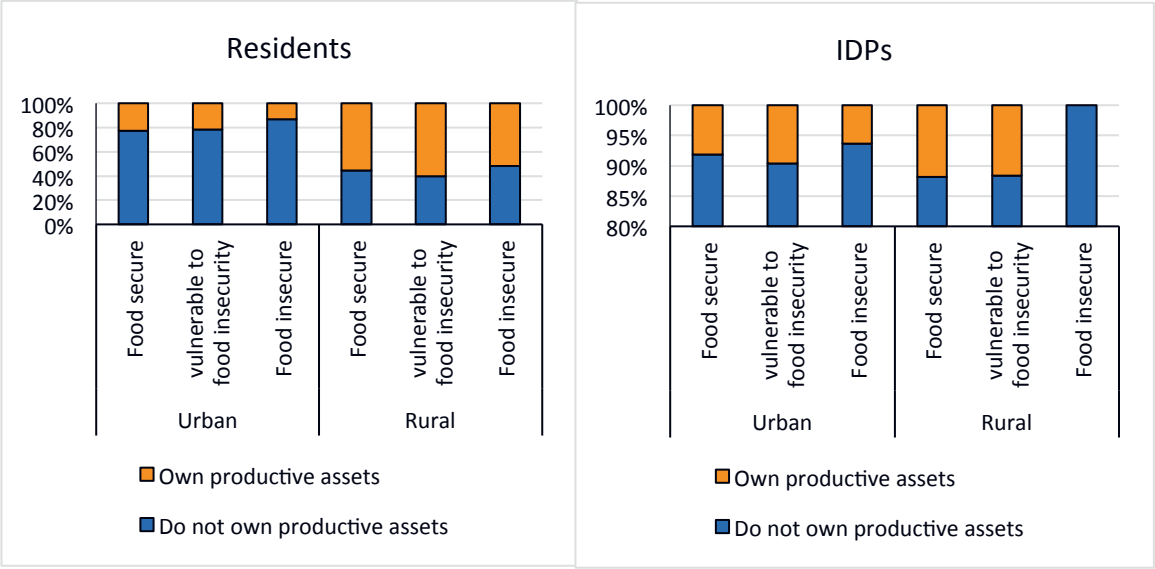
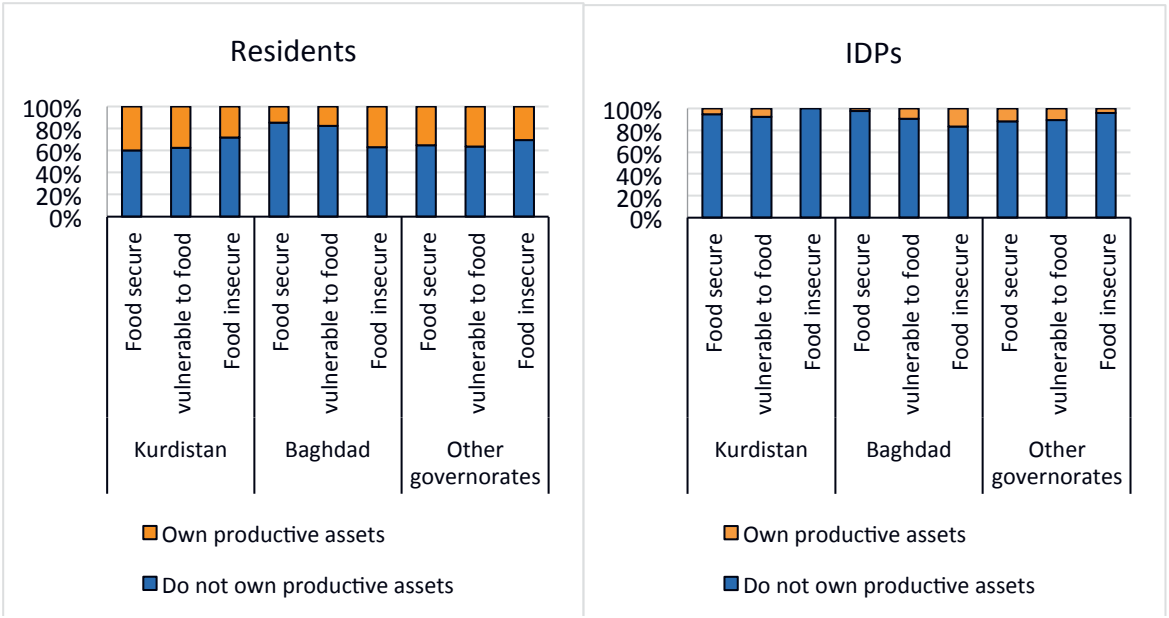


Chart 60: *Food security and asset ownership by region*



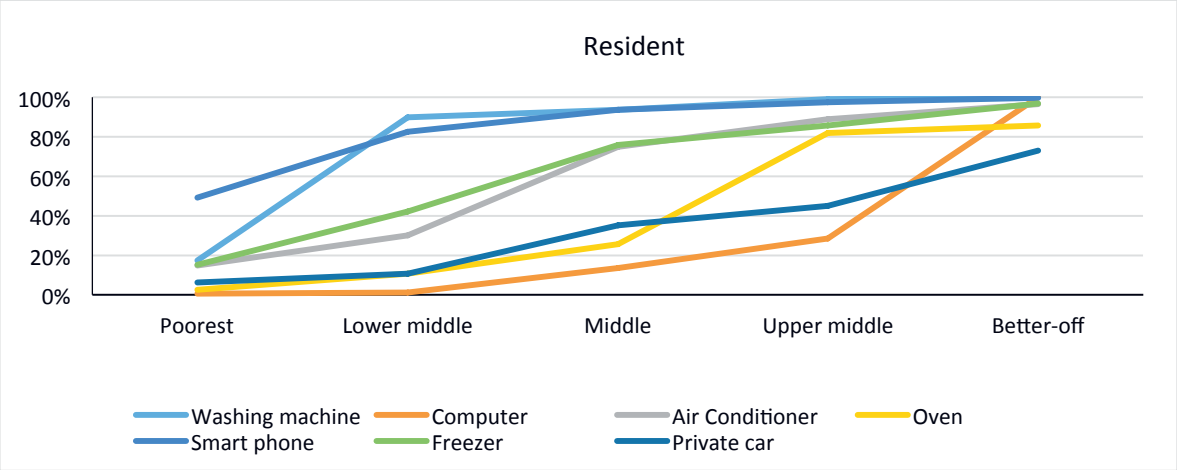
4.2.1.6 Assets and wealth index groups

The wealth index is a way of categorising households according to economic status. It is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard, calculated using data on a household's ownership of selected productive and non-productive assets, such as farm machinery, televisions, cars or washing machines. The asset list may also include housing construction materials and types of water and sanitation facilities.

The index is generated using a statistical procedure known as principal components analysis (PCA), which places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth. All interviewed households are divided proportionally into five wealth quintiles (or groups), from poorest to better-off (or richest), to compare the influence of certain indicators, such as food consumption or malnutrition, on wealth. In this way, it is possible to identify critical food security problems particular to different wealth groups.

The usual pattern in socio-economic analysis of wealth and assets is a positive relationship – it relates to an increase in economic welfare with a progressive increase in the number of assets owned. In the CFSVA, the pattern was confirmed for the resident households (Chart 61), where the percentages of families that owned the least assets were the poorest, while most of the wealthier held assets of different types.

Chart 61: *Ownership of selected non-productive assets in different wealth groups among residents*



It was only possible to have a sense of IDP asset ownership by considering camp versus non-camp IDP residency status. As indicated in Table 26, more non-camp IDPs on average possessed assets than camp-based IDPs. Note that IDP farm plot ownership in Table 26 refers to land in places of origin.

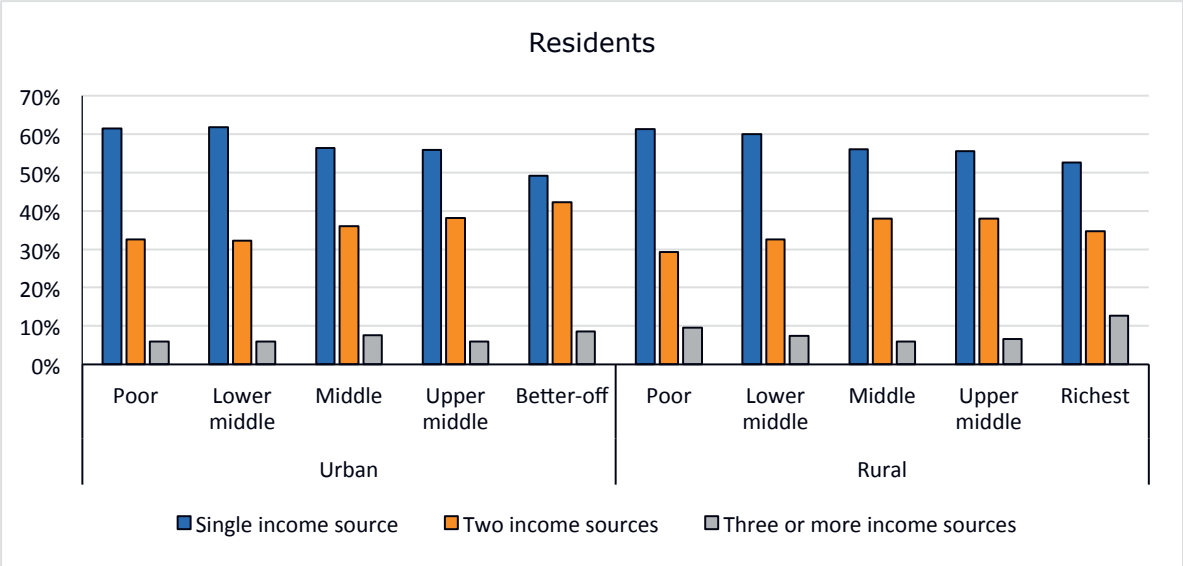
Table 26: *Productive and non-productive asset ownership among camp-based and non-camp IDPs*

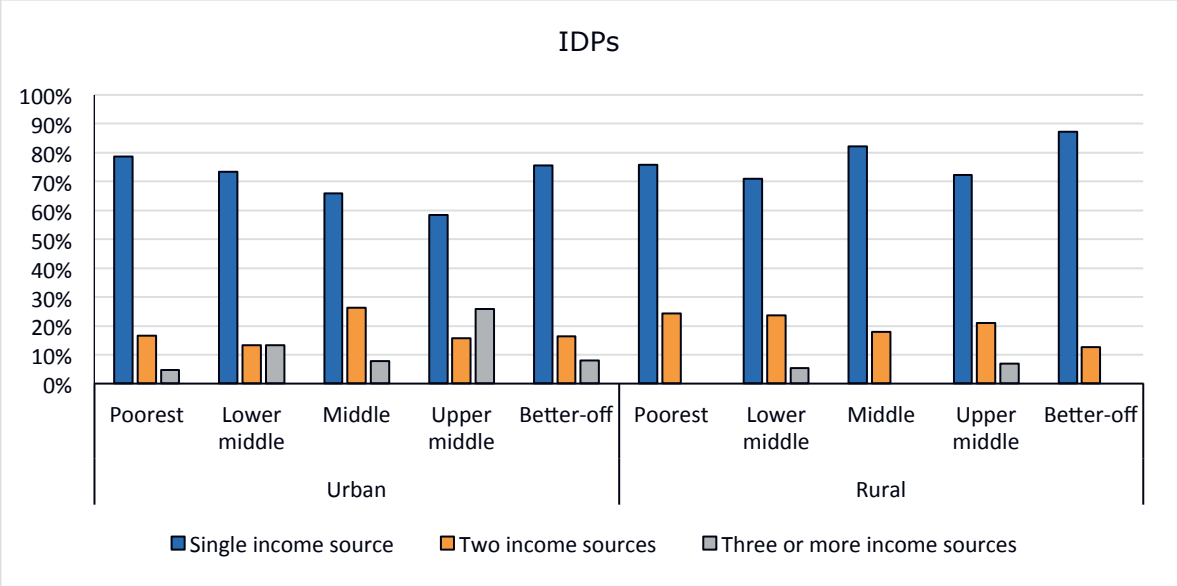
	IDPs non-camp (%)	IDPs camp (%)
House	80	20
Washing machine	60	40
Computer	69	31
Air conditioning	39	61
Watercooler	57	43
Generator	67	33
TV	57	43
Oven	65	35
Smartphone	63	37
Freezer	68	32
Refrigerator	60	40
Stove	56	44
Private car	65	35
Water pump	29	71
Animals	44	56
Farm plot	20	80
Sanitation infrastructure	56	44

4.2.1.7 Wealth group by number of income sources

In Iraq, 43 percent of the national income is generated by the better-off, wealthier groups while the share among the poorest quintiles is around 7 percent [51]– an income inequality partly confirmed in the 2016 CFSVA survey. Based on the responses, the percentage of households that claimed two or more income sources increased with wealth status for both urban and rural residents (Chart 62), while no such relationship was evident for IDPs.

Chart 62: *Number of income sources by wealth categories in urban and rural areas*



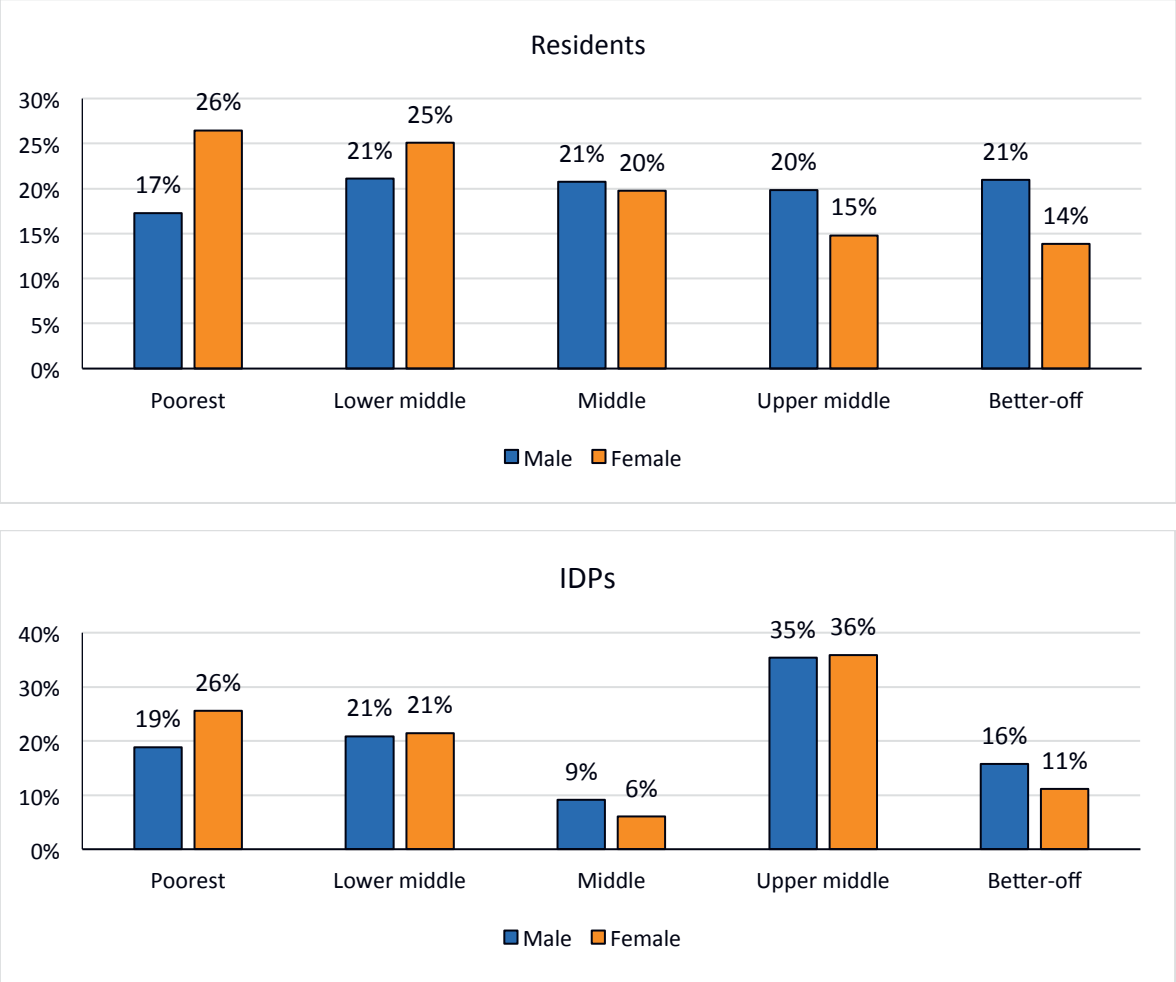


4.2.1.8 Wealth groups by sex of household head

In the CFSVA, the poorest income groups contained a greater percentage of female than male-headed households, and the wealthiest contained fewer female-headed households (Chart 63). These trends were similar but less pronounced in IDPs. The lower percentages of employment and literacy in female-headed households, as presented in Section 3 of this report, provide an explanation for the differences in wealth group between male and female-headed households.

51 Iraq National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, 2009

Chart 63: *Incidence of male and female-headed households by wealth group*

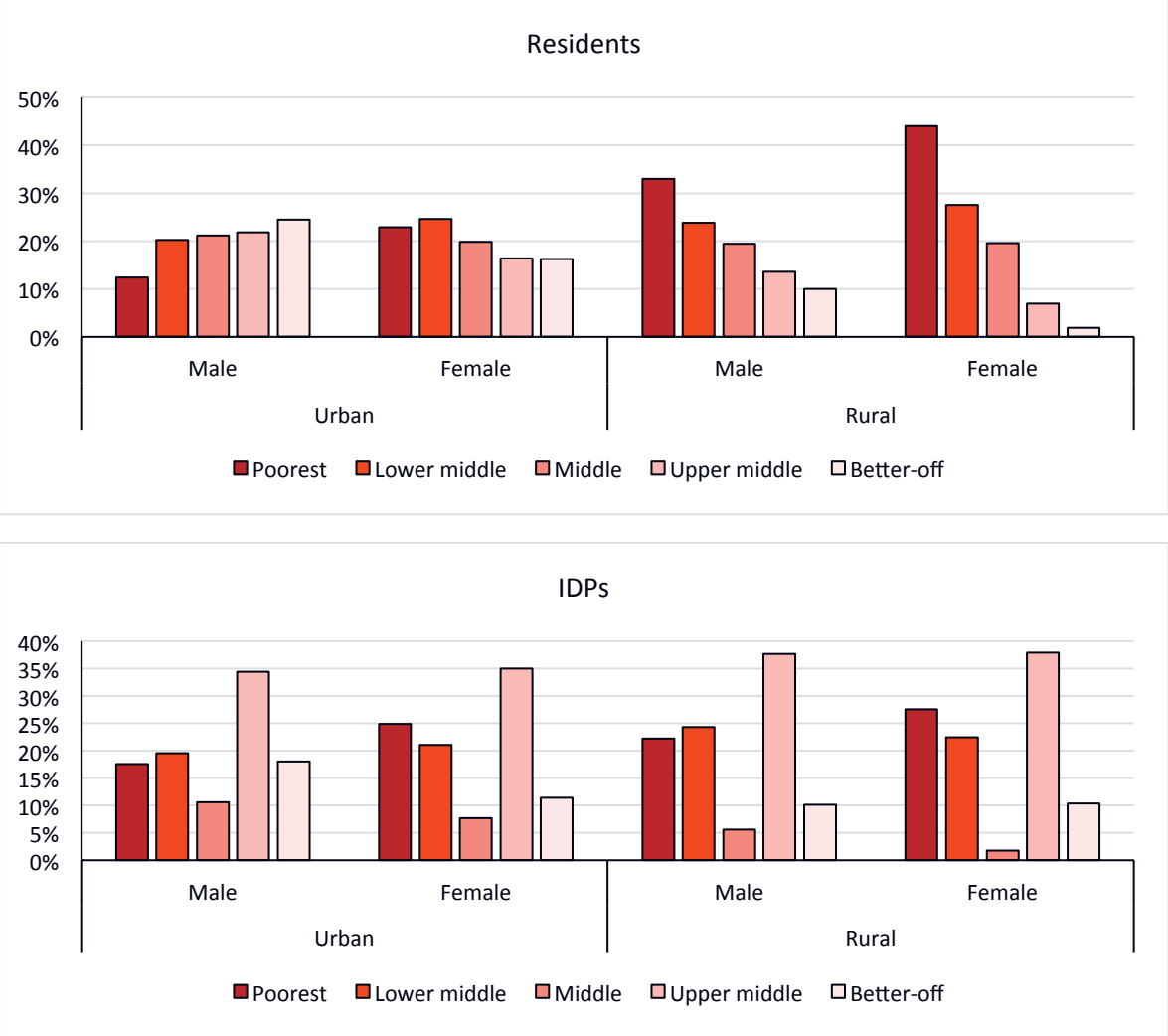


Looking at the spatial distribution of the wealth and sex of household heads, residents and IDPs exhibited consistent, yet different, patterns in the percentages of poor against better-off households for both sexes (Chart 64).

In residents, female-headed households were more likely to be ranked in the poorest categories in both urban and rural areas, and the wealthiest households were those headed by males in urban areas.

In IDPs, the highest percentages of households, male and female, were in the upper-middle income group, and the fewest households were in the middle-income group. The frequencies of poor and lower-middle income families were similar, although with somewhat higher frequencies in female than male-headed households.

Chart 64: Wealth groups of male-headed compared to female-headed households in urban and rural areas



4.2.2 Food expenditure

The analysis of economic vulnerability in the Iraq CFSVA dataset focused on household food expenditure share based on the assumption that the share of income spent on food decreases as household income increases. [52] According to the same theory, lower income households spend more of their available income on food than middle income or wealthier households. Therefore, it is assumed that the greater the proportional importance of food within a household's overall budget (relative to other consumed items or services), the more economically vulnerable the household. [53]

The food expense proportion of household budgets is context specific and is routinely estimated by the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Surveys (IHSES), which is conducted every four to five years. In Iraq, average food expenditures, as established in the IHSES 2012, represent around 30 percent of the urban household budget. In the CARI analysis, which was used for this survey, the cut points for food expenditure are: <50 percent, 50 to 65 percent, 65 to 75 percent, and >75. These shares were used in the final index to classify households as food secure, moderately food secure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure, respectively.

52 The subject is revisited briefly in Rose et al. (2013) Development and Testing of a Standardized Approach, a WFP research paper.
53 WFP. 2015, Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) Guidelines

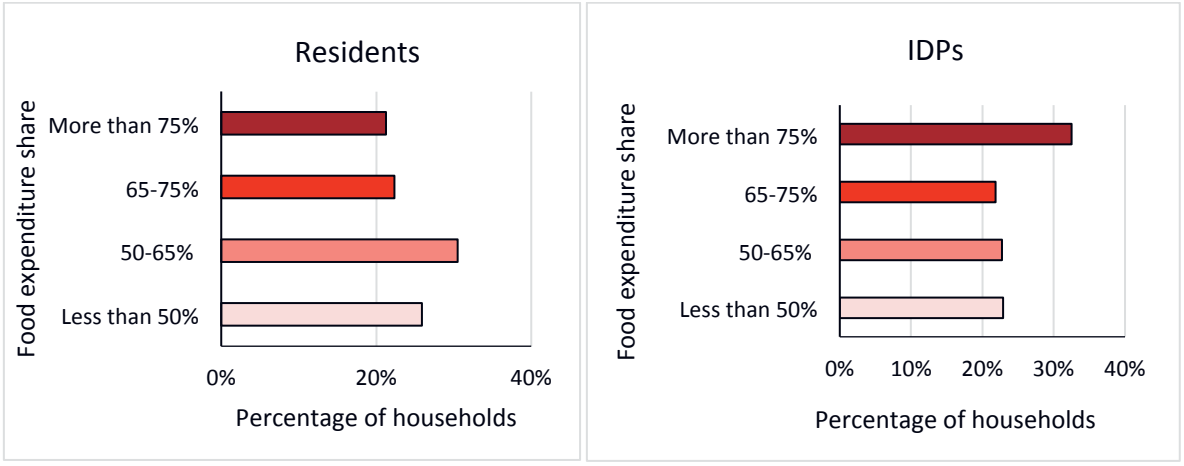
Among households in the survey, most of the expenditures went towards food-related items. The major non-food-related expenditures included health care, housing and utilities, transport and communications (Chart 65).

Chart 65: Share of household expenditure on food and non-food items

4.2.2.1 Food expenditure share categories

According to the CFSVA, one third of IDP households spent more than 75 percent of their monthly budgets on food, implying that they faced economic constraints and severe food insecurity (Chart 66). The corresponding value for residents was much lower at 21 percent. As indicated in Table 27, in both resident and IDP households, economic vulnerability was most pronounced in rural areas where the percentage of families spending more than 75 percent of their income on food was around 30 percent (residents 28 percent; IDPs 33 percent).

Chart 66: *Food expenditure share across four thresholds*



In the resident sample, 26 percent of the households had a food expense share of less than 50 percent (Table 27). In addition, a cumulative total of 74 percent had food expenditures of more than 50 percent. The most at-risk households according to the food expenditure share categories were *Najaf* (60 percent), followed by *Thi-Qar* (38 percent) and *Muthanna* (37 percent), then *Maysan* (32 percent) (Table 28). In these governorates, more than one third of the households had an average food expenditure share above 75 percent.

The survey found a higher frequency of IDP households in the 75 percent food expenditure range than resident households. In fact, one third of IDP households were in this group (Table 27) and were seemingly more concentrated in rural areas. Although this level of food expenditure was also observed for residents, the inequality was less pronounced. The higher vulnerability of IDP households indicated by the food expenditure analysis may have been linked to the loss of income and livelihoods caused by displacement and the level of assistance they were able to access. The households showing the highest food expenses were in *Thi-Qar* (86 percent), *Najaf* (64 percent), *Basrah* (57 percent), *Muthanna* and *Maysan* (44 percent) and *Wasit* (41 percent), followed by *Babylon* (36 percent), and *Duhok* and *Qadisiya* (33 percent) (Table 28).

Table 27: *Percentage of households according to four food expenditure share[54] cut-off points, urban compared to rural.*

	Food expenditure shares			
	Less than 50%	50-65%	65-75%	More than 75%
Residents				
Total	26%	31%	22%	21%
Urban	28%	31%	22%	19%
Rural	19%	30%	23%	28%
IDPs				
Total	23%	23%	22%	33%
Urban	25%	22%	22%	31%
Rural	17%	24%	22%	37%

54 The percentages and cut-points in Tables 27 and 28 may differ from the Iraq Household Socio-economic Surveys because the CFSVA survey recorded household food expenditures for fewer food items compared to the more extensive list used in the IHSES.

Table 28: *Percentage of households according to food expenditure share cut-off points, by Governorates*

Food expenditure shares

	Residents				IDPs			
	Less than 50%	50-65%	65-75%	More than 75%	Less than 50%	50-65%	65-75%	More than 75%
Duhok	23%	34%	21%	21%	16%	33%	18%	33%
Sulaimaniya	29%	28%	20%	23%	53%	21%	11%	15%
Kirkuk	38%	27%	22%	13%	2%	18%	38%	42%
Erbil	42%	26%	16%	16%	42%	24%	15%	20%
Diyala	30%	36%	21%	13%	53%	19%	8%	20%
Baghdad	28%	31%	24%	17%	51%	27%	13%	10%
Babylon	30%	33%	20%	16%	12%	23%	29%	36%
Kerbela	23%	30%	18%	30%	40%	31%	13%	16%
Wasit	27%	35%	18%	19%	10%	20%	29%	41%
Salah al-deen	33%	39%	17%	12%	19%	28%	28%	24%
Najaf [55]	**9%**	**11%**	**20%**	**60%**	**5%**	**14%**	**16%**	**64%**
Qadisiya	15%	35%	31%	19%	3%	21%	42%	33%
Muthanna	13%	29%	22%	37%	10%	25%	21%	44%
Thi-Qar	16%	23%	23%	38%	0%	7%	7%	86%
Maysan	25%	23%	20%	32%	4%	19%	33%	44%
Basrah	11%	42%	34%	13%	12%	13%	18%	57%
Total	26%	31%	22%	21%	23%	23%	22%	33%

4.2.3 Food sources

A 2010 study established that most Iraqis acquire their minimum daily dietary energy intake (1,730 kcals) mainly from food obtained through the PDS. Moreover, the out-of-pocket costs of PDS items were a minor percentage – 15 percent – of total household expenditures compared to 80 percent expenditure share of food purchased in commercial markets. [56] The study also confirmed two previous CSO/WFP reports from 2004 and 2006, which found that the poorest households had a high reliance on the PDS. [57]

In the 2016 CFSVA, the households reported the PDS as an important source of certain types of food for both residents and IDPs, although always second to food purchased in markets or obtained from other sources such as humanitarian aid (Chart 67). In addition to markets and the PDS, IDPs showed substantial reliance on other means of acquiring food, plus they reported receiving non-traditional PDS items such as vegetables as part of their PDS ration.

55 The CSO believes the high food expenditure values for Najaf were not necessarily an indication of exceptional hardship, but instead reflect the influx of religious visitors in that governorate during data collection. Data collection took place when Najaf hosted the traditional "Rajab visit".

56 CSO et al. 2010. Food deprivation in Iraq. The study by CSO, KRSO, NRI, UNICEF, WFP and FAO demonstrated that 53 percent of consumed dietary energy was acquired through the PDS while food purchased commercially provided only 44 percent of total dietary energy.

57 WFP CFSVAs published in 2004 and 2006 estimated between 6.2 million people (in 2004) and 12.3 million (in 2006) would be rendered food insecure without the PDS.

MINIMUM DAILY IRAQI FOOD BASKET
Per person minimum: 1 730 kcals

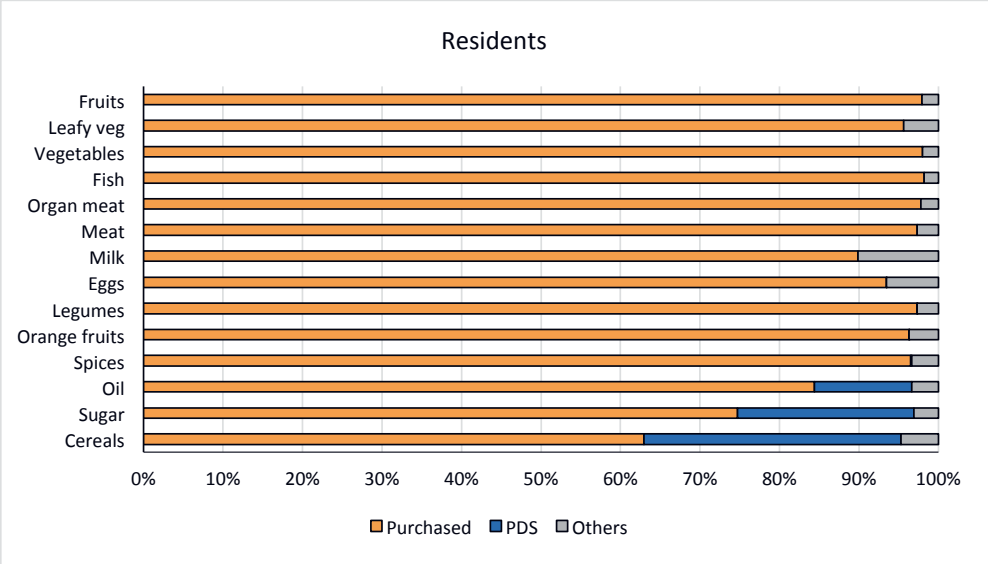
- Wheat Flour, 160 g
- Rice, 160 g
- Lentils, 43 g
- Sugar, 23 g
- Vegetable oil, 21 g

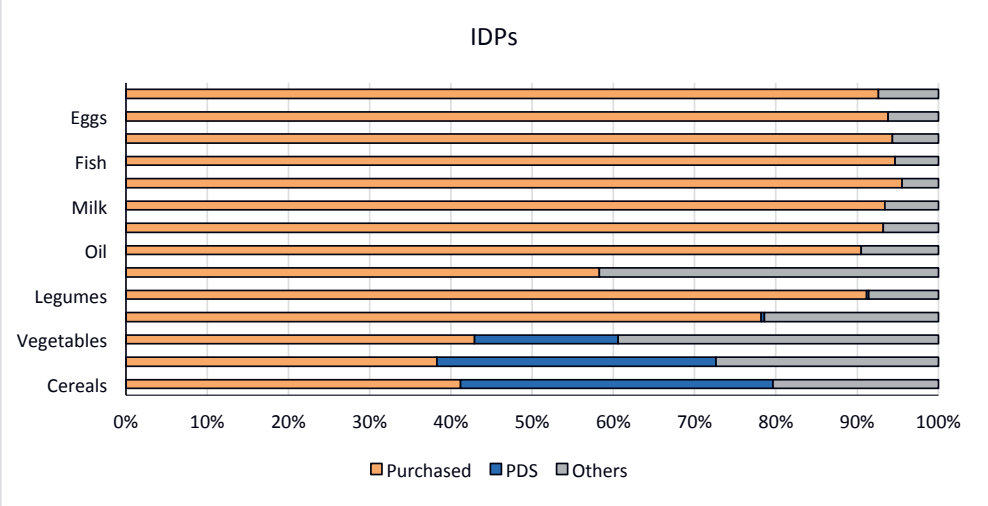
MONTHLY PDS FOOD RATION
Per person 2016: 2 165 kcals

- Wheat flour, 9kg (300 g/day)
- Rice, 3kg (100 g/day)
- Sugar, 2kg (67 g/day)
- Vegetable oil, 1 litre (33 g/day)
- Powdered milk for households with infants ≤ 12 months (8 packs of 450 g)

Both the food price rise and irregular ration distributions in some governorates were of significance to the food security of the families relying on both purchased foods and PDS. According to the WFP Iraq market monitoring system and an independent PDS study, the cost of the minimum daily food basket had increased during the months preceding the survey, while household access to the government's PDS decreased in December 2015 and remained uneven during the first months of 2016. [58]

Chart 67: *Main sources of food for resident and IDP households*





58 WFP mVAM, Iraq Bulletin no. 14, January 2016; An internal draft WFP appraisal of the PDS conducted by J. Schnittker in 2016.

4.2.4 Public Distribution System: coverage and duration among households in the CFSVA

As indicated in previous studies, including the 2007 CFSVA, the PDS is the most important government sponsored safety net, but functions less effectively than its potential due to several difficulties and unavoidable constraints. Since 2012, the PDS consisted of five principle commodities:

- wheat flour: 9 kg/person/month (mainly locally produced)
- rice: 3 kg/person/month
- sugar: 2 kg/person/month (partially locally produced)
- oil: 1 litre/person/month
- powdered milk: 8 packs of 450 grams /month (for households with infants <= 12 month).

Yet, families in the CFSVA 2016 reported deficits in the rations received as well as monthly variations in the distribution. A representative from the Kurdistan Regional Government confirmed the following inconsistencies in the Kurdistan region:

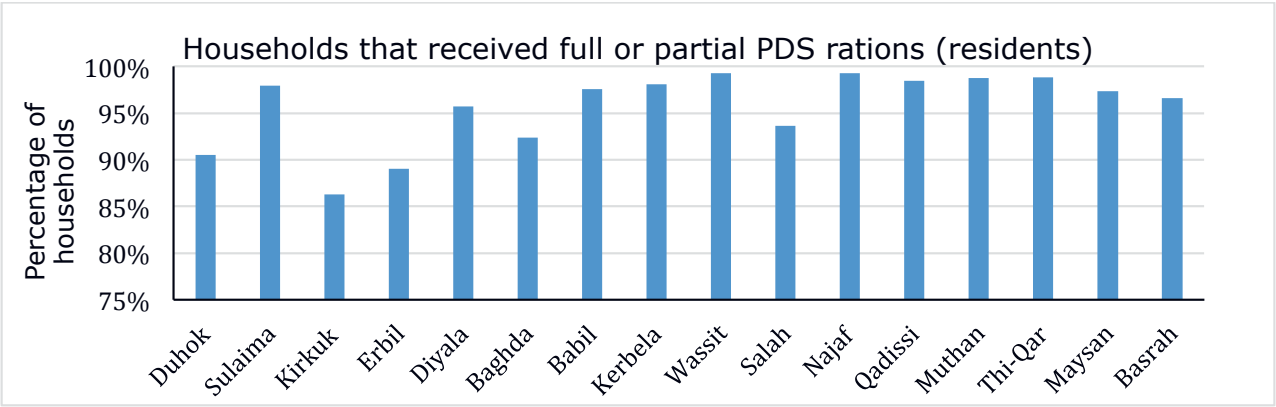
- oil was only distributed twice
- rice was only distributed three times
- sugar was only distributed five times
- wheat flour was distributed regularly up to October 2016.
- PDS infant milk was not distributed in Kurdistan region during the first months of 2016.

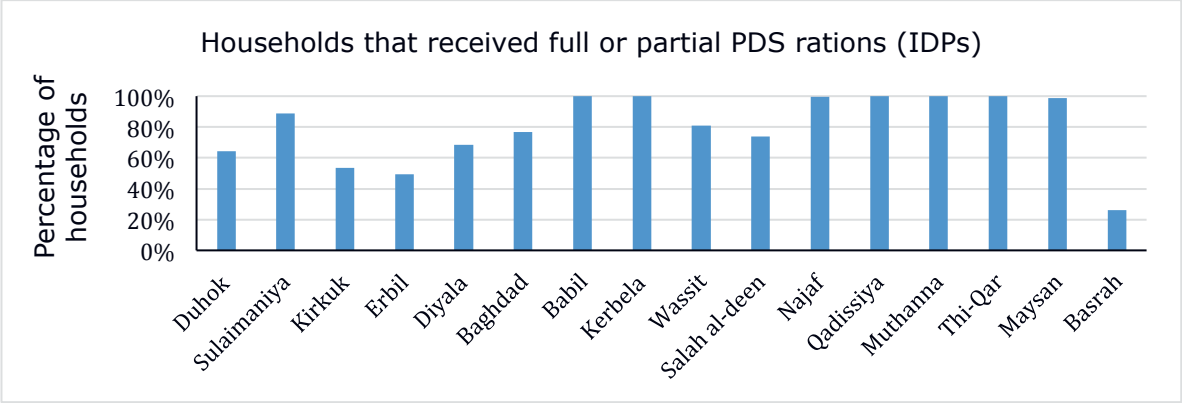
In the *Baghdad* region and Other governorates, the distribution declined consistently between January and April 2016.

4.2.4.1 PDS distributions

More than 85 percent of the resident households in all governorates (Chart 68) said they had received either partial or full rations between December 2015 and April 2016, with limited variation among governorates. On the contrary, although high percentages of IDP households declared they received PDS items in those months, this varied substantially among governorates, rating very low in *Basrah* (26 percent), but also in *Erbil* and *Kirkuk* (49 and 54 percent, respectively).

Chart 68: *PDS distribution from December 2015 to April 2016*





4.2.4.2 Variations in PDS distribution

In Chart 69, the red box highlights the governorates in which the percentage of households that received the PDS declined over four months. The green box indicates governorates where the majority consistently received rations. Among residents, the percentage of recipients declined most notably in *Duhok, Sulaimaniya, Baghdad, Najaf* and *Qadisiya*. The distribution of wheat flour remained high, while rice, sugar and vegetable oil fell short in some months (Chart 70).

Chart 69: *Variations in the PDS distribution across governorates, resident households*

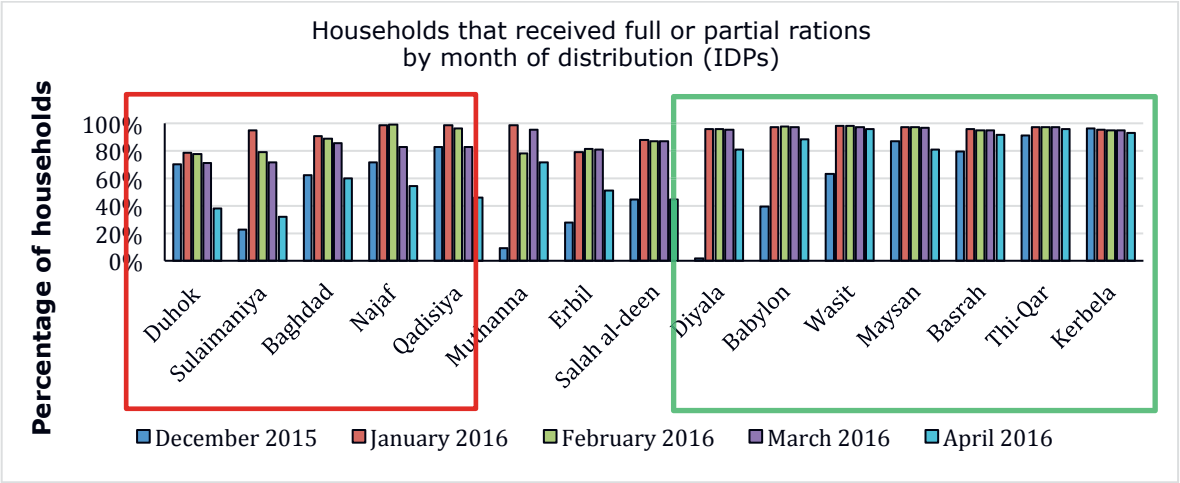
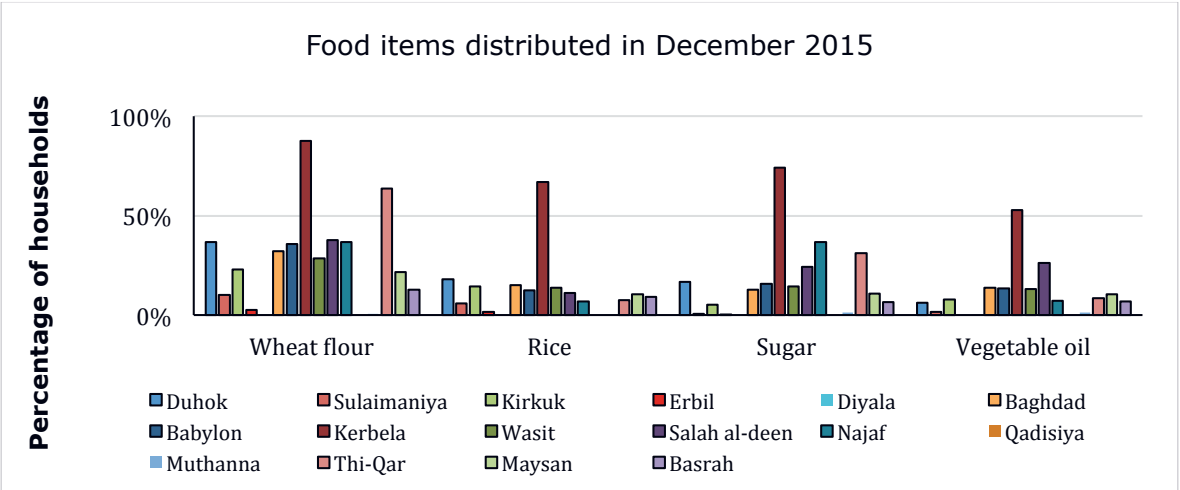
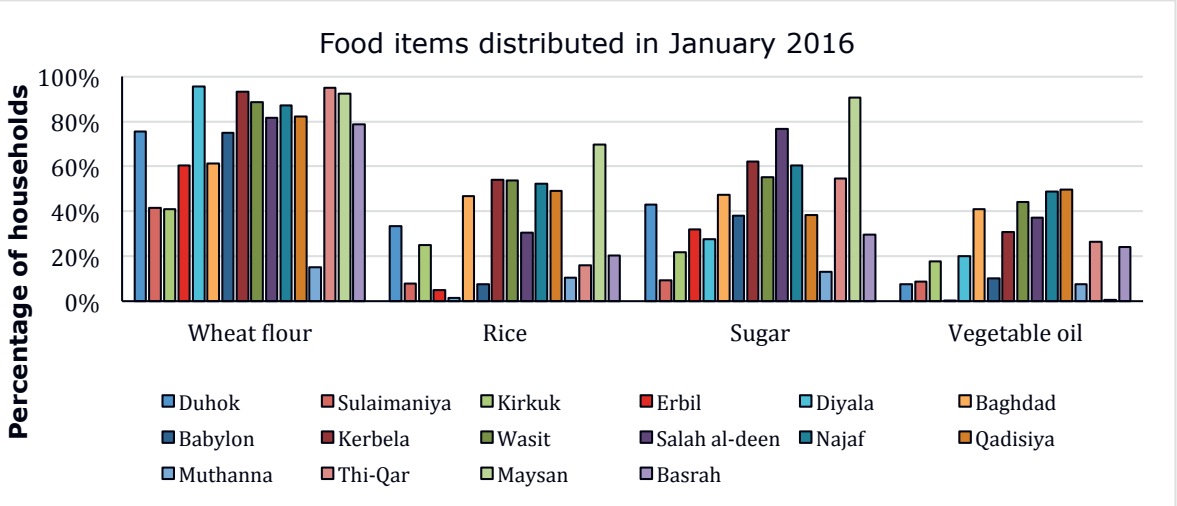
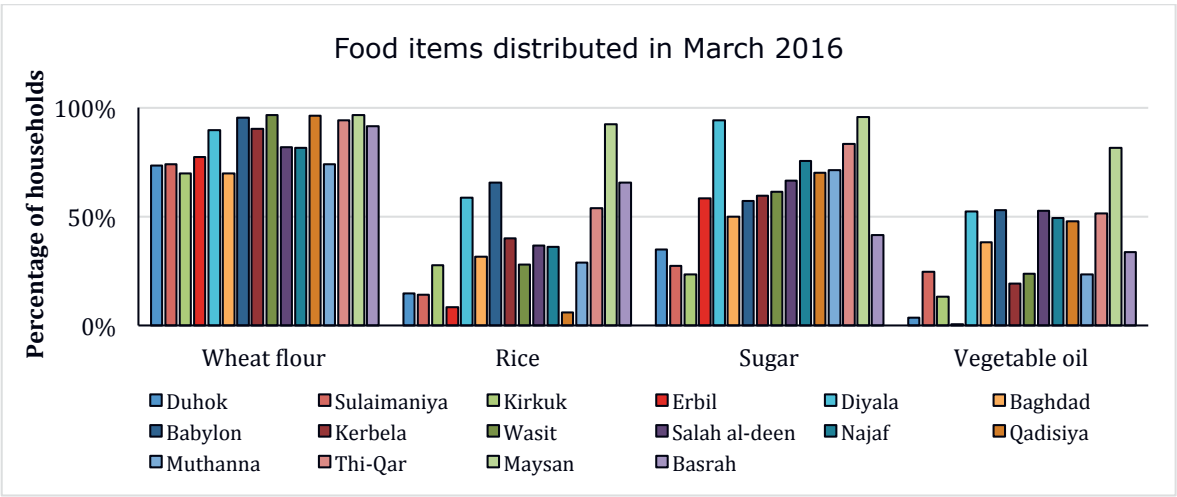
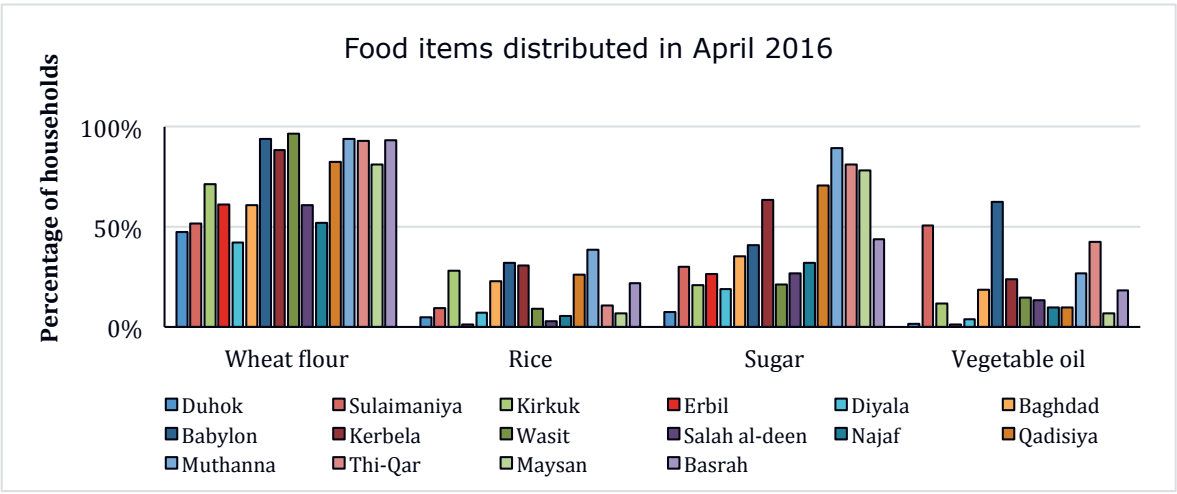


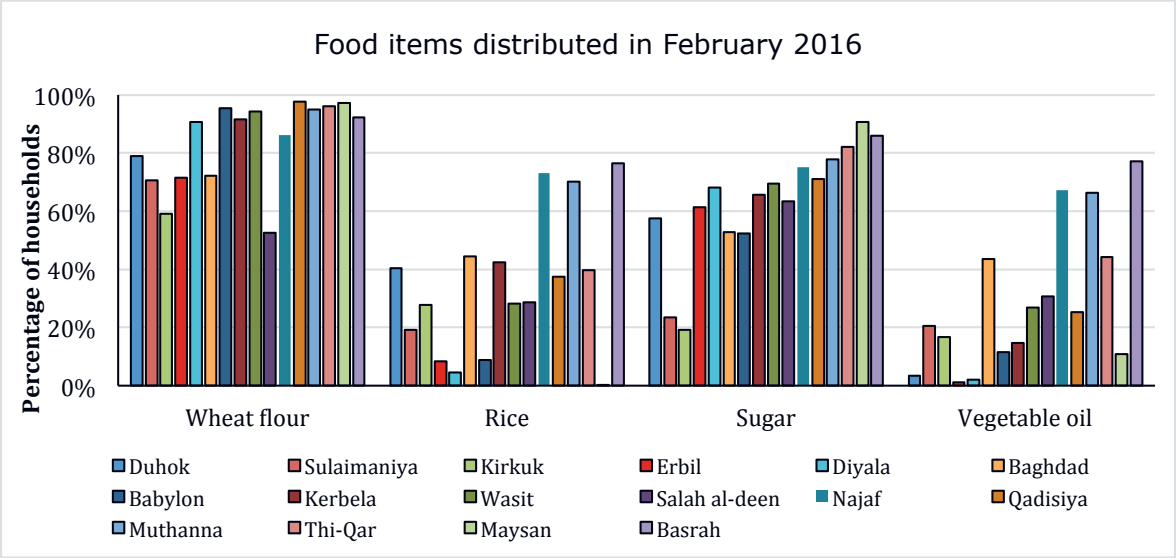
Chart 70: *Food items distributed by month of distribution, resident households*




Food items distributed in January 2016
Percentage of households
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Wheat flour
Rice
Sugar
Vegetable oil
Duhok
Sulaimaniya
Kirkuk
Erbil
Diyala
Baghdad
Babylon
Kerbela
Wasit
Salah al-deen
Najaf
Qadisiya
Muthanna
Thi-Qar
Maysan
Basrah


Food items distributed in March 2016
Percentage of households
100%
50%
0%
Wheat flour
Rice
Sugar
Vegetable oil
Duhok
Sulaimaniya
Kirkuk
Erbil
Diyala
Baghdad
Babylon
Kerbela
Wasit
Salah al-deen
Najaf
Qadisiya
Muthanna
Thi-Qar
Maysan
Basrah


Food items distributed in April 2016
Percentage of households
100%
50%
0%
Wheat flour
Rice
Sugar
Vegetable oil
Duhok
Sulaimaniya
Kirkuk
Erbil
Diyala
Baghdad
Babylon
Kerbela
Wasit
Salah al-deen
Najaf
Qadisiya
Muthanna
Thi-Qar
Maysan
Basrah



Variations in PDS distribution to IDP households were particularly evident in *Duhok* and *Sulaimaniya*, as in the resident sample, which showed a pronounced decline in the percentages of households receiving food items over the four months between December 2015 and April 2016 (highlighted within red box in Chart 71). The distribution consistently reached a high percentage of households in *Diyala, Kerbela*, *Wasit* and *Thi-Qar.* In *Basrah*, the distribution was constant throughout the four months but only reached around 26 percent of the households. Shortfalls in rice and vegetable oil appeared in a number of governorates (Charts 72).

Chart 71: *Variations in the PDS distribution across governorates (IDP households)*

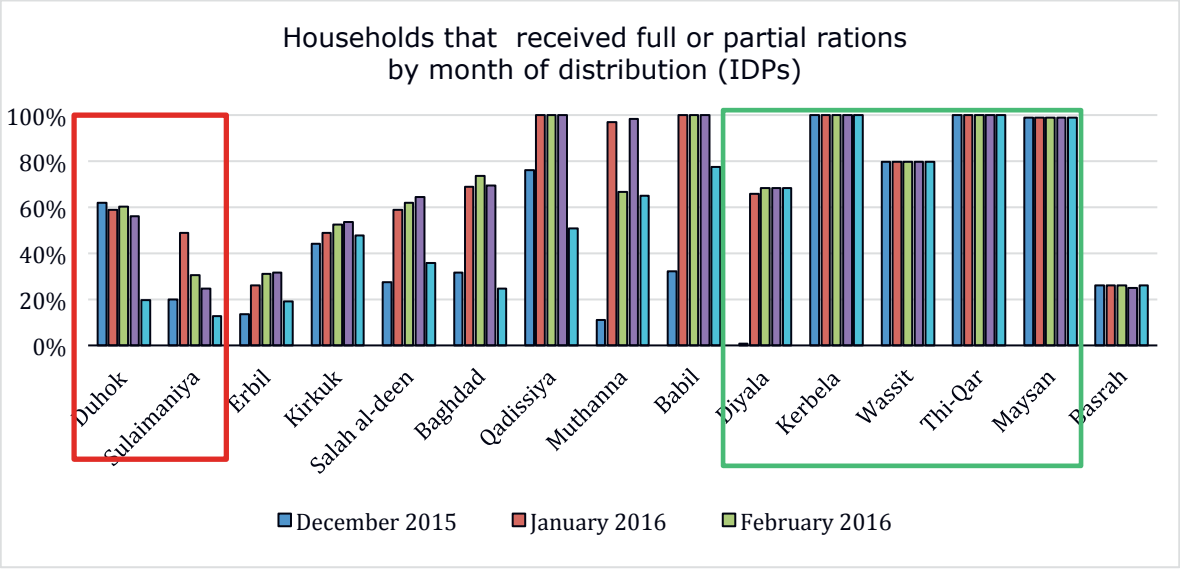
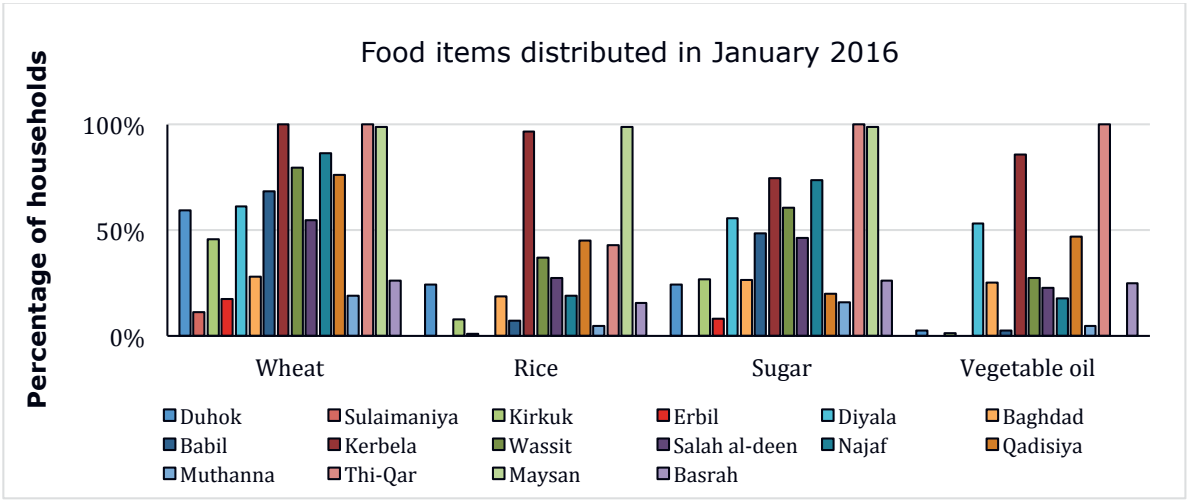
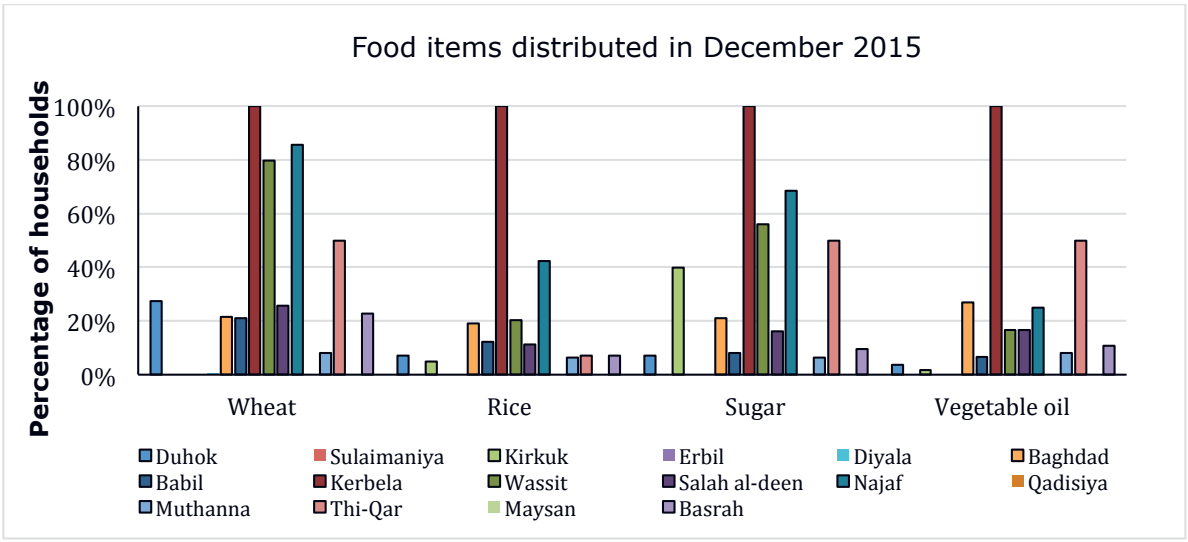
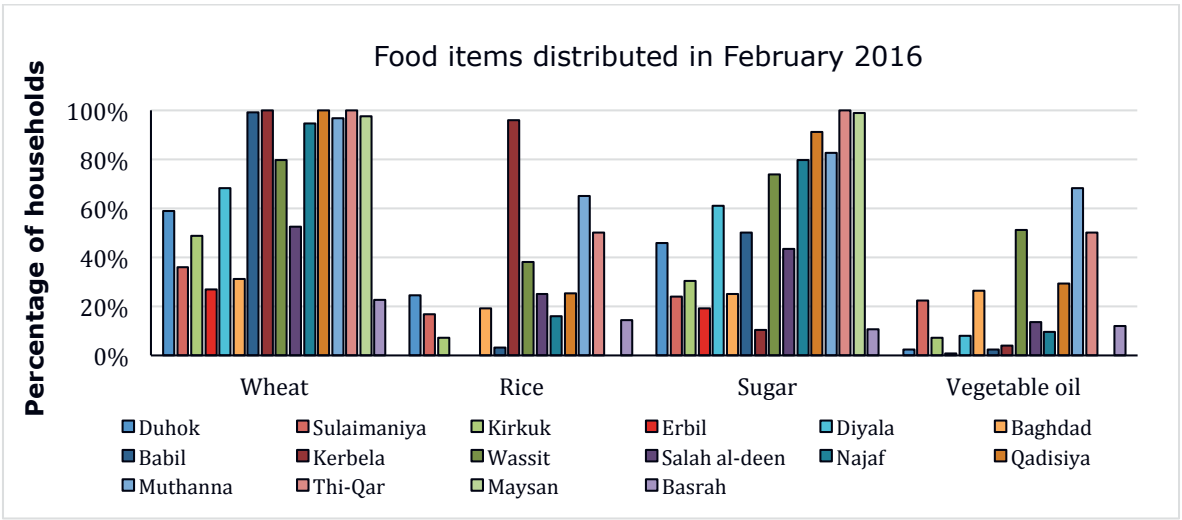
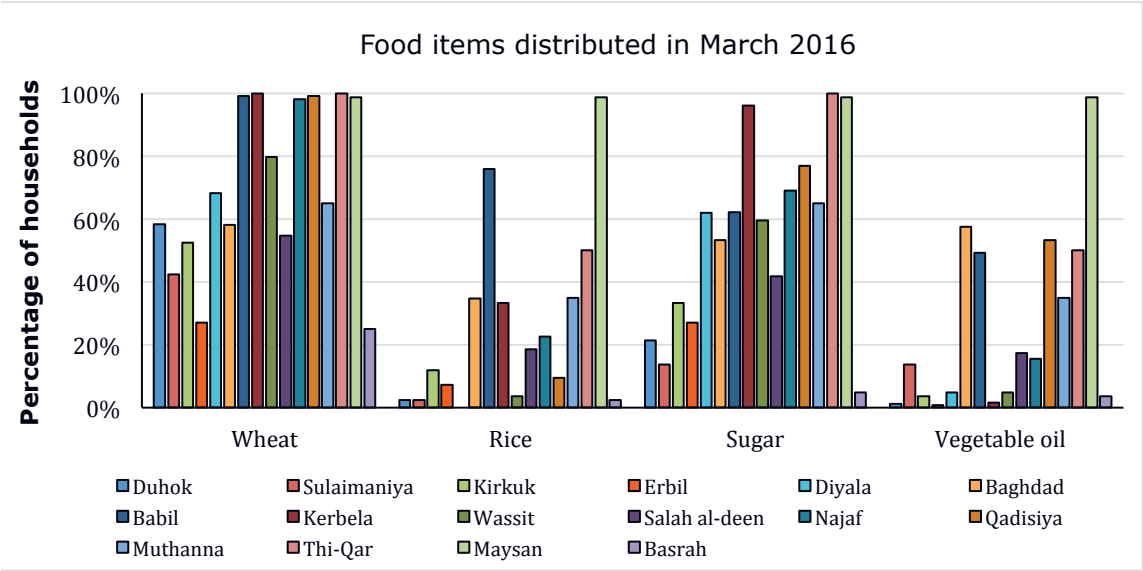


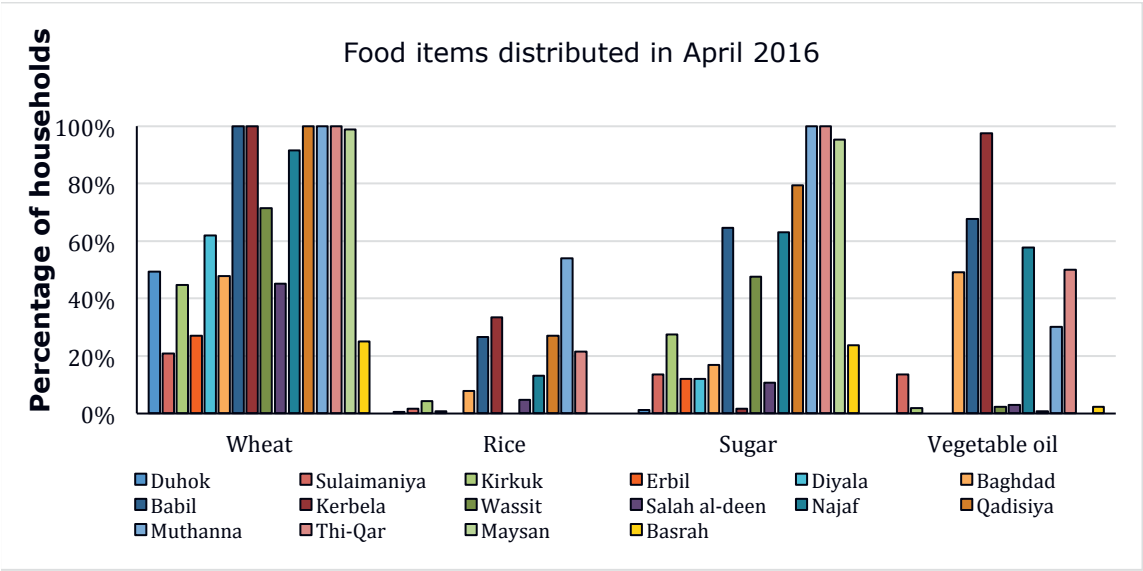
Chart 72: *Food items distributed by month of distribution, IDP households*








Food items distributed in March 2016
Percentage of households
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Wheat
Rice
Sugar
Vegetable oil
Duhok
Sulaimaniya
Kirkuk
Erbil
Diyala
Baghdad
Babil
Kerbela
Wassit
Salah al-deen
Najaf
Qadisiya
Muthanna
Thi-Qar
Maysan
Basrah


Food items distributed in April 2016
Percentage of households
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Wheat
Rice
Sugar
Vegetable oil
Duhok
Sulaimaniya
Kirkuk
Erbil
Diyala
Baghdad
Babil
Kerbela
Wassit
Salah al-deen
Najaf
Qadisiya
Muthanna
Thi-Qar
Maysan
Basrah

4.2.4.3 Level of satisfaction

The families were asked to rate the quality of the PDS expressed in satisfaction levels: good, fair and bad. The majority of the residents felt the ration to be of fair or bad quality (46 percent and 36 percent respectively) (Chart 73). The highest percentages of residents who said that they were content with the ration were in *Erbil* (43 percent), *Muthanna* (39 percent) and *Diyala* (31 percent), while the highest levels of discontent were found in *Karbala* (56 percent) and in *Wassit, Baghdad, Babil, Muthanna* and *Qadisiya* (43–48 percent) (Chart 74).

Chart 73: *Ratings of the quality of PDS items, residents*
PDS quality ratings (residents)

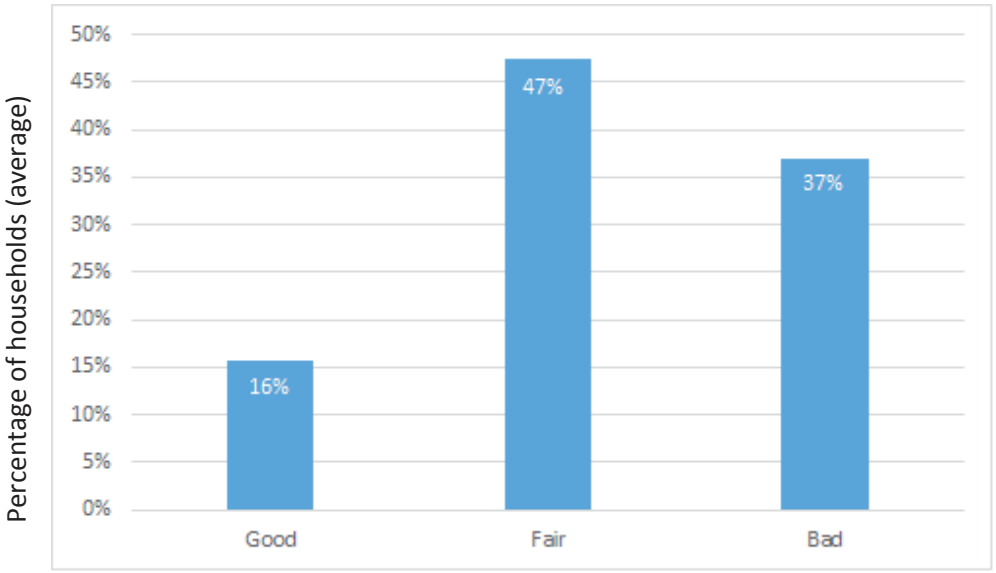
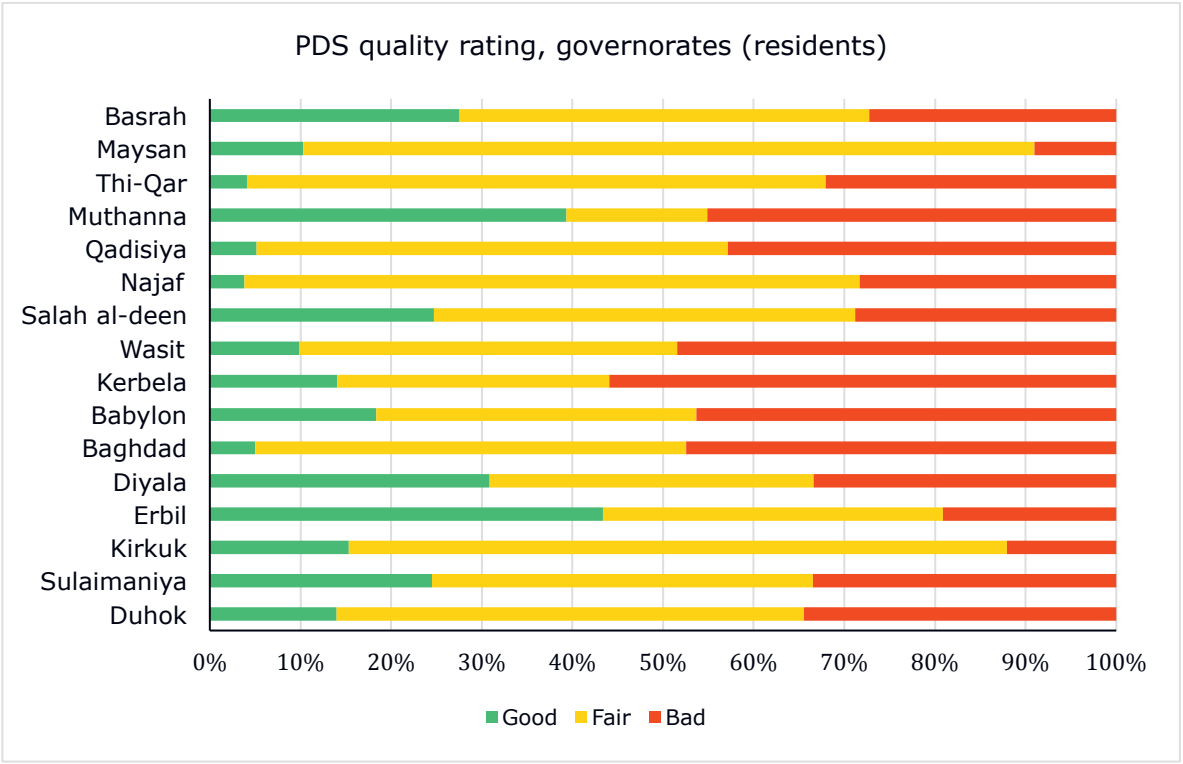


Chart 74: *PDS quality ratings by governorate, residents*



Overall, half of the IDPs rated the rations as fair, with an equal proportion rating it as good and bad (Chart 75).

At the governorate level, more IDP households than resident households rated the ration as good: the highest percentages were in *Najaf* (85 percent) and *Basrah* (73 percent). Nearly 40 percent in *Maysan* and one half of the households in *Baghdad* rated it as good (Chart 76). Only *Wasit*, *Salah Al-deen*, *Diyala* and *Muthanna* had high rates of discontent – rates close to or above 50 percent.

