



Overview

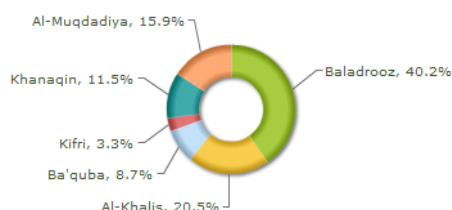
Located on Iraq's eastern border with Iran, Diyala borders Baghdad to the south east. The population is the most rural in Iraq. The landscape varies dramatically from the Himreen mountains in the north to the desert in the south. Diyala has a diverse ethnic composition of Kurds, Turkmen and Arabs. There are unresolved issues with the Kurdistan Regional Government as to who should administer parts of Khanaqin and Kifri districts and Mandali sub-district in the north-east of Baladrooz district.

There have been widespread security problems in Diyala, particularly after 2006. While security improved significantly in the second half of 2008, bombings and assassination attempts continue to occur. The unresolved issues, lack of improvement in services and economic opportunities, particularly for the purposes of re-integrating local armed groups, are contributing to the continued unease.

The public sector currently provides 36% of all jobs in the governorate. Private sector expansion in the governorate is inhibited by lack of regular electricity and water supplies, poor infrastructure, competition from cheap imports, lack of capital and skilled staff. Diyala has traditionally been dependent upon agriculture as a major source of income and employment, and is famous for its citrus fruits and dates. Agriculture provides a fifth (19%) of all jobs in Diyala and accounts for an estimated one fifth of the governorate's GDP.

Demographics

- Governorate Capital:** Ba'qubah
- Area:** 17,685 sq km (4.1% of Iraq)
- Population:** 1,560,621 (5% of total)
Source: GoI COSIT (est. for 2007)
- Gender Distribution:** Male: 50% Female: 50%
- Geo Distribution:** Rural: 59% Urban: 41%
Source: GoI COSIT (est. for 2007)



Diyala experiences significant humanitarian and development problems, particularly with water. The governorate's main water supply from the Himreen dam is insufficiently supplemented by the Tigris and sources flowing in from the KRG and Iran. Only 190 of the 300-350 litres per person per day required are being provided. Almost half of the population (46%) suffers from irregular availability of drinking water, a figure which rises to 74% in Al-Muqaddadiya district. Around half of all households in Al-Muqaddadiya (47%), Kifri (53%) and Baladrooz (40%) drink water directly from a stream, river or lake.

Diyala has one of the highest proportions (8%) of post-February 2006 IDPs relative to the local population. 83% of the governorate's Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are originally from Diyala, having fled to other parts of the governorate. Female-headed IDP households often face problems securing a consistent source of income and in dealing with government bodies. Almost all IDP and returnee households (96% and 92% respectively) have identified food as a priority need.

As a result of these issues, Ba'quba, Baladrooz, Kifri and Al-Muqaddadiya districts have been selected as priority districts 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	33.1							
Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	4.5	7.0							
Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	7.1	n/a							
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)		84.8	92.2						
Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)		36.7	35.8						
Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)			84.8	96.5					
Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)			7.4	12.5					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			27.3	16.7					
Under-five mortality rate (for every 1,000 live births)				41.0	39.0				
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)				81.0	84.9				
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)					88.5	90.5			
Proportion of TB incidence for every 100,000 of the population						12.4	19.0		
Proportion of detected TB cases cured under direct observation treatment (%)						86.0	91.0		
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)							79.0	72.5	
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							83.9	97.5	
Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)								78.0	51.2
Proportion of families owning a personal computer (%)								11.8	6.2

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

