



Erbil Governorate Base Map

Administration and Management

Erbil Governorate Iraq Republic

Information Sources

Most of the information on this map is collected by the Area Team Leaders of (JHIC). The rapid information about the districts is taken from JHIC product (Rapid District summaries), and the Administration boundaries are drawn by the former Iraq Government in 1988. In the next version, we will draw the administration boundaries according to Kurdistan Region Government instruction.
Date of data collection: end of 2003

Comments

The designations used and the presentation of this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the JHIC concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city.

Legends

- International boundary
- Governorate boundary
- District boundary
- Sub_district boundary
- Built Area
- Lake
- River
- Governorate center
- District center
- Sub_district center
- Others
- Major Road
- Secondary Road

These forms represent administration units

- Erbil Governorate
- Shaqiwa District center
- Alkawas Sub_district center
- Hawrak Others

Required Information

JHIC Organization Address
Head Quarter: Erbil - Ankawa C.
Sulaymaniyah office: Sulaymaniyah - Bahariya G.
Duhok office: Duhok - Dohuk G.
Piranzai office: Dohuk - Dohuk G.

JHIC E-Mail Address
jpic@kurdistan@yahoo.com
jpic@kurdistan@hotmail.com

JHIC Telephone

Branch office	Head Quarter	Head Quarter	Head Quarter
Erbil	251273	6775000	6775000
Sulaymaniyah office	315420	6775000	6775000
Duhok office	721199	6775000	6775000



Rapid Informations about Erbil Governorate Districts

- Erbil District:**
Population No. 679880, male 482543, female 481137. Ethnic composition: 93% Kurds, 4% Turkmen, and Assyrian 2%, others 1%. Some tribes: Dohuk, Khoshnaw, Syan, Gandy. Erbil district consists of four sub-districts and 279 villages. It is located on a plain area with a series of hills from East. On the west side of the district, there is Zay Saru River, which separates Erbil from Duhok, Ankawa, Qashaba, Bakka, Bnastawa, and Khabat are the major towns. The roads to the sub-districts are paved, but access to all the villages is not easy due to bad road conditions. Summers are hot and dry, winters are cold and rainy, but falls and springs are nice and mild. The major natural resource is animal husbandry. The economical condition is fine due to agriculture, commerce, and animal raising activities. Like most other places, this district is suffering from mines. There are three minefields in Khabat, Bnastawa, and Qushappa sub-districts. Literacy rate of population is 85%.
- Soran District:**
Population No. 120375, male 61264, female 59111, IDPs 3302, returned IDPs 606. Ethnic composition: 99% Kurds, 1% Assyrian. Some tribes: Bradost, Muhajir, Barzary. Soran is located on a plain area which is surrounded by mountains. Zoon: 1820m from North, Koak 2127m from South, Handan 2025 m from East, and Bradost 2076 m from West. The major three rivers in Soran district are Bakka, Baklayan, and Bekhal. Baklayan and Sheshma are the two main towns in Soran. The district is cold in winter, hot in summer, while lovely in fall and spring. There are three main tourist sites in the district: Jundiy, Gali Ali Bag, and Bekhal. Some of the population depend on agriculture and animal husbandry. The road from Erbil to Soran is good, but the secondary roads to the villages are the opposite. Literacy rate is 65%. There is a great deal of landmine problems due to 8-year Iraq-Iran war, and there are 187 minefields in the district, mainly in Sedkan sub-district, which contains 36.5% of total minefields in Erbil Governorate.
- Choman District:**
Population No. 23300, male 11417, female 11883, IDPs 300. Ethnic composition: 99.2% Kurds, 0.8% Arab & Assyrian. Some tribes: Bakaly. This district has three sub-districts and 166 villages of which 17 are evacuated. Mountains, Hasan series from East, Sheik Nasser Mountain from West, Barzean from North, Karak from Northwest, and Chyay Rash from Southwest, surround it. Sheik River goes through Choman, which is one of the rivers join Sywan River. The main towns are Galala, Haj Omaran, Qawa, and Sawa. The area is known for its tourism sites. Choman depends on walnuts. In this district, the nut orchards and lovely springs attract visitors' attention through the wonderful, natural sites. The economical condition is generally weak, except the border areas of Haj Omaran, which is an important trading point between Iraq and Iran. Rate of literacy is 49% of population. In Choman district, there are 204 minefields.
- Mergasur District:**
Population No. 36700, male 17836, female 18864, IDPs 1668. Ethnic composition: 99.9% Kurds, 0.1% Assyrian. Some tribes: Barzary, Shewany, Dotamary. The district has three sub-districts and 67 deserted villages. It is located on a mountainous area, which contains well-known mountains like Sherwan, Piran, Galakar, and Bradost. There are three rivers: Zay Saru, Chama, and Bakka. Gore, Ble, and Goratoo are the main villages in the district. The weather is mildy hot and dry in summer, cold and rainy in winter, but lovely and mild in fall and spring. The economical condition is fine and people generally depend on agriculture. Literacy rate is 60%. There are 89 minefields in Mergasur and surrounding areas, however, UXO exist near the main roads.
- Koyseinjaq District:**
Population No. 70380, male 34943, female 35173, IDPs 2500. Ethnic composition: Mostly Kurds. The district consists of three sub-districts: Shorsh, Koya, and Taqtaq, and 146 villages. The area is divided into plain, mountains, and valley. Access to the district center is good. Winter is rainy, spring and fall are lovely, and summer is nice. Taqtaq is located on an area called "Garmen" which means partially hot area. The main recourses are agriculture and animal husbandry. Both mines and UXO exist in the district. There are 834 km² of land suspected to be contaminated with landmines depending on information from Mine action Organizations. The No. of minefields: 22 in Koya, 25 in Shorsh, and 22 in Taqtaq. Literacy rate is 60%. Towns in this district. Generally the roads are in good condition. In spring and summer, the weather is very nice. In fall and winter it is very cold, rainy and snowy. Fir trees and wide area of fertile cultivated employment and tourism. Literacy rate is 65%. There are 25 minefields.
- Shaqiwa District:**
Population No. 105300, male 51597, female 53703, IDPs 3066, returned IDPs 485. Ethnic composition: 88% Kurds, 2% Assyrian, 1% Chaklani, 1% other. Some tribes like Khoshnaw, Surny. The district has three sub-districts and 210 villages, nine of which are deserted. Shaqiwa is known of its deep valleys and thick forests, which goes along with Sateen Mountain (2340 m). Hiran and Haseer are the major towns in this district. Generally the roads are in good condition. In spring and summer, the weather is very nice; in fall and winter it is very cold, rainy and snowy. Fir trees and wide area of fertile cultivated lands are the backbone of the economy in the district. The people mainly depend on agriculture, commerce, employment and tourism. Literacy rate is 65%.
- Makhmur District:**
Ethnic composition: 79% Kurd, 25% Arab. Some tribes: The Kurds (Palany, Shewany, Brydyan, Syan), Arab (Lheb, Sabawy, Simba). Makhmur has three sub-districts and 279 villages. It is located on a plain area. From East there is a hilly area with Qatsochay Mountain in the middle. From southeast, there is Zay Khawir river, and Zay Saru from Northwest. Gwer, Dyoqo, and Bekht are the main towns. The district is very hot in summer, cold and rainy in winter, but nice and mild in spring and fall. The main natural resources are the arable lands and the rich oilfields. The economic condition of the people is not good, and they are busy with agriculture and animal husbandry. Literacy rate of population is 40%. There are Mines and UXO in the area.

Shekhan District:

