



UNITED NATION
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Iraq

Humanitarian

Update

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Highlights

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- ❖ *UNAMI HRO: Violations of international humanitarian law and human rights still ongoing in Iraq*
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- ❖ *Two contractors working for UN Mission killed as rocket hit the UN compound in Baghdad*
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New UN reports and documents:

UNAMI human rights report 1 January to 30 June 2008

http://www.uniraq.org/documents/UNAMI_Human_Rights_Report_January_June_2008_EN.pdf

CAP Consolidated Appeals Process for Iraq and the Region

The CAP documents are available at OCHA Iraq's website:

<http://ochaonline.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline.un.org/iraq>

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) in Iraq, 2008

<http://www.iauiraq.org/reports/COMPREHENSIVE%20FOOD%20SECURITY%20AND%20VULNERABILITY%20ANALYSIS%20IN%20IRAQ%20-%20English%20-%20Final.pdf>

New information tools:

OCHA's Who does What Where (3W) Database

The 3W is now available online at <http://3w.ochairaq.org> or via the IAU website. It contains details on humanitarian and development project activities and contact details of organisations operational in Iraq. Organisations can apply for access by registering on the OCHA website (www.ochairaq.org).

IAU Info v4.3 Database

The IAU Info database is online for all to access at <http://db.iauiraq.org>

Contains the latest information at the governorate level on IDPs, returnees, casualties and security incidents, labour force, GDP and 200 sectoral indicators.

IraqInfo

Iraq's new national database www.iraqinfo-online.org

The database provides wide-ranging recent information on social development in Iraq, and progress towards the UN Millennium Development Goals.

This Update is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The aim is to provide an overview of the humanitarian situation; including trends, needs and response in Iraq, as well as focus on key issues of current interest. It is based on available information, and is not an official nor exhaustive record of the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

Protection of civilians

Casualties down in November, but civilians accounting for over half of the killed

In spite of several large-scale bomb attacks during the last month, the total number of civilian casualties in Iraq decreased from October to November according to UNAMI Safety and Security Unit (SSU) numbers. 259 civilians were killed in November, as compared to 294 in October. Civilians still account for over half of the killed in Iraq, with the total number of casualties, including Iraqi Defence Forces, MNF-I forces, armed opposition groups, officials and unidentified victims estimated by SSU to be 476 persons for November, as compared to 549 in October.

However, the actual number of civilians killed may be higher, as the status of 58 unidentified victims remains unclear. One Iraqi official was killed during November, according to SSU.

Saturday 29 November two contracted catering workers living in the UN compound in the International Zone in Baghdad were killed in a rocket attack, while 15 others were injured, seven of them seriously.

There are conflicting reports as to the number of individuals killed in Iraq. Media reported an increase in the numbers of killed from October to November. Numbers on casualties in Iraq remain uncertain, and may be underreported.

MNF		IC		ISF		FW	
KIA	WIA	KIA	WIA	KIA	WIA	KIA	WIA
0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
7	8	39	226	24	93	0	0
2	0	39	91	7	40	0	0
5	2	128	533	15	101	2	15
1	0	15	32	9	16	0	0
0	2	35	30	2	0	0	0
0	0	3	16	2	3	0	0
15	12	259	928	59	253	2	15

Source: UNAMI SSU

IO		UB	AOG		CDF		Total KIA	Total WIA
KIA	WIA	KIA	KIA	WIA	KIA	WIA		
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
0	0	15	14	1	0	0	99	328
1	1	8	31	5	6	22	94	159
0	1	13	23	0	4	8	190	660
0	0	6	4	0	0	0	35	48
0	0	11	1	0	1	0	50	32
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	20
1	3	53	73	6	11	30	476	1250

Source: UNAMI SSU

MNF-Multi National Forces, Iraq
IC- Iraqi Civilians
ISF-Iraqi Security Forces
FW- Foreign Workers
IO-Iraqi Officials
UB-Un-identified Bodies
AOG-Armed Opposition Groups
CDF-Civil Defense Forces

KIA-Killed in Action
WIA-Wounded in Action
SAF-Small Arms Fire
IDF-Indirect fire
RPG-Rocket Propelled Grenade
HG-Hand Grenades
IED- Improvised Explosive Device
VBIED-Vehicle-borne IED

Violations of international humanitarian law and human rights still widespread in Iraq

UNAMI Human Rights Office issued a new report on Iraq for the period of 1st January to 30 June.

