

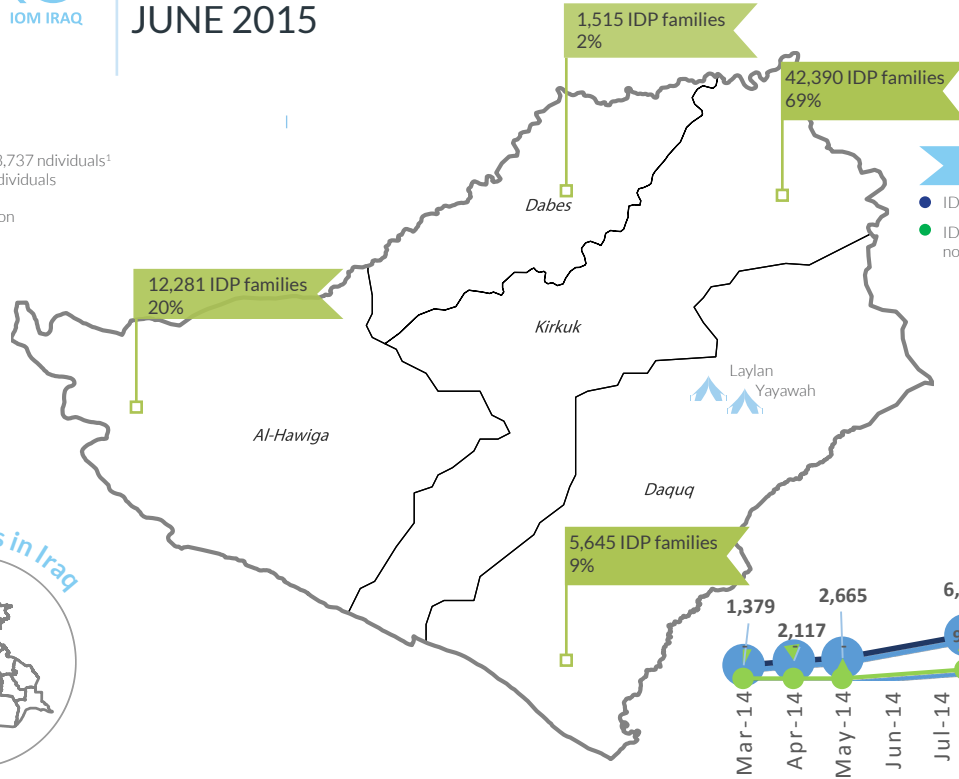


KIRKUK GOVERNORATE PROFILE

JUNE 2015

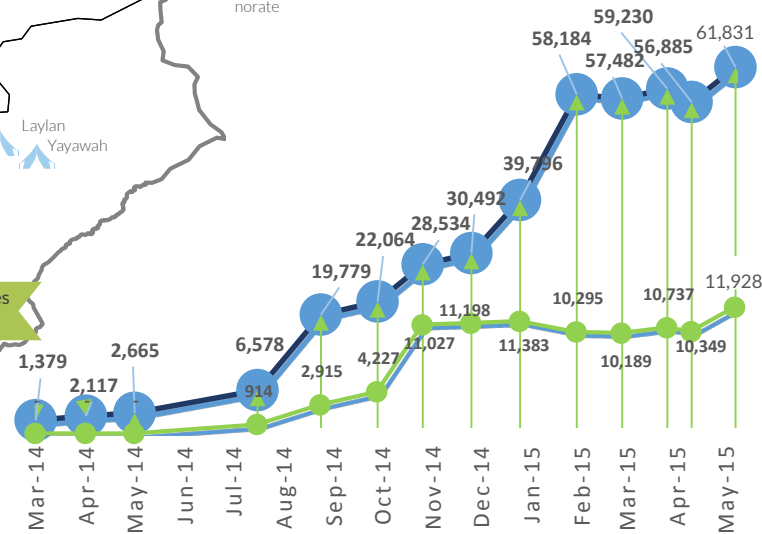
IDP camps
total population: 13,737 individuals¹
planned: 21,120 individuals

IDP population density



DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME

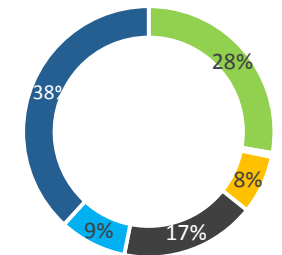
● IDP families hosted in the governorate²
● IDP families who originate from the governorate



