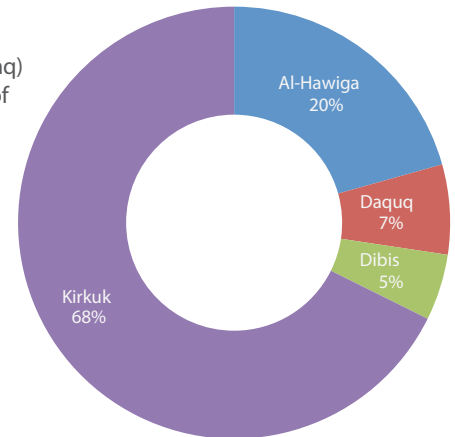




Kirkuk (كركوك) is located in northern Iraq, adjacent to Erbil, Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah governorates. The governorate is divided into four districts: Al-Hawiga, Dabes, Daquq, and Kirkuk. The capital, Kirkuk, was named Iraq's cultural capital city in 2010. There are some outstanding issues between Kirkuk and the KRG on the administrative status of the governorate. For this reason the indicators are not mapped but represented through charts based on the denomination and location followed in the IKN Survey.¹

Capital: Kirkuk
 Area: 9,679 sq km (2.2% of Iraq)
 Population: 1,324,677 (4.2% of total population)
 Male: 50.8%
 Female: 49.2%
 Urban: 71.7%
 Rural: 28.3%

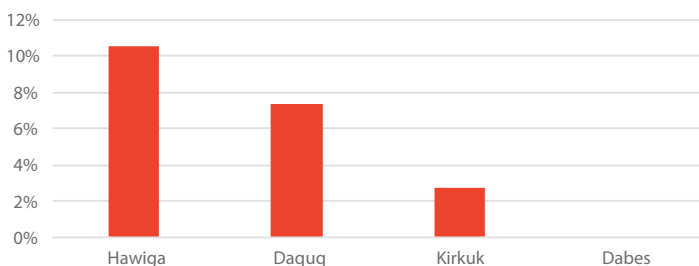


The main economic sectors are agribusiness, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, and professional services. Despite the existence of large amounts of oil, Kirkuk experiences little economic benefit since most of the oil reserves remain undeveloped. According to the Provincial Government, the presence of oil has a detrimental effect on the local population, since oil production uses a significant amount of the governorate's power supply and negatively impacts the local environment.

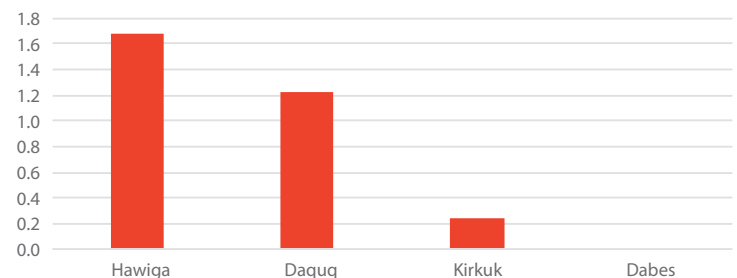
Poverty and Food Security

Kirkuk is among the governorates with the lowest poverty levels in Iraq. In 2011, 4.2% of the population lived below the poverty line of US\$ 2.5 per day, which is lower than the national level (11.5%) but slightly higher than the 2007 poverty level (4.1%). The intensity of poverty decreased in the last four years with the poverty gap decreasing from 9.9 in 2007 to 9.1 in 2011². Disparities exist between the districts: in Al-Hawiga and Daquq, respectively, 10.4% and 7.3% of the population lives below the poverty line while the percentage is zero in Dabes and less than 3% in Kirkuk district. The percentage of people experiencing food insecurity in Ninewa halved from 6% in 2007 to 3% in 2011. The level of food insecurity was lower than the national average. 1.9% of the total number of food insecure people in Iraq live in Kirkuk. Relevant progress has been made in regards to the percentage of underweight children under age five, which declined sharply to 3.7% in 2011 compared to 17.2% in 2000.

Population living below the poverty line of per capita per day (%)



Poverty gap



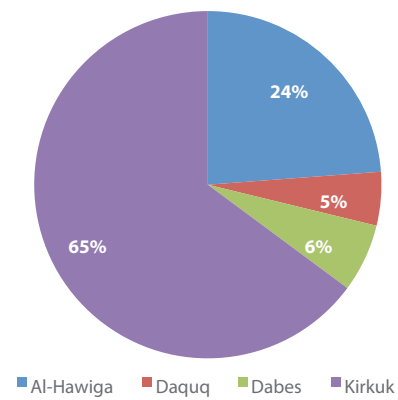
¹ Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), Joint Analysis Unit (formerly Information and Analysis Unit), Iraq Knowledge Network (IKN) Survey, 2011. Available from <http://www.jauiraq.org/ikn>.