Extracts from the report:

Iraq witnessed improvements in general security conditions in the first half of 2008, with a marked drop in violent, high-visibility and high-casualty attacks by militias or criminal groups. Grave human rights violations that are less widely reported, and the elimination of which requires long-term political commitment remain unaddressed. Ongoing widespread illtreatment and torture of detainees by Iraqi law enforcement authorities, amidst pervasive impunity of current and past human rights abuses, constitute severe breaches of international human rights obligations.

Allegations of targeting civilians, and other alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law by all parties to the conflict continue to be investigated by UNAMI. After the fighting in Sadr City ended in June, security crackdowns and mass arrests began in many governorates. UNAMI remains concerned for the physical safety and legal protection of the hundreds of suspects arrested during the course of these operations, including children as well as for their conditions of detention and lack of due process of the law.

Iraqi professionals, including medical doctors, judges, lawyers, religious figures, state employees and journalists continue to be targeted. Additionally, women are deliberately targeted, including in cases involving so-called 'honour crimes'

Minorities and other vulnerable groups in Iraq have continued to be targeted by organized armed factions, militias and insurgents. The situation of Shabak, Yazidis, Christians and Turkmen in Nineveh and Tameem is particularly worrying. UNAMI continued to receive reports of attacks against minority groups being conducted with total impunity. Also members of minorities groups were allegedly forced to identify themselves as Kurdish or Arab in order to get access to education or health care.

Link to report:

http://www.uniraq.org/documents/UNAMI_Human_Rights_Report_January_June_2008_EN.pdf

UN S.R.S.G.: "Women and girls paying a disproportionate price for Iraq violence"

As the world marked the day on Elimination of Violence against Women the 25 November, the S.R.S.G to Iraq, Staffan De Mistura, called for urgent establishment of adequate legal framework to protect women in Iraq. "Women and girls are paying a disproportionate price for violence", said the SRSRG, "some are suffering widowhood, targeted violence, discrimination and repression, lack of access to education and health care and increased violence at home". Continued violence against women because of their gender, threatens to undermine Iraq's families and society. "UNAMI would like to urge the support of all law enforcing agencies to redress the current climate of impunity by prioritizing the resolution of cases of violence against women and bringing those responsible to justice".²

The Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its causes and consequences, Yakin Ertürk, also voiced concerns on the situation of women in Iraq.³ "Iraqi women have seen their rights eroded in all areas of life while the world observes from afar. The ongoing conflict, high levels of insecurity, widespread impunity, collapsing economic conditions and rising social conservatism are impacting directly on the daily lives of Iraqi women and placing them under increased vulnerability to all forms of violence within and outside their home", said Ms. Ertürk. "Although too often overlooked, violence against Iraqi women is committed by numerous actors, such as militia groups, insurgents, Islamic extremists, law enforcement personnel, members of the family as well as the community".

UNAMI human rights report from 1 January to 30 June reports that women continue to face violence, such as honor crimes and harassment.

Iraqi media reported in November of an extensive increase in so called "honor killings" in the Basra area. The report also said that for the price of \$100, families could contract an assassin to kill female family members.

Food security

One million still food insecure in Iraq

An estimated 930,000 Iraqis (3.1% of the households sampled) are classified as food insecure in WFP's "Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) in Iraq, 2008",⁴ presented on the 12 of November. WFP findings also indicate that an additional 9.4 percent of the population (2.8 million) is extremely dependant upon the Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS) food ration, without which they could be expected to become food insecure. This group along with the 12.3 percent food secure households in the poorest income quintiles (less than 1 USD per capita per day) would be rendered food insecure if no sustainable safety net programmes to address the needs of those vulnerable are in place.

Results indicate significant improvement from the estimated four million people (15.4%) food insecure and a further 8.3 million people (31.8%) potentially food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration as reported in the previous survey, conducted in 2005. Several factors may have contributed to this significant and positive trend and might include: (i) an overall security improvement; (ii) improvement in some macroeconomic indicators that are used to monitor the level of economic growth in Iraq including Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and (iii) humanitarian enhanced efforts of all stakeholders including GoI, UN organizations, and NGOs during the period of 2006-2007.