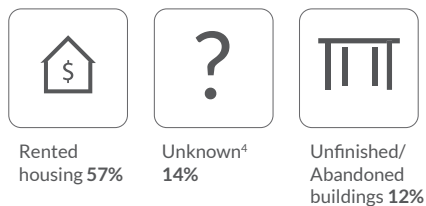
OVERVIEW³

61,831 IDP FAMILIES
370,986 IDP INDIVIDUALS
36% OF ALL IDPS ARE UNDER 14
71,568 OF ALL IDP INDIVIDUALS ACROSS IRAQ ORIGINATED FROM KIRKUK

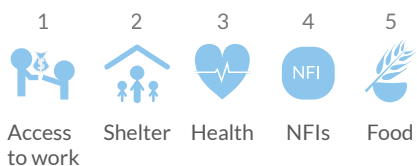
GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



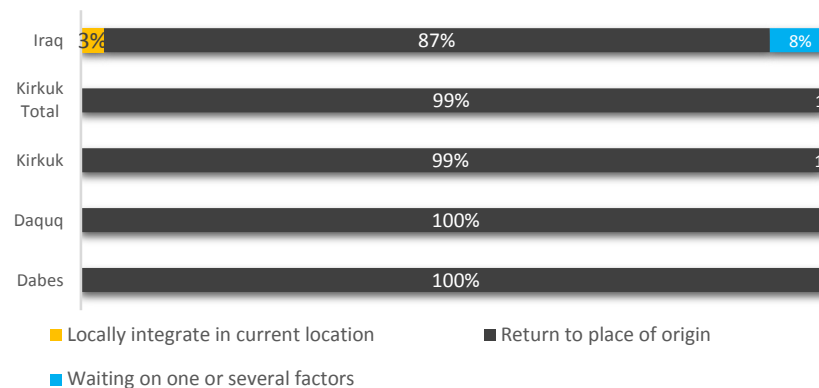
MOST COMMON SHELTER TYPES



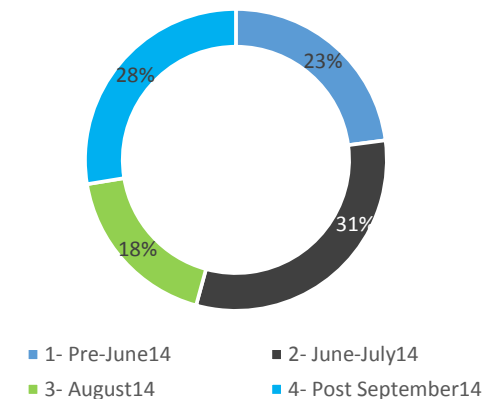
TOP PRIORITY NEEDS



INTENTIONS



WAVES OF DISPLACEMENT



1. Iraq - CCCM Camps status report, April 2015. Camp sites based on REACH report: IDP and refugee camp locations as of 28 April 2015

2. IDP families who displaced to and within the governorate.

3. All information, unless otherwise specified, in this report is from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from 24 May 2015, XXI round and from field reports of the Rapid Assessment and Response Teams. For more information on the DTM, visit: <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

4. Due to limited access to the areas, which remain under AGs control, needs of 15% of IDPs in the location couldn't be assessed by IOM.

OVERVIEW

Situated in northern Iraq, with a total population of 902,019⁵ Kirkuk is the center of the northern Iraqi petroleum industry and thus of great strategic and economic importance to the Baghdad Central Government.

During Saddam Hussein's rule, Kirkuk was subject to the "Arabization" campaign that evicted many Kurds and provided incentives for Arabs from the South to live there, aiming to provide the Ba'athist government with control over its rich oil resources.⁶

Due to this importance, the Kirkuk's administrative status is disputed by the Iraqi Central Government and the Kurdistan Government. The conflict, which broke out in December 2013 has already displaced over 370,000 IDP⁷ individuals to or within Kirkuk; additionally more than 70,000 IDP individuals across Iraq originate in this governorate.