² 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.

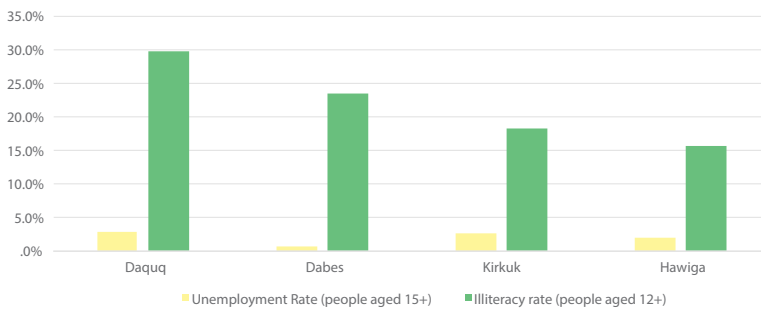
Security³

In 2012, 9% of all security incidents in Iraq (440 of 4,771) occurred in Kirkuk. The number of incidents decreased when compared to 2008 levels (1,404 security incidents in Kirkuk) and 2011 levels (452). However, during the first five months of 2013, the total number of incidents registered in the governorate (547) was higher than the total number observed in 2012. Terroristic attacks (66%) and armed conflicts (28%) represent the most frequent types of incidents in the governorate in 2012 followed by other crimes (5%). 65% of all security incidents in the governorate occurred in Kirkuk district, while 24% occurred in Al-Hawiga district.

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



Illiteracy and unemployment

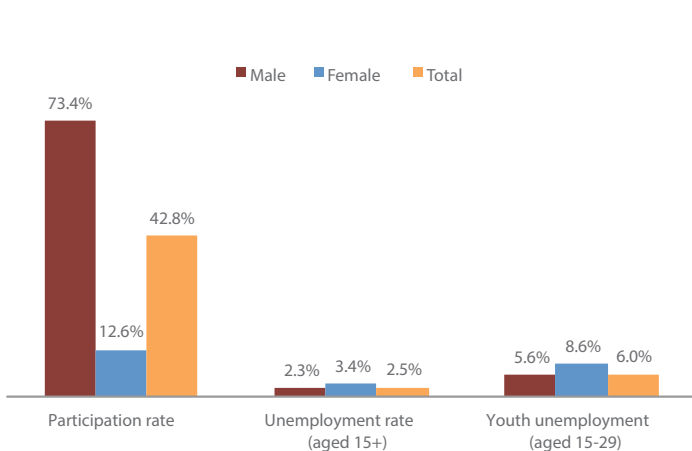


Education

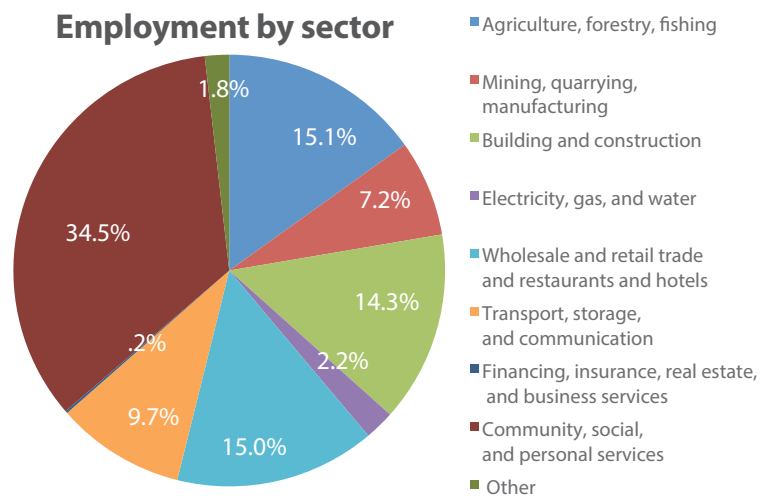
The literacy rate of 81.5%⁴ is higher than the national average and differs across districts. In 2011, enrolment in primary education rose to 94.8%, from 85.5% in 2006, which is higher than the national average of 90.4%. The target of 100% remains far, especially for females for whom the rate of enrolment is only 93.1% compared to 96.4% for males. In 2011, net enrolment in secondary education increased considerably from 39.2% in 2006 to 56.2%, overcoming the national average of 48.6%⁵. However, the female enrolment ratio is only 50.8% compared to a male enrolment ratio of 61.4%.

Labour market

As in the rest of Iraq, less than half of the population is in the labour force. The participation rate for women (12.6%) is lower than the national average of 14.7%. The unemployment rate (2.5%) is much lower than the national rate (11.3%) and the lowest in the country. Most of the labour force is employed in the services sector (34.5%), while the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector employs 15.1% of the total workforce, and 15% is employed in the wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels.