Chart 75: *Rating the quality of PDS items, IDPs*

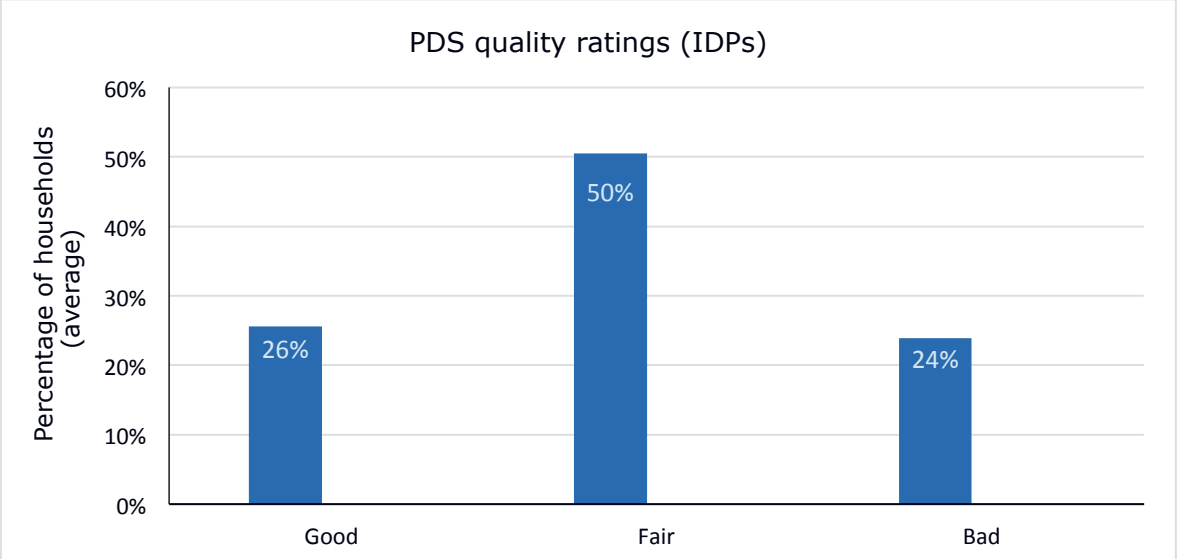
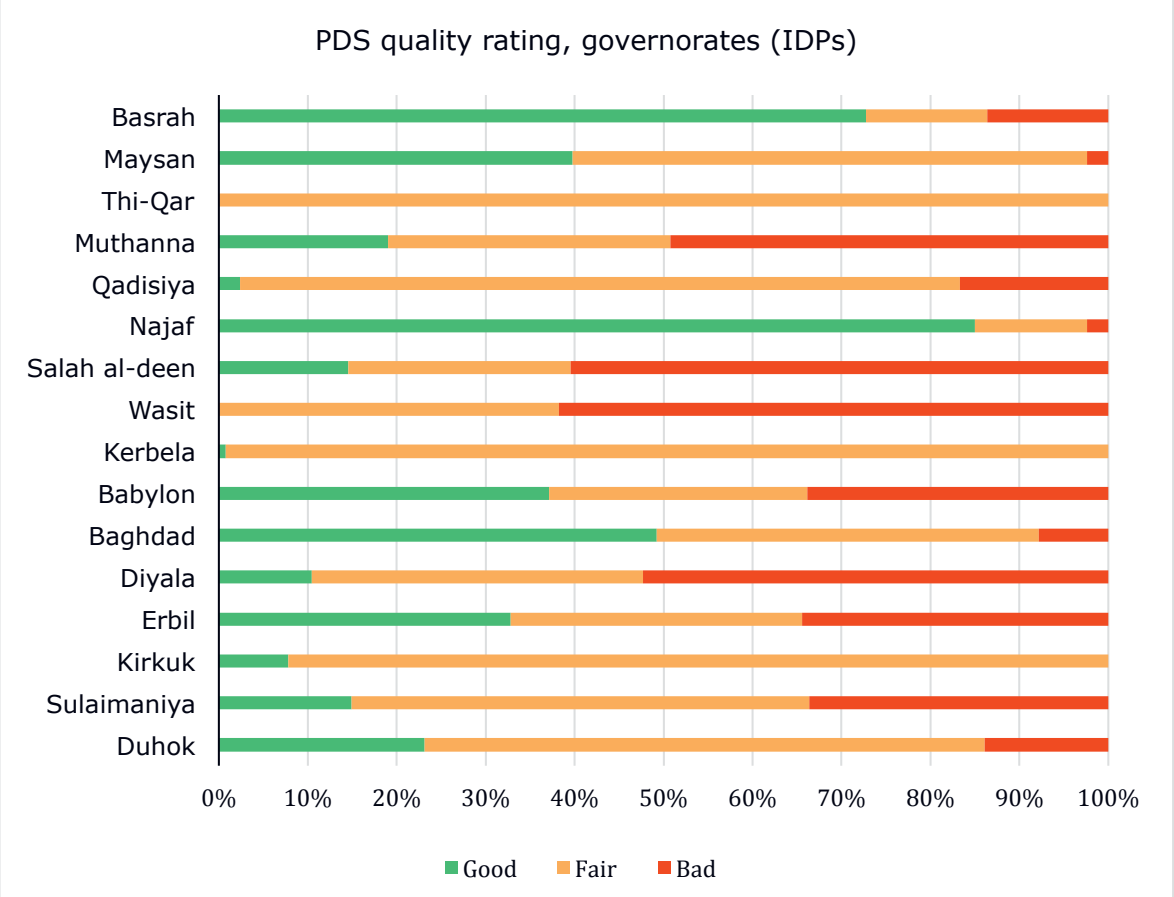


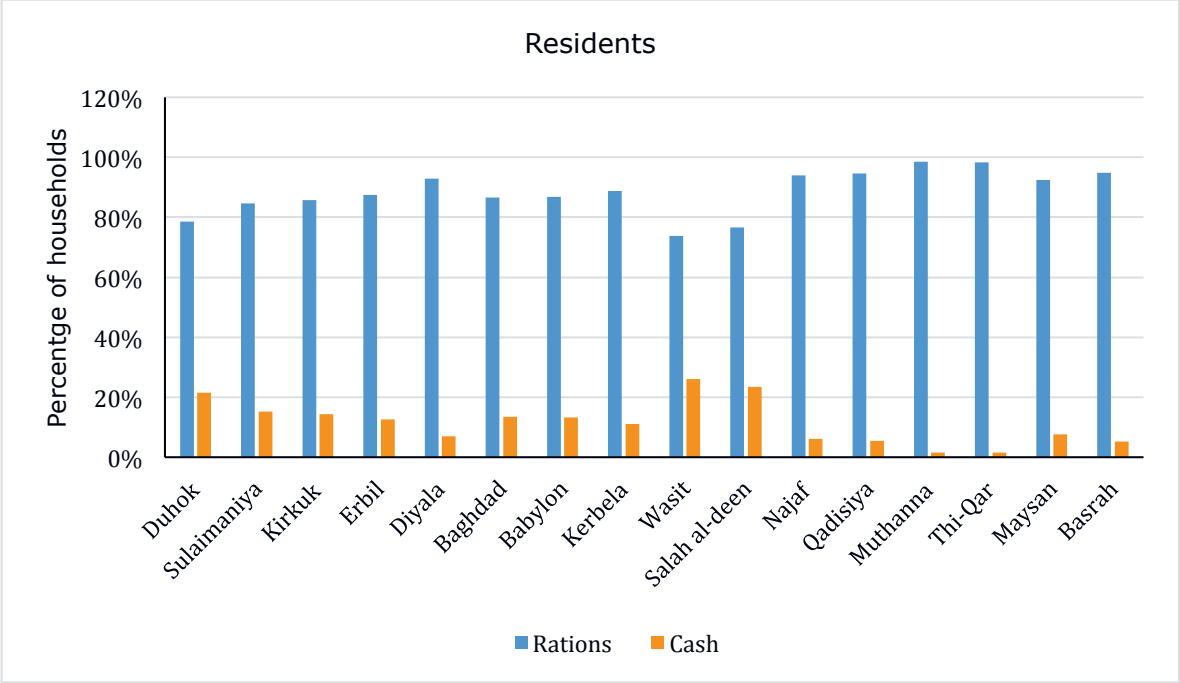
Chart 76: *PDS quality ratings by governorate, residents*

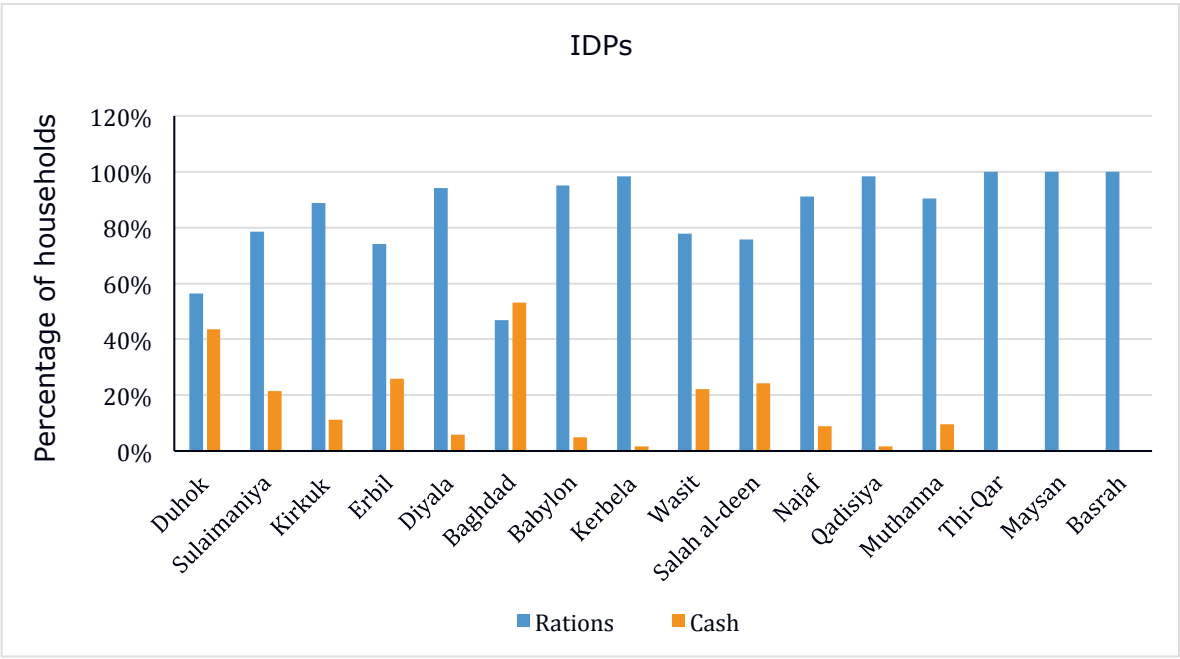


4.2.4.4 Preferences on transfer modality

Despite the differing perceptions of PDS quality, the overwhelming majority in every governorate and in both samples preferred to receive the PDS as a ration instead of cash (Chart 77). This may be connected to food consumption and dietary preferences of households (presented in Section 4.2.6) and/or because the price of some PDS food items on the retail market were prohibitive, such as rice, which is by large an imported crop. Only IDPs in *Baghdad* and, to a lesser extent, *Duhok*, had high rates of preference for cash delivery.

Chart 77: *Preferences for modality of PDS transfer: rations versus cash*

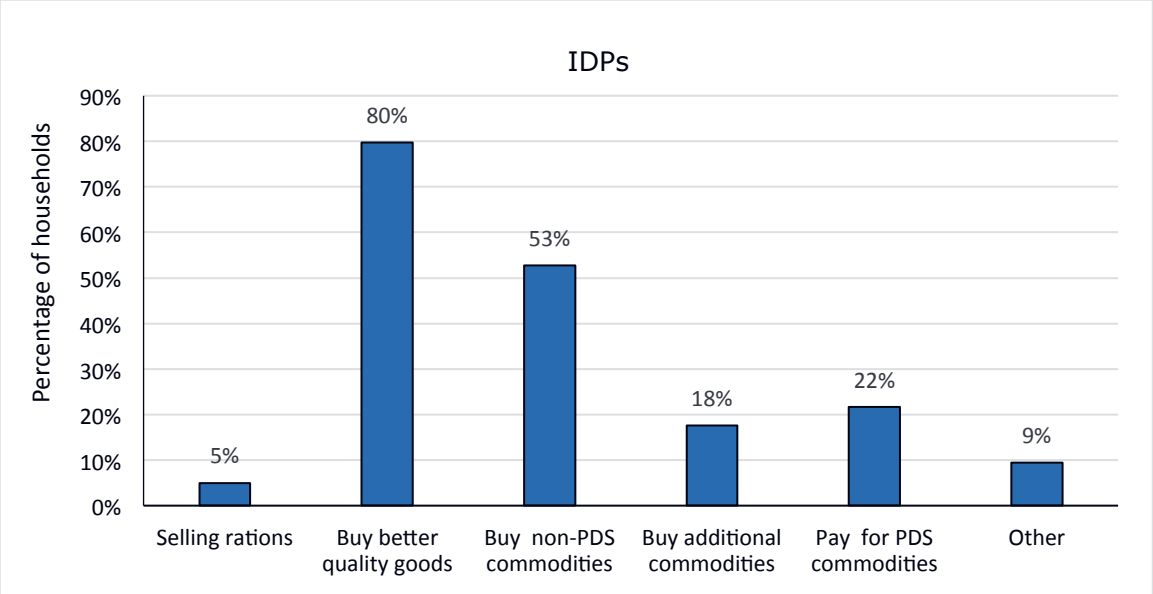




4.2.4.5 Selling PDS items

Another possible reason for PDS food preferences over cash could be the potential cash value of selling PDS commodities. Between 5 and 12 percent of the families sold some of their PDS ration (Chart 78). Residents seemed more likely to sell their rations. More than 70 percent of the resident and IDP families said they sold PDS items in order to purchase better quality goods. Around 20 percent of the residents and 50 percent of the IDPs sold their PDS food to buy commodities not included in the ration.

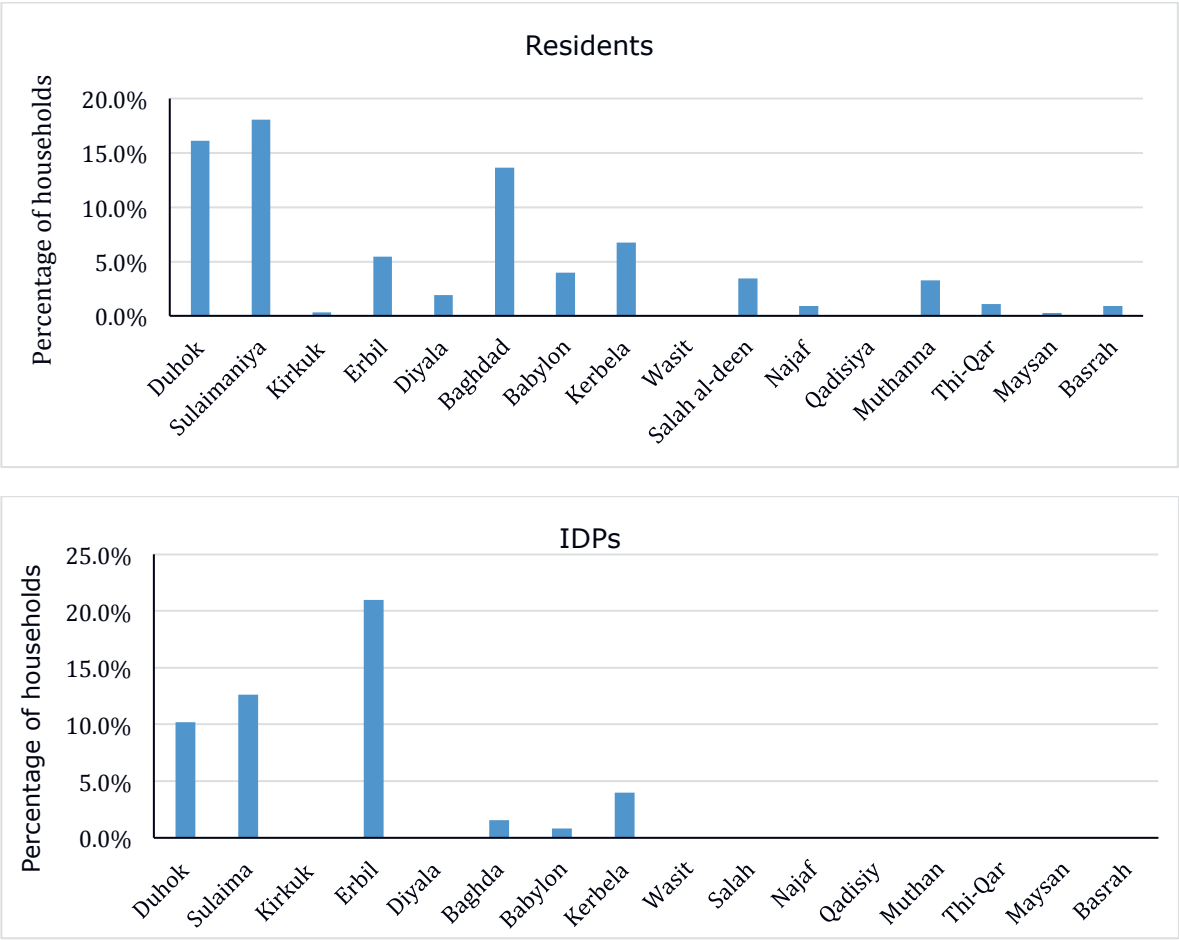
Chart 78: *Percentage of households selling PDS items and reasons for selling, residents and IDPs*



Of the families that sold the main food items in the PDS ration, most sold wheat flour (Chart 79). This occurred mainly in the northern governorates where families had reported a decline in the ration over the previous four months (Chart 80).

Chart 79: *Selling the main PDS food items*

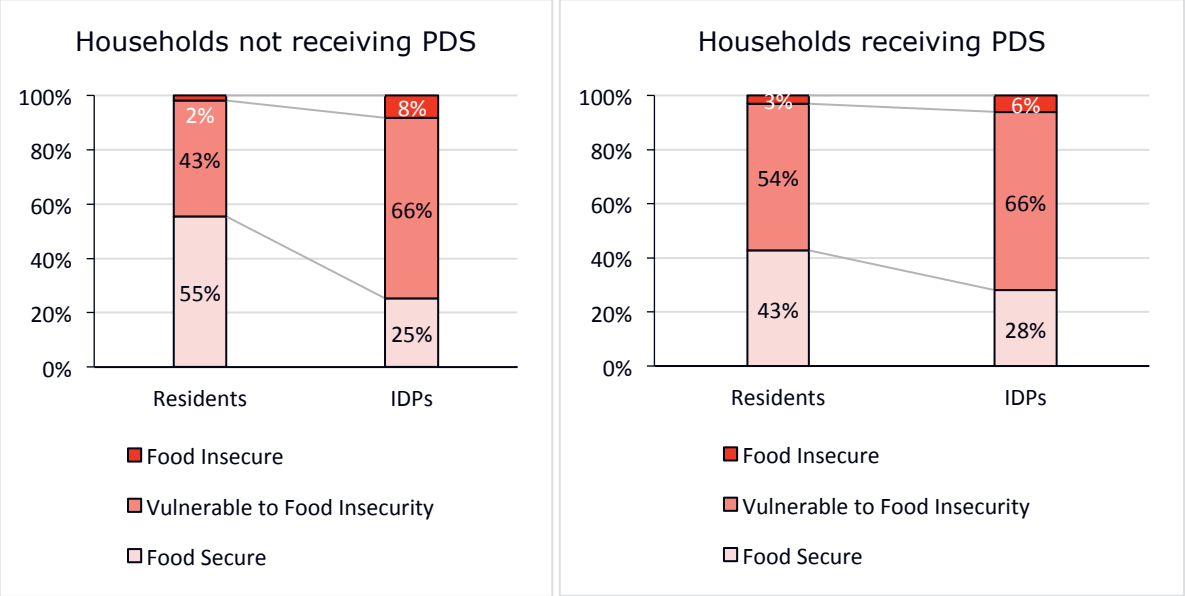
Chart 80: *Governorates where PDS wheat flour was sold*



4.2.4.6 Food security status of PDS recipients

Being a recipient of PDS rations did not appear to influence food security status in resident and IDP households (Chart 81).

Chart 81: *Food security status of PDS recipients and non-recipients*



4.2.5 Food markets

Since purchased food was a fundamental food source for the majority of Iraqis surveyed, household food access depended on how food market systems and networks functioned and on local variations in food prices. Iraq's food safety net strategy, manifested in the PDS, has influenced the food market system, impacting prices as well as consumer behaviour. Moreover, the country has a limited number of major food markets along most of its borders, which limits cross-border imports and creates further dependence on the PDS, especially for districts that are far from large markets and urban centres.

4.2.5.1 Prices of main food items

A price trend analysis of the main food items in the monthly PDS ration and the minimum food basket showed an increase in prices, particularly between January and March 2016. The price rises coincided with two concurrent negative trends: the decline in the percentage of households receiving some PDS food items, upon which many rely for consumption and sales, and reductions in internal trade and access to stocks in ISIS-held areas caused by continued conflict and displacement since 2014.

4.2.5.2 Recent price changes

The 2007 CFSVA illustrated the known negative association between the rise in food prices and deflation of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar. It also linked food price increases to the onset of the agricultural lean period (or hunger period): when the availability of cereals and other food items declines, it leads to inflated prices for the short supplies that remain in local markets, which are mainly domestically grown vegetables and fruit.

Once more, in 2016, during the months preceding the CFSVA survey, Iraq faced a similar situation with simultaneous consumer price inflation (CPI) and exchange rate deflation, although both the CPI and exchange rate showed only minor fluctuations (Chart 82). More importantly, in addition to the market effect of the lean period (mid-December to mid-May for the main cereals), a modest increase in the price of wheat (for residents), and for rice and sugar (for residents and IDPs) also corresponded to a general decline in the percentage of

households that received those items in the PDS food ration (Charts 83, and 84). Vegetable oil prices increased from January to March, but then dropped again in April. A similar situation had occurred in 2006 – when the Iraqi government announced the cancellation of certain items in the monthly PDS ration, shop owners responded by increasing prices by as much as 300 percent on some food items. [59]

The situation in 2016 would require a more in-depth analysis of regional markets to confirm to what extent the shortfall in PDS distributions influenced the price rise. One can reasonably assume, nonetheless, that these two occurrences had an effect on food security for the poorer households, given that purchased food and the PDS ration were the main sources of food for the majority.

Chart 82: *Relationship between the Iraqi exchange rate and consumer price Inflation, April 2015 to April 2016 (1 USD = 1,106.36 IQD*

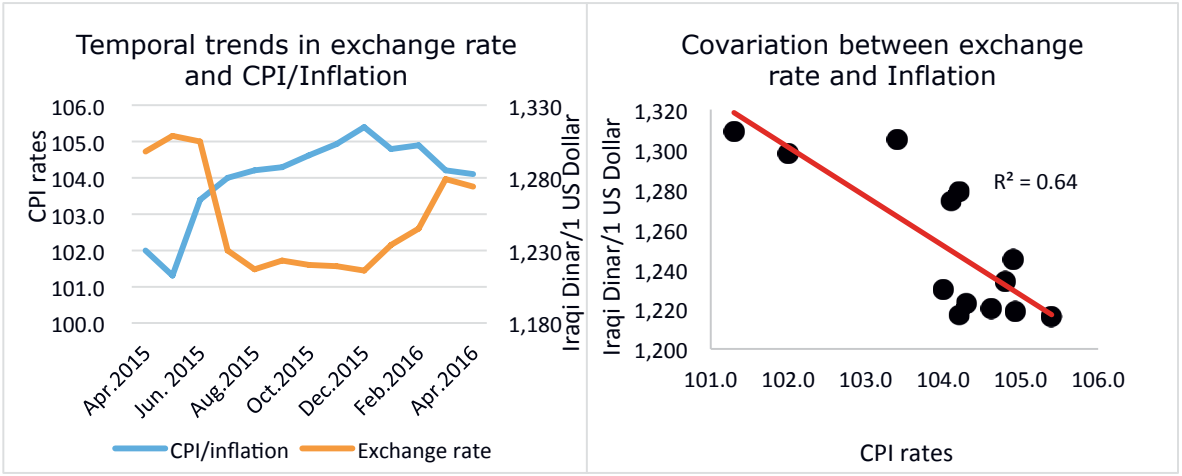
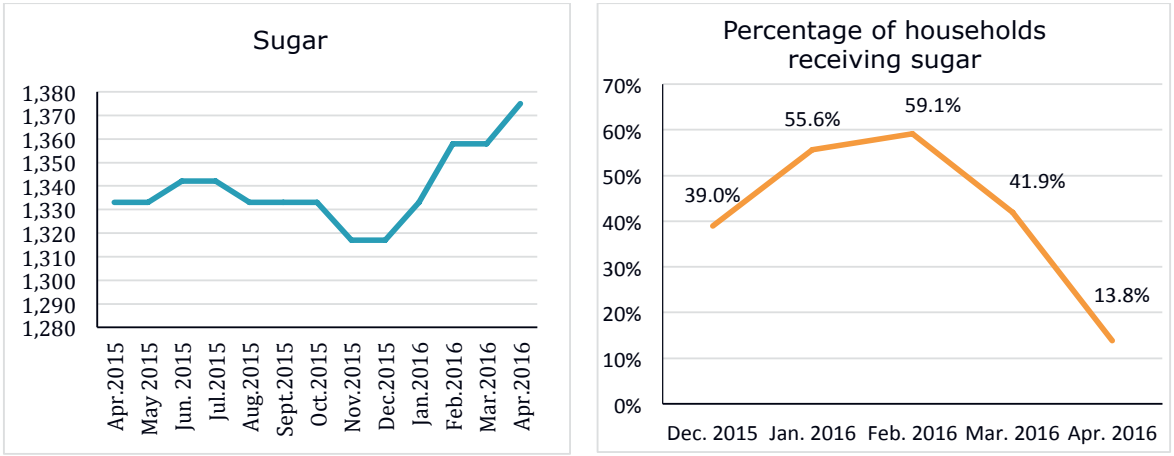
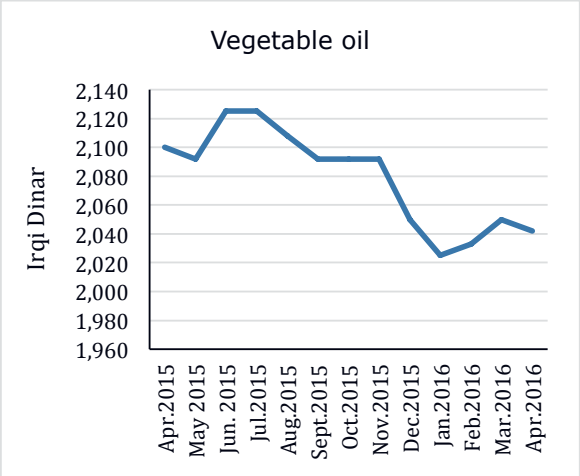
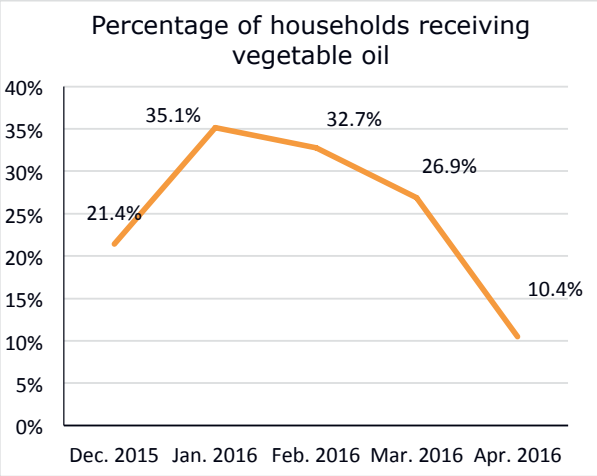


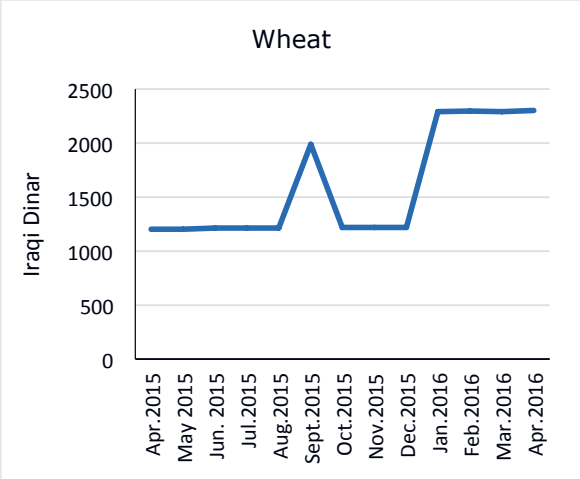
Chart 83: *National price trends and percentage of households receiving PDS, Dec 2015–April 2016, residents*[60]

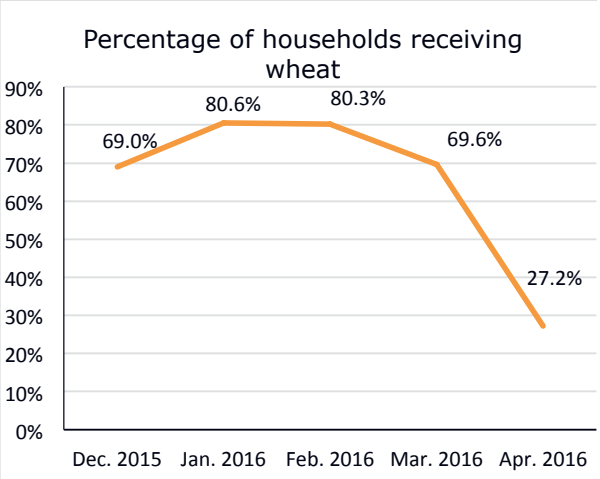


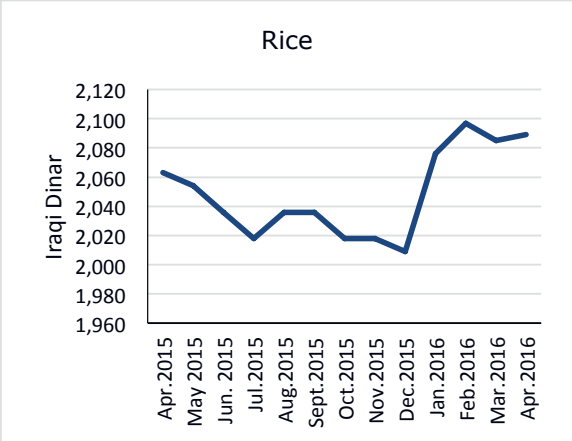
59 IRIN (2006). An internet news story reporting on how reductions in the monthly PDS rations had deleterious effects on food.
60 National price data were extracted from CSO archives.


Vegetable oil
Irqi Dinar
2,140
2,120
2,100
2,080
2,060
2,040
2,020
2,000
1,980
1,960
Apr.2015
May 2015
Jun. 2015
Jul.2015
Aug.2015
Sept.2015
Oct.2015
Nov.2015
Dec.2015
Jan.2016
Feb.2016
Mar.2016
Apr.2016


Percentage of households receiving vegetable oil
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
35.1%
32.7%
26.9%
21.4%
10.4%
Dec. 2015
Jan. 2016
Feb. 2016
Mar. 2016
Apr. 2016


Wheat
Iraqi Dinar
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Apr.2015
May 2015
Jun. 2015
Jul.2015
Aug.2015
Sept.2015
Oct.2015
Nov.2015
Dec.2015
Jan.2016
Feb.2016
Mar.2016
Apr.2016


Percentage of households receiving wheat
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
69.0%
80.6%
80.3%
69.6%
27.2%
Dec. 2015
Jan. 2016
Feb. 2016
Mar. 2016
Apr. 2016


Rice
Iraqi Dinar
2,120
2,100
2,080
2,060
2,040
2,020
2,000
1,980
1,960
Apr.2015
May 2015
Jun. 2015
Jul.2015
Aug.2015
Sept.2015
Oct.2015
Nov.2015
Dec.2015
Jan.2016
Feb.2016
Mar.2016
Apr.2016

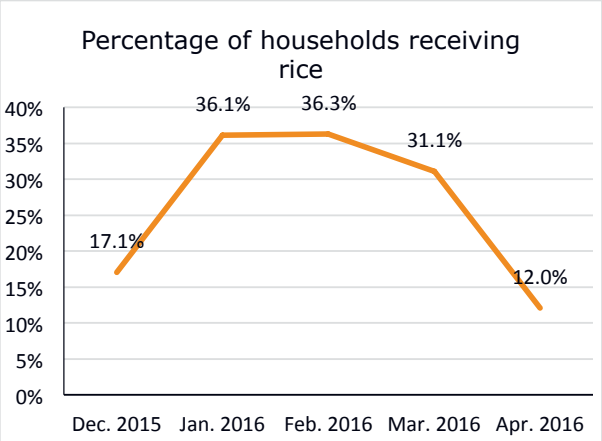
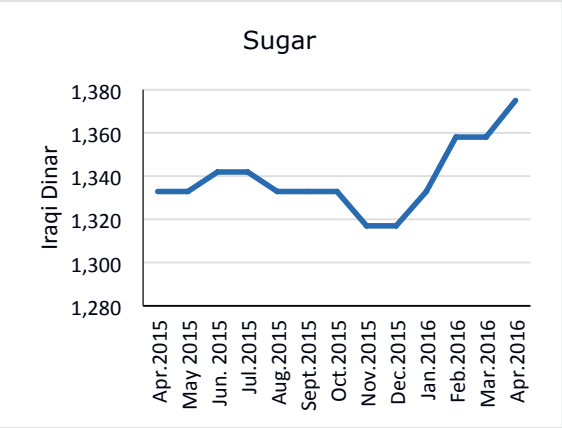
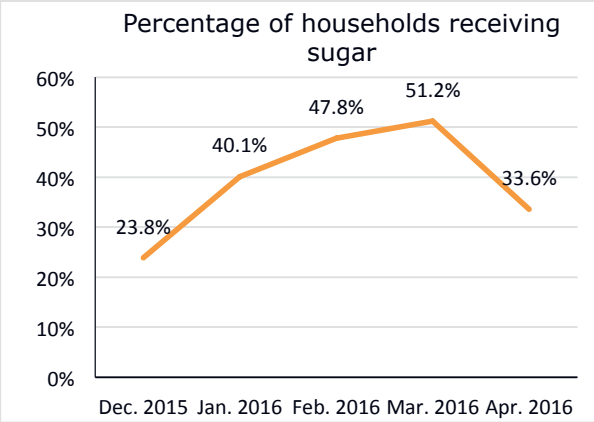
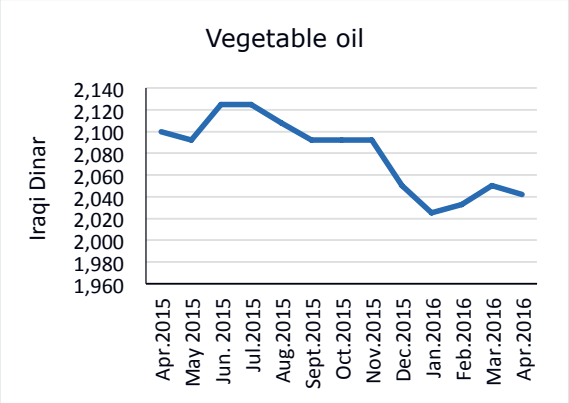
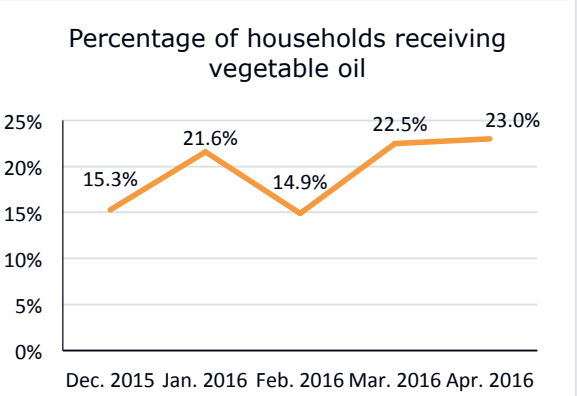

Percentage of households receiving rice
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
17.1%
36.1%
36.3%
31.1%
12.0%
Dec. 2015
Jan. 2016
Feb. 2016
Mar. 2016
Apr. 2016

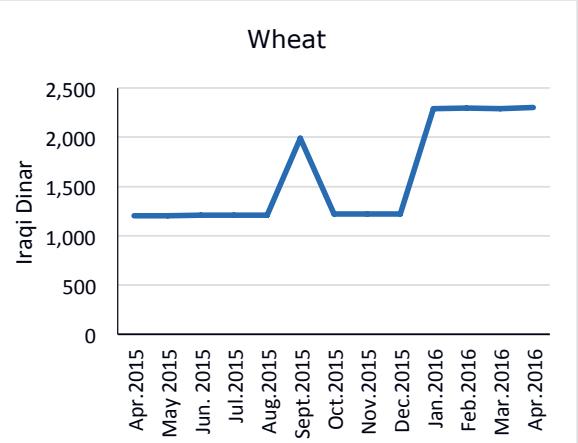
Chart 84: *Price trends and percentage of households receiving PDS, Dec 2015–April 2016, IDPs*

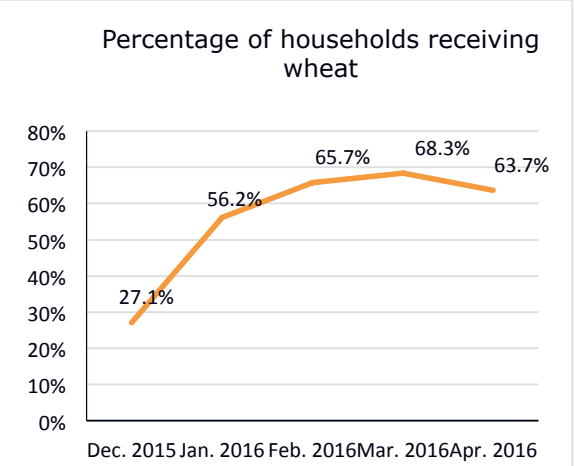


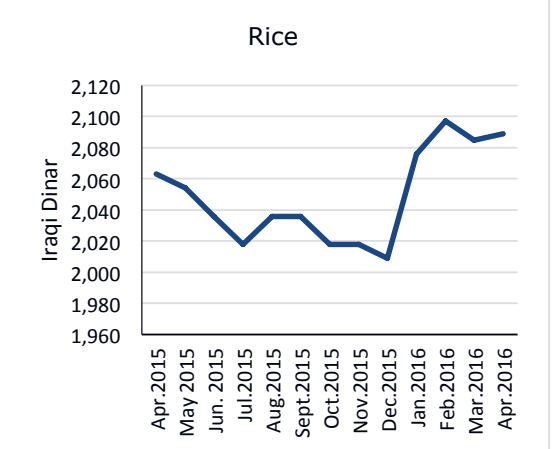


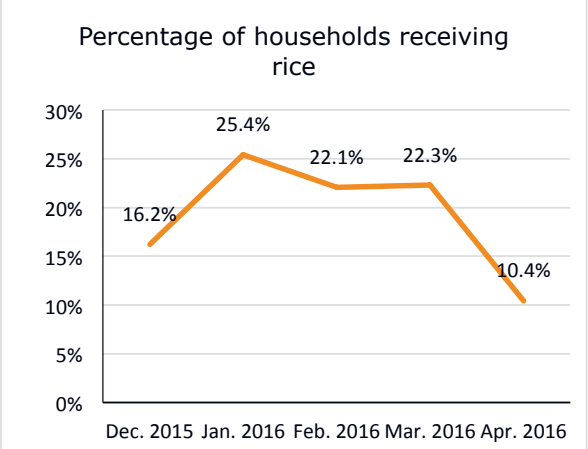












4.2.6 Food security based on food consumption analysis

Identifying household food consumption patterns is fundamental to understanding food security, particularly given factors such as conflict, variations in PDS distribution, and food price increases that affect food access in Iraq. Food secure individuals frequently consume a wide variety of foods from different food groups, thus dietary diversity is accepted as an important indicator of food consumption and food access. This is integral to identifying who is food insecure and for the monitoring and evaluation of interventions implemented.

The CFSVA incorporated several steps for measuring both diversity in diets and food consumption. First, using a 7-day recall period, families recounted the variety and frequency of different foods and food groups they consumed in the previous week. Second, this information fed into the calculation of a weighted food consumption score (FCS). The nutritional value of the foods determined the weights applied to different food items, as indicated in Table 29. Finally, for analysis, standard thresholds helped to establish trends and to classify households as either having "poor", "borderline" or "acceptable" consumption. Drawing from the CFSVA data, Table 29 presents examples of food groups, food items they contain and their weights.

Table 29: *Weights for each food group and justification for its food consumption score*

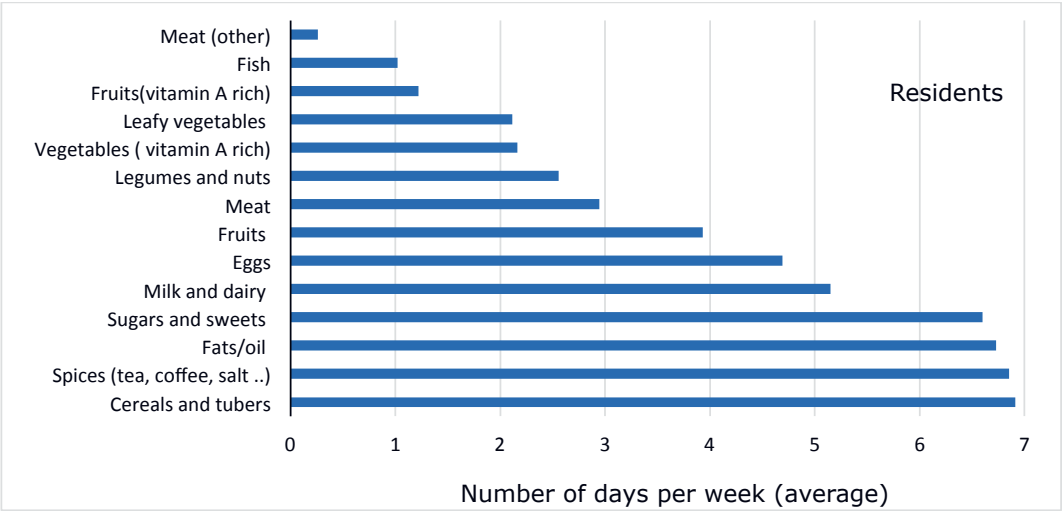
Food group	Iraqi food items	Weight	Justification for weight
Main cereals, tubers, staples	Grains (wheat, rice, corn, other), pasta, bread, potato	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality than legumes, contain essential micronutrients.
Pulses	Legumes (lima beans, fava beans, kidney beans, lentils, chickpeas) and mixed nuts	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality than meats, micronutrients, low fat.
Vegetables	Fresh spinach and other leafy vegetables, cauliflower, cabbage, beets, broccoli, onions and tomatoes	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
	Vegetables rich in vitamin A (carrots, yellow pepper, squash)		
Fruit	Banana, apple, lemon	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micronutrients.
	Fruit rich in vitamin A (mango, apricot, peach)		
Meat and fish	Beef, goat, lamb; rabbit; chicken, goose and other birds	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micronutrients, energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are significant.
	Liver, kidneys and other meats		
	Fish (including canned/ oysters and other sea foods)		
Dairy	Fresh milk, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products	4	Highest quality protein, micronutrients, vitamin A, energy.
Sugar	Granulated and confectionary sugars (sugar, honey, jam, cookies, sweets and others); sugary drinks	0.5	Empty calories, usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	Ghee/butter, oil (vegetable ghee, palm tree oil, fat and other ghee)	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micronutrients.
Condiments	Spices (tea, coffee, cocoa, salt)	0.5	

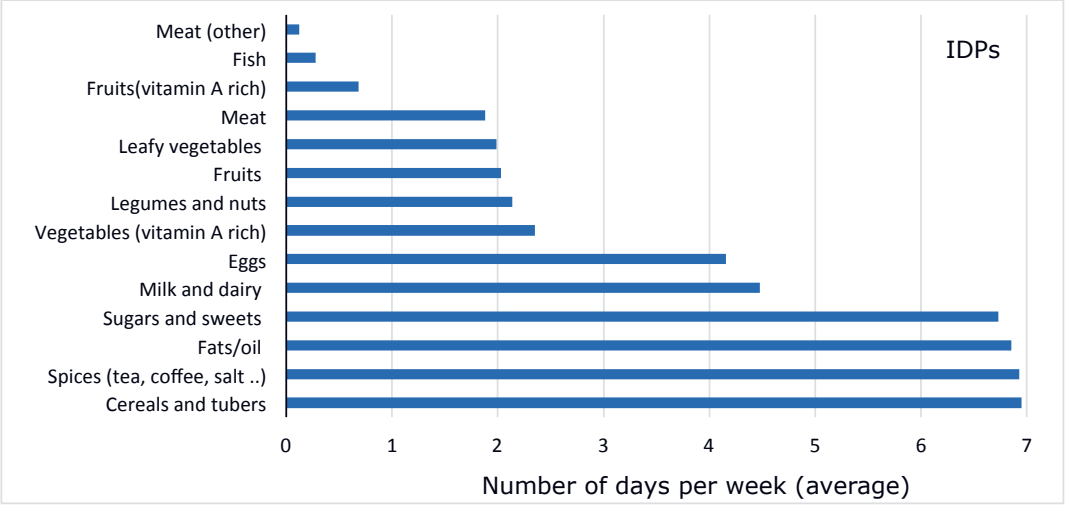
4.2.6.1 Diversity in weekly diets

The weekly food basket as reported by the households in the CFSVA contained a wide range of food items, with a preponderance of carbohydrates in the form of cereals, which were consumed most frequently (Chart 85). The households also frequently consumed oils/fats and sugars, eggs, dairy items and spices/tea/coffee. Proteins from meat and fish, vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruit, as well as vegetables in general, appeared least frequently in the diets. The low volume of vegetables, fruit and meat consumed may represent collateral effects of the conflict caused by ISIS. There were no major differences in the content of the daily food baskets as reported by residents and IDPs; they both consumed cereals and tubers, tea, coffee, sugars and vegetable oil every day. However, IDPs consumed fruits, legumes, nuts and meats less frequently than residents.

Conflict in rural areas has had a chain effect. It has caused widespread crop losses in key crop producing governorates, which has reduced the supply of fruit and vegetables for local consumption and resulted in their higher prices. This consequently limited and, in many cases, prohibited household access to these food items. [61] In addition, the dramatic loss of livestock due to conflict has influenced the low meat consumption recorded in the survey, although it is acknowledged that animal products, such as meat, eggs and dairy items, largely contribute only around 10 percent to the total dietary energy consumption in Iraq. [62]

Chart 85: *Food items consumed weekly*





61 FAO. 2016. Iraq agriculture and livelihoods needs assessment
62 CSO et al. 2010. This is documented in a study conducted by the CSO, KRSO, NRI and UN partners on food deprivation in Iraq.

4.2.6.2 Food consumption scores and categories

The household food consumption score classifications in this survey used standard, global cut-off values to describe the food consumption status of households (Table 30). Despite some of the food availability constraints mentioned earlier, most households had acceptable food consumption levels, with only minor differences between those having poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption (Chart 88).

Table 30: *Household food consumption classifications and cut-off values*

Classification	Food consumption score
***Poor* food consumption**	< 28
***Borderline* food consumption**	28–42
***Acceptable* food consumption**	> 42

Chart 86*: Food consumption categories, total, urban and rural*

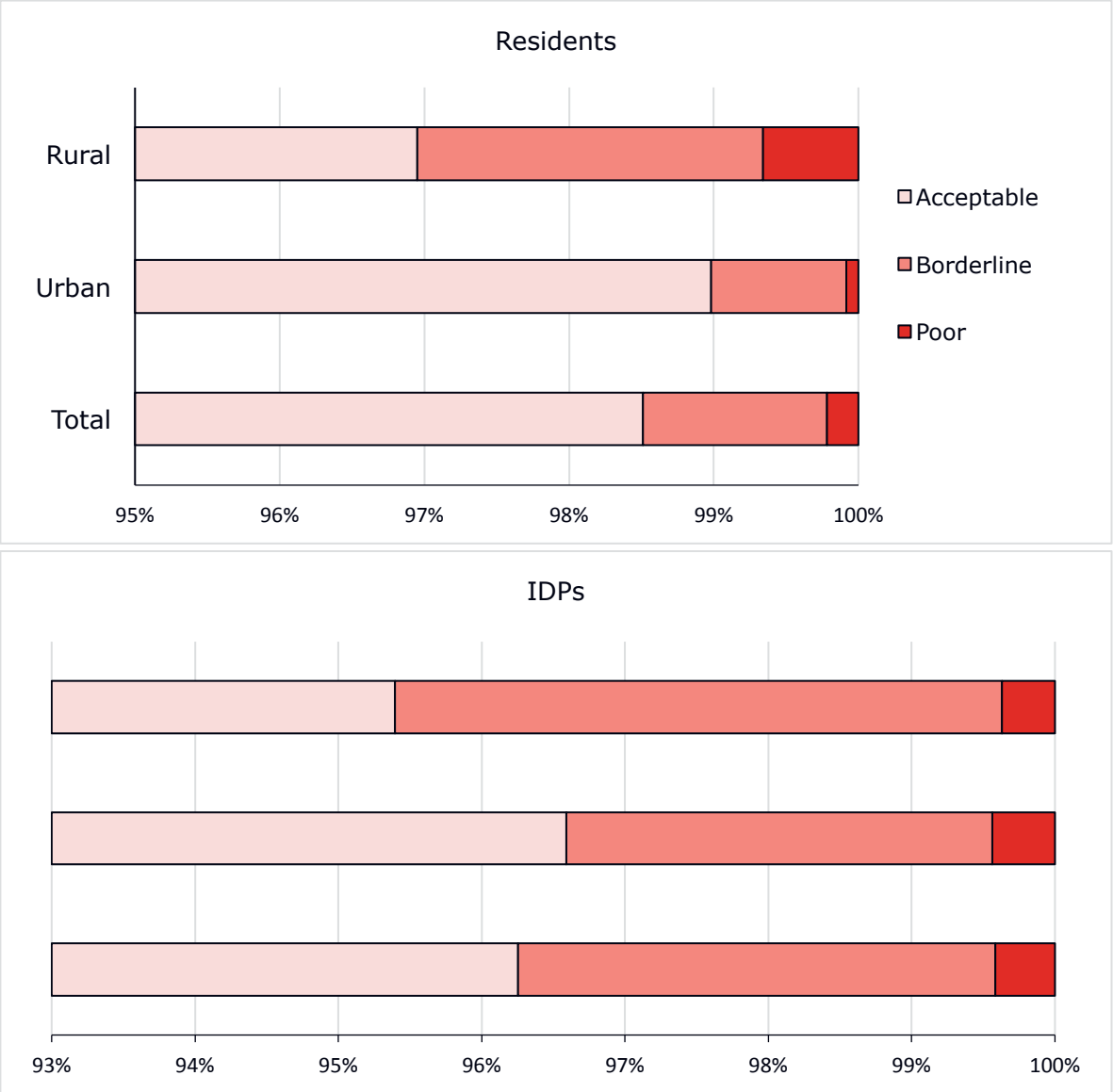
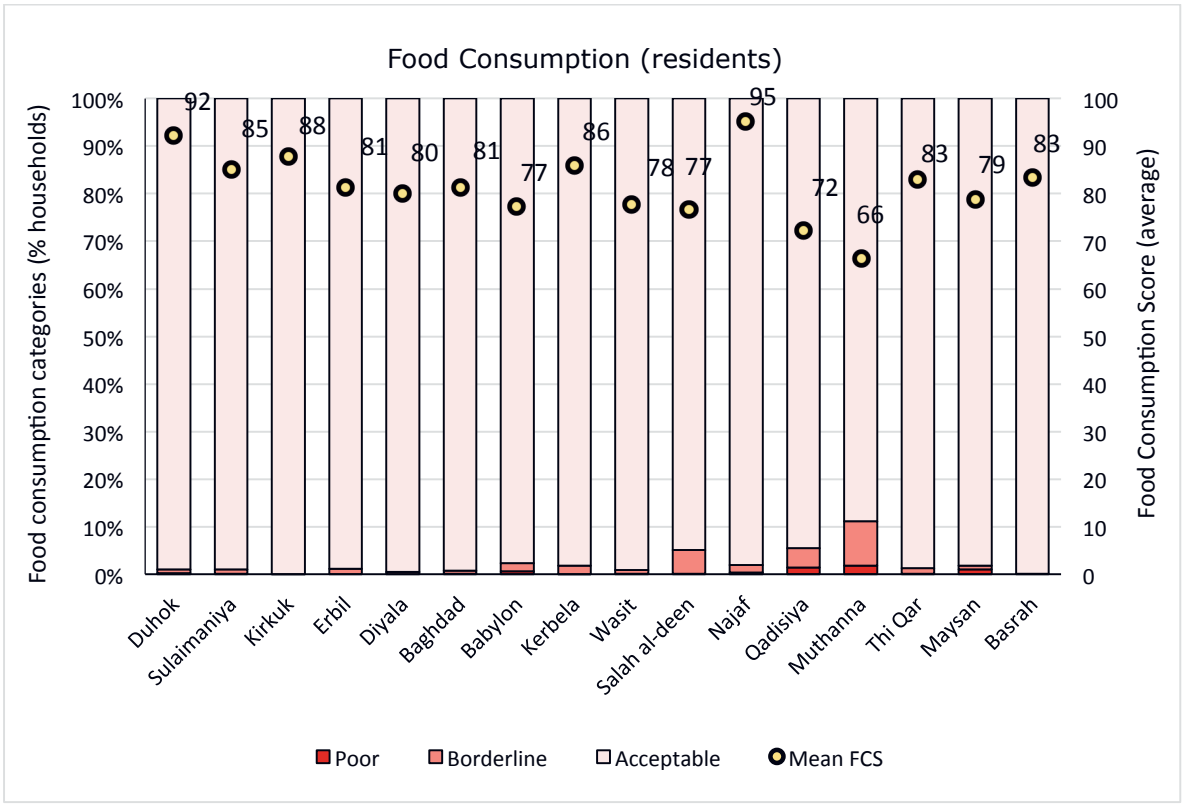
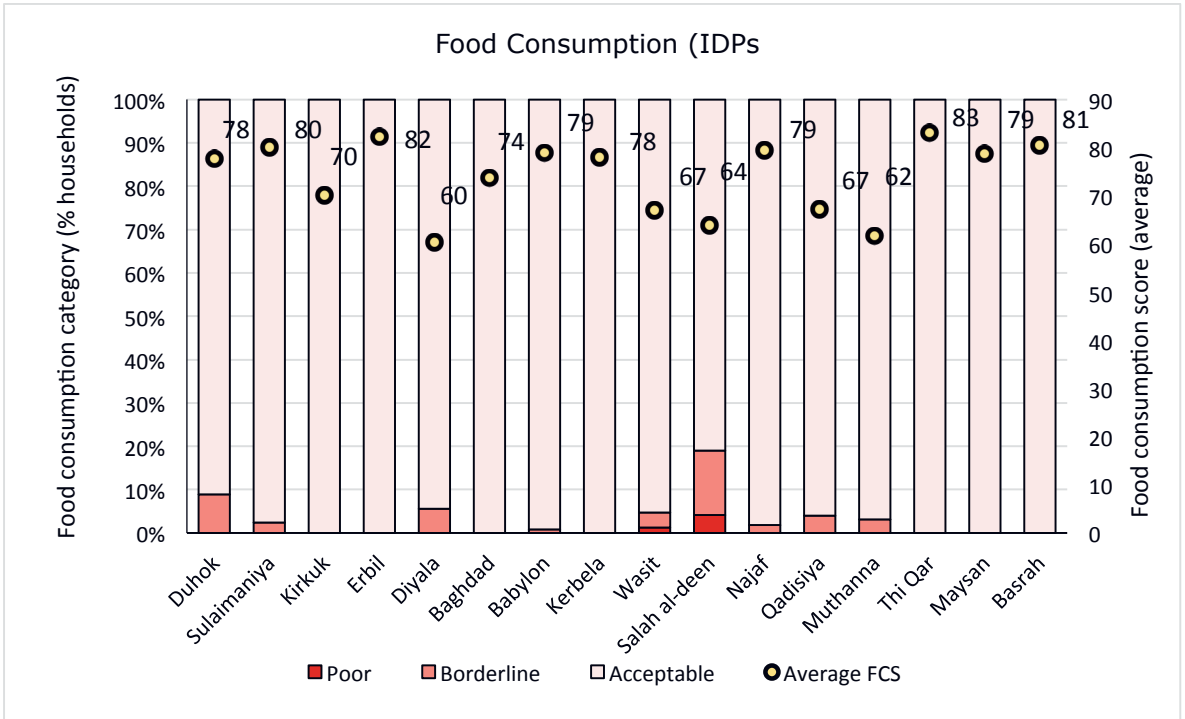


Chart 87: *Food consumption scores (FCS) and categories by governorates, residents and IDPs*





4.2.6.3 Macro- and micronutrient consumption

The survey data showed most households had acceptable food consumption. However, the results also brought out the widespread low meat and vegetables consumption among the most food insecure households, which gives some cause for concern.

A Food Consumption Score Nutrient Adequacy Analysis (FCS-N) investigated consumption of three key macro- and micronutrients – protein, vitamin A and heme iron – as derived from the food consumption data. For the purposes of this discussion, the FCS-N results from the CFSVA survey, illustrated in Table 31, are divided into the four CARI food security categories: food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food secure and severely food secure.

The main finding was that, during the seven-day recall period, households classified as severely food insecure in the resident sample had scarce access to all three nutrients, with 33–70 percent having no access to any of the nutrients during the whole week. Only 9 percent consumed foods containing vitamin A each day of the week and none consumed foods containing protein daily. In contrast, more than 65 percent of the households in the remaining categories consumed vitamin A and protein every day. This is consistent with recent studies indicating that most Iraqis consume around six times the average daily requirement of vitamin A.[63]

Less than 20 percent of the households across all categories consumed foods containing heme iron every day. Poor consumption of this nutrient was particularly evident among households classified as severely food insecure: 70 percent of them had no access and none had daily access to it. Among the other CARI categories, most households (73–80 percent) had access to it 1 to 6 days per week. IDP households generally demonstrated the same consumption tendencies, with up to 70 percent of households reporting they had not consumed any foods containing heme iron during the week.

Importance of macro- and micronutrients

VITAMIN A
Vitamin A deficiency can cause blindness in children and increase the risk of disease from infections.

HEME IRON
Heme iron is found in animal products. Its deficiency is linked to anaemia, complications in pregnancy, impaired physical and cognitive development, increased risk of morbidity and inhibited productivity at work.

PROTEIN
Proteins provide energy and contribute to building healthy tissue and muscles in the body. Low protein diets cause malnutrition and impair cognitive development in children.

Iodization of salt for the prevention and control of iodine deficiency disorders
Iodine is essential for healthy brain development of a foetus and for young children. Iodine deficiency negatively affects the health of women, as well as economic productivity and quality of life.

WHO recommendation
All food-grade salt used in household and food processing should be fortified with iodine. Iodization of salt is a safe and effective strategy for the prevention and control of iodine deficiency disorders in populations living in stable and emergency settings.

Source: WHO, 2016, e-Library of Evidence for Nutrition Actions (eLENA)

Of interest is the lower quantities of meat eaten in severely food insecure households because meat contains both heme and non-heme iron. Cereals, which seemed sufficiently consumed (Chart 85 in Section 4.2.6.1), as well as some vegetables, fruit and nuts among other items, are the main sources of non-heme iron in human

63 WFP, CSO, KRSO. 2012.Food security, living conditions and social transfers in Iraq

diets and thus non-heme iron intake appears less of a concern in the CFSVA population. Maps 5a and 5b illustrate that heme iron intake was lowest in central and southern governorates, starting from *Salah al-deen* down through *Babylon*, *Qadisiya* and to northern *Muthanna*. However, there were some differing trends among residents and IDPs, such as very low intake for IDPs in *Diyala*, but not for residents.

Clinical studies show that the heme and non-heme iron levels in the body do not depend solely on the quantities of iron-rich foods consumed, but also on many other factors that influence absorption rates in the body, such as calcium found in dairy products.[64] Nevertheless, iron levels are known to play a critical role in the human immune system and cognitive development, particularly in infants and pregnant or lactating women.[65] Therefore, any absence of dietary iron among the households should be flagged as a source of worry for IDPs and for resident women and children in the survey. Energy deficient individuals are vulnerable to many food security-related health risks. In this context, the reductions in meat consumption also bring attention to the social impact of ISIS conflict, as high meat consumption forms part of the traditional, cultural fabric of Iraqi society.

Table 31: *Consumption of micronutrients from 0 to 7 days per week in resident and IDP households*

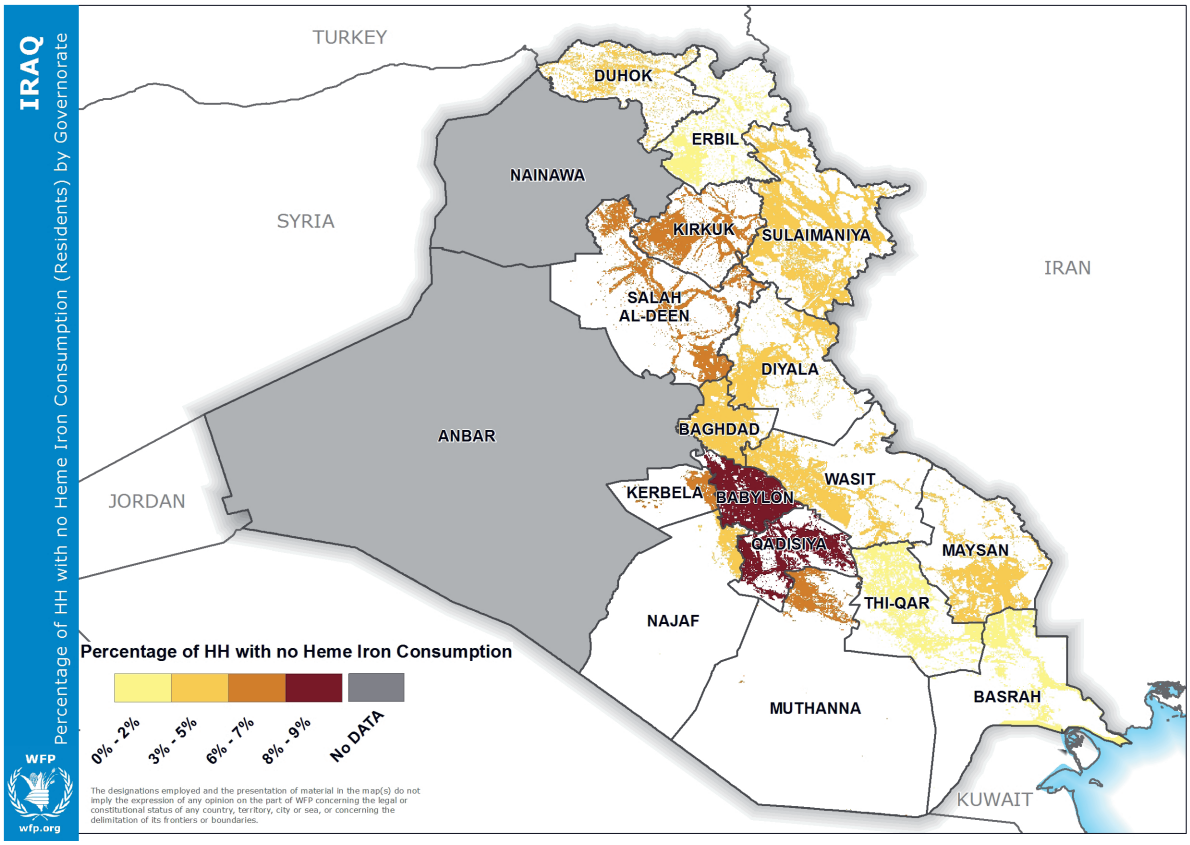
		Percentage of resident households			
Nutrient	Number of days food items consumed	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Vitamin A	Total	100	100	100.0	100.0
	0 days	0	0	4	45
	1 to 6 days	3	5	30	45
	7 days	97	95	66	9
Protein	Total	100	100	100	100
	0 days	0	0	2	33
	1 to 6 days	1	2	33	68
	7 days	99	98	66	0
Heme iron	Total	100	100	100	100
	0 days	3	4	22	70
	1 to 6 days	80	76	73	30
	7 days	17	20	6	0

		Percentage of IDPs households			
Nutrient	Number of days food item consumed	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Vitamin A	Total	100	100	100	100
	0 days	0	0	3	0
	1 to 6 days	4	9	44	0
	7 days	96	91	53	100
Protein	Total	100	100	100	100
	0 days	0	0	2	0
	1 to 6 days	3	5	46	100
	7 days	97	95	52	0
Heme Iron	Total	100	100	100	100
	0 days	10	9	26	0
	1 to 6 days	84	89	74	100
	7 days	6	2	1	0

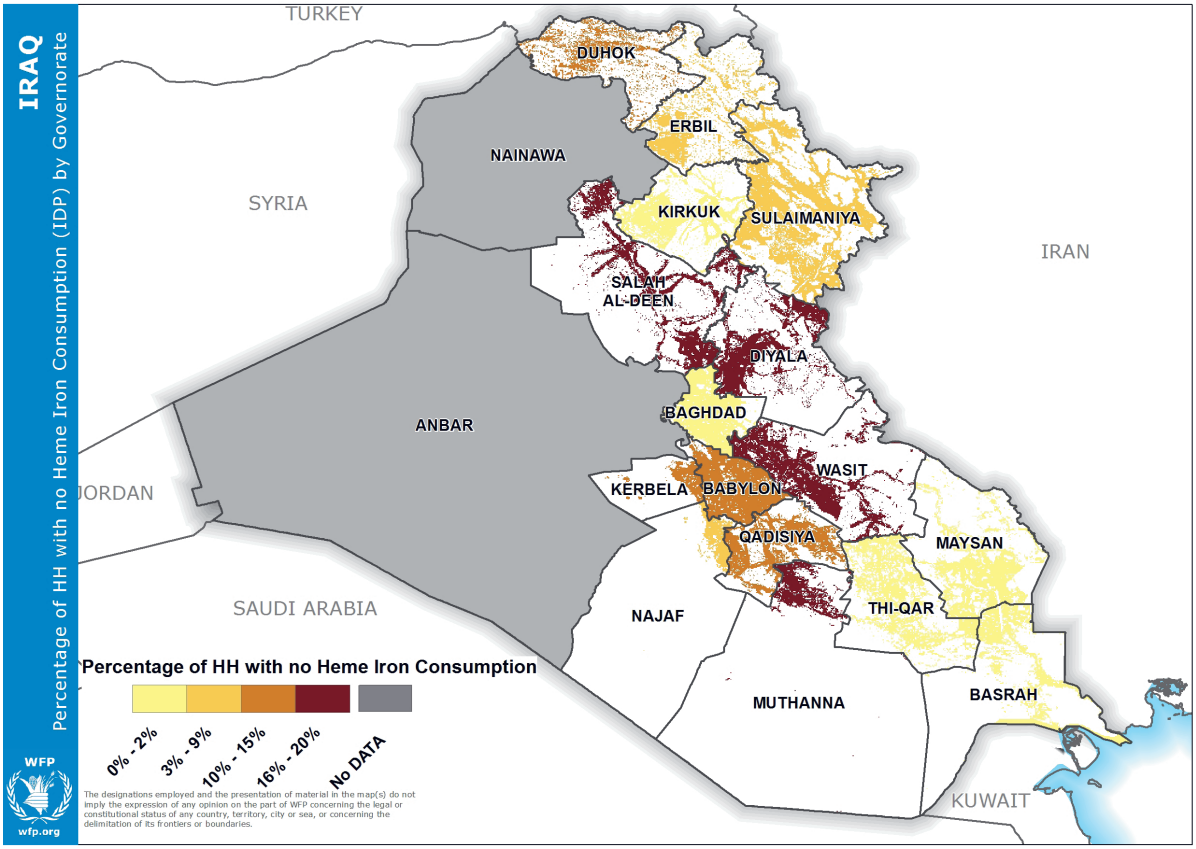
64 Discussed in the following publications: Hurrel and Egli, 2010; Hurrell et al., 1999; Hallberg et al., 1993.
65 Reference to research conducted by Georgieff and Schallert, 2006; Allen, 2000.

Maps 5a and 5b: *Percentage of households with no heme iron consumption by governorate*

5a: RESIDENTS



5b: IDPs



4.2.6.4 Salt intake

The consumption of iodized salt is a public health concern because inadequate consumption leads to iron deficiency disorders and poor foetal brain development. Studies in 2011 showed that 29 percent of Iraqi children consumed iodized salt, and the rate had increased since the beginning of the decade. [66] The 2016 CFSVA confirmed the population's iodized salt intake had improved.

During the household survey, household salt was tested for adequate iodine content, quantified as ≥ 15 parts per million (ppm) of iodine. The CFSVA found that iodized salt intake had improved since the CFSVA in 2007, rising from 23 percent of the 2007 population to around one half of the 2016 sample population (Chart 88).

Use of properly iodized salt occurred in half the families of urban areas but only in one third of the rural families (Chart 89), suggesting room for targeting and improvement. Regionally, the lowest intake of iodized salt occurred in the Other governorates.

Chart 88: *Percentage of households using iodized salt*

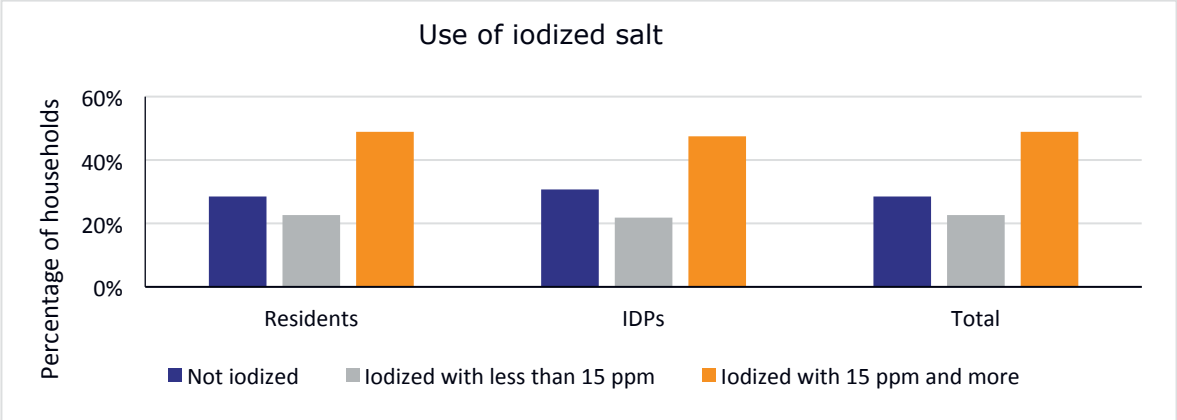
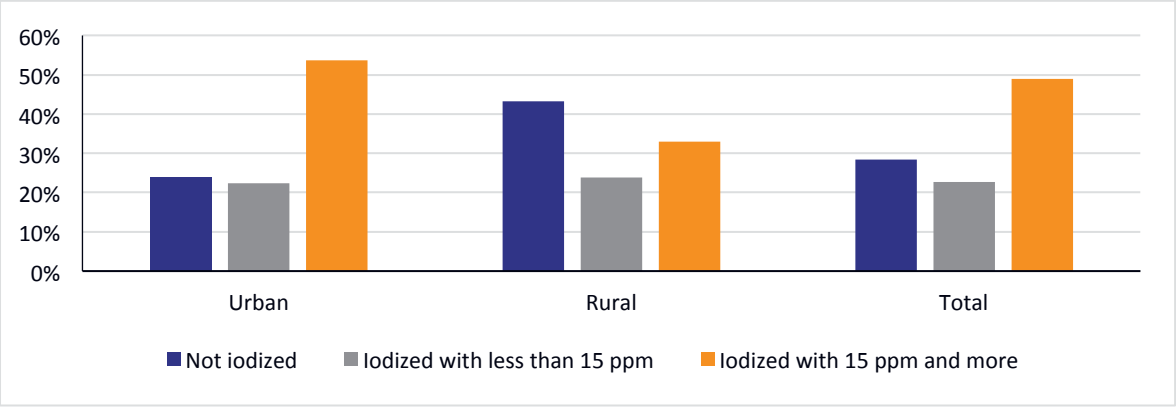
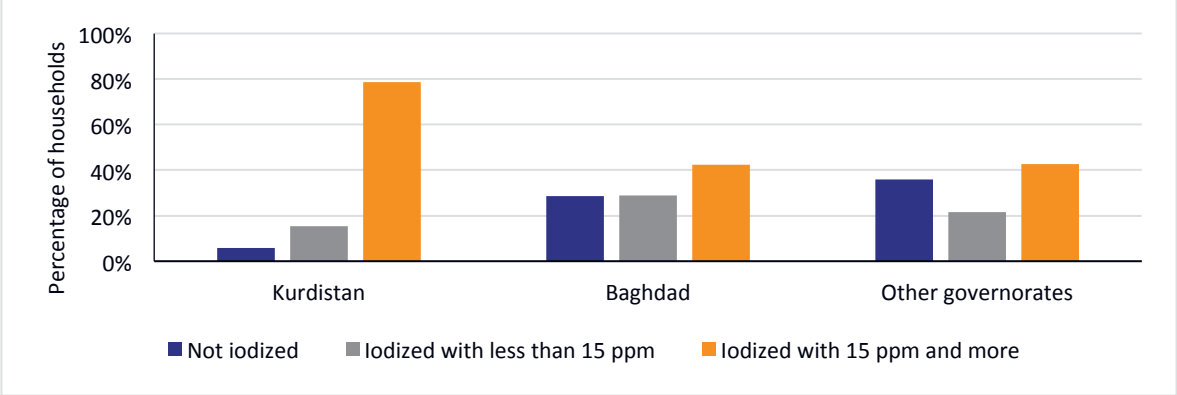


Chart 89: *Iodized salt used in urban versus rural settings*



66 Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2011.

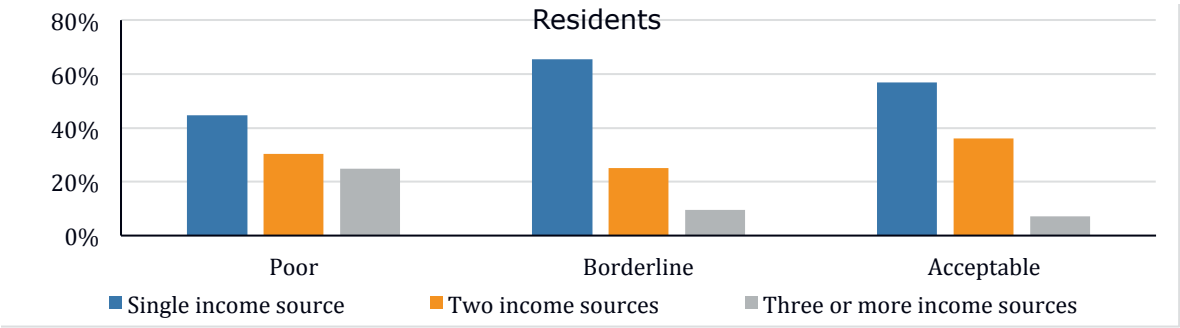
Chart 90: *Iodized salt used in three regions*



4.2.6.5 Food consumption categories in relation to number of household income sources

Food consumption did not vary substantially with the number of household income sources (Chart 91). For IDPs, having three income sources seemed to increase the likelihood of belonging to a favourable food consumption category, but only to a limited extent. The only apparently positive effect of the number of income sources on food consumption was observed for IDPs in rural areas (Chart 92).

Chart 91: *Food consumption and number of income sources*



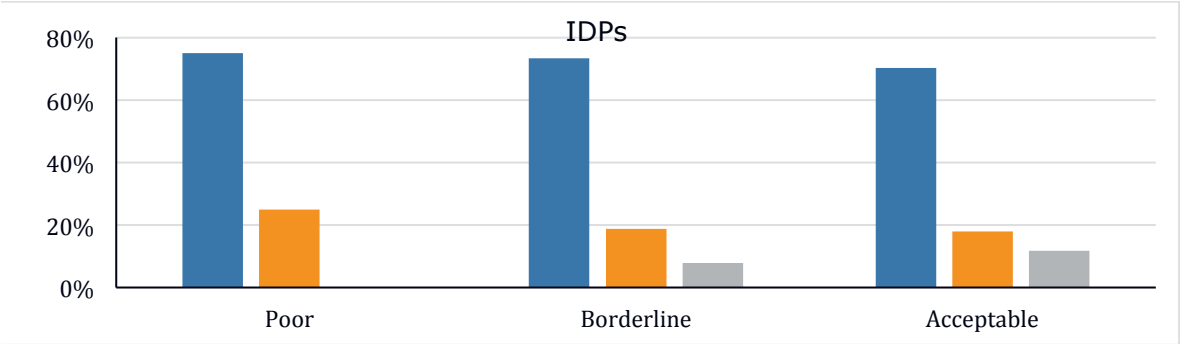
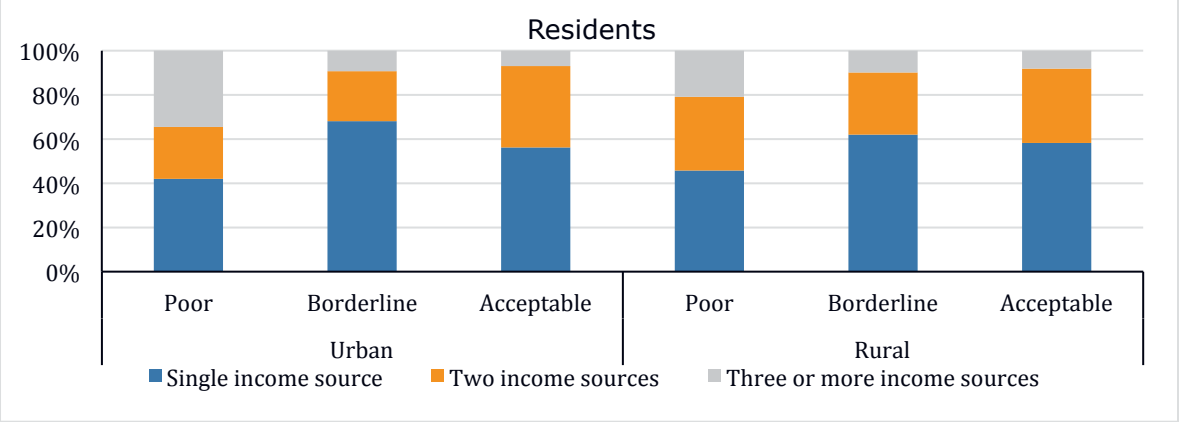
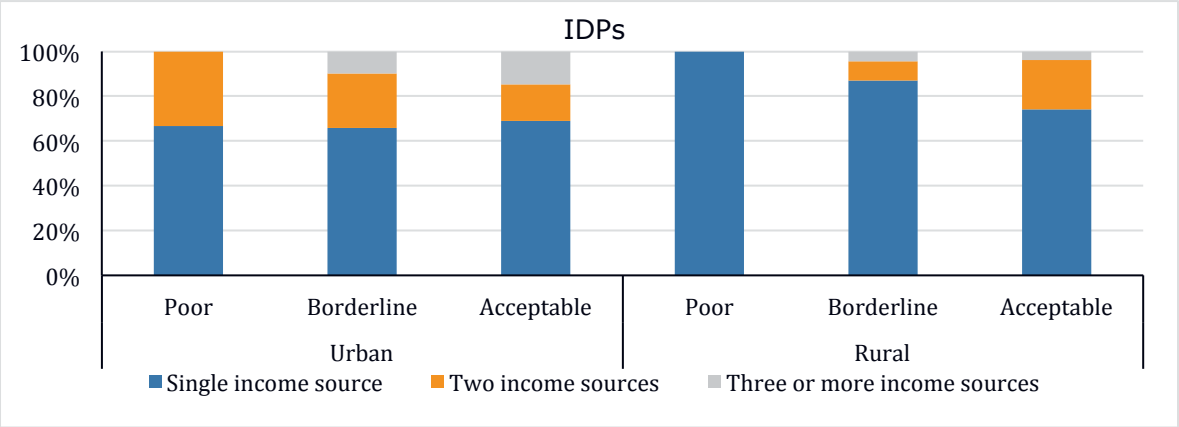


Chart 92: *Food consumption and number of income sources, urban versus rural areas*

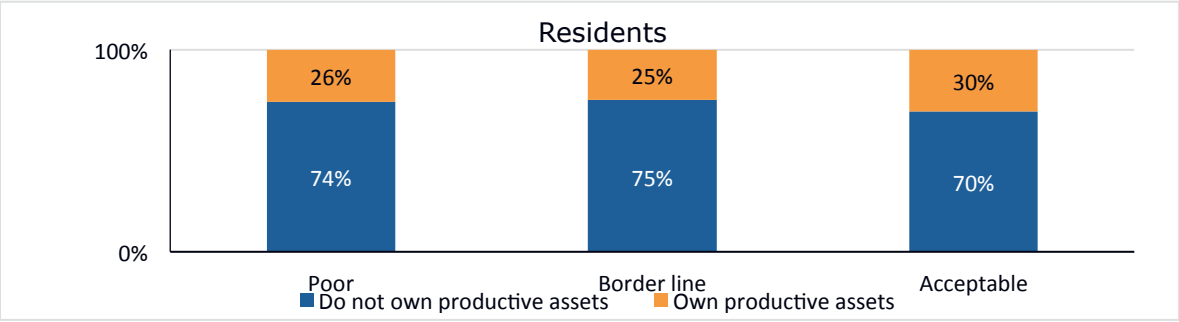




4.2.6.6 Food consumption categories and productive assets

Overall, in resident families, ownership of productive assets had little effect on their food consumption (Chart 93). Around 30 percent of the households in each food consumption category possessed productive assets. However, the food consumption advantages of owning productive assets was more evident when investigated separately in urban and rural areas (Chart 94).