The security situation in Kirkuk remains tense as heavy clashes between Armed Groups (AGs) and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) are ongoing, causing more Iraqis to flee. The fights are occurring in particular in Dabes district. Reportedly, Alton Kopri area and the Dabes district center is still accessible. However, the areas around them remain under AGs control. Moreover, the main road between Kirkuk and Dabes districts is closed. Access to Al-Hawiga district also remains limited due to the AGs activity.

As ISF have reclaimed control over various areas of Kirkuk, IOM staff reported return movement to the southern and western parts of the governorate. Additionally, IDPs who originate in Salah al-Din and stayed in Kirkuk were reportedly returning to their governorate of origin.⁸

DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Early in 2014, Kirkuk saw an initial wave of displacement, with over 85,000 IDP individuals,⁹ 98% of which fled from Anbar and settled in Kirkuk district in particular. After AGs seized control of Mosul, Ninewa's capital in early June, and later on Tikrit, Salah al-Din's capital, an additional number of over 116,000 individuals arrived to Kirkuk. Over half of this population displaced from Salah al-Din governorate, mostly settling in Kirkuk and Al-Hawiga districts.

However, later this month AGs attacked southern parts of Kirkuk governorate, including Taza and Bashir areas and Al-Hawiga district in the west. This in turn, pushed first IDPs to displace from conflict-affected areas within Kirkuk, totalling over 5,000 persons. In August, Hawiga fell under AGs control, which caused the displacement of more than 11,000 individuals. Additionally, following the AG advancements and the Sinjar offensive, Kirkuk saw the arrival of almost 170,000 IDP people after August. Over 83,000 of those originate in neighbouring Salah al-Din and fled to Kirkuk and Al-Hawiga districts.

Since August, violence and fear have driven more than 59,000 residents of Kirkuk to displace within and outside their governorate. Currently, IOM staff report displacement movement from Al-Hawiga, Dabes districts resulting from the military operations launched by ISF in March to reclaim the territories under the AGs control.¹⁰

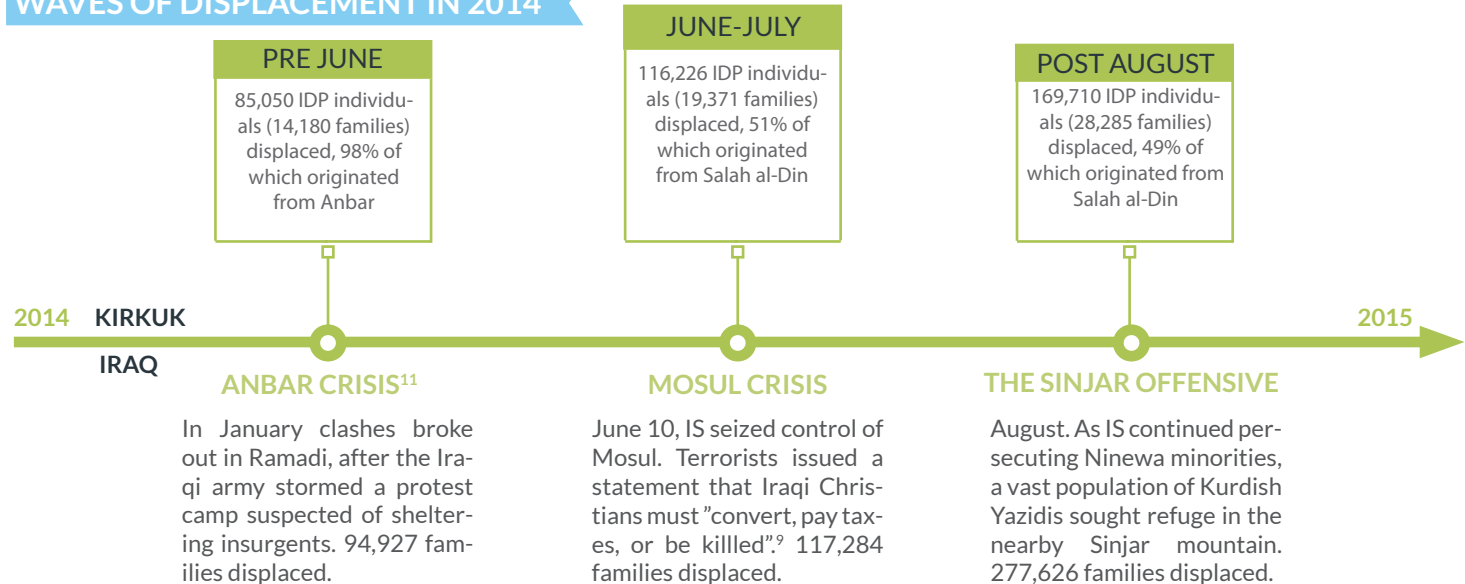
Overall, the turmoil prevailing in the governorate pushed more than 11,000 residents of Kirkuk to flee outside the governorate, most of whom settled in Baghdad or Qadissiya governorates.

