



## Overview

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

Kirkuk's administrative status is under dispute between the Iraqi central government and the semi-autonomous Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). 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 have been maintained in 2009, but Kirkuk remains one of the more unstable governorates in Iraq.

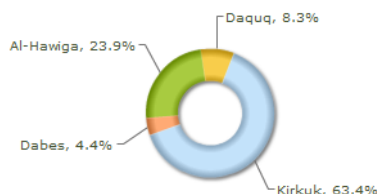
In spite of the presence of large amounts of oil, Kirkuk governorate experiences little economic benefit from its presence. Kirkuk is aiming to expand its agricultural sector to boost the local economy and reduce reliance on food imports. In 2007, under half of the 2.5 million donoms of arable land was being cultivated. 16% of jobs in the governorate are provided by agriculture, compared to a national average of 21%. In addition, female economic activity is low at 14%, falling to 7% in urban areas outside of Kirkuk city.

According to the Provincial Government, the presence of oil has a detrimental effect on the local population, as production uses a significant amount of the governorate's power supply and negatively impacts the local environment. On average, the public electricity network is only able to supply nine hours of electricity per day to Kirkuk's households. The governorate's performance according to most humanitarian and development indicators is good compared to the rest of Iraq, but the variation between areas is large. Daquq district is the least developed, with below average education levels, a high poverty rate and poor infrastructure. 15% of boys aged 6-14 in rural areas are working. Chronic disease rates are relatively high in Kirkuk district. The unreliability of the water network is also a major issue in the governorate.

IOM has assessed almost 12,000 IDP families in Kirkuk. IDPs in the governorate suffer major problems with access to food, services and employment opportunities. Only 1% of IDP families has a member in employment. Access to food is a major priority for 94% of IDP families, while shelter (81%) and water (50%) are the second and third biggest needs.

## Demographics

- Governorate Capital:** Kirkuk
- Area:** 9,679 sq km (2.2% of Iraq)
- Population:** 902,019 (3% of total)  
*Source: GoI COSIT (est. for 2007)*
- Gender Distribution:** Male: 50% Female: 50%
- Geo Distribution:** Rural: 31% Urban: 69%  
*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	9.8							
Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	4.5	1.0							
Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	7.1	n/a							
Net enrollment ratio in primary education (%)		84.8	90.7						
Net enrollment ratio in secondary education (%)		36.7	17.7						
Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)			84.8	96.2					
Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)			7.4	7.3					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)			27.3	15.4					
Under-five mortality rate (for every 1,000 live births)				41.0	21.0				
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)				81.0	84.8				
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)					88.5	75.5			
Proportion of TB incidence for every 100,000 of the population						12.4	27.0		
Proportion of detected TB cases cured under direct observation treatment (%)						86.0	90.0		
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)							79.0	97.7	
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)							83.9	93.7	
Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)								78.0	95.8
Proportion of families owning a personal computer (%)								11.8	10.2

Legend: Current National [Total] (light green), Current Sub-National [Kirkuk] (dark green)