Chart 93: *Household food consumption levels in relation to ownership of productive assets*



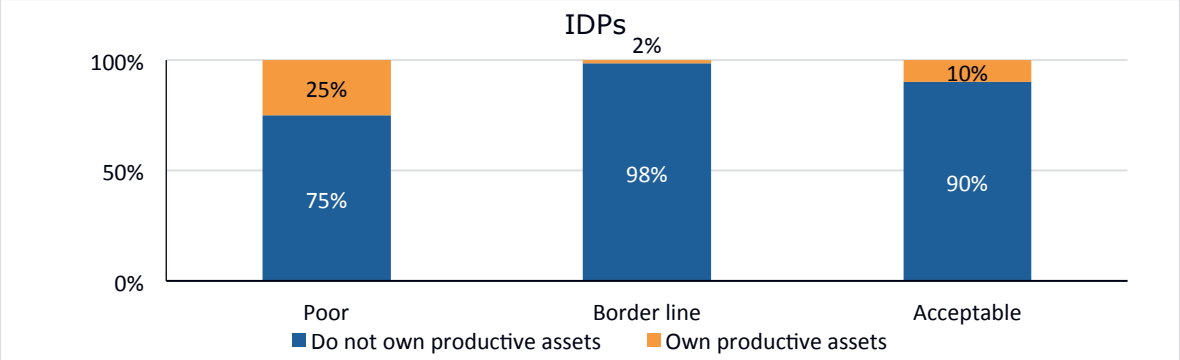
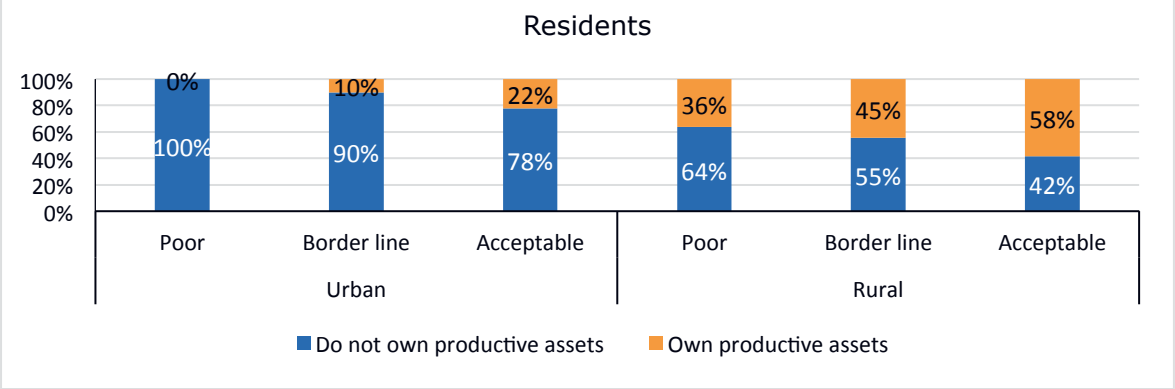
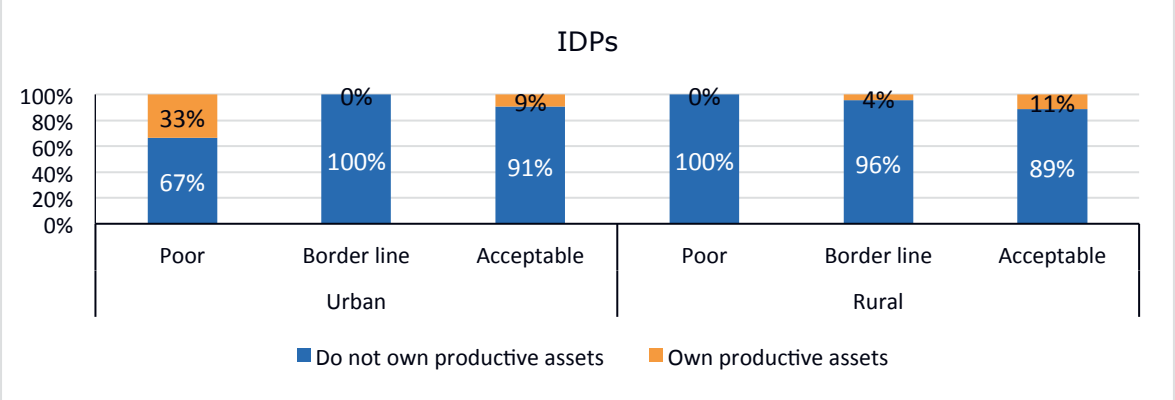


Chart 94: *Household food consumption and productive asset ownership, urban versus rural variations*





4.2.7 Coping with shocks and risk

4.2.7.1 Coping strategies

The ability of households to mitigate risks will vary depending on the range of socio-economic resources available to them, but also on the type of strategy they employ to cope. Previous studies found that 22 percent of Iraqi households had used coping mechanisms in response to limited food consumption, and that socio-economic conditions mediated coping behaviour.[67]In other words, there was a higher probabylonity that poorer households relied on specific coping measures to obtain sufficient food for the household.

In food security analysis, knowledge of household coping mechanisms contributes to understanding the household food security status. Some mechanisms impact immediate food consumption, such as reducing the size and number of meals eaten. This implies a state of food deprivation that, if protracted and combined with other factors, could lead to acute malnutrition, illness or death. Essentially, households that reduce food intake as a short-term strategy are experiencing an inability to meet the food consumption needs of the family. Other mechanisms are implemented as part of a longer-term strategy that typically targets income acquisition to improve food consumption, such as selling assets. In exceptional circumstances, these typically long-term strategies may be implemented as short-term tactics to cope with sudden emergencies.

4.2.7.2 Coping strategies in the CFSVA

Based on the survey responses, data analysts constructed indices for food consumption (or reduced food consumption) and livelihoods coping strategies. The reduced consumption coping strategies index [68] measured the type and frequency of strategies enacted to improve deficiencies in food intake within the previous seven days. In addition, livelihoods coping strategy indicators, which referred to strategies applied within the previous 30 days, measured economic constraints at different severity levels. Overall, Iraqi households reported 17 coping options, several of which are considered a response to severe food insecurity.

The following Table 32 lists the consumption and livelihood strategies that food insecure households used in times of hardship (some as recent as the previous seven days) or habitually to manage food and economic stress, crises or emergency situations. From qualitative evidence gathered, for example from media and IDP reports, it is apparent that the most affected families were resorting to livelihoods and income coping strategies to ease double shocks (economic and civil/conflict-related). Drawing from the household survey, the red-shaded cells in Table 32 indicate crisis and emergency-level strategies currently used in both urban and rural Iraq, especially among IDPs.

67 Food consumption and coping are discussed in the introduction to the Iraq Knowledge Network Survey, 2011; CFSVA, 2007.
68 This is an adaption of Maxwell's original coping strategies index (Maxwell and Caldwell, 2008).

Coping strategies measurements

Food consumption strategies (Reduced Coping Strategy Index)
The index is used to measure how people cope with poor food consumption. It is based on the many optional answers to the question: "In the past seven days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, how many days has your household had to…"

During the field survey, the current food consumption coping strategies that people used and the frequency with which they used each strategy were established.

For each household, a score was given to each coping strategy:

Score = (frequency with which coping strategy is used) x (weight assigned to that strategy).

Livelihood coping strategies (Severity levels measured)

Stress strategies	Borrowed money or spent savings, indicating a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increased debts.
Crisis strategies	Sold productive assets, such as their means of transport, which directly affected future productivity, including the ability to access work.
Emergency strategies	Families migrated or changed residence and has had critical, potentially irreversible repercussions on current and future livelihood security.

Table 32: *The range of coping strategies food insecure families employed*

Food consumption coping strategies	Livelihoods/Income coping strategies
Reduced the number of meals	**Entire family migrated**
Adults ate less	**Changed residence**
Reduced the size of meals	**Sold means of transport**
Relied on less preferred foods	**Sold assets**
Borrowed food	**Withdrew child(ren) from school**
	Sent child(ren) to work
	Male engaged in unsafe/risky work
	Female engaged in unsafe/risky work
	Spent savings
	Bought food on credit or borrowed money for food
	Reduced non-food expenditures
	Attended social charity-based event

4.2.7.3 Strategies used to fill food consumption gaps

Chart 95 illustrates the food consumption strategies households reported using during the previous week. They included meal reduction, borrowing and dietary changes in both resident and IDP households. Overall, there was some indication of higher hardship for IDPs, especially in urban areas. Around four days a week, families of residents and IDPs opted to shift diets to less preferred or less expensive food items, which was the strategy most frequently applied during the week. The strategy was used with roughly similar frequency by residents and IDPs in rural and urban settings. Regionally (Chart 96), the diet-shifting strategy was used slightly more often in the Other governorates by resident households. *Notably*, IDP families in *Baghdad* region used this strategy every day and also often reduced their meals, especially adults, leaving cause for concern.

Chart 95: *Types of food consumption coping strategies and number of days employed, urban and rural areas*

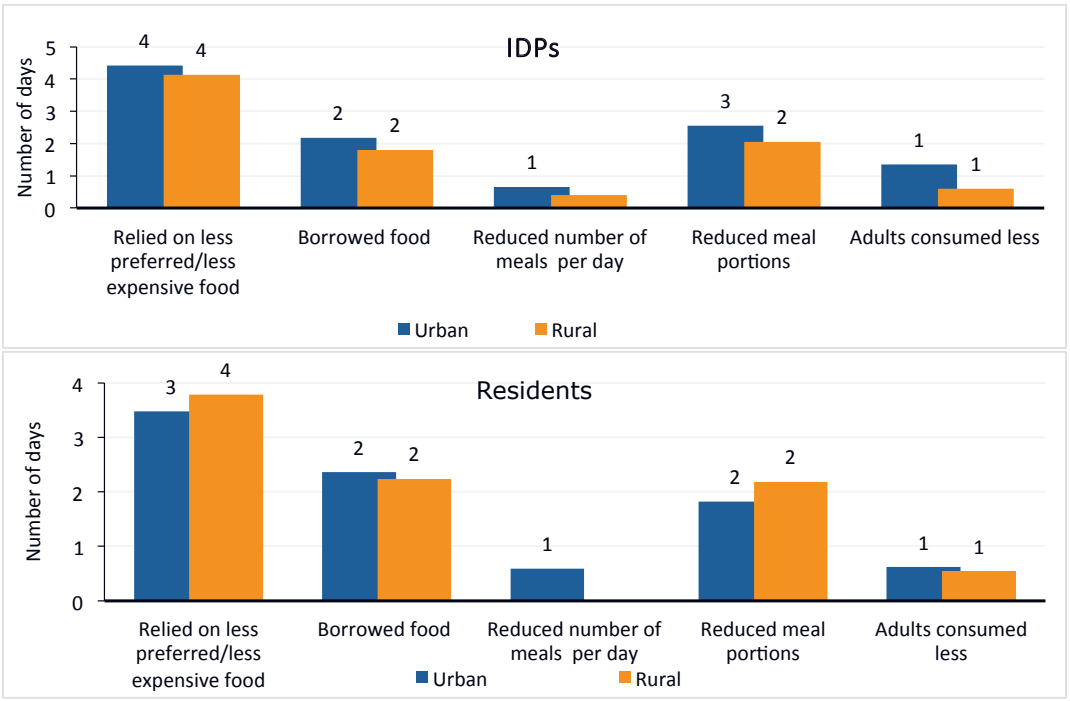
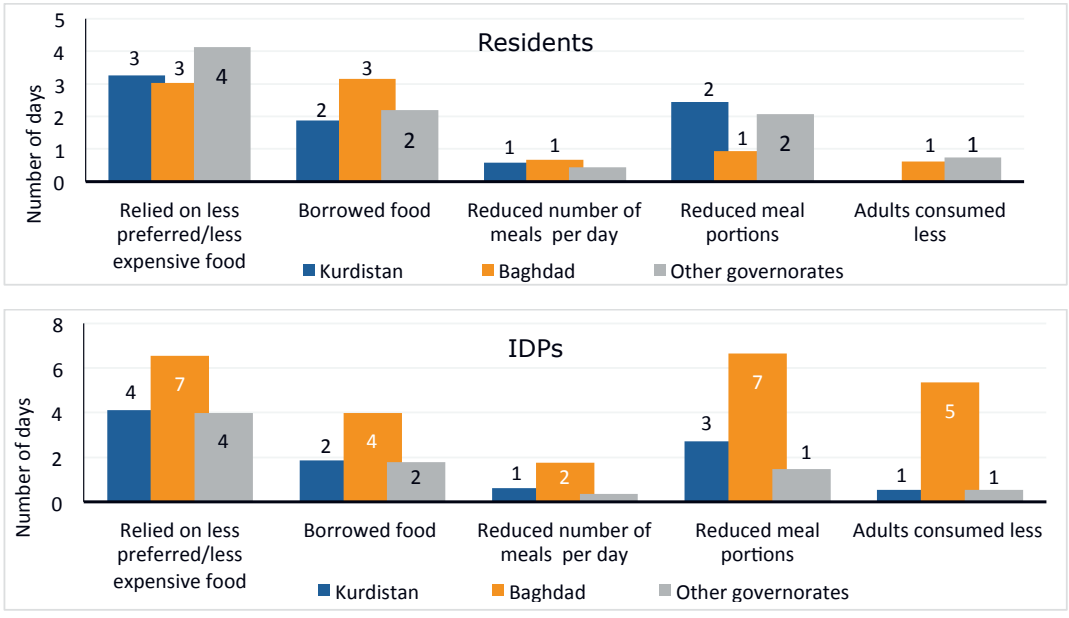


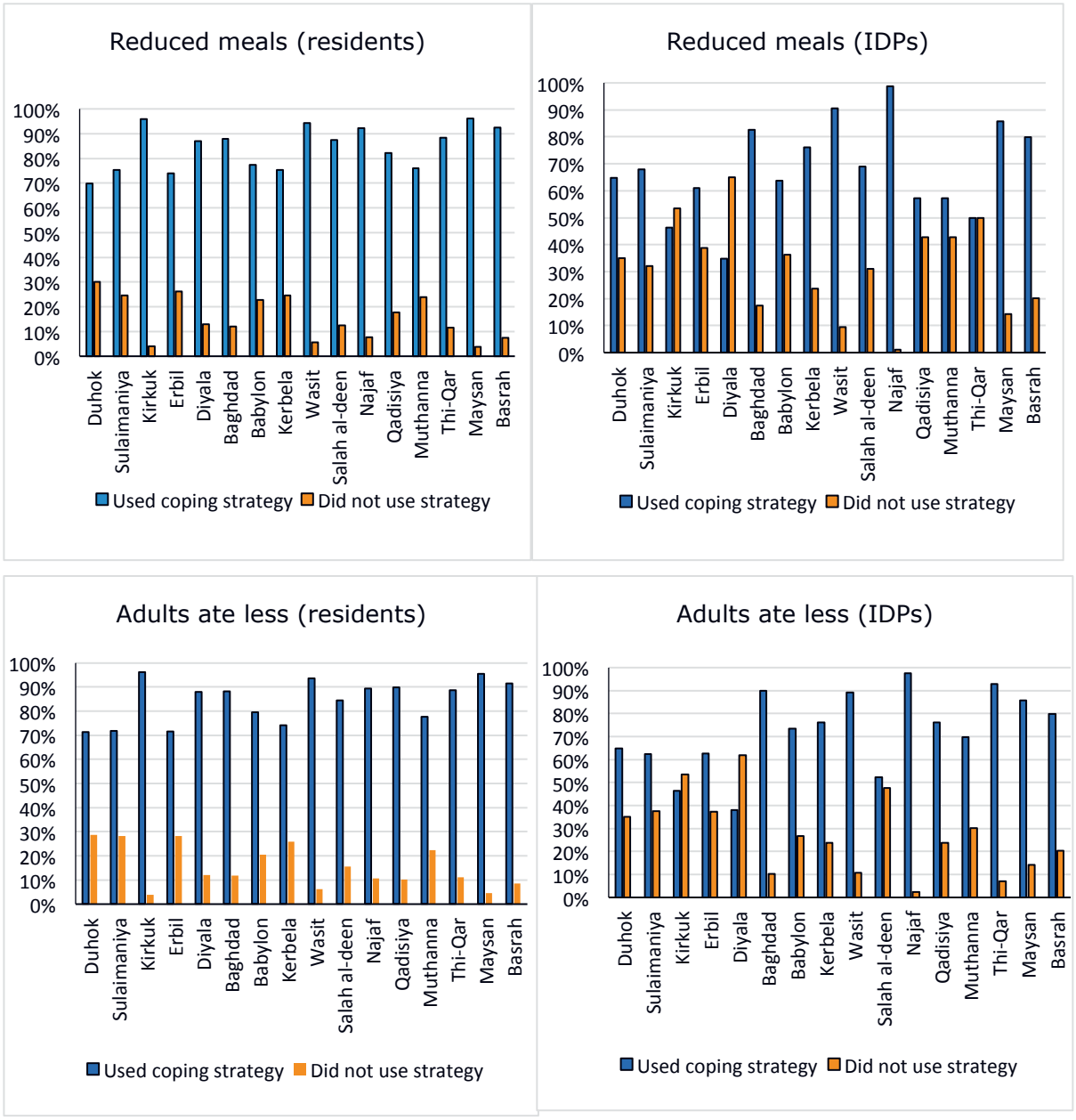
Chart 96: *Types of food consumption coping strategies and number of days employed, by region*



4.2.7.4 Reduced food consumption coping strategies

Strategies involving meal reduction are considered crisis or emergency food consumption strategies. The survey found that, at the governorate level, such strategies were used by more than 70 percent of the resident households and by more than one third of IDPs (Chart 97). The frequency of families employing coping mechanisms was uniformly high for residents and varied more among governorates for IDPs. It was particularly high for IDPs in *Baghdad*, *Wasit*, *Najaf*, *Thi-Qar* and *Maysan*, where more than 80 percent of the households were involved in some form of coping adjustment, be it reduced meals for the whole family or for adults only.

Chart 97: *Use of meal reduction coping strategies at the governorate level*



4.2.7.5 Livelihood coping strategies

In addition to using strategies to fill food consumption gaps, the households most affected by food insecurity engaged in livelihood coping strategies. Buying food on credit was the most common strategy and occurred more in rural areas for residents and urban areas for IDPs.

In the resident sample (Chart 98), the majority of households demonstrated no use of livelihood coping strategies (63 percent), while 31 percent exhibited signs of stress and crisis. Few households, 6 percent, used emergency coping mechanisms, which means they engaged in selling significant economic assets, such as their house or land, or they migrated.

There also were distinctions between residents of urban and rural areas. Rural areas seemed more fragile than urban areas: they had lower frequencies of households that did not need to implement any coping strategy and higher frequencies of households forced to enact extreme emergency strategies. This dichotomy is consistent with the socio-economic differences between rural and urban settlements in Iraq, with a tendency toward greater food security in urban areas for residents. It also confirms the disruption of agriculture-based livelihoods caused by rising conflict since 2014.

As for IDPs, nearly half of the households used no coping strategies (47 percent), with an almost equal percentage that did use stress and crisis coping strategies (42 percent combined). A lower percentage, 12 percent, was forced to use emergency coping strategies, which is double the frequency observed for residents.

IDP and resident households also differed in how the propensity to vulnerability varied between urban and rural settings. Contrary to residents, for IDPs the necessity to resort to emergency strategies seemed more common in urban than rural settings. Rural areas also hosted a higher frequency of IDP households that did not need to implement any coping strategy at all. This too could be an off-shoot of the pervasive conflict, in which the most vulnerable and food insecure IDPs have characteristically settled in urban areas (Chart 99).

Chart 98: *Use of livelihoods coping strategies of different severity levels*

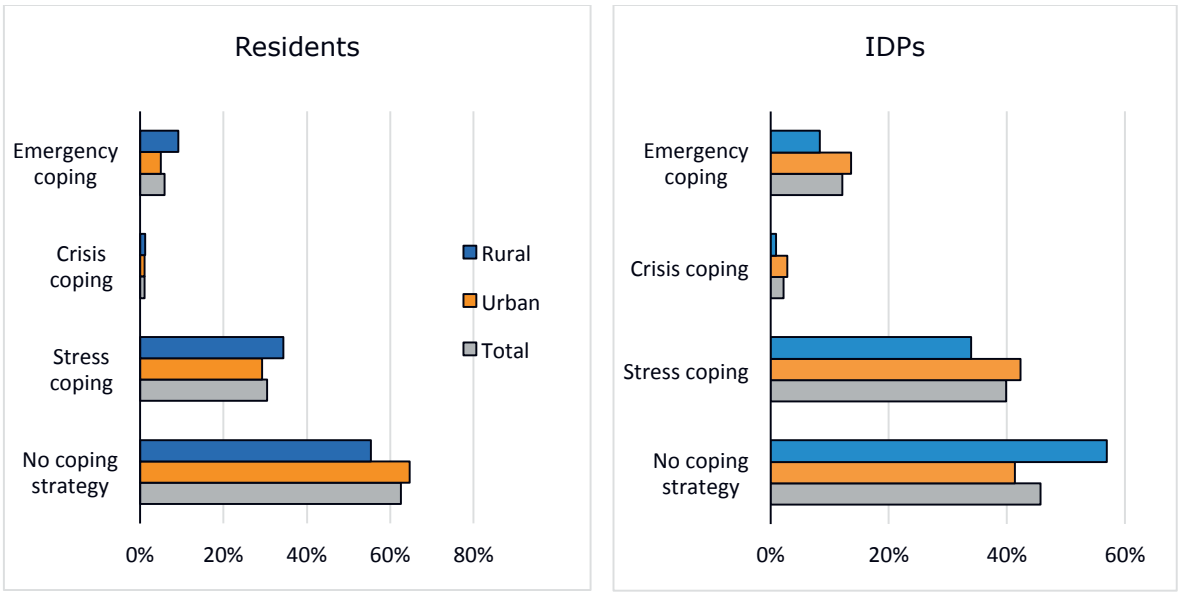
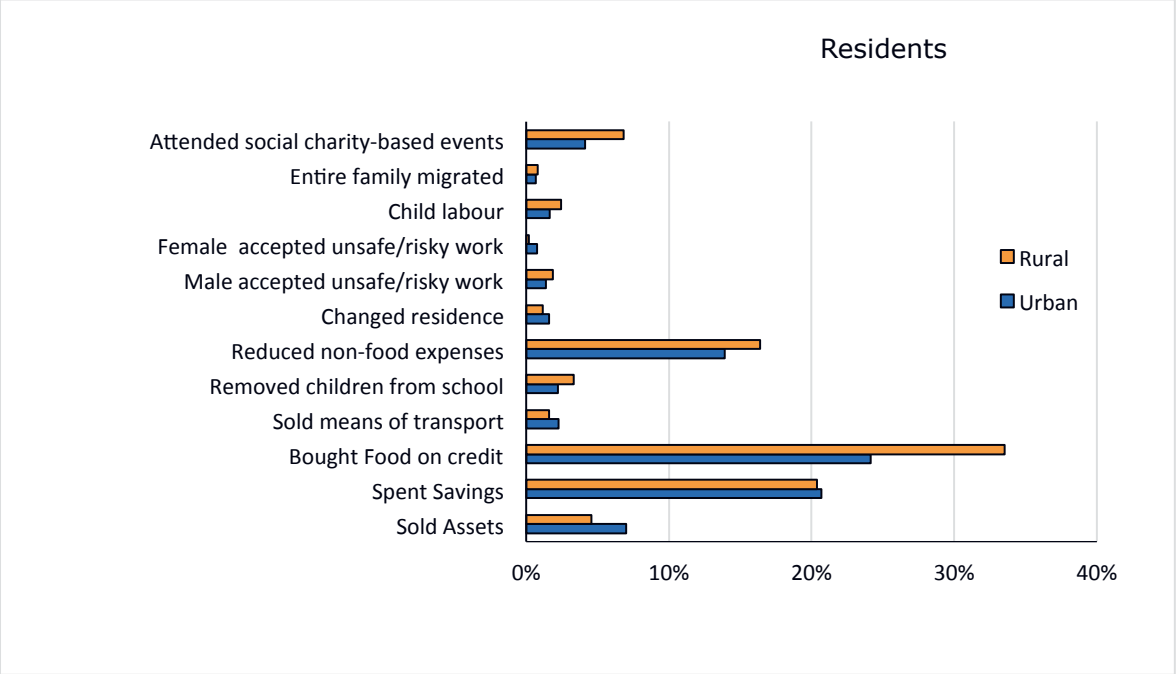
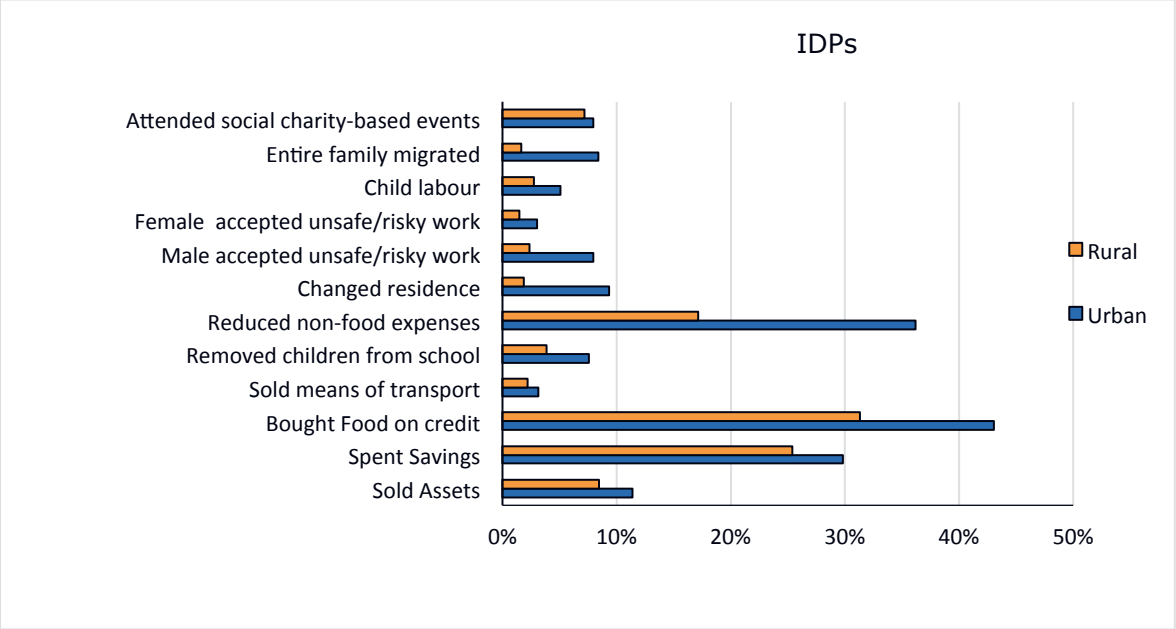


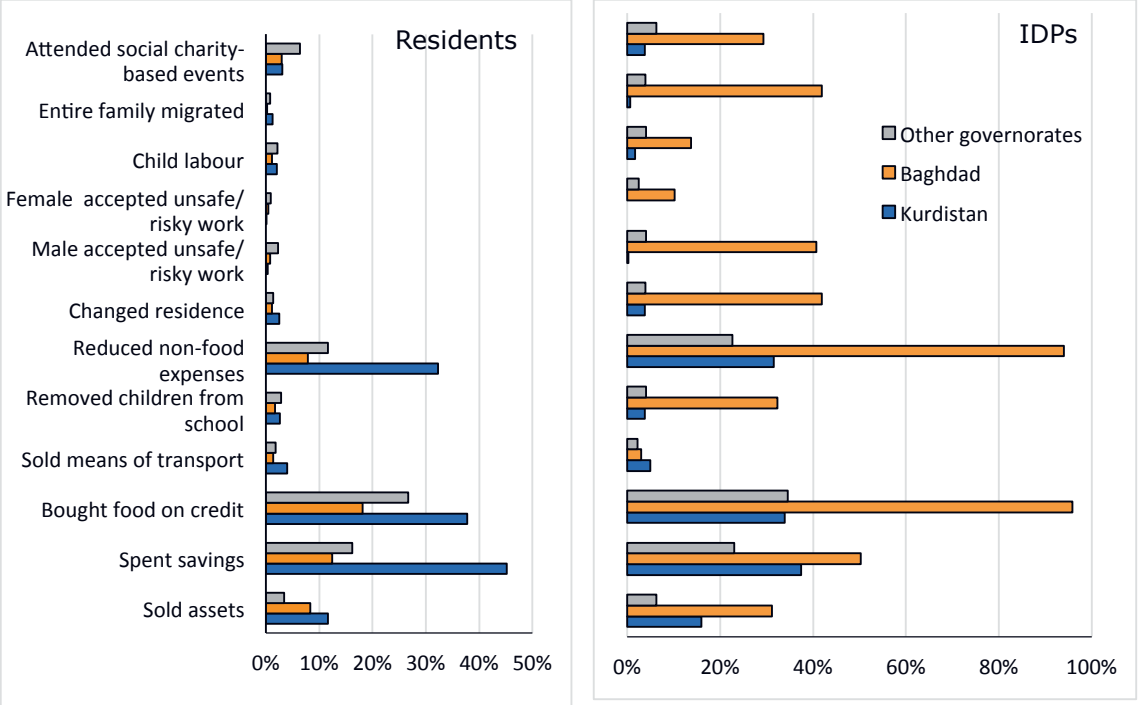
Chart 99: *Use of different types of livelihood coping strategies in urban and rural areas*





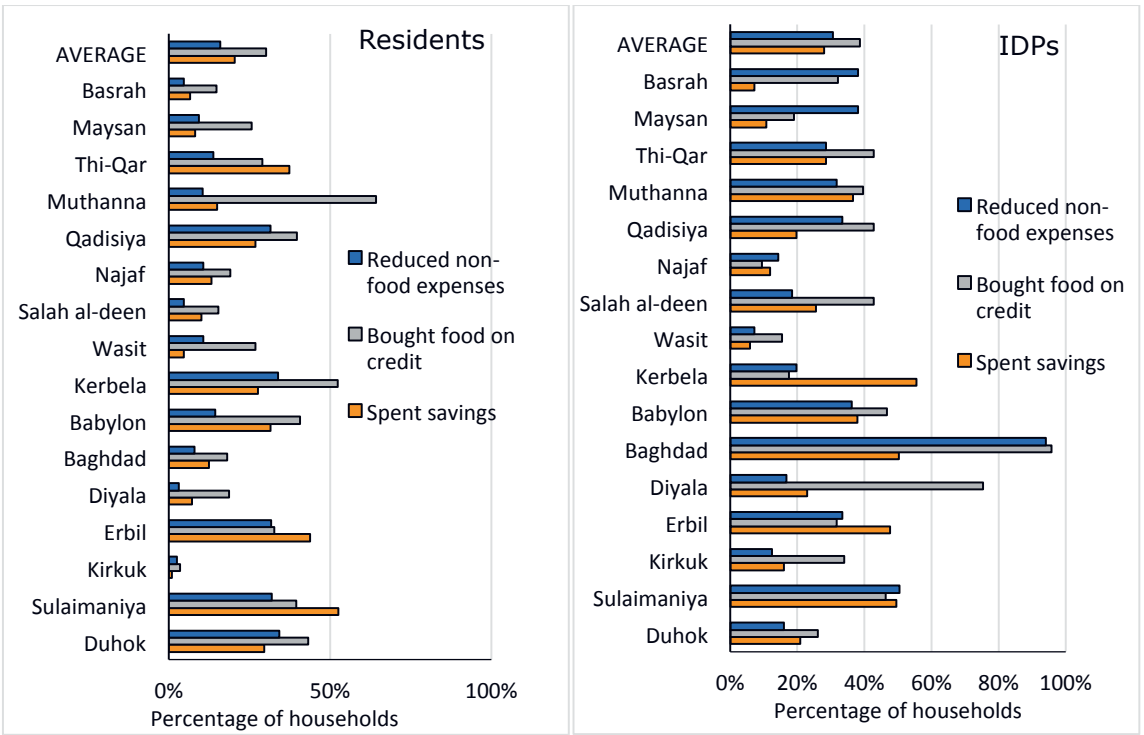
The majority of the households frequently employed three types of livelihood coping strategies that indicated stress and crisis situations: they bought food on credit, spent savings, and reduced their non-food expenses. Again, such strategies were generally more frequent in rural areas for residents and in urban areas for IDPs. Among residents, these strategies were most frequently reported in Kurdistan, while livelihood coping of any type seemed systematically prevalent in *Baghdad* for IDPs (Chart 100). Nearly 50 percent of the IDP households in *Baghdad* relocated whole families or changed residence, which is considered an emergency-level livelihood coping strategy. Compared to residents, IDPs in *Baghdad* also demonstrated greater propensity for using a range of strategies indicative of crisis situations, such as males accepting high-risk jobs (41 percent), children withdrawn from school (32 percent) and selling assets (31 percent).

Chart 100: *Stress and emergency livelihood coping strategies used in three regions*



At the governorate level, buying food on credit was the most widespread coping strategy for residents, but reducing food expenses was also common in *Sulaimaniya, Erbil, Kerbela* and *Qadisiya*, while spending savings was frequent in *Sulaimaniya*, *Erbil* and *Thi-Qar.* Overall, employment of multiple coping strategies by residents was frequent in *Sulaimaniya, Erbil, Babil, Kerbela, Qadisiya, Muthana* and *Thi-Qar* (Chart 101). For IDPs, employment of multiple strategies was common in all governorates, and especially frequent in *Baghdad* and *Sulaimaniya, Kerbela* and *Wasit* were the only governorates where coping seemed more widespread for residents than IDPs.

Chart 101: *Use of three key stress and emergency livelihood coping strategies at governorate level*



4.3 Outcomes of poor food consumption: malnutrition and disease in children and women

Key findings: Malnutrition and food insecurity in Iraq

Overall, malnutrition occurred at low to medium levels of severity for the survey population. Malnutrition rates were stable or improved compared with 2007 and 2011 data. In the 2016 CFSVA, stunting rates were 16.6% in resident children and 19.2% in IDP children. Wasting was 7.8% for residents and 5.5% for IDPs. In pregnant and lactating women, malnutrition rates were highest for overweight women, 17.4 percent in residents and 15.7 percent in IDPs, who had MUAC measurements of >33 cm. Global acute malnutrition in women (MUAC <23 cm) occurred in 3.1% of residents and 5.7% of IDPs.

There was a clear double burden (wasting and overweight) noted in the data.

Malnutrition rates in children were higher in males than females, although the differences were not dramatic.

Rural children were more malnourished than urban-based children.

S**ome governorates showed medium to very high severity levels in rates of wasting, reflected in rates between 9.6 and 15.9% in the following governorates:** *Wasit* (9.6 percent), *Thi Qar* (9.8 percent), *Basrah* (11.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (11.5 percent) and *Najaf* (15.9 percent). High severity wasting in IDP children was most evident in *Najaf* (10 percent) and *Salah al-deen* (13.2 percent).

Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates were higher than the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates in certain governorates. This is concerning, as severe acute malnutrition makes a child much more susceptible to medical complications from various illnesses or infections and, if left untreated, may lead to mortality. SAM rates were high compared to MAM in *Babylon*, *Thi Qar*, *Qadisiya*. In IDPs the governorates of concern were *Diyala*, *Salah al-deen* and *Najaf*.

Oedema. Oedema is a clinical sign of severe acute malnutrition. It occurred at low rates (less than 1 percent) but is an important warning sign indicating the need for immediate intervention. The highest rates observed were in Baghdad.

Malnutrition occurred in geographic pockets. Rural areas had higher wasting and stunting compared to urban areas. The highest severe stunting rates for both resident and IDP children occurred in Baghdad region, while the Other governorates showed higher percentages of severe wasting and underweight.

High food insecurity was associated with high malnutrition. This was the case for wasting in: *Salah al-deen* and *Najaf* for IDP and *Qadisiya* and *Thi Qar* for residents.

Malnutrition was linked to household wealth and poverty. For example, stunting was more frequent in the poorest households.

Malnutrition, whether present in underweight or overweight individuals, is recognized as a key outcome indicator of poor food consumption in children, pregnant and lactating women, as well as in the general population. This section presents the 2016 CFSVA data on malnutrition along with reported cases of recent febrile illnesses, and upper respiratory and intestinal infections, which together highlight the nutritional status of vulnerable groups such as children under age 5 and women in reproductive phases. Overall, the data show malnutrition to be of moderate to low severity for the survey population, although the data also confirm severe undernourishment and vulnerability to food insecurity in specific regions and governorates.

4.3.1 Factors related to malnutrition in children

Several factors influence nutritional status among children in Iraq. First, because of the conflict and the propensity of men to stay behind or join the army, children make up almost
half of the 3.3 million Iraqis displaced since January 2014, and one in three children in Iraq needs some form of humanitarian assistance, including food. [69]

Second, the physical harm and psychological risks Iraqi children face at present come on top of widespread high mortality and chronic malnutrition in children under age 5. According to the most recently published Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in Iraq (MICS 4, 2011), mortality in children under age 5 decreased since the beginning of the last decade but remained high at around 37 children for every 1,000 live births. More recent figures show 32 children for every 1,000 live births, which is still higher than the new, internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of 25 per 1,000 live births. With its current rate, Iraq ranks 68 out of 193 countries in the world for under-5 mortality, which is higher than its neighbours Jordan, Iran and Syria. [70] Under-5 mortality occurs more often among male than female children, there are higher percentages in rural than urban areas, and the highest frequencies are in the central to southern governorates.

In addition, the effect of long-term malnutrition is seen in stunting rates of around 20 percent. The CFSVA 2007 reported stunting rates at 21.8 percent based on NHCS/CDC data from 2005, while the 2011 MICS 4, reported rates of 22.6 percent.

Status of Iraqi children's vaccination, health care and hygiene: quick facts

Indicator	% of children reached
Vaccination coverage for TB, polio, DPT, measles, tetanus, hepatitis B	Between 56 and 90%
Care practices, including oral rehydration therapy, and use of antibiotics for pneumonia	26% had oral rehydration >67% had pneumonia treatment
Safe sanitation and drinking water and hygiene (hand washing)	Above 90%, but deposition of children's faecal matter only 19%
Pre-and post-natal care	Between 50 and 66%

Source: MICS, Iraq (2011)

Third, malnutrition, poverty and disease are interlinked, with each contributing to the presence and permanence of the others.[71]Surveyed households in every governorate reported that febrile illness, intestinal infections (diarrhoea) and acute upper-respiratory infections had occurred within the two weeks prior to the survey. Most importantly, the occurrence of illness coincided with acute, recent malnutrition (wasting).

69 UNICEF (n/a) Reaching children in Iraq, Accessed December 2016: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/iraq_74784.html.
70 UNICEF. 2016. State of the World's Children.
71 WHO (n/a) Global database on child growth and malnutrition, introduction: accessed December 2016: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/about/introduction/en/.

Both stunting and wasting are by-products of deficiencies in certain micronutrients. In Iraq, studies show that nearly 5 percent of the population do not consume the daily vitamin A requirement. As discussed in Section 4.2, vitamin A and heme iron intake is of concern for a relatively small portion of the survey population, but among this group, micronutrient deficiencies are important factors in their nutritional status. Also, the CFSVA 2016 found that few food insecure resident and IDP households consumed foods containing vitamin A each day of the week, and they consumed low quantities of meat, which reduces both heme and non-heme iron intake for those households.

Finally, malnutrition in Iraq may be an outcome of food insecurity, or it may relate to nonfood factors, such as inadequate child care practices, insufficient health services and an unhealthy environment. In Iraq, recent vaccination campaigns and expansion of health services targeting women and children have improved global coverage for a substantial portion of the population. Thus, the CFSVA malnutrition results may reflect these trends.

4.3.2 Parameters for measuring malnutrition in children and women

Recognizing the factors influencing malnutrition in Iraq, the CFSVA was designed to assess food consumption and intake of macro- and micronutrients (as presented in Section 4.2) by measuring children and pregnant and lactating women for protein-energy malnutrition and by chronicling recent illnesses commonly associated with malnutrition in households.

4.3.2.1 Wasting, stunting, underweight and overweight

The nutritional status of children under age 5 is a proxy indicator of nutritional status in the household and in the larger population. Anthropometric parameters taken on children between 0 and 59 months of age facilitated the evaluation of under and over-consumption of food that leads to corporal wasting, stunting, underweight, and overweight or obesity.

For the CFSVA, data analysts applied the cut-off values in the WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition, which uses a Z-score cut-off value of <-2 standard deviations (SD) to classify low to moderate undernutrition in terms of low weight-for-height (wasting), low height-for-age (stunting) and low weight-for-age (underweight). The cut-off value <-3 SD defines severe wasting, stunting or underweight. At the opposite end of the scale, the cut-off of >+2 SD classifies high weight-for-height (overweight), while >+3 SD classifies severe overweight (obesity).

Technical definitions

- Stunting is low height for age.
- Underweight is low weight for age.
- Wasting is low weight for height

Source: WHO Child Growth Standards, 2009

In this CFSVA, Iraq's Nutrition Research Institute (NRI), which led the nutritional survey and analyses for the CFSVA, and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) agreed to present the nutritional survey data as follows:

- wasting (<-2 SD) and severe wasting (<-3 SD)
- stunting (<-2 SD) and severe stunting (<-3 SD)
- underweight (<-2 SD) and severe underweight (<-3 SD)
- overweight (>+2 SD) and obesity (>+3 SD).

4.3.2.2 MUAC measurements among pregnant and lactating women

For the first time, Iraq's CFSVA measured undernourishment in women aged 12 to 49 years, with focus on reproductive phases. This called for conducting a malnutrition assessment of pregnant and lactating women, using a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement. The agreed cut-off values based on Sphere guidelines [72] were the following:

- severe risk (≤ 20.7 cm)
- moderate risk (< 23 cm)
- normal (24 to 32 cm)
- overweight (> 33 cm obese).

Commonly, MUAC measurement is taken on children as an indicator of stunting and wasting, although under some circumstances also in women in reproductive years. The 2016 CFSVA used the above-mentioned cut-off values to define undernutrition in both pregnant and lactating women, with adjustments for slight changes in values during pregnancy. Increases of MUAC during pregnancy are generally less than 0.05 cm and, thus, can be considered a proxy indicator for women's pre-pregnancy or early pregnancy weight. [73]

4.3.3 Interpretation of results

Malnutrition rates are considered of low significance, according to WHO guidelines, if wasting rates estimated for the sampled population fall below 5 percent; stunting rates, below 20 percent; and underweight rates, below 10 percent. Using the WHO cut-off values in Table 33, the rates reported in the 2007 CFSVA indicated medium level severity, while in 2011, when the last MICS was published in Iraq, malnutrition rates had declined to the level of medium to low severity. Currently, according to the 2016 CFSVA, the national malnutrition situation was of low to medium severity for both residents and IDPs, as the results showed low stunting and underweight prevalence below 20 and 10 percent, respectively, with medium-range wasting below 10 percent.

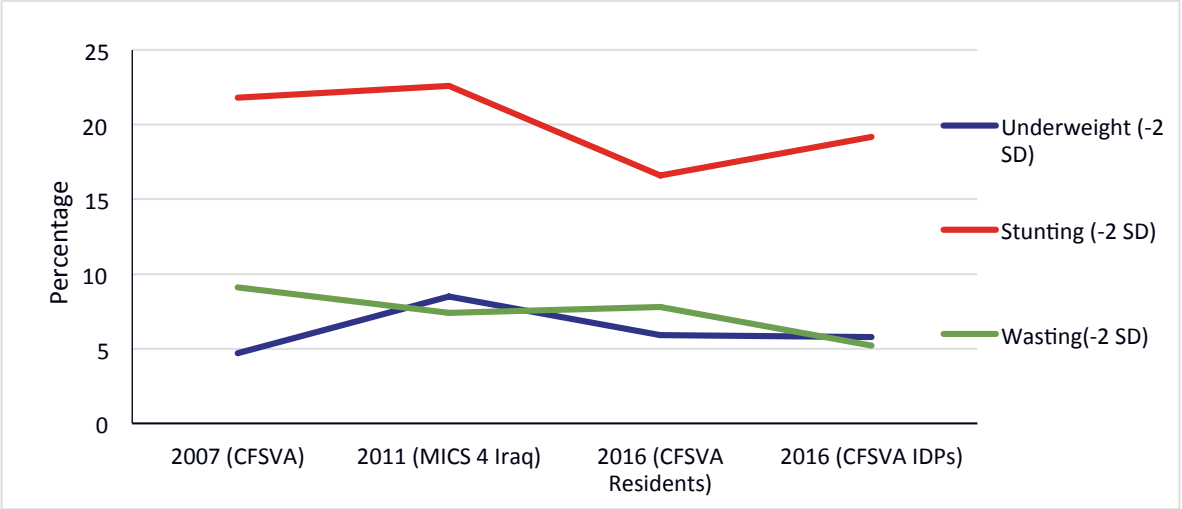
72 The Sphere Project. 2011. The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response.
73 In 1995, the World Health Organization established the utility of MUAC as a screening tool for pregnant women and as predictor of low birth weight. This was later confirmed in several studies, including Ververs, M. et al., 2013.

Table 33: *WHO cut-off values for assessing the severity level of malnutrition by prevalence ranges among children under age* [74] *and rates reported in the CFSVA 2016*

Incidence of malnutrition levels by threshold values (% of population)				
Malnutrition indicators	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Very high**
Wasting	< 5	5–9	10–14	≥ 15
Stunting	< 20	20–29	30–39	≥ 40
Underweight	< 10	10–19	20–29	≥ 30
CFSVA 2016 rates				
Wasting				
Residents		7.8		
IDPs		5.5		
Stunting				
Residents	16.6			
IDPs	19.2			
Underweight				
Residents	5.9			
IDPs	5.8			

In addition, compared to the CFSVA in 2007 and the MICS 2011 (Chart 102), stunting rates have generally declined, more so for residents than IDPs, with both generally in the low severity range of less than 20 percent. For underweight, the rates have remained in the low range of less than 10 percent, and wasting rates have been slightly higher in residents than IDPs, with minor variation since 2007.

Chart 102: *Comparison of malnutrition rates, as estimated in 2007, 2011 and 2016*



Sources: CFSVA, 2007, reported NHCS/CDC data from 2005; MICS 4, 2011, Iraq's latest published MICS assessment; CFSVA, 2016, malnutrition rates for residents and IDP households

74 WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition, 2009.

4.3.4 Malnutrition

The 2016 CFSVA found that among children under age five, about 17 percent of residents and less than 20 percent of IDPs suffered from long term undernourishment, or stunting. A lesser proportion of almost 8 percent of residents and 6 percent of IDPs suffered from global acute malnutrition (GAM). Male children had higher malnutrition rates than female children, although not dramatically higher, which is consistent with findings in previous CFSVAs (2003, 2005 and 2007) and in the MICS of 2011 (Chart 102). Five governorates, mainly in the south, showed GAM rates in the medium to high severity ranges. The most severely undernourished children lived in rural areas where the SAM rates in some governorates indicated the need for immediate intervention. Less than 5 percent of pregnant and lactating women showed moderate to severe risk for malnourishment.

4.3.4.1 Children

IDP children had lower rates of acute malnutrition (wasting) than residents, but higher stunting rates (Chart 103). None of the rates in either sample were in the high severity range.

Chart 103: *Malnutrition in children (+2SD and -2SD*

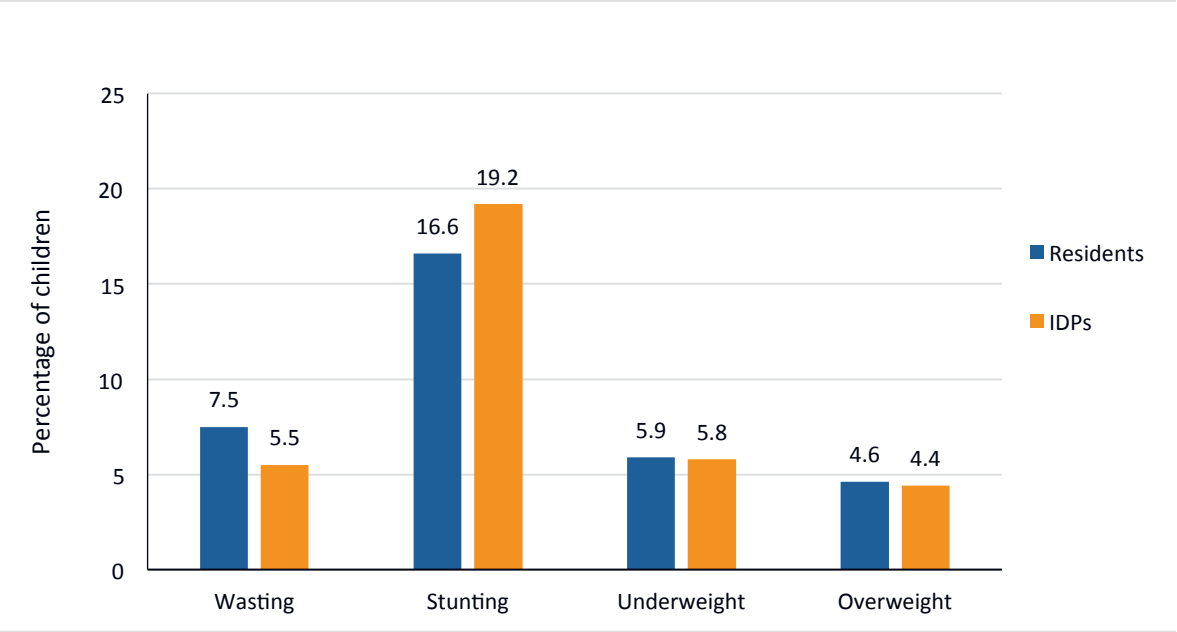
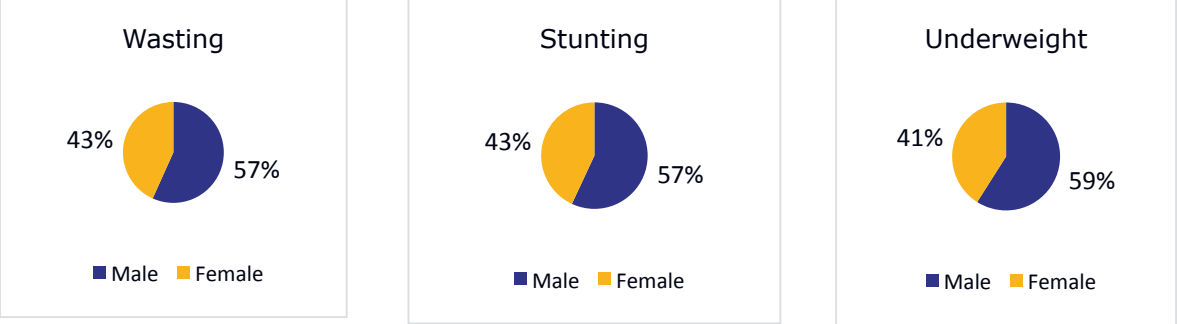


Chart 104: *Percentage of male versus female children wasted, stunted and underweight*



4.3.4.2 Severe malnutrition in children

Severe malnutrition occurred in less than 7 percent of both resident and IDP children (Chart 105). Although IDPs faced emergency humanitarian conditions, the results did not show widespread, high severe wasting rates, as would be indicative of a critical food consumption gap in that population.

Severe wasting, stunting and underweight occurred in higher frequencies in rural compared to urban areas (Chart 106). At the other end of the malnutrition scale, obesity occurred in higher percentages in urban than rural settlements.

Chart 105: *Severe malnutrition (-3 SD and +3 SD)*

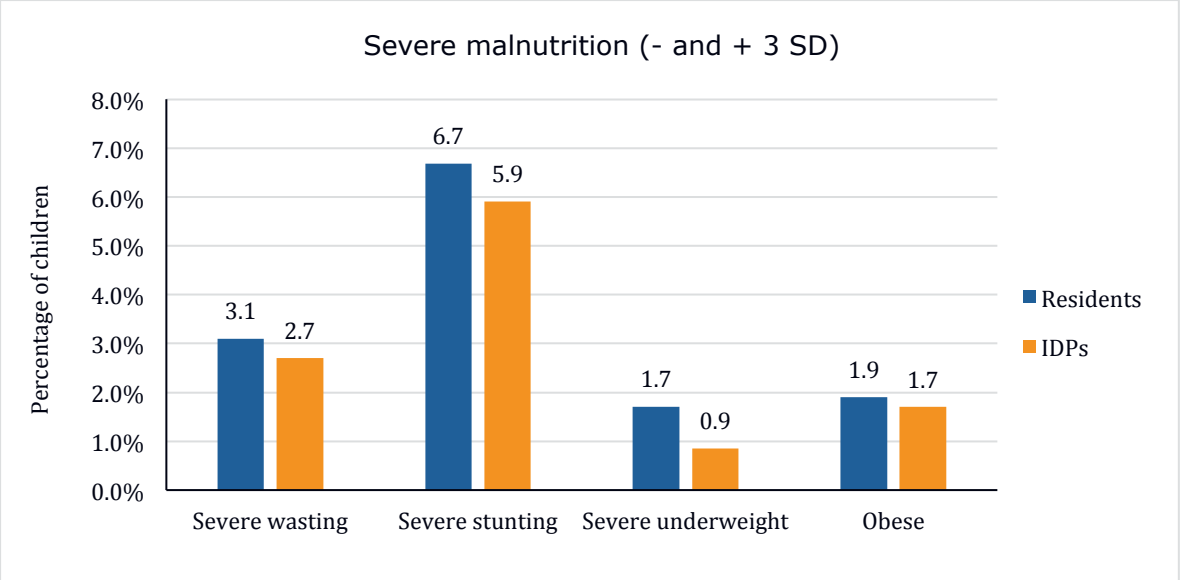
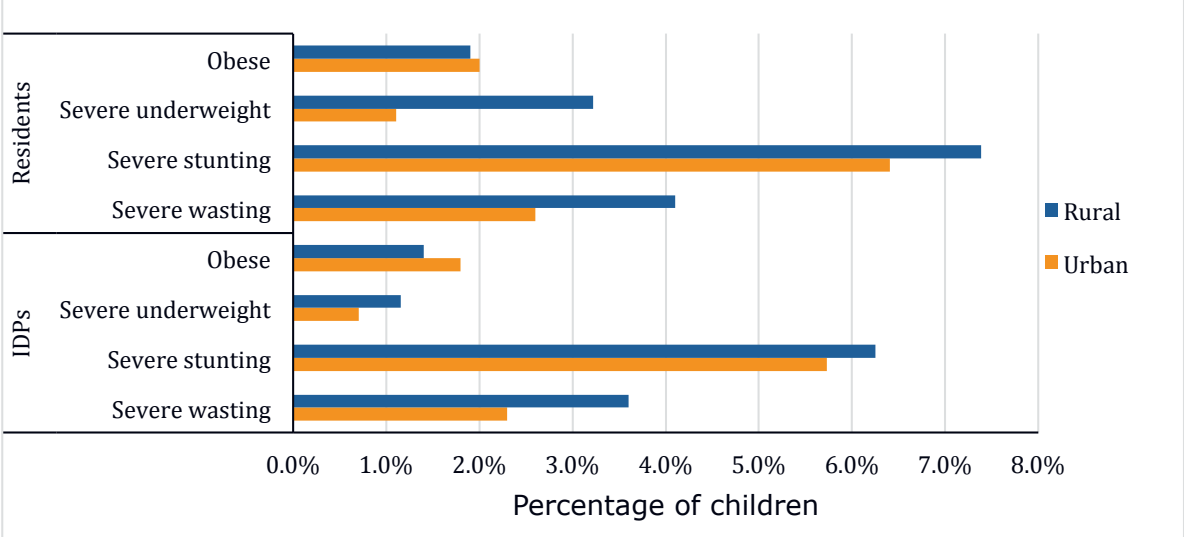
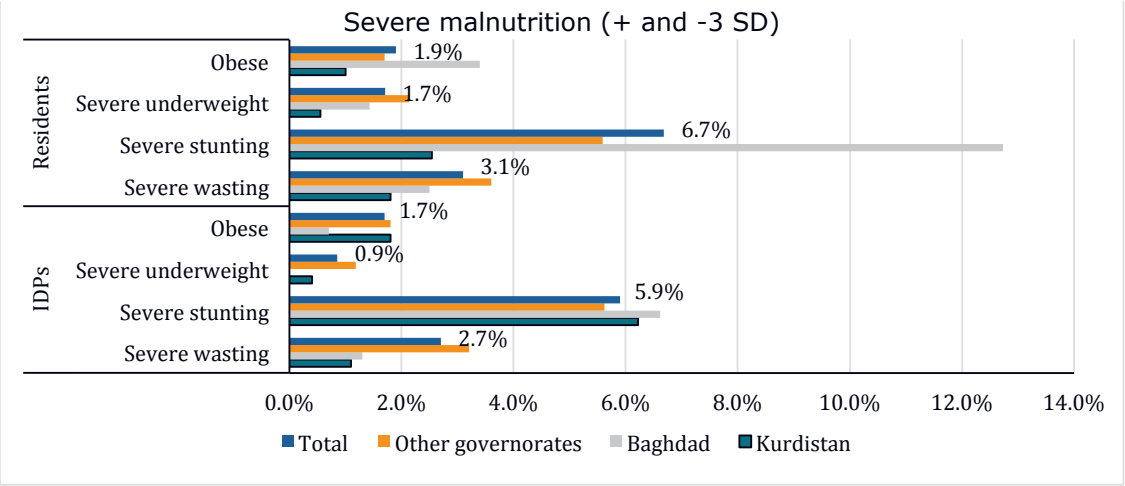


Chart 106: *Severe malnutrition in urban and rural areas*



Among regions, *Baghdad* had the highest severe stunting rates in both resident and IDP children, while the Other governorates showed higher percentages of severe wasting and underweight. Residents had the highest obesity rates in Baghdad region, while for IDPs, obesity was highest in Other governorates. Kurdistan had the lowest rates for all indicators in resident children, but for IDP children, the rates in Kurdistan were close to those in *Baghdad* which for severe stunting and wasting.

Chart 107: Severe acute malnutrition by region (+3 SD and -3 SD)



At the governorate level, the severe stunting and underweight rates were well within the low severity range. In contrast, the GAM and SAM rates give cause for concern. Some governorates showed medium to very high severity levels in rates of GAM, with wasting between 9.6 and 15.9 percent, which indicated the need for therapeutic treatment, follow-up and complementary feeding. They included *Wasit* (9.6 percent), *Thi Qar* (9.8 percent), *Basrah* (11.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (11.5 percent) and *Najaf* (15.9 percent). High severity wasting in IDP children was most evident in *Najaf* (10 percent) and *Salah al-deen* (13.2 percent) The rates are presented in Table 34.

In addition, the CFSVA data analysed by Iraq's Nutrition Research Institute indicated governorates where SAM rates appeared higher than the MAM rates for those governorates. It is of concern that the SAM rates are higher than the MAM rates, since severe acute malnutrition left untreated may lead to death. Both types of malnutrition adversely affect a child's physical and mental health, but severe acute malnutrition causes a child to be much more susceptible to medical complications from various illnesses or infections. Severe wasting in these governorates requires further investigation: *Babylon* (2.4 percent), *Thi Qar* (5.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (5.9 percent). In IDPs the governorates of concern were *Diyala* (3.7 percent), *Salah al-deen* (7.2 percent) and *Najaf* (8.2 percent). The data in the following tables show the governorate level SAM, MAM and GAM rates for residents and IDPs.

Table 34: *Areas of concern for severe acute malnutrition (wasting)*

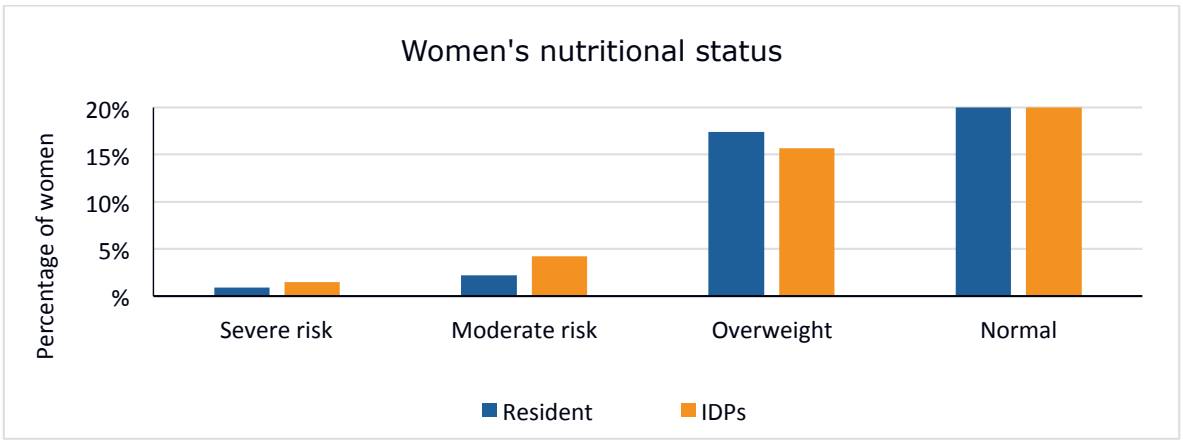
RESIDENTS	Severe wasting (SAM)	Moderate wasting (MAM)	Total wasting (GAM)
Duhok	1.2	6.4	7.6
Sulaimaniya	1.6	2.8	4.4
Kirkuk	2.7	4.5	7.2
Erbil	2.4	3.1	5.5
Diyala	1.7	3.3	5.0
Baghdad	2.5	3.2	5.7
Babylon	2.4	1.9	4.3
Kerbela	1.3	3.0	4.3
Wasit	4.3	5.3	9.6
Salah al-deen	2.9	4.6	7.5
Najaf	3.8	12.1	15.9
Qadisiya	5.9	5.6	11.5
Muthanna	3.1	3.6	6.7
Thi Qar	5.0	4.8	9.8
Maysan	2.4	3.8	6.2
Basrah	5.2	5.8	11.0
Total	3.1	4.4	7.5

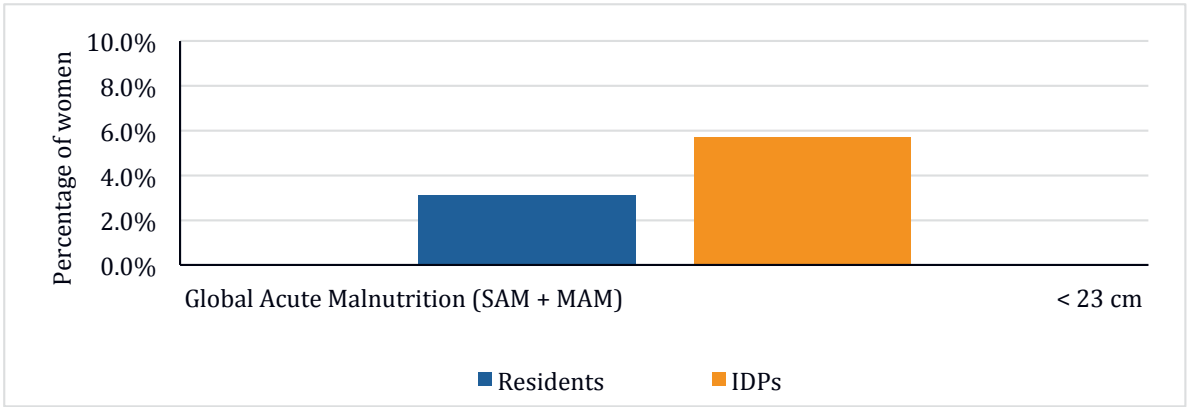
IDPs	Severe wasting (SAM)	Moderate wasting (MAM)	Total wasting (GAM)
Duhok	2.0%	4.0%	6.0%
Sulaimaniya	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Kirkuk	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%
Erbil	1.3%	2.7%	4.0%
Diyala	3.7%	1.2%	4.9%
Baghdad	1.3%	4.0%	5.3%
Babylon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kerbela	2.2%	4.5%	6.7%
Wasit	1.3%	3.9%	5.2%
Salah al-deen	7.2%	6.0%	13.2%
Najaf	8.2%	1.8%	10.0%
Qadisiya	1.7%	2.5%	4.2%
Muthanna	0.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Thi Qar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maysan	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Basrah	1.5%	3.1%	4.6%

4.3.4.3 Pregnant and lactating women

The vast majority of pregnant and lactating women were not undernourished according to the data in the 2016 CFSVA. Malnutrition rates were highest for overweight women, reaching between 16 and 17 percent of those measured. Less than 5 percent of women showed severe and moderate risk (Chart 108). The global acute malnutrition rates for women (severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition) were 3.1 percent in the resident population and 5.7 percent among IDPs.

Chart 108: *Women's nutritional status*





4.3.5 Morbidity and oedema

The 2016 CFSVA recorded the incidence of recent illness and bilateral nutritional oedema among children. Malnutrition causes children to be more susceptible to infection. At the same time, infection, particularly frequent or persistent diarrhoea, pneumonia and diseases that cause fever, such as measles and malaria, also undermine nutritional status, leaving malnourished children even more vulnerable to disease.[75] Oedema, or swelling in the limbs, face and stomach, is one of the body's responses to inadequate protein intake and is indicative of severe forms of malnutrition, such as wasting with cut-off values of 3 standard deviations below the mean (-3 SD).

4.3.5.1 Frequency of illness within two weeks of the survey

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) and dehydration brought on by diarrhoea are two leading causes of mortality in young children globally. In the CFSVA, families reported if children under age 5 had had an illness during the two weeks prior to the survey. They described the following three illnesses or symptoms: the first was coughing with rapid breathing, which indicates ARI; the second was diarrhoea, which has many causes, but is usually associated with viral or bacterial intestinal infection; and third, fever, a common symptom of infection or disease.

Illness and malnutrition

Acute respiratory infection (ARI)
ARI is a leading cause of mortality in children under age 5. Respiratory infections caused by viruses or bacteria can manifest in any area of the respiratory tract, including the lungs.

Pneumonia, a lung infection, is the most serious respiratory infection. Children suffering from other conditions, such as malnutrition or measles, are often particularly susceptible to pneumonia.

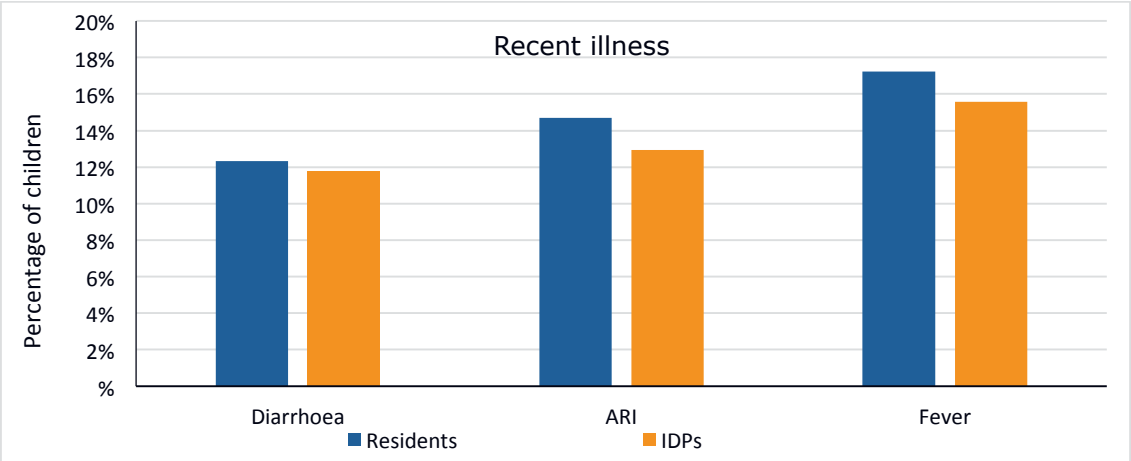
Diarrhoeal disease
Diarrhoea remains one of the major causes of death among the world's children. Most die of dehydration. Diarrhoea is caused by ingesting certain bacteria, viruses or parasites found in faecal matter which may be spread through water, food, eating and drinking utensils, flies, hands and dirt under fingernails. Malnutrition often accompanies diarrhoea.

Fever
Fever may result from infection and commonly accompanies diseases such as malaria and measles, both of which undermine nutritional status.

Source: UNICEF Statistics, An Uncertain Divide: Under-five deaths by cause. unicef.org/programme/cimci/statistics/

Less than 20 percent of households in both samples reported recent illnesses. Of those, the majority said that children had suffered fever (17.2 percent of residents; 15.6 percent of IDPs). Following fever, children had most frequently experienced ARI and least frequently, diarrhoea (Chart 110).

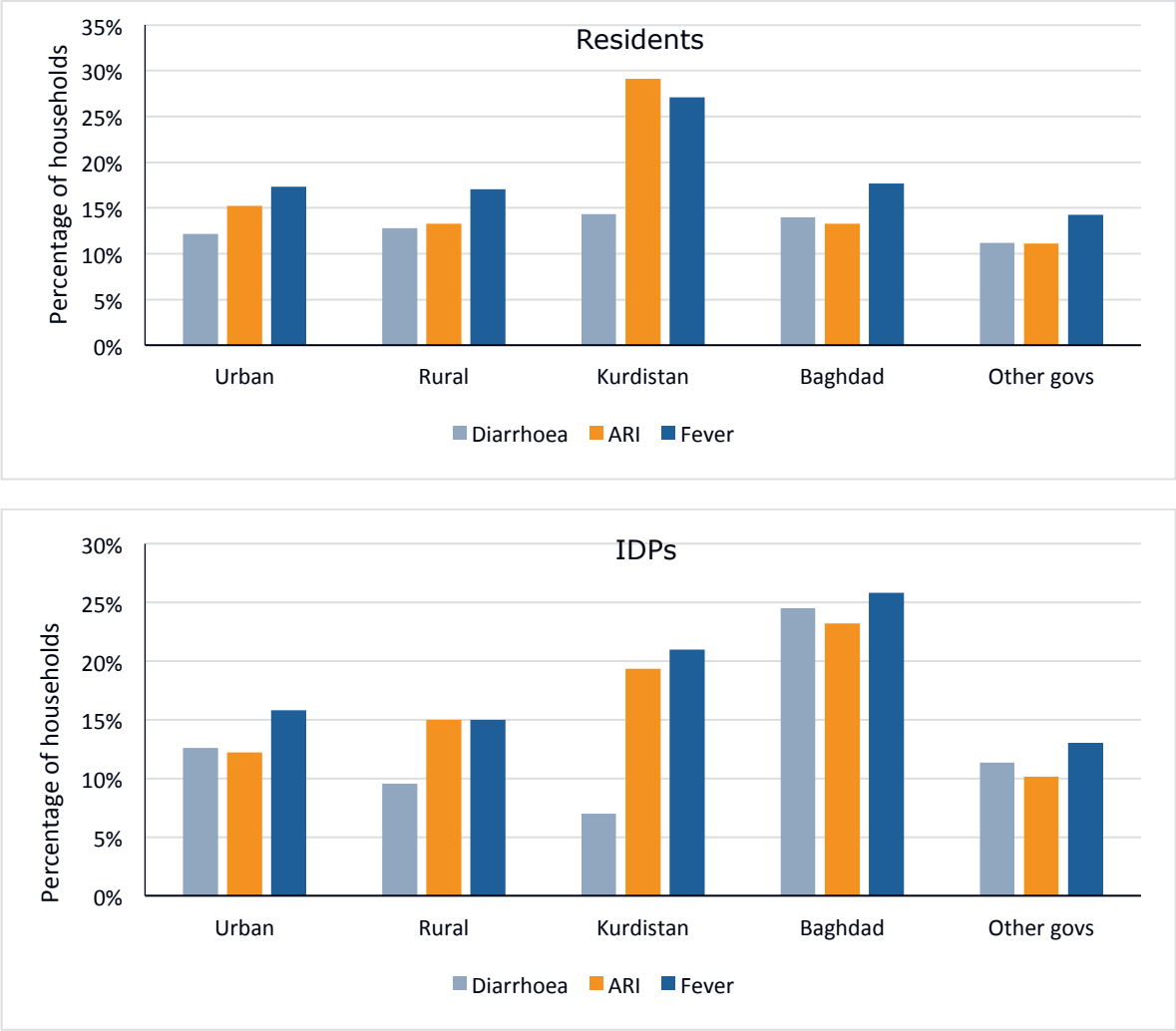
Chart 109: *Recent illness in children less than age 5*



75 UNICEF (n/a) UNICEF statistics, An Uncertain Divide: Under-five deaths by cause, viewed on 10 December 2016 at:unicef.org/programme/cimci/statistics/.

By geographic area, the highest frequencies of resident households reporting fever and ARI were in urban settlements and Kurdistan region. For IDPs, fever was also more prevalent in urban areas, but *Baghdad* region had the highest percentages of households reporting all three illnesses. The fewest cases of fever and ARI in both samples were in the other governorates.

Chart 110: *Recent illness by geographic area*

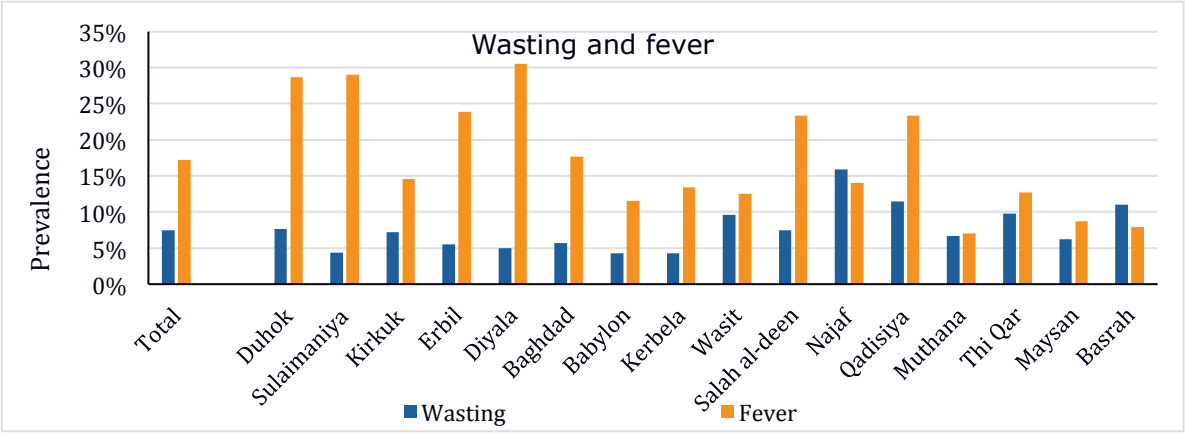


4.3.5.2 Acute malnutrition and illness

The data showed some evidence that malnutrition and recent illness may have compromised the general health of children in the weeks preceding the survey. Children suffering from wasting were likely to be more susceptible to respiratory infection, while fever, which accompanies serious diseases such as malaria and measles, was recently present in 17 percent of the children in total and would have affected their nutritional condition.

The CFSVA found low to high percentages of wasting throughout Iraq. In some governorates, this coincided with cases of recent widespread febrile illness and acute respiratory infection as high as 30 percent in some governorates (Charts 111 and 112). However, there was no evidence of a systematic, generalized coincidence of malnutrition and febrile illness or ARI rates across governorates for both residents and IDPs. Overall, both illnesses and wasting were less frequent in the southern governorates of *Muthanna*, *Maysan* and *Basrah* for both residents and IDPs.