In general, a significant number of IDPs across Iraq originate in Kirkuk, totalling over 70,000 persons.

1. IDPs by governorate of origin

District of displacement	Governorate of origin							
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total of IDP individuals
Al-Hawiga	12,234	-	-	-	10,500	6,600	44,352	73,686
Dabes	480	-	300	300	5,430	1,980	600	9,090
Daquq	6,072	-	36	3,648	5,664	4,728	13,722	33,870
Kirkuk	88,002	480	1,176	22,134	38,868	19,350	84,330	254,340
Grand Total	106,788	480	1,512	26,082	60,462	32,658	143,004	370,986

WAVES OF DISPLACEMENT IN 2014



5. Figures don't include IDPs and Syrian refugees population and are based on Gol COSIT (2007);

6. Kirkuk Governorate Profile. JAU 2013

7. IDPs and returnees are generally categorized in three different groups: those displaced prior to 2006 due to circumstances such as the first and second Gulf Wars, policies of the former regime, and environmental issues; those displaced after the dramatic rise in sectarian conflict between 2006-2008; and those who were displaced in late 2013 until present due to the armed group offensives that affected Iraq and Syria.

8. RART Monthly narrative report, April 2015

9. Number of individuals is counted by multiplying number of families by 6, that is an average size of an Iraqi family;

10. RART Monthly narrative report.; May 2015

11. Ongoing displacement, IOM 2014

In August 2014, after the Sinjar offensive, a US-led coalition launched Operation Inherent Resolve, targeting AG facilities in Iraq and Syria. In Kirkuk, airstrikes mostly target areas near Kirkuk city and locations in the Hawiga district. As a result, by the end of May 2015, 12% of all IDPs in Iraq were living in Kirkuk governorate. Furthermore, seven out of the 109 districts of Iraq districts report 41% (1,252,338 individuals) of the total displaced populations. Kirkuk district was one of them hosting 8% (over 254,000 persons) of the entire IDP population across Iraq. The availability of housing and central character of the district, which is an administrative capital of the governorate, is attracting IDPs to Kirkuk. Al-Hawiga was the second largest IDP populated district within Kirkuk governorate, with almost 74,000 individuals.

People who fled from Salah al-Din were an overwhelming majority in Al Hawiga and Kirkuk districts, comprising 60% and 33% of the total district IDP population, respectively. Kirkuk additionally held a large number of IDPs fleeing from Anbar (34% of the total IDP district population).

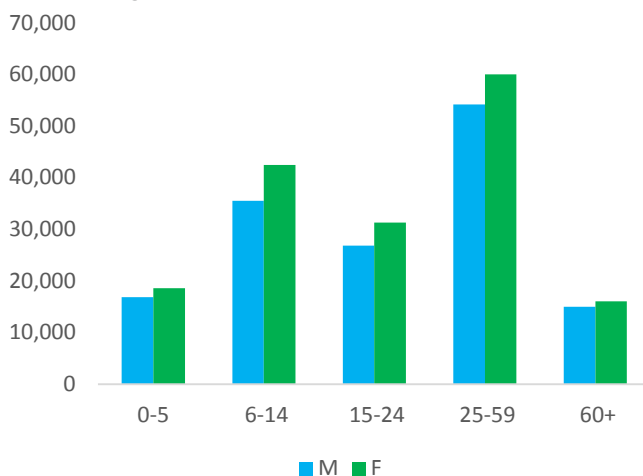
IDPs in conflict affected Dabes and Al-Hawiga districts tend to displace to more central parts of their district of origin or Kirkuk district.

