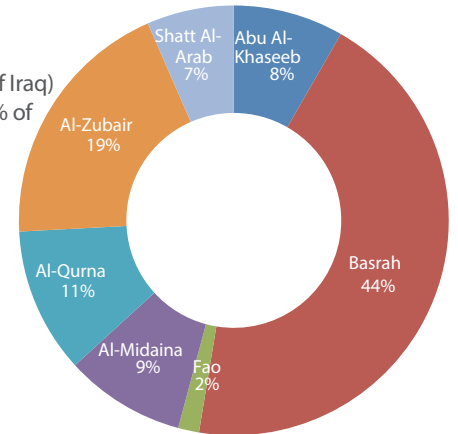




Basrah (الْبصرة) is located in south-eastern Iraq on the border with Kuwait and Iran and adjacent to Missan, Thi-Qar, and Muthanna governorates. Its capital, Basrah, is located on the Shatt al-Arab river on the Persian Gulf. The governorate is divided into seven districts: Abu Al-Khaseeb, Al-Midaina, Al-Qurna, Al-Zubair, Basrah, Fao, and Shatt Al-Arab.

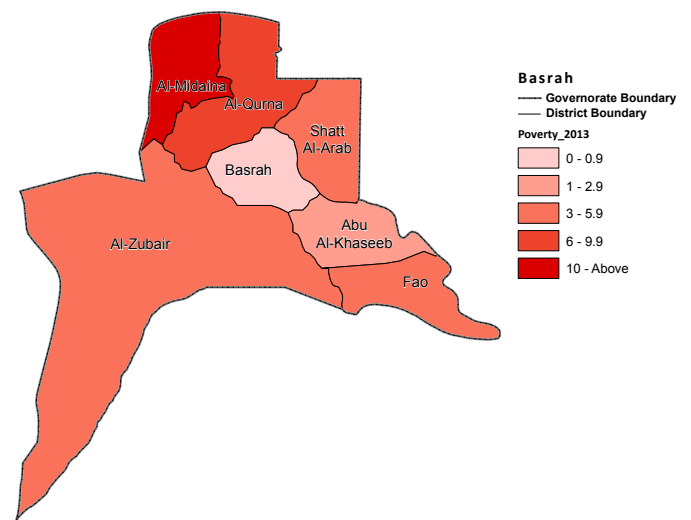
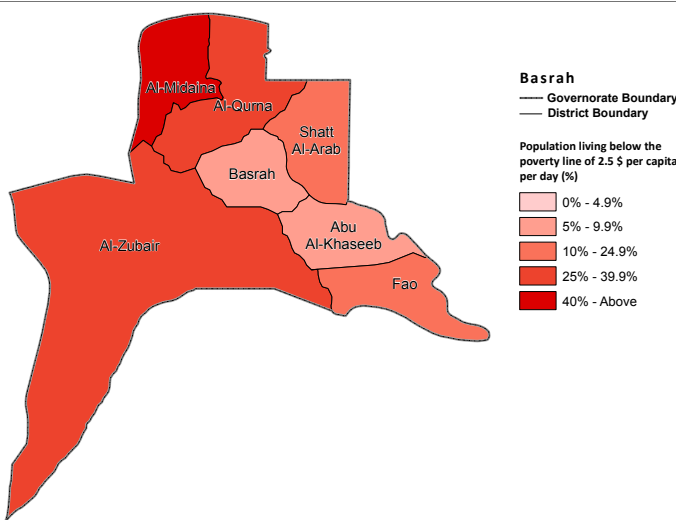
Capital: Basrah
 Area: 19,070 sq km (4.4% of Iraq)
 Population: 2,403,301 (7.6% of total population)
 Male: 51.6%
 Female: 48.4%
 Urban: 79.9%
 Rural: 20.1%



The governorate hosts the main port in Iraq, Um Qasr, which is the only shipping hub in the country. It also contains a significant proportion of Iraq's oil reserves. The main economic industries in the governorate are trade, manufacturing, professional services, agribusiness, and construction. Medium-sized businesses are in transport and storage, hotels, restaurants, tourism, and energy.

