

AFRICA

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2014:

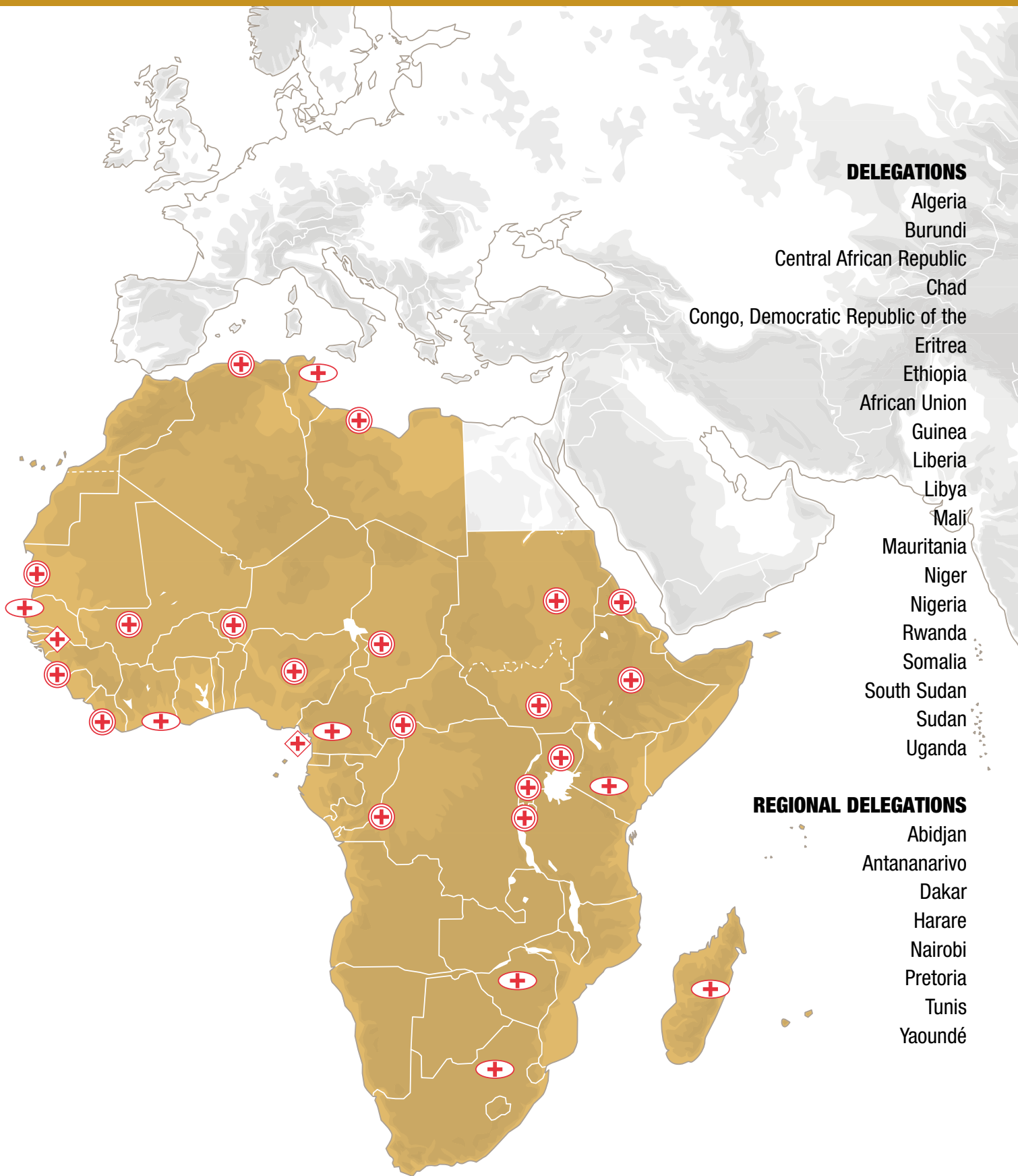
- ▶ conflict-stricken people received ICRC aid despite constraints linked to: insecurity in Libya, Mali and Somalia, logistical difficulties in South Sudan; and government-imposed restrictions in some contexts
- ▶ following surges in fighting – particularly in Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, South Sudan and, to a lesser extent, Mali – more people than initially planned received food in the form of ICRC-provided rations
- ▶ weapon-wounded people and victims of abuse, including sexual violence, received specialized treatment from ICRC surgical teams, ICRC-supported facilities and counselling services in some countries
- ▶ vulnerable households, including those headed by women, built their resilience to the effects of conflict and climate change, using seed, free livestock services and infrastructure provided/upgraded by the ICRC
- ▶ people held in relation to conflict by national/international forces and armed groups, notably in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan, received ICRC visits
- ▶ States and regional bodies advanced the implementation of IHL treaties – 5 countries ratified the Arms Trade Treaty – and organized regional events to foster greater understanding of specialized IHL topics

| PROTECTION | Total |
|---|---------|
| CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) | |
| Red Cross messages (RCMs) | |
| RCMs collected | 90,798 |
| RCMs distributed | 81,219 |
| Phone calls facilitated between family members | 429,350 |
| People located (tracing cases closed positively) | 1,788 |
| People reunited with their families | 1,017 |
| <i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i> | 946 |
| PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) | |
| ICRC visits | |
| Detainees visited | 287,583 |
| Detainees visited and monitored individually | 8,785 |
| Number of visits carried out | 1,869 |
| Number of places of detention visited | 677 |
| Restoring family links | |
| RCMs collected | 5,287 |
| RCMs distributed | 3,223 |
| Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative | 3,373 |

| ASSISTANCE | Achieved |
|---|-------------------------|
| CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) | |
| Food commodities | Beneficiaries 1,798,468 |
| Essential household items | Beneficiaries 1,063,214 |
| Productive inputs | Beneficiaries 2,739,739 |
| Cash | Beneficiaries 106,862 |
| Vouchers | Beneficiaries 80,047 |
| Work, services and training | Beneficiaries 1,662,522 |
| Water and habitat activities | Beneficiaries 3,079,410 |
| Health | |
| Health centres supported | Structures 143 |
| WOUNDED AND SICK | |
| Hospitals | |
| Hospitals supported | Structures 167 |
| Water and habitat | |
| Water and habitat activities | Number of beds 3,170 |
| Physical rehabilitation | |
| Centres supported | Structures 35 |
| Patients receiving services | Patients 22,915 |

| EXPENDITURE (in KCHF) | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Protection | 81,745 |
| Assistance | 325,524 |
| Prevention | 52,317 |
| Cooperation with National Societies | 33,096 |
| General | 1,064 |
| | 493,746 |
| | <i>of which: Overheads 29,969</i> |

| IMPLEMENTATION RATE | |
|---|------------|
| Expenditure/yearly budget | 91% |
| PERSONNEL | |
| Mobile staff | 757 |
| Resident staff (daily workers not included) | 4,344 |






DELEGATIONS

- Algeria
- Burundi
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- African Union
- Guinea
- Liberia
- Libya
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Uganda

REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

- Abidjan
- Antananarivo
- Dakar
- Harare
- Nairobi
- Pretoria
- Tunis
- Yaoundé

 ICRC delegation
  ICRC regional delegation
  ICRC mission



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Bossaso prison, Somalia. An ICRC delegate talking with a detainee during an interview without witness. These interviews allow the ICRC to assess the detention conditions. The ICRC has been visiting places of detention in Somalia since 2012.

AFRICA

In 2014, the ICRC operated from 28 delegations to alleviate the suffering caused by past and present armed conflict and other situations of violence. Pressing needs arising from continued fighting and widespread insecurity in the Central Africa Republic (hereafter CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC), Mali and Somalia, and the escalation of hostilities in Libya, Nigeria and South Sudan, made operations in these countries among the ICRC's largest in Africa.

Security and other constraints prompted the ICRC to adapt its activities in order to provide humanitarian aid while ensuring accountability. When heavy fighting and floods rendered airstrips unusable and roads impassable in conflict-affected areas in South Sudan, the ICRC air-dropped food supplies in remote regions, with ICRC staff receiving the goods at drop-off points before distributing them to IDPs. Owing to the prevailing insecurity in Libya and Mali, the ICRC delegations concerned adjusted their working procedures: the Mali delegation limited its activities in rural areas and distributed aid with/through the Mali Red Cross; the Libya delegation relocated its mobile staff to Tunis, Tunisia, and increased its support for the Libyan Red Crescent.