The survey found that the numbers of food insecure went down from some four million in 2005 to 930,000 in 2008. However, an additional 6.4 million people are at risk of becoming food insecure and would do so without safety nets such as the PDS.

¹ UNAMI Press release, 25 November, <http://www.uniraq.org/newsroom/getarticle.asp?ArticleID=875>

² Id.

³ UN press release 25 November, UN special rapporteur on Violence against women http://www.uniraq.org/documents/UN_PR_Violence_against_Iraqi_women_continues.pdf

⁴ WFP press release, 12 November 2009, <http://www.uniraq.org/newsroom/getarticle.asp?ArticleID=857>

The Iraqi Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest public food programme operating in the world today and is perhaps the most visible programme of the Iraqi government – absorbing 21 percent of government revenue. PDS entitles the entire population of 27 million people a monthly food ration. But displaced people are frequently unable to register in their new place of residence and therefore do not qualify for the PDS.

The report recommends targeted food aid for the most vulnerable and food insecure; food for training to teach mothers childcare and nutrition best practices, food for education in the poorest areas, to encourage children to remain in school, with particular emphasis on girls' attendance, and the scaling up of micronutrient programmes including vitamin A and iron fortification, as well as salt iodisation.

The survey is based on data collected by the Iraqi government in every district of all 18 governorates of Iraq. A total of nearly 26,000 households were covered by the survey.

The data collection for the present survey started in November 2007. WFP has carried out three surveys on food security since 2003

Displacement

Evictions of IDPs – Five additional IDP sites notified for eviction

So far, 277 IDPs have been evicted following the Prime ministerial order 101.⁵

Also, the Property Committee responsible for restitution of properties to returnees whose houses are occupied received 360 requests since 1 September. In total, 345 requests were referred to the Baghdad Commandment Centre.⁶

Evictions from Batula – 5 other evictions notified

650 IDP families (an estimated 3500 individuals) in the Batula settlement in Khademiya in Baghdad have been notified of evictions by 14 December, unless they leave the site.

IMC has identified Fedayeen camp as an alternative temporary site for some of the IDPs. It is estimated that approximately 150-300 of the families have nowhere else to go, as many of them have no financial means to rent other accommodation. Since Fedayeen camp will be evicted in 5-6 months, a permanent site for the IDPs is required. Negotiations are ongoing with the Baghdad Municipality Council to find a plot of land to construct shelters for the families.

This eviction order came from the Prime Minister's Office. Along with Al Batul Camp, the same order seeks to evacuate five other sites over the course of the coming months. These sites are: Zahraa, Al Fedayeen in Khadimiyah, Baghdad, Al Munjed (Al Rasheed Camp, Zafariyah), Al Tanak (Al Nasser, Sadr City). In addition, Manathera Camp in Najaf will be evicted.

New returnee assistance center (RAC) opened in Karkh

The Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration opened a returnee center in Karkh in Baghdad. UNHCR and International Medical Corps (IMC) will jointly manage the center's operations.

The goal of the Center is to facilitate registration and offer legal advice to refugees and internally displaced persons returning to the Karkh area of Baghdad. The RAC will provide registration, legal and protection assistance for families returning to Baghdad. Following completion of the official registration process at the center, families will be provided with access to essential government benefits and services including financial compensation, property restitution and protection monitoring.⁷

The first day of operations saw 40 people enter the registration process and many others consulted the legal team about various challenges that they have encountered with their returnee status. The number of visitors has increased steadily over the week as word has spread.

Further initiatives are planned to be launched in the coming weeks to help inform, educate and serve the Returnee community through programs like Mobile Teams, which will perform outreach programs to inform and educate communities in Karkh about the services offered.

The center will provide a more convenient location to the returnee community in Karkh, while helping to take some of the pressure off of the Resafa Returnee Center, which has, until now, served the entire Baghdad community. As

⁵ UNHCR

⁶ UNHCR

⁷ IMC Press release, ReliefWeb 26 November, 2008, <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/CJAL-7LRTE7?OpenDocument&cc=irq>

of 27 November Resafa Center registered 10,347 IDP returnee families and 173 refugee returnee families who are being processed for the return grant.

UNHCR field protection staff regularly visit the centre to monitor ongoing activities and work with MoDM. IOM is also working with MoDM on data collection and analysis.

Two lawyers and one information officer from the UNHCR (through Mercy Hands) Protection and Assistance Centre (PAC) are stationed at the Centre to provide legal advice, monitor and undertake additional interventions of behalf on returnees.

Work towards establishing a joint steering data management system for the returnees (UNHCR, IOM and MoDM) to ensure standardized information collection and data is underway.⁸

UNHCR announced the planned opening of additional offices in the case of eventual return of IDPs and refugees.⁹ With the improved security situation in Iraq, UNHCR is stepping up its activities on behalf of internally displaced people and returning refugees. The agency is doubling its budget to US\$81 million in 2009 and increasing the number of provincial offices from the current 10 to 14, covering the whole country.

Decrees and orders issued by the Government of Iraq in support of returnees

Order No. 101

Order No. 101 issued on 3 August 2008 provides that those occupying private properties are to voluntarily vacate within a month to allow returnees to reclaim their houses. Evictions will be activated upon application from returnees. To respond to the IDP situation and to the increasing IDP and refugee returns, the GoI has established a High Committee for IDPs and returnees - composed of, *inter alia*, Reconciliation Council, MoDM, Baghdad Governorate, Baghdad Commandment Centre, Ministry of Justice and Department of Real Estate Registration.¹⁰

For the implementation of Order No. 101, Return Cells (registration centres) are established in Baghdad and eventually throughout the country. The first Return Cell became operational in Al Resafa area of Baghdad on 27 July, the second one in Al Kharkh has now been opened.

Decree No. 262

The decree stipulates the payment of a grant of one million Iraqi Dinars for each returning IDP family, provided that their displacement record will be written-off. Families returning from Iran, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Egypt, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are equally entitled provided they have stayed in the host countries for a period between 8 to 12 months and are deregistered there.

Further, the decree provides for the payment of rent assistance for six months at 300,000 Iraqi Dinars per month for displaced families who are occupying houses of other returning displaced families. This provision is only applicable in the Governorate of Baghdad.¹¹

Update on displacement of Christians and other minorities from Mosul

Summary

Starting October this year 1784 families¹² from Christian and other minority groups were displaced from Mosul and areas around following what appeared to be an organized campaign of violence and intimidation. At least 14 were killed. After improvements in the security situation, new attacks and threats occurred in November.

Many minority groups in Iraq continue to face violence, targeting and persecution.

Latest events in Mosul

After improvements in the security situation and increase of cautious returns to Mosul, new attacks and threats occurred in November. Two Christians were killed on 12 November and one more injured in Al-Qahera neighborhood in Mosul, an area where the 2nd Brigade of the Iraqi Army has deployed. In another incident, a VBIED exploded in Karakosh/Al-Hamdaniya, a Christian village, injuring 6 civilians and ISF personnel. A written threat directed to a Christian archbishop threatened the whole Christian community in Iraq. The statements were attributed to the so called "Ansar al-Islam Battalions".

⁸ UNHCR

⁹ UNHCR press release 26 November, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/iraq?page=news&id=492d86eb2>

¹⁰ UNHCR

¹¹ UNHCR

¹² IOM Iraq assessment and statistics report, 1 November 2008, <http://www.iom-iraq.net/Library/IOM%20Iraq%20Displacement%20Assessments%20and%20Statistics%201%20Nov%202008.pdf>

Returns

Returns have been taking place, but exact numbers remain uncertain. Information from the field consolidated by UNHCR suggests that 400 IDP families may have returned to Mosul area.

Actual registration of returns is taking place in Mosul proper where, according to the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) 162 families have registered to claim the assistance package. Information received from the checkpoints around Mosul suggests that up to 425 families have passed through on the way to the city. There have also been reports that workers, students and school children return to Mosul during daytime but do not stay over night.

Response and remaining needs in areas of displacement

The mechanism of transferring the Public Distribution System (PDS) coupon to the new places remains unresolved for many IDPs, due to the sensitivity of transferring the PDS card across disputed internal boundaries and its potential implications on political and demographic balances.

Various UN agencies and NGOs are conducting food distributions in Ninewa, Dahuk and Erbil Governorates to the displaced. A monthly supply of heating oil was distributed in Hamdaniya and Tilkaif to 1,598 families. IMC will assess need for winter clothing for the displaced. IMC is looking into improving watsan capacity in areas of displacement to see if newest arrivals are putting pressure on existing infrastructure.