Chart 111: *Prevalence of wasting, fever and ARI in resident children*



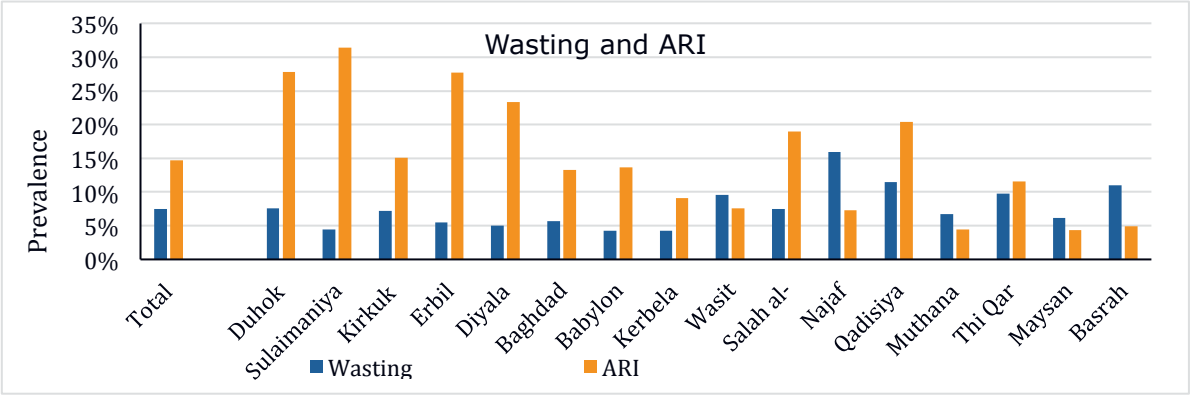
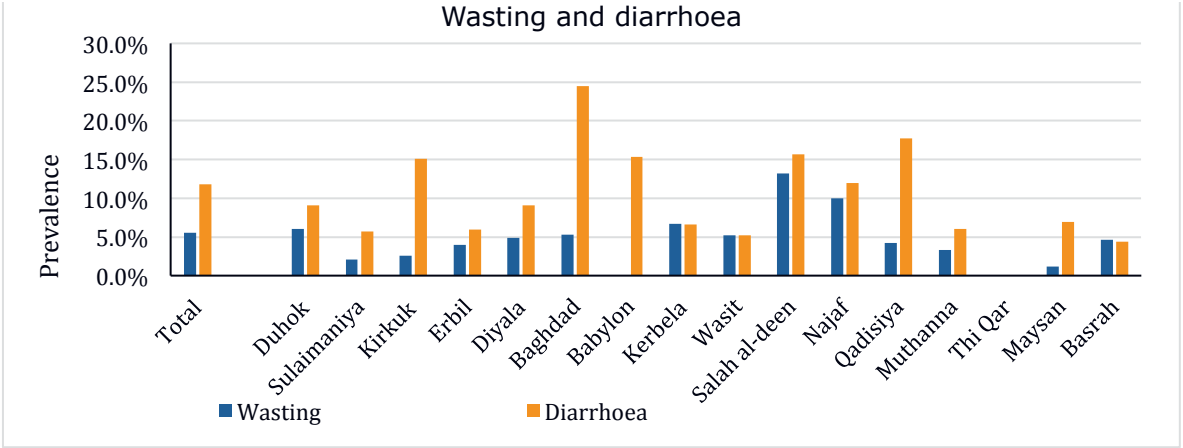
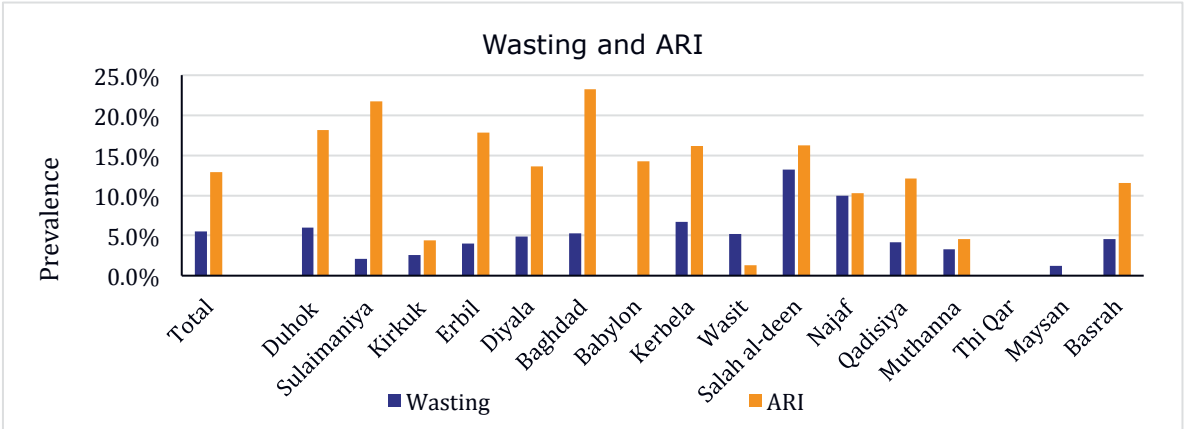


Chart 112: *Prevalence of wasting, fever and ARI in IDPs*





Oedema

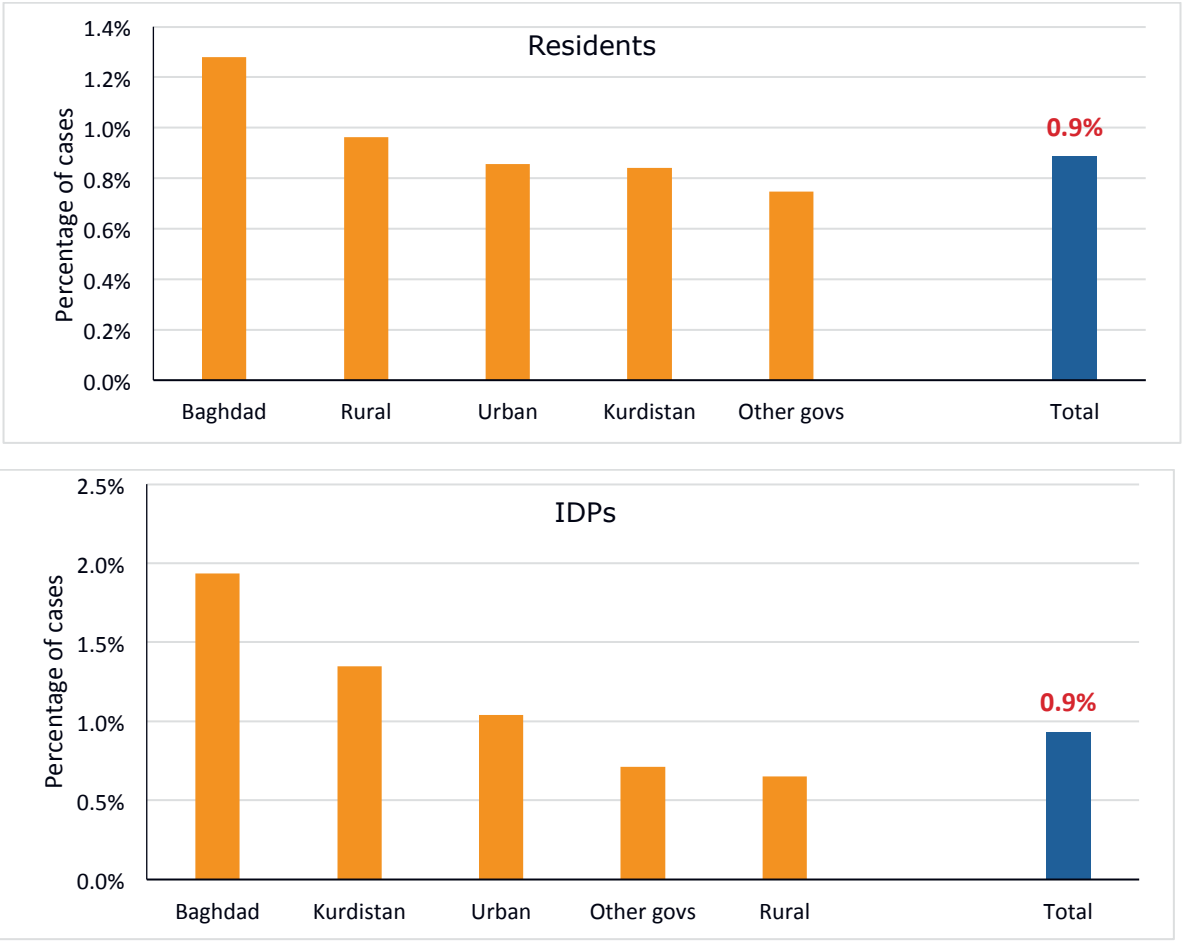
Oedema is swelling of both legs from a build-up of extra fluid. Oedema has many possible causes, including low protein levels in the blood caused by malnutrition. If a blood protein gets too low, fluid is retained and oedema occurs, especially in the feet, ankles and lower legs. In severe cases, fluid is also retained in the hands, face and stomach.

Source: Harvard Health Publications
http://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/edema-

4.3.5.3 Oedema

According to WHO guidelines,[76] severe acute malnutrition in children under age five is also defined by clinical signs of oedema. In cases where SAM combines with severe oedema there is an increased risk of mortality. In total, around 1 percent of the children in both samples were observed with oedema (Chart 113). For resident children, cases of oedema were slightly more frequent in *Baghdad* region and in rural areas. For IDP children showing oedema, cases were also slightly more frequent in *Baghdad*, but in its urban areas.

Chart 113: *Geographic prevalence of oedema*



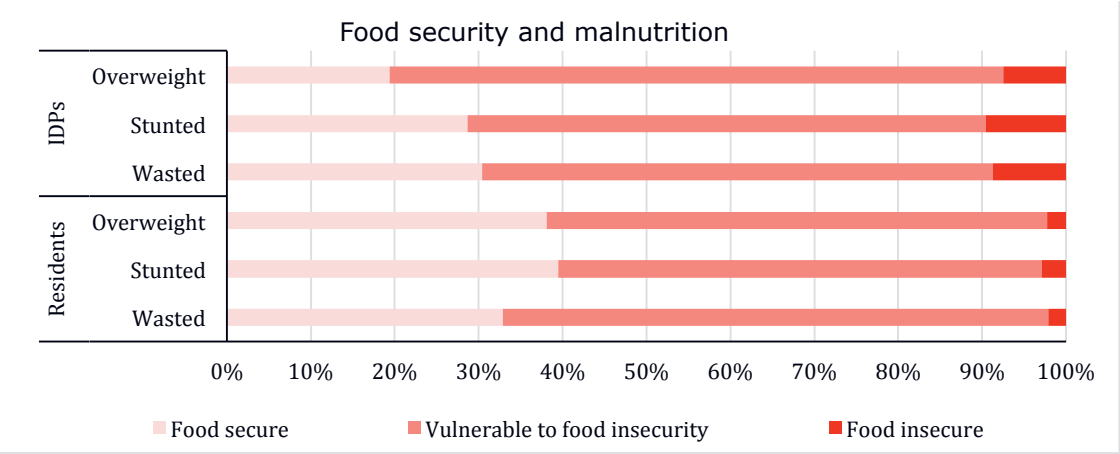
76 76 WHO (n/a) WHO e-library reference material on treatment of SAM with oedema. Accessed December 2016: who.int/elena/titles/ oedema_sam/en/.

4.3.6 Food security profile: malnutrition, food security status and wealth

4.3.6.1 Food security and malnutrition in children

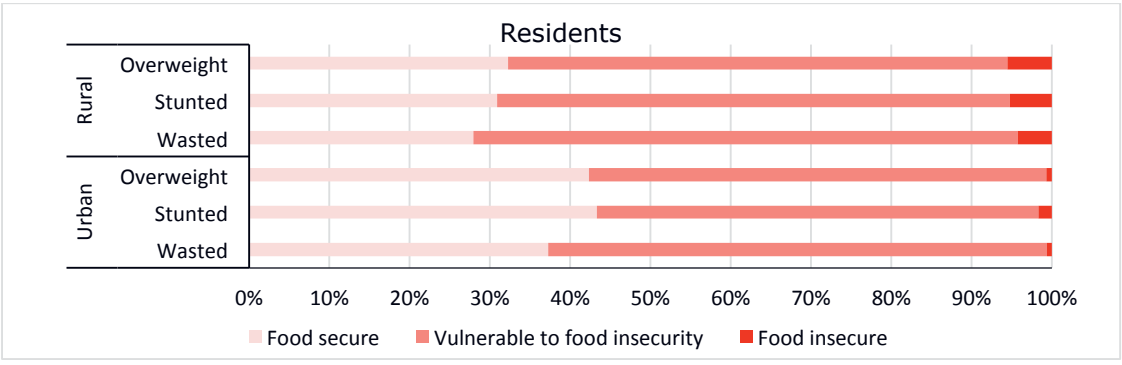
Using the CARI food security analysis, most of the malnourished children were classified as vulnerable to food insecurity, while the least percentages of them were classified as food insecure. The highest percentages of food insecure children were in IDP households, where 7.5 percent of overweight and 9.6 percent of stunted children classified as food insecure. For residents, the percentage of food insecurity varied little between wasted, stunted and overweight children.

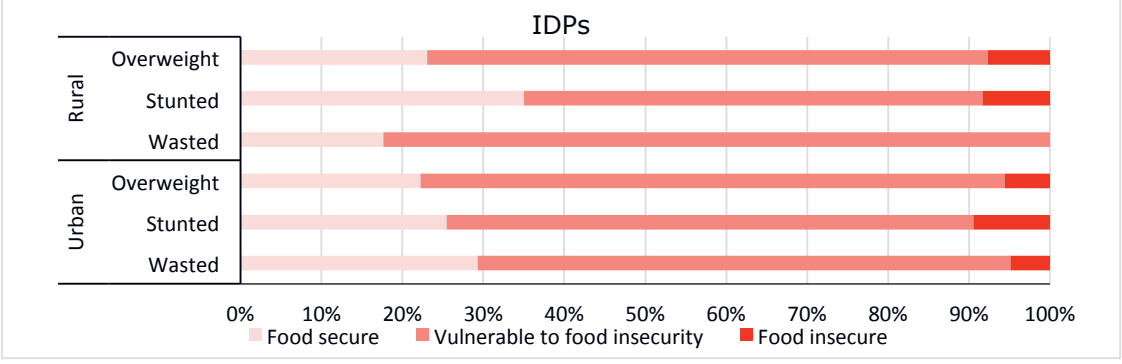
Chart 114: *Food security classifications for stunting, wasting, overweight*



Malnourished resident children in rural Iraq had higher food insecurity than those in urban areas. In IDP children, only stunted and overweight children were more food insecure in rural settings. The percentages of food insecure children were least for those suffering from wasting in both urban and rural settings. In fact, among the rural-based IDP children who suffered from wasting, none classified as food insecure.

Chart 115: *Food security classifications and malnutrition in urban versus rural areas*

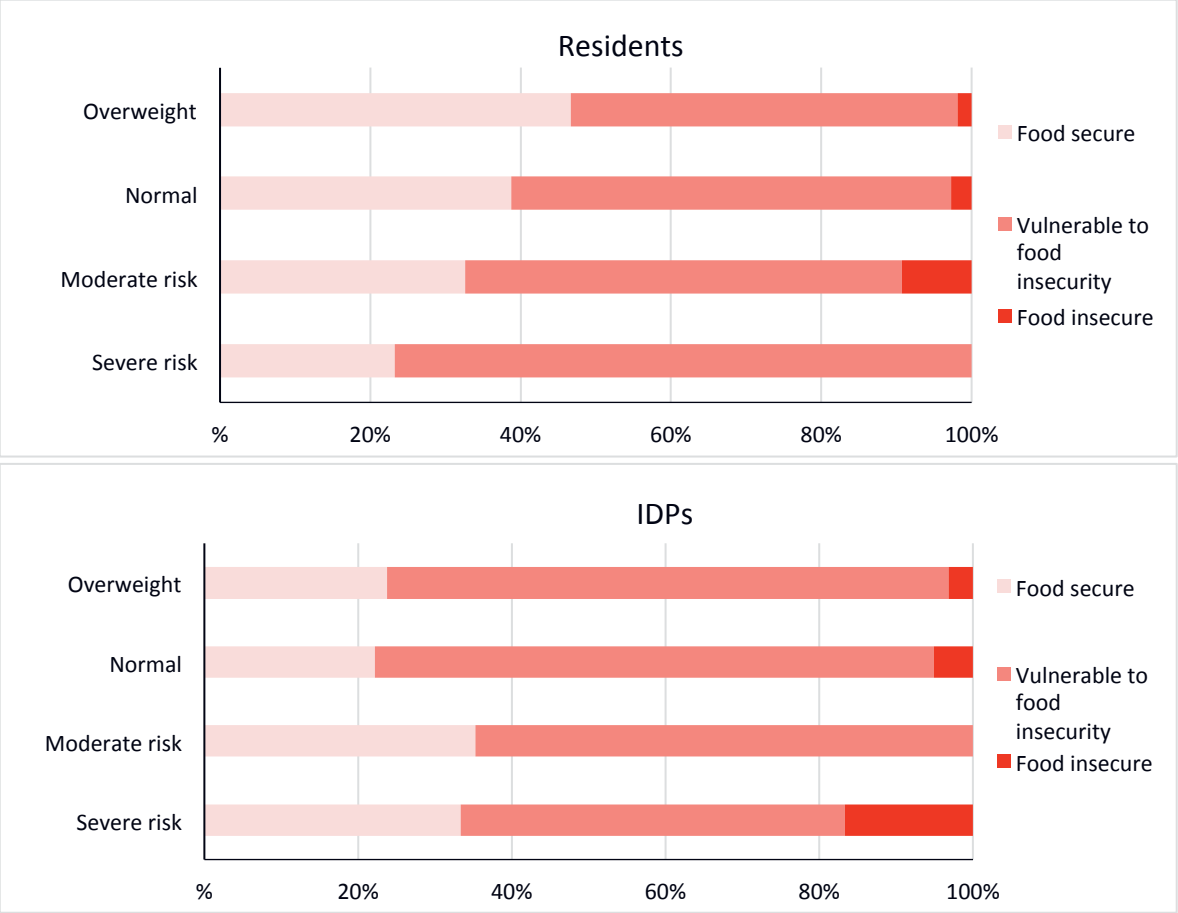




4.3.6.2 Food security and malnutrition in women

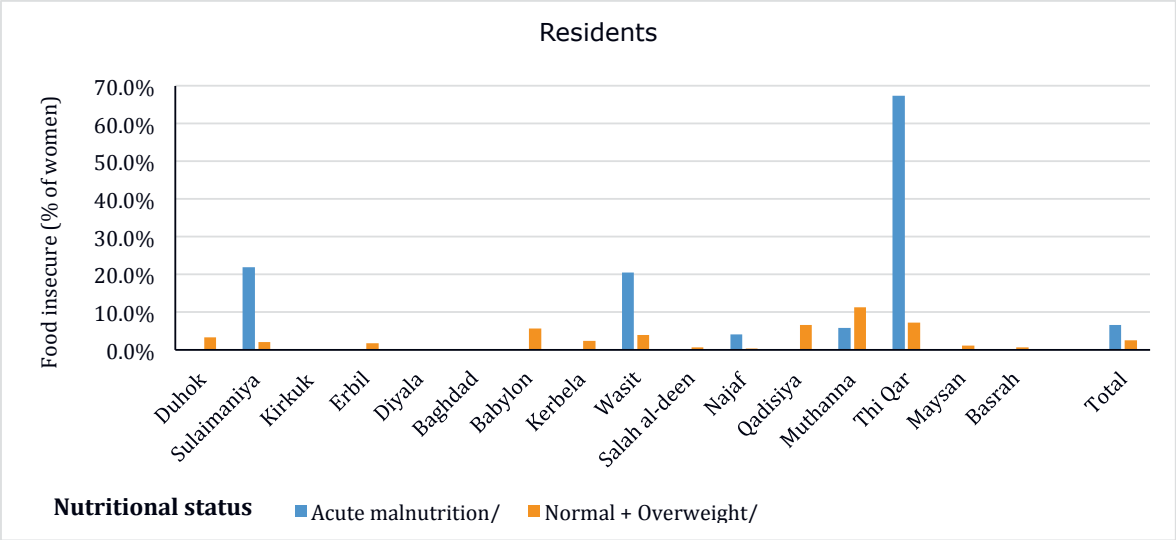
Overall, the relationship between food vulnerability and nutrition in women, as determined by MUAC assessments, varied according to residency status (Chart 116). Among residents, a deterioration of nutritional status was accompanied by a higher incidence of food insecurity and vulnerability. The same association was not found in IDPs, although food insecurity was highest for women in the moderate risk nutritional category. Importantly, in both samples, most women were classified as vulnerable to food insecurity, regardless of their nutritional status.

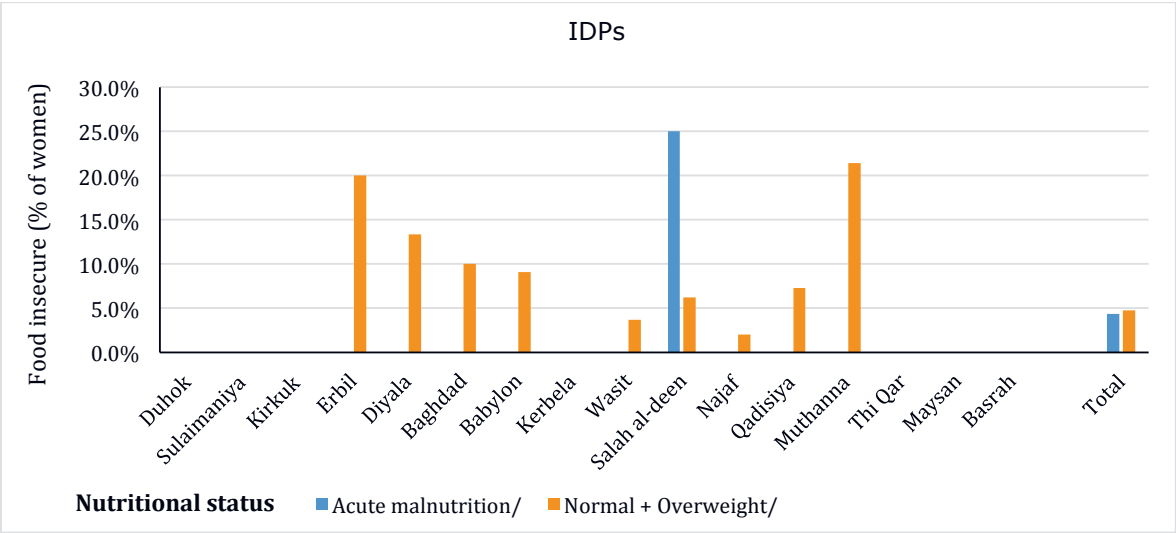
Chart 116: *Women's nutritional status based on MUAC measurements and food security status*



At governorate level, most of the food insecure resident women suffering from acute malnutrition were in *Thi Qar*, followed by *Sulaimaniya* and *Wasit* (Chart 117). In the remaining governorates, 11 percent and less of the food insecure women measured in the normal and overweight ranges. In contrast, IDP women classed as food insecure and experiencing acute malnutrition were entirely in *Salah al-deen*, while normal and overweight food insecure women were shown in a number of governorates in the north, centre and south of Iraq.

Chart 117: *The nutritional status of food insecure women by governorate*



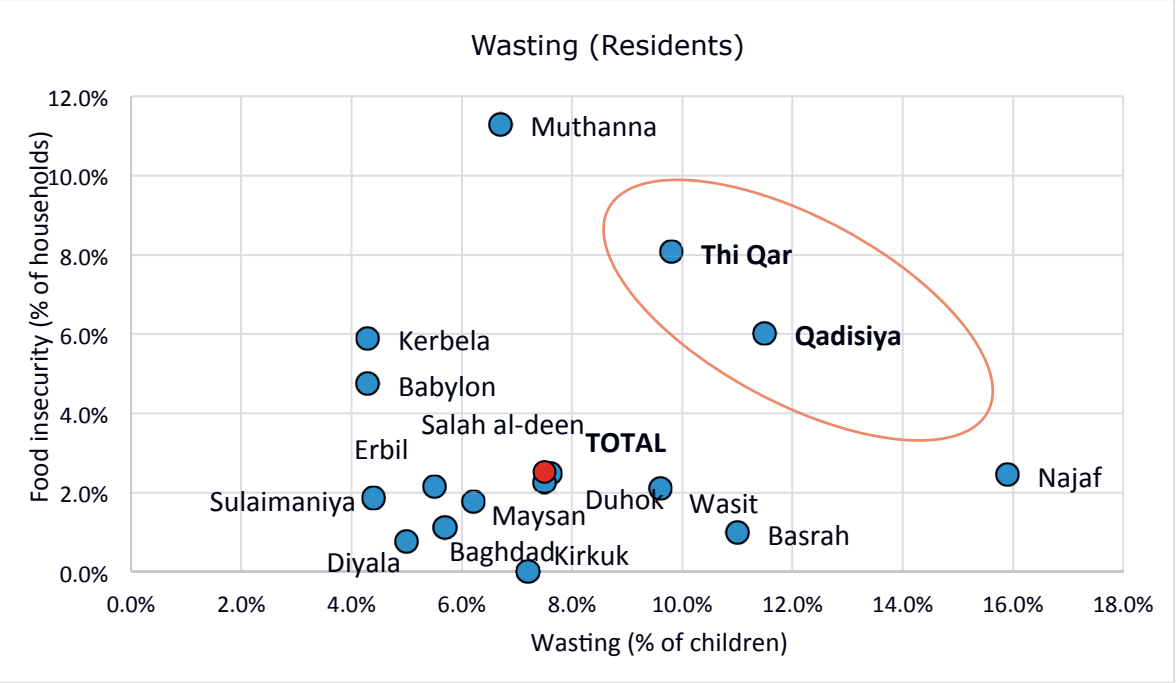


4.3.6.3 Geographic convergence of food insecurity and wasting

Food insecurity and wasting were simultaneously high or low in some governorates, suggesting an association between the two. However, the governorates with high rates of both indicators differed between residents and IDPs.

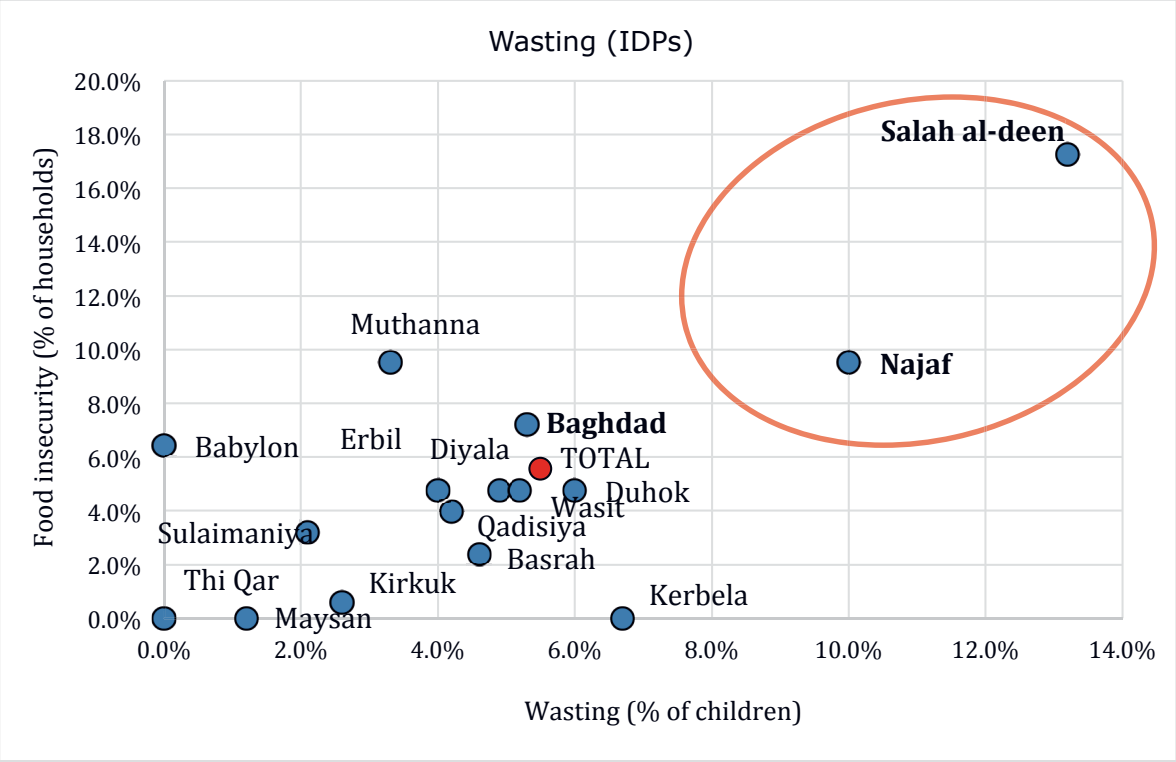
In residents, each governorate had wasting in children under age 5, with rates above the total in just over one quarter of the governorates. Importantly, two governorates in the south, *Qadisiya* and *Thi Qar*, (circled in red in Chart 118) stood out for ranking higher than the rest in both the frequency of food insecure households and of children suffering from wasting. Two additional aspects deserve comment: 1) some governorates showed higher than average percentages of food insecure households but lower than average wasting rates: *Babylon*, *Kerbela* and *Muthanna*; and 2) *Kirkuk*, which appeared to have no food insecure households, still showed wasting in the medium severity range.

Chart 118: *Relationship between food security and wasting in resident children and households*



For the IDPS, two governorates in particular, Salah al-deen and Najaf, had above average rates of both food insecurity and wasting (Chart 119).

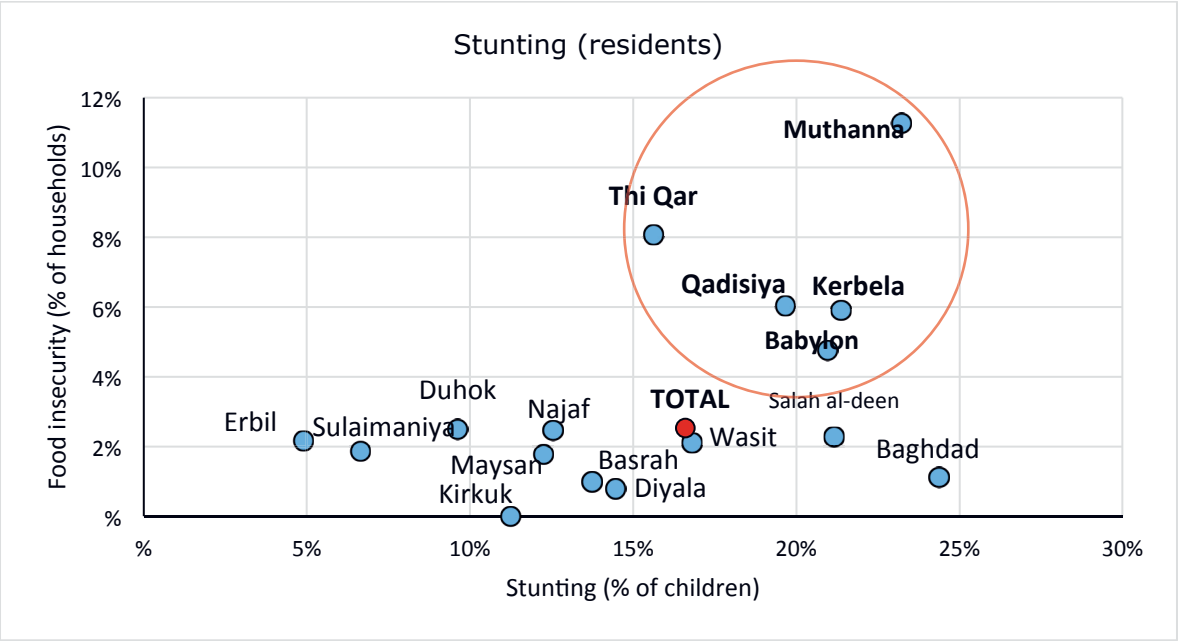
Chart 119: *Relationship between food security and wasting in IDP children and households*

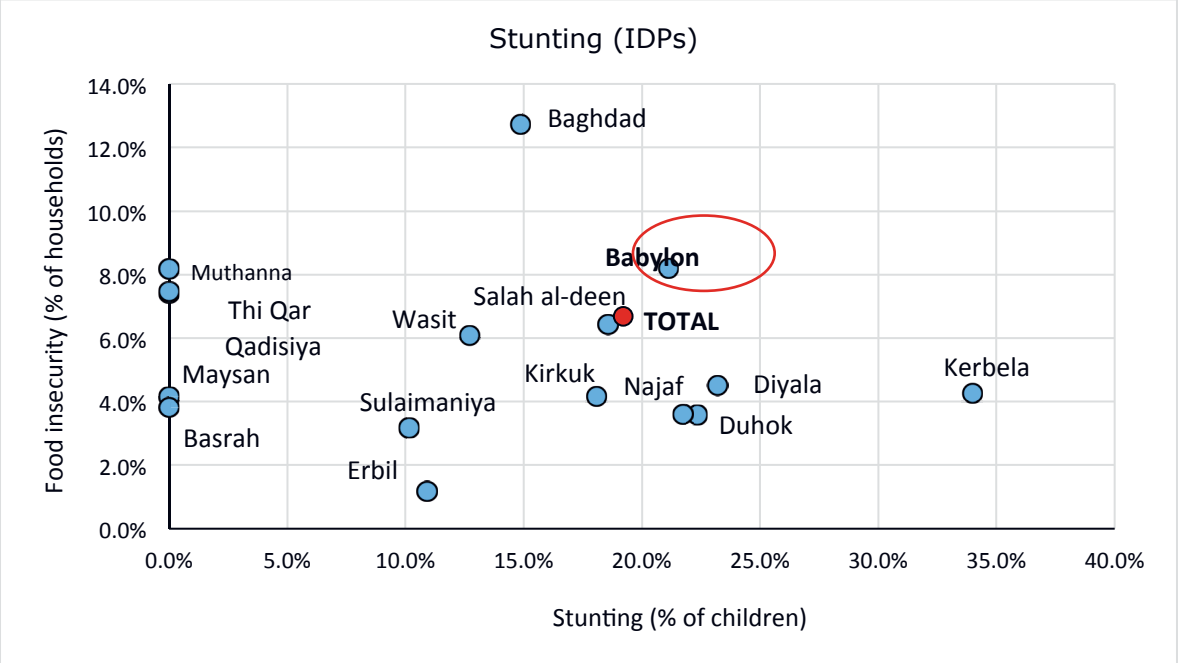


4.3.6.4 Geographic convergence of food insecurity and stunting

Food insecurity increased with stunting, which is indicative of long-term undernourishment, for residents but not for IDPs (Chart 120). In particular, the trend of resident food insecurity increasing exponentially with stunting was seen mainly in governorates such as *Muthanna*, *Thi-Qar* and *Qadisiya*, where, historically, poverty rates are also known to be high.

Chart 120: *Relationship between food security and stunting in children and households*

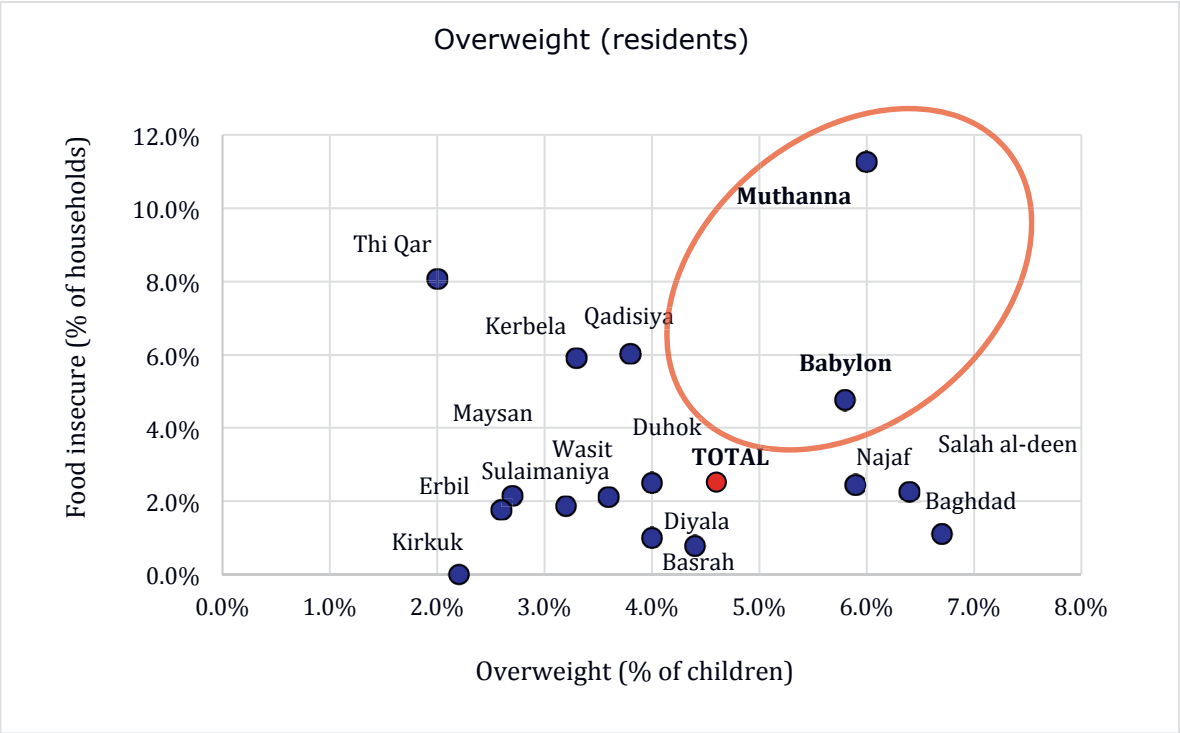


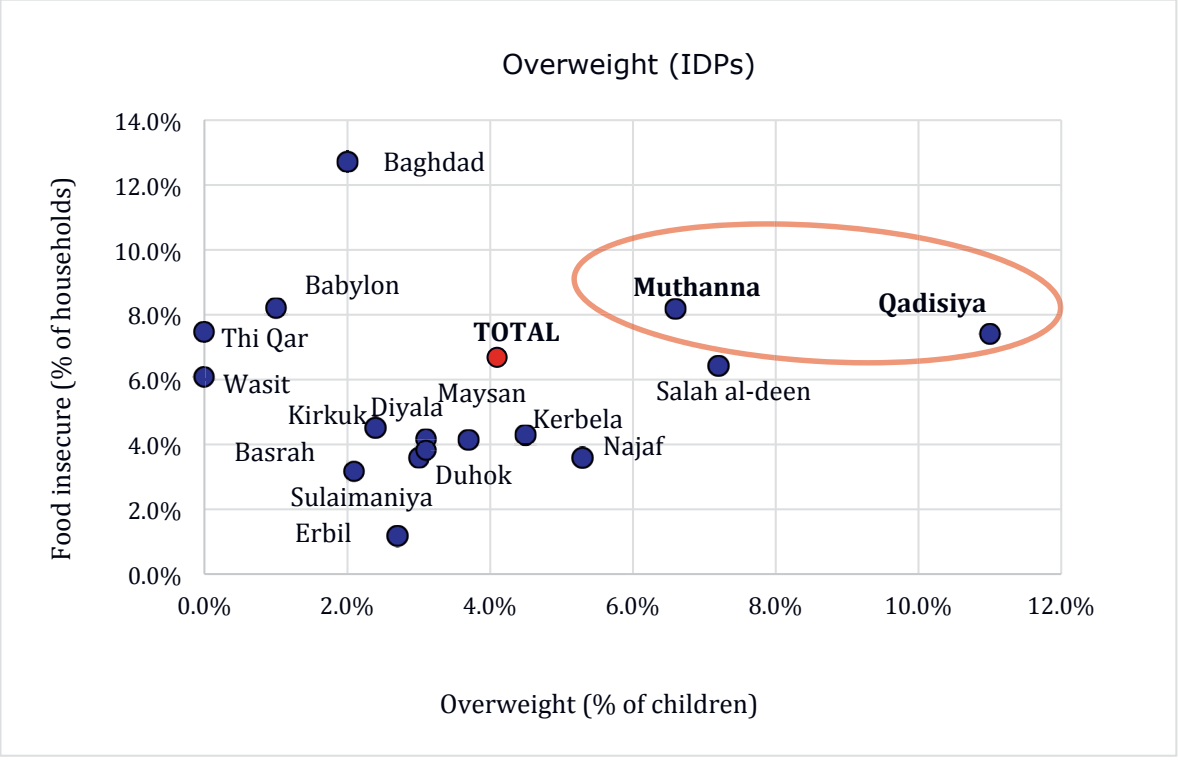


4.3.6.5 Geographic convergence of food insecurity and overweight

For both residents and IDPs, there was substantial association between food insecurity and overweight rates (Chart 121). For residents, *Babylon* and, especially, *Muthanna* had above average rates for both food insecurity and overweight. For IDPs, the percentages in *Muthanna* and *Qadisiya* were above the total for both indicators.

Chart 121: *Food insecurity and overweight in children*





4.3.6.6 Wealth category and malnutrition

Long-lasting, pervasive undernourishment leading to stunting was more common in children in the poorest households than in other wealth categories. It also was slightly more marked in resident children living in rural settlements (Chart 122 and 123). In IDP households, stunting was more common in rural than urban settlements, especially for the lower income categories. For IDPs, wasting and overweight varied little according to income category or in urban versus rural settings (Chart 124).

Chart 122: *Malnourishment in resident children by different wealth categories*

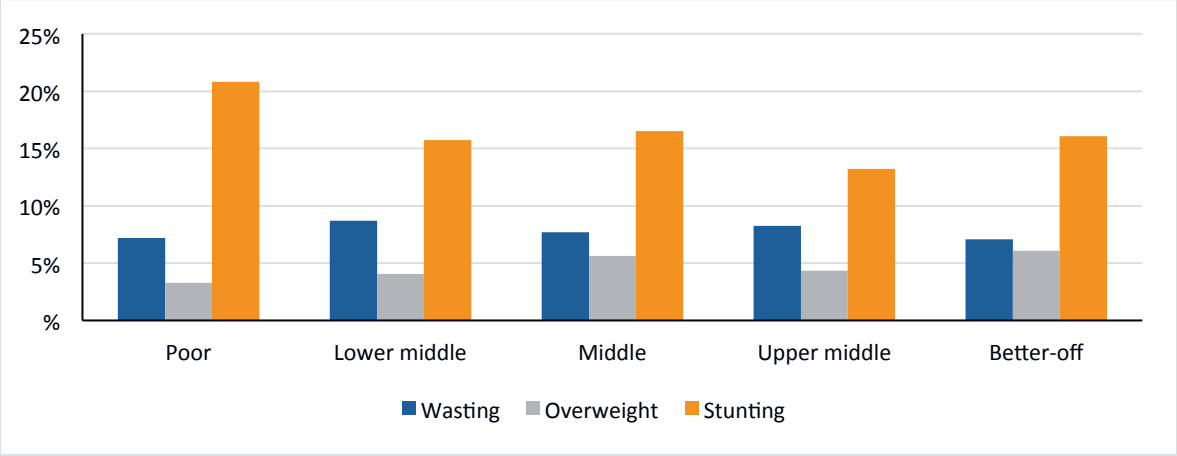


Chart 123: *Malnourishment and wealth in urban versus rural settings, residents*

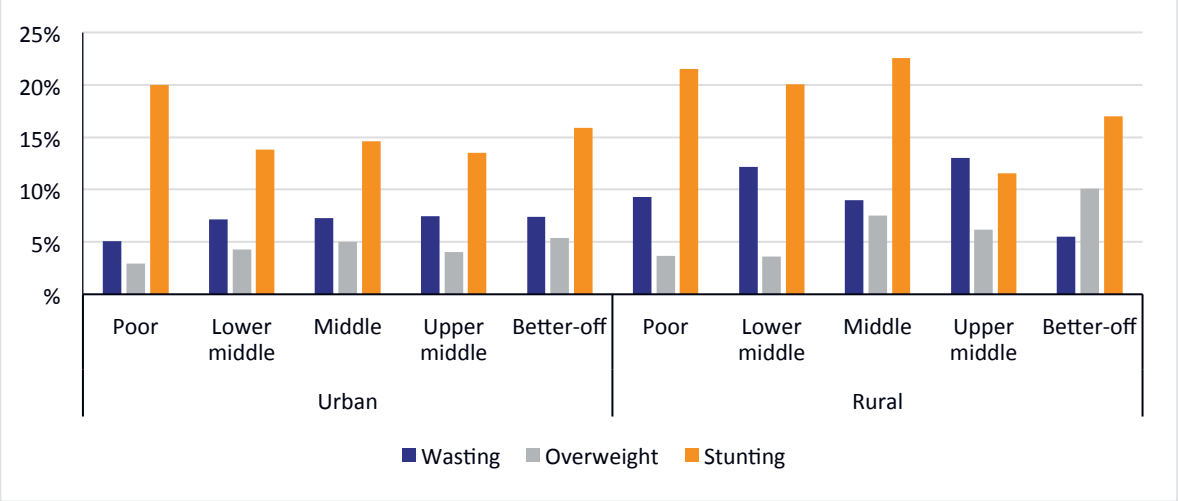
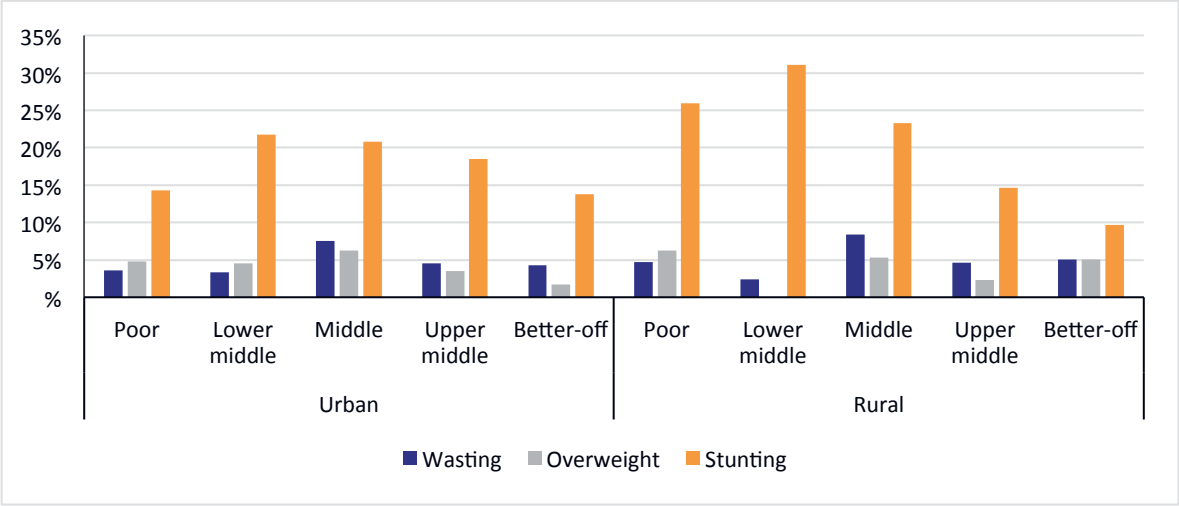


Chart 124: *Malnourishment and wealth in urban versus rural settings, IDPs*



The association between malnutrition and household wealth did not seem to vary substantially by region, although some nutritional issues were more prevalent in certain regions and residence-categories than others. For example, stunting was more frequent in *Baghdad* and Other governorates for residents (Chart 125), but lower in *Baghdad* among the poor to middle income IDP households (Chart 126).

Chart 125: *Malnourishment and wealth in the three regions, residents*

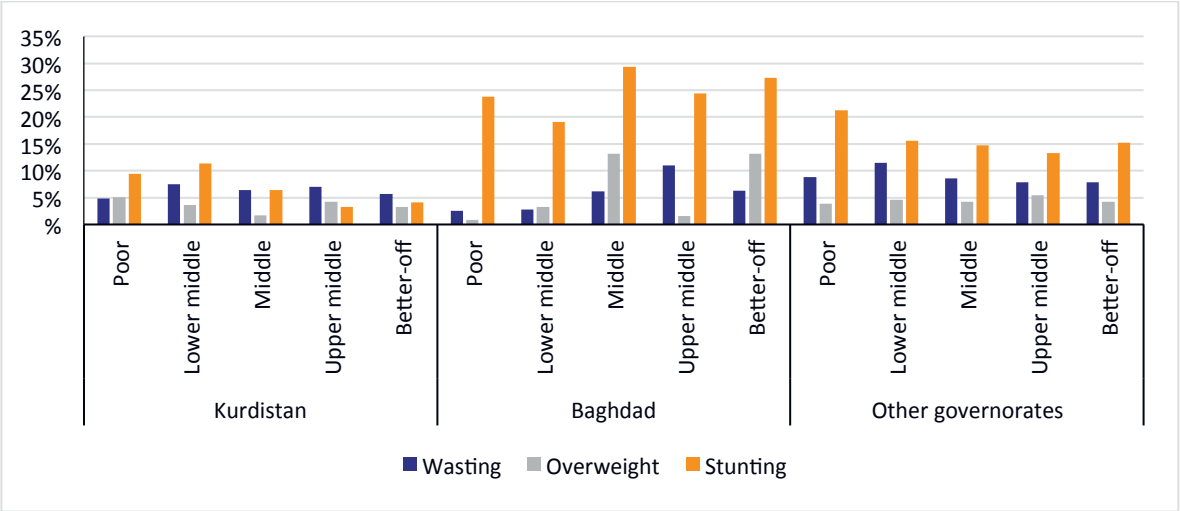
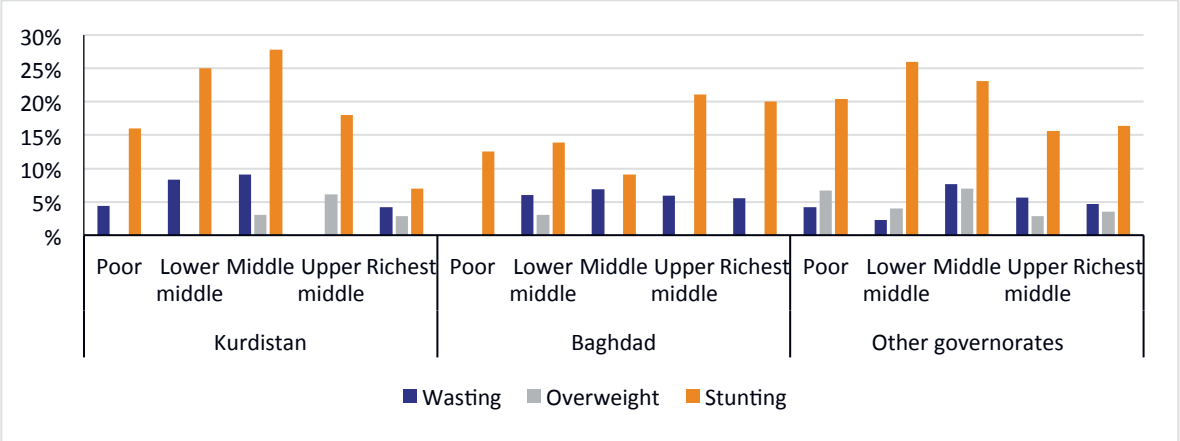
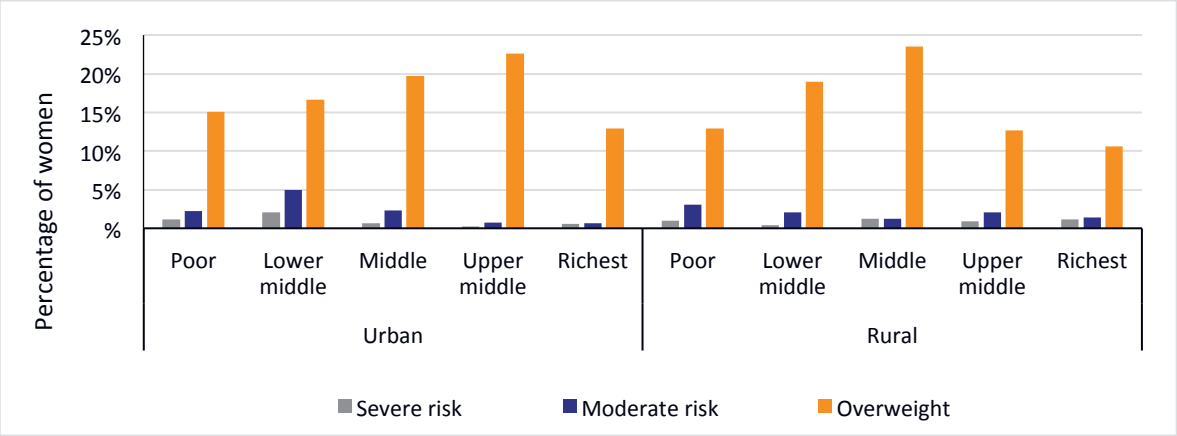


Chart 126*: Malnourishment and wealth in the three regions, IDPs*



Finally, in resident adult women, there was no clear relationship between nutritional and income status (Chart 127). Overweight was the most frequent nutritional problem and peaked at middle to upper income levels in both rural and urban areas.

Chart 127: *Resident women's nutritional status and household wealth*



4.4: Food Stability

Key findings: Main issue underlying food instability

Three quarters of the IDP households forcibly migrated because of conflict.
Food insecurity was highest in conflict-induced migrants

Food intake may be adequate today, but sudden or periodic events may jeopardise the certainty of future food supply and consumption, causing a deterioration in nutritional status and thus placing families and individuals at imminent risk of food insecurity. In Iraq, one of the biggest threats to food stability presently is the socio-political and economic volatility related to the conflict.

The displaced households in the survey confirmed that the main reason for movement from their places of origin was terrorism and ISIS. The survey data showed that three quarters of the IDP households forcibly migrated because of terrorism or ISIS, around 14 percent migrated to accompany family members and 12 percent had other, unspecified reasons (Chart 128). Among the potential sources of displacement (Chart 129), food insecurity was overrepresented among the households fleeing from ISIS/terrorism (84 percent of those households) and underrepresented among the other drivers of displacement, implying an association between conflict and food insecurity.

Food insecurity among those displaced by terrorism was moderately higher in rural than urban areas (89 percent against 82 percent, Table 35). Lowest rates were in *Baghdad*, with intermediate rates in Kurdistan and the highest rates observed in the Other governorates.

Chart 128: *Reasons for displacement in IDP households*

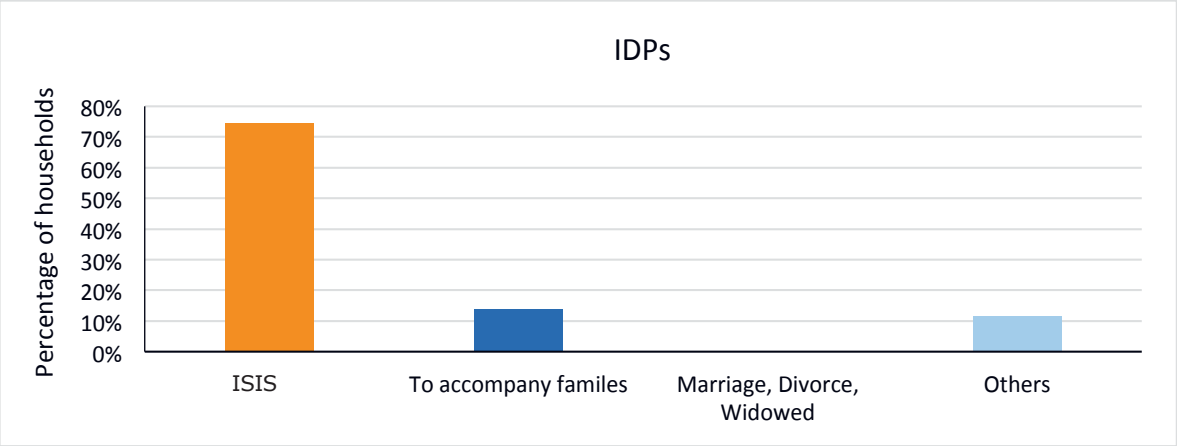


Chart 129: *Food security status by type of displacement*

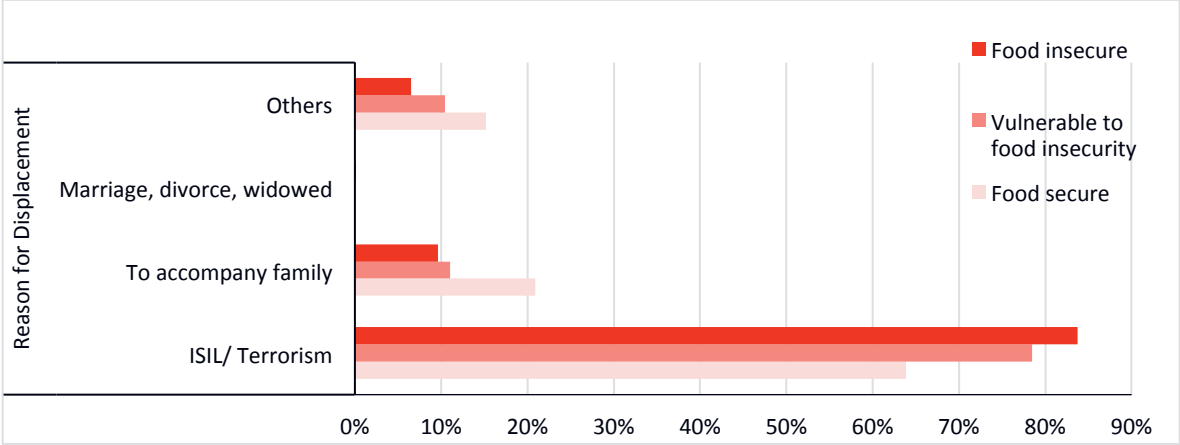


Table 35: *Food security status by reason for displacement and geographic location*

Food security categories		Reason for displacement			
		DAESH	To accompany family	Marriage, divorce, widowed	Others
Total	Food secure	64%	21%	0%	15%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	78%	11%	0%	10%
	Food insecure	84%	10%	0%	6%
Urban	Food secure	65%	18%	0%	17%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	79%	9%	0%	12%
	Food insecure	82%	10%	0%	7%
Rural	Food secure	61%	28%	0%	11%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	77%	16%	0%	6%
	Food insecure	89%	7%	0%	4%
Kurdistan	Food secure	52%	24%	0%	23%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	64%	23%	0%	12%
	Food insecure	65%	19%	1%	15%
Baghdad	Food secure	25%	13%	0%	62%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	28%	35%	0%	37%
	Food insecure	27%	54%	0%	19%
Other governorates	Food secure	75%	20%	0%	5%
	Vulnerable to food insecurity	89%	5%	0%	6%
	Food insecure	97%	0%	0%	3%

Section 5: FOOD SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS: HOW MANY and WHERE ARE PEOPLE FOOD INSECURE?

This section's discussion centres on the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) analysis of the current food security status in Iraq. The CARI methodology, a new approach developed and launched by WFP in 2015, integrates indicators in two domains: 1) current status, as estimated by food consumption indicators, and 2) coping capacity, determined through indicators that emphasise household food expenditures and the depletion of assets that sustain household livelihoods. The combined indicators in these two domains are integrated to build an overall index of food insecurity. Details of the method are given in Section 2 of this report.

This analysis is presented at four spatial scales. First it looks at the percentages of households in the different food security categories for the whole of Iraq, then it looks at percentages specifically for urban and rural areas. Next, it analyses the percentages for the Kurdistan and *Baghdad* regions and Other governorates. Finally, it presents a map and table to illustrate the spatial distribution of food secure and insecure households across and within governorates.

5.1 Food security classifications based on CARI analysis

The CARI classifications for the 2016 CFSVA data are presented in Table 36. However, because the assessment classified extremely few households as severely food insecure (0.1 percent), it was decided to merge the two categories of moderately and severely food insecure into a single "food insecure" category. The CARI console presented in Tables 37 and 38 indicates that, in samples of both residents and IDPs, most households were classified as "food secure" and "vulnerable to food insecurity", with only a small fraction of households classified as "food insecure". This confirms the Section 4 analyses of the component indicators used to calculate the CARI index. Despite the overall low incidence of insecure households, it is important to note that more than half of the population was classified as "vulnerable to food insecurity", suggesting a delicate situation that will need sustained monitoring.

Thus, a substantial portion of households in the Iraq CFSVA 2016 (43.5 percent of residents and 27.4 percent of IDPs) met their essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, irreversible coping strategies. They achieved minimum food consumption to sustain an adequate diet, although some essential non-food expenditures may have been beyond their budgets. For residents, urban areas were more food secure, while residents in rural areas showed more frequent "vulnerability to food insecurity" and "food insecurity". No such variation was observed for IDPs.

In contrast, Iraq's food insecure households experienced significant and, in some cases, extreme food consumption gaps and were unable to meet minimum food needs without recourse to irreversible coping strategies. For many, the excessive loss of livelihood assets will lead to dangerous under-consumption, or worse.

Table 36: Classification of the CFSVA households into food security categories according to the CARI analysis

Sample	Geographic area	Food secure (%)	Vulnerable to food insecurity (%)	Food insecure (%)
Residents	Iraq	43.5	53.5	3.0
	Urban	46.3	51.4	2.3
	Rural	34.2	60.6	5.2
IDPs	Iraq	27.4	66.1	6.6
	Urban	27.4	65.7	7.0
	Rural	27.4	67.0	5.5

Table 37: *CARI console for residents*

Residents						
Domain		Indicator	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Food insecure
Current status	Food consumption	Food Consumption Score	**98.5%**		**1.3%**	**.2%**
Coping capacity	Asset depletion	Food Expenditure Share	**25.9%**	**30.5%**	**22.3%**	**21.3%**
		Livelihood Coping Strategies	**60.0%**	**31.3%**	**1.6%**	**7.1%**
CARI food security index			**43.5%**	**53.5%**	**3.0%**	

Table 38: *CARI console for IDPs*

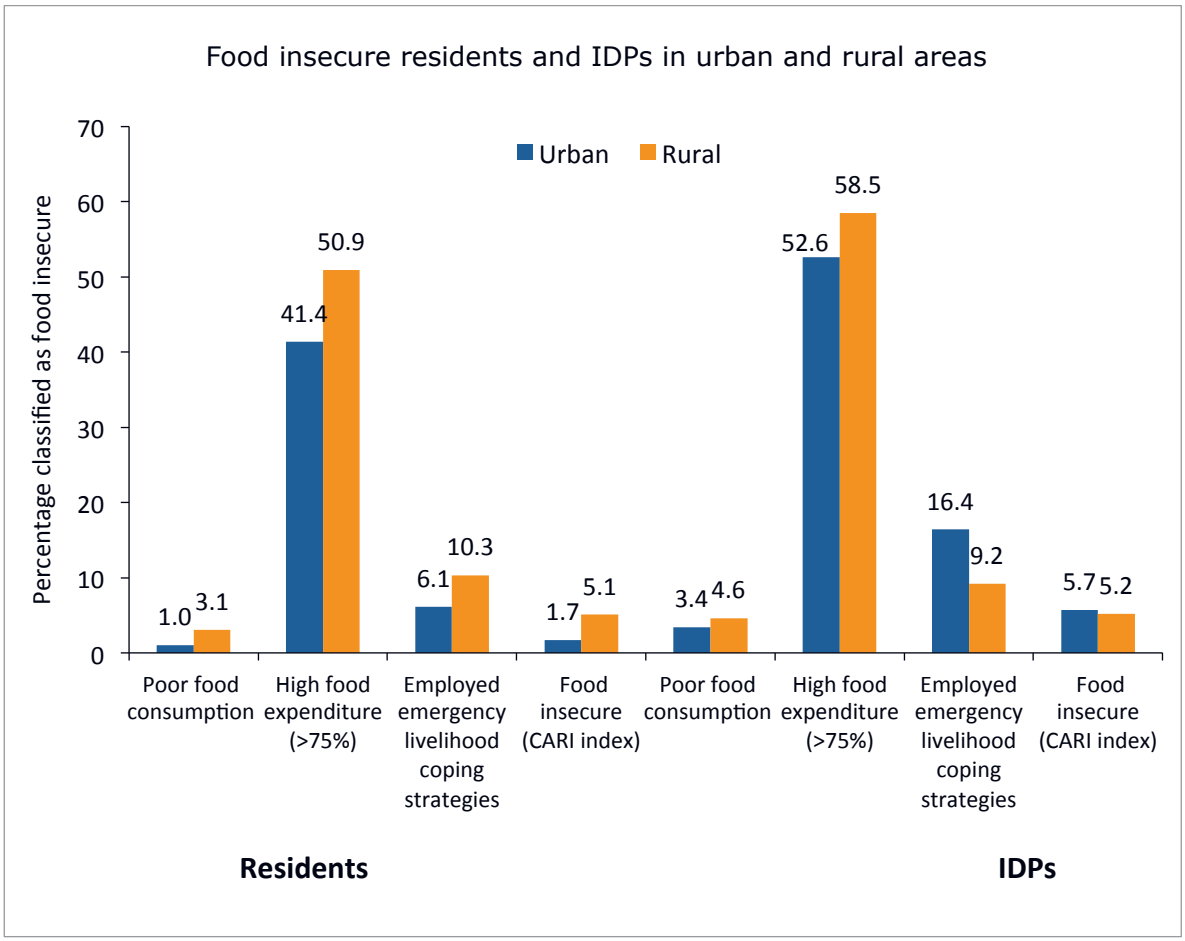
IDPs						
Domain		Indicator	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Food insecure
Current status	Food consumption	Food consumption score	**96.3%**		**3.3%**	**.4%**
Coping capacity	Asset depletion	Food expenditure share	**22.9%**	**22.7%**	**21.8%**	**32.5%**
		Livelihood coping strategies	**40.7%**	**42.7%**	**2.7%**	**13.9%**
CARI food security index			**27.4%**	**66.1%**	**6.6%**	

5.1.2 The most at risk resident and IDP households

When comparing resident households with IDP households (Chart 130), IDPs demonstrated greater fragility in all components of the CARI index. The percentages of IDP households classed as insecure were double those of the resident households for most indicators.

Furthermore, subtle differences occurred between urban and rural areas in both samples (Chart 130). While insecurity was consistently higher among rural residents for all of the main indicators, the pattern was different and more complex for IDPs. For the latter, economic risks indicated by the percentages of households using emergency livelihood coping strategies were actually lower in rural areas, while those indicated by food expenditure share above 75 percent were higher in rural settings. These two opposing trends counterbalanced each other in the formula that produced the final CARI food security index. As a result, the index showed no apparent variation between urban and rural areas for IDPs, which obscured potentially important underlying trends when the data were disaggregated by indicator type. Indeed, this analysis demonstrates that policy and intervention for IDPs should aim to address livelihood issues in urban areas, as well as food access vulnerabilities (expressed by food expenditure share) in rural areas.

Chart 130: *Percentages of food insecure resident and IDP households in urban compared to rural areas*

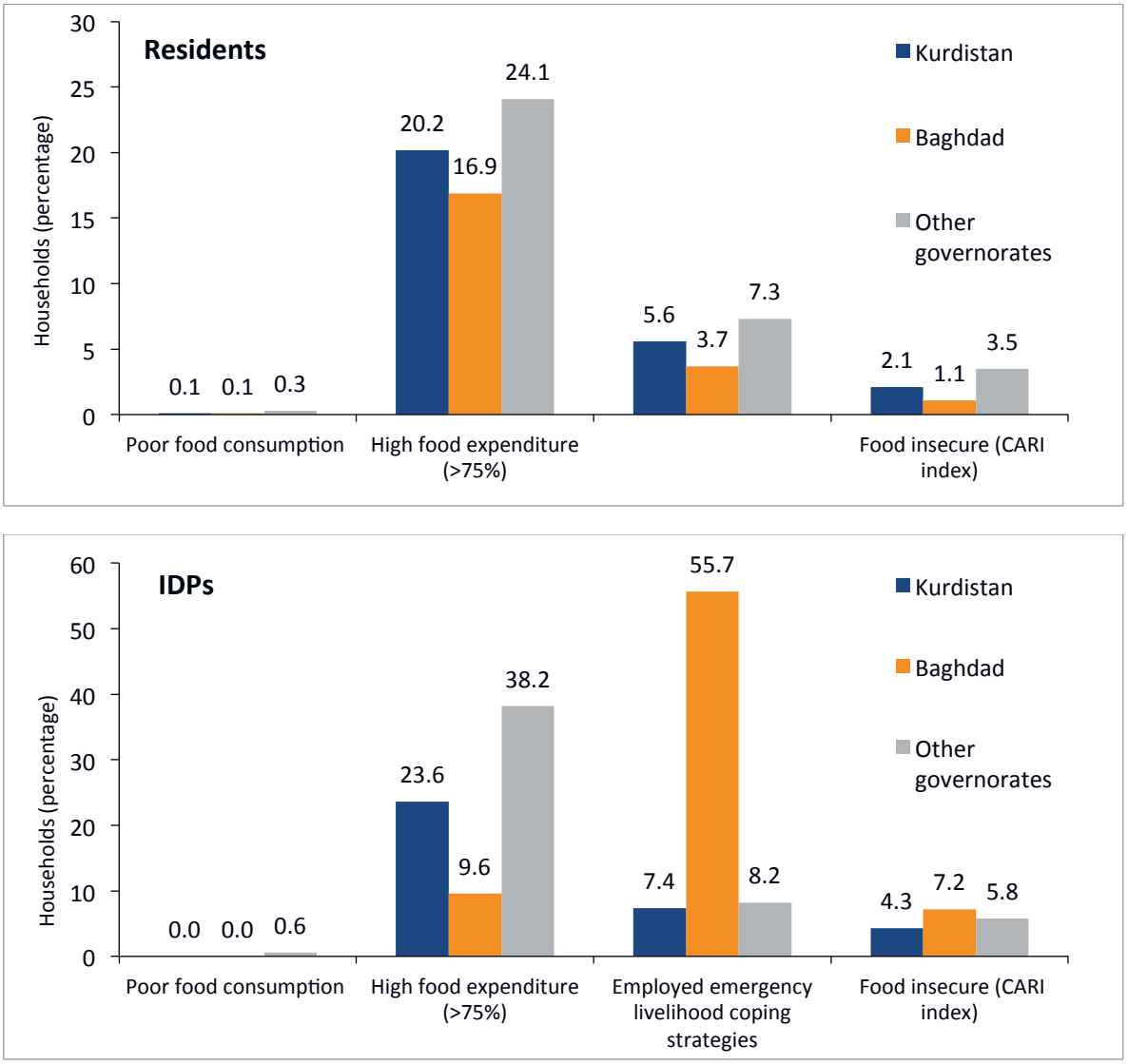


Regionally, the most vulnerable resident and IDP households showed distinct patterns in the percentages for each indicator (Chart 132), but the overall picture was of acute economic vulnerability rather than food insecurity related to low food consumption.

For residents, the regional hierarchies were fairly consistent for each indicator: i.e. . for each indicator, the Other governorates always demonstrated slightly higher percentages of fragile households, the second highest were in Kurdistan region and the lowest were in *Baghdad* region. The most important indicator, in terms of the frequency of households affected, was the food expenditure share, indicating that food purchases consumed the bulk of residents' budgets, leaving only 25 percent or less for other household needs, such as health care.

IDPs, on the other hand, showed more pronounced differences between indicators among regions (Chart 131). More than half of the households in *Baghdad* region were using emergency livelihood coping mechanisms, implying loss of economic assets. In Kurdistan and Other governorates, these coping strategies were used by less than 10 percent of the households. Regarding food expenditure share, in the other governorates, over a third of the households spent more than 75 percent of their expenditure budgets on food at the cost of other non-food needs. In all three regions, few households classified as having poor food consumption (less than 1 percent) and as food insecure (less than 8 percent).

Chart 131: *Food insecurity and key indicators by region*



5.2 Spatial distribution of food insecurity

The above sections focused mainly on the most food insecure and vulnerable at broad spatial scales. This section presents the distribution of food secure, vulnerable and insecure households sub-nationally, at the governorate level. From a disaggregated view, it is possible to geo-locate pockets of vulnerability for attention and intervention.

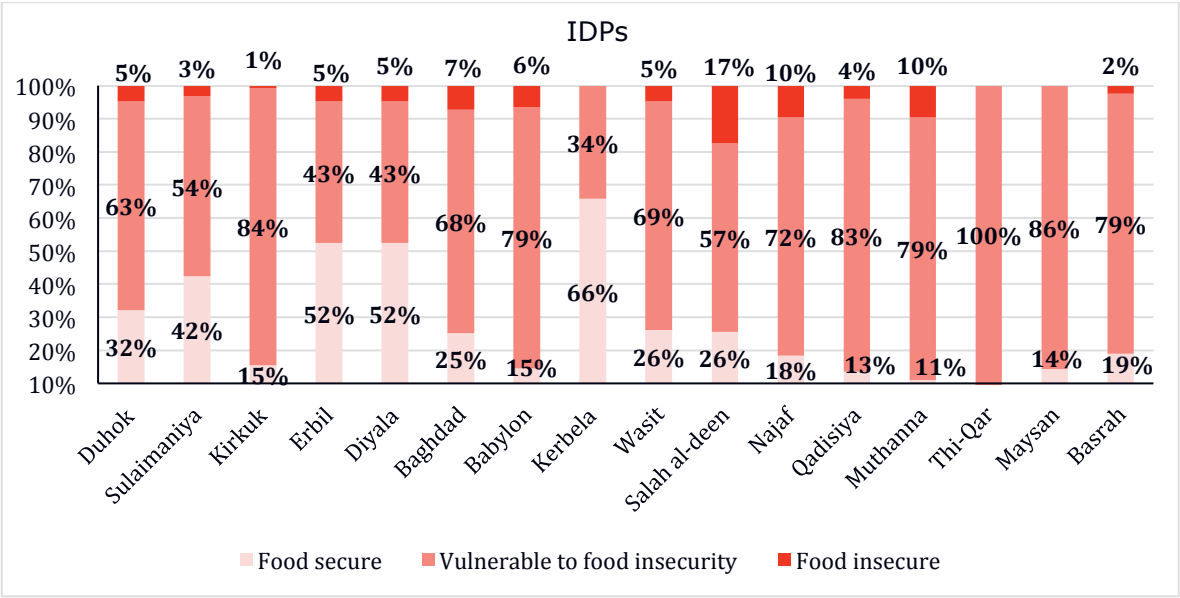
Based on the CARI food security classifications illustrated in Chart 132, the southern governorates in particular showed the most insecurity in the resident sample, specifically *Muthanna* (11 percent), *Thi-Qar* (8.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (6.0 percent) and *Kerbela* (5.9 percent). Among IDPs, the highest percentage of food insecure households was in *Salah-al-deen* (17.3 percent) followed by *Najaf* (9.5 percent), *Muthanna* (9.5 percent), *Baghdad* (7.2 percent) and *Babylon* (6.5 percent).

An important observation was the disproportionate number of households in the "vulnerable to food insecurity" category compared with the food secure and food insecure categories in every governorate, and more so among IDPs. Governorates such as *Najaf* (in its resident sample) and *Thi-Qar*, *Maysan*, *Kirkuk*, *Qadisiya* and *Muthanna* (in IDP samples) had frequencies above 70 percent.

The highest percentages of food secure resident households, according to the CARI classifications, were in

Kirkuk, Salah al-deen, Diyala, Wasit and *Baghdad*, all of which registered food secure for more than 50 percent of the households. For IDPs, the highest frequencies of food secure (>50 percent) were in *Kerbela, Diyala* and *Erbil*. Note that *Kirkuk* (residents) and *Kerbela* (IDPs) had no households classified as food insecure at all.