Poverty and Food Security

In 2011, 16.1% of the population lived below the poverty line of US\$ 2.5 per day, which is higher than the national level (11.5%) and increased compared to the 2007 poverty level (14.3%). The intensity of poverty grew significantly in the last four years with the poverty gap increasing from 1 in 2007 to 3.3 in 2011¹. Significant disparities exist between districts: in Al-Midaina, 43.7% of the population lives below the poverty line, while the percentage is less than 8% in Basrah and Abu Al-Khaseeb districts. The percentage of people experiencing food insecurity in Basrah rose from 20% in 2007 to 21% in 2011, which is higher than the national average. 24.2% of the total number of food insecure people in Iraq live in Basrah. Meanwhile, the percentage of underweight children under age five decreased from 19.9% in 2000 to 9.9% in 2011.

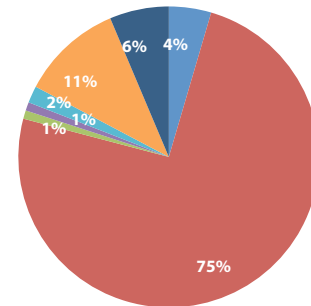


¹ The poverty gap reflects the depth of poverty and its incidence by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from the poverty line. The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty, or reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line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

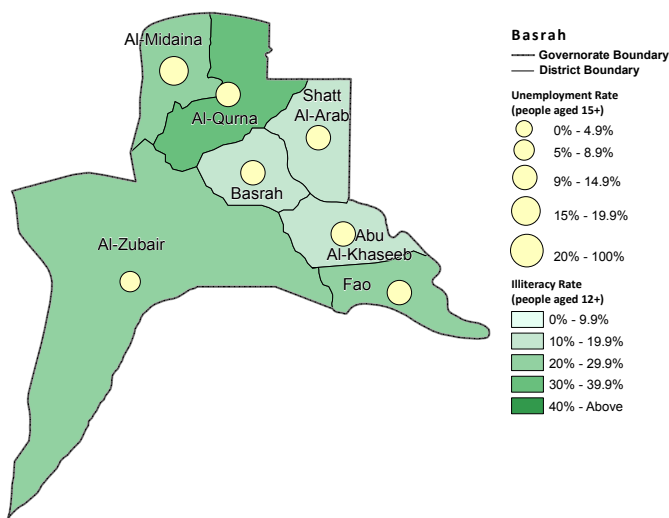
Security²

In 2012, 2% of all security incidents in Iraq (110 of 4,771) occurred in Basrah. The number of incidents has decreased when compared to 2008 and 2011 levels (470 and 132 security incidents, respectively). Moreover, during the first five months of 2013, the total number of incidents registered in the governorate (122) is higher than the total number observed in 2012. Terroristic attacks (75%) represent the most frequent type of incidents in the governorate in 2012, followed by other crimes (15%) and civil unrest (6%). 75% of all security incidents in the governorate occurred in Basrah district, while 12% occurred in Al Zubair, and 7% occurred in Shatt Al-Arab.

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



■ Abu Al-Khaseeb ■ Shatt Al-Arab ■ Al-Zubair ■ Al-Midaina ■ Fao ■ Basrah ■ Al-Qurna



Education

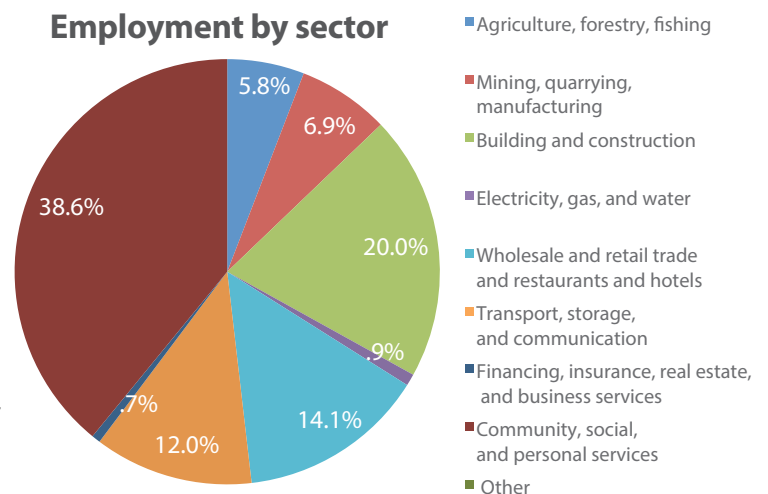
The literacy rate of 81.9%³ is higher than the national average and differs across gender and district. In 2011, enrolment in primary education rose from 90.1% in 2006 to 91.4%, which is higher than the national average of 90.4%. The target of 100% remains far, especially for females for whom the rate of enrolment is only 89%, compared to 93.9% for males. In 2011, net enrolment in secondary education decreased from 45% in 2006 to 43.6%⁴, which is lower than the national average (48.6%).