ICRC aid reached conflict-affected people accessible to few other humanitarian organizations, thanks to the ICRC's sustained dialogue with and efforts to foster support for IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among the authorities, weapon bearers and other influential stakeholders. Where there were government-imposed restrictions, such dialogue aimed to (re) gain the authorities' acceptance of the organization's mandate and

work. In Sudan, ICRC operations were suspended from February to September owing to a government directive; discussions with the authorities led to the resumption of some activities in late 2014. For the first time since 2010, the Eritrean authorities allowed the ICRC to assist people affected by past conflict in certain areas.

ICRC delegates continued to monitor the situation of vulnerable people and to document reported abuses, including sexual violence; these allegations were shared, when possible, with the parties concerned, with a view to preventing recurrence. Where necessary, victims benefited from medical services, counselling, psychological support and/or the ICRC's family-links or assistance programmes.

Dialogue with parties involved in situations of conflict or violence stressed people's right to unobstructed access to health and medical care. Reminders were passed through the media, traditional/religious leaders and direct contacts with a view to fostering greater respect for health/medical and humanitarian workers in many contexts, including the CAR and Somalia, and Ebola-stricken Guinea and Liberia. In Mali, following such reminders, the ICRC was informed of the condition of wounded weapon bearers and facilitated their evacuation. Local authorities and health workers developed practical and innovative measures to ensure safe access to health care; in Côte d'Ivoire, a document outlining best practices for medical staff working in poor security conditions was developed in 2014 and printed by the Ivorian order of physicians with ICRC support.

Although attacks on health-care services hampered people's access to treatment, communities in conflict-affected areas or those

underserved by public services protected or recovered their health in part thanks to the care provided by ICRC-supported facilities and local health/medical teams. People in Somalia accessed care in 46 clinics and were immunized in campaigns supported by the Somali Red Crescent Society and the ICRC, amidst movement restrictions imposed by local authorities. In the CAR, ICRC mobile health units provided basic health care to vulnerable people for eight months, until health centres could resume services with ICRC help. In Casamance, Senegal, State health teams, accompanied by ICRC staff, vaccinated people in areas controlled by armed groups; by mid-year, workers reported having better access to these communities. In Guinea and Liberia, health personnel were better prepared to handle Ebola-infected patients, thanks to ICRC technical and material support.

Casualties of fighting hastened their recovery from weapon wounds thanks to care provided in ICRC-supported hospitals or by ICRC medical teams – four in South Sudan, two each in the CAR and the DRC, and one each in Mali and Nigeria. The four surgical teams in South Sudan attended to wounded and sick people in government- and opposition-controlled areas. Disabled people regained some mobility following ICRC-supported physiotherapy in Burundi, Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Niger. Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, Algeria, accessed similar services at the physiotherapy centre in Rabouni hospital. Victims of sexual violence and people suffering from conflict-related emotional trauma eased their distress thanks to ICRC-supported counselling services in the CAR the DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. The ICRC reinforced the casualty care chain with first-aid training for National Society volunteers and other potential first responders, and war-surgery courses for medical professionals. Specialized training helped increase the pool of physiotherapists and prosthetic/orthotic specialists in Africa.

People affected by conflict and violence received emergency assistance provided by the ICRC in cooperation with National Societies. They consumed food rations and used household essentials to improve their living conditions, helping tide them over until they could find stable sources of food and income. Owing to upsurges in hostilities in Nigeria, South Sudan and, to a lesser extent, Mali, people were displaced or unable to return home; the ICRC therefore distributed emergency relief to more beneficiaries than initially planned. In South Sudan, beneficiaries had less need to walk long distances to find food or water and were thus less exposed to risks, including sexual violence. In Nigeria, households whose breadwinners were killed during conflict or other violence received food vouchers for six months, enabling many of them to reduce their expenses and eat three meals a day. In the DRC, because needs decreased throughout 2014 in a few areas and owing to logistical constraints, the ICRC carried out fewer food distributions than planned. IDPs and their host communities in the CAR, Nigeria and South Sudan, and South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia accessed clean water and had better hygiene conditions thanks to emergency upgrades to water infrastructure and, in some cases, water-trucking services.