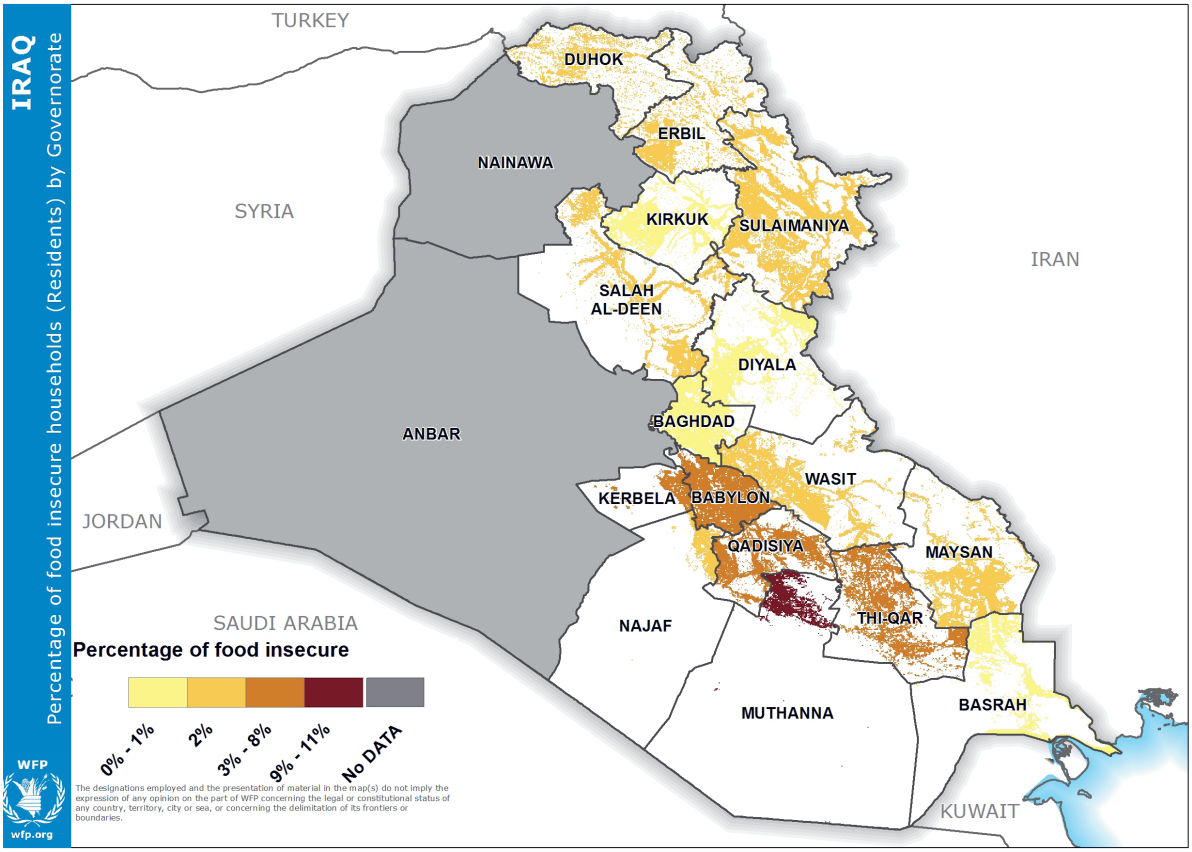
Chart 132: *Household food security status by governorate*



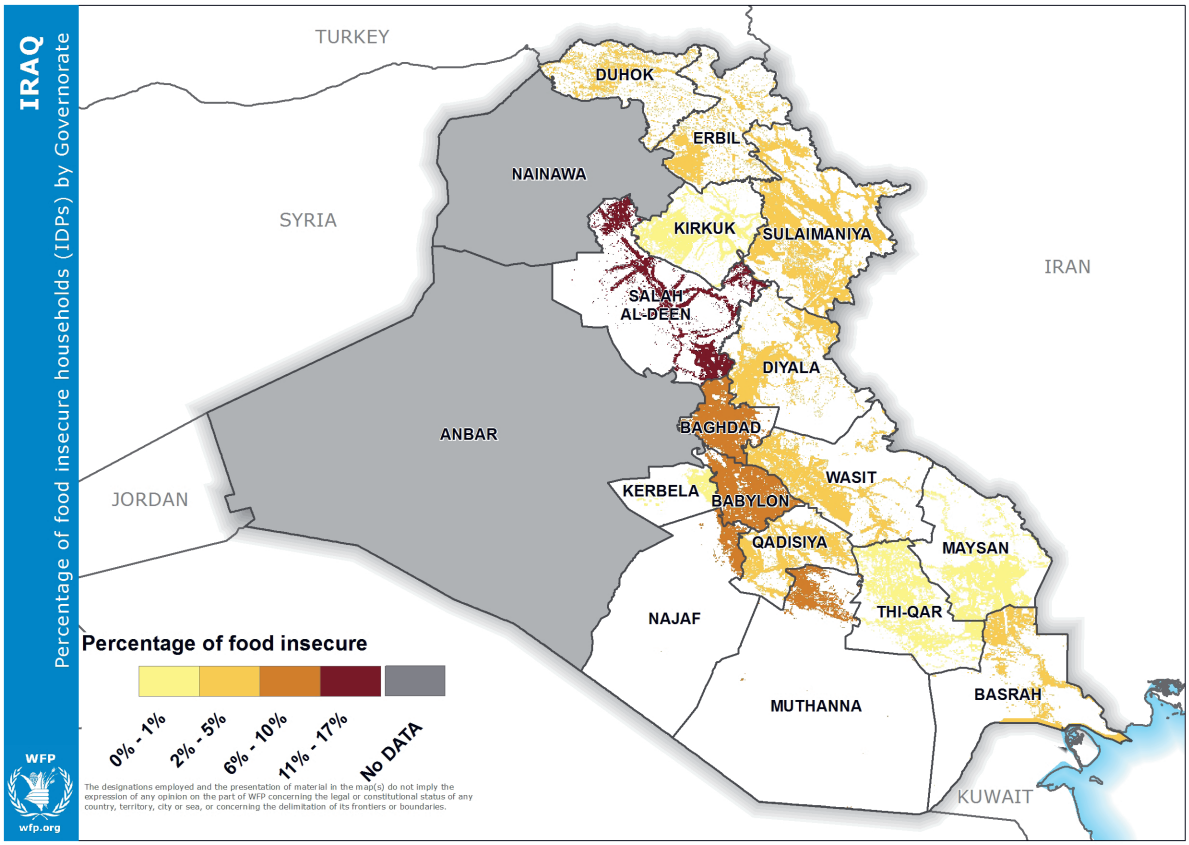
Looking at the spatial distribution of food insecurity across Iraq, as illustrated in Map 7a and b, clear inequalities can be seen within the governorates themselves. In residents, the high levels of food insecure households in *Muthanna* were concentrated in its north-western corner. The same applied to eastern *Kerbela*. Overall, for residents, food insecurity above 3 percent was spread throughout a relatively narrow belt in the southern portion of the country that extended from *Kerbela-Babylon* through *Qadisiya* to northern *Muthanna* and down to *Thi-Qar*, with maximum levels (>8 percent) in northern *Muthanna*. For IDPs, heterogeneity was also marked within some governorates. Food insecurity was most prevalent (>8 percent) in portions of *Salah al-deen* and moderate along the approximately similar southern belt for the residents, ranging from *Salah al-deen* itself to *Baghdad, Babylon*, northern *Najaf* and northern *Muthanna*.

Maps 6a and 6b: *Frequency of food insecure households at governorate level (residents, IDPs)*

6a: RESIDENTS



6b: IDPs



5.3 Estimates of the food insecure population

Although the percentage levels of food insecure households in the CFSVA appeared minimal in comparison to vulnerable and food secure groups, those percentages translated to a substantial number of food insecure people. The food insecure population was estimated at 799,290 people, 2.1 percent of Iraq's population of 37.8 million. The estimated number of food insecure IDPs was 138,266, which was 5.6 percent of Iraq's 2.46 million IDPs. Of the food insecure IDPs, 29.4 percent were in Kurdistan region, 28.8 percent in *Baghdad* region and 40.2 percent in the Other governorates. IDP population figures confirm IOM DTM data.

For residents, the food insecure population estimates, as presented in Table 39, ranged from a low of 12,960 (in *Diyala*) to as many as 168,097 (Thi Qar). In addition, the estimates were almost equally distributed between urban and rural areas, while regionally, the Other governorates had the majority of food insecure people (639,674).

As indicated in Table 40, the Other governorates also hosted the highest number of food insecure IDPs (55,632), while *Baghdad* and Kurdistan regions each had around 40,000. Among the governorates, *Baghdad, Salah al-deen, Duhok* and *Erbil* showed greatest numbers of food insecure IDPs, with estimates above 18,000 people.

Table 39: *Number of residents that are food secure, vulnerable and food insecure, residents*

	Total number of people in the survey classified by CARI as food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity, food insecure		
	Food secure	**Vulnerable to food insecurity**	**Food insecure**
Total	14 019 801	16 818 824	799 290
Urban	10 991 851	11 934 013	406 934
Rural	2 906 634	4 965 179	425 075
Kurdistan	2 031 200	3 128 194	109 979
Baghdad	4 265 458	3 678 649	88 862
Other governorates	7 569 985	10 066 274	639 674
Duhok	454 900	804 704	32 296
Sulaimaniya	701 389	1 390 795	39 738
Kirkuk	805 278	456 227	-
Erbil	884 666	934 802	40 029
Diyala	945 195	671 034	12 690
Baghdad	4 265 458	3 678 649	88 862
Babylon	875 371	1 039 553	95 577
Kerbela	350 974	792 687	71 690
Wasit	732 613	602 450	28 831
Salah al-deen	660 741	444 639	25 597
Najaf	151 366	1 288 425	36 193
Qadisiya	428 453	781 611	77 586
Muthanna	177 302	537 980	90 808
Thi Qar	526 345	1 386 270	168 097
Maysan	433 319	655 194	19 719
Basrah	1 408 596	1 452 408	28 737

Table 40: *Number of IDPs that are food secure, vulnerable and food insecure*

	Total number of people in the survey classified by CARI as food secure, vulnerable to food insecurity, food insecure		
	Food secure	**Vulnerable to food insecurity**	**Food insecure**
Total	780 783	1 544 263	138 266
Kurdistan	390 370	514 476	40 617
Baghdad	139 157	374 398	39 759
Other governorates	246 372	662 531	55 632
Duhok	127 359	250 001	18 868
Sulaimaniya	69 769	89 515	5 266
Kirkuk	58 336	316 359	2 244
Erbil	201 501	164 865	18 318
Diyala	51 493	42 130	4 681
Baghdad	139 157	374 398	39 759
Babylon	8 438	45 973	3 783
Kerbela	44 933	23 251	0
Wasit	6 554	17 280	1 192
Salah al-deen	51 635	115 279	34 824
Najaf	14 694	57 354	7 584
Qadisiya	3 256	19 918	958
Muthanna	615	4 395	527
Thi Qar	0	9 234	0
Maysan	939	5 631	0
Basrah	2 104	8 679	263

Section 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thanks to continued economic initiatives of the Government of Iraq and the food safety net offered through its Public Distribution System (PDS), Iraq has seen improvements in overall economic conditions and food consumption patterns since the CFSVA of 2007. However, as in the past, the upsurge in conflict since 2014 and a concurrent economic constraint on income and employment currently are threatening livelihoods, increasing poverty to historically high rates, and contributing to vulnerability and food insecurity, especially among IDPs, women, children and the poor. Moreover, widespread resorting to using coping strategies combined with the measured chronic malnutrition rates indicate both a current and long-standing food insecurity issue.

The current CFSVA 2016 found that food insecurity, as classified using the CARI method, affected a low percentage of the surveyed households. However, it also found a need for immediate intervention, due to the situation confronting the most food insecure households. In addition, a very large number of households were still classified as "vulnerable to food insecurity", in both resident and IDP samples, which will require further monitoring and attention. Finally, many households, regardless of food security classification, frequently practiced unsustainable coping strategies such as reducing meals, incurring debt through purchasing food on credit, or spending their savings in order to meet household food needs.

Given current economic conditions and instability of the PDS food distribution, the ongoing conflict in Iraq exposes all households to some degree of potential food insecurity. Therefore, while the conflict endures and continues to impact livelihoods, especially of IDPs, households in the vulnerable group run the risk of drifting into more severe forms of emergency coping strategies and food insecurity in the future. This calls for sustained monitoring, especially of those households in borderline, "vulnerable to food insecurity" categories, despite a relatively low incidence of households classified as food insecure overall.

Closer analyses of vulnerability, as explored in Sections 3 and 4 of this report, and cross-tabulations of specific variables, such as gender, household size, wealth and malnutrition, improve understanding of the underlying causes of vulnerability at sub-national levels. The main findings were as follows.

6.1 CFSVA 2016 main findings

- **Food insecurity in percentages of households.** Food insecurity occurred in 2.5 percent of the resident Iraqi households and 5.6 percent of IDP households. The majority – 53.2 percent of residents and 65.5 percent of IDPs – were vulnerable to food insecurity. The rest – 44.3 percent of residents and 28.9 percent of IDPs – were food secure
- **Food insecurity in numbers.** Of Iraq's population of 37.8 million, 799,290 residents were identified as food insecure, and of its 2.46 million IDP population, 138,266 were identified as food insecure. These numbers represented 2.1 percent of the national population and 5.6 percent of its IDP population, respectively.
- **PDS contribution.** PDS continued to signify an important food source. In order to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, the PDS, as well as humanitarian assistance, should be improved and enhanced.
- **Coping capacity.** Food reduction in the home and livelihood coping strategies, such as borrowing and savings depletion, were employed to cover gaps in food intake. Families' economic insecurity could be seen in their need to spend a large percentage of their available funds to cover food expenses, leaving less for other important household needs such as healthcare. This indicates lower coping capacities which are among the major threats for the population classified as "vulnerable to food insecurity" and "food insecure".
- **Food insecurity by geographic distribution.** Food insecurity was not distributed evenly across geographical areas. It was more pronounced in rural areas, especially for residents 5.1 percent of residents were food insecure in rural areas compared with 1.7 percent in urban areas. For IDPs, livelihood insecurity was identified in 13.6 percent of urban households and in 8.3 percent of rural households, indicating that policy and intervention should aim to address livelihood issues in urban areas. Further, a policy to address IDP food

access vulnerabilities, expressed by food expenditure share, should target the 37 percent rural households ahead of the 30 percent urban households.

- **Food insecurity by regions and governorates.** Food insecurity varied substantially across regions and governorates. For residents, the highest rates of food insecurity were found in the governorates of *Muthanna* (11 percent), *Thi-Qar* (8.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (6.0 percent) and *Kerbela* (5.9 percent). Among IDPs, the highest rates were in *Salah-al-deen* (17.3 percent), *Najaf* (9.5 percent) and again in *Muthanna* (9.5 percent).
- **Malnutrition.** Although the nutritional condition of children had improved since earlier studies in 2007 and 2011, with the 2016 CFSVA showing low to medium levels of severity, there was a clear double burden (wasting and overweight) noted in the data. Stunting rates showed low severity – 16.6 percent in resident children and 19.2 percent – in IDP children. Wasting was in the medium severity range for 7.5 percent for residents and 5.5 percent for IDPs, while the rates for underweight showed low severity and accounted for less than 10 percent of the surveyed children. Finally, in pregnant and lactating women, malnutrition rates were highest for overweight women – 17.4 percent in residents and 15.7 percent in IDPs. As in previous CFSVAs, malnutrition rates were higher in males than females, although the differences were not dramatic.
- **Wasting.** Medium to high severe wasting levels – between 9.6 percent and 15.9 percent – were identified in some governorates and should be the focus for therapeutic treatment, follow-up and complementary feeding. These included: *Wasit* (9.6 percent), *Thi Qar* (9.8 percent), *Basrah* (11.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (11.5 percent) and *Najaf* (15.9 percent). High severity wasting in IDP children was most evident in *Najaf* (10 percent) and *Salah Al-Deen* (13.2 percent).
- Governorates where severe wasting rates (SAM) appeared significantly higher than moderate acute malnutrition rates (MAM) require further investigation. These included: *Sulaimaniya* (2.5 percent), *Erbil* (2.2 percent), *Baghdad* (2.8 percent), *Babylon* (3.4 percent), *Wasit* (4.5 percent), *Thi-Qar* (4.9 percent), *Basrah* (5.4 percent) and *Qadisiya* (6.6 percent). Severe acute malnutrition causes a child to be much more susceptible to medical complications from various illnesses or infections and if left untreated may lead to mortality.
- **Oedema.** Just under 1 percent of the children surveyed were found to have oedema, which is a clinical sign of severe acute malnutrition requiring immediate intervention. It was found in children already dealing with ongoing undernourishment.

6.1.1 Detailed narrative of main findings

Characteristics of food insecure households

- Food insecure families represented only a small percentage of both resident and IDP samples, although the percentages among IDPs of between 3 and 10 percent within each region, were higher than residents. Importantly, the majority of households in both samples were classified as “vulnerable to food insecurity”.
- The larger households in the resident sample showed a higher incidence of food insecurity (for family sizes >6-7), although this did not hold in all governorates. For IDPs, there was only modest variation in food security status in relation to household size.
- Household dependency rates were generally high, implying that large portions of household members were in the non-working age ranges and that more than two thirds of the population was supported by the working population. Child labour was widespread, and while informal female labour could not be quantified, it appeared that a relevant portion of the dependent population was actually working. Urban and rural dependency ratios were higher among IDP households in all regions. The highest ratios were observed for IDP households in *Kirkuk*, *Kerbela*, *Thi-Qar* and *Maysan*.

Factors affecting food availability and food stability

- Limited agricultural and livestock activity took place with a low amount of crop production and some animal ownership and husbandry. This was due, in part, to the fact that few households had access to farmland or owned livestock, and also due to conflict, which had reduced agricultural activity and productivity.

- Access to farmland or fisheries was not necessarily beneficial to food security. Other sources of food, such as the PDS, were likely to have played a more significant role in food security.
- Three quarters of the IDP households forcibly migrated because of conflict. Food insecurity was highest in this group, affecting 84 percent of those displaced by conflict.

Factors affecting food access

Income

- Kurdistan's monthly income was found lower than both *Baghdad* and Other governorates. This indicated a reduction in Kurdistan's income levels which had been higher than the other two in Iraq's household socio-economic surveys of 2007 and 2012.
- Single income sources were relied on by the majority of both resident and IDP households, but 30 to 43 percent of the families needed to supplement income with one or more additional sources.
- The majority of the resident households relied on a regular salary, home-based projects (meaning work done at home) and remittances, while most IDP households relied more on in-kind assistance or gifts, rather than cash, especially in *Baghdad* region.
- The number of income sources families used did not especially affect food security status.
- Two or more income sources in a household were associated with more favourable wealth status for both urban and rural residents, while no such relationship was evident for IDPs.
- In IDP households, females contributed a significant share – one-third – to the total household economy, yet this was substantially lower than men. In resident households, the female share was 10 percent.

Wealth and assets

- For residents, asset ownership was associated with improved wealth, while IDP's circumstances dictated selling assets, meaning their wealth was not related to asset ownership. IDPs possessed few assets compared to residents, and rural-based IDPs possessed no assets at all.
- Resident female-headed households were more likely to be ranked in the poorest categories in both urban and rural areas, and the wealthiest households were male headed in urban areas.
- For IDPs, the highest percentages of female and male-headed households were in the upper-middle income group. The frequencies of poor and lower-middle income families were similar, although with somewhat higher frequencies in female than male-headed households.
- For IDPs, a third of the households spent more than 75 percent of their monthly budgets on food, implying that they faced economic constraints and severe food insecurity. The corresponding value for residents was much lower at 21 percent.

Public Distribution System

- PDS was an important source of certain types of food for both residents and IDPs, although always second to food purchased in markets. Almost one third of resident families and 40 percent of IDP families obtained cereals through the PDS.
- More than 85 percent of resident households received partial or full rations between December 2015 and April 2016, with limited variation among governorates. For IDPs, the distribution reached a high percentage of households but varied substantially among governorates, rating very low in *Basrah* (26 percent) but reaching around half of the households in *Erbil* and *Kirkuk* (49 and 54 percent, respectively).
- Distribution of wheat flour remained high in the four months prior to the survey, while rice, sugar and vegetable oil fell short during the same period.
- PDS rations were preferred to cash by an overwhelming majority in every governorate and by both residents and IDPs – despite their differing perceptions of PDS quality. Between 5 and 12 percent were selling items in their ration. More than 70 percent of the resident and IDP families who sold PDS items did so to purchase

better quality goods, while around 20 percent of the residents and 50 percent of the IDPs sold what they received through PDS to buy commodities not included in the ration.
- PDS ration receipts did not appear to influence food security status in resident households, while food insecurity was more widespread among IDP households that did not receive PDS rations.
- The daily Iraqi food basket cost increased and irregular ration distributions in some governorates during the first months of 2016 affected the food security of families relying on both purchased foods and PDS.
- A price trend analysis of the main food items in the monthly PDS ration and the daily food basket showed an increase in prices particularly between January and March 2016. The increase coincided with two concurrent negative trends: the decline in the percentage of households receiving some PDS food items, upon which many relied for consumption and sales, and reductions in internal trade and access to stocks in ISIS-held areas caused by conflict and displacement since 2014.

Food consumption
- Most households had acceptable food consumption levels, despite confronting constraints to food availability and access. The survey found only minor differences between those having poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption.
- Poor food consumption was prevalent in less than 1 percent of the households. However, food consumption strategies involving meal reduction were used by more than 70 percent of the resident households and by more than one third of IDPs. Shifting to less preferred foods, reducing meals and buying food on credit were widely used to dampen the impact of food consumption gaps.
- IDPs seemed to have higher hardships overall, especially in urban areas. Notably, IDP families in *Baghdad* region shifted to less preferred food and reduced meal portions every day, especially adults. In *Baghdad, Wasit, Najaf, Thi-Qar* and *Maysan*, 80 percent of the households were involved in some form of coping adjustment, be it reduced meals for the whole family or for adults only.
- Vitamin A consumption was only 9 percent among the most food insecure residents, and only 30 percent consumed foods containing heme iron daily.
- Iodized salt intake was more widespread in 2016, reaching nearly 50 percent of households, compared with 2007 when the intake was 23 percent.

Coping strategies
- Emergency livelihood coping strategies were employed by 6 percent of resident households and 12 percent of IDP households. The strategy employed most frequently by these households – 30 percent of the residents and 39 percent of the IDPs – was buying food on credit.
- For IDPs, the necessity to resort to emergency livelihood coping strategies, such as selling important economic assets or migrating, seemed more common in urban than rural settings.
- In contrast, residents in rural areas seemed more fragile than urban areas. Fewer percentages of rural resident households could endure without any livelihood coping strategy, while more of them were forced to enact extreme emergency strategies.

Impact of food insecurity on nutritional status
- Malnutrition occurred at low to medium levels of severity for the overall survey population. Malnutrition rates were stable or improving compared to earlier data from 2007 and 2011. Stunting rates were 16.6 percent in resident children and 19.2 percent in IDP children. Wasting was 7.5 percent for residents and 5.5 percent for IDPs. In pregnant and lactating women, the overweight rates were highest, 17.4 percent in residents and 15.7 percent in IDPs
- Wasting and stunting rates were higher in rural than urban settlements.
- Severe undernourishment was confirmed by data in specific regions and governorates. *Baghdad* had the

highest severe stunting rates among both resident and IDP children, while the Other governorates showed higher percentages of severe wasting and underweight.

- Medium to very high severity wasting levels – with rates between 9.6 percent and 15.9 percent – suggest the need for therapeutic treatment, follow-up and complementary feeding: In residents, *Wasit* (9.6 percent), *Thi Qar* (9.8 percent), *Basrah* (11.0 percent), *Qadisiya* (11.5 percent) and *Najaf* (15.9 percent). In IDP children high severity wasting was found in *Najaf* (10 percent) and *Salah Al-Deen* (13.2 percent).
- Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates in certain governorates are higher than the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates. This is of concern since severe acute malnutrition makes a child much more susceptible to medical complications from various illnesses or infections and, if left untreated, may lead to mortality.
- Oedema, a clinical sign of severe acute malnutrition requiring immediate intervention, occurred in a minor percentage of children (0.9 percent) and only in certain governorates.
- Most of the malnourished children were classified as "vulnerable" to food insecurity, with few of them classified as food insecure. Although the strength of the relationship varied between residents and IDPs, food insecurity generally increased with stunting and wasting across governorates, so that some governorates had above-average rates of both food insecurity and wasting, such as *Salah Al-Deen* and *Najaf* for IDP and *Qadisiya* and *Thi Qar* for residents.
- Stunting was more frequent in the poorest households and tended to be more widespread in rural than urban areas, while wasting and overweight seemed to vary little with wealth or setting.
- Wasting, stunting and underweight rates were higher in males than females, a tendency that has not changed since previous surveys.
- Nutritional issues in pregnant and lactating women were more evident by the higher percentages of overweight women compared with those suffering acute malnutrition. MUAC measurements indicating overweight were 17.4% among residents and 15.7% in IDPs, while global acute malnutrition occurred in 3.1% of residents and 5.7% of IDPs.

6.2 Recommendations

Food consumption and livelihood coping mechanisms were most widely used among both food insecure and vulnerable households. Thus, the recommendations listed below focus on support for improved nutritional intake and income generation, especially for IDPs.

For continuity with previous programme initiatives, the following recommendations overlap with selected priorities in the CFSVA 2007. The suggestion is to continue or enhance specific recommendations presented in 2007, while factoring in the updated, current needs of IDPs and residents.

Table 41: *Recommendations in 2007 revisited in 2016 (food and non-food)*

Main finding 2007	Recommendation	Main finding 2016	Recommendation	Target group
Deficiencies in vitamin A and iodine	Scaling up micronutrient programmes including iodine in salt, and vitamin A and iron fortification	Malnutrition. Overall, 17–20% children stunted and 5–8% wasted. In certain governorates, children had global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in medium to high severity ranges (9.6–15.9%); between 1.2% and 8.2% had severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with oedema in some places (less than 1%). For residents, only 9% of the most food insecure households consumed vitamin A-rich foods each day; and only 30% consumed foods containing heme iron daily.	Blanket distributions of specialized nutritious foods is not recommended due to malnutrition issues on both ends of the spectrum (wasting and overweight). The recommendation is for community-based early detection of children with SAM and MAM, with timely referral to inpatient care and follow-up *for those who need it*, and complementary feeding through existing micronutrient programmes, enhanced vitamin A-supplementation campaigns and distribution of iron-fortified cereal flour. Nutrition training and awareness to address both undernutrition and overnutrition.	Children under age 5 in the most vulnerable districts and sub-districts
		issues were more evident by the percentages of overweight pregnant and lactating women, 17.4% in residents and 15.7% in IDPs.	health care services and raise awareness of adequate nutrition through improved diet. Ensure that the food basket meets the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5.	

Main finding 2007	Recommendation	Main finding 2016	Recommendation	Target group
Households headed by persons with primary education level or less are more food insecure	Food for education among the poorest areas to ensure children receive their nutritional requirements and continue attending school, with particular emphasis on female attendance	Food insecurity increased with higher illiteracy rates. Illiteracy rates were three to four times higher in female-headed than male-headed households.	Supplement PDS through school feeding programmes. Provide nutrition education for women to raise awareness of appropriate nutrition and diet in the home. Improve nutrition generally through appropriate actions in social protection, education and gender-sensitive programmes.	Illiterate household heads, particularly female-headed households and school-age children.
Lower wealth status links to food insecurity, particularly in rural areas	Build capacity of public and private institutions to establish adequate food-based safety nets, targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population	High economic poverty was more characteristic of rural than urban settlements. Food security was negatively related to household wealth.	Scale-up and improve safety nets and pro-poor growth initiatives separately tailored to specific needs in urban and rural areas, such as income-generation support and training for women and youth, with a main focus in southern governorates.	Governorates with high frequency of poor households, particularly rural based IDPs and youth between 18 and 24 years old.
Current or recently resettled IDP households	Temporary food aid while assisting IDPs in transferring their PDS ration card to	IDP households mention their primary needs as food and employment,	Strengthen PDS targeting mechanisms and other food assistance to the	IDP youth and women in governorates with highest
	their place of displacement	then health care and shelter.	non-camp IDPs and assist them in transferring their PDS ration card to their place of displacement. Explore livelihood support through cash transfers.	food insecurity prevalence rates.

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Annex 1

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Demography				
Population as of, 2016	5284974	8095645	24502924	37,883,543
% male headed households	89.9	86.4	91.1	89.5
% female headed households	10.1	13.6	8.9	10.5
Total household size (persons)	5.2	5.2	6.7	6.0
Number of male per household	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.0
Number of female per household	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)				
< 1 Year Old	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	11.9	11.3	12.7	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	22.8	25.1	27.2	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	56.0	55.1	51.8	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	7.0	6.1	6.0	6.2
<15yrs	34.4	36.5	39.5	37.9
15-64yrs	61.4	59.8	57.1	58.5
≥65yrs	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.6
Dependency ratio	63	67	75	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older				
Single	43.5	38.9	41.3	41.1
Married	52.1	53.8	53.7	53.4
Divorced	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
Widowed	4.0	5.9	4.1	4.5

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Demography				
Separated	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Youth				
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.24	1.12	1.42	1.30
Orphans				
Parental status of persons <18yrs				
% both parents living	97.5	92.9	96.3	95.7
% lost father	2.2	6.1	3.0	3.6
% lost mother	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Income and Expenditure				
% Household per income quintile				
lowest	21.5	9.4	25.2	19.9
second	21.5	14.8	20.8	19.2
third	20.6	21.5	20.8	21.0
fourth	19.3	25.3	17.8	20.3
highest	17.2	29.0	15.4	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile				
lowest	10.6	8.3	30.2	20.0
second	15.9	13.2	25.3	20.0
third	20.2	21.8	18.9	20.0
fourth	22.9	25.1	16.0	20.0
highest	30.5%	31.6%	9.5%	20.0

Household Assets				
Housing arrangement				
% of HH reported:				
Owner	68.9	67.4	79.8	74.1
Rented	17.6	18.9	8.0	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	11.9	10.9	7.0	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5
Random house	1.3	2.8	4.4	3.4
Housing structure				
% HH by housing structure:				
House	97.4	94.7	96.0	95.9
Flat	0.7	4.5	1.4	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	1.7	0.1	2.3	1.6
Other	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
% Households owning:				
Washing machine	91.1	82.7	76.7	81.2
Computer	37.9	32.4	23.4	28.8
Air conditioner	57.6	58.6	64.2	61.3
Water cooler	93.1	95.0	81.0	87.4
Generator	17.8	19.9	36.7	28.1
TV	99.0	99.2	98.8	99.0
Stove	95.3	98.6	99.0	98.2
Oven	59.8	39.8	35.3	41.3
Smartphone	85.6	86.5	84.1	85.1

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Household Assets				
Dish washer	7.1	2.3	1.2	2.7
Freezer	64.7	60.8	65.0	63.7
Refrigerator	98.3	97.9	96.7	97.4
Private car	47.9	29.5	31.8	34.2
Taxi	7.9	9.5	8.0	8.4
Lorry	8.1	3.5	5.8	5.5
Agricultural Assets				
% of HH who own animals	12.7	4.2	15.4	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	16.9	4.3	11.6	10.5
Status of land ownership				
% of HH with the following:				
Own Property	67.4	71.0	30.9	46.6
Not owned but has control	14.6	17.6	24.6	20.7
Contracted	12.1	9.0	35.1	25.1
Govt. Land	0.9	2.1	5.0	3.4
Rented without contract	4.6	0.2	4.1	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)				
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	93.4	92.4	96.6	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.				
April	39.9	59.9	79.0	66.0
March	74.7	85.6	92.2	86.9

February	79.5	89.0	93.3	89.4
January	86.2	90.8	93.1	91.1
December 2015	33.5	62.2	59.9	55.6
% Receiving by item and month				
Wheat flour				
April	54.1	60.7	79.3	69.0
March	75.1	69.7	88.9	80.6
February	72.5	72.1	87.8	80.3
January	54.7	61.3	79.8	69.6
December 2015	12.5	32.2	29.8	27.2
Rice				
April	5.7	22.7	18.0	17.1
March	12.2	31.4	47.6	36.1
February	19.4	44.4	37.9	36.3
January	11.7	46.7	29.3	31.1
December 2015	6.6	14.9	12.4	12.0
Sugar				
April	24.5	35.2	46.4	39.0
March	39.8	50.0	64.7	55.6
February	43.3	52.7	68.6	59.1
January	23.7	47.4	45.6	41.9
December 2015	3.5	12.8	18.2	13.8
Vegetable oil				
April	23.8	18.7	22.0	21.4

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Public Distribution System (PDS)				
March	12.1	38.2	41.9	35.1
February	10.4	43.6	34.8	32.7
January	5.6	41.0	26.6	26.9
December 2015	2.0	13.7	11.7	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration				
% HH expressing level of satisfaction				
Good	29.0	5.0	16.8	15.7
Fair	42.2	47.6	49.2	47.4
Bad	28.8	47.4	33.9	36.9
Rations vs Cash				
% HH preference for receiving rations	84.5	86.5	90.3	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	15.5	13.5	9.7	11.9
Selling rations				
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	19.9	20.9	4.2	11.9
Reasons for ration sales				
% HH that sell by reason for selling				
Buying better goods	76.0	73.0	69.5	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	35.8	18.2	22.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	23.3	11.0	6.3	13.8
Paying rations value	24.7	23.2	9.9	21.1
Other	12.3	26.3	14.9	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:				

Wheat flour	13.4ww	13.6	1.8	7.4
Rice	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.7
Sugar	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:				
Wheat flour	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1
Rice	1.8	2.0	0.2	1.0
Sugar	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)				
Food consumption group				
% household with poor consumption	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	98.9	99.2	98.0	98.5
Food Security Index				
% households who are food secure	38.5	53.1	41.4	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	59.4	45.8	55.1	53.2
% households who are food insecure	2.1	1.1	3.5	2.5
Education				
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age				
Illiterate	19.1	9.1	16.1	14.8
Read only	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.9
Read and write	21.2	14.0	20.0	18.6
Primary school	24.8	32.8	32.1	31.0

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Education				
Intermediate school	13.9	15.3	12.0	13.2
Secondary school	8.3	12.0	7.7	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.4
Higher education	4.8	9.4	4.9	6.0
others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age				
Illiterate	11.2	5.5	9.9	9.0
Read only	3.2	1.7	2.8	2.6
Read and write	22.0	14.0	20.2	18.9
Primary school	29.0	32.7	33.7	32.6
Intermediate school	14.8	17.0	13.3	14.5
Secondary school	9.4	13.2	9.2	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	4.6	5.4	4.7	4.9
Higher education	5.4	10.4	6.2	7.2
others	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age				
Illiterate	26.8	12.7	22.4	20.7
Read only	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.2
Read and write	20.4	13.9	19.7	18.4
Primary school	20.5	32.9	30.6	29.4
Intermediate school	13.0	13.6	10.8	11.9

Secondary school	7.1	10.8	6.3	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.9
Higher education	4.3	8.3	3.6	4.9
others	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age				
% Have been enrolled	46.0	57.7	50.6	51.6
% Currently enrolled	37.4	33.9	35.5	35.4
% Never enrolled	16.5	8.4	14.0	13.0
Employment				
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	37.8	40.0	37.6	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	87.9	88.1	92.1	90.1
% Unemployed	12.8	9.8	10.7	10.8
% Economic Activity	44.0	44.6	42.2	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)				
Student	29.3	20.9	24.2	24.3
Social reason	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Disabled	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.9
Chronic disease	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Retired	5.9	9.3	7.0	7.4
Old age	4.5	2.9	4.2	3.9
Unwilling to work	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.0

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Employment				
Cannot find work	6.5	7.6	7.0	7.1
Other	46.1	53.9	51.3	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	12.8	10.8	8.8	10.0
% who have been job searching	9.8	7.6	7.5	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	12.6	10.9	8.9	10.1
Child labor				
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working	1.3	4.0	2.5	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)				
% household reported				
1.17 Provided of drinking water				
Continuous availability of drinking water	90.1	69.8	84.2	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	9.9	30.2	15.8	18.9
% households reported sanitation system as				
General network	47.1	79.7	25.2	45.4
Septic Tank	49.8	18.1	62.5	47.0
Covered Sewerage	2.2	1.6	6.5	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.7	0.6	4.8	2.8
Other	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6
% households reported sanitation type as				
Toilet with siphon	17.7	51.6	21.6	29.7

Toilet without siphon	81.0	48.2	75.8	68.7
Other use toilet	1.0	0.2	2.0	1.3
No toilet	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4
Health status				
% of HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged	4.1	2.7	2.9	3.1
% of HH having member(s) that is physically challenged	15.1	9.0	8.0	9.6
% of HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.0
Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	14.3	13.9	11.1	12.3
Have cough during past 2 weeks	29.1	13.2	11.1	14.7
Have fever during past 2 weeks	27.1	17.7	14.2	17.2
Salt Iodization				
% households not using iodized salt	5.8	28.5	35.9	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	15.4	29.0	21.5	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	78.8	42.5	42.6	48.9
Wealth Index				
% of HH per wealth index quintile				
Poorest	10.3	17.3	21.7	18.2
Lower Middle	18.4	24.2	21.2	21.5
Middle	20.6	18.5	21.9	20.7
Upper Middle	24.4	18.8	17.7	19.3
Richest	26.3	21.2	17.5	20.2

REGION	Kurdistan	Baghdad	Other govs.	Iraq
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)				
Wasting				
% wasting (including severly wasting)	6.5	5.5	9.0	7.8
% severe wasting	2.2	2.8	4.1	3.5
% oedema	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.9
Stunting				
% stunting (including severly stunting)	6.8	24.4	16.4	16.6
% severe stunting	2.5	12.7	5.6	6.7
Underweight				
% underweight (including severly underweight)	3.6	5.8	6.6	5.9
% severe underweight	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.7
Overweight				
% overweight (including obese)	4.6	11.5	6.8	7.4
% obese	1.2	5.5	2.4	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women				
%moderate risk	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
%significant risk	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.9

Governorate Duhok

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Demography									
Population as of, 2016	372,632	109,552	273,650	113,774	101,766	175,998	137,668	1,285,040	37,883,543
% male headed households	95.9	91.9	92.5	94.1	94.1	89.9	94.1	93.4	89.5
% female headed households	4.1	8.1	7.5	5.9	5.9	10.1	5.9	6.6	10.5
Total household size (persons)	6.9	5.7	7.0	6.7	7.4	6.1	7.1	6.7	6.0
Number of male per household	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0
Number of female per household	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	1.8	3.2	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	13.2	14.1	11.2	12.7	14.9	13.0	16.7	13.3	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	22.5	23.4	25.3	25.4	28.4	28.3	26.3	25.1	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	55.9	53.0	54.6	53.6	49.7	50.6	50.3	53.4	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.6	5.7	6.2
<15yrs	34.5	39.1	36.5	37.5	43.8	42.1	43.4	38.3	37.9
15-64yrs	61.5	56.9	60.2	58.0	54.0	55.7	54.8	58.4	58.5
≥65yrs	4.0	4.0	3.3	4.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	3.3	3.6
Dependency ratio	63	76	66	72	85	79	83	71	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older									

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Demography									
Single	45.7	44.0	51.3	46.8	47.8	44.4	42.3	46.5	41.1
Married	52.1	52.9	45.3	49.1	48.0	52.3	55.7	50.5	53.4
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8
Widowed	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	1.6	2.9	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Youth									
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.81	1.37	1.71	1.54	1.69	1.34	1.73	1.63	1.30
Orphans									
Parental status of persons <18yrs									
% both parents living	99.7	98.2	96.9	95.2	98.2	96.4	99.5	98.0	95.7
% lost father	0.3	1.3	3.1	4.4	1.8	3.2	0.5	1.9	3.6
% lost mother	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Income and Expenditure									
% Household per income quintile									
lowest	23.0	33.1	31.3	36.2	15.4	31.0	46.1	29.9	19.9
second	25.5	30.2	30.6	25.9	29.7	27.4	23.4	27.4	19.2

third	21.1	15.5	22.4	17.9	27.8	23.0	17.2	20.9	21.0
fourth	15.9	13.7	9.8	15.1	21.6	10.8	8.8	13.3	20.3
highest	14.5	7.4	6.0	4.9	5.6	7.8	4.5	8.5	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile									
lowest	16.9	11.4	14.9	11.8	17.2	14.0	11.0	14.5	20.0
second	30.2	22.8	18.9	19.9	33.6	18.2	23.3	24.0	20.0
third	21.5	28.4	28.5	16.2	21.4	28.5	22.4	24.3	20.0
fourth	16.3	24.0	25.7	26.5	18.5	22.1	24.3	21.7	20.0
highest	15.2	13.4	12.0	25.6	9.3	17.2	18.9	15.5	20.0
Household Assets									
Housing arrangement									
% of HH reported:									
Owner	73.7	75.4	72.7	70.3	89.0	56.1	84.9	73.0	74.1
Rented	18.2	12.1	13.8	13.0	7.8	10.8	7.8	13.3	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	4.4	8.8	12.8	14.4	3.0	4.5	6.2	7.5	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	1.2	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5
Random house	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	28.6	1.1	5.3	3.4
Housing structure									
% HH by housing structure:									
House	94.4	98.9	89.2	96.6	99.5	89.6	87.8	93.0	95.9
Flat	3.8	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.5	9.9	10.2	4.2	1.6
% Households owning:									

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Household Assets									
Washing machine	93.1	86.3	96.7	96.7	87.3	88.0	84.0	91.4	81.2
Computer	39.8	24.1	51.4	31.7	26.6	36.8	28.7	37.3	28.8
Air conditioner	68.1	47.5	60.0	52.0	50.4	40.7	42.5	55.0	61.3
Water cooler	89.9	99.5	93.1	83.4	96.1	89.2	100.0	92.3	87.4
Generator	5.6	2.4	8.9	26.3	13.6	20.1	15.2	11.5	28.1
TV	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.4	98.5	99.1	99.0
Stove	100.0	99.0	100.0	98.7	99.5	99.3	93.4	99.0	98.2
Oven	78.7	52.8	82.5	63.4	62.7	64.6	58.2	70.2	41.3
Smartphone	100.0	98.4	100.0	91.0	83.5	87.2	100.0	96.0	85.1
Dish washer	16.0	5.4	7.0	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.8	7.4	2.7
Freezer	86.4	74.2	71.9	79.8	78.2	69.9	69.0	76.8	63.7
Refrigerator	98.8	97.3	98.9	93.7	96.0	98.4	98.6	97.9	97.4
Private car	52.5	35.6	49.9	52.4	59.1	55.3	60.1	51.9	34.2
Taxi	8.1	7.5	2.0	0.4	2.7	0.0	8.3	4.6	8.4
Lorry	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	8.7	2.2	11.9	3.2	5.5
Agricultural Assets									
% of HH who own animals	2.6	6.1	4.5	34.7	18.8	45.0	43.2	17.8	11.6

% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	9.8	12.4	16.5	27.4	41.3	29.4	39.0	21.1	10.5
Status of land ownership									
% of HH with the following:									
Own Property	72.7	95.5	82.6	91.0	51.9	54.8	15.1	59.9	46.6
Not owned but has control	27.3	0.0	11.1	4.8	36.6	30.8	46.5	26.4	20.7
Contracted	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.2	2.2	5.1	32.4	8.4	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	9.4	9.2	6.0	5.3	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	91.4	65.3	92.1	93.1	92.2	99.7	93.2	90.5	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.									
April	65.1	4.4	49.6	15.7	52.0	23.8	3.7	38.1	66.0
March	68.2	48.3	83.4	27.2	83.0	88.5	80.1	70.9	86.9
February	65.3	55.7	89.5	59.2	90.8	94.1	93.2	77.6	89.4
January	59.5	61.0	87.6	86.5	90.8	95.8	93.2	78.8	91.1
December 2015	71.2	52.4	79.4	84.4	60.0	48.7	93.2	70.2	55.6
% Receiving by item and month									
Wheat flour									
April	65.2	3.9	74.2	22.9	79.1	36.1	2.7	47.4	69.0
March	65.6	53.8	84.9	57.0	86.3	85.0	80.8	73.4	80.6
February	61.8	60.2	89.9	78.5	90.4	94.6	93.2	78.9	80.3
January	54.1	60.4	84.7	81.0	84.3	95.8	92.8	75.6	69.6

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
December 2015	25.3	37.6	45.3	18.7	19.3	28.2	91.2	36.7	27.2
Rice									
April	13.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	5.0	17.1
March	24.3	13.3	4.9	8.0	28.8	16.0	1.3	14.6	36.1
February	39.5	22.0	31.6	49.1	57.9	49.2	45.2	40.3	36.3
January	17.0	17.8	27.2	58.9	53.8	49.3	46.8	33.3	31.1
December 2015	23.3	3.5	0.8	5.5	3.6	27.3	60.4	18.1	12.0
Sugar									
April	16.6	2.5	4.6	3.1	3.0	6.6	1.8	7.6	39.0
March	26.0	17.2	67.8	8.2	39.6	46.3	15.6	34.9	55.6
February	40.6	29.7	80.2	9.3	69.1	81.0	88.0	57.6	59.1
January	14.9	23.8	30.1	51.3	51.9	84.2	91.3	42.8	41.9
December 2015	23.0	4.1	2.2	6.2	4.9	27.3	43.6	16.8	13.8
Vegetable oil									
April	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	21.4
March	11.0	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	35.1
February	8.9	6.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	32.7
January	8.0	4.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	46.1	7.7	26.9

December 2015	21.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration									
% HH expressing level of satisfaction									
Good	13.9	0.9	27.2	5.0	18.9	14.9	0.0	14.0	15.7
Fair	37.0	65.1	67.3	63.5	50.7	73.1	7.7	51.5	47.4
Bad	49.1	34.0	5.5	31.4	30.3	12.0	92.3	34.5	36.9
Rations vs Cash									
% HH preference for receiving rations	68.1	88.9	83.9	78.2	54.0	93.9	83.3	78.6	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	31.9	11.1	16.1	21.8	46.0	6.1	16.7	21.4	11.9
Selling rations									
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	36.1	5.2	13.6	29.0	0.0	4.4	5.7	17.5	11.9
Reasons for ration sales									
% HH that sell by reason for selling									
Buying better goods	83.3	75.3	84.5	86.6	0.0	32.6	89.8	82.0	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	65.8	0.0	75.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	18.2	68.5	24.2
Buying additional rations	27.7	16.8	86.5	26.2	0.0	15.1	0.0	35.2	13.8
Paying rations value	45.2	0.0	2.7	31.2	0.0	26.1	0.0	32.9	21.1
Other	4.5	7.9	80.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:									
Wheat flour	36.1	5.2	10.9	19.5	0.0	4.4	5.7	16.1	7.4
Rice	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:									

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	2.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)									
Food consumption group									
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	95.6	99.7	99.0	100.0	99.1	97.2	99.0	98.5
Food Security Index									
% households who are food secure	52.1	37.7	25.1	16.9	40.6	35.7	16.9	35.2	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	47.1	61.4	70.3	78.3	59.4	63.7	76.0	62.3	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.9	0.9	4.5	4.8	0.0	0.6	7.1	2.5	2.5
Education									
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	15.7	16.3	18.0	19.0	28.2	26.5	27.2	20.1	14.8
Read only	4.2	2.1	2.6	3.5	1.9	4.9	7.3	3.8	2.9

Read and write	17.3	39.0	23.7	25.1	29.3	23.4	26.6	23.9	18.6
Primary school	26.3	21.2	27.8	23.0	24.8	19.7	21.2	24.4	31.0
Intermediate school	17.2	8.5	13.8	16.0	9.3	12.0	9.4	13.6	13.2
Secondary school	8.2	6.1	7.6	6.1	3.5	6.6	4.8	6.8	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.4	3.1	3.2	5.2	1.8	3.7	2.0	3.6	4.4
Higher education	6.8	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.4	3.9	6.0
others	0.0	.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	10.2	10.1	11.5	12.5	17.4	14.3	15.4	12.3	9.0
Read only	3.3	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	2.6
Read and write	19.2	41.5	22.5	27.1	29.7	26.1	29.8	25.2	18.9
Primary school	30.8	21.6	32.1	27.8	30.3	22.5	23.3	28.3	32.6
Intermediate school	13.9	10.5	15.5	14.9	11.3	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.5
Secondary school	9.3	7.9	9.1	7.1	5.0	9.0	6.9	8.4	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.5	3.0	6.4	3.1	3.9	4.9
Higher education	9.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.0	5.2	2.5	5.3	7.2
others	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	21.6	22.3	24.8	25.7	39.2	38.4	38.8	28.1	20.7
Read only	5.1	2.5	3.1	3.7	2.4	6.9	9.2	4.8	3.2
Read and write	15.4	36.5	25.0	23.0	28.8	20.7	23.5	22.5	18.4
Primary school	21.5	20.9	23.2	17.9	19.1	16.9	19.2	20.5	29.4
Intermediate school	20.6	6.7	12.1	17.1	7.2	10.7	5.3	13.3	11.9

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Education									
Secondary school	7.0	4.4	5.9	5.2	2.0	4.1	2.7	5.2	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	5.1	2.8	3.0	5.9	.5	1.1	.9	3.2	3.9
Higher education	3.7	3.6	2.9	1.3	.7	1.1	.4	2.4	4.9
others	0.0	.4	0.0	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age									
% Have been enrolled	50.5	48.2	45.7	38.0	39.6	33.6	44.4	44.4	51.6
% Currently enrolled	39.5	34.4	38.8	44.1	37.9	41.0	34.6	38.9	35.4
% Never enrolled	10.0	17.4	15.6	17.9	22.5	25.4	20.9	16.7	13.0
Employment									
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	34.5	34.7	32.2	29.4	34.2	28.9	32.7	32.7	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	95.0	89.1	91.7	88.0	95.2	81.3	93.2	90.9	90.1
% Unemployed	15.3	15.3	24.4	22.1	..	..	16.3	16.6	10.8
% Economic Activity	40.8	41.1	42.8	37.7	34.8	32.0	39.1	39.3	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)									
Student	35.9	20.3	27.3	34.3	25.1	23.6	19.4	28.5	24.3
Social reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.1	0.5	1.0

Disabled	1.7	0.5	2.8	1.1	2.3	0.7	2.7	1.8	1.9
Chronic disease	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	1.3
Retired	4.0	3.1	3.5	6.8	6.4	1.7	0.6	3.6	7.4
Old age	6.1	9.2	5.0	6.3	2.1	5.0	6.0	5.7	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.5	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.0	8.9	0.7	2.2	1.0
Cannot find work	9.1	7.0	11.8	9.7	0.9	5.0	7.4	8.3	7.1
Other	40.3	55.2	45.4	39.1	61.1	53.1	57.1	47.4	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	10.2	10.7	17.5	16.3	0.9	5.8	20.8	12.2	10.0
% who have been job searching	9.9	9.8	15.6	12.4	0.9	4.2	9.7	10.0	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	10.7	10.7	18.5	16.4	0.9	6.5	20.8	12.7	10.1
Child labor									
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working								..	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)									
% household reported									
Continuous availability of drinking water	97.7	59.9	96.0	40.9	98.1	48.2	61.6	77.5	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	2.3	40.1	4.0	59.1	1.9	51.8	38.4	22.5	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as									
General network	93.3	93.0	70.0	92.8	97.1	41.5	84.7	80.2	77.7
The general tap	4.5	6.7	25.1	0.0	1.4	55.7	14.1	16.9	1.7
Bottled Water	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	17.0

GOVERNORATE	Duhok							Duhok	Iraq
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)									
% households Reported water source (for different use) as									
General network	97.1	94.1	75.6	94.5	98.3	41.9	84.7	82.8	89.8
The general tap	0.8	5.6	24.4	0.7	1.4	54.7	14.1	15.5	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as									
General network	7.0	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.2	5.8	1.2	3.7	45.4
Septic Tank	93.0	98.3	98.8	97.0	98.8	94.2	97.2	96.1	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as									
Toilet with siphon	69.0	34.1	27.9	14.4	56.4	11.0	1.0	35.9	29.7
Toilet without siphon	29.1	64.8	72.1	84.9	43.0	89.0	99.0	63.4	68.7
Other use toilet	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3
Health status									
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	12.6	24.7	23.8	11.2	20.0	15.7	12.8	16.8	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	26.1	30.4	37.8	37.6	36.2	13.8	17.2	27.8	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	22.9	28.7	42.0	40.7	42.5	18.7	14.6	28.7	17.2
% have Odema	1.1	0.6	3.3	0.9	0.2	4.6	0.0	1.7	0.9

Salt Iodization									
% households not using iodized salt	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.0	15.1	64.3	8.6	12.3	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	2.8	3.1	12.3	0.0	39.1	7.9	36.8	11.8	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	96.5	95.7	86.1	100.0	45.8	27.8	54.6	76.0	48.9
Wealth Index									
% of HH per wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.8	13.1	1.8	6.1	13.1	10.5	10.7	6.9	18.2
Lower Middle	9.2	23.2	12.0	16.4	14.7	21.3	15.1	14.6	21.5
Middle	21.0	20.8	18.4	25.1	19.2	18.0	26.0	20.8	20.7
Upper Middle	31.8	20.9	30.1	28.0	31.7	25.1	29.3	28.8	19.3
Richest	34.2	22.0	37.8	24.5	21.3	25.0	18.8	29.0	20.2

GOVERNORATE	Duhok								
District	**Duhok**	**Sumel**	**Zakho**	**Amedi**	**Sheikhan**	**Akre**	**Bardarash**	**Duhok**	**Iraq**
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)									
Wasting									
% wasting (including severly wasting)								9.7	7.8
% severe wasting								1.6	3.5
% oedema								1.7	0.9
Stunting									
% stunting (including severly stunting)								9.6	16.6
% severe stunting								3.6	6.7
Underweight									
% underweight (including severly underweight)								4.8	5.9
% severe underweight								0.9	1.7
Overweight									
% overweight (including obese)								6.6	7.4
% obese								2.5	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women									
%moderate risk								2.9	2.2
%significant risk								0.0	0.9

Governorate Sulaimaniya

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya															Sulaimaniya	Iraq
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S		
Demography																		
Population as of, 2016	874,716	10,899	69,944	87,293	108,520	46,024	21,313	9,461	130,193	235,041	72,011	50,147	198,816	54,875	169,149	14,886	2,153,288	37,883,543
% male headed households	85.8	91.6	86.3	95.1	84.4	96.9	95.5	88.9	87.9	89.1	90.1	87.1	88.4	85.9	90.5	96.2	87.7	89.5
% female headed households	14.2	8.4	13.7	4.9	15.6	3.1	4.5	11.1	12.1	10.9	9.9	12.9	11.6	14.1	9.5	3.8	12.3	10.5
Total household size (persons)	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	6.0
Number of male per household	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.0
Number of female per household	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)																		
< 1 Year Old	1.2	3.3	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	3.4	2.9	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	9.4	9.6	10.6	11.3	8.5	15.1	9.2	6.4	13.3	12.2	11.8	13.0	11.8	14.8	11.8	13.3	10.9	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	18.9	19.7	21.2	22.5	22.9	23.6	19.9	14.5	21.1	22.4	23.1	21.0	22.0	20.6	27.1	20.4	21.1	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	60.0	56.7	58.6	55.4	60.4	53.9	58.3	65.0	56.0	56.4	55.1	55.7	57.8	56.9	52.7	56.4	57.9	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	10.5	10.7	7.6	8.3	6.1	5.5	10.5	12.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	8.1	5.9	5.0	5.0	7.5	8.1	6.2

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																	
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandikhan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Demography																		
<15yrs	27.3	30.0	31.6	33.2	30.5	38.3	28.6	20.8	36.1	34.3	35.8	33.8	33.1	36.6	39.4	33.5	31.6	37.9
15-64yrs	65.9	64.7	63.5	61.5	65.7	58.8	64.8	72.2	59.5	62.4	59.7	61.8	63.9	60.9	58.0	62.8	63.5	58.5
≥65yrs	6.8	5.3	4.9	5.3	3.8	2.9	6.6	7.0	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.6	5.0	3.6
Dependency ratio	52	55	57	63	52	70	54	39	68	60	67	62	57	64	73	59	58	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older																		
Single	38.9	44.4	45.4	41.6	46.8	39.0	43.2	46.9	40.3	47.2	42.9	39.2	43.6	33.0	39.9	42.7	41.2	41.1
Married	54.9	52.4	48.5	55.8	48.5	58.2	53.9	49.4	54.3	48.7	51.6	55.8	51.7	63.0	55.7	56.0	53.6	53.4
Divorced	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
Widowed	6.0	2.9	5.5	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.3	5.2	3.7	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.0	4.8	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Youth																		
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.09	1.13	1.12	1.17	1.32	1.35	1.03	1.09	1.17	.94	.99	1.28	1.09	1.30
Orphans																		
Parental status of persons <18yrs																		
% both parents living	95.2	97.9	98.2	98.9	99.0	97.7	99.3	96.8	95.6	96.5	97.5	95.6	96.8	96.4	98.2	97.7	96.5	95.7
% lost father	4.8	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.1	.6	2.3	4.4	1.2	2.4	3.6	3.2	3.6	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.6

% lost mother	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Income and Expenditure																		
% Household per income quintile																		
lowest	11.8	11.3	40.3	43.0	22.4	28.0	19.4	8.3	22.3	27.4	24.3	30.7	19.1	32.7	19.3	32.5	19.6	19.9
second	20.9	20.4	24.0	20.3	27.0	29.0	16.5	19.4	21.2	23.9	24.6	16.2	17.7	27.5	28.3	23.6	22.2	19.2
third	13.8	31.6	16.3	16.6	19.0	17.2	24.8	26.1	21.7	22.7	19.1	19.2	22.4	11.3	27.0	18.7	17.8	21.0
fourth	25.8	22.2	12.9	17.2	16.1	15.4	29.2	23.5	18.2	17.4	18.2	21.7	20.9	19.6	16.4	17.5	21.5	20.3
highest	27.6	14.5	6.5	2.9	15.5	10.4	10.2	22.7	16.6	8.6	13.7	12.3	19.9	8.9	9.0	7.6	18.9	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile																		
lowest	6.9	6.7	20.2	32.5	4.0	9.7	4.7	7.7	8.5	8.0	6.3	10.1	13.4	6.0	14.4	5.9	9.6	20.0
second	7.7	11.3	24.8	33.9	13.5	17.5	11.8	7.0	11.3	23.0	13.2	18.3	12.2	30.4	18.2	15.4	13.7	20.0
third	16.1	15.7	13.8	9.2	15.9	21.9	15.9	11.3	16.6	21.6	13.8	13.2	21.2	16.1	18.3	10.1	16.8	20.0
fourth	28.0	19.7	20.1	8.5	26.2	23.9	24.0	21.6	21.0	20.3	24.6	22.6	20.9	26.7	26.0	23.0	24.5	20.0
highest	41.3	46.6	21.1	15.9	40.3	27.0	43.7	52.4	42.6	27.0	42.2	35.7	32.2	20.8	23.1	45.6	35.4	20.0
Household Assets																		
Housing arrangement																		
% of HH reported:																		
Owner	65.9	91.3	66.9	92.4	82.1	85.8	82.8	82.7	82.6	78.8	71.4	73.7	73.6	62.2	69.9	74.1	72.0	74.1
Rented	17.6	2.5	13.4	4.2	10.6	4.6	7.8	1.4	14.6	14.6	14.3	19.9	13.8	21.6	13.0	13.8	15.0	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	16.5	6.2	15.1	2.1	7.3	9.7	7.4	15.9	2.8	6.6	14.3	6.5	12.6	15.7	17.1	12.0	12.8	9.1
Random house	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Household Assets																		
House	99.9	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7	48.3	100.0	91.9	97.1	98.6	100.0	94.1	100.0	87.1	98.4	95.9
Flat	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8	0.1	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	49.7	0.0	8.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	5.9	0.0	11.8	1.4	1.6
% Households owning:																		
Washing machine	92.9	91.1	88.9	97.5	94.3	97.0	93.2	77.0	81.7	94.3	88.4	85.0	91.4	65.7	92.4	80.7	91.3	81.2
Computer	41.6	37.8	29.2	23.6	44.5	32.9	27.7	26.3	30.4	32.3	33.9	50.2	35.0	23.3	40.5	27.7	37.4	28.8
Air conditioner	62.8	44.2	46.5	43.6	46.2	10.6	43.8	10.3	31.4	47.8	49.8	75.1	82.0	77.8	75.6	68.8	58.9	61.3
Water cooler	88.2	95.6	98.3	96.4	97.5	89.4	88.9	88.8	98.1	96.9	91.4	90.6	90.1	89.4	92.8	92.4	91.4	87.4
Generator	9.9	33.3	22.6	29.8	19.1	36.2	28.1	37.2	31.3	28.5	17.9	5.6	19.1	15.5	10.2	29.6	16.7	28.1
TV	99.2	99.8	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	97.6	98.1	99.3	99.6	95.9	99.2	99.0
Stove	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.4	99.5	99.9	99.8	98.2	61.9	85.1	96.2	99.9	99.1	97.1	98.1	98.5	96.0	98.2
Oven	63.7	50.6	41.2	57.8	43.6	52.0	68.0	26.8	46.7	49.6	52.1	64.5	57.4	45.4	67.3	43.1	57.8	41.3
Smartphone	92.2	67.4	72.7	64.2	77.7	76.8	72.6	57.2	78.1	81.2	73.1	78.6	84.1	41.4	78.3	69.3	83.0	85.1
Dish washer	13.9	3.3	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.0	8.0	1.6	2.0	4.1	2.3	6.4	1.0	.8	1.3	0.3	7.4	2.7
Freezer	61.5	77.0	68.7	80.4	77.5	64.7	80.0	58.2	44.6	56.7	71.3	72.0	68.0	68.8	67.9	68.8	64.0	63.7
Refrigerator	99.9	100.0	99.0	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.7	100.0	98.6	99.2	94.5	98.6	98.0	97.5	99.6	93.8	99.2	97.4
Private car	47.8	54.8	24.3	46.8	47.8	31.5	61.7	38.3	48.6	44.7	27.0	49.3	55.7	32.9	41.7	38.9	45.8	34.2
Taxi	11.8	1.8	6.4	0.8	8.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	4.3	2.0	20.3	1.0	3.0	1.7	3.3	7.8	7.6	8.4

Lorry	8.1	0.8	12.9	14.3	2.1	16.6	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	14.4	2.9	6.2	7.3	21.8	11.6	8.7	5.5
Agricultural Assets																		
% of HH who own animals	3.0	75.9	20.3	28.3	22.8	44.9	49.9	54.0	22.6	5.8	32.9	8.0	14.4	25.4	6.9	50.0	12.0	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to	13.7	69.0	23.4	28.9	31.2	55.3	62.4	58.4	27.3	15.6	28.7	12.7	14.2	33.4	14.2	48.4	19.4	10.5
Status of land ownership																		
% of HH with the following:																		
Own Property	87.7	64.4	42.3	53.2	55.7	17.6	85.7	93.8	77.1	88.6	63.7	80.1	65.0	33.6	67.8	77.0	69.8	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	2.9	0.0	18.7	3.2	6.5	7.7	2.3	6.7	0.0	36.3	19.9	25.9	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.3	20.7
Contracted	12.3	28.6	35.3	11.9	24.7	67.7	0.7	1.1	16.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	62.3	22.2	4.3	18.3	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.6	0.0	1.7	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	3.5	20.4	16.2	0.0	6.3	5.9	2.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.3	6.3	8.6	3.7	3.8

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandikhan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)																		
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	99.5	97.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	99.5	98.1	100.0	97.6	98.4	95.7	93.2	90.2	98.2	97.1	92.7	97.9	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.																		
April	27.5	2.4	96.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	19.7	90.1	3.7	44.0	31.7	9.3	39.3	10.9	94.5	6.7	32.0	66.0
March	46.9	95.7	93.5	99.5	91.1	75.0	69.3	97.6	90.0	91.8	88.5	88.5	88.4	97.9	97.1	39.9	71.4	86.9
February	59.7	96.0	96.0	99.5	100.0	90.3	82.6	97.6	92.6	93.3	95.7	87.1	90.2	97.9	97.1	74.5	78.9	89.4
January	96.1	97.2	96.2	99.5	99.3	98.5	96.1	99.5	93.2	88.8	94.5	86.7	89.8	98.2	97.1	92.4	94.9	91.1
December 2015	25.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.5	56.0	46.2	0.0	1.3	43.1	0.0	0.0	34.3	22.8	55.6
% Receiving by item and month																		
Wheat flour																		
April	40.9	2.4	94.5	99.5	0.0	60.7	50.7	93.1	84.2	46.9	71.3	62.1	54.9	10.9	88.8	57.9	51.6	69.0
March	64.6	96.0	95.9	99.5	90.4	80.0	49.7	81.5	57.4	91.3	95.1	84.8	88.0	11.3	81.0	72.0	74.1	80.6
February	59.7	95.7	94.1	99.5	100.0	55.6	61.7	31.0	55.2	87.0	95.7	6.8	88.4	98.2	61.2	62.2	70.5	80.3
January	49.8	95.7	1.8	0.0	99.3	0.6	51.8	2.9	4.0	51.2	43.4	79.9	23.3	87.0	7.0	8.4	41.4	69.6
December 2015	22.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	27.2
Rice																		
April	11.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	25.9	32.7	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	37.7	0.0	4.0	20.2	9.4	17.1
March	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	52.7	2.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.5	40.1	14.2	36.1

February	30.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	56.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	37.3	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	41.7	19.3	36.3
January	8.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	8.0	31.1
December 2015	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.8	12.0
Sugar																		
April	13.6	96.2	92.8	0.0	20.3	0.6	32.1	36.7	18.2	50.8	6.1	82.9	39.6	98.2	68.8	34.0	30.2	39.0
March	25.3	1.0	0.3	98.4	0.7	0.0	26.8	50.5	17.8	0.0	69.3	44.6	64.3	10.9	16.9	49.4	27.3	55.6
February	31.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	44.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	45.8	0.9	61.4	10.9	16.4	60.6	23.4	59.1
January	7.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.6	43.4	38.3	10.9	3.9	11.3	9.3	41.9
December 2015	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	13.8
Vegetable oil																		
April	42.7	96.2	92.2	0.0	96.2	29.1	32.3	40.4	5.9	79.2	9.5	82.8	65.1	87.3	55.1	34.2	50.6	21.4
March	20.9	1.0	0.3	99.5	0.0	0.4	32.0	49.2	26.1	1.1	69.0	44.6	66.1	0.0	0.0	46.0	24.7	35.1
February	25.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	50.7	1.0	5.1	0.0	48.5	0.4	72.9	0.0	0.0	50.2	20.6	32.7
January	8.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	43.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	8.8	26.9
December 2015	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.7	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration																		
% HH expressing level of satisfaction																		
Good	18.5	64.5	30.5	81.4	18.9	46.3	50.3	23.0	27.1	32.4	22.7	31.4	25.4	24.8	4.6	10.6	24.5	15.7
Fair	31.5	29.3	62.7	10.9	57.0	29.9	38.7	66.1	59.6	48.7	47.8	58.1	55.7	26.3	66.9	84.3	42.0	47.4
Bad	50.0	6.2	6.8	7.7	24.1	23.8	11.1	10.9	13.3	18.9	29.5	10.5	18.9	48.9	28.5	5.1	33.5	36.9

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																	
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)																		
Rations vs Cash																		
% HH preference for receiving rations	83.5	97.0	92.9	94.0	56.0	96.8	94.1	90.4	95.2	84.7	97.3	83.5	89.4	79.9	82.4	86.1	84.7	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	16.5	3.0	7.1	6.0	44.0	3.2	5.9	9.6	4.8	15.3	2.7	16.5	10.6	20.1	17.6	13.9	15.3	11.9
Selling rations																		
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	36.0	0.7	17.0	1.1	14.8	12.0	9.7	0.0	3.0	29.8	2.2	11.0	13.2	41.5	32.8	6.9	25.8	11.9
Reasons for ration sales																		
% HH that sell by reason for selling																		
Buying better goods	68.5	100.0	47.6	100.0	96.7	94.9	96.4	0.0	89.6	96.6	100.0	67.6	100.0	100.0	96.7	96.1	77.8	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	17.2	0.0	21.7	0.0	36.7	26.2	68.2	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	43.4	0.0	30.2	56.1	0.0	21.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	16.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	17.3	0.0	9.1	39.3	0.0	16.3	13.8
Paying rations value	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	21.8	21.1
Other	7.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	13.2	5.3	14.8	0.0	10.4	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	3.9	8.1	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:																		

Wheat flour	27.6	0.5	7.6	0.0	14.8	1.5	6.3	0.0	3.0	25.9	0.4	9.9	2.1	11.4	15.8	6.9	18.0	7.4
Rice	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.7
Sugar	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:																		
Wheat flour	7.7	0.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	11.2	30.2	16.3	0.0	7.0	4.1
Rice	4.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)																		
Food consumption group																		
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	99.3	99.8	98.0	99.1	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.5	98.4	98.9	98.3	97.7	97.8	97.2	100.0	99.7	99.0	98.5
Food Security Index																		
% households who are food secure	40.7	10.7	25.3	41.8	16.2	12.7	11.8	5.6	22.8	18.0	28.0	30.4	40.8	39.6	26.0	20.5	32.9	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	59.3	88.0	73.7	58.2	83.8	86.2	86.2	92.5	75.6	67.6	70.3	69.0	57.7	58.1	74.0	76.1	65.2	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	14.4	1.7	0.6	1.5	2.3	0.0	3.3	1.9	2.5

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																	
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Education																		
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age																		
Illiterate	17.4	23.1	24.2	19.5	13.3	28.8	22.4	27.6	23.3	23.7	22.7	16.6	20.2	23.5	19.6	23.0	19.6	14.8
Read only	2.2	6.0	5.0	1.9	4.1	5.4	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.7	3.0	5.0	5.8	3.0	2.9
Read and write	19.4	18.0	20.0	34.3	21.8	34.3	18.4	17.0	26.6	18.8	20.1	19.7	18.0	19.7	23.9	25.8	21.0	18.6
Primary school	25.6	27.3	21.2	18.3	23.3	15.2	26.8	25.0	21.7	26.2	26.9	24.7	21.4	25.9	22.6	18.3	24.1	31.0
Intermediate school	14.4	14.8	13.5	13.2	14.7	10.3	19.7	11.8	12.6	13.8	16.8	16.5	14.6	13.6	13.6	18.8	14.2	13.2
Secondary school	10.1	6.9	9.4	9.6	11.0	2.7	5.9	9.0	5.7	7.8	4.9	9.7	7.0	7.5	8.2	5.8	8.7	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.5	1.9	3.8	2.3	6.0	2.2	2.6	3.8	5.5	4.7	2.9	4.9	5.0	3.9	4.8	2.0	4.5	4.4
Higher education	6.2	2.0	2.9	.9	5.8	1.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.9	5.6	8.2	2.9	2.3	.6	4.8	6.0
others	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age																		
Illiterate	10.5	12.7	16.4	14.8	5.8	17.0	14.5	18.6	14.1	15.8	13.1	12.9	13.0	11.9	10.9	16.1	12.1	9.0
Read only	2.3	7.7	4.8	1.8	3.2	4.0	.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.5	7.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.1	2.6
Read and write	19.0	20.7	22.5	33.0	21.3	41.2	20.7	19.7	25.3	17.5	19.2	19.0	21.7	21.2	24.4	31.2	21.2	18.9
Primary school	30.8	29.5	22.9	22.2	29.6	19.1	29.6	31.0	25.8	33.0	33.8	28.8	23.5	31.0	28.1	20.4	29.0	32.6
Intermediate school	15.6	17.3	15.5	13.7	16.1	11.6	24.2	11.1	15.0	13.9	19.6	17.0	13.7	16.7	14.3	18.3	15.3	14.5

Secondary school	10.4	8.4	11.4	10.0	9.5	2.6	6.9	9.4	6.6	8.0	5.0	10.3	7.7	8.6	9.7	5.7	9.1	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	4.9	1.6	3.1	3.6	7.7	3.1	1.5	3.1	7.7	5.4	3.4	4.8	4.1	4.7	5.5	2.9	4.9	4.9
Higher education	6.0	2.1	3.4	.9	6.8	1.3	2.0	4.0	2.4	3.9	4.7	5.7	8.7	2.5	2.8	.3	5.0	7.2
others	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age																		
Illiterate	23.9	33.8	31.0	24.4	19.8	41.2	30.3	38.0	31.9	31.4	31.8	20.0	27.4	34.5	27.4	31.0	26.7	20.7
Read only	2.1	4.2	5.3	2.1	4.9	6.9	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.3	4.4	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.6	6.7	2.9	3.2
Read and write	19.7	15.2	17.7	35.6	22.3	26.9	16.1	13.9	27.9	20.1	21.0	20.3	14.2	18.3	23.4	19.7	20.8	18.4
Primary school	20.6	25.0	19.6	14.2	17.8	11.1	24.0	17.9	18.0	19.7	20.3	20.8	19.3	21.1	17.7	15.9	19.4	29.4
Intermediate school	13.2	12.3	11.8	12.6	13.4	9.0	15.2	12.7	10.4	13.7	14.1	16.2	15.5	10.6	13.0	19.3	13.2	11.9
Secondary school	9.9	5.4	7.6	9.2	12.3	2.8	4.8	8.6	4.8	7.7	4.7	9.0	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.8	8.3	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	4.1	2.2	4.5	.9	4.6	1.3	3.6	4.6	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.8	3.2	4.2	.8	4.0	3.9
Higher education	6.4	2.0	2.4	1.0	5.0	.7	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.1	5.5	7.8	3.2	1.9	.9	4.6	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age																		
% Have been enrolled	52.1	46.4	46.3	39.2	44.4	39.2	45.7	43.3	43.6	38.4	37.0	51.4	45.1	55.6	39.3	50.5	46.6	51.6
% Currently enrolled	33.4	33.1	34.9	40.7	41.0	35.3	33.6	31.1	35.0	41.0	40.7	34.7	37.8	32.5	43.7	31.5	36.5	35.4
% Never enrolled	14.6	20.5	18.8	20.2	14.6	25.4	20.7	25.6	21.4	20.6	22.3	13.9	17.1	11.9	17.0	18.0	16.9	13.0

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																Sulaimaniya	Iraq
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S		
Employment																		
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	40.7	45.3	40.3	27.4	38.2	48.8	39.6	39.9	40.8	35.7	35.5	36.5	38.7	36.8	34.5	48.7	38.7	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	85.6	94.5	85.7	79.0	87.1	94.1	88.6	87.7	88.3	89.5	91.2	85.0	83.2	84.0	89.6	88.8	86.4	90.1
% Unemployed	11.2	4.2	15.3	..	..	..	11.9	10.3	10.6	11.9	13.9	18.1	..	..	..	..	10.2	10.8
% Economic Activity	45.8	47.3	48.3	29.3	41.7	52.5	45.0	44.5	46.2	41.8	41.6	46.0	42.3	39.0	38.5	48.9	43.6	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)																		
Student	29.7	32.3	27.5	33.8	38.7	24.8	29.3	33.8	22.7	37.6	33.6	26.0	33.3	22.0	32.9	27.8	31.2	24.3
Social reason	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0
Disabled	3.2	0.2	3.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.6	2.6	1.9
Chronic disease	1.3	.8	1.1	0.6	3.0	4.0	1.7	0.7	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	2.6	1.4	1.3
Retired	7.1	5.1	4.0	11.1	7.3	2.5	7.0	10.2	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.8	7.0	6.1	5.8	3.6	6.2	7.4
Old age	5.3	2.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	4.5	2.6	2.7	6.6	3.4	4.9	4.3	2.0	2.3	0.5	4.1	3.9	3.9
Unwilling to work	1.2	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.0
Cannot find work	4.4	4.5	10.7	5.0	1.0	2.7	5.7	6.9	2.5	4.2	7.7	9.2	5.5	4.0	2.5	4.3	4.5	7.1
Other	47.1	54.5	41.6	43.2	45.5	53.2	50.3	42.3	55.7	44.2	47.3	49.4	43.2	60.6	53.2	52.5	47.5	51.0

% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	15.8	4.5	13.3	4.6	5.8	14.8	21.3	10.2	18.6	12.8	10.2	16.5	4.5	11.5	6.8	1.3	12.4	10.0
% who have been job searching	9.1	7.7	12.7	2.4	6.3	4.0	8.9	7.7	9.1	8.1	9.9	14.9	3.4	7.2	6.2	4.6	7.9	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	13.5	9.2	13.6	4.8	8.1	15.4	21.3	11.0	18.5	11.2	15.3	18.0	3.7	15.9	7.8	5.6	11.8	10.1
Child labor																		
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working																	1.2	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)																		
% household reported																		
Continuous availability of drinking water	89.7	91.6	97.5	95.9	99.5	89.6	95.0	88.2	75.2	83.4	95.6	72.6	100.0	100.0	74.3	94.5	89.3	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	10.3	8.4	2.5	4.1	0.5	10.4	5.0	11.8	24.8	16.6	4.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	25.7	5.5	10.7	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as																		
General network	84.0	19.0	83.7	54.2	83.7	52.8	77.2	92.3	93.1	97.7	62.0	59.0	99.2	58.4	94.0	45.4	83.6	77.7
The general tap	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.7
Bottled Water	14.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as																		
General network	97.9	17.7	77.6	53.5	82.1	39.4	72.0	83.7	89.6	96.1	67.2	88.7	100.0	43.7	90.3	43.8	88.9	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	4.0

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)																		
% households reported sanitation system as																		
General network	100.0	22.0	80.6	63.7	83.7	57.1	60.8	12.0	73.4	98.9	81.3	95.3	98.7	48.4	99.7	3.1	90.7	45.4
Septic Tank	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9	25.6	0.0	4.7	1.7	0.7	45.5	0.3	81.4	3.6	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	1.8	19.1	31.0	16.3	42.9	26.1	23.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.5	4.1	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	74.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	60.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as																		
Toilet with siphon	32.3	4.3	3.5	5.2	15.9	20.4	30.5	11.3	4.2	9.5	9.0	30.1	4.9	5.1	0.6	3.5	18.9	29.7
Toilet without siphon	67.7	68.5	96.5	94.8	84.1	79.6	63.7	83.2	95.8	79.9	91.0	56.4	95.1	77.4	99.4	74.7	78.9	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	9.8	0.0	17.6	0.0	11.0	1.9	1.3
Health status																		
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	11.8	16.9	4.9	6.4	12.4	14.5	17.2	6.6	9.6	18.7	10.1	7.9	16.2	1.3	14.9	16.0	12.4	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	39.4	22.5	20.7	13.0	26.3	34.7	18.6	32.1	33.5	27.5	28.6	37.0	25.3	3.0	38.5	30.9	31.4	14.7

% Have fever during past 2 weeks	34.0	22.3	14.7	13.0	24.8	31.5	19.0	36.8	30.4	31.9	28.5	22.6	18.3	5.1	44.6	18.1	29.1	17.2
% have Odema	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Salt Iodization																		
% households not using iodized salt	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.7	3.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	35.6	0.1	3.0	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	7.0	9.8	2.7	1.1	6.1	3.8	6.6	30.8	1.6	14.3	14.9	12.6	3.1	8.5	49.2	2.2	10.1	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	93.0	81.1	97.3	98.9	93.9	96.2	93.2	63.5	95.2	84.8	84.3	87.4	96.9	89.5	15.2	97.7	86.9	48.9
Wealth Index																		
% of HH per wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	7.5	11.6	9.2	6.2	10.2	12.8	6.7	26.1	20.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.4	28.3	6.8	26.5	9.9	18.2
Lower Middle	17.5	18.1	30.6	25.7	18.6	29.1	20.0	35.9	23.4	24.5	29.6	13.6	15.8	24.4	15.0	15.4	19.8	21.5
Middle	19.8	25.2	32.3	29.5	25.8	27.2	27.8	16.6	21.6	21.6	21.7	16.8	19.9	12.3	23.5	18.1	21.4	20.7
Upper Middle	24.4	24.7	17.2	27.2	19.4	17.4	25.3	11.1	24.7	22.9	16.8	20.0	24.3	22.4	27.2	14.9	23.4	19.3
Richest	30.9	20.4	10.8	11.4	26.0	13.5	20.3	10.3	10.4	20.1	20.9	38.6	29.6	12.7	27.4	25.1	25.5	20.2

GOVERNORATE	Sulaimaniya																
District	Sulaimaniya	Qaradagh	Shahrazur	Said Sadiq	Halabja	Benjwin	Sharbazher	Mawat	Pishdar	Rania	Dukan	Darbandihkan	Kalar	Kifri/S	Chamchamal	Khanaqin/S	**Sulaimaniya**	**Iraq**
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)																		
Wasting																		
% wasting (including severly wasting)																	5.4	7.8
% severe wasting																	2.5	3.5
% oedema																	0.2	0.9
Stunting																		
% stunting (including severly stunting)																	6.6	16.6
% severe stunting																	3.2	6.7
Underweight																		
% underweight (including severly underweight)																	4.0	5.9
% severe underweight																	0.4	1.7
Overweight																		
% overweight (including obese)																	4.2	7.4

% obese																	0.5	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women																		
%moderate risk																	0.7	2.2
%significant risk																	0.6	0.9

Governorate Kirkuk

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	Iraq
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Demography					
Population as of, 2016	1,132,719	94,388	70,257	1,588,463	37,883,543
% male headed households	90.4	91.5	95.4	90.8	89.5
% female headed households	9.6	8.5	4.6	9.2	10.5
Total household size (persons)	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.8	6.0
Number of male per household	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0
Number of female per household	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)					
< 1 Year Old	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	9.8	8.0	13.6	9.9	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	25.1	25.8	27.0	25.3	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	55.9	58.7	51.8	55.9	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	7.3	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.2
<15yrs	34.6	32.0	39.8	34.7	37.9
15-64yrs	61.5	64.6	56.6	61.5	58.5
≥65yrs	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6
Dependency ratio	63	55	77	63	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older					
Single	45.2	47.2	33.2	44.7	41.1
Married	49.1	47.2	63.2	49.6	53.4
Divorced	1.2	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.8

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	Iraq
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Demography					
Widowed	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.5
Separated	0.5	0.1	0.0	.4%	0.2
Youth					
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.40	1.08	0.84	1.33	1.30
Orphans					
Parental status of persons <18yrs					
% both parents living	94.5	97.8	99.3	95.1	95.7
% lost father	3.3	2.2	0.7	3.1	3.6
% lost mother	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5
% lost both parents	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Income and Expenditure					
% Household per income quintile					
lowest	10.8	8.5	11.2	10.6	19.9
second	16.4	17.8	17.4	16.6	19.2
third	23.5	25.9	29.2	24.0	21.0
fourth	24.5	30.0	22.2	24.8	20.3
highest	24.9	17.8	20.1	24.0	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile					
lowest	24.1	37.8	23.2	25.2	20.0
second	32.1	20.2	36.9	31.4	20.0

third	18.2	16.4	22.6	18.4	20.0
fourth	18.5	20.3	12.6	18.3	20.0
highest	7.1	5.2	4.7	6.8	20.0
Household Assets					
Housing arrangement					
% of HH reported:					
Owner	74.4	85.9	87.3	76.2	74.1
Rented	16.1	7.5	5.1	14.7	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	6.3	6.6	7.6	6.4	9.1
Random house	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4
Housing structure					
% HH by housing structure:					
House	98.8	100.0	96.3	98.8	95.9
Flat	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	1.6
% Households owning:					
Washing machine	88.6	92.0	79.9	88.3	81.2
Computer	37.4	25.5	14.0	34.9	28.8
Air conditioner	70.6	74.4	56.5	70.0	61.3
Water cooler	98.6	100.0	99.6	98.8	87.4
Generator	18.4	21.1	14.6	18.4	28.1
TV	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.0
Stove	99.8	100.0	99.4	99.8	98.2
Oven	53.9	51.9	44.2	53.1	41.3

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	Iraq
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Household Assets					
Smartphone	76.8	59.9	46.3	73.4	85.1
Dish washer	6.1	3.5	0.1	5.5	2.7
Freezer	76.5	93.3	79.7	78.1	63.7
Refrigerator	99.1	99.9	100.0	99.3	97.4
Private car	57.1	60.0	60.3	57.5	34.2
Taxi	7.7	1.2	7.4	7.1	8.4
Lorry	0.0	5.1	2.2	0.6	5.5
Agricultural Assets					
% of HH who own animals	1.4	14.6	17.7	3.5	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	0.0	7.9	13.7	1.5	10.5
Status of land ownership					
% of HH with the following:					
Own Property	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7
Contracted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)					
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	86.2	89.8	83.0	86.3	94.7

% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.					
April	76.8	75.9	67.4	76.1	66.0
March	80.8	89.3	78.0	81.3	86.9
February	72.0	76.9	71.4	72.4	89.4
January	57.5	48.3	54.5	56.6	91.1
December 2015	33.6	28.6	26.7	32.8	55.6
% Receiving by item and month					
Wheat flour					
April	69.8	84.2	72.8	71.2	69.0
March	69.3	75.2	66.3	69.6	80.6
February	58.2	64.6	65.7	59.2	80.3
January	42.6	31.9	32.0	41.1	69.6
December 2015	23.3	24.7	17.0	23.0	27.2
Rice					
April	32.3	1.5	7.0	28.1	17.1
March	30.0	11.1	18.8	27.7	36.1
February	28.4	24.2	23.6	27.8	36.3
January	26.6	13.9	16.5	24.9	31.1
December 2015	16.2	5.4	2.6	14.4	12.0
Sugar					
April	23.1	4.6	13.0	20.9	39.0
March	24.0	18.2	22.2	23.4	55.6
February	20.6	8.7	15.7	19.3	59.1
January	23.5	11.9	11.5	21.8	41.9

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	w
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Public Distribution System (PDS)					
December 2015	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	13.8
Vegetable oil					
April	12.2	10.5	6.4	11.7	21.4
March	14.1	12.3	4.6	13.3	35.1
February	18.1	6.0	11.9	16.7	32.7
January	18.0	19.6	12.1	17.8	26.9
December 2015	9.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration					
% HH expressing level of satisfaction					
Good	15.9	8.1	17.8	15.3	15.7
Fair	70.9	86.1	77.0	72.6	47.4
Bad	13.2	5.7	5.2	12.1	36.9
Rations vs Cash					
% HH preference for receiving rations	86.4	76.7	89.2	85.8	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	13.6	23.3	10.8	14.2	11.9
Selling rations					
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.9
Reasons for ration sales					
% HH that sell by reason for selling					
Buying better goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3

Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
Other	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:					
Wheat flour	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:					
Wheat flour	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)					
Food consumption group					
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	98.5
Food Security Index					
% households who are food secure	64.9	69.5	41.1	63.8	44.0
% households who are marginally food secure	35.1	30.4	58.9	36.2	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	Iraq
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Education					
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age					
Illiterate	8.8	6.7	14.8	8.9	14.8
Read only	1.0	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.9
Read and write	9.9	9.4	15.2	10.2	18.6
Primary school	35.6	41.9	36.6	36.1	31.0
Intermediate school	18.3	16.9	16.3	18.1	13.2
Secondary school	13.7	13.8	7.3	13.4	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	6.9	6.3	4.0	6.7	4.4
Higher education	5.8	3.7	2.6	5.5	6.0
others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age					
Illiterate	4.1	2.8	7.0	4.2	9.0
Read only	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	2.6
Read and write	13.5	7.3	16.0	13.1	18.9
Primary school	32.1	34.2	34.1	32.4	32.6
Intermediate school	19.0	20.4	21.4	19.2	14.5
Secondary school	15.0	18.6	10.2	15.0	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	6.9	8.3	5.7	7.0	4.9
Higher education	8.8	6.5	4.0	8.4	7.2
others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age					
Illiterate	13.1	10.2	22.8	13.4	20.7
Read only	1.4	.7	4.7	1.5	3.2
Read and write	6.6	11.4	14.3	7.3	18.4
Primary school	38.9	49.1	39.2	39.7	29.4
Intermediate school	17.6	13.6	11.2	17.0	11.9
Secondary school	12.4	9.4	4.4	11.8	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	6.9	4.4	2.3	6.5	3.9
Higher education	3.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age					
% Have been enrolled	52.8	59.2	51.6	53.3	51.6
% Currently enrolled	37.8	33.8	34.0	37.3	35.4
% Never enrolled	9.4	7.0	14.4	9.5	13.0
Employment					
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	35.7	33.2	41.2	35.8	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	94.7	87.3	94.7	94.1	90.1
% Unemployed	10.4	..	..	9.9	10.8
% Economic Activity	39.9	36.9	41.8	39.8	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)					

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	Iraq
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Employment					
Student	29.5	20.2	18.3	28.2	24.3
Social reason	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Disabled	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.9
Chronic disease	.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3
Retired	10.0	8.3	6.9	9.7	7.4
Old age	3.4	5.5	4.3	3.6	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0
Cannot find work	6.6	6.4	1.4	6.4	7.1
Other	47.8	58.0	66.5	49.5	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	7.1	5.8	1.0	6.7	10.0
% who have been job searching	6.7	5.7	1.0	6.3	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	6.8	5.9	1.0	6.5	10.1
Child labor					
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working				..	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)					
% household reported					
Continuous availability of drinking water	56.6	73.9	58.1	58.1	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	43.4	26.1	41.9	41.9	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as					
General network	92.8	99.8	93.5	93.4	77.7

The general tap	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.0	1.7
Bottled Water	5.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as					
General network	97.6	99.1	93.7	97.5	89.8
The general tap	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as					
General network	5.4	0.3	2.6	4.8	45.4
Septic Tank	94.6	99.7	95.9	95.1	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as					
Toilet with siphon	36.0	26.2	11.5	33.6	29.7
Toilet without siphon	63.2	73.6	88.1	65.7	68.7
Other use toilet	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3
Health status					
% of HH having member(s) that is mentally challenged	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.6	3.1
% of HH having member(s) that is physically challenged	13.2	12.2	16.6	13.4	9.6
% of HH having member(s) that is both physically and mentally challenged	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.1	2.0
Salt Iodization					
% households not using iodized salt	5.1	6.0	1.7	4.9	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	25.8	42.6	46.6	28.5	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	69.2	51.4	51.8	66.6	48.9

GOVERNORATE	Kirkuk			Kirkuk*	Iraq
District	Kirkuk	Daquq	Dibis		
Wealth Index					
% of HH per wealth index quintile					
Poorest	10.0	5.0	15.4	10.0	18.2
Lower Middle	18.1	19.4	29.1	18.9	21.5
Middle	19.2	31.4	26.4	20.7	20.7
Upper Middle	23.1	23.7	17.6	22.8	19.3
Richest	29.5	20.5	11.4	27.6	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)					
Wasting					
% wasting (including severly wasting)				8.7	7.8
% severe wasting				3.3	3.5
% oedema				1.6	0.9
Stunting					
% stunting (including severly stunting)				11.3	16.6
% severe stunting				4.2	6.7
Underweight					
% underweight (including severly underweight)				7.6	5.9
% severe underweight				1.9	1.7
Overweight					
% overweight (including obese)				3.8	7.4
% obese				1.3	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women					
%moderate risk				3.0	2.2
%significant risk				0.0	0.9

Governorate Erbil

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Demography											
Population as of, 2016	952,910	222,745	187,156	150,445	31,381	112,514	53,137	110,849	25,509	1,846,646	37,883,543
% male headed households	90.0	95.1	92.1	90.7	85.4	91.6	83.5	91.9	87.6	90.7	89.5
% female headed households	10.0	4.9	7.9	9.3	14.6	8.4	16.5	8.1	12.4	9.3	10.5
Total household size (persons)	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.9	6.4	5.0	5.2	6.0
Number of male per household	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0
Number of female per household	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.9
Age structure of family members ( )											
< 1 Year Old	2.3	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	11.7	13.2	11.6	11.2	8.4	13.3	15.6	14.5	11.0	12.1	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	20.6	28.6	24.4	26.6	22.2	24.0	24.6	26.9	24.2	23.2	25.9
>15 - 60 Years Old	57.4	50.9	55.5	55.5	55.9	53.9	51.6	52.4	55.8	55.5	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	8.0	4.8	5.5	5.0	11.0	6.1	6.0	2.8	6.6	6.7	6.2
<15yrs	32.1	41.4	35.4	36.8	30.5	37.7	39.3	41.7	34.6	35.0	37.9
15-64yrs	63.3	55.8	61.8	60.3	64.9	58.4	56.7	56.5	62.0	61.1	58.5
≥65yrs	4.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	4.7	3.9	4.0	1.8	3.4	3.8	3.6

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Demography											
Dependency ratio	58	79	62	66	54	71	76	77	61	64	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older											
Single	44.6	40.9	46.4	47.9	44.7	38.4	40.8	45.5	47.9	44.3	41.1
Married	50.5	56.1	51.5	48.9	50.5	56.7	50.8	51.9	47.5	51.5	53.4
Divorced	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
Widowed	4.0	2.8	1.9	3.0	4.9	4.3	8.4	2.4	4.2	3.6	4.5
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Youth											
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.22	1.03	1.30	1.32	1.17	0.99	0.94	1.62	1.25	1.21	1.30
Orphans											
Parental status of persons <18yrs											
% both parents living	98.5	96.9	99.2	99.8	95.8	97.3	98.7	98.6	93.0	98.3	95.7
% lost father	1.1	3.1	0.8	0.2	3.2	2.7	1.2	1.4	6.4	1.5	3.6
% lost mother	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

Income and Expenditure											
% Household per income quintile											
lowest	17.3	20.4	15.8	28.8	18.6	28.4	13.4	27.2	10.4	19.4	19.9
second	15.6	19.2	17.0	17.7	21.8	19.9	10.9	29.6	23.4	17.4	19.2
third	25.2	30.5	23.1	15.9	24.7	14.2	22.1	23.9	29.0	24.0	21.0
fourth	18.6	17.2	22.1	24.1	25.5	21.5	25.9	13.2	26.1	19.6	20.3
highest	23.3	12.7	21.9	13.5	9.4	16.0	27.7	6.1	11.2	19.6	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile											
lowest	5.9	11.0	19.6	16.8	2.7	15.4	4.6	15.9	5.7	9.7	20.0
second	14.5	14.8	17.3	15.4	7.0	11.9	6.7	15.2	10.1	14.3	20.0
third	23.7	28.9	17.4	20.8	15.1	16.6	11.5	20.4	23.7	22.3	20.0
fourth	20.1	22.3	19.6	22.6	24.4	26.8	28.5	21.4	29.3	21.5	20.0
highest	35.7	23.1	26.0	24.5	50.8	29.4	48.7	27.1	31.1	32.2	20.0
Household Assets											
Housing arrangement											
% of HH reported:											
Owner	53.0	70.5	77.7	72.6	83.4	64.3	84.2	71.5	85.9	62.7	74.1
Rented	29.8	19.8	18.3	15.8	5.5	17.0	2.6	17.4	8.6	23.4	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	17.2	9.7	4.0	9.7	11.1	11.2	12.6	9.6	5.5	13.2	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Random house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	3.4
Housing structure											
% HH by housing structure:											

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Household Assets											
House	99.1	100.0	100.0	96.4	77.2	97.9	100.0	97.6	88.9	98.4	95.9
Flat	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	21.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.8	1.6
%Households owning:											
Washing machine	92.8	88.3	94.1	83.1	91.4	86.8	87.7	88.9	91.5	90.9	81.2
Computer	43.1	35.2	40.6	26.6	35.5	30.7	31.0	31.5	36.5	38.7	28.8
Air conditioner	61.7	49.8	52.6	49.0	32.7	62.7	69.0	47.8	45.7	57.3	61.3
Water cooler	97.1	96.1	96.1	94.1	77.2	94.6	84.2	92.4	95.0	95.5	87.4
Generator	16.7	26.4	36.5	26.2	24.4	15.3	58.1	31.3	10.6	22.5	28.1
TV	99.3	100.0	100.0	96.1	99.3	97.7	88.2	98.8	99.7	98.7	99.0
Stove	95.3	90.1	96.1	84.7	76.9	93.1	98.7	69.6	97.4	92.3	98.2
Oven	63.2	54.4	58.5	49.9	40.5	40.9	50.1	34.0	65.8	57.0	41.3
Smartphone	85.2	86.1	70.2	90.6	81.5	68.1	86.3	88.0	92.7	83.4	85.1
Dish washer	8.8	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.7	6.0	4.0	0.7	5.4	6.5	2.7
Freezer	59.3	57.8	57.0	53.5	71.8	69.5	56.8	57.4	55.7	59.1	63.7
Refrigerator	97.6	98.7	97.3	95.6	99.8	97.9	93.6	96.2	99.7	97.4	97.4
Private car	49.9	44.4	56.4	46.9	48.4	40.8	45.1	42.8	50.5	48.6	34.2
Taxi	14.1	14.2	0.8	2.8	8.0	7.5	0.0	3.7	0.8	10.2	8.4
Lorry	10.3	11.9	0.0	13.9	4.2	11.7	11.4	16.7	0.0	9.9	5.5

Agricultural Assets											
%of HH who own animals	0.9	14.5	15.8	32.9	38.2	10.5	45.5	30.3	25.1	10.9	11.6
%of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	7.1	7.6	11.6	14.4	46.2	18.7	33.1	24.7	8.6	11.3	10.5
Status of land ownership											
%of HH with the following:											
Own Property	63.7	39.6	100.0	76.0	97.2	47.5	91.7	59.4	83.1	69.6	46.6
Not owned but has control	36.3	58.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	18.2	7.6	7.2	6.1	21.4	20.7
Contracted	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.8	0.0	0.7	1.8	10.8	1.5	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	19.9	0.0	6.2	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)											
%HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	85.7	89.7	94.9	93.9	97.9	94.5	98.5	83.9	97.7	89.0	94.7
%HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.											
April	33.7	88.6	92.6	64.0	81.8	2.6	96.3	69.5	59.3	51.1	66.0
March	72.4	89.7	94.1	91.9	94.6	94.5	98.5	70.8	80.3	80.8	86.9
February	74.6	88.8	92.6	91.7	94.2	94.5	72.0	77.1	93.4	81.3	89.4
January	71.0	87.9	90.4	87.9	96.1	94.5	96.5	64.2	96.3	79.0	91.1
December 2015	7.9	82.4	5.4	0.4	94.3	91.6	98.3	35.1	94.6	27.7	55.6
%Receiving by item and month											
Wheat flour											

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)											
April	41.2	89.7	87.4	87.7	82.0	92.0	76.0	50.1	72.2	61.0	69.0
March	70.1	88.0	92.7	76.4	89.6	92.4	74.7	71.4	96.2	77.2	80.6
February	67.5	87.9	86.5	69.6	47.5	92.0	68.3	37.9	61.5	71.6	80.3
January	53.4	82.4	83.2	7.0	93.4	92.0	96.5	45.8	92.1	60.5	69.6
December 2015	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	74.1	0.0	17.9	1.8	44.1	2.7	27.2
Rice											
April	1.1	3.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.3	17.1
March	7.7	4.1	0.7	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.9	8.3	36.1
February	7.3	4.1	5.3	34.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.7	8.3	36.3
January	5.1	3.6	9.2	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.1	2.7	5.0	31.1
December 2015	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	46.9	1.5	12.0
Sugar											
April	29.2	4.4	44.9	11.2	66.7	5.0	90.2	2.1	57.8	26.4	39.0
March	54.1	59.2	61.0	74.1	73.8	94.1	67.6	9.6	67.4	58.4	55.6
February	53.1	85.9	62.4	65.1	76.4	94.5	88.9	18.2	62.7	61.3	59.1
January	27.9	35.4	31.9	6.8	22.4	90.4	55.0	15.2	59.4	32.0	41.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	13.8

Vegetable oil											
April	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	21.4
March	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	35.1
February	0.0	0.6	9.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	32.7
January	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4	26.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration											
%HH expressing level of satisfaction											
Good	47.9	24.2	68.1	33.9	30.9	40.0	36.2	13.6	56.0	43.4	15.7
Fair	36.0	41.8	31.5	31.2	31.1	39.1	51.9	56.6	43.2	37.5	47.4
Bad	16.1	34.0	0.4	34.9	38.0	20.9	11.9	29.8	0.8	19.1	36.9
Rations vs Cash											
%HH preference for receiving rations	86.5	85.2	92.8	82.9	99.3	86.3	97.5	85.5	96.6	87.4	88.1
%HH preference for receiving cash	13.5	14.8	7.2	17.1	0.7	13.7	2.5	14.5	3.4	12.6	11.9
Selling rations											
HH selling some or all items of the ration	14.6	10.5	16.4	16.9	0.5	3.3	1.5	13.3	5.6	12.8	11.9
Reasons for ration sales											
%HH that sell by reason for selling											
Buying better goods	61.6	84.1	66.3	55.1	63.6	100.0	86.6	97.2	100.0	66.3	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	50.4	62.7	63.8	33.8	0.0	81.6	0.0	23.1	56.9	50.5	24.2
Buying additional rations	30.5	58.1	49.2	9.1	0.0	78.0	13.4	12.4	13.0	32.9	13.8
Paying rations value	12.6	10.6	70.6	60.9	0.0	55.9	0.0	3.7	13.0	26.0	21.1
Other	28.5	15.4	0.7	5.0	36.4	75.6	0.0	3.8	23.5	20.2	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:											

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)											
Wheat flour	6.2	8.5	3.7	5.7	0.3	1.5	0.9	5.9	2.6	5.5	7.4
Rice	0.0	2.6	0.6	5.7	0.0	2.7	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
%of household reported sometimes selling:											
Wheat flour	8.4	0.0	12.5	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.9	6.5	4.1
Rice	2.5	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.7	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)											
Food consumption group											
%household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
%household with borderline consumption	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.0	1.2	1.3
%household with acceptable consumption	98.3	100.0	99.6	99.2	100.0	99.1	99.6	98.1	100.0	98.8	98.5
Food Security Index											
%households who are food secure	66.2	34.5	30.2	17.6	7.2	20.1	29.6	32.7	17.1	47.6	44.3
%households who are marginally food secure	32.2	65.5	69.8	73.9	84.0	79.3	69.8	60.0	82.9	50.3	53.2

%households who are food insecure	1.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.8	0.6	0.6	7.3	0.0	2.2	2.5
Education											
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age											
Illiterate	13.0	21.3	23.8	22.4	26.1	14.4	30.7	30.9	23.3	17.8	14.8
Read only	3.2	5.6	0.7	3.2	4.5	7.3	2.7	5.5	5.2	3.6	2.9
Read and write	17.6	23.9	17.1	20.1	20.4	24.5	20.7	28.2	21.0	19.7	18.6
Primary school	26.9	26.0	25.4	27.1	19.8	23.4	21.1	22.3	18.5	25.8	31.0
Intermediate school	14.1	13.4	15.1	15.3	11.7	14.9	12.1	5.6	19.6	13.7	13.2
Secondary school	11.1	5.1	8.4	4.0	9.7	8.2	5.3	4.1	6.4	8.7	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	6.3	2.3	5.6	3.4	4.3	3.0	2.8	1.8	3.3	4.9	4.4
Higher education	7.5	2.3	3.8	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.6	1.6	2.8	5.6	6.0
others	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age											
Illiterate	6.4	10.6	13.0	13.3	10.8	7.5	15.3	21.8	12.4	9.4	9.0
Read only	3.2	4.8	0.5	4.0	4.0	8.1	1.7	5.5	4.9	3.6	2.6
Read and write	17.4	25.4	22.0	22.8	24.0	25.2	24.3	30.0	23.2	20.8	18.9
Primary school	30.5	33.1	26.9	27.9	24.5	29.9	26.1	27.1	23.1	29.7	32.6
Intermediate school	14.8	15.9	15.0	17.7	12.6	14.0	17.6	6.8	22.2	14.8	14.5
Secondary school	13.9	4.5	8.9	4.3	13.1	9.2	6.7	5.5	6.5	10.5	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	5.8	2.2	8.8	3.2	5.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	4.7	4.8	4.9
Higher education	7.3	3.5	4.8	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.3	1.9	2.9	6.0	7.2
others	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Education											
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age											
Illiterate	19.8	32.3	33.0	31.8	41.6	21.7	44.9	40.4	34.0	26.1	20.7
Read only	3.2	6.4	.9	2.3	4.9	6.4	3.7	5.6	5.4	3.6	3.2
Read and write	17.9	22.4	12.9	17.4	16.7	23.7	17.4	26.3	18.8	18.6	18.4
Primary school	23.2	18.8	24.1	26.2	15.0	16.7	16.6	17.3	13.9	21.9	29.4
Intermediate school	13.2	10.8	15.3	12.8	10.8	15.8	7.0	4.3	17.0	12.6	11.9
Secondary school	8.1	5.8	8.0	3.7	6.2	7.1	3.9	2.7	6.2	7.0	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	6.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.7	4.3	3.6	2.1	2.0	5.0	3.9
Higher education	7.7	1.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	4.3	3.0	1.3	2.7	5.1	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age											
%Have been enrolled	51.8	42.1	39.8	38.9	37.8	46.3	35.4	41.6	34.6	46.5	51.6
%Currently enrolled	36.3	40.2	38.1	40.7	37.3	38.1	37.5	35.3	44.0	37.5	35.4
%Never enrolled	11.9	17.7	22.1	20.3	24.9	15.6	27.1	23.2	21.4	16.0	13.0
Employment											
%persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	39.6	43.1	40.3	39.1	34.3	44.0	36.0	39.5	33.8	40.0	38.3

%HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	86.0	93.3	93.1	86.4	80.8	91.6	83.8	93.5	84.9	88.1	90.1
% Unemployed	15.2	..	..	22.9	13.6	12.7	11.1	..	8.6	13.6	10.8
% Economic Activity	48.2	47.9	42.9	54.0	41.0	50.3	40.8	43.2	37.5	47.5	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)											
Student	28.1	25.5	31.4	24.4	28.1	30.5	23.2	19.9	37.7	27.6	24.3
Social reason	0.8	2.9	0.0	11.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.1	1.8	1.0
Disabled	1.9	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.9
Chronic disease	0.9	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.9	4.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	1.3	1.3
Retired	9.0	4.7	5.5	4.1	11.9	5.0	4.1	4.0	9.5	7.3	7.4
Old age	4.5	4.4	2.1	4.1	1.3	1.9	15.0	4.2	0.3	4.2	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.3	.5	1.0
Cannot find work	10.4	1.2	6.4	9.9	3.2	1.8	7.4	2.7	4.5	7.8	7.1
Other	39.1	54.3	53.5	30.7	50.6	51.2	44.4	58.6	43.0	43.5	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	13.6	14.8	4.1	31.2	10.5	14.8	7.3	8.3	6.0	13.6	10.0
% who have been job searching	13.4	8.4	7.8	22.0	9.1	11.6	7.2	5.4	5.2	12.1	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	13.1	15.2	8.2	29.0	10.9	12.7	7.2	7.5	5.9	13.5	10.1
Child labor											
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working										1.7	2.7

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)											
% household reported											
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0	100.0	98.1	82.9	96.0	99.6	100.0	89.8	98.9	97.8	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	0.0	0.0	1.9	17.1	4.0	0.4	0.0	10.2	1.1	2.2	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as											
General network	100.0	98.3	93.4	95.7	60.9	97.3	92.0	60.7	100.0	95.8	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.0	0.0	0.5	1.7
Bottled Water	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as											
General network	99.1	98.3	93.4	96.1	88.0	97.3	99.7	59.1	100.0	95.9	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.9	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as											
General network	6.5	3.4	1.5	20.9	48.3	86.6	58.3	4.7	4.2	14.2	45.4
Septic Tank	93.5	96.6	98.5	79.1	46.2	1.4	41.7	93.0	56.8	84.3	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	38.6	0.9	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.8
%households reported sanitation type as											

Toilet with siphon	4.4	2.9	0.6	15.6	1.1	35.0	5.4	0.0	2.7	6.5	29.7
Toilet without siphon	95.6	97.1	99.4	84.4	98.9	65.0	79.1	97.7	97.3	93.0	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Health status											
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	14.8	22.7	5.2	9.9	25.7	11.5	8.1	20.1	12.1	14.5	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	30.0	30.0	12.7	34.3	47.7	21.4	20.8	29.1	22.9	27.7	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	23.8	29.1	10.6	30.0	38.0	13.9	14.1	39.2	21.6	23.9	17.2
% have Odema	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9
Salt Iodization											
% households not using iodized salt	6.1	9.9	5.5	9.6	11.3	2.7	3.8	12.8	9.2	6.9	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	19.4	31.5	37.0	33.7	41.2	21.4	5.9	25.4	39.5	24.5	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	74.5	58.6	57.6	56.7	47.5	75.8	90.4	61.9	51.2	68.6	48.9
Wealth Index											
% of HH per wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.2	12.7	13.3	15.1	9.5	13.9	11.5	11.6	6.7	12.5	18.2
Lower Middle	15.3	15.6	23.4	24.1	25.0	28.0	17.8	30.9	23.8	18.8	21.5
Middle	17.2	30.9	14.1	17.7	27.9	17.8	27.3	23.5	23.4	19.4	20.7
Upper Middle	24.5	23.1	19.6	26.4	22.6	21.0	25.9	18.6	20.8	23.4	19.3
Richest	30.9	17.8	29.6	16.8	14.9	19.2	17.4	15.4	25.3	25.8	20.2

GOVERNORATE	Erbil										
District	Erbil	Dashti Hawler (Banslawah)	Soran	Shaqlawa	Choman	Koisnjaq	Mergasur	Khabat	Rawanduz	**Erbil**	**Iraq**
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)											
Wasting											
% wasting (including severly wasting)										5.5	7.8
% severe wasting										2.2	3.5
% oedema										0.8	0.9
Stunting											
% stunting (including severly stunting)										4.9	16.6
% severe stunting										1.2	6.7
Underweight											
% underweight (including severly underweight)										2.3	5.9
% severe underweight										0.5	1.7
Overweight											
% overweight (including obese)										3.6	7.4
% obese										.9	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women											
% moderate risk										0.8	2.2
% significant risk										0.0	0.9

Governorate Diyala

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Demography								
Population as of, 2016	595,482	252,099	346,466	230,144	146,830	51,085	1,622,106	37,883,543
% male headed households	86.2	82.7	95.4	87.1	90.0	91.5	88.3	89.5
% female headed households	13.8	17.3	4.6	12.9	10.0	8.5	11.7	10.5
Total household size (persons)	6.6	6.2	6.0	4.8	6.6	5.0	6.0	6.0
Number of male per household	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.0
Number of female per household	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)								
< 1 Year Old	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	13.1	12.0	11.1	10.5	12.9	12.5	12.1	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	24.8	24.5	27.1	26.1	26.7	22.3	25.5	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	53.1	56.8	56.6	54.1	52.2	51.0	54.4	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.1	4.8	3.1	8.3	5.8	11.4	5.7	6.2
<15yrs	38.1	36.3	37.8	34.8	40.1	34.9	37.4	37.9
15-64yrs	59.0	60.5	61.2	59.6	55.9	58.1	59.5	58.5
≥65yrs	2.9	3.2	1.1	5.5	4.0	7.0	3.1	3.6
Dependency ratio	70	65	63	68	79	72	68	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older								
Single	41.5	44.9	43.9	43.0	42.9	37.6	42.7	41.1
Married	53.6	48.3	53.6	51.9	51.7	52.0	52.3	53.4

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Demography								
Divorced	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Widowed	4.3	6.4	1.8	4.9	4.2	9.1	4.3	4.5
Separated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Youth								
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.52	1.55	1.32	0.78	1.26	1.11	1.31	1.30
Orphans								
Parental status of persons <18yrs								
% both parents living	93.4	85.3	96.7	96.8	95.7	91.9	93.5	95.7
% lost father	4.1	13.3	2.5	2.5	4.3	6.8	5.0	3.6
% lost mother	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.5
% lost both parents	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Income and Expenditure								
% Household per income quintile								
lowest	14.6	7.2	11.7	24.6	20.2	2.3	14.6	19.9
second	21.2	20.4	24.8	17.8	24.3	17.1	21.4	19.2
third	22.1	23.0	28.9	15.7	21.0	29.3	22.8	21.0
fourth	24.2	21.7	15.3	14.1	18.4	32.4	20.0	20.3
highest	17.9	27.6	19.2	27.8	16.1	18.9	21.3	19.7

% Household per expenditure quintile								
lowest	21.6	10.8	30.2	37.8	4.8	75.7	25.4	20.0
second	27.4	24.0	29.6	19.5	7.0	8.6	23.6	20.0
third	18.9	28.4	20.1	15.3	15.9	8.0	19.2	20.0
fourth	21.1	23.3	14.1	11.9	32.2	5.3	18.6	20.0
highest	11.0	13.4	6.1	15.5	40.1	2.4	13.1	20.0
Household Assets								
Housing arrangement								
% of HH reported:								
Owner	71.8	87.0	87.1	81.0	81.0	96.0	80.7	74.1
Rented	11.3	9.6	9.9	11.3	6.0	2.7	10.0	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	6.9	2.9	0.8	0.3	5.2	1.3	3.5	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.5
Random house	8.0	0.0	2.1	7.3	6.6	0.0	5.0	3.4
Housing structure								
% HH by housing structure:								
House	95.7	98.2	100.0	100.0	84.7	44.8	94.9	95.9
Flat	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.1	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.4	55.2	3.5	1.6
% Households owning:								
Washing machine	82.5	88.6	69.8	78.9	77.4	51.1	78.4	81.2
Computer	27.1	25.9	24.2	23.4	14.6	12.4	24.1	28.8
Air conditioner	49.0	37.5	54.8	62.6	32.1	15.4	48.3	61.3

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Household Assets								
Water cooler	97.8	98.2	98.5	94.5	99.4	100.0	97.6	87.4
Generator	57.6	53.9	38.0	75.0	62.7	82.6	57.3	28.1
TV	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.0	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.0
Stove	98.3	99.4	98.9	97.7	98.9	99.0	98.6	98.2
Oven	32.3	35.3	57.6	51.3	20.9	38.0	40.9	41.3
Smartphone	76.7	81.5	89.3	95.3	69.4	94.9	83.5	85.1
Dish washer	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.7
Freezer	63.6	73.1	85.9	73.4	60.4	64.1	71.3	63.7
Refrigerator	97.7	98.2	98.7	93.6	95.3	99.4	97.1	97.4
Private car	35.9	28.8	39.5	41.6	24.1	52.8	36.3	34.2
Taxi	4.3	12.3	8.2	4.5	5.6	10.0	6.7	8.4
Lorry	4.0	7.3	6.8	2.3	7.6	21.9	5.8	5.5
Agricultural Assets								
% of HH who own animals	8.4	21.1	44.0	8.7	15.0	62.1	20.6	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	11.3	11.2	38.5	5.2	16.3	40.9	17.6	10.5
Status of land ownership								
% of HH with the following:								
Own Property	60.7	37.4	65.4	25.4	29.5	63.1	56.7	46.6

Not owned but has control	7.6	0.0	18.2	6.1	10.8	14.3	12.6	20.7
Contracted	24.1	58.6	8.5	58.6	52.3	7.1	22.4	25.1
Govt. Land	7.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	4.1	2.9	9.9	5.4	12.3	3.8	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	97.8	98.2	93.8	90.5	97.8	98.3	95.7	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.								
April	97.8	97.2	49.8	90.5	31.0	97.8	80.7	66.0
March	97.8	98.2	93.8	90.5	94.9	98.3	95.5	86.9
February	97.8	98.2	93.8	90.5	97.8	98.3	95.7	89.4
January	97.8	98.2	93.8	90.5	97.8	96.2	95.6	91.1
December 2015	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	14.3	0.0	1.5	55.6
% Receiving by item and month								
Wheat flour								
April	9.5	6.5	49.4	90.5	94.6	97.8	42.3	69.0
March	88.8	92.3	93.8	90.5	70.2	98.3	89.6	80.6
February	97.8	98.2	93.8	90.5	34.2	97.8	90.6	80.3
January	97.8	98.2	93.8	90.5	97.0	93.0	95.5	69.6
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	27.2
Rice								
April	10.3	20.5	0.0	0.8	5.3	0.0	7.1	17.1
March	93.1	28.7	92.2	0.8	34.2	0.0	58.6	36.1
February	0.0	25.0	0.8	0.6	5.6	0.0	4.4	36.3

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
January	0.0	6.9	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.6	31.1
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.0
Sugar								
April	0.0	72.6	3.9	0.7	87.0	3.5	18.9	39.0
March	97.8	94.6	92.2	88.3	94.2	98.3	94.2	55.6
February	96.0	59.9	0.8	88.1	87.3	98.3	68.1	59.1
January	7.2	14.4	0.8	89.4	42.7	93.3	27.6	41.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8
Vegetable oil								
April	5.8	5.2	0.8	1.5	6.1	1.6	3.8	21.4
March	84.7	2.1	92.2	1.5	38.2	2.0	52.3	35.1
February	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	11.8	6.8	2.1	32.7
January	0.9	0.0	0.8	90.3	1.9	90.0	20.1	26.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration								
% HH expressing level of satisfaction								
Good	60.9	20.3	11.9	20.2	0.0	18.9	30.9	15.7
Fair	25.5	38.5	34.0	29.7	96.9	22.8	35.7	47.4
Bad	13.6	41.2	54.1	50.2	3.1	58.4	33.4	36.9
Rations vs Cash								

% HH preference for receiving rations	96.3	93.2	92.2	92.2	99.5	56.3	93.0	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	3.7	6.8	7.8	7.8	0.5	43.7	7.0	11.9
Selling rations								
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	26.4	24.4	2.2	0.6	39.7	0.6	16.7	11.9
Reasons for ration sales								
% HH that sell by reason for selling								
Buying better goods	93.3	97.4	80.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.7	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	0.0	2.1	24.2
Buying additional rations	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.9	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	21.1
Other	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.9	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:								
Wheat flour	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.0	7.0	0.6	1.9	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:								
Wheat flour	24.0	22.9	0.0	0.6	32.6	0.0	14.6	4.1
Rice	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.5	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Food consumption (or Food Security)								
Food consumption group								
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.9	0.5	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.0	94.1	99.5	98.5
Food Security Index								
% households who are food secure	56.7	43.7	55.6	84.2	39.1	57.7	58.0	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	42.1	55.4	43.8	15.8	60.9	39.5	41.2	53.2
% households who are food insecure	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.8	2.5
Education								
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	10.8	8.5	7.7	12.2	19.6	6.2	10.6	14.8
Read only	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9
Read and write	18.7	21.0	16.5	19.6	24.0	7.0	18.8	18.6
Primary school	36.2	32.6	37.5	26.6	27.8	57.7	34.5	31.0
Intermediate school	14.5	12.0	16.7	12.4	9.5	11.4	13.7	13.2
Secondary school	7.1	9.2	9.0	11.2	6.9	6.4	8.4	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.0	6.0	4.2	7.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.4

Higher education	5.8	8.5	5.7	8.5	4.0	3.0	6.4	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	6.4	5.9	3.5	8.5	14.2	2.8	6.6	9.0
Read only	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.6
Read and write	18.2	18.8	14.8	22.4	24.3	8.2	18.4	18.9
Primary school	36.9	32.7	34.7	28.0	31.9	48.2	34.4	32.6
Intermediate school	16.0	12.2	17.8	13.3	9.5	14.3	14.8	14.5
Secondary school	7.4	11.3	12.4	10.7	7.0	11.2	9.7	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	5.1	6.8	5.3	5.9	5.8	8.9	5.7	4.9
Higher education	7.7	10.5	8.3	8.9	5.7	4.6	8.2	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	15.1	11.2	11.9	15.9	25.0	9.4	14.6	20.7
Read only	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.6	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.2
Read and write	19.2	23.2	18.3	16.8	23.7	5.8	19.2	18.4
Primary school	35.5	32.4	40.4	25.3	23.8	66.5	34.5	29.4
Intermediate school	13.0	11.9	15.4	11.5	9.5	8.7	12.7	11.9
Secondary school	6.7	7.0	5.5	11.8	6.8	2.1	7.1	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	2.8	5.2	3.0	9.0	4.6	2.1	4.3	3.9
Higher education	3.9	6.5	3.1	8.1	2.3	1.6	4.6	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Education								
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age								
% Have been enrolled	55.6	55.0	51.4	53.5	54.1	65.0	54.5	51.6
% Currently enrolled	35.2	39.7	41.4	36.8	32.9	29.0	37.1	35.4
% Never enrolled	9.2	5.3	7.2	9.7	13.0	6.1	8.5	13.0
Employment								
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	39.3	41.7	35.8	38.1	37.8	33.4	38.4	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	95.8	93.6	89.3	85.0	94.4	84.0	91.6	90.1
% Unemployed	..	8.7	4.8	..	..	..	5.7	10.8
% Economic Activity	41.2	46.1	37.6	42.1	40.4	36.0	41.1	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)								
Student	27.8	34.8	31.8	28.7	22.2	16.5	29.0	24.3
Social reason	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
Disabled	2.4	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9
Chronic disease	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.3
Retired	4.8	4.7	7.4	4.4	9.7	8.7	5.8	7.4
Old age	4.3	2.6	0.5	6.9	6.6	11.7	4.1	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.0
Cannot find work	3.4	7.6	2.5	4.0	2.8	4.0	3.9	7.1

Other	56.3	47.1	53.8	48.5	53.7	56.2	53.0	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	4.3	7.5	4.3	5.9	4.1	4.4	5.0	10.0
% who have been job searching	3.0	6.9	2.8	4.5	6.2	4.1	4.1	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	4.3	7.7	4.3	5.9	6.1	4.2	5.2	10.1
Child labor								
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working							1.7	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)								
% household reported								
Continuous availability of drinking water	99.0	86.3	78.0	92.3	64.9	45.0	86.6	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	1.0	13.7	22.0	7.7	35.1	55.0	13.4	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as								
General network	82.6	86.0	92.4	67.0	96.8	47.9	81.2	77.7
The general tap	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.7
Bottled Water	8.7	6.2	4.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.0	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as								
General network	89.4	72.7	91.1	67.0	84.0	46.6	81.2	89.8
The general tap	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.6
Stream, River	0.8	9.6	4.7	0.0	6.2	2.6	3.3	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as								
General network	12.9	1.5	6.0	11.2	4.3	1.7	8.3	45.4
Septic Tank	73.2	98.0	92.6	51.7	89.3	98.3	79.5	47.0

GOVERNORATE	Diyala						Diyala	Iraq
District	Ba'quba	Muqdadiya	Khalis	Khanaqin	Baladrooz	Kifri		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)								
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.1	5.9	0.0	1.1	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	13.8	0.0	0.0	33.5	.5	0.0	10.7	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as								
Toilet with siphon	5.0	0.3	1.4	12.6	95.0	1.3	12.0	29.7
Toilet without siphon	92.9	99.4	98.6	86.8	0.0	98.7	86.8	68.7
Other use toilet	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
Health status								
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	22.0	12.1	11.6	9.6	16.4	0.0	15.9	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	29.1	20.6	28.8	14.9	8.6	0.0	23.4	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	38.1	22.3	34.1	16.3	29.6	0.0	30.6	17.2
% have Odema	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9
Salt Iodization								
% households not using iodized salt	0.0	21.3	16.6	5.3	22.9	57.1	11.7	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	0.0	1.6	48.5	2.7	3.1	41.1	13.0	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	100.0	77.1	34.9	92.1	74.0	1.9	75.3	48.9
Wealth Index								
% of HH per wealth index quintile								

Poorest	20.9	15.0	18.4	12.5	26.7	31.4	18.9	18.2
Lower Middle	25.9	29.7	16.0	24.3	37.1	23.2	24.8	21.5
Middle	16.0	23.4	23.6	18.8	16.2	20.1	19.4	20.7
Upper Middle	21.0	15.5	21.4	21.7	10.7	16.4	19.4	19.3
Richest	16.2	16.4	20.6	22.8	9.3	8.9	17.5	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)								
Wasting								
% wasting (including severly wasting)							5.4	7.8
% severe wasting							2.5	3.5
% oedema							1.7	0.9
Stunting								
% stunting (including severly stunting)							14.5	16.6
% severe stunting							4.5	6.7
Underweight								
% underweight (including severly underweight)							5.5	5.9
% severe underweight							2.6	1.7
Overweight								
% overweight (including obese)							7.7	7.4
% obese							2.5	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women								
%moderate risk							0.1	2.2
%significant risk							2.8	0.9

Governorate Baghdad

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Demography												
Population as of, 2016	1,803,337	1,198,282	501,756	705,989	1,588,277	893,881	481,200	321,441	144,254	457,228	8,095,645	37,883,543
% male headed households	89.6	82.8	70.8	87.1	86.9	88.5	82.2	91.8	87.5	88.8	86.4	89.5
% female headed households	10.4	17.2	29.2	12.9	13.1	11.5	17.8	8.2	12.5	11.2	13.6	10.5
Total household size (persons)	4.6	4.9	6.8	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.2	6.0
Number of male per household	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.0
Number of female per household	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)												
< 1 Year Old	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.7	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	6.4	9.8	15.2	16.4	11.1	11.0	15.1	15.1	12.3	16.1	11.3	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	28.0	21.1	26.3	28.1	24.7	22.6	29.8	28.7	21.0	18.6	25.1	25.9
>15 - 56 Years Old	55.5	57.7	51.2	50.0	55.3	59.7	49.1	52.3	56.4	57.6	55.1	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	8.2	9.1	5.0	3.3	6.0	4.4	4.3	0.7	6.4	5.0	6.1	6.2
<15yrs	33.6	31.6	41.4	44.4	36.0	34.6	42.8	44.4	35.7	36.4	36.5	37.9
15-64yrs	62.5	62.4	55.9	53.6	59.3	62.3	54.6	55.5	60.6	60.3	59.8	58.5
≥65yrs	3.9	6.0	2.8	2.0	4.7	3.1	2.6	0.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.6

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Demography												
Dependency ratio	60	60	79	86	69	60	83	80	65	66	67	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older												
Single	41.2	41.8	37.5	38.0	38.9	41.1	35.0	34.3	36.9	26.3	38.9	41.1
Married	52.3	50.9	50.0	54.6	53.0	52.3	56.6	61.5	55.4	69.2	53.8	53.4
Divorced	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.8
Widowed	5.4	5.8	9.5	5.9	7.1	5.1	7.4	1.9	5.9	3.4	5.9	4.5
Separated	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Youth												
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.03	1.03	1.26	1.27	1.24	1.63	1.13	1.12	1.30
Orphans												
Parental status of persons <18yrs												
% both parents living	96.0	94.1	85.4	94.5	88.9	94.4	93.2	95.0	89.5	95.4	92.9	95.7
% lost father	3.1	4.8	12.0	5.2	10.2	3.6	6.7	4.7	9.1	3.7	6.1	3.6
% lost mother	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
% lost both parents	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2

Income and Expenditure												
% Household per income quintile												
lowest	3.3	1.5	38.7	26.8	6.1	9.9	23.2	16.0	14.1	4.4	9.4	19.9
second	14.2	9.5	25.4	22.0	11.7	12.0	19.6	15.4	29.2	22.8	14.8	19.2
third	19.6	23.8	18.3	16.9	16.7	20.8	27.0	27.6	24.2	41.3	21.5	21.0
fourth	23.3	32.0	11.1	22.5	30.0	22.8	18.3	33.6	15.7	22.4	25.3	20.3
highest	39.6	33.2	6.5	11.8	35.6	34.5	12.0	7.5	16.8	9.1	29.0	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile												
lowest	2.7	4.1	16.8	7.0	21.3	2.5	11.5	1.4	17.1	4.6	8.3	20.0
second	6.6	7.6	25.1	16.5	21.1	3.4	26.4	13.5	13.6	23.0	13.2	20.0
third	14.6	24.6	26.7	22.4	23.3	16.5	18.4	39.8	20.4	40.1	21.8	20.0
fourth	27.6	22.7	20.5	24.6	15.5	44.0	16.4	32.8	32.2	22.8	25.1	20.0
highest	48.6	41.0	11.0	29.5	18.9	33.6	27.3	12.5	16.6	9.5	31.6	20.0
Household Assets												
Housing arrangement												
% of HH reported:												
Owner	74.7	64.4	68.8	72.4	46.1	68.5	77.0	79.4	75.7	89.5	67.4	74.1
Rented	17.7	23.3	8.7	12.8	28.3	18.9	6.0	15.0	13.1	10.5	18.9	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	3.3	12.3	15.0	14.6	22.7	5.5	16.9	5.0	10.4	0.0	10.9	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Random house	4.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.8	7.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.8	3.4
Housing structure												

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Household Assets												
% HH by housing structure:												
House	100.0	89.4	99.0	99.8	88.2	96.5	94.7	91.9	94.5	96.8	94.7	95.9
Flat	0.0	10.6	1.0	0.2	9.5	1.0	5.3	6.9	0.6	3.2	4.5	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	1.6
% Households owning:												
Washing machine	84.1	83.7	68.3	74.9	86.9	87.9	63.0	80.3	84.1	90.2	82.7	81.2
Computer	41.6	40.8	4.9	17.3	36.8	28.8	9.5	21.4	50.6	25.8	32.4	28.8
Air conditioner	59.6	68.1	37.4	45.3	56.5	66.5	32.6	65.4	77.7	70.5	58.6	61.3
Water cooler	91.2	96.8	93.4	92.2	97.4	95.9	98.1	97.7	86.4	100.0	95.0	87.4
Generator	12.8	25.0	10.5	11.1	10.6	19.7	55.6	59.9	38.9	24.6	19.9	28.1
TV	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.7	99.1	99.0	97.8	98.0	99.5	98.3	99.2	99.0
Stove	100.0	99.5	97.2	95.6	97.9	99.0	97.4	98.8	99.6	97.1	98.6	98.2
Oven	43.8	47.3	7.8	27.4	25.9	57.2	41.4	77.5	82.2	19.9	39.8	41.3
Smartphone	97.3	88.7	63.0	74.7	74.7	88.1	93.1	82.0	99.5	99.0	86.5	85.1
Dish washer	2.8	2.6	0.6	1.8	2.6	1.2	0.0	5.9	0.3	2.7	2.3	2.7
Freezer	57.0	65.5	43.0	38.7	66.1	71.9	64.5	64.5	81.8	54.4	60.8	63.7
Refrigerator	97.7	98.4	96.5	96.2	99.2	99.1	91.6	97.7	99.8	99.9	97.9	97.4

Private car	31.6	23.2	10.1	13.6	29.1	35.7	26.7	44.9	47.9	52.7	29.5	34.2
Taxi	3.9	10.9	8.2	4.8	12.7	13.2	5.2	6.0	11.3	26.1	9.5	8.4
Lorry	0.6	2.6	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.8	23.2	23.3	14.5	3.8	3.5	5.5
Agricultural Assets												
% of HH who own animals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	35.4	36.1	11.7	13.5	4.2	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	42.4	32.7	13.9	9.0	4.3	10.5
Status of land ownership												
% of HH with the following:												
Own Property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.4	80.0	29.5	88.9	71.0	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	1.8	4.6	11.1	17.6	20.7
Contracted	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	37.7	0.0	9.0	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	23.3	0.0	2.1	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.2	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)												
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	91.4	95.3	98.8	96.9	86.9	92.2	98.0	85.3	86.7	98.3	92.4	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.												
April	40.3	84.8	43.0	66.2	57.9	66.2	63.6	84.9	55.9	60.2	59.9	66.0
March	82.9	95.3	79.5	95.5	83.1	83.9	93.8	84.9	81.2	67.9	85.6	86.9
February	88.9	95.3	97.7	96.9	82.7	90.4	97.4	84.4	86.7	69.2	89.0	89.4
January	89.9	95.3	97.9	96.9	83.1	91.7	97.5	84.6	86.7	92.3	90.8	91.1
December 2015	67.6	0.5	96.8	27.1	78.8	74.5	95.2	84.9	86.7	92.4	62.2	55.6

% Receiving by item and month												
GOVERNORATE	Baghdad										Baghdad	Iraq
District	Al Resafa	Adhamia	Sadr / 2	Sadr / 1	Al Karkh	Kadhimia	Mahmoudiya	Abu Ghraib	Tarmia	Mada'in		
Public Distribution System (PDS)												
Wheat flour												
April	33.7	88.7	40.2	62.3	61.8	66.7	91.4	69.3	76.3	63.7	60.7	69.0
March	62.3	95.3	75.1	92.9	37.3	80.7	95.1	70.5	81.8	61.3	69.7	80.6
February	63.2	91.4	90.6	91.3	45.3	82.1	95.7	60.7	86.5	74.9	72.1	80.3
January	66.2	20.5	91.8	78.4	46.2	90.2	92.2	77.6	26.5	72.3	61.3	69.6
December 2015	56.7	0.0	94.1	23.2	1.8	65.4	4.1	81.2	7.3	14.4	32.2	27.2
Rice												
April	6.2	2.7	8.8	0.0	56.2	10.8	13.7	69.8	76.0	63.6	22.7	17.1
March	38.5	10.6	6.2	0.0	33.4	45.1	27.3	55.5	82.4	60.5	31.4	36.1
February	36.0	59.8	26.2	1.0	43.8	54.8	44.5	54.1	86.7	76.0	44.4	36.3
January	59.4	11.9	55.3	19.9	44.3	77.2	52.4	44.5	26.7	64.4	46.7	31.1
December 2015	19.8	0.0	69.1	7.3	1.8	39.2	1.5	13.6	7.3	14.4	14.9	12.0
Sugar												
April	5.4	46.8	20.6	53.1	62.2	15.3	25.6	51.1	57.4	62.6	35.2	39.0
March	42.8	84.5	22.1	58.8	37.1	45.7	29.1	60.3	60.9	62.3	50.0	55.6
February	38.0	63.9	68.0	78.2	44.7	58.9	48.3	54.2	21.1	71.2	52.7	59.1
January	50.9	16.5	74.8	58.4	45.8	72.3	40.2	29.3	0.2	70.0	47.4	41.9

December 2015	18.4	0.0	88.3	6.7	1.8	16.7	1.6	12.1	0.0	14.4	12.8	13.8
Vegetable oil												
April	10.1	18.8	8.8	31.1	12.4	8.0	22.9	54.5	37.9	62.3	18.7	21.4
March	44.9	48.9	14.6	48.4	16.8	43.2	21.2	59.2	14.0	61.7	38.2	35.1
February	41.8	49.1	25.2	38.1	41.9	37.7	48.0	59.6	8.1	73.0	43.6	32.7
January	46.2	0.0	50.7	58.0	36.2	64.3	57.4	41.4	0.2	70.0	41.0	26.9
December 2015	23.8	0.0	73.9	10.9	1.8	9.9	1.8	31.1	0.0	14.1	13.7	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration												
% HH expressing level of satisfaction												
Good	6.5	8.7	0.5	3.7	4.8	1.7	3.6	2.9	5.3	3.4	5.0	15.7
Fair	66.4	35.0	1.8	93.8	27.0	29.2	54.9	15.7	48.7	93.7	47.6	47.4
Bad	27.2	56.3	97.7	2.5	68.2	69.1	41.5	81.5	45.9	3.0	47.4	36.9
Rations vs Cash												
% HH preference for receiving rations	73.2	96.6	87.7	98.1	84.1	89.8	96.7	93.7	93.0	85.3	86.5	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	26.8	3.4	12.3	1.9	15.9	10.2	3.3	6.3	7.0	14.7	13.5	11.9
Selling rations												
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.0	19.6	2.4	88.0	0.6	35.8	1.7	54.7	0.4	84.9	20.9	11.9
Reasons for ration sales												
% HH that sell by reason for selling												
Buying better goods	0.0	2.7	85.7	87.7	0.0	65.1	100.0	96.0	0.0	97.2	73.0	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	14.1	20.2	13.1	0.0	55.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	3.2	18.2	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	0.4	17.6	3.0	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.0	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	71.7	40.4	3.9	100.0	44.5	0.0	4.3	100.0	6.2	23.2	21.1

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)												
Other	0.0	0.0	58.1	75.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	26.3	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:												
Wheat flour	0.0	17.4	1.5	12.9	0.0	33.5	0.9	54.1	0.0	72.5	13.6	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:												
Wheat flour	0.0	.5	0.0	74.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	11.6	6.7	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	2.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.4	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)												
Food consumption group												
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	98.5	100.0	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	98.5

Food Security Index												
% households who are food secure	71.4	46.5	65.9	34.8	50.1	32.2	33.3	58.2	40.9	74.2	53.1	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	28.6	53.5	34.1	64.3	48.2	67.1	57.1	41.7	57.8	24.3	45.8	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.7	9.6	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5
Education												
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age												
Illiterate	9.8	9.7	20.0	11.6	5.0	7.0	10.8	9.4	8.1	6.3	9.1	14.8
Read only	2.2	3.6	2.3	3.6	1.4	1.2	3.3	3.6	2.9	1.4	2.3	2.9
Read and write	8.2	16.8	23.7	26.4	11.6	14.0	15.9	14.1	13.1	9.0	14.0	18.6
Primary school	32.3	27.5	37.0	36.9	30.7	28.5	45.9	47.4	33.2	33.9	32.8	31.0
Intermediate school	15.3	12.0	10.4	8.7	16.1	22.8	12.3	11.4	14.0	27.6	15.3	13.2
Secondary school	14.6	11.3	3.8	6.7	13.2	15.9	6.7	10.6	14.8	12.5	12.0	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	6.5	4.6	1.4	2.1	6.6	5.7	2.8	2.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.4
Higher education	11.0	14.5	1.3	3.9	15.2	4.9	2.3	1.5	8.6	4.1	9.4	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age												
Illiterate	5.6	5.3	15.7	8.1	2.8	5.0	5.2	5.1	2.9	3.8	5.5	9.0
Read only	1.2	3.0	3.1	3.5	.8	.8	2.3	3.3	1.2	.8	1.7	2.6
Read and write	7.9	15.9	23.0	23.8	14.4	15.6	10.5	10.7	13.6	11.9	14.0	18.9
Primary school	30.4	30.9	40.4	38.0	30.3	28.4	48.8	45.5	33.0	25.4	32.7	32.6

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Education												
Intermediate school	17.8	14.5	11.2	10.4	16.2	24.0	16.7	14.1	12.7	27.2	17.0	14.5
Secondary school	17.3	10.8	3.7	8.2	12.9	14.7	9.7	15.7	15.3	18.2	13.2	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	6.9	5.2	1.4	1.8	6.3	5.1	3.8	3.8	8.6	8.5	5.4	4.9
Higher education	12.9	14.3	1.5	6.2	16.3	6.3	2.9	1.8	12.7	4.2	10.4	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age												
Illiterate	14.2	13.3	24.4	15.4	7.4	9.2	15.8	13.9	13.4	8.8	12.7	20.7
Read only	3.2	4.1	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.7	4.3	3.8	4.6	2.0	3.0	3.2
Read and write	8.6	17.7	24.4	29.2	8.6	12.2	20.9	17.7	12.6	5.9	13.9	18.4
Primary school	34.2	24.6	33.5	35.6	31.1	28.6	43.3	49.4	33.4	42.6	32.9	29.4
Intermediate school	12.6	9.9	9.7	6.9	15.9	21.5	8.3	8.7	15.4	28.0	13.6	11.9
Secondary school	11.8	11.7	3.9	5.0	13.6	17.2	3.9	5.2	14.4	6.6	10.8	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	6.2	4.1	1.3	2.5	6.9	6.3	1.8	.1	1.9	2.0	4.7	3.9
Higher education	9.1	14.5	1.1	1.4	14.0	3.3	1.7	1.2	4.3	4.1	8.3	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age												
% Have been enrolled	53.5	58.4	55.1	53.5	60.9	59.4	54.1	61.3	59.5	68.2	57.7	51.6
% Currently enrolled	36.1	31.7	32.9	36.4	32.5	35.4	38.4	34.0	31.4	26.7	33.9	35.4

% Never enrolled	10.3	9.9	12.0	10.2	6.7	5.2	7.5	4.7	9.1	5.1	8.4	13.0
Employment												
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	37.6	41.5	28.5	35.3	43.7	42.6	41.4	50.7	36.3	39.5	40.0	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	84.5	90.3	74.7	87.7	91.0	88.3	91.8	91.5	87.8	94.0	88.1	90.1
% Unemployed	..	..	..	15.8	10.9	11.8	..	..	..	16.5	9.8	10.8
% Economic Activity	41.0	46.1	30.6	42.1	49.1	48.5	43.1	52.7	37.2	47.3	44.6	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)												
Student	25.5	25.3	13.2	17.7	17.6	25.0	19.3	18.1	22.3	9.6	20.9	24.3
Social reason	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	.3	0.0	1.6	.9	1.0
Disabled	0.8	0.3	5.2	0.9	1.5	2.9	.2	.9	2.9	.9	1.4	1.9
Chronic disease	0.8	3.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	.2	0.0	.4	0.0	1.2	1.3
Retired	10.5	9.0	4.6	7.6	16.2	7.2	2.9	.2	8.4	4.3	9.3	7.4
Old age	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.7	1.7	2.2	5.2	1.1	3.8	1.4	2.9	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	.1	1.6	.4	1.0
Cannot find work	6.0	9.6	16.1	7.2	6.3	7.9	2.2	8.4	3.4	10.0	7.6	7.1
Other	50.1	48.8	55.8	52.2	51.9	54.5	64.7	70.3	57.3	70.7	53.9	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	5.3	10.6	16.3	10.4	19.0	11.1	3.1	8.1	1.5	13.0	10.8	10.0
% who have been job searching	5.6	7.8	3.4	10.4	9.9	10.0	2.7	3.5	1.3	12.9	7.6	7.9

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Employment												
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	5.6	10.9	16.2	10.4	18.5	12.6	2.8	6.4	1.6	12.9	10.9	10.1
Child labor												
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working											4.0	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)												
% household reported												
Continuous availability of drinking water	79.3	60.5	94.9	10.2	90.7	73.1	88.3	95.1	26.0	2.7	69.8	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	20.7	39.5	5.1	89.8	9.3	26.9	11.7	4.9	74.0	97.3	30.2	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as												
General network	94.8	100.0	66.5	100.0	85.5	77.4	36.0	89.5	99.8	92.1	90.8	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.5	0.2	7.9	.3	1.7
Bottled Water	5.2	0.0	32.7	0.0	13.7	22.6	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as												
General network	99.5	100.0	98.9	100.0	96.9	96.6	63.9	76.9	98.4	89.4	95.4	89.8
The general tap	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.0

% households reported sanitation system as												
General network	89.2	75.2	98.9	98.8	99.7	96.7	20.5	14.6	2.9	23.1	79.7	45.4
Septic Tank	10.8	24.8	1.1	1.2	.3	3.3	40.1	85.2	94.5	76.9	18.1	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	.2	2.6	0.0	1.6	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	.6	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as												
Toilet with siphon	95.5	25.7	36.1	8.3	48.4	68.4	.7	95.6	6.4	3.2	51.6	29.7
Toilet without siphon	4.5	74.3	63.9	91.7	51.2	31.6	97.6	4.4	93.3	96.8	48.2	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	.3	0.0	.2	1.3
Health status												
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	17.7	41.4	2.2	19.5	3.0	5.8	13.3	2.5	3.1	19.9	13.9	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	12.1	27.9	4.7	16.1	8.8	12.0	18.8	0.0	5.7	15.3	13.2	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	8.7	35.7	3.6	34.4	9.0	10.9	18.3	2.1	6.4	36.2	17.7	17.2
% have Odema	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.9
Salt Iodization												
% households not using iodized salt	9.0	35.4	5.7	77.1	33.5	18.0	62.6	28.9	13.8	28.1	28.5	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	39.8	26.6	76.0	4.4	13.6	20.8	21.2	26.7	83.6	44.9	29.0	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	51.2	38.0	18.3	18.5	52.9	61.2	16.2	44.3	2.7	27.0	42.5	48.9

GOVERNORATE	Baghdad											
District	**Al Resafa**	**Adhamia**	**Sadr / 2**	**Sadr / 1**	**Al Karkh**	**Kadhimia**	**Mahmoudiya**	**Abu Ghraib**	**Tarmia**	**Mada'in**	**Baghdad**	**Iraq**
Wealth Index												
% of HH per wealth index quintile												
Poorest	11.6	16.4	37.9	28.8	20.2	10.2	32.8	20.2	12.1	1.6	17.3	18.2
Lower Middle	29.5	16.1	39.9	32.6	22.0	20.2	21.0	9.5	7.5	31.7	24.2	21.5
Middle	14.2	17.1	15.6	19.6	23.0	21.0	20.6	5.4	7.5	32.4	18.5	20.7
Upper Middle	18.8	21.8	5.4	13.0	10.5	26.7	21.0	48.3	25.5	19.9	18.8	19.3
Richest	25.9	28.6	1.1	6.0	24.3	21.9	4.6	16.6	47.3	14.3	21.2	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)												
Wasting												
% wasting (including severly wasting)											5.5	7.8
% severe wasting											2.8	3.5
% oedema											1.3	0.9
Stunting												
stunting)											24.4	16.6
% severe stunting											12.7	6.7
Underweight												
% underweight (including severly underweight)											5.8	5.9

% severe underweight											1.4	1.7
Overweight												
% overweight (including obese)											11.5	7.4
% obese											5.5	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women												
%moderate risk											2.5	2.2
%significant risk											1.8	0.9

Governorate Babylon

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Demography						
Population as of, 2016	833,764	350,514	471,600	389,893	2,045,771	37,883,543
% male headed households	94.3	89.9	96.3	85.8	92.1	89.5
% female headed households	5.7	10.1	3.7	14.2	7.9	10.5
Total household size (persons)	6.6	7.5	7.7	5.8	6.8	6.0
Number of male per household	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.7	3.4	3.0
Number of female per household	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)						
< 1 Year Old	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	12.4	13.6	13.4	10.2	12.4	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	25.4	24.8	27.9	28.3	26.4	25.9
>15 - 60 Years Old	52.7	52.4	50.9	55.0	52.7	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	7.6	6.7	6.0	5.1	6.6	6.2
<15yrs	36.8	37.8	39.9	37.5	37.8	37.9
15-64yrs	58.2	57.9	57.6	60.3	58.4	58.5
≥65yrs	5.0	4.3	2.5	2.2	3.8	3.6
Dependency ratio	72	73	74	66	71	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older						
Single	33.6	40.1	44.2	46.1	39.6	41.1
Married	59.8	54.6	51.2	48.0	54.7	53.4

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Demography						
Divorced	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8
Widowed	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.5
Separated	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
Youth						
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.25	1.66	1.62	1.27	1.39	1.30
Orphans						
Parental status of persons <18yrs						
% both parents living	97.5	97.5	98.5	92.2	96.8	95.7
% lost father	2.4	1.2	0.7	7.8	2.8	3.6
% lost mother	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Income and Expenditure						
% Household per income quintile						
lowest	21.8	41.1	51.4	27.1	32.0	19.9
second	17.2	17.8	19.8	24.0	19.4	19.2
third	20.2	12.4	12.1	18.5	17.0	21.0
fourth	17.0	14.1	11.4	16.3	15.2	20.3
highest	23.9	14.6	5.3	14.1	16.5	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile						

lowest	30.8	22.6	30.0	17.3	26.3	20.0
second	21.8	30.0	27.0	27.2	25.3	20.0
third	16.5	18.4	20.5	27.1	20.0	20.0
fourth	17.1	21.2	16.9	16.5	17.6	20.0
highest	13.8	7.8	5.6	12.0	10.8	20.0
Household Assets						
Housing arrangement						
% of HH reported:						
Owner	82.3	92.7	82.7	56.6	78.3	74.1
Rented	10.9	2.5	11.2	12.5	10.0	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	6.9	2.4	5.2	27.6	10.4	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5
Random house	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	3.4
Housing structure						
% HH by housing structure:						
House	100.0	96.2	91.2	91.9	95.8	95.9
Flat	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.2	1.7	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	3.3	7.1	0.9	2.1	1.6
% Households owning:						
Washing machine	84.2	74.6	63.0	81.2	77.8	81.2
Computer	31.4	18.2	15.5	16.6	22.8	28.8
Air conditioner	62.3	29.5	27.9	58.8	49.5	61.3
Water cooler	82.7	94.5	92.4	92.1	88.6	87.4
Generator	57.2	69.6	46.1	55.7	56.5	28.1

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Household Assets						
TV	99.3	98.5	99.6	98.8	99.1	99.0
Stove	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.8	99.5	98.2
Oven	32.2	14.1	12.4	19.4	22.5	41.3
Smartphone	94.9	61.7	63.0	56.8	74.8	85.1
Dish washer	1.9	1.5	0.0	3.9	1.9	2.7
Freezer	73.7	50.2	36.8	88.7	65.9	63.7
Refrigerator	97.9	94.3	90.9	96.2	95.6	97.4
Private car	29.3	26.8	11.7	22.9	23.9	34.2
Taxi	8.8	6.2	4.9	9.9	7.8	8.4
Lorry	5.9	21.4	18.6	3.2	10.3	5.5
Agricultural Assets						
% of HH who own animals	21.7	36.6	37.8	10.6	24.8	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	11.0	39.1	32.9	1.6	17.7	10.5
Status of land ownership						
% of HH with the following:						
Own Property	9.5	3.3	13.0	40.6	9.3	46.6
Not owned but has control	75.6	91.8	6.5	0.0	53.7	20.7
Contracted	14.9	1.1	79.1	0.0	34.0	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	1.2	3.4

Rented without contract	0.0	3.8	1.4	0.0	1.8	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	98.2	96.8	98.3	96.3	97.6	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.						
April	98.2	94.6	56.0	95.4	88.5	66.0
March	98.2	96.8	97.7	95.4	97.3	86.9
February	98.2	96.8	97.7	96.3	97.5	89.4
January	97.4	96.8	97.7	96.3	97.1	91.1
December 2015	0.0	96.4	14.8	96.3	39.4	55.6
% Receiving by item and month						
Wheat flour						
April	98.2	94.2	87.9	90.5	93.8	69.0
March	98.2	96.8	96.7	87.3	95.3	80.6
February	98.2	96.8	97.7	87.5	95.5	80.3
January	83.2	96.8	37.4	77.4	74.8	69.6
December 2015	3.9	96.4	4.5	80.9	35.6	27.2
Rice						
April	50.7	2.4	10.8	37.2	32.2	17.1
March	97.5	11.5	79.6	29.7	65.4	36.1
February	0.0	22.6	5.8	18.9	8.9	36.3
January	0.7	27.4	2.7	10.8	7.5	31.1
December 2015	0.0	25.5	1.1	37.4	12.5	12.0
Sugar						

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
April	34.1	17.4	77.7	37.1	41.0	39.0
March	71.1	20.5	90.4	26.9	57.3	55.6
February	86.6	35.8	22.3	26.4	52.3	59.1
January	73.9	32.7	0.5	8.4	38.1	41.9
December 2015	3.9	34.8	3.3	35.3	15.6	13.8
Vegetable oil						
April	49.0	45.9	88.6	75.0	62.3	21.4
March	91.5	6.5	8.5	52.8	52.9	35.1
February	0.3	6.2	0.5	46.6	11.6	32.7
January	0.0	10.0	1.1	37.9	10.2	26.9
December 2015	0.0	15.1	0.5	48.9	13.4	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration						
% HH expressing level of satisfaction						
Good	0.8	6.6	79.1	4.2	18.4	15.7
Fair	13.1	78.3	18.0	63.7	35.3	47.4
Bad	86.1	15.1	2.9	32.1	46.3	36.9
Rations vs Cash						
% HH preference for receiving rations	75.3	95.1	99.8	91.1	86.8	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	24.7	4.9	0.2	8.9	13.2	11.9
Selling rations						

%HH selling some or all items of the ration	12.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	6.4	11.9
Reasons for ration sales						
% HH that sell by reason for selling						
Buying better goods	46.3	100.0	84.3	100.0	54.4	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	74.6	100.0	11.8	35.8	66.9	24.2
Buying additional rations	3.5	100.0	15.7	35.8	9.1	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	100.0	0.0	35.8	4.6	21.1
Other	3.3	100.0	0.0	35.8	7.3	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:						
Wheat flour	7.9	0.4	1.7	0.9	4.0	7.4
Rice	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:						
Wheat flour	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	4.1
Rice	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8	1.0
Sugar	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)						
Food consumption group						
% household with poor consumption	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	1.5	1.2	4.4	0.0	1.7	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	97.9	98.4	94.4	100.0	97.7	98.5
Food Security Index						