Labour market

As in the rest of Iraq, less than half of the population is in the labour force. The participation rate for women is among the lowest in the country (10.1%), which is lower than the national average of 14.7%. The unemployment rate (10.3%) is lower than the national rate (11.3%) but differs across districts with Al-Midaina district performing the worst (15.8%). Most of the labour force is employed in the services sector (38.6%), while 20% works in the building and construction sector, 14.1% works in the wholesale, retail, restaurant, and hotels sector, and 12% works in transport, storage, and communication.



Employment by sector



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

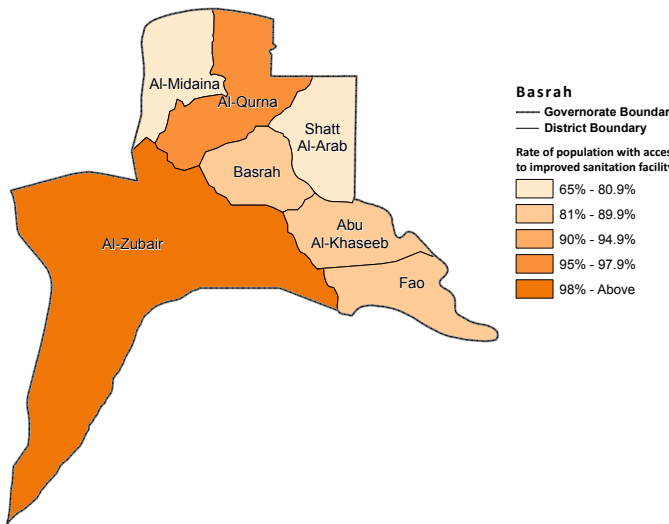
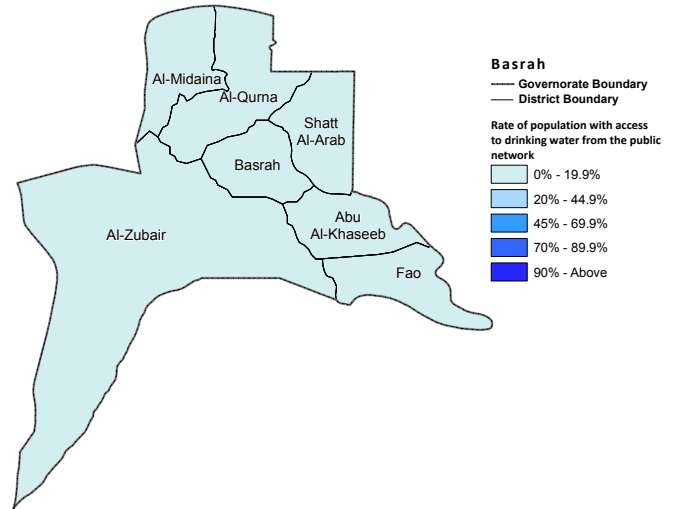
³ Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), Information and Analysis Unit, Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) Survey, 2011. Available from <http://www.japuiraq.org/ikn>.

