



## Overview

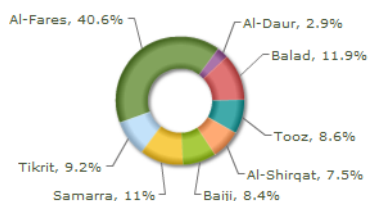
Located north of Baghdad, Salah al-Din's population is one of the most rural in Iraq. The February 2006 bombing of the Al-Askari mosque in the city of Samarra triggered a new wave of sectarian violence and displacement which lasted until 2007. UNESCO launched a project to restore the Shi'a shrine following a subsequent attack in June 2007. Salah al-Din is named after the Kurdish Muslim leader of the 12th century, who fought against the Crusaders. The governorate capital of Tikrit is in the north of the governorate was the birthplace of Saddam Hussein, the former president of Iraq.

The security gains made during the second half of 2008 were maintained during 2009. However, Salah al-Din remains one of Iraq's more insecure governorates, having experienced an average of 71 incidents per month during the last quarter of 2009.

Agriculture provides 36% of the jobs in the governorate, but most of these jobs are unwaged. The sector is suffering due to land ownership issues, lack of modernized methods, poor coordination between agriculture and industry and lack of technical research facilities. 50% of cropland has suffered a reduction in crop coverage two years in succession due to drought. Industry remains underdeveloped due to poor management, underinvestment and lack of local commercial markets. Unemployment is above average at 18%, a figure which rises in urban areas.

## Demographics

**Governorate Capital:** Tikrit  
**Area:** 24,075 sq km (5.6% of Iraq)  
**Population:** 1,191,403 (4% of total)  
*Source: Gol COSIT (est. for 2007)*  
**Gender Distribution:** Male: 50% Female: 50%  
**Geo Distribution:** Rural: 54% Urban: 46%  
*Source: Gol COSIT (est. for 2007)*



Salah al-Din performs averagely according to many developmental and humanitarian indicators, but there is wide variation between geographical areas. Illiteracy is generally below average for men, but is a major issue in Al-Fares and Samarra (particularly among women). Net primary school enrolment is generally below average, and just 62% among rural girls. Water access and sanitation facilities are good in Tooz, Balad and Baiji, yet considerably below average in all other districts. Electricity supplies are very poor in Tooz, Balad, Al-Daur and Al-Fares.

IDPs in Salah-al-Din cite food, access to employment opportunities and shelter as their top two priority needs. 77% of IDP families have no member in employment. Public Distribution System access for 79% of families is intermittent, and a further 8% never receive it. Most IDP families live in rented houses, meaning that rising rents and the lack of income are of concern. Almost 1,000 IDP families in Baiji district live in abandoned military camps to which they have no legal claim and which often lack basic services. A further 20,000 people have been displaced from rural to urban areas as a result of the drought.

Balad has been selected as priority district for the UN's Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan 2010.

## Iraq Millennium Development Goals

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Proportion of population below National Poverty Line (\$2.2 per day) (%)	22.9	39.9							
Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	4.5	1.0							
Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	7.1	n/a							
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)			84.8	78.3					
Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)			36.7	14.7					
Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)			84.8	87.2					
Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)			7.4	4.8					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			27.3	9.1					
Under-five mortality rate (for every 1,000 live births)				41.0	70.0				
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)				81.0	57.8				
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)					88.5	82.5			
Proportion of TB incidence for every 100,000 of the population						12.4	17.0		
Proportion of detected TB cases cured under direct observation treatment (%)						86.0	89.0		
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)							79.0	72.5	
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							83.9	82.4	
Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)								78.0	68.7
Proportion of families owning a personal computer (%)								11.8	7.4

■ Current National [Total]   
 ■ Current Sub-National [Salah al-Din]