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Food consumption (or Food Security)						
% households who are food secure	52.4	52.9	26.9	35.4	43.5	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	45.6	44.9	60.1	60.4	51.7	53.2
% households who are food insecure	2.0	2.2	13.0	4.3	4.8	2.5
Education						
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	14.1	14.0	21.8	2.9	13.6	14.8
Read only	2.0	4.1	5.0	4.8	3.6	2.9
Read and write	20.4	22.7	20.1	15.9	19.8	18.6
Primary school	31.2	37.0	33.1	35.6	33.5	31.0
Intermediate school	10.2	10.3	8.9	21.4	12.1	13.2
Secondary school	7.9	5.3	5.8	10.8	7.6	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.3	3.6	2.1	3.3	3.5	4.4
Higher education	9.9	3.1	3.3	5.4	6.4	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	8.1	8.2	11.8	1.5	7.7	9.0
Read only	2.4	3.1	5.1	3.4	3.4	2.6
Read and write	21.9	21.1	20.2	14.3	19.9	18.9
Primary school	33.5	40.3	36.6	33.9	35.5	32.6

Intermediate school	8.8	11.3	11.6	23.9	12.8	14.5
Secondary school	9.3	7.5	7.7	13.2	9.4	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	5.2	3.7	2.8	3.1	4.0	4.9
Higher education	10.6	4.7	4.2	6.8	7.4	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	20.3	19.6	32.2	4.2	19.4	20.7
Read only	1.5	5.0	4.9	6.1	3.8	3.2
Read and write	18.7	24.3	20.0	17.3	19.7	18.4
Primary school	28.8	33.7	29.4	37.1	31.5	29.4
Intermediate school	11.6	9.3	6.0	19.1	11.5	11.9
Secondary school	6.5	3.2	3.7	8.7	5.8	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	3.4	3.5	1.4	3.4	3.0	3.9
Higher education	9.2	1.5	2.5	4.2	5.3	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age						
% Have been enrolled	55.9	62.3	48.6	49.9	54.1	51.6
% Currently enrolled	30.0	30.6	32.5	41.0	32.8	35.4
% Never enrolled	14.2	7.1	18.9	9.2	13.1	13.0

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Employment						
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	39.5	76.7	49.6	35.0	47.2	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	91.4	99.1	96.6	83.6	91.9	90.1
% Unemployed	9.8	..	9.8	..	7.3	10.8
% Economic Activity	43.8	77.7	54.9	38.3	51.0	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)						
Student	19.8	19.3	26.4	31.4	23.9	24.3
Social reason	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.4	.9	1.0
Disabled	3.3	2.9	5.8	3.0	3.8	1.9
Chronic disease	0.9	1.1	2.9	.8	1.3	1.3
Retired	11.0	6.7	1.5	7.8	7.9	7.4
Old age	3.3	16.9	6.1	4.5	5.2	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.4	0.7	0.3	.4	.4	1.0
Cannot find work	6.2	0.4	5.2	4.7	5.2	7.1
Other	54.7	51.3	51.2	43.4	51.0	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	7.1	4.4	13.3	9.0	8.7	10.0
% who have been job searching	7.1	3.8	10.6	12.2	8.8	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	8.3	4.5	13.3	18.1	11.4	10.1
Child labor						

% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working					11.1	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)						
% household reported						
Continuous availability of drinking water	84.7	98.8	53.3	69.5	77.1	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	15.3	1.2	46.7	30.5	22.9	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as						
General network	5.7	100.0	56.8	5.1	14.5	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bottled Water	92.8	0.0	25.2	94.9	83.1	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as						
General network	94.5	63.7	65.4	90.0	82.8	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	1.6
Stream, River	0.6	24.5	19.6	1.5	8.4	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as						
General network	19.2	0.0	6.4	22.9	14.4	45.4
Septic Tank	74.7	100.0	70.7	74.1	77.7	47.0
Covered Sewerage	6.2	0.0	8.7	3.0	5.0	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	2.9	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as						
Toilet with siphon	9.8	0.5	60.9	7.0	18.1	29.7
Toilet without siphon	89.6	99.5	38.5	92.8	81.5	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3

GOVERNORATE	Babylon				Babylon	Iraq
District	**Hilla**	**Mahawil**	**Hashimiya**	**Musayab**		
Employment						
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	16.8	4.0	12.9	2.5	11.2	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	26.3	1.9	7.0	4.3	13.6	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	16.7	1.1	12.7	9.0	11.5	17.2
% have Odema	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Salt Iodization						
% households not using iodized salt	47.1	86.8	53.8	50.9	55.5	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	22.9	4.7	22.6	24.3	20.3	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	30.0	8.4	23.7	24.8	24.2	48.9
Wealth Index						
% of HH per wealth index quintile						
Poorest	15.7	36.9	45.9	20.6	26.2	18.2
Lower Middle	23.0	30.1	26.6	30.8	26.6	21.5
Middle	23.5	19.5	12.9	26.7	21.5	20.7
Upper Middle	12.3	6.7	7.0	10.7	10.0	19.3
Richest	25.4	6.8	7.5	11.2	15.7	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Wasting						
% wasting (including severly wasting)					5.2	7.8
% severe wasting					3.4	3.5

% oedema					0.0	0.9
Stunting						
% stunting (including severly stunting)					21.0	16.6
% severe stunting					8.2	6.7
Underweight						
% underweight (including severly underweight)					5.0	5.9
% severe underweight					1.7	1.7
Overweight						
% overweight (including obese)					9.5	7.4
% obese					3.3	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women						
%moderate risk					0.3	2.2
%significant risk					0.6	0.9

Governorate Kerbela

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Kerbela	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Demography					
Population as of XXXX, 2016	922,682	28,254	259,632	1,210,568	37,883,543
% male headed households	88.1	86.4	89.7	88.4	89.5
% female headed households	11.9	13.6	10.3	11.6	10.5
Total household size (persons)	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.0
Number of male per household	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0
Number of female per household	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)					
< 1 Year Old	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.1	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	13.6	12.7	10.0	12.8	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	26.3	27.3	30.2	27.2	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	51.3	51.3	54.7	52.0	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.5	5.7	3.8	5.9	6.2
<15yrs	39.8	41.1	38.5	39.6	37.9
15-64yrs	55.7	55.0	59.6	56.5	58.5
≥65yrs	4.5	3.9	1.9	3.9	3.6
Dependency ratio	80	82	68	77	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older					
Single	38.6	39.4	46.0	40.3	41.1
Married	54.8	54.4	49.7	53.7	53.4

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Kerbela	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Demography					
Divorced	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8
Widowed	5.5	5.5	3.7	5.1	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Youth					
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.36	1.18	1.15	1.31	1.30
Orphans					
Parental status of persons <18yrs					
% both parents living	95.0	95.5	96.6	95.4	95.7
% lost father	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6
% lost mother	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Income and Expenditure					
% Household per income quintile					
lowest	34.2	43.0	19.0	30.9	19.9
second	20.1	18.4	17.3	19.4	19.2
third	19.7	18.3	22.4	20.3	21.0
fourth	14.4	14.0	23.0	16.4	20.3
highest	11.6	6.3	18.3	13.1	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile					
lowest	25.8	29.7	12.8	22.8	20.0

second	17.5	30.6	15.0	17.2	20.0
third	19.4	14.7	20.7	19.6	20.0
fourth	19.7	10.4	32.3	22.4	20.0
highest	17.6	14.6	19.2	17.9	20.0
Household Assets					
Housing arrangement					
% of HH reported:					
Owner	87.2	77.5	66.2	82.0	74.1
Rented	9.3	13.0	12.3	10.1	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	0.0	8.0	20.7	5.1	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	3.5	0.6	0.9	2.8	0.5
Random house	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.4
Housing structure					
% HH by housing structure:					
House	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	95.9
Flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
% Households owning:					
Washing machine	71.6	64.8	71.5	71.4	81.2
Computer	15.7	5.9	22.0	17.0	28.8
Air conditioner	53.7	74.6	48.9	53.0	61.3
Water cooler	85.4	60.9	92.6	86.5	87.4
Generator	24.9	12.8	44.3	29.2	28.1
TV	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Kerbela	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Household Assets					
Stove	99.4	99.4	95.8	98.6	98.2
Oven	17.6	35.0	30.6	21.1	41.3
Smartphone	78.2	65.1	75.2	77.2	85.1
Dish washer	0.0	1.3	.6	.2	2.7
Freezer	50.5	60.5	50.0	50.6	63.7
Refrigerator	97.8	96.8	95.0	97.1	97.4
Private car	34.2	16.8	28.5	32.4	34.2
Taxi	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.6	8.4
Lorry	1.2	9.7	3.1	1.8	5.5
Agricultural Assets					
% of HH who own animals	10.7	25.1	19.9	13.2	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	10.2	13.4	12.2	10.8	10.5
Status of land ownership					
% of HH with the following:					
Own Property	0.0	69.5	52.2	16.1	46.6
Not owned but has control	100.0	18.9	0.0	70.8	20.7
Contracted	0.0	4.2	0.0	.1	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	7.4	47.8	13.0	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8

Public Distribution System (PDS)					
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	98.1	98.9	97.9	98.1	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.					
April	91.6	95.4	96.1	92.8	66.0
March	94.1	98.9	96.1	94.7	86.9
February	94.1	98.9	96.1	94.7	89.4
January	95.3	98.9	96.1	95.6	91.1
December 2015	96.9	58.0	97.9	96.2	55.6
% Receiving by item and month					
Wheat flour					
April	85.8	91.1	96.1	88.4	69.0
March	88.0	98.6	96.1	90.2	80.6
February	89.9	98.9	96.1	91.6	80.3
January	92.1	96.1	96.1	93.2	69.6
December 2015	85.5	48.6	97.9	87.6	27.2
Rice					
April	29.8	37.3	32.6	30.6	17.1
March	34.7	41.9	55.6	39.8	36.1
February	41.6	57.1	43.9	42.5	36.3
January	54.3	68.5	52.3	54.1	31.1
December 2015	58.0	30.9	97.9	66.8	12.0
Sugar					
April	66.7	74.7	51.6	63.3	39.0

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Kerbela	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)					
March	64.2	77.2	42.8	59.4	55.6
February	71.5	84.4	45.1	65.6	59.1
January	68.7	89.8	39.4	62.3	41.9
December 2015	67.8	31.4	97.9	74.0	13.8
Vegetable oil					
April	28.0	5.2	12.5	23.8	21.4
March	12.7	1.8	41.5	19.2	35.1
February	13.5	5.4	19.4	14.7	32.7
January	28.7	16.7	39.5	30.9	26.9
December 2015	39.5	15.8	97.9	52.7	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration					
% HH expressing level of satisfaction					
Good	16.6	11.6	6.3	14.1	15.7
Fair	14.8	74.7	73.0	30.0	47.4
Bad	68.5	13.7	20.7	55.9	36.9
Rations vs Cash					
% HH preference for receiving rations	90.6	93.8	82.7	88.8	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	9.4	6.2	17.3	11.2	11.9
Selling rations					

%HH selling some or all items of the ration	10.7	4.6	0.0	8.0	11.9
Reasons for ration sales					
% HH that sell by reason for selling					
Buying better goods	72.6	40.8	0.0	72.1	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	31.2	50.7	0.0	31.4	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.7	13.8
Paying rations value	48.4	0.0	0.0	47.7	21.1
Other	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.3	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:					
Wheat flour	9.1	1.5	0.0	6.7	7.4
Rice	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:					
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Rice	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)					
Food consumption group					
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	1.1	5.0	3.8	1.8	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	98.9	94.4	96.2	98.1	98.5

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Karbala	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Food consumption (or Food Security)					
Food Security Index					
% households who are food secure	31.4	21.4	21.8	28.9	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	62.6	72.8	72.6	65.2	53.2
% households who are food insecure	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	2.5
Education					
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age					
Illiterate	16.6	26.0	9.4	15.2	14.8
Read only	2.7	5.4	1.7	2.5	2.9
Read and write	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.2	18.6
Primary school	31.3	31.6	33.7	31.9	31.0
Intermediate school	9.8	6.4	13.4	10.5	13.2
Secondary school	6.2	2.9	5.7	6.0	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	3.8	.2	3.9	3.7	4.4
Higher education	4.4	2.2	7.0	4.9	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age					
Illiterate	11.5	20.0	5.7	10.4	9.0
Read only	3.1	5.5	1.1	2.7	2.6
Read and write	26.2	26.6	24.9	25.9	18.9

Primary school	32.5	33.5	36.5	33.4	32.6
Intermediate school	11.0	7.4	12.8	11.3	14.5
Secondary school	6.0	3.3	6.9	6.2	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	5.4	0.0	4.0	5.0	4.9
Higher education	4.3	3.7	8.1	5.1	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age					
Illiterate	21.8	31.9	13.2	20.1	20.7
Read only	2.2	5.3	2.3	2.3	3.2
Read and write	24.0	24.1	25.7	24.4	18.4
Primary school	30.2	29.8	30.7	30.3	29.4
Intermediate school	8.6	5.3	14.0	9.7	11.9
Secondary school	6.5	2.5	4.5	5.9	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	2.1	.4	3.8	2.5	3.9
Higher education	4.6	.8	5.8	4.8	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age					
% Have been enrolled	54.7	50.1	52.6	54.1	51.6
% Currently enrolled	35.0	31.2	39.9	36.0	35.4
% Never enrolled	10.4	18.7	7.4	9.9	13.0

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Kerbela	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Employment					
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	38.6	34.5	34.9	37.7	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	92.7	84.5	89.7	91.8	90.1
% Unemployed	6.4	14.2	8.9	7.1	10.8
% Economic Activity	41.5	40.6	38.5	40.8	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)					
Student	21.6	12.2	29.3	23.2	24.3
Social reason	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0
Disabled	3.5	3.2	0.7	2.9	1.9
Chronic disease	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3
Retired	5.6	4.8	7.3	6.0	7.4
Old age	5.4	5.7	1.8	4.6	3.9
Unwilling to work	4.0	1.5	.5	3.1	1.0
Cannot find work	3.4	6.9	5.1	3.9	7.1
Other	53.9	61.5	53.0	53.9	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	5.0	11.9	5.4	5.2	10.0
% who have been job searching	4.4	8.9	5.4	4.7	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	5.0	11.9	5.4	5.2	10.1
Child labor					

% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working				..	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)					
% household reported					
Continuous availability of drinking water	99.4	97.6	68.7	92.1	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	0.6	2.4	31.3	7.9	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as					
General network	100.0	44.9	2.4	15.6	77.7
The general tap	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.7	1.7
Bottled Water	0.0	51.7	96.8	83.7	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as					
General network	87.9	89.5	95.9	89.8	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.6
Stream, River	9.6	0.0	0.8	7.3	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as					
General network	45.4	31.0	11.6	37.1	45.4
Septic Tank	49.1	65.5	72.9	55.1	47.0
Covered Sewerage	1.3	3.2	5.4	2.3	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.3	10.1	2.4	2.8

GOVERNORATE	Kerbela			Kerbela	Iraq
District	**Kerbela**	**Ain Al-Tamur**	**Hindiya**		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)					
% households reported sanitation type as					
Toilet with siphon	4.8	17.3	3.3	4.7	29.7
Toilet without siphon	95.2	82.4	96.7	95.3	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Health status					
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	13.4	21.6	2.2	12.1	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	9.7	18.1	3.8	9.1	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	14.9	20.8	3.6	13.5	17.2
% have Odema	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.9
Salt Iodization					
% households not using iodized salt	28.1	92.1	1.0	23.2	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	37.8	4.4	14.8	31.5	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	34.1	3.5	84.2	45.2	48.9
Wealth Index					
% of HH per wealth index quintile					
Poorest	32.8	28.2	28.5	31.7	18.2
Lower Middle	19.9	31.3	25.5	21.5	21.5
Middle	26.5	18.2	20.0	24.7	20.7

Upper Middle	12.6	17.6	13.9	13.0	19.3
Richest	8.3	4.7	12.0	9.1	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)					
Wasting					
% wasting (including severly wasting)				5.7	7.8
% severe wasting				1.9	3.5
% oedema				0.3	0.9
Stunting					
% stunting (including severly stunting)				21.4	16.6
% severe stunting				4.3	6.7
Underweight					
% underweight (including severly underweight)				6.5	5.9
% severe underweight				0.2	1.7
Overweight					
% overweight (including obese)				4.4	7.4
% obese				1.7	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women					
%moderate risk				5.4	2.2
%significant risk				0.2	0.9

Governorate Wasit

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Demography								
Population as of, 2016	537,769	170,082	186,432	28,679	238,617	206,414	1,367,993	37,883,543
% male headed households	92.5	89.7	91.0	85.9	94.5	87.9	91.4	89.5
% female headed households	7.5	10.3	9.0	14.1	5.5	12.1	8.6	10.5
Total household size (persons)	8.2	7.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.0
Number of male per household	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.0
Number of female per household	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)								
< 1 Year Old	2.8	3.2	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	12.9	14.1	10.2	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.0	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	28.4	27.6	29.3	25.5	29.1	26.7	28.2	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	49.6	49.1	53.6	52.7	49.4	51.0	50.3	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.5	4.7	5.5	5.7	6.2
<15yrs	41.4	42.7	38.0	38.8	43.7	41.5	41.5	37.9
15-64yrs	55.0	53.5	59.0	57.5	53.6	55.6	55.2	58.5
≥65yrs	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.6

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Demography								
Dependency ratio	82	87	70	74	87	80	81	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older								
Single	38.8	41.0	40.8	42.3	39.2	41.5	39.9	41.1
Married	57.1	52.3	56.0	51.0	56.0	54.4	55.6	53.4
Divorced	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Widowed	3.3	5.1	2.5	6.1	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.5
Separated	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Youth								
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.69	1.56	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.53	1.52	1.30
Orphans								
Parental status of persons <18yrs								
% both parents living	97.8	95.4	95.7	97.9	96.1	95.2	96.6	95.7
% lost father	1.8	4.4	3.9	1.9	3.3	4.8	3.1	3.6
% lost mother	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
Income and Expenditure								
% Household per income quintile								
lowest	21.6	45.1	47.7	20.8	52.4	37.4	36.8	19.9

second	28.8	19.5	18.3	27.9	21.2	25.5	24.1	19.2
third	16.0	17.7	15.2	20.5	11.3	17.6	15.5	21.0
fourth	18.1	8.9	11.4	17.8	10.0	12.1	13.5	20.3
highest	15.5	8.8	7.3	12.9	5.2	7.5	10.2	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile								
lowest	38.8	10.7	9.9	10.3	37.7	20.8	27.2	20.0
second	26.4	21.6	27.4	25.8	29.6	30.3	27.2	20.0
third	17.3	22.7	22.0	26.5	15.3	25.6	19.8	20.0
fourth	10.3	27.5	22.9	22.7	13.0	15.5	15.9	20.0
highest	7.2	17.6	17.8	14.7	4.4	7.9	9.9	20.0
Household Assets								
Housing arrangement								
% of HH reported:								
Owner	77.9	78.7	90.8	44.1	95.4	91.7	84.7	74.1
Rented	4.2	7.7	1.8	15.5	3.5	2.6	4.1	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	2.4	2.0	5.3	20.3	1.1	4.6	3.3	9.1
Random house	15.4	5.7	0.4	20.1	0.0	1.1	6.9	3.4
Housing structure								
% HH by housing structure:								
House	97.3	93.0	74.2	74.4	98.5	98.5	93.1	95.9
Flat	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.6	4.4	24.3	25.0	1.5	1.5	5.6	1.6
% Households owning:								
Washing machine	76.2	77.7	48.1	66.9	75.8	86.2	73.3	81.2

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Household Assets								
Computer	31.2	13.8	19.3	13.8	15.5	33.5	24.2	28.8
Air conditioner	63.6	44.9	39.2	41.0	43.2	81.2	55.9	61.3
Water cooler	91.8	87.4	96.6	95.8	95.2	96.4	93.4	87.4
Generator	24.2	35.7	32.7	42.2	51.3	36.7	34.4	28.1
TV	100.0	98.6	99.0	97.3	99.5	99.1	99.4	99.0
Stove	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.8	98.2
Oven	31.1	14.7	26.2	25.1	30.4	28.7	27.7	41.3
Smartphone	78.2	66.5	95.0	99.5	95.7	77.8	83.1	85.1
Dish washer	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.7
Freezer	70.4	55.8	54.1	72.3	67.1	86.0	67.9	63.7
Refrigerator	99.0	94.9	99.5	99.7	95.2	99.5	97.9	97.4
Private car	34.1	36.7	22.7	22.2	30.6	44.8	33.4	34.2
Taxi	10.0	0.9	4.6	10.7	11.9	0.2	6.9	8.4
Lorry	8.5	1.0	0.4	7.6	18.8	11.9	8.8	5.5
Agricultural Assets								
% of HH who own animals	12.8	19.7	18.7	21.3	34.9	21.1	20.2	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	12.0	14.4	12.5	10.1	28.2	21.6	16.9	10.5
Status of land ownership								
% of HH with the following:								

Own Property	14.6	4.3	7.7	41.5	15.9	13.0	13.2	46.6
Not owned but has control	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	11.8	20.7
Contracted	47.4	95.7	80.8	42.8	84.1	43.1	66.9	25.1
Govt. Land	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4
Rented without contract	19.0	0.0	11.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	99.2	100.0	98.8	97.4	99.5	99.4	99.3	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.								
April	90.6	99.5	96.4	97.4	99.5	98.9	95.7	66.0
March	94.1	99.2	96.5	97.4	99.5	99.4	97.0	86.9
February	96.4	100.0	98.2	97.4	99.5	99.4	98.2	89.4
January	95.9	100.0	98.8	97.4	99.5	99.4	98.1	91.1
December 2015	93.9	100.0	98.8	97.4	0.0	0.0	63.2	55.6
% Receiving by item and month								
Wheat flour								
April	93.4	99.5	94.6	97.4	99.5	98.9	96.4	69.0
March	94.7	99.2	92.7	97.4	99.5	99.4	96.6	80.6
February	87.1	100.0	94.1	97.4	99.2	99.4	94.2	80.3
January	70.8	100.0	94.5	97.4	99.5	99.4	88.5	69.6
December 2015	0.9	99.5	90.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	27.2
Rice								
April	19.2	0.0	11.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	17.1
March	67.7	0.7	19.2	28.8	0.0	0.0	27.9	36.1

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
February	50.2	14.4	53.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	28.3	36.3
January	11.4	4.8	83.1	94.8	99.5	99.1	53.8	31.1
December 2015	0.0	0.4	80.8	57.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	12.0
Sugar								
April	49.5	1.7	18.2	17.3	0.3	1.3	21.3	39.0
March	63.5	4.6	24.3	35.5	97.2	97.7	61.2	55.6
February	39.1	93.4	60.7	29.4	99.5	99.4	69.6	59.1
January	12.8	1.5	89.8	96.7	99.5	99.4	55.0	41.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	84.3	56.9	0.0	0.0	14.4	13.8
Vegetable oil								
April	35.5	1.5	8.3	17.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	21.4
March	54.6	16.4	11.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	23.8	35.1
February	39.4	80.5	15.2	19.1	0.0	0.6	26.8	32.7
January	13.1	2.1	23.1	95.3	98.5	96.2	44.2	26.9
December 2015	0.0	3.1	72.7	57.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration								
% HH expressing level of satisfaction								
Good	4.1	0.7	11.0	0.7	1.6	40.8	9.9	15.7

Fair	24.8	19.8	69.2	21.7	55.1	57.2	41.7	47.4
Bad	71.2	79.4	19.8	77.6	43.3	2.0	48.4	36.9
Rations vs Cash								
% HH preference for receiving rations	78.6	85.9	72.2	94.9	36.6	97.7	73.9	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	21.4	14.1	27.8	5.1	63.4	2.3	26.1	11.9
Selling rations								
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
Reasons for ration sales								
% HH that sell by reason for selling								
Buying better goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:								
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:								
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Food consumption (or Food Security)								
Food consumption group								
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	4.0	0.0	0.8	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	99.9	100.0	96.8	95.6	100.0	99.1	98.5
Food Security Index								
% households who are food secure	79.0	20.1	24.0	20.4	39.3	69.2	52.9	44.0
% households who are marginally food secure	21.0	78.3	74.9	71.8	52.4	30.8	44.9	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.0	1.6	1.2	7.9	8.3	0.0	2.1	2.8
Education								
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	17.3	21.5	22.9	20.9	21.2	11.0	18.4	14.8
Read only	3.5	4.1	6.2	1.4	2.4	6.6	4.2	2.9
Read and write	22.0	25.6	17.9	24.8	22.0	18.7	21.4	18.6
Primary school	26.5	28.3	26.2	30.5	32.4	31.1	28.4	31.0
Intermediate school	8.8	8.2	9.9	8.3	9.8	10.7	9.3	13.2
Secondary school	10.6	5.0	6.4	7.3	6.7	8.4	8.2	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	6.7	5.6	6.0	4.4	2.5	5.3	5.5	4.4
Higher education	4.7	1.6	4.5	2.5	3.1	8.3	4.5	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	10.8	13.7	11.4	12.5	11.9	3.3	10.4	9.0
Read only	2.8	3.1	6.3	1.3	1.7	7.8	3.9	2.6
Read and write	24.3	22.8	20.8	24.1	20.9	19.6	22.4	18.9
Primary school	28.3	35.1	30.0	33.9	36.2	32.5	31.4	32.6
Intermediate school	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.9	12.5	12.8	10.7	14.5
Secondary school	10.2	5.5	9.6	7.8	9.5	8.2	9.0	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	8.1	7.5	6.8	5.8	3.4	6.2	6.7	4.9
Higher education	5.8	2.2	4.8	3.8	4.0	9.6	5.4	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	23.5	29.9	35.6	29.4	30.1	18.7	26.5	20.7
Read only	4.2	5.2	6.1	1.4	3.1	5.4	4.5	3.2
Read and write	19.7	28.5	14.8	25.5	22.9	17.7	20.5	18.4
Primary school	24.7	21.1	22.0	27.1	28.7	29.6	25.4	29.4
Intermediate school	8.0	6.2	9.4	5.7	7.2	8.5	7.9	11.9
Secondary school	10.9	4.5	2.8	6.8	4.0	8.7	7.4	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	5.3	3.5	5.1	3.0	1.6	4.4	4.2	3.9
Higher education	3.6	1.0	4.2	1.2	2.3	7.0	3.6	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age								
% Have been enrolled	48.5	48.9	47.7	43.1	50.2	53.2	49.3	51.6
% Currently enrolled	37.2	32.0	29.4	33.9	35.6	37.1	35.1	35.4
% Never enrolled	14.3	19.1	22.9	22.9	14.2	9.7	15.6	13.0

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Employment								
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	39.7	38.0	29.3	37.3	48.7	43.5	40.0	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	95.4	87.7	75.2	87.5	98.7	94.2	91.6	90.1
% Unemployed	12.0	..	27.2	..	..	..	10.8	10.8
% Economic Activity	45.1	39.8	40.7	37.9	49.8	48.2	44.9	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)								
Student	24.1	17.6	16.6	22.0	26.2	28.1	22.9	24.3
Social reason	1.5	0.0	12.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0
Disabled	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.7	3.5	2.2	1.9
Chronic disease	1.7	10.4	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.3	1.3
Retired	8.4	2.6	4.3	9.6	5.2	3.3	5.9	7.4
Old age	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9
Unwilling to work	1.5	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.0
Cannot find work	12.2	2.0	14.6	.9	.4	8.0	8.8	7.1
Other	42.7	59.4	42.4	54.9	62.4	52.8	49.2	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	19.8	3.2	20.2	0.9	2.5	8.3	13.3	10.0
% who have been job searching	9.3	2.9	16.9	0.9	2.0	8.3	8.4	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	16.3	3.2	19.6	.9	2.5	8.3	11.8	10.1

Child labor								
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working							1.8	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)								
% household reported								
Continuous availability of drinking water	95.1	85.5	94.2	73.9	100.0	94.0	94.1	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	4.9	14.5	5.8	26.1	0.0	6.0	5.9	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as								
General network	9.2	97.4	77.9	0.0	88.5	90.3	27.8	77.7
The general tap	0.5	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7
Bottled Water	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.1	67.1	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as								
General network	87.9	45.5	67.7	92.9	89.1	92.6	80.7	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
Stream, River	2.3	1.8	6.7	4.9	8.3	1.0	3.9	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as								
General network	41.3	8.2	0.6	0.5	1.8	11.1	17.9	45.4
Septic Tank	46.4	77.2	78.4	57.0	40.7	88.9	60.9	47.0
Covered Sewerage	7.0	6.6	1.7	8.9	52.3	0.0	13.6	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	5.3	8.0	19.3	33.6	2.0	0.0	7.0	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as								
Toilet with siphon	11.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	.5	7.4	6.1	29.7
Toilet without siphon	59.0	94.5	94.1	99.7	96.4	92.6	81.9	68.7
Other use toilet	28.4	0.0	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.3

GOVERNORATE	Wasit						Wasit	Iraq
District	Kut	Na'maniya	Hai	Badra	Suwaira	Azezia		
Health status								
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	7.0	6.7	20.6	12.2	11.5	1.2	8.2	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	9.8	1.8	8.5	17.6	12.4	0.0	7.6	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	13.5	6.4	32.5	14.8	15.5	0.5	12.6	17.2
% have Odema	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.9
Salt Iodization								
% households not using iodized salt	19.1	71.6	47.2	12.4	19.8	9.1	28.3	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	44.7	1.2	35.8	42.5	47.1	45.1	38.5	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	36.2	27.2	16.9	45.1	33.2	45.8	33.2	48.9
Wealth Index								
% of HH per wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.5	28.2	44.1	28.0	23.5	14.1	24.8	18.2
Lower Middle	18.3	30.4	14.6	28.0	26.7	13.7	20.3	21.5
Middle	28.1	24.3	16.4	19.4	25.0	36.0	26.3	20.7
Upper Middle	13.2	10.1	12.1	14.4	12.4	7.1	11.6	19.3
Richest	19.9	7.0	12.8	10.2	12.4	29.1	17.0	20.2

Malnutrition Rate (WHO)								
Wasting								
% wasting (including severly wasting)							8.4	7.8
% severe wasting							4.5	3.5
% oedema							0.7	0.9
Stunting								
% stunting (including severly stunting)							16.8	16.6
% severe stunting							6.1	6.7
Underweight								
% underweight (including severly underweight)							6.2	5.9
% severe underweight							2.7	1.7
Overweight								
% overweight (including obese)							6.9	7.4
% obese							3.8	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women								
%moderate risk							3.9	2.2
%significant risk							0.0	0.9

Governorate Salah al-deen

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Demography									
Population as of, 2016	247,367	149,049	245,628	278,300	70,301	108,581	45,887	1,579,662	37,883,543
% male headed households	85.3	90.2	89.5	91.9	89.8	85.7	98.6	89.4	89.5
% female headed households	14.7	9.8	10.5	8.1	10.2	14.3	1.4	10.6	10.5
Total household size (persons)	7.1	5.8	5.0	6.8	5.9	6.9	5.6	6.2	6.0
Number of male per household	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.0
Number of female per household	3.6	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	14.3	11.7	11.6	11.6	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.5	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	25.8	28.3	25.9	26.5	23.6	29.5	26.7	26.6	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	52.8	50.9	52.4	54.4	58.9	50.8	51.1	53.0	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	5.0	7.5	8.0	5.7	2.7	3.7	6.4	5.9	6.2
<15yrs	40.0	39.5	36.0	37.0	35.8	41.7	40.3	38.2	37.9
15-64yrs	57.6	55.8	59.6	59.4	62.1	56.6	56.2	58.4	58.5
≥65yrs	2.4	4.7	4.4	3.6	2.1	1.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Dependency ratio	74	79	68	68	61	77	78	71	71

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Demography									
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older									
Single	42.7	42.8	37.7	43.6	41.2	41.4	40.0	41.5	41.1
Married	49.9	51.7	58.5	51.6	54.6	54.5	58.2	53.5	53.4
Divorced	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8
Widowed	5.8	5.4	3.4	4.5	2.9	3.6	1.0	4.3	4.5
Separated	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Youth									
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.64	1.00	1.10	1.59	1.53	1.59	1.04	1.36	1.30
Orphans									
Parental status of persons <18yrs									
% both parents living	93.7	95.6	97.8	96.0	94.5	93.2	99.4	95.6	95.7
% lost father	4.8	3.1	2.2	3.5	4.6	6.3	0.6	3.7	3.6
% lost mother	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5
% lost both parents	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Income and Expenditure									
% Household per income quintile									
lowest	43.2	17.6	15.2	6.4	6.9	7.7	31.7	18.3	19.9
second	11.3	34.7	26.2	18.9	18.9	26.0	37.1	23.0	19.2

third	15.9	23.5	19.6	26.7	21.3	26.8	14.8	21.5	21.0
fourth	13.2	17.5	19.0	24.2	28.4	19.9	13.0	19.3	20.3
highest	16.4	6.7	20.0	23.8	24.5	19.5	3.5	17.9	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile									
lowest	51.3	24.7	42.6	7.3	12.0	4.3	9.0	27.1	20.0
second	26.2	34.0	19.2	15.1	10.3	29.9	38.4	22.8	20.0
third	13.7	18.6	21.4	19.6	11.5	36.2	32.3	20.3	20.0
fourth	8.8	18.2	8.7	36.6	23.1	19.9	16.9	18.5	20.0
highest	0.0	4.6	8.0	21.4	43.0	9.7	3.3	11.3	20.0
Household Assets									
Housing arrangement									
% of HH reported:									
Owner	67.4	88.9	83.9	95.8	83.6	93.7	100.0	85.7	74.1
Rented	19.6	5.9	12.9	2.8	15.3	5.5	0.0	9.9	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	6.2	3.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.4	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Random house	5.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.4
Housing structure									
% HH by housing structure:									
House	93.8	96.3	92.7	99.2	47.3	95.5	88.5	91.9	95.9
Flat	0.4	0.0	6.6	0.8	47.7	0.8	0.0	5.2	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	5.2	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.5	2.5	1.6
% Households owning:									

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Household Assets									
Washing machine	72.4	86.5	74.5	79.5	90.8	77.6	62.9	77.7	81.2
Computer	28.1	12.9	27.6	27.2	36.1	21.4	13.9	25.0	28.8
Air conditioner	40.0	51.2	56.3	46.9	66.7	46.8	33.0	49.3	61.3
Water cooler	99.6	99.5	86.7	96.2	96.4	97.8	96.9	95.0	87.4
Generator	37.0	32.5	32.1	53.5	47.6	67.5	59.6	43.0	28.1
TV	93.0	98.1	88.8	98.8	98.4	97.0	100.0	94.9	99.0
Stove	98.9	99.4	99.4	99.2	98.0	100.0	92.9	98.9	98.2
Oven	30.1	36.0	50.2	36.2	58.3	50.0	7.8	40.0	41.3
Smartphone	89.7	95.3	94.7	99.6	91.2	96.1	96.3	94.9	85.1
Dish washer	0.4	0.0	1.2	4.0	9.9	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.7
Freezer	66.6	81.3	74.2	77.2	74.5	74.4	73.0	74.4	63.7
Refrigerator	85.0	93.8	89.5	92.1	97.2	89.2	93.3	90.5	97.4
Private car	46.6	57.7	44.3	44.3	58.3	24.3	37.1	45.5	34.2
Taxi	6.3	5.3	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.0	0.0	3.6	8.4
Lorry	8.1	11.0	19.8	23.4	15.9	41.3	10.9	18.4	5.5
Agricultural Assets									
% of HH who own animals	14.7	9.2	13.3	25.4	8.0	59.4	23.0	19.6	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	11.2	3.7	16.4	15.9	0.0	48.9	10.0	14.9	10.5

Status of land ownership									
% of HH with the following:									
Own Property	85.1	68.4	59.7	27.1	0.0	8.2	63.6	41.5	46.6
Not owned but has control	3.3	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	16.0	2.9	20.7
Contracted	8.3	0.0	37.2	16.2	0.0	87.9	5.5	40.3	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	13.9	3.4
Rented without contract	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.6	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	99.0	97.7	93.1	95.1	64.2	97.9	89.5	93.6	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.									
April	29.0	97.2	67.1	8.8	4.4	68.1	9.5	44.6	66.0
March	79.9	97.7	91.2	95.1	44.5	84.0	87.4	87.0	86.9
February	78.5	97.7	92.6	89.7	51.7	87.6	88.5	86.7	89.4
January	78.0	97.7	92.0	95.1	57.3	82.4	89.5	87.7	91.1
December 2015	56.1	4.0	91.2	.6	26.6	51.4	88.5	44.7	55.6
% Receiving by item and month									
Wheat flour									
April	27.9	97.2	64.3	85.9	18.5	60.7	4.8	61.0	69.0
March	74.5	97.7	82.6	89.2	46.7	79.5	74.7	81.7	80.6
February	8.1	97.7	81.8	15.6	47.2	78.7	72.8	52.6	80.3
January	75.4	96.2	80.8	91.6	44.6	78.7	74.0	81.5	69.6
December 2015	54.0	1.4	75.4	0.0	10.0	48.6	74.8	37.8	27.2
Rice									

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
April	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.7	10.3	14.4	4.5	3.0	17.1
March	48.7	0.8	12.8	79.4	29.7	20.1	66.7	36.8	36.1
February	3.1	95.9	26.3	1.5	34.8	27.6	67.4	28.6	36.3
January	28.5	1.9	50.9	15.6	32.1	39.4	65.0	30.5	31.1
December 2015	3.3	0.3	19.4	0.0	2.2	30.7	60.1	11.1	12.0
Sugar									
April	74.4	2.2	32.6	1.4	13.5	33.7	6.4	26.9	39.0
March	28.5	96.5	82.6	80.5	37.7	38.3	61.7	66.4	55.6
February	78.5	97.7	79.6	14.6	39.5	71.1	65.8	63.4	59.1
January	73.5	92.4	80.4	91.2	37.2	54.0	49.6	76.8	41.9
December 2015	2.9	2.5	74.0	0.0	5.6	29.2	34.4	24.4	13.8
Vegetable oil									
April	22.3	0.0	29.1	2.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	13.5	21.4
March	49.8	0.5	76.3	78.8	33.7	8.8	67.9	52.6	35.1
February	6.3	0.5	85.1	1.5	36.8	17.5	70.9	30.7	32.7
January	27.4	0.5	82.9	14.1	38.4	24.1	66.5	37.2	26.9
December 2015	2.9	0.0	80.1	0.0	7.8	22.0	59.0	26.3	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration									
% HH expressing level of satisfaction									

Good	58.8	48.9	7.9	12.5	1.1	8.1	12.1	24.7	15.7
Fair	30.1	31.0	82.4	21.8	89.8	31.5	73.1	46.5	47.4
Bad	11.1	20.1	9.7	65.7	9.1	60.4	14.8	28.8	36.9
Rations vs Cash									
% HH preference for receiving rations	82.5	74.2	78.5	74.7	51.0	71.8	90.6	76.5	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	17.5	25.8	21.5	25.3	49.0	28.2	9.4	23.5	11.9
Selling rations									
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	7.1	0.0	5.6	0.3	0.0	29.2	00.5	5.5	11.9
Reasons for ration sales									
% HH that sell by reason for selling									
Buying better goods	100.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	0.0	65.2	100.0	59.5	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	0.0	44.6	100.0	24.5	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	6.8	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	11.0	21.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	6.5	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:									
Wheat flour	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	3.5	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:									
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.8	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.7	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.2

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Food consumption (or Food Security)									
Food consumption group									
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	1.2	0.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	5.0	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	98.8	99.3	83.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.6	95.0	98.5
Food Security Index									
% households who are food secure	39.9	83.3	59.7	72.7	47.0	36.1	38.2	58.4	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	58.8	16.4	35.4	26.6	53.0	61.1	54.3	39.3	53.2
% households who are food insecure	1.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	0.0	2.8	7.6	2.3	2.5
Education									
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	12.3	22.8	21.8	16.6	4.8	16.9	20.3	17.1	14.8
Read only	2.5	5.6	2.2	1.9	2.8	4.3	8.7	3.1	2.9
Read and write	21.2	22.1	25.5	21.1	9.3	21.4	14.4	21.3	18.6
Primary school	29.6	30.0	21.1	27.9	29.4	28.2	31.2	27.3	31.0
Intermediate school	10.7	8.5	11.4	11.6	14.7	12.0	10.6	11.1	13.2
Secondary school	9.1	6.3	7.1	9.4	17.9	8.6	9.1	8.9	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.3	3.2	5.3	4.2	10.5	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.4
Higher education	10.4	1.5	5.5	7.4	10.8	4.9	2.4	6.6	6.0

others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	8.4	13.1	13.8	10.1	2.3	8.1	14.3	10.5	9.0
Read only	2.5	4.7	1.8	.8	1.9	3.6	7.6	2.5	2.6
Read and write	17.8	23.9	23.3	17.7	7.9	18.1	13.2	19.0	18.9
Primary school	30.2	32.0	23.8	28.2	28.6	29.8	28.3	28.3	32.6
Intermediate school	10.7	10.0	14.5	13.1	16.5	15.3	13.4	12.9	14.5
Secondary school	11.8	9.5	8.6	12.5	20.1	13.3	14.4	11.7	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	2.4	4.5	6.1	5.4	9.8	4.8	5.6	5.1	4.9
Higher education	16.3	2.4	8.2	12.2	13.0	7.0	3.3	10.1	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	15.9	32.3	29.7	23.1	7.3	25.0	26.8	23.6	20.7
Read only	2.5	6.6	2.6	2.9	3.7	5.0	9.8	3.7	3.2
Read and write	24.4	20.4	27.7	24.6	10.7	24.4	15.7	23.5	18.4
Primary school	29.0	28.1	18.4	27.6	30.2	26.6	34.4	26.3	29.4
Intermediate school	10.7	6.9	8.5	10.1	12.9	8.8	7.6	9.4	11.9
Secondary school	6.7	3.1	5.7	6.2	15.6	4.3	3.4	6.1	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	6.0	1.9	4.6	2.9	11.2	2.8	1.1	4.2	3.9
Higher education	4.9	.6	2.8	2.6	8.5	3.1	1.3	3.2	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Education									
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age									
% Have been enrolled	52.9	44.0	41.3	45.8	56.9	40.5	34.8	45.9	51.6
% Currently enrolled	35.9	38.0	30.6	39.6	37.5	42.3	38.1	36.8	35.4
% Never enrolled	11.2	18.0	28.1	14.6	5.5	17.3	27.2	17.4	13.0
Employment									
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	32.7	32.0	36.9	36.8	42.1	42.4	34.9	36.1	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	89.3	84.2	86.7	95.0	93.4	92.9	89.2	89.7	90.1
% Unemployed	21.8	..	..	7.3	24.7	7.8	..	10.8	10.8
% Economic Activity	43.2	33.9	38.0	39.9	55.8	46.0	36.2	40.8	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)									
Student	24.4	22.0	25.8	29.7	40.6	31.4	24.2	27.2	24.3
Social reason	.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	.5	1.0
Disabled	1.2	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.4	1.9
Chronic disease	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.3
Retired	14.9	10.4	12.4	5.5	7.3	3.1	4.8	9.6	7.4
Old age	0.3	2.7	2.6	3.6	0.2	3.8	2.1	2.3	3.9

Unwilling to work	0.1	4.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0
Cannot find work	14.1	2.6	2.6	2.9	11.7	7.6	3.4	6.2	7.1
Other	40.0	52.3	50.9	55.5	37.8	49.8	61.9	49.4	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	16.1	2.7	3.2	5.5	28.1	7.3	1.3	8.2	10.0
% who have been job searching	14.2	2.7	2.9	4.6	24.0	6.2	1.5	7.2	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	16.3	3.0	3.0	5.7	27.6	6.4	1.3	8.2	10.1
Child labor									
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working								3.1	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)									
% household reported									
Continuous availability of drinking water	92.4	83.5	17.1	86.8	52.0	63.7	82.1	64.9	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	7.6	16.5	82.9	13.2	48.0	36.3	17.9	35.1	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as									
General network	99.5	98.1	36.9	84.6	74.2	41.8	73.3	73.1	77.7
The general tap	0.5	0.0	9.3	0.8	1.3	3.3	23.2	4.0	1.7
Bottled Water	0.0	0.0	51.7	12.9	24.5	53.8	1.3	21.6	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as									
General network	100.0	97.8	75.2	88.1	98.1	44.1	78.9	84.9	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.3	14.1	0.1	0.9	.3	18.8	4.6	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	7.9	9.3	0.0	46.8	0.0	8.0	4.0

GOVERNORATE	Salah al-deen							Salah al-deen*	Iraq
District	Tikrit	Tooz-Khormato	Samarra	Balad	Daur	Al-Dijail	Amerli		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)									
% households reported sanitation system as									
General network	32.6	0.8	0.6	21.4	53.8	44.5	2.1	18.5	45.4
Septic Tank	67.4	99.2	65.4	66.9	37.1	21.7	97.0	66.6	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	24.5	5.4	0.1	31.3	0.9	10.2	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as									
Toilet with siphon	90.9	2.0	26.5	2.7	37.1	55.7	12.8	32.3	29.7
Toilet without siphon	9.1	98.0	57.7	90.1	51.5	42.0	85.0	61.0	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	15.7	7.2	11.4	2.3	2.2	6.7	1.3
Health status									
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	9.4	10.1	43.5	29.5	22.3	13.2	12.5	22.0	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	8.5	9.0	41.6	27.5	16.1	3.5	1.7	18.9	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	11.5	10.8	42.5	36.3	23.4	9.3	6.9	23.4	17.2
% have Odema	1.2	1.0	6.0	3.2	7.6	2.8	1.0	3.1	0.9
Salt Iodization									
% households not using iodized salt	45.1	16.7	53.1	52.7	17.4	59.1	62.1	45.1	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	12.7	24.8	24.2	13.3	4.4	36.2	37.9	20.0	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	42.2	58.5	22.7	34.0	78.2	4.7	0.0	34.9	48.9

Wealth Index									
% of HH per wealth index quintile									
Poorest	23.6	7.6	17.7	17.6	5.9	19.0	28.8	17.2	18.2
Lower Middle	22.8	25.1	20.9	22.3	13.5	23.5	32.3	22.4	21.5
Middle	21.0	35.2	18.4	23.4	31.8	21.6	27.5	23.9	20.7
Upper Middle	16.9	22.6	20.6	16.7	19.6	20.2	1.7	18.4	19.3
Richest	15.7	9.6	22.4	20.0	29.3	15.9	9.7	18.2	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)									
Wasting									
% wasting (including severly wasting)								7.6	7.8
% severe wasting								2.8	3.5
% oedema								3.1	0.9
Stunting									
% stunting (including severly stunting)								21.2	16.6
% severe stunting								6.4	6.7
Underweight									
% underweight (including severly underweight)								6.3	5.9
% severe underweight								1.2	1.7
Overweight									
% overweight (including obese)								10.8	7.4
% obese								3.7	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women									
%moderate risk								2.2	2.2
%significant risk								7.0	0.9

Governorate Najaf

GOVERNORATE	Najaf				Najaf	Iraq
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**		
Demography						
Population as of, 2016	826,239	365,113	132,287	139,067	1,462,706	37,883,543
% male headed households	90.0	91.8	83.0	85.9	89.4	89.5
% female headed households	10.0	8.2	17.0	14.1	10.6	10.5
Total household size (persons)	5.9	7.4	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.0
Number of male per household	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0
Number of female per household	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)						
< 1 Year Old	2.0	2.6	2.7	0.9	2.1	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	10.3	13.3	14.3	13.0	11.7	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	27.8	25.5	25.6	28.2	27.1	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	53.1	52.8	49.9	50.6	52.5	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.8	5.8	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.2
<15yrs	37.3	39.2	39.3	39.1	38.1	37.9
15-64yrs	58.6	57.4	57.1	55.9	57.9	58.5
≥65yrs	4.1	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.0	3.6
Dependency ratio	71	74	75	79	73	71

GOVERNORATE	Najaf				Najaf	Iraq
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**		
Demography						
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older						
Single	41.1	37.8	38.5	40.9	40.0	41.1
Married	53.5	58.5	53.2	53.8	54.8	53.4
Divorced	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.8
Widowed	4.4	3.3	6.5	4.3	4.3	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
Youth						
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.26	1.74	1.30	1.21	1.36	1.30
Orphans						
Parental status of persons <18yrs						
% both parents living	95.8	96.6	93.8	93.2	95.6	95.7
% lost father	2.8	3.0	6.2	5.8	3.5	3.6
% lost mother	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Income and Expenditure						
% Household per income quintile						
lowest	2.7	32.1	35.4	34.9	15.0	19.9
second	17.3	25.3	16.9	22.3	19.5	19.2

third	36.8	17.4	22.9	17.1	29.5	21.0
fourth	31.4	10.4	12.0	19.1	24.0	20.3
highest	11.7	14.8	12.8	6.6	12.0	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile						
lowest	19.6	25.0	45.5	25.0	23.5	20.0
second	41.8	27.1	24.0	19.4	35.0	20.0
third	24.9	24.7	11.9	15.3	22.8	20.0
fourth	10.2	14.1	10.7	14.5	11.5	20.0
highest	3.4	9.1	7.9	25.8	7.2	20.0
Household Assets						
Housing arrangement						
% of HH reported:						
Owner	71.5	62.3	78.8	92.6	72.1	74.1
Rented	9.7	6.0	8.3	0.7	7.9	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	16.1	30.2	3.3	5.9	17.1	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.5
Random house	2.7	1.5	8.5	0.0	2.7	3.4
Housing structure						
% HH by housing structure:						
House	100.0	99.3	94.9	88.4	98.3	95.9
Flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.7	5.1	5.1	1.1	1.6
% Households owning:						

GOVERNORATE	Najaf				Najaf	Iraq
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**		
Household Assets						
Washing machine	81.4	63.7	78.7	85.8	77.7	81.2
Computer	15.8	18.2	16.3	6.5	15.5	28.8
Air conditioner	70.8	55.3	35.8	56.9	63.1	61.3
Water cooler	96.6	92.4	99.0	96.7	95.9	87.4
Generator	60.9	37.5	18.3	31.9	49.4	28.1
TV	98.3	95.7	98.4	96.8	97.6	99.0
Stove	98.6	97.0	95.8	94.7	97.6	98.2
Oven	3.3	17.5	12.2	3.4	7.2	41.3
Smartphone	95.9	83.5	97.7	52.7	89.2	85.1
Dish washer	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.7
Freezer	49.6	45.1	39.8	25.4	45.5	63.7
Refrigerator	97.7	95.3	95.5	100.0	97.2	97.4
Private car	18.6	28.9	25.3	26.4	22.1	34.2
Taxi	18.1	11.1	2.5	8.7	14.3	8.4
Lorry	4.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.5
Agricultural Assets						
% of HH who own animals	1.9	9.4	11.3	27.0	6.7	11.6

% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	1.3	16.6	6.3	33.1	8.1	10.5
Status of land ownership						
% of HH with the following:						
Own Property	100.0	9.2	58.9	27.8	28.6	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	63.0	18.9	49.4	48.6	20.7
Contracted	0.0	11.7	1.9	12.8	10.3	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	20.3	.5	1.6	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	16.1	0.0	9.5	10.9	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	100.0	97.2	98.7	99.8	99.3	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.						
April	59.3	7.0	91.0	99.0	54.4	66.0
March	99.0	25.7	96.5	99.8	82.8	86.9
February	100.0	96.3	98.7	99.8	99.1	89.4
January	99.1	97.2	98.7	99.8	98.7	91.1
December 2015	82.9	97.2	4.0	4.4	71.8	55.6
% Receiving by item and month						
Wheat flour						
April	47.7	29.5	89.5	98.4	52.1	69.0
March	80.5	76.1	93.3	88.1	81.4	80.6
February	91.1	67.1	93.5	92.3	86.2	80.3
January	87.3	86.0	96.3	81.6	87.3	69.6

GOVERNORATE	Najaf				Najaf	Iraq
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
December 2015	43.9	46.3	2.2	0.0	36.7	27.2
Rice						
April	5.2	8.7	6.1	0.0	5.6	17.1
March	40.9	25.5	20.5	43.2	36.0	36.1
February	76.7	75.3	56.9	60.5	73.1	36.3
January	58.0	34.7	80.6	31.0	52.3	31.1
December 2015	8.3	6.5	2.2	1.7	6.8	12.0
Sugar						
April	23.2	28.2	31.7	97.1	32.0	39.0
March	83.6	58.8	47.8	88.4	75.5	55.6
February	82.3	47.9	70.1	97.7	75.2	59.1
January	73.5	8.6	82.5	76.4	60.4	41.9
December 2015	59.0	4.7	2.0	0.0	36.6	13.8
Vegetable oil						
April	9.7	14.7	3.1	5.8	9.8	21.4
March	62.4	35.6	33.3	11.2	49.2	35.1
February	78.0	27.2	65.3	94.0	67.3	32.7
January	58.5	10.5	89.3	36.9	48.7	26.9

December 2015	10.0	4.0	3.0	0.1	7.2	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration						
% HH expressing level of satisfaction						
Good	1.8	7.6	0.5	11.4	3.8	15.7
Fair	94.9	24.6	4.2	51.0	67.8	47.4
Bad	3.3	67.7	95.3	37.6	28.3	36.9
Rations vs Cash						
% HH preference for receiving rations	94.8	94.4	95.1	85.8	93.9	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	5.2	5.6	4.9	14.2	6.1	11.9
Selling rations						
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.9	0.6	8.0	2.1	1.6	11.9
Reasons for ration sales						
% HH that sell by reason for selling						
Buying better goods	100.0	100.0	81.5	100.0	91.9	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	100.0	0.0	24.7	26.0	49.5	24.2
Buying additional rations	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	13.8
Paying rations value	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	21.1
Other	32.2	0.0	19.8	0.0	20.1	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:						
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.1	0.9	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:						

GOVERNORATE	Najaf					
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**	**Najaf**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)						
Food consumption group						
% household with poor consumption	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	4.9	4.2	0.8	1.5	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	93.9	94.4	99.2	98.1	98.5
Food Security Index						
% households who are food secure	1.4	33.1	5.3	17.8	10.3	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	98.4	62.6	81.1	79.5	87.3	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.1	4.3	13.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Education						
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	17.0	17.0	24.1	11.8	17.1	14.8
Read only	1.6	4.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9

Read and write	14.0	14.4	26.3	23.2	16.0	18.6
Primary school	37.9	32.7	28.0	34.9	35.4	31.0
Intermediate school	13.8	14.3	8.8	14.2	13.6	13.2
Secondary school	7.6	9.0	5.6	7.3	7.8	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.6	2.8	4.4
Higher education	5.6	4.8	2.0	2.9	4.9	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	10.2	11.5	16.0	6.4	10.6	9.0
Read only	2.1	4.9	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.6
Read and write	13.4	15.8	26.8	22.3	15.9	18.9
Primary school	39.7	30.4	33.1	37.4	36.7	32.6
Intermediate school	14.7	16.2	9.1	16.0	14.7	14.5
Secondary school	8.6	9.8	7.3	8.4	8.8	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	3.7	4.8	3.8	5.2	4.1	4.9
Higher education	7.6	6.5	2.1	2.7	6.4	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	24.6	22.3	31.5	17.4	24.0	20.7
Read only	1.1	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.2
Read and write	14.7	13.0	25.8	24.0	16.1	18.4
Primary school	35.9	34.9	23.3	32.2	34.1	29.4
Intermediate school	13.0	12.5	8.4	12.3	12.4	11.9

GOVERNORATE	Najaf				Najaf	Iraq
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**		
Education						
Secondary school	6.5	8.2	4.1	6.2	6.7	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	3.9
Higher education	3.5	3.1	2.0	3.2	3.2	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age						
% Have been enrolled	48.3	49.9	43.3	51.5	48.5	51.6
% Currently enrolled	35.0	33.9	34.8	36.4	34.9	35.4
% Never enrolled	16.7	16.3	21.9	12.1	16.6	13.0
Employment						
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	38.6	33.9	34.7	47.6	37.9	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	92.5	86.9	88.5	89.2	90.6	90.1
% Unemployed	7.3	17.3	..	9.2	9.5	10.8
% Economic Activity	41.6	41.5	36.0	53.0	42.1	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)						
Student	26.9	24.0	21.2	25.2	25.5	24.3
Social reason	.8	3.1	2.7	5.8	2.0	1.0
Disabled	3.1	2.2	5.0	.8	2.9	1.9

Chronic disease	0.0	5.3	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.3
Retired	5.9	6.7	8.1	4.1	6.2	7.4
Old age	6.5	2.7	2.0	7.5	5.1	3.9
Unwilling to work	.4	.6	11.4	2.4	1.6	1.0
Cannot find work	1.6	7.6	.7	9.8	3.8	7.1
Other	54.5	42.6	44.2	40.9	49.3	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	6.3	14.7	.5	29.0	9.7	10.0
% who have been job searching	4.9	11.0	.5	9.4	6.5	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	6.3	14.4	.5	22.3	9.2	10.1
Child labor						
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working					2.7	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)						
% household reported						
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0	70.1	61.5	60.9	86.4	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	0.0	29.9	38.5	39.1	13.6	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as						
General network	0.0	90.0	3.3	4.6	20.4	77.7
The general tap	0.0	4.4	1.7	.8	1.2	1.7
Bottled Water	100.0	5.6	93.8	94.6	78.4	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as						
General network	100.0	97.8	75.5	90.5	96.5	89.8

GOVERNORATE	Najaf				Najaf	Iraq
District	**Najaf**	**Kufa**	**Manathera**	**Mashkhab**		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)						
The general tap	0.0	1.3	16.9	4.3	2.1	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as						
General network	76.5	44.5	1.0	12.7	57.0	45.4
Septic Tank	23.5	31.8	90.4	64.7	35.0	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	16.4	8.3	2.1	4.5	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	7.3	0.2	20.6	3.6	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as						
Toilet with siphon	4.7	20.5	2.1	36.1	10.9	29.7
Toilet without siphon	95.3	79.5	92.4	62.9	88.5	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.8	0.5	1.3
Health status						
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	2.2	24.6	19.5	6.6	11.1	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	3.4	10.6	20.3	2.5	7.3	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	3.9	28.1	24.2	13	14	17.2
% have Odema	0	0.3	5.4	0	0.7	0.9
Salt Iodization						
% households not using iodized salt	0.0	48.2	53.3	62.6	21.1	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	0.0	43.2	15.3	28.0	13.4	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	100.0	8.6	31.4	9.5	65.5	48.9

Wealth Index						
% of HH per wealth index quintile						
Poorest	14.4	34.5	18.2	42.8	21.8	18.2
Lower Middle	40.0	21.3	45.2	26.2	35.0	21.5
Middle	30.3	23.7	20.4	23.2	27.3	20.7
Upper Middle	7.7	10.0	8.7	4.6	8.0	19.3
Richest	7.6	10.5	7.4	3.2	7.8	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Wasting						
% wasting (including severly wasting)					14.5	7.8
% severe wasting					4.2	3.5
% oedema					0.7	0.9
Stunting						
% stunting (including severly stunting)					12.5	16.6
% severe stunting					3.6	6.7
Underweight						
% underweight (including severly underweight)					8.3	5.9
% severe underweight					1.6	1.7
Overweight						
% overweight (including obese)					6.7	7.4
% obese					1.5	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women						
%moderate risk					1.5	2.2
%significant risk					0.0	0.9

Governorate Qadisiya

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Demography						
Population as of, 2016	597,906	178,895	270,850	232,971	1,280,622	37,883,543
% male headed households	87.7	93.9	93.1	90.9	90.3	89.5
% female headed households	12.3	6.1	6.9	9.1	9.7	10.5
Total household size (persons)	7.1	6.4	6.9	7.7	7.0	6.0
Number of male per household	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.0
Number of female per household	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)						
< 1 Year Old	2.6	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	10.1	11.0	9.8	14.5	11.0	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	26.2	31.2	29.6	26.1	27.6	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	53.4	50.1	52.7	51.2	52.4	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	7.7	5.9	5.9	5.0	6.6	6.2
<15yrs	35.9	40.9	38.3	40.6	38.0	37.9
15-64yrs	59.8	55.7	58.3	56.5	58.3	58.5
≥65yrs	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.6
Dependency ratio	67	80	72	77	72	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older						

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Demography						
Single	41.7	43.5	44.5	40.8	42.4	41.1
Married	53.0	53.3	51.4	54.4	52.9	53.4
Divorced	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
Widowed	4.1	2.5	3.6	4.3	3.8	4.5
Separated	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Youth						
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.56	1.31	1.46	1.78	1.54	1.30
Orphans						
Parental status of persons <18yrs						
% both parents living	96.8	99.2	98.7	96.0	97.4	95.7
% lost father	2.4	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.9	3.6
% lost mother	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Income and Expenditure						
% Household per income quintile						
lowest	33.3	52.6	31.1	54.9	39.4	19.9
second	18.7	11.0	25.2	20.5	19.2	19.2
third	16.9	17.5	20.1	10.6	16.6	21.0
fourth	13.1	5.9	16.0	7.3	11.7	20.3

highest	18.0	13.0	7.6	6.8	13.1	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile						
lowest	38.9	54.7	73.3	66.3	53.3	20.0
second	23.9	15.3	19.5	18.8	20.8	20.0
third	17.7	15.8	2.9	9.3	12.8	20.0
fourth	11.3	5.3	4.3	3.9	7.6	20.0
highest	8.1	8.9	0.0	1.7	5.4	20.0
Household Assets						
Housing arrangement						
% of HH reported:						
Owner	79.9	90.6	94.9	81.8	85.0	74.1
Rented	5.2	2.2	3.0	0.8	3.5	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	9.0	4.9	1.9	4.0	6.0	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.5
Random house	0.0	2.4	0.0	13.4	2.6	3.4
Housing structure						
% HH by housing structure:						
House	100.0	71.4	100.0	86.6	93.4	95.9
Flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	27.9	0.0	13.1	6.4	1.6
% Households owning:						
Washing machine	86.4	50.6	60.4	53.5	69.8	81.2
Computer	28.4	9.2	18.7	7.6	19.9	28.8
Air conditioner	73.4	28.6	52.4	40.1	56.5	61.3

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Household Assets						
Water cooler	84.5	91.0	94.7	91.7	88.9	87.4
Generator	55.9	33.9	67.1	49.8	53.9	28.1
TV	100.0	98.3	98.1	99.4	99.2	99.0
Stove	99.3	96.5	100.0	96.7	98.6	98.2
Oven	46.4	10.5	11.6	9.5	27.3	41.3
Smartphone	88.2	85.4	99.5	98.5	91.9	85.1
Dish washer	0.7	0.0	0.2	.9	0.5	2.7
Freezer	73.8	36.0	51.0	32.6	56.3	63.7
Refrigerator	96.1	93.2	94.8	97.2	95.6	97.4
Private car	32.0	17.1	24.8	18.9	26.0	34.2
Taxi	9.5	4.4	5.9	9.0	7.9	8.4
Lorry	7.1	9.0	2.3	9.5	6.8	5.5
Agricultural Assets						
% of HH who own animals	5.4	44.2	16.9	27.1	17.4	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	2.2	37.7	33.7	20.1	17.4	10.5
Status of land ownership						
% of HH with the following:						
Own Property	100.0	1.3	50.7	25.0	32.4	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	7.8	48.6	0.0	22.8	20.7

Contracted	0.0	22.5	0.7	75.0	22.3	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	44.5	0.0	0.0	14.6	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	23.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	97.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	98.4	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.						
April	34.4	94.2	0.0	93.6	46.0	66.0
March	97.2	98.9	30.9	94.4	82.7	86.9
February	97.2	98.9	89.0	100.0	96.2	89.4
January	97.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	98.4	91.1
December 2015	97.2	98.9	99.6	6.1	82.6	55.6
% Receiving by item and month						
Wheat flour						
April	97.2	98.2	30.6	93.9	82.5	69.0
March	97.2	98.9	89.0	100.0	96.2	80.6
February	97.2	94.2	99.6	100.0	97.7	80.3
January	96.7	98.9	98.3	6.4	82.2	69.6
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	27.2
Rice						
April	22.0	0.5	0.0	94.1	26.2	17.1
March	12.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.1	36.1
February	29.0	14.2	97.2	5.6	37.5	36.3
January	30.0	88.9	96.7	6.1	49.2	31.1

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Sugar						
April	86.2	98.2	0.6	92.3	70.7	39.0
March	84.7	95.2	1.6	93.8	69.9	55.6
February	83.6	98.9	7.8	92.8	71.2	59.1
January	33.8	3.7	97.4	6.1	38.2	41.9
December 2015	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.8
Vegetable oil						
April	13.7	22.4	0.0	0.0	9.8	21.4
March	72.9	74.6	0.7	14.9	47.8	35.1
February	19.3	15.7	2.8	79.2	25.3	32.7
January	30.8	93.9	94.4	5.6	49.8	26.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration						
% HH expressing level of satisfaction						
Good	6.6	6.2	4.7	1.1	5.2	15.7
Fair	19.9	69.9	89.3	74.9	52.0	47.4
Bad	73.6	23.9	6.0	24.1	42.9	36.9
Rations vs Cash						
% HH preference for receiving rations	89.8	98.4	98.7	99.1	94.6	88.1

% HH preference for receiving cash	10.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	5.4	11.9
Selling rations						
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
Reasons for ration sales						
% HH that sell by reason for selling						
Buying better goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:						
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:						
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)						
Food consumption group						
% household with poor consumption	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.4	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	3.4	0.8	0.0	14.4	4.1	1.3

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Food consumption (or Food Security)						
% household with acceptable consumption	95.7	99.2	100.0	80.0	94.5	98.5
Food Security Index						
% households who are food secure	28.5	46.3	42.1	23.6	33.3	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	64.7	52.4	57.9	60.8	60.7	53.2
% households who are food insecure	6.9	1.4	0.0	15.6	6.0	2.5
Education						
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	9.6	19.9	18.2	28.7	16.2	14.8
Read only	1.7	3.1	2.4	9.2	3.3	2.9
Read and write	19.0	23.6	26.4	23.0	21.9	18.6
Primary school	27.2	30.5	30.5	24.3	27.9	31.0
Intermediate school	16.0	12.3	12.1	6.6	13.0	13.2
Secondary school	10.2	4.9	4.7	3.9	7.2	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	5.3	2.9	2.7	1.8	3.8	4.4
Higher education	8.3	2.8	2.9	2.5	5.4	6.0
others	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	6.3	11.3	9.7	17.6	9.6	9.0
Read only	2.3	3.7	2.8	10.2	3.9	2.6

Read and write	20.4	22.9	24.9	24.2	22.4	18.9
Primary school	28.3	32.5	34.3	29.7	30.4	32.6
Intermediate school	16.5	16.4	15.3	7.4	14.7	14.5
Secondary school	10.8	6.0	5.1	5.4	8.0	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	5.1	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.2	4.9
Higher education	9.1	3.5	4.1	3.1	6.2	7.2
others	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age						
Illiterate	12.8	29.2	27.3	38.9	22.7	20.7
Read only	1.0	2.6	2.1	8.2	2.7	3.2
Read and write	17.6	24.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	18.4
Primary school	26.1	28.4	26.5	19.3	25.3	29.4
Intermediate school	15.5	7.8	8.8	5.9	11.3	11.9
Secondary school	9.6	3.6	4.3	2.6	6.4	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	5.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.4	3.9
Higher education	7.5	2.0	1.6	2.1	4.6	4.9
others	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age						
% Have been enrolled	53.2	39.5	47.4	41.9	48.1	51.6
% Currently enrolled	40.5	41.6	38.0	31.7	38.6	35.4
% Never enrolled	6.2	18.9	14.5	26.4	13.3	13.0

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Employment						
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	35.0	32.3	37.4	38.9	35.8	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	90.5	89.8	96.2	89.9	91.5	90.1
% Unemployed	18.3	14.3	..	3.1	11.9	10.8
% Economic Activity	42.8	37.9	38.0	40.5	40.7	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)						
Student	31.7	30.0	29.0	22.5	29.4	24.3
Social reason	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0
Disabled	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.9
Chronic disease	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3
Retired	12.8	8.0	5.2	4.1	9.1	7.4
Old age	3.3	1.8	2.9	7.1	3.7	3.9
Unwilling to work	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Cannot find work	9.3	8.7	1.7	4.2	6.8	7.1
Other	37.7	46.3	59.1	56.7	46.4	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	12.2	8.6	1.1	5.6	8.3	10.0
% who have been job searching	12.0	9.2	0.9	2.1	7.7	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	12.2	10.0	1.1	6.0	8.6	10.1
Child labor						

% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working					..	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)						
% household reported						
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0	63.6	98.8	46.3	85.2	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	0.0	36.4	1.2	53.7	14.8	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as						
General network	98.1	85.9	100.0	100.0	95.4	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bottled Water	1.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as						
General network	99.3	71.0	93.9	86.0	91.6	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	22.9	0.8	6.1	4.7	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as						
General network	27.9	8.2	9.0	3.7	16.8	45.4
Septic Tank	71.7	28.1	87.4	51.3	65.0	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.4	16.1	3.6	27.1	8.0	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	30.4	0.0	13.7	6.9	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as						
Toilet with siphon	5.9	8.7	1.6	0.9	4.5	29.7
Toilet without siphon	94.1	74.6	98.4	92.6	91.8	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.3

GOVERNORATE	Qadisiya				Qadisiya	Iraq
District	**Diwaniya**	**Afaq**	**Shamiya**	**Hamza**		
Health status						
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	30.5	12.1	0	18.2	19.5	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	36.7	10.3	0	11.9	20.4	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	36.2	16.2	0	21.7	23.4	17.2
% have Odema	3.2	0	1.3	3.4	2.5	0.9
Salt Iodization						
% households not using iodized salt	80.7	37.7	8.2	93.4	60.8	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	2.8	42.0	31.7	3.0	15.0	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	16.5	20.2	60.1	3.6	24.3	48.9
Wealth Index						
% of HH per wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.3	50.5	35.3	44.0	27.5	18.2
Lower Middle	23.8	22.4	17.2	24.9	22.4	21.5
Middle	20.6	16.7	25.7	20.0	21.0	20.7
Upper Middle	24.4	6.6	10.6	6.7	15.8	19.3
Richest	20.9	3.8	11.2	4.3	13.5	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Wasting						
% wasting (including severly wasting)					13.7	7.8
% severe wasting					8.1	3.5

% oedema					2.5	0.9
Stunting						
% stunting (including severly stunting)					19.7	16.6
% severe stunting					7.4	6.7
Underweight						
% underweight (including severly underweight)					7.0	5.9
% severe underweight					2.7	1.7
Overweight						
% overweight (including obese)					9.0	7.4
% obese					4.1	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women						
%moderate risk					2.6	2.2
%significant risk					1.2	0.9

Governorate Muthanna

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Demography							
Population as of, 2016	345,373	240,597	10,959	110,710	98,729	806,368	37,883,543
% male headed households	88.9	87.8	88.2	83.9	94.4	88.5	89.5
% female headed households	11.1	12.2	11.8	16.1	5.6	11.5	10.5
Total household size (persons)	7.3	7.1	7.1	8.9	9.2	7.6	6.0
Number of male per household	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.0
Number of female per household	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.8	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)							
< 1 Year Old	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	13.1	15.3	13.9	17.2	16.6	14.8	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	27.0	30.7	31.0	28.5	28.3	28.5	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	50.7	46.9	48.3	46.4	45.3	48.3	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	6.0	5.8	6.2
<15yrs	40.8	45.0	43.5	45.6	46.2	43.4	37.9
15-64yrs	55.2	52.1	53.6	50.9	49.9	53.0	58.5
≥65yrs	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.6
Dependency ratio	81	92	87	97	101	89	71

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Demography							
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older							
Single	38.8	41.3	46.8	37.0	38.0	39.3	41.1
Married	56.7	53.8	48.5	57.9	57.0	55.9	53.4
Divorced	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
Widowed	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.5
Separated	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Youth							
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.50	1.21	1.39	1.78	1.92	1.48	1.30
Orphans							
Parental status of persons <18yrs							
% both parents living	95.9	98.1	94.2	95.8	96.1	96.6	95.7
% lost father	3.4	1.9	4.1	3.9	2.1	2.8	3.6
% lost mother	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Income and Expenditure							
% Household per income quintile							
lowest	32.0	61.6	48.0	50.0	70.6	47.8	19.9

second	21.7	19.6	22.3	22.0	15.8	20.5	19.2
third	17.9	10.6	13.3	10.3	6.2	13.4	21.0
fourth	15.6	6.3	9.7	13.4	4.4	11.2	20.3
highest	12.8	1.9	6.7	4.3	2.9	7.2	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile							
lowest	37.5	83.8	67.6	46.5	63.9	56.3	20.0
second	18.6	14.9	14.6	22.9	17.9	17.8	20.0
third	18.1	1.3	12.0	18.2	8.9	11.7	20.0
fourth	14.1	0.0	3.2	9.1	4.2	7.9	20.0
highest	11.7	0.0	2.6	3.3	5.0	6.2	20.0
Household Assets							
Housing arrangement							
% of HH reported:							
Owner	90.9	82.6	73.1	84.2	97.7	88.0	74.1
Rented	6.9	7.0	1.9	10.8	0.9	6.7	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	2.2	7.5	23.5	5.1	0.7	4.4	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Random house	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	3.4
Housing structure							
% HH by housing structure:							
House	98.9	95.6	98.2	100.0	95.0	97.6	95.9
Flat	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	1.6
% Households owning:							

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Household Assets							
Washing machine	74.5	51.4	57.4	60.3	34.8	61.1	81.2
Computer	20.6	9.3	7.3	15.0	4.5	14.5	28.8
Air conditioner	72.5	47.9	74.0	70.2	26.3	59.7	61.3
Water cooler	63.1	86.1	48.1	54.6	77.1	70.6	87.4
Generator	11.4	19.1	28.0	7.0	26.1	15.1	28.1
TV	98.4	97.4	98.6	97.7	96.0	97.8	99.0
Stove	98.9	98.3	97.6	99.6	92.1	98.0	98.2
Oven	31.7	20.7	18.2	26.0	5.1	24.6	41.3
Smartphone	77.7	49.2	90.9	49.3	33.2	60.9	85.1
Dish washer	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.7
Freezer	61.0	49.2	60.0	53.3	30.3	53.2	63.7
Refrigerator	94.0	89.6	88.3	92.7	89.8	91.9	97.4
Private car	23.8	24.9	19.4	19.2	22.5	23.4	34.2
Taxi	5.9	3.0	3.0	2.4	5.2	4.5	8.4
Lorry	2.2	2.5	23.1	16.5	4.8	4.6	5.5
Agricultural Assets							
% of HH who own animals	6.1	15.9	34.2	19.2	40.9	14.8	11.6

% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	1.7	2.4	28.2	10.5	21.9	5.5	10.5
Status of land ownership							
% of HH with the following:							
Own Property	31.2	0.0	2.8	26.0	69.7	39.7	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	7.4	4.4	20.7
Contracted	35.3	100.0	92.0	47.2	19.0	44.5	25.1
Govt. Land	18.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.7	3.4
Rented without contract	15.4	0.0	5.2	11.0	4.0	6.7	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)							
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	99.0	99.0	98.4	96.3	100.0	98.8	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.							
April	94.4	29.7	98.4	95.9	68.3	71.5	66.0
March	99.0	88.3	98.4	96.3	99.3	95.3	86.9
February	99.0	34.1	98.4	96.3	100.0	78.3	89.4
January	99.0	97.8	98.4	96.3	100.0	98.4	91.1
December 2015	8.8	5.5	32.9	0.6	29.9	9.3	55.6
% Receiving by item and month							
Wheat flour							
April	98.7	84.7	98.4	96.3	98.3	94.0	69.0
March	98.2	21.3	98.1	96.1	100.0	73.9	80.6
February	99.0	87.1	98.4	95.5	100.0	95.0	80.3
January	8.8	20.5	96.6	0.4	30.9	15.1	69.6

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)							
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.6	27.2
Rice							
April	8.6	71.4	0.9	94.7	9.9	38.6	17.1
March	11.4	15.5	62.9	94.3	63.4	28.7	36.1
February	98.2	74.8	24.3	0.2	21.4	70.1	36.3
January	8.8	9.9	25.4	0.0	29.1	10.5	31.1
December 2015	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	12.0
Sugar							
April	95.9	86.5	71.4	93.4	67.3	89.3	39.0
March	98.0	19.2	63.3	92.4	92.1	71.4	55.6
February	99.0	72.2	73.9	0.0	93.0	77.8	59.1
January	8.2	16.3	74.8	0.0	31.2	13.2	41.9
December 2015	0.0	1.1	18.3	0.0	5.9	1.2	13.8
Vegetable oil							
April	2.5	33.8	3.0	95.3	33.5	26.6	21.4
March	4.6	19.2	14.5	95.3	35.9	23.4	35.1
February	92.2	69.0	76.4	0.8	20.0	66.3	32.7
January	1.9	11.1	20.5	0.0	28.4	7.6	26.9