Employment by sector



³ Joint Analysis Unit (JAU), Security Database, May 2013.

⁴ IKN 2011.

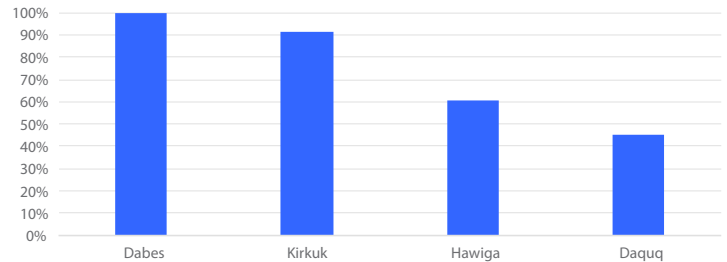
⁵ Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report 2012, Baghdad, CSO and KRSO, 2012.

Services

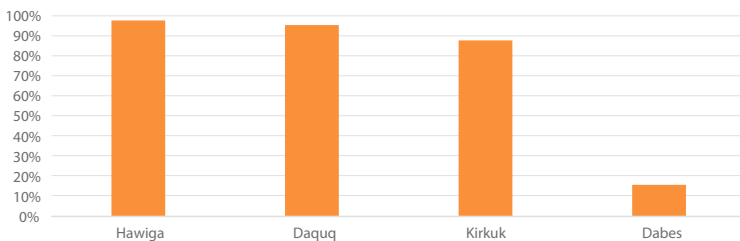
Water

In Kirkuk, the proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source is 88.1%, which is higher than the national average of 86.8%.⁶ Meanwhile, only 69.7% of the population is connected to the public network, which is one of the lowest percentages compared to other governorates.⁷ The availability of drinking water is reported as 'bad or very bad' by 47.5% of the population in the governorate.⁸ 85.5% of the population relies on the public network as first source of drinking water, while 10.1% relies on a closed well-spring, and 6.3% relies on a stream, river, lake, or another source. The percentages vary significantly from one district to another. In Dabes and Kirkuk, respectively, 100% and 91.4% of the population uses the general network as main source of drinking water, while in the other two districts the percentage is much lower (60% in Al-Hawiga and 45.5% in Doquq).⁹ 52.6% of those connected to the general network have water available for between 2 and 10 hours per day, while 6.6% have water for the full day, and 6% have water for less than 1 hour.¹⁰

% of population with access to drinking water from the public network



% of population with access to improved sanitation facility



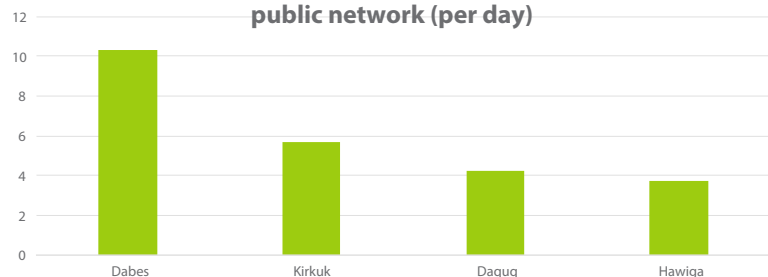
Sanitation¹¹

The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility (93%) is slightly lower than the national average (93.8%). Only 16.1% relies on the public sewage system as the primary system, while 60.1% relies on a covered canal outside the house, and 12.5% primarily uses a septic tank.

Electricity¹²

In Kirkuk, 12% relies solely on the public electricity network, 64.8% relies on the public network and another source, and 22.7% relies on the public network and two other sources. The public network is the first source of electricity for 36.1% of households, while for 56.7% the first source is a shared generator, and private generators are the first source for 7.2% of households. At the governorate level, 61.8% of households connected to the public network reported daily cut-offs for more than 12 hours per day while 36.2% 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 97.4% of the population in the governorate.

Number of hours of electricity supplied by the public network (per day)



⁶ Central Statistical Office (CSO), MDGs Monitoring Report, 2012.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ IKN 2011.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ MDGs 2012.

¹² IKN 2011.