Reportedly, IDP movement into the governorate has been hindered by the enforcement of a new law that allows entrance to Kirkuk only to the governorate residents.¹²

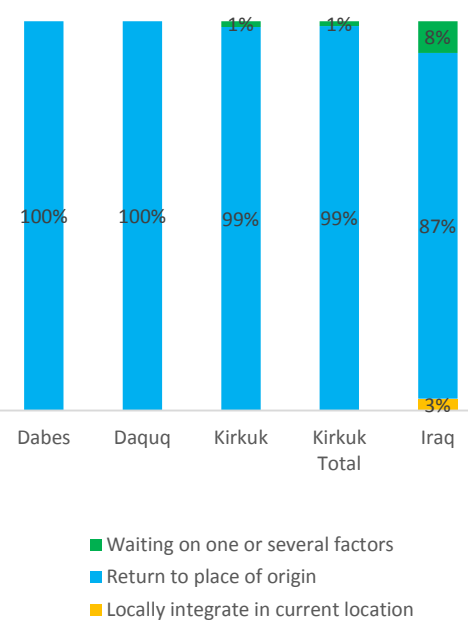
GENDER- AGE BREAKDOWN

Notably, 36% of all IDPs assessed in Kirkuk were under 14. Overall, there was a slight advantage in number of female over males among IDPs in the governorate.

3. Gender-age breakdown



2. Intentions by districts¹³



INTENTIONS

For many IDPs, the period of time spent in displacement has not yet exceeded two years, so they haven't had time to settle in their new locations. An undefined future and the changing character of the prevailing conflict which lacks a clear balance of power between AGs and ISF has clearly shaped the intentions of IDPs throughout Iraq.

Overall, intentions in Kirkuk governorate seemed to be consistent with trends observed country-wide. Regardless of the origin, wave of displacement, shelter type and ethno-religious background, 99% of all IDPs in the governorate hoped to return to their areas of origin, if and when possible.

The displaced population were renting houses and therefore depleting their savings, or living in critical shelters such as schools and abandoned/unfinished buildings. The economic hardship presumably only strengthens their desire to return.

With more areas being reclaimed by ISF, IDPs will presumably continue to return to Dabes and Al-Hawiga district, if possible.

Only 1% of the respondents, (642 families), staying in Kirkuk district were waiting on one or several factors to determine their intentions.

RETURN

IOM identified over 4,600 persons who returned to Kirkuk district from different areas within the governorate. The majority of those IDPs had been forcibly displaced post September and were of Arab origins.

All of the returnees assessed by IOM in Kirkuk settled in informal settlements, given that their houses suffered damage in result of the ongoing violence.

As more areas are being reclaimed by ISF, Kirkuk will presumably see more returns, given that overwhelming majority of IDPs indicated the desire to return to their governorates of origin.

¹² RART Monthly narrative report, April 2015

¹³ Due to the ongoing activities of AG in the district, al-Hawiga was not assessed in the DTM group assessment and has not been included in the analysis of intentions and needs.

SHELTERS

The majority of IDPs in Kirkuk - totalling 57% - could afford to rent a house, most of which are residing in Kirkuk district. This is due to the availability of accommodation in aforementioned area and affordable rent prices.

Only 40% of IDPs who originate in Kirkuk and displaced within the governorate chose to rent houses. Despite common belief, this shelter type is frequently not conducive to good living conditions, given that many flats provide minimum comfort and are often completely unfurnished. IDPs residing in rented housing are especially susceptible to multiple displacement. A prevailing trend is that while as displacement period prolongs, an IDP's financial resources will deplete, causing them to search for cheaper housing.

Due to the ongoing clashes, which hindered access to many locations, the living situations of 14% of IDPs in Kirkuk governorate remain unknown. In particular, this is unclear in Al-Hawiga and Dabes districts, which parts remain under AG siege.