December 2015	0.0	1.1	14.1	0.0	5.6	1.1	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration							
% HH expressing level of satisfaction							
Good	83.0	1.4	0.0	13.1	2.3	39.4	15.7
Fair	13.6	3.2	3.4	48.6	26.2	15.5	47.4
Bad	3.4	95.4	96.6	38.3	71.5	45.1	36.9
Rations vs Cash							
% HH preference for receiving rations	100.0	98.6	99.7	94.3	96.6	98.5	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	0.0	1.4	0.3	5.7	3.4	1.5	11.9
Selling rations							
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	8.9	0.0	1.5	3.6	0.5	4.5	11.9
Reasons for ration sales							
% HH that sell by reason for selling							
Buying better goods	18.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.2	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	2.9	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	0.0	43.7	31.3	0.0	3.1	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	1.5	21.1
Other	81.8	0.0	43.7	16.1	0.0	74.5	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:							
Wheat flour	7.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.4
Rice	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	1.1	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:							

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)							
Wheat Flour	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)							
Food consumption group							
% household with poor consumption	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	1.9	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	3.3	18.0	8.6	0.6	18.7	9.3	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	96.6	79.3	91.4	99.4	72.4	88.8	98.5
Food Security Index							
% households who are food secure	26.2	9.9	16.4	44.0	16.6	22.0	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	69.8	72.6	65.7	55.4	49.2	66.7	53.2
% households who are food insecure	4.1	17.5	17.9	0.6	34.3	11.3	2.5
Education							
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age							
Illiterate	24.3	28.9	21.2	25.9	35.2	27.1	14.8
Read only	1.8	1.8	8.1	5.5	6.3	2.9	2.9

Read and write	28.0	27.0	27.7	27.3	28.6	27.7	18.6
Primary school	23.5	25.2	22.8	23.2	17.2	23.2	31.0
Intermediate school	7.9	10.6	10.9	8.1	7.2	8.7	13.2
Secondary school	7.3	2.8	5.5	4.3	3.6	5.1	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	4.2	2.1	1.5	3.1	1.0	3.1	4.4
Higher education	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.6	0.7	2.2	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age							
Illiterate	18.5	18.4	11.0	15.0	20.1	18.1	9.0
Read only	1.9	1.2	6.6	5.0	7.0	2.8	2.6
Read and write	27.4	27.9	27.9	27.7	30.3	27.9	18.9
Primary school	23.6	31.1	28.4	30.1	25.6	26.9	32.6
Intermediate school	11.1	13.1	13.7	9.7	8.3	11.2	14.5
Secondary school	10.2	3.6	7.7	5.8	5.7	7.2	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	3.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.0	4.9
Higher education	3.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	1.0	3.0	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age							
Illiterate	30.4	39.4	31.3	36.4	49.4	36.2	20.7
Read only	1.8	2.4	9.5	5.9	5.5	3.1	3.2
Read and write	28.6	26.1	27.4	27.0	27.1	27.5	18.4
Primary school	23.4	19.4	17.2	16.6	9.4	19.5	29.4

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Education							
Iuteermediate School	4.6	8.2	8.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	11.9
Secondary school	4.2	1.9	3.4	2.8	1.7	3.0	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	4.8	2.0	1.2	3.1	.3	3.1	3.9
Higher education	2.2	.7	1.8	1.7	.4	1.4	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age							
% Have been enrolled	42.0	36.2	35.4	45.2	31.0	39.3	51.6
% Currently enrolled	34.1	37.6	37.4	32.2	35.3	35.1	35.4
% Never enrolled	23.9	26.1	27.2	22.5	33.7	25.6	13.0
Employment							
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	35.8	29.3	25.5	30.2	23.3	31.6	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	91.8	83.3	76.7	88.9	72.2	86.5	90.1
% Unemployed	11.7	10.2	25.1	20.0	28.5	14.5	10.8
% Economic Activity	40.6	32.8	34.9	38.1	33.9	37.2	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)							
Student	20.5	20.8	22.4	15.4	16.2	19.3	24.3
Social reason	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.2	1.0

Disabled	2.8	3.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.8	1.9
Chronic disease	4.3	2.6	0.1	4.7	5.2	3.9	1.3
Retired	5.6	0.8	3.7	2.5	1.6	3.2	7.4
Old age	3.9	4.9	3.2	5.9	6.7	4.8	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0
Cannot find work	7.7	7.4	6.5	12.8	15.5	9.3	7.1
Other	48.1	58.7	50.8	56.2	44.4	51.9	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	8.0	7.2	17.7	15.6	20.0	10.5	10.0
% who have been job searching	7.4	4.8	11.9	10.9	13.1	7.9	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	8.0	6.6	17.6	15.5	23.9	10.9	10.1
Child labor							
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working						..	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)							
% household reported							
Continuous availability of drinking water	83.6	47.6	57.0	73.6	5.4	62.5	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	16.4	52.4	43.0	26.4	94.6	37.5	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as							
General network	52.5	85.5	50.5	0.0	36.9	48.7	77.7
The general tap	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.0	1.7
Bottled Water	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as							

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)							
General network	88.4	81.1	49.6	78.7	35.3	78.8	89.8
The general tap	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	24.1	4.2	1.6
Stream, River	2.9	7.3	0.0	4.3	20.0	6.2	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as							
General network	20.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	5.2	9.7	45.4
Septic Tank	50.0	75.2	76.0	98.0	11.6	60.0	47.0
Covered Sewerage	30.0	21.6	2.7	0.0	35.8	24.0	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	3.2	8.9	0.0	47.0	6.1	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as							
Toilet with siphon	8.8	34.5	3.4	5.0	16.1	17.1	29.7
Toilet without siphon	90.9	58.6	86.1	95.0	26.1	74.3	68.7
Other use toilet	0.3	5.0	0.4	0.0	53.9	7.4	1.3
Health status							
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	0.9	6.4	5.1	9.9	11.5	5.5	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	4.4	4.6	3.5	3.0	5.8	4.4	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	1.9	8.3	6.2	12.3	12.8	7.0	17.2
% have Odema	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.9

Salt Iodization							
% households not using iodized salt	3.7	98.7	65.1	25.5	88.0	46.0	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	29.9	1.3	5.9	62.6	8.2	22.1	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	66.4	0.0	29.0	11.9	3.8	31.9	48.9
Wealth Index							
% of HH per wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.4	49.1	29.9	42.3	69.8	40.0	18.2
Lower Middle	17.9	16.7	20.4	16.1	17.1	17.3	21.5
Middle	22.9	15.2	34.4	18.7	8.3	18.6	20.7
Upper Middle	18.5	11.3	8.6	12.7	3.3	13.8	19.3
Richest	14.2	7.7	6.7	10.2	1.5	10.2	20.2

GOVERNORATE	Muthanna					Muthanna	Iraq
District	**Samawa**	**Rumaitha**	**Salman**	**Khidhir**	**Al-Warkaa'**		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)							
Wasting							
% wasting (including severly wasting)						6.6	7.8
% severe wasting						2.7	3.5
% oedema						0.5	0.9
Stunting							
% stunting (including severly stunting)						23.2	16.6
% severe stunting						8.2	6.7
Underweight							
% underweight (including severly underweight)						8.3	5.9
% severe underweight						2.9	1.7
Overweight							
% overweight (including obese)						8.9	7.4
% obese						2.2	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women							
%moderate risk						4.5	2.2
%significant risk						0.3	0.9

Governorate Thi-Qar

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
District	**Nassriya**	**Rifa'i**	**Suq Al-Shoyokh**	**Chibayish**	**Shatra**	**Said Dakhil**	**Al Dawaya**	**Al-Eslah**	**Qalat Sekar**	**Al-Fhood**	**Thi-Qar**	**Iraq**
Demography												
Population as of, 2016	668,075	263,298	317,065	54,794	369,478	88,180	45,817	60,096	166,095	47,290	2,080,188	37,883,543
% male headed households	94.0	93.5	98.4	94.9	93.7	90.8	95.1	93.2	95.9	92.3	94.5	89.5
% female headed households	6.0	6.5	1.6	5.1	6.3	9.2	4.9	6.8	4.1	7.7	5.5	10.5
Total household size (persons)	6.7	5.6	7.3	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.5	6.8	6.0
Number of male per household	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.0
Number of female per household	3.3	2.5	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)												
< 1 Year Old	1.5	0.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.2	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	12.6	12.9	13.1	15.5	13.5	16.3	10.6	17.5	15.4	15.0	13.5	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	29.0	30.2	28.7	31.9	25.5	32.0	33.7	31.9	29.5	30.2	29.0	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	52.2	46.1	51.2	45.9	52.8	45.1	50.7	43.6	47.0	48.7	50.1	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	4.6	10.5	4.7	4.2	6.1	4.1	3.8	4.3	5.4	4.3	5.6	6.2
<15yrs	40.5	41.3	41.6	46.9	38.7	48.4	42.6	49.3	44.0	43.5	41.6	37.9
15-64yrs	57.2	52.2	55.9	50.7	57.5	48.9	55.1	47.7	53.1	54.1	55.2	58.5
≥65yrs	2.3	6.6	2.4	2.4	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.6

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
District	**Nassriya**	**Rifa'i**	**Suq Al-Shoyokh**	**Chibayish**	**Shatra**	**Said Dakhil**	**Al Dawaya**	**Al-Eslah**	**Qalat Sekar**	**Al-Fhood**	**Thi-Qar**	**Iraq**
Demography												
Dependency ratio	75	92	79	97	74	104	81	110	88	85	81	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older												
Single	41.7	31.2	42.1	41.2	46.2	41.6	49.2	42.7	44.7	45.7	41.7	41.1
Married	53.3	62.2	54.1	56.2	47.2	54.6	46.3	53.5	51.3	49.6	53.2	53.4
Divorced	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Widowed	4.5	6.2	3.1	2.1	5.5	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Youth												
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.38	0.89	1.46	1.22	1.75	1.24	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.51	1.35	1.30
Orphans												
Parental status of persons <18yrs												
% both parents living	99.4	94.8	99.3	96.5	97.8	99.3	97.6	98.1	97.8	98.0	98.2	95.7
% lost father	0.6	3.9	0.7	3.5	2.2	0.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	3.6
% lost mother	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Income and Expenditure												
% Household per income quintile												

lowest	44.6	30.5	13.8	38.4	3.6	53.6	8.4	56.6	54.1	27.7	31.9	19.9
second	23.7	23.2	30.9	18.5	25.3	20.7	16.9	18.2	16.8	27.0	23.8	19.2
third	14.2	26.8	22.6	26.6	26.7	12.2	35.1	15.3	11.4	20.1	19.9	21.0
fourth	8.6	12.5	21.5	10.6	25.0	11.8	26.9	8.2	10.6	13.9	14.4	20.3
highest	8.9	7.0	11.3	5.9	19.5	1.7	12.8	1.8	7.0	11.2	10.0	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile												
lowest	28.4	85.1	12.2	42.0	0.9	56.5	67.7	75.0	57.5	31.7	36.8	20.0
second	28.0	7.5	29.4	35.8	11.0	22.5	20.3	18.4	11.3	29.6	20.6	20.0
third	18.6	5.3	27.0	14.5	26.8	11.2	9.2	4.1	14.1	23.5	17.7	20.0
fourth	14.1	2.0	25.6	5.4	44.9	7.0	2.8	2.6	12.0	11.5	17.3	20.0
highest	10.8	0.0	5.8	2.2	16.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.7	7.6	20.0
Household Assets												
Housing arrangement												
% of HH reported:												
Owner	76.8	97.5	96.2	94.5	95.5	97.3	85.9	95.6	92.5	96.8	89.4	74.1
Rented	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	5.4	2.7	2.9	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.9	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.9	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Random house	13.2	0.0	1.1	3.9	0.4	1.5	4.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.4
Housing structure												
% HH by housing structure:												
House	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.4	99.6	97.8	66.2	100.0	94.5	100.0	98.6	95.9
Flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	33.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.2	1.6

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
District	**Nassriya**	**Rifa'i**	**Suq Al-Shoyokh**	**Chibayish**	**Shatra**	**Said Dakhil**	**Al Dawaya**	**Al-Eslah**	**Qalat Sekar**	**Al-Fhood**	**Thi-Qar**	**Iraq**
Household Assets												
% Households owning:												
Washing machine	76.0	53.2	74.4	66.3	90.6	47.1	32.3	23.3	49.9	64.5	68.3	81.2
Computer	19.5	9.6	21.8	12.8	21.3	4.6	8.1	9.7	14.6	15.5	16.8	28.8
Air conditioner	80.1	37.9	85.0	78.4	71.9	40.8	32.0	37.1	36.5	76.6	65.4	61.3
Water cooler	68.8	98.1	80.7	58.2	98.0	94.3	97.1	99.4	86.1	92.4	83.7	87.4
Generator	24.6	7.2	58.8	55.3	17.1	26.8	72.9	71.9	46.3	47.3	31.1	28.1
TV	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	98.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	98.8	99.3	99.0
Stove	100.0	99.6	100.0	97.4	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	99.7	99.2	98.2
Oven	33.6	4.8	36.3	29.3	46.6	1.4	22.0	31.7	20.0	37.4	28.7	41.3
Smartphone	100.0	96.7	99.3	95.9	72.4	44.4	73.3	75.5	50.6	76.6	86.9	85.1
Dish washer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Freezer	60.6	78.4	60.9	53.2	61.8	29.2	17.0	22.1	41.2	68.5	58.7	63.7
Refrigerator	98.4	100.0	99.1	97.0	100.0	92.4	98.2	100.0	90.7	98.6	98.1	97.4
Private car	21.8	13.1	27.1	15.6	18.0	15.8	38.3	8.1	14.8	7.3	19.3	34.2
Taxi	3.9	4.6	8.8	7.5	15.2	4.6	5.7	1.7	0.4	1.9	6.2	8.4
Lorry	5.5	1.9	1.9	3.9	1.5	7.4	17.7	20.5	0.7	3.9	4.1	5.5
Agricultural Assets												
% of HH who own animals	9.1	45.6	17.1	12.9	10.7	31.3	56.8	57.0	18.0	5.8	20.2	11.6

% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	9.4	41.4	17.1	4.4	11.5	23.3	53.5	21.7	22.1	5.9	18.5	10.5
Status of land ownership												
% of HH with the following:												
Own Property	84.1	0.0	69.8	34.4	0.0	94.2	40.3	37.3	6.1	81.1	33.0	46.6
Not owned but has control	6.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.4	5.6	8.9	3.9	20.7
Contracted	0.0	97.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	8.0	45.3	83.5	9.9	55.4	25.1
Govt. Land	9.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	2.3	0.0	2.9	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	2.3	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	51.6	4.8	2.5	0.0	4.4	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)												
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	97.3	100.0	98.8	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.8	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.												
April	89.2	100.0	96.3	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	95.8	66.0
March	92.6	100.0	98.5	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	97.2	86.9
February	92.8	100.0	98.8	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	97.3	89.4
January	93.0	100.0	98.8	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	97.4	91.1
December 2015	74.1	100.0	98.8	97.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	91.2	55.6
% Receiving by item and month												
Wheat flour												
April	80.0	100.0	98.5	94.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	93.0	69.0
March	83.8	100.0	98.5	92.6	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	94.2	80.6
February	89.2	100.0	98.8	96.2	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	98.0	96.1	80.3
January	86.9	100.0	98.8	90.9	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.0	95.0	69.6

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
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Public Distribution System (PDS)												
December 2015	68.8	100.0	.6	89.0	27.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	98.0	63.8	27.2
Rice												
April	8.9	0.5	0.0	74.2	2.8	1.2	0.0	99.5	30.4	0.0	10.8	17.1
March	11.2	100.0	96.3	80.1	35.9	1.2	100.0	99.5	100.0	0.0	53.8	36.1
February	12.5	100.0	0.0	94.0	2.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	39.8	36.3
January	35.4	0.0	0.0	91.2	2.8	1.2	0.0	45.5	2.3	0.0	16.0	31.1
December 2015	16.4	0.0	0.0	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.7	12.0
Sugar												
April	48.0	100.0	96.3	72.7	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	81.2	39.0
March	53.0	100.0	96.3	78.4	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.0	83.3	55.6
February	50.4	100.0	96.6	82.2	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.0	82.1	59.1
January	42.2	0.0	96.6	83.7	96.8	100.0	100.0	46.0	5.3	98.0	54.7	41.9
December 2015	30.1	0.0	96.2	52.8	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	98.0	31.1	13.8
Vegetable oil												
April	22.6	98.9	2.2	88.6	0.0	99.4	0.1	100.0	98.2	97.8	42.5	21.4
March	27.0	100.0	96.3	88.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	99.5	99.4	0.0	51.5	35.1
February	22.1	99.0	0.0	92.7	12.2	100.0	0.1	99.7	100.0	98.0	44.2	32.7
January	20.4	1.0	0.3	87.4	86.6	1.2	100.0	45.5	5.3	0.0	26.5	26.9

December 2015	25.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.6	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration												
% HH expressing level of satisfaction												
Good	2.7	0.9	0.0	40.7	0.0	18.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	53.7	4.1	15.7
Fair	96.8	99.1	29.8	59.3	25.2	58.1	71.5	73.7	3.9	45.9	63.8	47.4
Bad	0.5	0.0	70.2	0.0	74.8	23.8	19.9	26.3	96.1	0.4	32.1	36.9
Rations vs Cash												
% HH preference for receiving rations	97.5	99.4	100.0	90.6	99.4	98.5	97.6	93.0	99.2	99.5	98.4	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	2.5	0.6	0.0	9.4	0.6	1.5	2.4	7.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	11.9
Selling rations												
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.6	11.9
Reasons for ration sales												
% HH that sell by reason for selling												
Buying better goods	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2.5	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2.5	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	21.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:												
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:												

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
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Public Distribution System (PDS)												
Wheat flour	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)												
Food consumption group												
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	95.6	99.3	100.0	100.0	87.9	99.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.5
Food Security Index												
% households who are food secure	19.6	4.7	54.4	13.1	16.7	28.4	93.1	40.3	24.3	59.9	25.3	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	59.5	93.5	45.6	72.6	83.3	62.6	6.4	59.7	73.2	40.1	66.6	53.2
% households who are food insecure	20.9	1.8	0.0	14.3	0.0	9.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.1	2.5
Education												
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age												
Illiterate	13.4	15.5	12.9	26.2	12.5	39.4	25.3	29.6	31.7	14.6	16.9	14.8
Read only	8.2	2.4	.4	10.2	.9	1.4	2.2	3.3	1.7	.8	3.8	2.9
Read and write	20.1	12.6	26.3	19.5	30.5	24.7	18.7	12.7	20.2	13.8	21.7	18.6

Primary school	33.2	54.6	32.3	27.5	25.5	22.8	40.9	33.5	21.5	42.8	33.3	31.0
Intermediate school	11.8	7.4	11.7	7.7	12.7	6.6	6.9	9.9	9.7	15.2	10.8	13.2
Secondary school	8.7	2.4	5.9	4.3	8.7	2.6	3.2	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.6	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	2.5	3.3	5.8	2.4	5.1	1.7	1.3	2.9	5.2	3.4	3.7	4.4
Higher education	2.1	1.9	4.7	2.0	4.1	.9	1.5	2.9	4.4	3.5	3.0	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age												
Illiterate	5.9	9.2	6.5	18.8	4.3	23.6	14.6	13.5	20.5	6.9	8.7	9.0
Read only	6.6	2.2	.1	7.4	1.0	1.0	2.4	4.4	2.2	.8	3.2	2.6
Read and write	21.4	13.8	21.1	18.3	28.4	27.8	21.4	15.5	19.1	16.3	21.4	18.9
Primary school	37.0	55.7	35.2	32.7	29.1	31.2	45.9	38.5	26.9	39.8	36.9	32.6
Intermediate school	13.7	9.0	13.2	10.3	16.4	10.1	7.8	11.9	12.0	19.6	13.1	14.5
Secondary school	9.9	3.2	8.7	5.2	11.5	2.6	4.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	8.3	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	2.9	4.7	7.7	3.7	4.3	2.7	1.2	4.0	6.6	4.4	4.4	4.9
Higher education	2.5	2.2	7.4	3.5	4.9	1.1	2.3	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.0	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age												
Illiterate	21.1	22.4	19.3	33.3	21.4	55.1	36.2	46.6	43.1	22.2	25.5	20.7
Read only	9.9	2.7	.7	13.0	.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.3	.8	4.5	3.2
Read and write	18.6	11.3	31.5	20.7	32.8	21.6	15.9	9.8	21.4	11.3	22.1	18.4
Primary school	29.2	53.3	29.4	22.6	21.5	14.5	35.7	28.2	16.0	45.8	29.6	29.4
Intermediate school	9.9	5.5	10.2	5.3	8.7	3.0	6.0	7.9	7.3	11.0	8.5	11.9

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
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Education												
Secondary school	7.5	1.5	3.2	3.4	5.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.6	4.6	4.8	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	2.0	1.8	3.8	1.1	6.0	.6	1.4	1.7	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.9
Higher education	1.7	1.5	2.0	.6	3.1	.8	.8	1.1	3.5	1.9	2.0	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age												
% Have been enrolled	48.0	47.4	54.2	41.9	49.0	35.1	38.1	30.5	37.2	42.9	46.7	51.6
% Currently enrolled	38.9	36.0	35.4	37.5	40.6	37.5	35.8	41.7	35.6	44.4	38.1	35.4
% Never enrolled	13.1	16.6	10.5	20.5	10.4	27.4	26.2	27.9	27.2	12.8	15.2	13.0
Employment												
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	28.7	36.8	36.3	39.4	29.6	36.5	41.5	33.4	32.4	30.6	32.3	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	92.3	92.7	96.0	93.2	95.3	85.9	98.5	93.5	92.8	87.8	93.2	90.1
% Unemployed	20.8	..	14.1	..	16.0	..	..	..	26.7	9.8	14.9	10.8
% Economic Activity	36.5	37.6	42.4	39.8	37.5	42.6	42.5	34.6	44.4	33.9	38.6	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)												
Student	23.6	18.9	24.1	18.9	32.3	20.3	21.2	27.2	24.7	28.1	24.8	24.3
Social reason	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.0

Disabled	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	2.1	0.8	1.9
Chronic disease	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.3
Retired	5.7	3.5	8.0	8.2	6.2	1.1	4.8	3.6	0.2	5.8	5.3	7.4
Old age	3.4	11.6	3.0	1.9	5.9	6.7	5.1	4.9	9.5	3.9	5.4	3.9
Unwilling to work	9.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5	1.0
Cannot find work	13.7	0.0	9.0	0.4	10.4	5.1	1.5	1.6	16.7	5.8	9.7	7.1
Other	41.4	63.4	53.6	69.3	33.9	60.6	47.7	60.9	46.6	52.5	46.9	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	10.7	1.1	9.7	0.6	10.1	5.4	1.5	1.8	21.0	5.8	9.2	10.0
% who have been job searching	11.0	1.1	9.4	1.1	8.8	4.8	1.5	1.8	17.6	5.0	8.7	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	10.7	1.1	9.4	0.6	10.1	5.4	1.5	1.8	21.0	6.1	9.1	10.1
Child labor												
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working											0.6	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)												
% household reported												
Continuous availability of drinking water	96.7	43.5	100.0	55.0	99.2	64.7	81.5	91.0	97.9	100.0	86.5	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	3.3	56.5	0.0	45.0	0.8	35.3	18.5	9.0	2.1	0.0	13.5	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as												
General network	46.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.8	94.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.2	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7
Bottled Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
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Utilities (Water and Sanitation)												
% households Reported water source (for different use) as												
General network	98.4	47.8	63.2	83.7	75.6	6.0	35.7	22.1	55.8	95.7	70.8	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.0	1.6
Stream, River	0.6	49.7	36.8	14.1	3.1	26.3	61.7	71.2	43.7	0.8	22.0	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as												
General network	64.5	0.0	0.4	5.3	2.5	0.8	18.2	2.3	1.2	17.8	22.6	45.4
Septic Tank	34.7	58.8	65.5	83.1	95.8	93.2	19.7	59.0	98.8	82.2	62.7	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.8	41.2	32.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	12.4	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.8	6.0	62.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as												
Toilet with siphon	69.9	0.0	100.0	73.5	98.8	0.0	75.5	1.5	95.4	1.8	64.0	29.7
Toilet without siphon	29.8	99.3	0.0	22.9	1.2	100.0	22.8	98.2	4.0	98.2	35.6	68.7
Other use toilet	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3
Health status												
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	0.0	47.0	24.4	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.9	33.0	3.1	12.3	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	0.0	36.7	24.7	2.0	14.5	0.3	1.7	1.0	12.0	2.6	11.6	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	0.0	43.6	23.1	0.9	11.3	3.0	8.1	0.9	21.0	7.8	12.7	17.2
% have Odema	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9

Salt Iodization												
% households not using iodized salt	11.1	26.0	17.7	11.1	80.7	32.7	82.2	19.2	52.4	35.6	31.7	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	28.1	43.7	37.6	32.6	8.0	23.6	5.4	49.1	32.6	26.4	29.1	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	60.7	30.4	44.7	56.2	11.3	43.7	12.4	31.7	14.9	38.0	39.1	48.9
Wealth Index												
% of HH per wealth index quintile												
Poorest	18.4	39.1	16.2	26.5	20.3	58.9	64.0	66.9	53.8	32.0	29.0	18.2
Lower Middle	20.4	22.0	17.4	21.7	15.2	24.1	11.5	8.5	15.3	13.4	18.5	21.5
Middle	28.1	28.2	30.5	24.6	22.3	13.4	13.8	9.5	11.9	18.8	24.5	20.7
Upper Middle	19.8	7.7	19.5	18.1	27.9	3.5	6.0	7.0	7.1	20.7	16.8	19.3
Richest	13.3	2.9	16.4	9.1	14.4	0.0	4.7	8.0	11.8	15.1	11.2	20.2

GOVERNORATE	Thi-Qar											
District	**Nassriya**	**Rifa'i**	**Suq Al-Shoyokh**	**Chibayish**	**Shatra**	**Said Dakhil**	**Al Dawaya**	**Al-Eslah**	**Qalat Sekar**	**Al-Fhood**	**Thi-Qar**	**Iraq**
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)												
Wasting												
% wasting (including severly wasting)											10.1	7.8
% severe wasting											4.9	3.5
% oedema											0.0	0.9
Stunting												
% stunting (including severly stunting)											15.6	16.6
% severe stunting											7.5	6.7
Underweight												
% underweight (including severly underweight)											8.0	5.9
% severe underweight											4.6	1.7
Overweight												
% overweight (including obese)											3.6	7.4
% obese											1.1	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women												
%moderate risk											1.4	2.2
%significant risk											0.7	0.9

Governorate Maysan

GOVERNORATE	Maysan						Maysan	Iraq
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**		
Demography								
Population as of, 2016	596,089	52,801	103,183	107,356	158,386	88,397	1,106,212	37,883,543
% male headed households	96.5	94.5	95.3	92.6	90.0	96.1	94.9	89.5
% female headed households	3.5	5.5	4.7	7.4	10.0	3.9	5.1	10.5
Total household size (persons)	7.7	7.7	9.0	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.0
Number of male per household	4.0	3.8	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.0
Number of female per household	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)								
< 1 Year Old	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.7	4.3	2.8	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	14.4	16.0	17.6	18.2	15.8	16.7	15.6	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	24.1	25.6	30.4	32.6	30.8	29.3	27.0	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	53.5	49.1	44.8	41.7	47.9	45.6	49.9	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	5.5	6.4	3.6	4.6	2.8	4.1	4.8	6.2
<15yrs	38.3	42.4	49.3	51.2	45.7	47.3	42.6	37.9
15-64yrs	58.2	53.9	48.9	46.1	52.7	49.8	54.5	58.5
≥65yrs	3.5	3.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.6
Dependency ratio	72	86	104	117	90	101	84	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older								

GOVERNORATE	Maysan						Maysan	Iraq
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**		
Demography								
Single	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.6	47.7	40.8	41.6	41.1
Married	53.8	54.4	57.3	53.9	48.4	56.5	53.6	53.4
Divorced	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.8
Widowed	4.1	4.7	2.3	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.7	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Youth								
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.93	1.59	1.86	1.26	1.63	1.47	1.75	1.30
Orphans								
Parental status of persons <18yrs								
% both parents living	97.9	96.4	97.6	90.9	95.4	97.7	96.6	95.7
% lost father	2.1	3.4	2.1	6.4	4.6	2.3	3.1	3.6
% lost mother	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Income and Expenditure								
% Household per income quintile								
lowest	24.9	50.0	58.9	30.6	29.9	47.9	32.1	19.9
second	28.8	17.4	21.8	27.5	27.2	20.7	26.6	19.2

third	22.0	12.1	14.3	18.1	19.7	18.7	19.9	21.0
fourth	14.7	12.5	3.0	16.2	10.2	8.3	12.6	20.3
highest	9.6	8.0	2.0	7.6	13.0	4.4	8.7	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile								
lowest	19.4	9.0	43.0	17.1	72.3	32.1	29.0	20.0
second	25.6	25.3	18.4	28.7	14.3	36.6	24.6	20.0
third	25.7	27.7	18.0	27.0	6.0	17.9	21.9	20.0
fourth	19.8	20.7	14.6	20.4	4.9	9.5	16.5	20.0
highest	9.5	17.3	6.0	6.8	2.4	3.9	7.9	20.0
Household Assets								
Housing arrangement								
% of HH reported:								
Owner	58.7	93.6	86.6	87.8	91.7	80.6	72.3	74.1
Rented	10.1	1.4	4.4	9.2	1.1	4.5	7.4	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	23.4	0.0	2.1	2.5	1.0	5.1	13.6	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
Random house	6.6	4.2	6.5	0.0	5.8	9.7	5.9	3.4
Housing structure								
% HH by housing structure:								
House	88.1	99.5	99.5	83.1	91.0	86.3	89.3	95.9
Flat	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	0.0	0.5	0.0	16.9	8.5	13.7	4.2	1.6
% Households owning:								
Washing machine	84.4	67.5	45.6	47.4	66.3	40.4	70.2	81.2

GOVERNORATE	Maysan						Maysan	Iraq
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**		
Household Assets								
Computer	19.3	17.9	12.1	6.3	12.9	6.7	15.3	28.8
Air conditioner	82.8	61.1	45.9	92.5	82.3	72.2	78.8	61.3
Water cooler	68.1	89.5	91.9	68.3	81.2	96.9	75.3	87.4
Generator	24.7	40.9	46.7	16.5	29.2	23.2	26.9	28.1
TV	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.1	98.5	100.0	99.6	99.0
Stove	98.2	100.0	98.0	99.3	98.9	99.1	98.6	98.2
Oven	25.8	29.2	4.1	24.0	31.7	13.7	23.8	41.3
Smartphone	77.9	64.4	72.5	52.4	84.5	81.4	75.3	85.1
Dish washer	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.7
Freezer	59.8	60.5	30.0	38.2	56.1	22.5	51.4	63.7
Refrigerator	96.8	99.7	89.3	96.9	99.9	99.5	97.0	97.4
Private car	24.0	26.6	14.0	7.5	25.6	17.3	21.2	34.2
Taxi	16.5	6.4	7.8	13.4	7.5	4.5	12.7	8.4
Lorry	1.5	15.1	23.1	10.7	13.1	0.2	6.4	5.5
Agricultural Assets								
% of HH who own animals	0.0	37.1	55.6	24.8	19.9	47.3	15.7	11.6
% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	0.5	29.1	44.2	6.0	19.8	11.5	9.7	10.5

Status of land ownership								
% of HH with the following:								
Own Property	0.0	30.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.2	17.3	36.3	20.7
Contracted	100.0	68.0	88.5	0.0	0.0	78.1	53.7	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	2.8	4.6	5.1	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	96.6	99.3	99.0	98.7	95.9	99.6	97.3	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.								
April	84.6	99.3	32.0	98.7	95.7	47.3	81.0	66.0
March	96.6	99.3	99.0	98.7	95.7	93.2	96.8	86.9
February	96.6	99.3	99.0	98.7	95.4	99.6	97.2	89.4
January	96.6	99.3	99.0	98.7	95.4	99.6	97.2	91.1
December 2015	96.6	0.0	29.8	98.7	95.5	99.6	86.8	55.6
% Receiving by item and month								
Wheat flour								
April	96.4	99.3	3.6	98.7	95.7	0.0	81.1	69.0
March	96.6	99.3	98.3	98.7	95.7	92.2	96.6	80.6
February	96.6	99.3	99.0	98.7	95.4	99.6	97.2	80.3
January	96.6	0.0	99.0	98.7	95.1	99.6	92.4	69.6
December 2015	0.2	0.0	29.8	98.7	0.0	99.6	21.6	27.2
Rice								

GOVERNORATE	Maysan							
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**	**Maysan**	**Iraq**
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
April	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	6.7	17.1
March	96.6	0.0	99.0	96.5	95.4	99.1	92.2	36.1
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.3	36.3
January	84.6	0.0	29.8	0.0	95.5	99.6	69.7	31.1
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.0
Sugar								
April	96.4	1.5	28.7	97.1	95.7	0.0	78.3	39.0
March	96.6	99.3	98.7	98.3	95.2	81.9	95.7	55.6
February	84.6	99.3	99.0	98.3	95.3	98.8	90.7	59.1
January	84.6	98.8	99.0	98.3	95.4	98.8	90.6	41.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.1	0.8	10.8	13.8
Vegetable oil								
April	12.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	6.9	21.4
March	96.4	0.0	69.7	96.5	95.1	0.8	81.5	35.1
February	0.2	0.0	28.1	1.9	0.0	98.8	10.9	32.7
January	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	26.9
December 2015	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.1	0.8	10.6	10.4
Satisfaction with the ration								
% HH expressing level of satisfaction								

Good	4.7	38.5	17.3	0.1	0.5	51.3	10.3	15.7
Fair	89.4	45.3	78.9	99.6	69.0	42.2	80.6	47.4
Bad	5.9	16.2	3.8	0.3	30.5	6.5	9.0	36.9
Rations vs Cash								
% HH preference for receiving rations	88.6	89.1	99.1	99.2	98.1	95.0	92.5	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	11.4	10.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	5.0	7.5	11.9
Selling rations								
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.9
Reasons for ration sales								
% HH that sell by reason for selling								
Buying better goods	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	0.0	0.0	72.2	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:								
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:								
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

GOVERNORATE	Maysan						Maysan	Iraq
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**		
Food consumption (or Food Security)								
Food consumption group								
% household with poor consumption	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.5
Food Security Index								
% households who are food secure	55.5	10.3	20.6	35.0	9.0	23.5	39.1	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	41.9	86.8	78.7	65.0	91.0	74.3	59.1	53.2
% households who are food insecure	2.6	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	2.5
Education								
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	17.4	25.6	31.3	40.3	28.6	33.2	23.8	14.8
Read only	1.2	9.3	2.8	4.4	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.9
Read and write	24.2	15.7	34.1	27.0	20.8	30.3	24.9	18.6
Primary school	33.1	27.5	20.3	16.2	29.8	22.8	29.0	31.0
Intermediate school	12.6	10.1	6.5	5.7	8.8	4.8	10.2	13.2
Secondary school	7.0	5.1	2.1	4.2	4.8	3.2	5.6	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	2.6	3.7	1.8	0.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	4.4

Higher education	1.8	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.7	1.9	6.0
others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.2	0.1	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	11.1	15.8	16.6	24.2	17.1	24.2	14.7	9.0
Read only	1.8	8.1	3.8	6.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6
Read and write	22.4	16.4	39.2	33.3	23.9	31.1	25.4	18.9
Primary school	34.2	32.1	24.4	20.8	33.2	28.3	31.5	32.6
Intermediate school	15.2	11.2	8.2	7.7	10.8	6.8	12.5	14.5
Secondary school	10.2	7.4	3.3	5.6	4.9	3.4	7.8	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	2.4	4.8	3.0	0.4	4.3	0.9	2.5	4.9
Higher education	2.8	4.2	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.7	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age								
Illiterate	24.3	35.0	47.0	56.9	39.1	41.8	33.2	20.7
Read only	0.6	10.5	1.8	2.6	0.8	3.2	1.6	3.2
Read and write	26.1	15.1	28.7	20.4	18.0	29.6	24.4	18.4
Primary school	31.9	23.2	16.1	11.4	26.6	17.4	26.4	29.4
Intermediate school	9.8	9.1	4.8	3.6	7.0	2.8	7.8	11.9
Secondary school	3.6	2.9	0.8	2.6	4.8	3.0	3.3	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	2.0	3.9
Higher education	0.8	1.7	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	4.9
others	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

GOVERNORATE	Maysan						Maysan	Iraq
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**		
Education								
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age								
% Have been enrolled	49.1	42.0	39.6	27.9	39.5	39.0	43.8	51.6
% Currently enrolled	34.5	33.4	31.8	33.4	36.0	30.5	34.0	35.4
% Never enrolled	16.3	24.6	28.6	38.7	24.5	30.4	22.2	13.0
Employment								
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	27.5	36.0	33.2	37.0	37.8	36.6	31.2	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	87.1	93.7	94.3	93.2	94.3	98.7	90.6	90.1
% Unemployed	25.7	9.1	..	6.6	..	11.7	17.1	10.8
% Economic Activity	37.4	39.6	33.5	39.7	38.9	41.7	37.8	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)								
Student	20.9	17.2	14.4	17.4	22.6	15.8	19.8	24.3
Social reason	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Disabled	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.9
Chronic disease	1.3	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.3
Retired	5.2	2.8	0.2	2.7	3.7	2.7	4.1	7.4
Old age	6.1	9.3	7.8	6.4	2.4	8.6	6.1	3.9

Unwilling to work	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0
Cannot find work	11.8	4.7	10.4	5.8	0.0	7.7	9.2	7.1
Other	52.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	67.9	63.6	57.4	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	13.3	5.6	9.6	6.8	2.1	8.1	10.5	10.0
% who have been job searching	13.3	5.6	0.3	4.2	1.8	7.8	9.4	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	13.5	5.6	9.6	6.8	2.1	8.0	10.6	10.1
Child labor								
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working							1.4	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)								
% household reported								
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0	91.5	100.0	100.0	91.5	100.0	98.4	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.6	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as								
General network	100.0	64.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	8.6	1.7
Bottled Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0
% households Reported water source (for different use) as								
General network	90.4	100.0	62.2	60.8	76.4	59.3	80.8	89.8
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.6

GOVERNORATE	Maysan						Maysan	Iraq
District	**Amara**	**Ali Al-Gharbi**	**Maimouna**	**Qal'at Saleh**	**Mejar Al-Kabeer**	**Kahla**		
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)								
Stream, River	8.6	0.0	36.7	39.2	23.6	38.9	18.4	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as								
General network	80.4	50.3	38.6	50.6	65.8	39.3	66.9	45.4
Septic Tank	0.0	49.7	31.5	0.0	17.6	0.0	7.4	47.0
Covered Sewerage	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	15.8	14.8	3.6	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	19.6	0.0	6.7	49.4	0.7	45.9	20.4	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as								
Toilet with siphon	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	29.7
Toilet without siphon	99.5	96.4	77.4	82.6	89.2	83.5	92.9	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	9.8	15.9	2.9	1.3
Health status								
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	2.6	37.4	2.3	3.1	9.9	26.1	7.6	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	1.0	16.4	4.1	3.0	14.3	2.0	4.3	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	0.0	62.7	4.7	5.6	11.1	30.7	8.7	17.2
% have Odema	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.9
Salt Iodization								
% households not using iodized salt	39.9	76.2	63.4	66.5	14.7	77.8	46.1	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	28.9	6.7	13.7	11.2	47.8	11.2	25.8	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	31.1	17.1	22.9	22.3	37.5	11.0	28.0	48.9

Wealth Index								
% of HH per wealth index quintile								
Poorest	17.8	31.8	50.8	56.1	25.1	56.7	29.6	18.2
Lower Middle	28.9	20.8	21.0	10.0	20.2	18.3	23.7	21.5
Middle	24.8	20.8	18.6	16.0	29.2	10.4	22.5	20.7
Upper Middle	14.5	12.5	6.3	11.9	13.9	9.3	12.9	19.3
Richest	14.0	14.1	3.3	6.1	11.5	5.2	11.2	20.2
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)								
Wasting								
% wasting (including severly wasting)							6.9	7.8
% severe wasting							2.4	3.5
% oedema							0.3	0.9
Stunting								
% stunting (including severly stunting)							12.3	16.6
% severe stunting							4.1	6.7
Underweight								
% underweight (including severly underweight)							7.0	5.9
% severe underweight							2.1	1.7
Overweight								
% overweight (including obese)							5.0	7.4
% obese							1.4	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women								
%moderate risk							6.3	2.2
%significant risk							0.2	0.9

Governorate Basrah

GOVERNORATE	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**		
Demography									
Population as of, 2016	1,430,002	222,694	508,646	284,456	42,056	173,520	233,217	2,894,591	37,883,543
% male headed households	90.1	95.7	93.0	94.2	92.9	95.9	93.7	92.1	89.5
% female headed households	9.9	4.3	7.0	5.8	7.1	4.1	6.3	7.9	10.5
Total household size (persons)	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.8	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.1	6.0
Number of male per household	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.0
Number of female per household	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	2.9
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.3
1 - 5 Years Old	13.1	12.6	13.0	14.6	11.3	14.8	13.8	13.3	12.2
>5 - 15 Years Old	26.5	27.4	29.6	30.6	29.9	25.7	26.7	27.5	25.9
>15 - 59 Years Old	51.4	51.6	49.5	47.5	51.5	51.2	51.1	50.6	53.4
>= 60 Years Old	6.0	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.2
<15yrs	40.2	40.3	41.8	45.3	39.7	40.9	40.3	41.0	37.9
15-64yrs	57.1	57.0	54.8	52.0	57.4	55.8	56.2	56.0	58.5
≥65yrs	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.6
Dependency ratio	75	75	83	92	74	79	78	78	71
Marital status for household members aged 12 years and older									

GOVERNORATE	Basrah								
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**	**Basrah**	**Iraq**
Demography									
Single	43.2	37.3	43.1	40.9	42.3	34.0	38.3	41.6	41.1
Married	52.4	58.0	53.5	55.6	53.9	61.0	57.5	54.3	53.4
Divorced	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Widowed	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.5
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Youth									
Average number of HH members aged 18-30yrs	1.48	1.53	1.41	1.69	1.17	1.48	1.67	1.50	1.30
Orphans									
Parental status of persons <18yrs									
% both parents living	97.1	97.1	96.7	94.0	95.2	95.2	96.1	96.5	95.7
% lost father	2.5	2.3	1.7	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.6
% lost mother	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
% lost both parents	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Income and Expenditure									
% Household per income quintile									
lowest	7.5	24.5	23.8	35.9	25.2	12.2	33.3	16.8	19.9

second	9.9	34.4	26.7	27.2	24.5	25.1	32.4	19.1	19.2
third	25.1	25.1	21.0	16.3	23.0	24.9	14.2	22.7	21.0
fourth	27.9	11.1	14.6	13.3	16.8	25.5	12.9	21.5	20.3
highest	29.7	4.8	13.9	7.3	10.6	12.4	7.2	19.9	19.7
% Household per expenditure quintile									
lowest	39.1	34.9	3.0	38.7	16.1	2.9	6.3	27.3	20.0
second	40.8	28.5	10.0	27.4	30.4	14.0	17.0	29.6	20.0
third	14.7	17.7	25.7	12.3	39.5	23.9	32.4	19.0	20.0
fourth	3.4	10.4	36.6	14.6	11.1	38.8	31.4	15.2	20.0
highest	1.9	8.4	24.7	7.1	2.9	20.4	12.9	8.9	20.0
Household Assets									
Housing arrangement									
% of HH reported:									
Owner	76.0	76.6	46.6	72.9	59.9	84.9	89.3	71.8	74.1
Rented	9.6	8.8	10.1	2.5	6.8	0.6	2.8	7.9	13.0
Free with agreement of house owner	7.4	14.7	4.1	9.4	15.4	7.3	8.0	7.7	9.1
Free without agreenment of house owner	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Random house	6.9	0.0	39.3	12.2	17.4	7.3	0.0	12.3	3.4
Housing structure									
% HH by housing structure:									
House	97.0	99.5	99.6	81.1	98.5	96.5	100.0	96.4	95.9
Flat	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2
Clay/ Mud house	.5	0.0	0.0	15.9	1.2	3.5	0.0	1.9	1.6
% Households owning:									

GOVERNORATE	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**		
Household Assets									
Washing machine	92.5	93.8	87.3	64.2	87.2	89.1	75.5	87.6	81.2
Computer	55.5	7.0	16.6	13.6	13.6	21.9	18.7	35.6	28.8
Air conditioner	99.2	97.9	98.7	85.1	98.1	98.5	93.9	97.3	61.3
Water cooler	29.7	60.7	19.1	37.1	2.0	17.7	43.6	30.7	87.4
Generator	16.7	26.5	13.0	14.7	23.1	28.3	34.7	18.8	28.1
TV	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7	98.9	99.6	98.8	99.2	99.0
Stove	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	98.6	99.5	98.2
Oven	92.6	58.3	42.4	41.8	46.2	51.9	56.8	70.6	41.3
Smartphone	99.5	100.0	99.2	69.9	96.0	98.9	96.9	96.5	85.1
Dish washer	1.5	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.7
Freezer	97.8	97.4	67.5	46.2	56.1	61.4	56.3	81.8	63.7
Refrigerator	100.0	99.4	99.4	89.2	96.1	99.3	96.0	98.5	97.4
Private car	46.9	31.1	30.6	18.2	15.5	31.8	17.6	36.6	34.2
Taxi	13.9	14.2	6.1	10.3	3.9	9.1	9.1	11.4	8.4
Lorry	1.7	2.0	3.5	1.2	0.0	4.8	5.6	2.4	5.5
Agricultural Assets									
% of HH who own animals	1.0	8.9	10.8	27.3	4.1	14.1	36.4	9.2	11.6

% of HH who have farmland/access to agricultural land	0.0	7.5	2.6	3.4	3.7	9.3	2.0	2.1	10.5
Status of land ownership									
% of HH with the following:									
Own Property	0.0	92.4	42.9	90.1	100.0	89.8	100.0	81.3	46.6
Not owned but has control	0.0	7.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	7.9	20.7
Contracted	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	25.1
Govt. Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Rented without contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
% HH Receiving PDS Ration cards	95.6	98.9	97.0	96.7	96.8	99.5	97.8	96.6	94.7
% HH Receiving some ration items in the following months.									
April	94.3	73.1	96.4	92.6	96.8	99.5	70.7	91.5	66.0
March	94.8	84.7	96.1	93.2	96.8	99.5	97.8	94.7	86.9
February	94.8	85.2	96.3	95.9	96.8	99.5	97.8	95.0	89.4
January	95.2	91.6	97.0	94.8	96.8	99.5	97.8	95.7	91.1
December 2015	95.2	71.7	14.9	95.9	96.8	99.5	97.8	79.6	55.6
% Receiving by item and month									
Wheat flour									
April	94.8	85.2	94.8	88.8	84.1	99.5	90.6	93.3	69.0
March	94.8	83.5	79.2	92.8	88.2	99.5	97.8	91.4	80.6
February	94.8	87.0	84.3	95.6	62.1	99.5	97.8	92.4	80.3
January	94.4	75.0	12.7	92.6	96.8	99.5	97.8	78.7	69.6
December 2015	0.0	11.1	13.7	95.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.6	27.2

GOVERNORATE	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
Rice									
April	0.0	78.5	47.0	6.8	0.8	99.5	14.9	22.0	17.1
March	78.7	78.7	37.8	7.5	0.0	99.5	85.5	65.4	36.1
February	91.1	81.7	83.0	23.0	96.2	99.5	0.0	76.6	36.3
January	0.7	69.8	12.7	73.4	4.7	99.5	0.0	20.4	31.1
December 2015	0.0	11.1	13.6	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	12.0
Sugar									
April	4.5	85.6	95.7	60.8	82.9	99.5	70.3	44.0	39.0
March	5.7	85.9	96.3	13.6	79.4	99.5	86.2	41.6	55.6
February	95.2	89.5	84.3	36.4	26.2	99.5	86.2	86.0	59.1
January	4.5	77.2	13.9	57.6	94.7	99.5	85.7	29.8	41.9
December 2015	0.0	11.6	2.4	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	13.8
Vegetable oil									
April	4.1	80.6	5.2	8.1	80.4	99.5	14.9	18.3	21.4
March	20.1	80.4	15.6	12.3	75.6	99.5	85.0	33.7	35.1
February	94.8	82.4	82.3	22.5	28.4	99.5	0.0	77.2	32.7
January	4.5	71.5	12.7	74.7	93.8	99.5	0.0	24.2	26.9
December 2015	0.4	11.1	0.0	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.4

Satisfaction with the ration									
% HH expressing level of satisfaction									
Good	34.6	4.9	2.4	78.2	0.0	40.6	0.0	27.5	15.7
Fair	40.3	30.8	86.7	10.4	11.4	59.2	31.3	45.2	47.4
Bad	25.1	64.4	10.8	11.4	88.6	0.2	68.7	27.3	36.9
Rations vs Cash									
% HH preference for receiving rations	93.9	91.4	96.0	93.7	99.0	99.4	98.4	94.8	88.1
% HH preference for receiving cash	6.1	8.6	4.0	6.3	1.0	0.6	1.6	5.2	11.9
Selling rations									
%HH selling some or all items of the ration	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	5.0	3.4	3.2	1.1	11.9
Reasons for ration sales									
% HH that sell by reason for selling									
Buying better goods	0.0	100.0	73.7	20.3	76.9	83.7	100.0	57.9	73.3
Buying food items not included in the rations	100.0	100.0	26.3	20.3	64.0	16.3	0.0	38.0	24.2
Buying additional rations	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	13.8
Paying rations value	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	21.1
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	77.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	18.4	20.0
% of household reported usually selling:									
Wheat flour	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.8	4.0	2.2	3.2	0.9	7.4
Rice	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
% of household reported sometimes selling:									
Wheat flour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1

GOVERNORATE	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**		
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Food consumption (or Food Security)									
Food consumption group									
% household with poor consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
% household with borderline consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
% household with acceptable consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	98.5
Food Security Index									
% households who are food secure	67.4	17.5	31.4	35.8	30.0	37.2	25.6	48.7	44.3
% households who are marginally food secure	32.2	82.5	68.6	58.2	68.6	62.3	72.0	50.3	53.2
% households who are food insecure	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.0	2.5
Education									
Education level of household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	14.4	13.6	17.2	28.8	12.8	15.9	16.6	16.4	14.8
Read only	3.0	1.2	0.8	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5	2.8	2.9
Read and write	12.6	27.9	21.8	20.7	19.5	24.1	25.4	18.0	18.6

Primary school	36.0	33.4	36.2	27.4	43.2	34.7	32.6	34.8	31.0
Intermediate school	12.9	10.9	11.2	8.3	12.2	9.0	10.6	11.6	13.2
Secondary school	8.9	10.0	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.4	7.4	8.9
Diploma after secondary school	5.1	.5	2.5	3.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.8	4.4
Higher education	7.1	2.5	4.5	3.0	1.0	2.4	1.9	5.1	6.0
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of male household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	10.4	10.1	13.5	17.4	10.4	12.0	10.4	11.7	9.0
Read only	2.9	1.4	0.9	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.6
Read and write	13.5	28.2	22.5	20.5	18.6	20.0	23.3	18.2	18.9
Primary school	36.9	33.8	34.2	34.2	45.2	40.6	36.0	36.2	32.6
Intermediate school	12.1	10.5	13.6	9.8	10.8	9.6	12.8	11.9	14.5
Secondary school	10.3	12.7	6.7	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.8	8.9	10.3
Diploma after secondary school	5.4	0.4	2.7	4.3	3.0	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.9
Higher education	8.4	2.9	5.9	3.6	1.9	2.9	2.8	6.2	7.2
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education level of female household members >= 10 years of age									
Illiterate	18.3	17.1	21.5	39.2	15.6	19.9	22.8	21.2	20.7
Read only	3.1	1.0	0.7	4.5	3.3	5.9	6.1	3.1	3.2
Read and write	11.8	27.6	20.9	20.9	20.6	28.3	27.5	17.7	18.4
Primary school	35.1	33.0	38.5	21.3	40.8	28.7	29.2	33.3	29.4
Intermediate school	13.7	11.3	8.5	6.8	13.8	8.4	8.4	11.2	11.9

GOVERNORATE	Basrah								
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**	**Basrah**	**Iraq**
Education									
Secondary school	7.5	7.3	4.8	2.3	3.8	4.5	3.0	5.9	7.6
Diploma after secondary school	4.8	0.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.9
Higher education	5.8	2.0	2.8	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.9	4.0	4.9
others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Enrolment level of household members >= 6 years of age									
% Have been enrolled	58.2	56.8	55.3	42.5	53.9	59.3	58.4	56.1	51.6
% Currently enrolled	31.9	35.4	33.9	34.0	37.1	29.5	33.7	32.8	35.4
% Never enrolled	9.9	7.8	10.8	23.5	9.0	11.2	7.9	11.1	13.0
Employment									
% persons that worked in past 7 days (paid or un-paid)	40.1	39.3	37.4	33.6	37.7	42.1	33.4	38.5	38.3
% HH with at least one person working in past 7 days (paid or unpaid)	95.8	97.3	95.2	92.3	92.1	96.7	92.3	95.2	90.1
% Unemployed	13.8	3.3	14.8	12.7	1.9	8.3	10.9	12.4	10.8
% Economic Activity	46.5	40.6	44.1	38.5	38.6	45.9	37.6	44.0	43.2
% Persons giving the following reasons for not working (eliminate any of the following that had a low or '0' response rate)									
Student	17.3	21.9	20.8	19.8	25.4	17.1	19.7	18.8	24.3
Social reason	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.0	7.2	1.1	0.8	1.0

Disabled	1.5	6.0	3.7	2.0	3.7	4.0	0.4	2.4	1.9
Chronic disease	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.3
Retired	12.5	2.0	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.8	8.6	7.4
Old age	1.4	4.1	2.4	3.9	3.0	5.0	5.8	2.7	3.9
Unwilling to work	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.6	1.0
Cannot find work	9.9	2.0	9.5	11.2	5.2	4.2	10.1	9.0	7.1
Other	56.9	63.3	54.3	51.4	56.1	53.7	54.8	56.0	51.0
% persons who will take any job (cash or in-kind)	10.7	2.2	10.6	14.6	7.4	6.7	11.3	10.2	10.0
% who have been job searching	10.7	2.2	10.5	7.4	1.2	6.7	6.3	8.9	7.9
% ready to work if job was available in past week or will be in next two weeks	10.7	2.2	10.7	14.8	7.7	6.7	11.1	10.2	10.1
Child labor									
% persons ages 6 to 14 that are working								2.0	2.7
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)									
% household reported									
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0	99.6	99.3	95.0	100.0	98.6	99.8	99.3	81.1
Irregular avilability of drinking water	0.0	0.4	0.7	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	18.9
% households Reported drinking water source as									
General network	0.0	100.0	0.0	68.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	61.2	77.7
The general tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bottled Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	37.9	17.4	17.0

GOVERNORATE	Basrah								
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**	**Basrah**	**Iraq**
Utilities (Water and Sanitation)									
% households Reported water source (for different use) as									
General network	95.2	98.1	98.9	88.8	98.9	96.3	99.1	96.0	89.8
The general tap	4.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	1.6
Stream, River	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.0	4.0
% households reported sanitation system as									
General network	47.1	86.0	2.3	10.4	71.5	1.7	0.0	33.0	45.4
Septic Tank	49.2	11.8	97.7	42.6	3.6	89.5	96.6	59.6	47.0
Covered Sewerage	3.7	1.0	0.0	15.8	6.0	7.0	1.7	4.0	4.2
Uncovered Sewerage	0.0	1.2	0.0	28.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.8
% households reported sanitation type as									
Toilet with siphon	1.4	86.2	90.9	10.4	0.0	4.8	3.5	25.1	29.7
Toilet without siphon	98.6	13.8	9.1	85.3	99.5	95.2	96.5	74.6	68.7
Other use toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3
Health status									
% Have diarrhea during past 2 weeks	2.5	2.9	19.8	10.4	5.1	10.7	4.6	6.9	12.3
% Have cough during past 2 weeks	0.1	2.0	10.7	11.2	6.6	22.2	4.3	5.0	14.7
% Have fever during past 2 weeks	4.2	2.0	14.2	11.2	6.8	26.0	5.6	7.9	17.2

% have Odema	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Salt Iodization									
% households not using iodized salt	14.4	100.0	97.4	94.2	4.7	100.0	100.0	54.2	28.5
% households using iodized salt <15 ppm	20.8	0.0	2.6	5.8	34.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	22.7
% households using iodized salt >= 15 ppm	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	48.9
Wealth Index									
% of HH per wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.0	2.5	9.0	30.4	9.9	6.1	13.0	7.0	18.2
Lower Middle	2.3	2.6	19.1	16.6	26.4	16.3	21.3	9.3	21.5
Middle	5.1	37.2	28.3	21.0	25.9	32.5	21.0	16.3	20.7
Upper Middle	36.6	51.3	29.1	20.7	26.3	27.9	33.2	34.0	19.3
Richest	53.9	6.4	14.5	11.3	11.5	17.2	11.5	33.4	20.2

GOVERNORATE	Basrah								
District	**Basrah**	**Abu Al-Khaseeb**	**Zubair**	**Qurna**	**Fao**	**Shatt Al-Arab**	**Al-Madaina**	**Basrah**	**Iraq**
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)									
Wasting									
% wasting (including severly wasting)								11.5	7.8
% severe wasting								5.4	3.5
% oedema								0.1	0.9
Stunting									
% stunting (including severly stunting)								13.7	16.6
% severe stunting								3.8	6.7
Underweight									
% underweight (including severly underweight)								5.7	5.9
% severe underweight								1.2	1.7
Overweight									
% overweight (including obese)								6.3	7.4
% obese								2.3	2.8
Pregnant and Lactating women									
%moderate risk								0.7	2.2
%significant risk								0.0	0.9

Annex 2

Annex 2: Questionnaire and sampling

1. Household survey questionnaire

Comprehensive food security & vulnerability assessment survey in Iraq - 2016

Survey goals:
The third survey is performed by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), body of Kurdistan region and Nutrition Research Institute in the Ministry of Health and Kurdistan region to assess the food security and vulnerability of the households in Iraq with the support and funding from the World Food Program (WFP) to assess the food security monitoring and situations of vulnerability in Iraq. The basic goal of the survey is an objective provision and detailed adjustment of the current food security situation and the vulnerable status in Iraq and to deal with the reasons and risk factors of food insecurity and child malnutrition and to identify vulnerable points in society, which requires assistance provision to them In the future. Please cooperation with us by filling the survey form. We assure you that the information and answers will remain strictly confidential

Section one: General information

1.1. Cluster number |__|__|__|__|

1.2. Household No. within Cluster |__|__|

1.3. Address/ governorate: ……|__|__| district …… |__|__| sub-district……. |__|

1.4. Cell Phone Number (active) a) |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

b) |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

1.5. Field team ID: |__|__|

1.6. Date of interview (dd/mm/yy): |__|__| |__|__| |__|__||__|__|

1.7. Name of the field officer/ first --------- Health officer/ second ----------

1.8. Main Supervisor Name ----------. Local supervisor name/ statistics ---------- Local sup

Validated by ----------.

1.9. Geographic Location: 1- Urban 2- Rural

Urban ☐	Rural ☐
Locality name -------- Locality No. |__|__|__|	Quarter name ---------- Quarter No.---------
Mahalla name -------- Mahalla No. |__|__|__||__|__|	Village Name: ---------- village No. ----------
Block No.: |__|__|	Block No.:
Camp name (IDPs only) ------- camp No. |__|__|__| Street name ---------- |__|__||__|__| Organizing building No. |__|__|__| |__|__|__|	Village ID: Camp name (IDPs only) ------- camp No. |__|__|__|
Geographic coordinates according to the quadric system: Area code |__|__|	Vertical coordinates (X) Horizontal coordinates (Y)

1.10. Interview status: 1. Conducted, 2. Partially conducted, 3. Not conducted, 4. HH not present

1.11. Household Size: Male |__|__| Female |__|__| Total |__|__|

1.12. Resident Status: |__| 1. Resident 2. IDPs off camp, 3. IDPs (camp), 4. Refugees

For IDPs only: A. What is the date of your displacement? : month year

B. Where is your home of origin?

Nainawa- 12 Baghdad -23 Babylon- 24 Kirkuk- 14 Basrah -35 Geyala- 21 Salahaddin- 27

Number of HH active SIM cards: Asia cell |__|__| Korek telecom|__|__| Zain |__|__| Total|__|__|

	What kind of accommodation do you live in? **Type of accommodation?**	1. Own house 2. Rented house 3. Free with owner's approval 1. House 2. Flat 3. House made of mud	4. Free without owner's approval 5. Camp 6. Random 4. House made of reed 5. other, specify
	Main source of the household drinking water	1. General network 2. General tap 3. Bottled water 4. Water tanker 5. Unclosed well 6. Closed well 7. Lake 8. Closed spring 9. Unclosed spring 10. Water desalting station (RO) 11. ??????? 12. River	
	Main source of the household other uses water	1. General network 2. General tap 3. Bottled water 4. Water tanker 5. Unclosed well 6. Closed well 7. Lake 8. Closed spring 9. Unclosed spring 10. Water desalting station (RO) 11. ??????? 12. River	
	Availability of drinking water	1. Continuous	2. Sometimes/not available
	Main sanitation type used by the HH **Private sanitation type used by the HH**	1. Public 2. Hole W.C. with siphon W.C. without siphon	3. Closed sanitation 4. Unclosed sanitation 5. Other, specify Use of other W.C. No W.C.
	Salt tests used for cooking main meal consumed by the family	1. Not iodinated 2. Iodinated with less than 15 ppm	3. Iodinated with 15 ppm and more

Section Two: family members' information

2.1 Individual's sequence in family	2.2 Name			2.3 Gender	2.4 Date of birth			2.5 Age in full years	2.6 Individual's relationship to head of family
	Without mentioning the name of the head of household, first followed by name of husband/wife then the sons by age (unmarried first then the married and their families… husband/wife and their sons) Then name of father/mother then brother/sister then other first-of-kin and then those not related to household			1 male 2 females				If the age is less than one year, write 00 If the age is 100 years and above, write 99	1 head of family 2 husband/wife 3 daughter/son 4 son's wife/daughter's husband 5 grandson 6 mother or father 7 sister or brother 8 other relatives 9 not related
	name	father	grandfather		day	month	year		

2.7 For individuals aged less than 18	2.8 For individuals aged 12 and above	2.9 Have you changed the place of your residence over the past 24 months	2.10 If yes, that was your previous place of residence	2.11 Type of environment	2.12 Period of residence at previous place of residence	2.13 Reasons for changing place of residence
Parental status 1- Parents still alive 2- father deceased 3- Mother deceased 4- Parents deceased	Marital status 1- Single 2- Married 3- Divorced 4- Widower 5- separated	1- yes 2- no – go to 2.15	Dohuk- 11 Baghdad- 23 Muthanna -32 Erbil- 15 Babylonl- 24 Thi Qar- 33 Sulaimaniya- 13 Kerbela- 25 Maysan- 34 Nainewah- 12 Wasit- 26 Basrah- 35 Kirkuk- 14 Salah al-deen- 27 Diyala- 21 Najaf- 28 Anbar- 22 Qadisiya- 31 Outside of Iraq - 90- go to 2.12	1- urban 2- rural		1- due to Da'sh terrorism 2- work 3- study or finishing study 4- marriage, divorced or widowed 5- joining the family 6- displacement inside Iraq 7- tribal criminal act or associated matters 8- other (indicate)
			Governorate			

	Educational status of family members aged 6 years and above			
2.14 Date of changing place of residence	**2.15 Have you ever enrolled at school?**	**2.16 What is the highest degree you have attained?**	**2.17 What level of education are you pursuing currently?**	**2.18 Can you read and write?**
	1- Yes, previously 2- Yes, currently enrolled- go to 2.16 3- No, never enrolled- go to 2.18	1- No degree- go to 2.18 2- Primary 3- Intermediate 4- Secondary 5- High school 6- Diploma from an institute 7- BA degree 8- High diploma 9- M. A degree 10- PHD 11- Others- Move to question 2.19	Level: 1- Primary 2- Intermediate 3- Basic 4- Secondary 5- Institute 6- College 7- High diploma 8- M.A degree 9- PHD 10- Others For all answers, move to question 2.19	1- Can neither read nor write 2- Read only 3- Read and write
			level / class	

All family members aged 6 and above				
2.19 During the past seven days, did (name) work even for one hour in any job with payment, whether in a trade he owns or partly owns, or any household profession without payment (like working in a farm or grocery….) or any other job?	**2.20 Why did you not work, even for one hour, during the past seven days?**	**2.21 Do you want whatever job against payment or cash or in-kind profit?**	**2.22 Have you been looking for a job of any type? For example, you have been registered with the Employment Bureau or directly applied for a job to the employer or posted an advertisement in newspapers or with the help of a person or paid a visit to State institutions…etc**	**2.23 If there was a job available during the past week or will be available during the next two weeks, are you ready and willing to start working?**
1- Yes- go to 2.24 2- no	1- Too young for work- go to 2.24 2- Student fully engaged in studying 3- Social reasons 4- Have a contract and will soon join work- go to 2.24 5- Disability/ handicap 6- Chronic disease 7- Retired 8- Old age 9- Fully dedicated to housekeeping (housewife) 10- Unwilling to work 11- Temporary absence due to disease, vacationing or another reasons- go to 2.24 12- My work has been terminated (seasonal work) 13- Have been discharged from work 14- Could not find a job 15- Security reasons 16- Others (indicate)	1- yes 2- no	1- yes 2- no	1- Yes 2- no

		Children aged less than 5 years				For married women or those who had already married as children, ages 12-49		
2.24 For individuals aged two and above	**2.25 For all family members**	**2.26 Having had diarrhea during the past two weeks**	**2.27 Having had a cough during the past two weeks**	**2.28 Had a cold during the past two weeks**	**2.29 Afflicted with (dactyledema) Oedema in both feet**	**2.30 Measuring methodology for height and weight**	**2.31 Physical measurement.**	**2.32 Measuring the periphery of mid-upper arm circumference**
Average number of daily meals taken by the individual during the last week 1 - three meals and more 2-two meals 3-one meal 4-I don't know	Does the individual have difficulty? 1- yes physical 2- yes mental 3- Yes physical and mental 4- No difficulty	1- yes 2- no 3- don't know	1- yes 2- no 3 don't know	1- yes 2- no 3 don't know	1- yes 2- no 3- no measuring	1- standing 2- recumbent 3- No measuring ---------- Measuring methodology Height Mm cm Weight Gram Kgm	Is the woman pregnant or nursing? 1- yes/ measuring done 2- yes/ no measuring done Measuring-3.1 3 no- 3.1	Mm cm

Section Three: Public Distribution system (food rations)

3.1 Is the household receiving food rations according to the Ration Card? 1 yes 2 no- section Two

	3.2 Period	**3.3 When did you receive the rations for the month?**					**3.4 Do you usually sell any ration items?**
		Use the codes on the left side					1- yes 2- no 3- sometimes 4- n/a
Codes		December 2015	January 2016	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016	
1	Wheat flour						
2	Rice						
3	Sugar						
4	Vegetable oil						
5	Baby milk						
3-5	How often do you make visits to receive full ration items?						

Codes of months in which rations were received

0	not received	
1	December 2015	
2	January	
3	February	2016
4	March	
5	April	
6	May	
7	N/A	

3.6 In general, do you think that the last received rations are:

1- good 2- medium 3 - bad

3.7 Which is better in your opinion?

1- receiving rations 2 - receiving cash money instead of the rations

3.8 For families which sell all or some of the ration items/reason for sale (1- yes 2 -no)

Reasons for selling?

1- buying better goods

2-Buying food items not included in the rations

3- Buying an additional quantity of the ration items
4- Paying rations value
5- Others (indicate)

Section Four: food consumption and sources of food

4.1 number of meals taken by the family yesterday (breakfast, lunch, dinner)

Serial no.	**4-2** **consumed meals prepared at home except special meals or food sold on the street (do not mention food items consumed at small quantities or by one person in the family)**	**4.3** **Number of days in which food is taken during the past seven days** **(write 0 if no)**	**4.4** **Source of main food taken during the past seven days (according to the codes below)**
1	Grains, macaroni, bread, corn, potato		
2	Legumes (lima bean, fava bean, kidney bean, lintel, chickpeas) and mixed nuts		
3	Milk and dairy products (fresh milk, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products) Exclude fat/butter		
4	Meat, fish and egg (goat, cow, rabbit, chicken, fish including the canned/ and other sea food)		
4.1	Meat (beef, lamb, goat, rabbits, chicken, goose and other birds)		
4.2	Liver, kidneys and other meat		
4.3	Fish/oyster including canned fish and other sea food		
4.4	egg		
5	Vegetables (spinach, onions and tomatoes …) and leaf vegetables		
5.1	Vegetables rich in vitamin A (carrots, yellow pepper, squash)		
5.2	Leaf vegetables (spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, beat, broccoli and others		
6	Fruit (banana, apple, lemon….)		
6.1	Fruit rich in vitamin A (mango, apricot, peach)		
7	Ghee/ butter (vegetable ghee, palm tree oil, fat and other ghee)		
8	sugar and confectionary (sugar, honey, jam, cookies, sweets and others) sugary drinks		
9	Spices /chilies (tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, bread yeast, sauces		

Codes of basic food sources				
0- not consumed 1- purchase	2- private product 3- purchase on credit	4- borrowing food items 5- gift	6- assistance from WFP 7- non-WFP assistance	8-hunting 9-ration items

Section Five: consumption-based coping strategies

5.1 In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?		**1 yes 3 no- go to 5.2**
5.2 How many days your family used the following strategies because it did not have enough food or money to buy food during the past seven days?		**Number of days (7-1) Write 0 if no)**
1	Shifting toward cheaper and less quality food items	
2	Borrowing food or asking assistance from relatives and friends	
3	Reducing the number of daily meals	
4	Consuming less food in meals	
5	Curding the adults' need to ensure food need of children	

Section six: livelihood-based coping strategies

Series no.	**During the past 30 days, did any of your family members do any of the following to save money and buy food?**	**6.1 1 yes- following act 2 no**	**6.2 indicate the reason 1- no need to use it 2-already used it during the past 12 and cannot use it again 3- N/A**
1	Selling household properties (refrigerator, television, jewelry…)		
2	Spending the savings		
3	Buying food on credit or through borrowed money from relatives and friends		
4	Selling means of transport (car, motorbike)		
5	Children dropout		
6	Reducing expenditure on non-food items (health, education)		
7	Changing place of residence and accommodation to reduce expenses		
8	Accepting that adult males of the family are engaged in illegal acts and risks		
9	Accepting that adult females of the family are engaged in illegal acts and risks		
10	Children at 18 work to provide resources		
11	Whole family are migrating		
12	Attending banquets held on religious and social events to have food		

Section seven: family expenditure

Series no.	**Family's expenditure on goods during the past seven days**	**7.1 total cash expenditure (in Dinar)**	**7.1.1 value of self-consumption provided to the family (in Dinar)**
1	Loaf or flat bread		
2	Wheat flour		
3	rice		
4	Macaroni (noodles)		
5	Other grains (bulgur, Indian pea)		
6	Legumes (kidney bean, green bean)		
7	White meat (poultry, fish)		
8	Red meat		
9	egg		
10	Vegetable ghee, animal fat		
11	milk		
12	Yogurt, cheese		
13	potato		
14	Vegetables (tomato, eggplant)		
15	Leaf vegetables		
16	Fruit (orange, apple, banana		
17	dates		
18	sugar		
19	Pastry (biscuits, Baqlava)		
20	Sweets (chocolate, nestle)		
21	Soft drinks		
22	Mineral water		
23	tea		
24	tobacco		

25	Mixed nuts (seeds, pistachio)		
26	Different types of chips (popcorn)		
27	Food and drinks(consumed outside the home)		

Section seven: family expenditure

(cont.)

Series no.	Family's expenditure on non-food goods and services during the past thirty days	7.1 total cash expenditure (in Dinar)	7.2.1 value of in-kind spending of the family (in Dinar)
1	health		
2	education		
3	Transport and communications		
4	Accommodation, water, gas, electricity and other fuel		
5	Clothing and footwear		
6	Furniture, household supplies and maintenance of household goods		

7.3 amount of estimated total consumption of the household over the past month in Iraqi Dinars:|__|__|__|__|__|

Section Eight: family's income and its source

8.1 What is the estimated monthly income of the head of family in Dinars? |__|__|__|__|__|

8.2 What is the estimated monthly income of the household's females except the head of family if a woman? |__|__|__| Dinars

8.3 What is the estimated monthly income of the household's males except the head of family if a man? |__|__|__|__|__| Dinars

8.4 First main source of family's income details: ……..

8.5 Second main source of family's income details: ……..

8.6 Third main source of family's income details: ……..

Codes of source of income	
1 ordinary wage	5 income from transfers
2 temporary labor	6 cash assistance and gifts
3 Income from household projects	7 in-kind gifts and assistance
4 Income from properties	8 others

Concepts of income sources

1- **ordinary wage**: regular income from a job done against payment (salary of employee, regular monthly, weekly and daily wage)
2- **temporary labor**: wage from temporary jobs
3- **income from household projects**: income from freelance work (taxi, pitchman, sole owner of a shop), income from big projects (from a factory, farm, projects in which staff are working).
4- **income from properties**: rents from agricultural lands, income from agricultural lands (crop sharing), rents from empty land, rents from residential buildings, rents from non-residential buildings, rents from equipment and tools, rents from means of transport, other rents, dividends, profits from partnership companies, interest on bonds and security deposits, intellectual property and copyrights
5- **income from transfers**: civil pensions, military pensions, pensions of inheritors, social security pensions, disability pensions, special funds pensions, social protection network subsidies, emergency payments, vocational training allowances, scholarships
6- **cash gifts and assistance**: from other families inside Iraq, from other families outside Iraq, from the State, from other sources inside Iraq, from other sources outside Iraq
7- **in-kind gifts and assistance**: from other families inside Iraq, from other families outside Iraq, from the State, from other sources inside Iraq, from other sources outside Iraq
8- **others:** insurance compensations, legal payments (Sharia-based alimony…), subsidies from zakat Funds, income from inheritance, cash dowry, lottery winnings, other transfer incomes, selling Ration items)

Section Nine: family's agricultural assets

9.1 Does the household own farm animals 1- yes 2- no—go to 9.3

9.2 Number of animals owned by the family:

1 cows		2 buffalos		3 sheep		4 goat		5 poultry	
6 camels		7 fish		8 beehives		9 others (indicate)			

9.3 Did you or any other family member caught fish, raised fish or aqua beings during the past 12 months?
1- yes 2 - no

9.4 Has the household agricultural acquisition 1- yes 2- no- go to next section

9.5 Type of agricultural acquisition
1- freehold 2- disposition right 3- rented on contract 4- miri land (state land) 5- rented 6- squatting

9.5 What are the agricultural crops produced during the past 12 months?

		Harvest code	Cultivated land area
Winter season	First harvest		Area in donum
	Second harvest		
Summer season	First harvest		Area in donum
	Second harvest		

Codes of crops				
1- wheat	4- potato	7- kidney beans	10- vegetables	14 -alfalfa
2- barley	5- chickpea	8- sunflower	11- sesame	15- white corn (animal feed)
3- corn	6- paddy rice	9- cotton	13- peanuts	16- others (indicate)

9.6 What is the area of land planted with permanent crops (date palm trees, fruit trees, vine trees, nuts trees…etc)?

area in donum |__|__|__|__|:

Section ten: family's fixed assets

10.1 What is the total number of fixed assets owned by the family?

assets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Residential home	Washing machine	Computer/laptop/tablet	Air-conditioner	Swamp cooler	generator	TV	cooker	oven	Smart phone	Dishwasher	freezer	refrigerator
number													

assets	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Private car	taxi	lorry	tractor	harvesters	plow	Seed sprinkler	Farm vehicle	Silos for grain storing	Animal yarn	Water pumps	Sprinklers to water the crops
number												

Remarks of field work team

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