

# Kirkuk Governorate Profile

March 2009



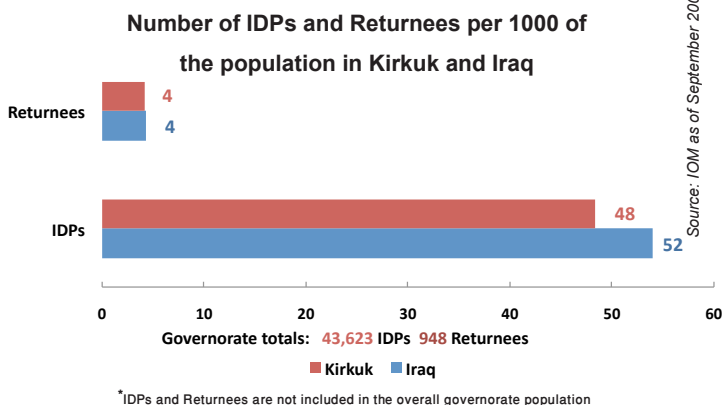
## Overview

Situated in northern Iraq, Kirkuk (formerly known as Tameem) produces a significant amount of Iraq's oil exports. Saddam Hussein pursued a policy of "Arabization" in the governorate, expelling much of its Kurdish and Turkmen population and replacing them with Arabs (mostly Shi'a) from the south. After 2003, many of those displaced returned to reclaim their homes.

Kirkuk's administrative status is under dispute between the Iraqi national government and the semi-autonomous Kurdistan Regional Government. Article 140 of the Iraqi constitution gives Kirkuk the right to self-determination through a governorate-wide referendum, following normalization and a national census. Outbreaks of violence in Kirkuk since 2003 have frequently been linked to tensions around the governorate's indeterminate status. Security improvements in the second half of 2008 were eroded by a sharp increase in violence in December, which saw 104 civilians killed. Over half of the deaths occurred in a single attack on a restaurant in Kirkuk city.

Kirkuk governorate performs well according to most humanitarian and development indicators compared to the rest of Iraq. Daquq district is the least developed, with below average education levels, high poverty rate and poor infrastructure. Significant numbers in Kirkuk district suffer from chronic disease.

## IDPs & Returnees



## Demographics

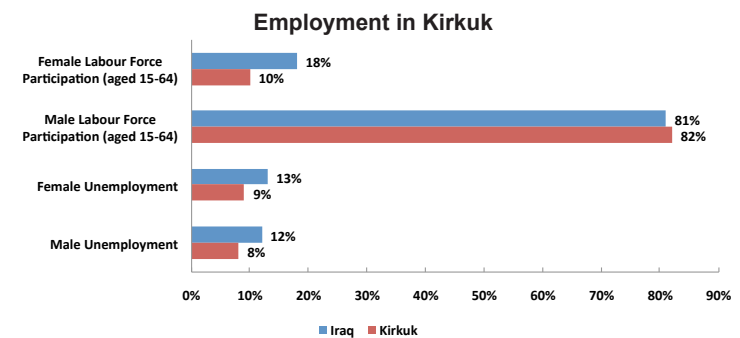
**Governorate Capital:** Kirkuk  
**Area:** 9,679 sq km (2.2% of Iraq)  
**Population:** 902,019 (3% of total)  
*Source: Gol COSIT (2007)*  
**Gender Distribution:** Male: 50% Female: 50%  
**Geographical Distribution:** Rural: 31% Urban: 69%  
*Source: Gol COSIT (est. for 2007)*

**Population by district:**

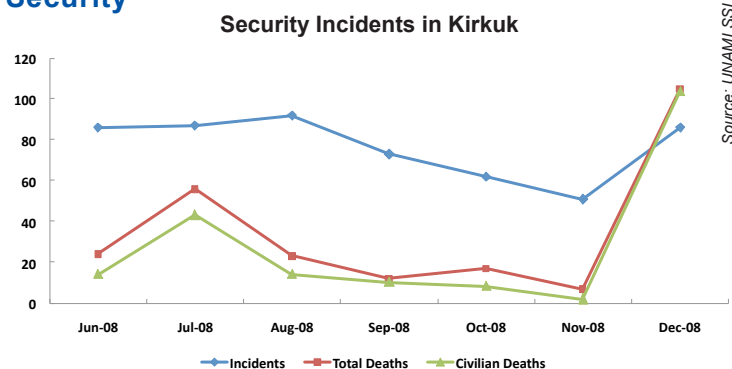
Kirkuk	572,080	Al-Hawiga	215,193
Daquq	75,279	Dibis	39,467