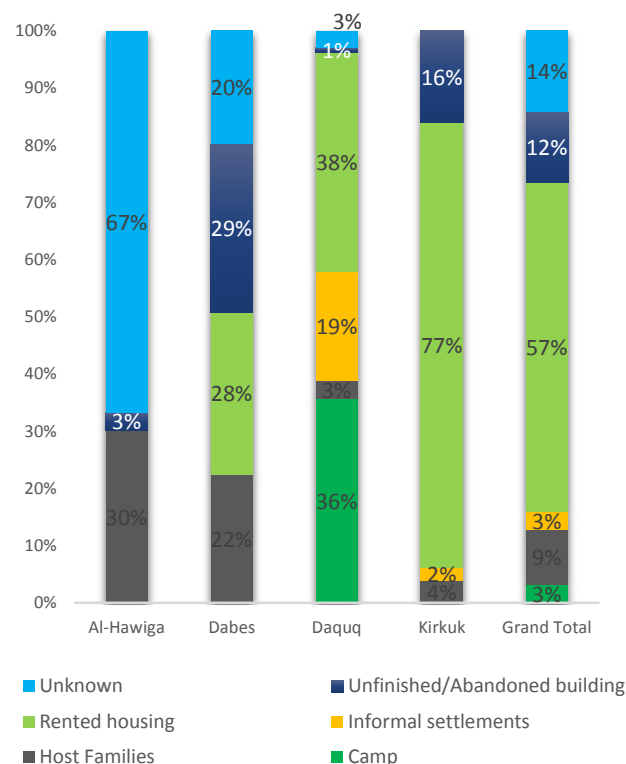
15% of the displaced persons in the governorate live in critical shelters, including unfinished/abandoned buildings and informal settlements. It is common in particular in Dabes district as it remains a battlefield between AGs and ISF. Throughout Iraq, critical shelters were reported to represent poor living conditions, as they are frequently deprived of access to basic services, adding to the suffering of IDPs.¹⁴

Additionally, 9% of IDPs stay with host families, while only 3% of the all displaced population stay in Laylan and Yayawah camps in the Daquq district. The presence of camps presumably pulled here the most vulnerable IDPs who settled in informal settlements and were waiting to complete the registration process in a camp.

SHELTER MOVEMENT OVER TIME

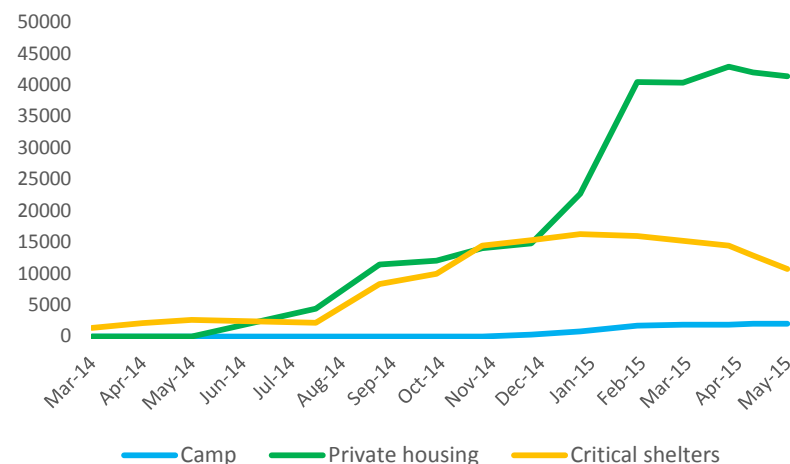
From the beginning of the crisis, IDPs arriving to Kirkuk were commonly renting houses. The AG developments, culminating with the capture of Mosul and Tikrit cities in early June, pushed a number of vulnerable populations to reside in critical shelters. However, this number has been slowly decreasing as IDPs recognize that the situation is no more temporary and they begin to search for more stable housing types, which results in the movements from critical shelters to private housing and camps. Nevertheless, with the prolonging period of displacement IDPs will face financial hardships to afford the cost of rent and will therefore be more susceptible to multiple displacement.

4. Shelters by districts



A man in his new tent that was distributed by IOM in Daquq district

5. Shelters over time¹⁵



14. RART Monthly narrative report, April 2015

15. Critical shelter arrangements include: unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements, as well as unknown arrangements. These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or

inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced population. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels. While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to their occupants, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain on the functioning of basic services. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Due to AGs activity IOM couldn't access Al-Hawiga district and some areas in Dabes district, such as villages around Alton Kopri. However, data collected in accessible sites depicts financial exhaustion and a shelter crisis accompanied by lack of the daily use items.

