



Overview

Covering almost all of western Iraq, Anbar is Iraq's largest governorate, but also the most sparsely populated. Desert dominates the landscape, particularly in al-Rutba district. The governorate borders Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan.

Between 2003 and 2005, the city of Falluja was the scene of continued confrontations between the Multi National Forces in Iraq (MNF-I) and armed groups in which many civilians were killed. MNF-I forces gained control of the city during Operation "Phantom Fury", launched in November 2004. Following improvement in security, security control in Anbar was handed over to the Government of Iraq in September 2008.

The past two years of drought have had a negative impact on the rural populations' lives and livelihoods. Water shortages have affected both humans and livestock, and have devastated cropland. Agriculture provides a quarter of jobs in the governorate, meaning that the drought is putting at risk the income of a significant proportion of the population. Unemployment in the governorate is lower than average at 14%, but this rises to 21% in the governorate capital, Ramadi. In addition, half of all jobs in the governorate are unwaged, with two thirds of these in agriculture.

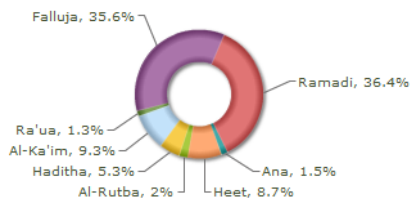
Anbar performs poorly according to humanitarian and development indicators. Over half (52%) of households in Falluja are in Iraq's lowest expenditure quintile – one of the highest concentrations of poverty in Iraq. Over a quarter (27%) of children in the governorate are chronically malnourished. High proportions of households in Ramadi (19%), Heet (33%) and Rawa (27%) source their drinking water straight from a stream, river or lake, and poor electricity supplies affect large numbers of people in Ramadi, Heet and Falluja.

Almost all IDPs (97%) displaced during the wave of violence in 2006 and 2007 cite food as a priority need, while shelter (81%) and employment (75%) are also pressing concerns. Food and fuel are the priority needs for over three quarters of displaced people returning to the governorate. Ramadi hosts a large number of IDPs living in collective towns or settlements.

Falluja and Ramadi districts have been identified as two of the priority districts for the UN's Iraq Humanitarian Action Plan 2010.

Demographics

- Governorate Capital:** Ramadi
- Area:** 138,228 sq km (32% of Iraq)
- Population:** 148,598.5 (5% of total)
Source: GoI COSIT (est. for 2007)
- Gender Distribution:** Male: 50% Female: 50%
- Geo Distribution:** Rural: 48% Urban: 52%
Source: GoI COSIT (est. for 2007)



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	20.9							
Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	4.5	4.0							
Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	7.1	n/a							
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)		90.8	90.1						
Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)		21.2	34.6						
Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)			94.2	91.2					
Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)			7.4	6.4					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			27.3	21.4					
Under-five mortality rate (for every 1,000 live births)				41.0	30.0				
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)				81.0	85.0				
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)					88.5	94.0			
Proportion of TB incidence for every 100,000 of the population						12.4	15.0		
Proportion of detected TB cases cured under direct observation treatment (%)						86.0	87.0		
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)							79.0	94.2	
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							93.9	99.4	
Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)								78.0	32.8
Proportion of families owning a personal computer (%)								11.8	7.0

■ Current National [Total] ■ Current Sub-National [Anbar]