*Source: WFP VAM (2007)\**

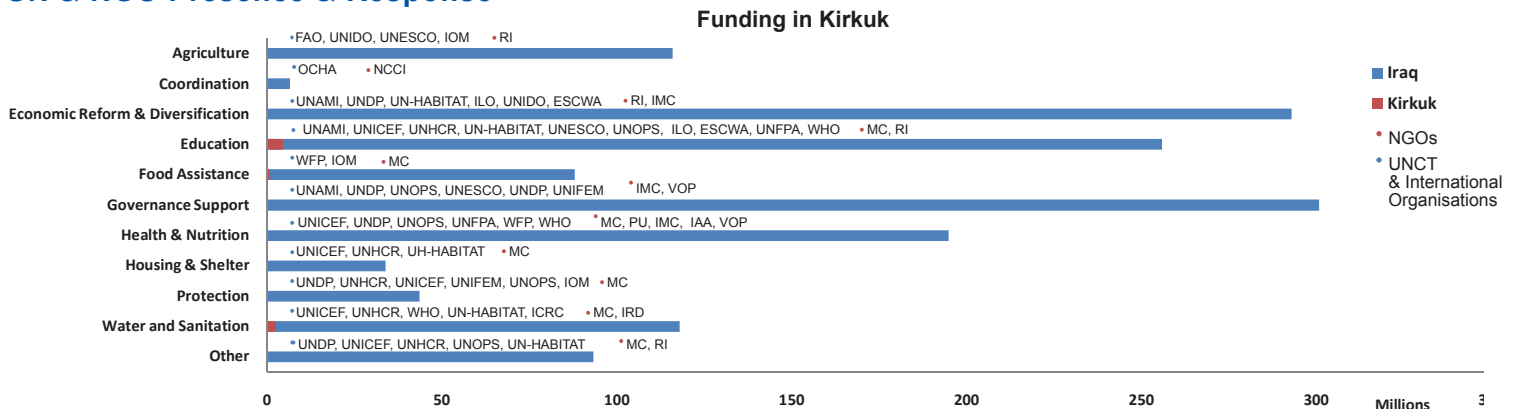
## Employment



## Security

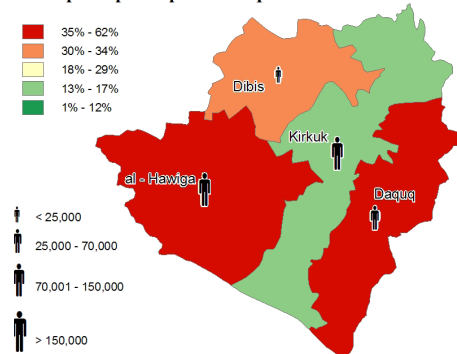


## UN & NGO Presence & Response

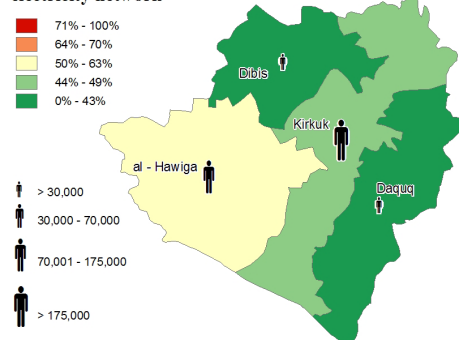


## Selected Indicators

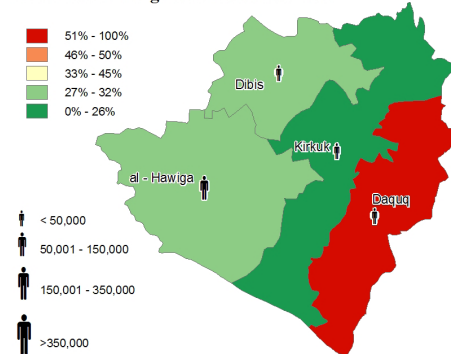
**Poverty: Percentage of households per district in the lowest per capita expenditure quintile**