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

Services

Water

In Basrah, the proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source is 93.6%, which is higher than the national average of 86.8%.⁵ Meanwhile, 95.1% of the population is connected to the public network, one of the highest percentages compared to other governorates.⁶ Nevertheless, the availability of drinking water is reported as 'bad or very bad' by 49.5% of the population in the governorate.⁷ Less than 1% of the population relies on the public network as first source of drinking water, while 68.4% relies on bottled water, and 30.4% relies on water tankers or vehicles. The percentages vary for some districts. In Al-Zubair and Basrah, bottled water is the main source of drinking water for 89.2% and 71.3%, respectively, while in Al-Midaina the majority of the population relies on water tankers or vehicles as a primary source.⁸ 37.6% of those connected to the general network have water available for the full day, while 34.3% have water for between 2 and less than 10 hours per day, and 12.1% have water for less than 1 hour.⁹

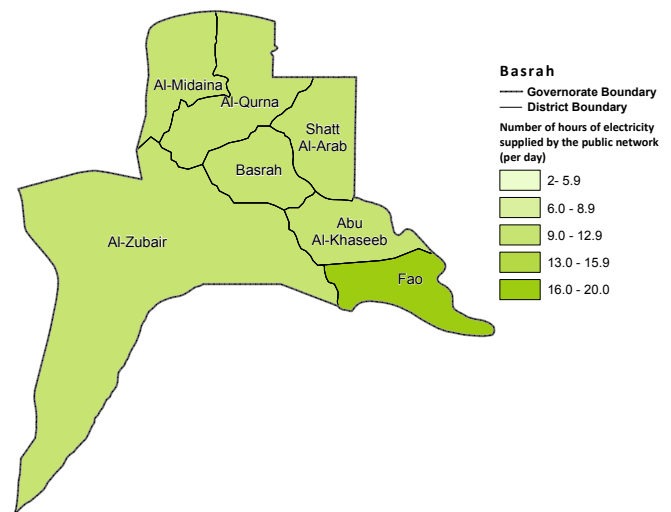


Sanitation¹⁰

The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility (93.6%) is almost equal to the national average (93.8%). Only 24.8% relies on the public sewage system as the primary system, while 37.8% primarily use a septic tank, and 26.7% relies on a covered canal outside the house.

Electricity¹¹

In Basrah, 12.6% relies solely on the public electricity network, 77.6% relies on the public network and another source, and 9.4% relies on the public network and two other sources. The public network is the first source of electricity for 97.9% of households, while the rest of the households rely on a shared generator or private generators. At the governorate level, 22.9% of households connected to the public network reported daily cut-offs for more than 12 hours per day, while 63% reported cut-offs for 3 to 12 hours per day. In general, the quality of electricity services is rated as 'bad or very bad' by 68.6% of the population in the governorate.



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

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ IKN 2011.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ MDGs 2012.

¹¹ IKN 2011.

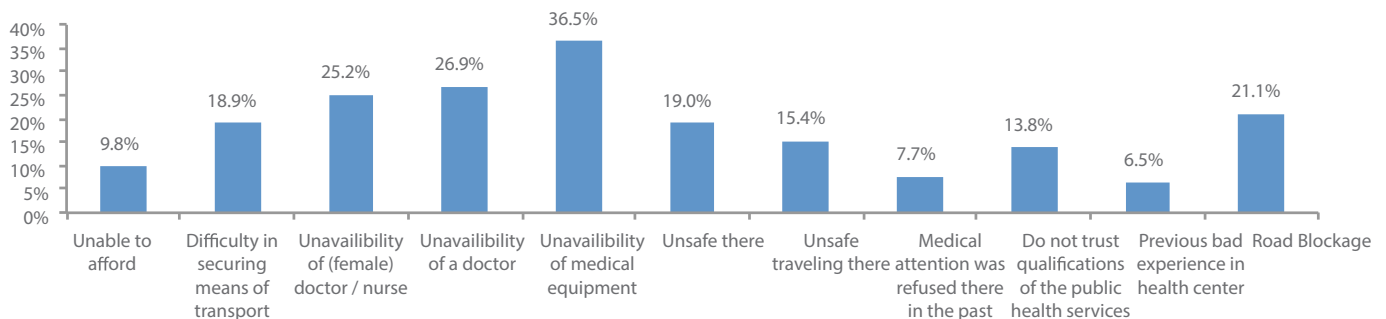
Garbage¹²

Only 7.1% of the population in Basrah has home garbage collection services, while 31.7% relies on public containers, and an alarming 29.8% disposes of garbage in open areas. In Al-Midaina and Abu Al-Khaseeb districts, more than 16% of the population is provided with garbage collection, while only 2% receive the same service in Al-Qurna district. As a result, 51.7% of residents rate the garbage collection services as 'bad or very bad'.