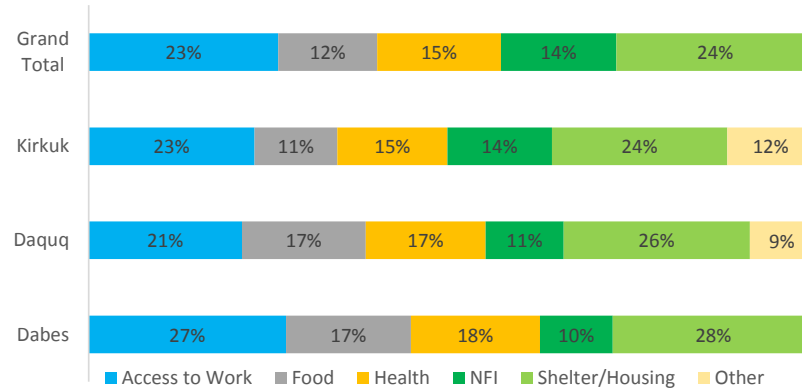
In 2011, Al-Hawiga and Daquq districts were the most vulnerable in the governorate, with the poverty rate amounting to 10,4% and 7,3%, respectively.¹⁶ Al Hawiga is currently under AG seige and was therefore not accessible to IOM staff for full assessment.

The need for shelter (24%) and access to work (23%) were both high and closely tied. Given that over 50% of IDPs in Kirkuk rent houses, many have indicated an urgent need for work or income in order to support their housing situation. As many IDPs are unemployed, economic hardship has been underlying a shelter crisis. Meanwhile, food insecurity was identified by 12% of the respondents as a problem. Need for food was particularly high in rented housing.

High demand for NFIs is related to financial depletion, as well as disrupted trade, which has resulted in strict limitations on the movement of goods. Returnees have also reportedly been in need of NFIs, as many of their furniture and belongings were destroyed.

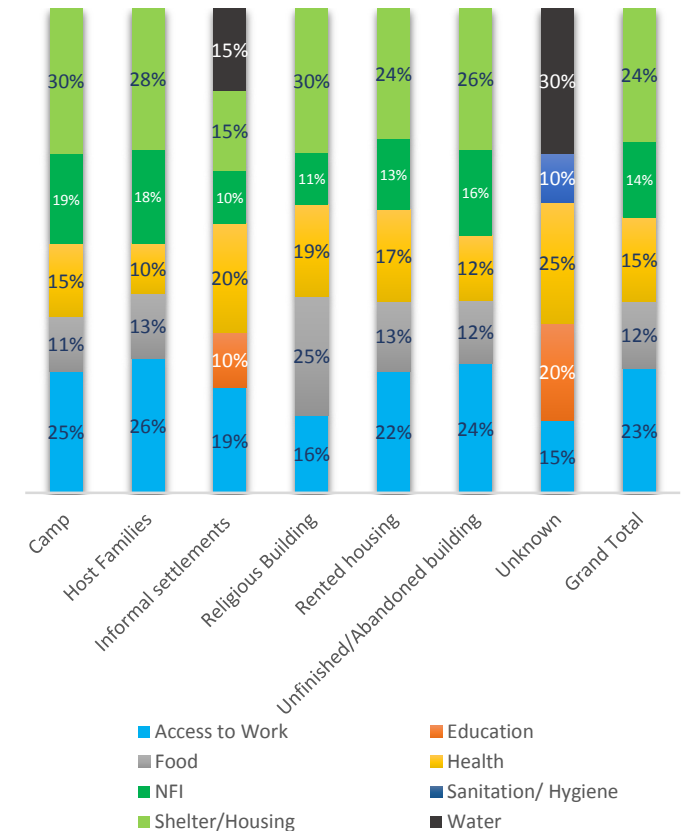
The clashes ongoing in Dabes and Hawiga districts add to IDPs suffering and cause further deterioration of their living conditions.

6. The five top priority needs by districts



Lack of available medical equipment, difficulties in securing means of transport, and a shortage of doctors were mentioned as the main obstacles IDPs face in accessing hospitals.¹⁷ With the increase of the IDP population, aforementioned factors only add to the poor health conditions, resulting in health being considered as one of the 5 top priority needs in Kirkuk. The turmoil caused by the ongoing clashes hinders access to healthcare facilities. Additionally, financial hardship prevents IDPs from buying medicines. This need is common, in particular in informal settlements, religious buildings (less than 1% of IDP population reside in this shelter type) and rented housing, in addition to unknown shelters, which couldn't be identified due to the limited access to the conflict affected areas.

7. The top priority needs by shelter types



16. Kirkuk Governorate Profile, JAU 2013
17. RART Monthly narrative reports, April 2015