Schools are welcoming the children of IDP families and are relaxing admission and registration procedures to facilitate this. Concerns were raised with respect to access to school in Dahuk Amedi where schoolchildren are facing problems with language.

The Department of Education (DoE) in Dahuk has opened existing schools with Arabic-teaching branches, but in some cases IDP children drop out due to distance and transportation costs as they reside in remote areas, or where the DoE is unable to create school facilities due to the small numbers. The local authorities, however, have clear instructions to facilitate access to both Arabic and Assyrian speaking existing schools.

IMC has conducted assessments in education, health, watsan and child protection in the districts of Al-Hamdaniya and Tilkaif areas. UNHCR provided figures obtained from its offices in Turkey stating that to date 14 families of 69 persons, fleeing from Mosul, have registered.

Internal displacement in Iraq

It is estimated that over 2.8 million people are currently displaced inside Iraq. Of these, 1.2 million were displaced before 2006 and almost 1.6 million were displaced from 2006 to 2008.¹³

The peak of displacement was between June and September 2006. Fewer new displacements are occurring, although military operations in Al-Sadr City, Basra, and along the borders with Iran and Turkey in 2008 continue to displace Iraqis. Military operations in Sadr City in early 2008 led to the displacement of some 4000 families, of which most have returned. During military operations in Basra, Mosul and al-Amarah, there was only limited displacement.

The security and material situation on the ground in Iraq has not improved sufficiently to promote the return of refugees and IDPs. Nevertheless, increased return has been noted, albeit at a slow pace throughout the country, with most returns concentrated in Baghdad.

According to returnee monitoring reports and return trend analysis in 2008 from MoDM, IOM and UNHCR sources, as of October 2008 a total of 35,132¹⁴ returnee families (estimated 197,468 individuals) were identified. Of them 5,242 families (9%) are returnees from abroad and the other 29,852 (91%) are IDP returnees. The highest number of returnees is recorded in Baghdad Governorate.

Monitoring reports show that some returnees are experiencing continued or secondary displacement in areas of return, mainly due to loss of property (as is the case for some refugee returnees in their governorate of origin, e.g. in Kerbal a and Thi-Qar Governorates); ongoing insecurity; occupied housing; ethnic/religious make-up of the return area (e.g. the returnees belong to a minority in their place of origin, e.g. in some areas of Baghdad).

¹³ UNHCR

¹⁴ The number of returnee families is not the total number of returnees in Iraq, but the summary number of returnee families for locations (villages and neighbourhoods) for which the returnee monitoring team managed to collect data through particular sources as of the reporting date. With an increased number of sources and wider coverage of assessments, it is expected that this number will change in subsequent reports. The returnee monitoring to date does not cover Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah

Health

Cholera: 892 cases confirmed

The Iraqi Ministry of Health updates indicates that 892 laboratory-confirmed Cholera cases have been detected and registered up to 27 November.¹⁵ Most of the new confirmed cases were from Diwaniya. Almost half of the cases are children below the age of five. There have been 11 deaths, one third of the deaths were children below the age of five.

Cholera broke out in Iraq in August. The first cases were reported in Missan in August and the disease has since spread to 11 other governorates: Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Basra, Diwaniya, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Muthana, Najaf and Wasit. The disease is endemic in Iraq with outbreaks common in the summer months of the year, peaking in August, September and October.

United Nations agencies and NGO partners, led by WHO and UNICEF are providing technical assistance and supplies to complement government response at the central and local levels to prevent the further spread of the disease. Following the cholera outbreak in 2007, WHO supported the government to establish 950 surveillance sites throughout the country. These sites are playing a critical role in early case detection and prevention activities. The Ministry of Health has also adopted the Cholera Preparedness Plan.

Response to the outbreak by humanitarian partners is being delivered by partners in the Health and Nutrition Sector Outcome Team, (HNSOT) led by WHO. WHO is providing technical support to the government at central and local level with laboratory testing of suspected cholera cases. UNICEF, through NGO partners has and continues to support local health structures by distributing medical and other related supplies to supplement government response and control efforts in the affected governorates. The government's public information campaigns have been supported through the distribution of information education and communication materials in affected governorates. The outbreak is partly attributable to the dilapidated state of water and sanitation infrastructure in many of the outbreak locations. The Water and Sanitation Sector Outcome Team is working with Iraqi authorities to rehabilitate water and sewerage infrastructure in central and southern Iraq (Basra, Kerbala and Muthana).