Health¹³

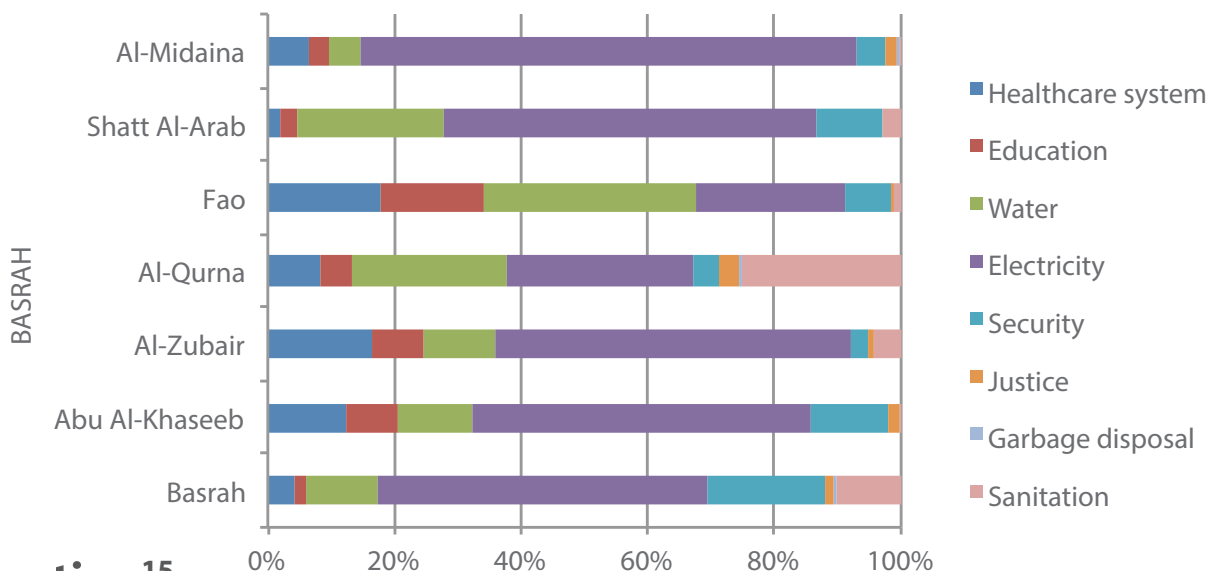
Public hospitals are the health facilities most used by people in case of illness of a household member (54.3%), followed by clinics and governmental health centres (29%) and clinics or private medical complexes (12%). 98.4% of the population is able to reach the closest health centre in less than one hour. The main obstacles in accessing public hospitals are related to the unavailability of medical equipment, unavailability of doctors, and unavailability of female doctors or nurses. 23.3% of the population assesses the health care services in the area as 'bad', while 47.2% considers health services to be 'neither bad nor good'.

Households experiencing obstacles in accessing to public hospitals (%)



Priorities¹⁴

Electricity is the first priority and the first issue to be addressed for 52.2% of the population; meanwhile, water and security are considered first priority by 13.2% and 12.4%, respectively.



Migration¹⁵

In Basrah, 2,870 families and 17,512 persons were displaced between 2006 and July 2013. Within the same time period, 20,880 families returned from internal and external displacement.









¹² IKN 2011.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ministry of Migration, 2013.

Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals		Basrah	Iraq	National Target (2015)
 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	1 Proportion of population below US\$2.5 (PPP) per day (%)	16.1	11.5	14
	Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	3.3	2.6	0
	Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	21.0	6.0	10
 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	2 Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	91.4	91.0	100
	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education (%)	43.6	50.0	100
 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	3 Women in national parliament (%)	35	27.0	50
	Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)	0.95	0.94	1
	Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)	12.5	15.0	50
 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	4 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	31.8	31.9	17
	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)	75.8	75.0	100
 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	5 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.0	90.9	100
 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	6 Percentage of women 15-49 who heard about HIV (%)	62.0	55.0	100
 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	7 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	93.6	87.0	91
	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	93.6	94.0	96
 A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	8 Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)	95.8	94.0	-
	Personal computer ownership (%)	8.9	17.0	10

■ Significant delay in reaching the nationally targeted indicator
■ Relative delay in reaching the nationally targeted indicator

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