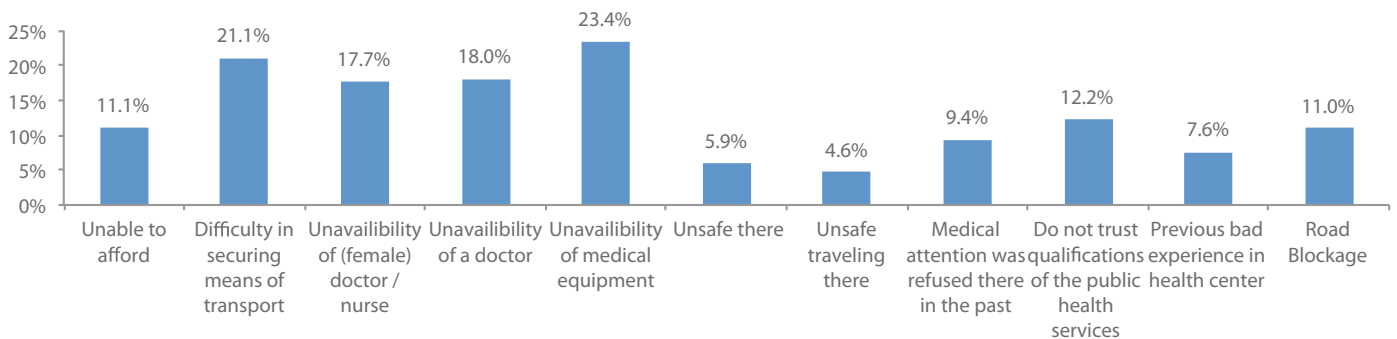
Garbage¹³

Only 35.1% of the population in Kirkuk has home garbage collection services, while 41.8% disposes of garbage in open areas. In Al-Hawiga and Daquq districts, only 10% and 13% of the population is provided with garbage collection, resulting in 65.3% and 83.1% of residents disposing of garbage in open areas. As a result, 55% of residents rate the garbage collection services as 'bad or very bad'.

Health¹⁴

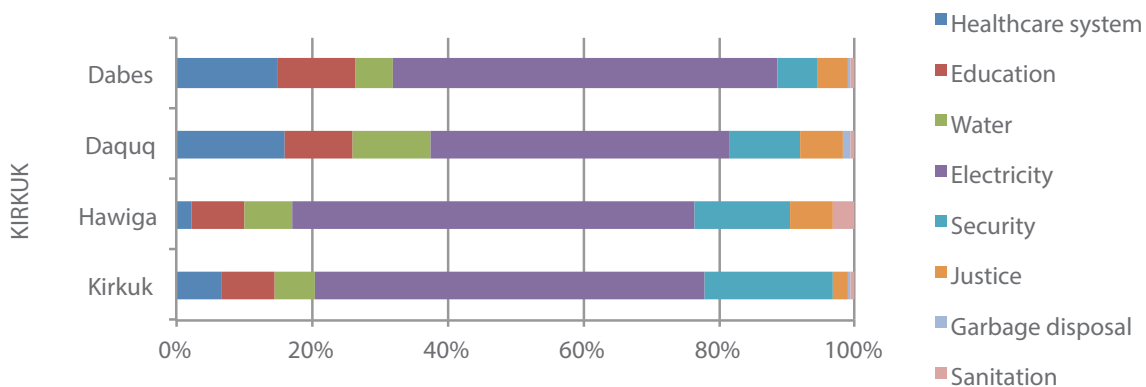
Public hospitals are the health facilities most used by people in case of illness of a household member (39.5%), followed by clinics and governmental health centres (24.8%) and primary clinics or private medical complexes (15.8%), while private facilities account for the rest. 98.1% of the population is able to reach the closest health centre in less than one hour. The main obstacles in accessing public hospitals are related to unavailability of medical equipment, difficulties in securing means of transport, and unavailability of doctors. As a result, 43.2% of the population assesses the health care services in the area as 'bad or very bad'.

Households experiencing obstacles in accessing to public hospitals (%)



Priorities¹⁵

Electricity is the first priority and the first issue to be addressed for 55.2% of the population; meanwhile, security and education are considered first priority by 17.1% and 8.2%, respectively.



Migration¹⁶

In Kirkuk, 8,523 families and 47,900 persons were displaced between 2006 and July 2013. Within the same time period, 3,148 families returned from internal and external displacement.









¹³ IKN 2011.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ministry of Migration, 2013.

Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals		Kirkuk	Iraq	National Target (2015)
 1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	Proportion of population below US\$2.5 (PPP) per day (%)	4.2	11.5	14
	Poverty gap ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	1.0	2.6	0
	Prop. of pop. below min. level of dietary energy consumption (%)	3.0	6.0	10
 2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	94.8	91.0	100
	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education (%)	56.2	50.0	100
 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	Women in national parliament (%)	15	27.0	50
	Enrollment ratio of females to males in primary education (%)	0.97	0.94	1
	Share of women in wage emp. in non-agricultural sector (%)	12.6	15.0	50
 4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	44.1	31.9	17
	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (%)	92.9	75.0	100
 5 IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.8	90.9	100
 6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	Percentage of women 15-49 who heard about HIV (%)	54.0	55.0	100
 7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	88.1	87.0	91
	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	93.0	94.0	96
 8 A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)	98.8	94.0	-
	Personal computer ownership (%)	13.9	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