To watch

The signing of the agreement on the presence of US forces in Iraq has already brought some violent reactions and is likely to continue to cause instability that may be exacerbated during the electoral campaign period. The recent assassination attempt and injury of the PM's Advisor on 'Sons of Iraq' issues demonstrates that the issue continues being contentious and can add to the mix of instability and violence. These factors, as well as the lack of resolution on the disputed areas¹⁶ may cause narrowing of humanitarian space with a simultaneous increase in needs.

There have been calls of Shia religious leaders to take up arms against the continuing American presence, during Friday prayers in Karbala and Najaf. Grand Ayatollah Sistani and the spokesman for Moqtada Sadr urged believers to rise against US presence in Iraq. The religious authorities have vowed not to interfere directly but to direct their followers towards the 'right' path. The two governorates have been relatively peaceful in recent months.

Funding & Appeals

UN appeals for \$192 million of humanitarian aid in Iraq through the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), refugee hosting countries appeal for \$355 million

The Global CAP was launched in Geneva on the 19 November and in Abu Dhabi on the 24 November. The total appeal for Iraq and the region Pillar I & II is \$547,342,760.

The CAP document is available at OCHA Iraq's website:
<http://ochaonline.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline.un.org/iraq>

¹⁵ WHO Daily Report on Diarrhea and cholera in Iraq, Sitrep no.121 up to 27 November 2008.

¹⁶ UNAMI's release of the report on the DIBS is postponed until after the elections of 31 January 2009.

The appeal breakdown according to sector is the following:

Approved Pillar I projects	Total Amount
Coordination and Support Services	\$9,487,891
Education	\$9,365,900
Food	\$46,033,540
Health And Nutrition	\$15,803,430
Housing / Shelter	\$66,449,262
Water and Sanitation	\$19,398,421
Protection	\$25,795,812
Total	\$192,334,256

Source: OCHA

See the Financial Tracking System at Relief-web for more details.

<http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&appealID=835>

CAP 2008 at 67,7 percent funding

The humanitarian appeal for Iraq 2008 currently stands at 67,7 percent funding.

Of the 274 million USD request, 185 million USD has been funded.

See the Financial Tracking System at Reliefweb for more details:

<http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&appealID=808>

\$15 million grant to The Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF) approved

A proposal for the transfer of \$15 million from the interest of the IRRFI to the ERF has been approved by the ITF Steering Committee.

The Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF) and the NGO Micro Grant provide quick and flexible funding of up to US\$400,000 to national and international organizations for urgent humanitarian activities in Iraq to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population through emergency response to humanitarian needs. Typical beneficiaries of ERF-funded projects include, but are not limited to, IDPs, communities affected by violence and persons with disabilities. ERF is managed by UN OCHA Iraq, on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Coordination and tools

New information tools:

OCHA's Who does What Where (3W) Database

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The IAU Info database is online for all to access at <http://db.iauiraq.org>

It contains the latest information at the governorate level on IDPs, returnees, casualties and security incidents, labour force, GDP and 200 sectoral indicators. It allows you to conduct analysis and generate maps and charts.

IraqInfo

IraqInfo is a national database that provides wide-ranging recent information on social development in Iraq. IraqInfo is a web-based database system using DevInfo. The system has a simple format for querying the database and producing tables, graphs, and maps for analysis and reporting.

IraqInfo currently contains all major surveys conducted by COSIT and KRSO with collaboration of other UN agencies since 2003, as follows:

- Iraq Living Conditions Survey (ILCS), 2004, supported by UNDP.
- Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS3), 2006, supported by UNICEF.
- Iraq Family Health Survey, 2007 (IFHS), supported by WHO.
- Iraq Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (IFSV), 2003 and 2005, supported by WFP.

Currently data within IraqInfo and mapping capacity is at national and governorate level. In 2009 it is expected that data at district and/or sub district level will be included.

COSIT, KRSO, UNICEF, UNDP, and OCHA signed a work process document at the beginning of 2008 to establish IraqInfo. UNICEF and UNDP have technically and financially supported this project. The database is the property of Government of Iraq and all data belongs to the Ministry of Planning/Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office.

IraqInfo is available on-line and is accessible to anyone.

URL for IraqInfo

www.iraqinfo-online.org

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