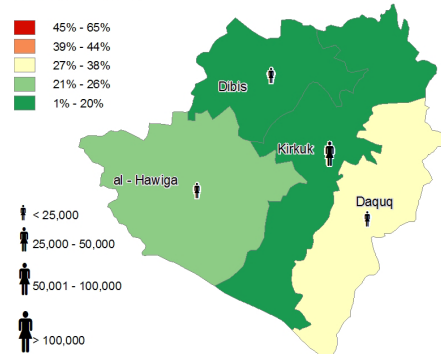
**Electricity: Percentage of households per district with more than 11 hours of power cuts or not connected to the electricity network**



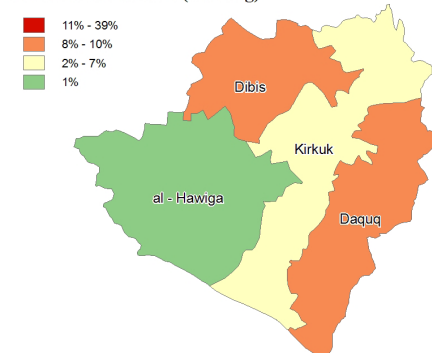
**Watsan: Percentage of households per district not connected to the general water network**



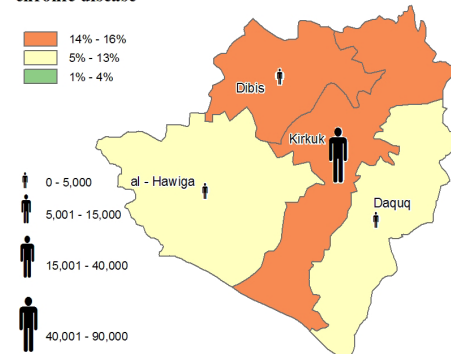
**Education: Percentage of women aged 10+ per district who are illiterate**



**Food: Percentage of children aged 0-5 per district with chronic malnutrition (stunting)**



**Health: Percentage of individuals per district with chronic disease**



The size of the symbol  indicates the total number of individuals affected per district

Indicator		All Iraq	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	al-Hawiga	Daquq	Dabis
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Education	Illiterate Women (10+)	24	18	14	22	38	17
	Illiterate Men (10+)	11	5	4	7	14	4
	Women with less than Primary Education (10+)	47	39	31	51	72	31
	Men with less than Primary Education (10+)	31	25	19	34	46	16
Employment	Female Labour Force Participation (15-64)	18	10	11	8	5	5
	Male Labour Force Participation (15-64)	81	82	83	81	82	81
	Female Unemployment (15-64)	13	9	10	3	13	11
	Male Unemployment (15-64)	12	8	8	10	8	4
Health	Fever in the past 2 weeks	8	4	4	6	1	7
	Diarrhea problems in the past 2 weeks	3	6	8	1	1	12
	Chronic disease	9	12	16	6	7	13
Electricity	No alternative electricity source	21	50	8	32	19	65
	More than 11 hours power cut or no network	55	18	49	60	34	36
Poverty	Lowest per capita Income Quintile	22	26	16	45	39	37
	Lowest per capita Expenditure Quintile	20	27	17	49	38	29
WATSAN	Sanitation: Hole/None	8	1	0	0	6	14
	Water from stream/well/tanker	11	6	0	20	7	13
	Not connected to general network	26	12	0	27	53	26
Food	Stunting: Chronic Malnutrition	22	12	11	12	14	17
	Wasting: Acute Malnutrition	5	1	1	1	1	2

Source: WFP VAM (2007)\*

\* The WFP VAM 2007 survey used a distribution of Iraqi districts which differs from that used by UN HIC. The district names and areas used for the reference map, indicator maps and demographics do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on behalf of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status or frontier delimitation of any district or other area shown.

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