Households hastened their recovery from the effects of past and present conflicts and other situations of violence with ICRC help. In States also struggling with climate shocks – Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Mali, Niger, Somalia and South Sudan – agro-pastoralists maintained food production thanks in part to ICRC-provided seed and agricultural inputs and veterinary support activities. In Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal and Somalia, returning IDPs and refugees

resumed their livelihood activities with ICRC material assistance, such as agricultural input and livestock. In the DRC and Nigeria, IDPs and host families in more stable areas and who had access to land engaged in ICRC-supported agricultural activities. Women heads of household supplemented their incomes thanks to businesses set up with ICRC cash grants, for example in the CAR, Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC. In some cases, livelihood support reduced exposure to risks: in Uganda, two previously disputing communities eased tensions by jointly cultivating land with ICRC encouragement; in Senegal, market gardens helped lessen people's need to leave their villages and risk exposure to mines and violence. People in mine-infested areas of Morocco-administered Western Sahara and in Zimbabwe learnt better ways of avoiding risks via information sessions.

Families separated by armed conflict, migration and detention restored or maintained contact through National Society/ICRC family-links services. Notably in South Sudan and Mali and Nigeria, people displaced internally or who had sought refuge in neighbouring countries stayed in touch with their families through phone calls and RCMs. Some rejoined their families with ICRC help: in the CAR and the DRC, unaccompanied minors, including those formerly associated with armed groups, journeyed home with ICRC assistance and had their reintegration followed up by ICRC delegates. Vulnerable migrants received help from National Societies/the ICRC to restore contact with their relatives. In Niger, migrants phoned their families from National Society facilities along migration routes. Families also made use of family-links services to search for relatives missing in relation to past or present conflicts. Some progress was made in the resolution of cases of people missing since the 1975–91 Western Sahara conflict. In Mali, some detainees who had been reported as missing were put into contact with relatives searching for them. In Libya, the ICRC served as a neutral intermediary during the exchange of human remains between opposing forces in Misrata.

Detainees in 37 countries received visits from ICRC delegates conducted in accordance with ICRC standard procedures amid some constraints; the visits helped ensure that the detainees' treatment met IHL and/or other internationally recognized standards. The ICRC expanded access to people held for security reasons or in relation to armed conflict, visiting people held by international bodies – such as the African Union (AU) and the UN – the French army and by armed groups in the CAR, the DRC, Mali and South Sudan. In Sudan, the ICRC served as a neutral intermediary in the safe transfer of three soldiers, released by an armed group, to the government. For the first time, people held in military-run facilities in Nigeria and intelligence services in Somalia received ICRC visits. In Libya, no detainees were visited after mid-2014, when the ICRC relocated its mobile staff to Tunis.

Detaining authorities took steps to improve the treatment and living conditions of detainees with ICRC confidential feedback and technical expertise: Algeria, Mauritania and Tunisia updated policies in line with internationally recognized standards for treatment and health-care provision; and the African Union Mission in Somalia adopted detention procedures that conformed to IHL. Joint projects in several prisons helped the authorities build their capacities to reform penitentiary services: for example, the Chadian, Ivorian, Malagasy and Malian authorities pursued efforts to standardize food provision. In some countries, the authorities sought to improve detainee well-being with ICRC direct support in the form of food, medical supplies, training and infrastructural

upgrades. In Guinea and Liberia, the penitentiary authorities implemented Ebola-prevention measures, and in Rwanda, an ICRC medical team treated wounded members of armed groups held in places of detention. Inmates in Zimbabwean prisons consumed produce from ICRC-supported prison farms or rations distributed with the authorities. Some States also took steps to speed up or update judicial processes: Burundi set up a legal service in one prison, and Tunisia continued efforts to promote and facilitate alternative sentencing. Security officers were briefed on international standards applicable to detention and law enforcement.

Military and security forces, including Chadian troops and others deployed abroad or as part of AU and UN peacekeeping missions, reinforced their understanding of their responsibilities under IHL during information sessions and training initiatives supported by the ICRC. Where security conditions permitted, as in Mali and Senegal, members of armed groups received briefings encouraging them to observe IHL principles. Military commands, acting on ICRC technical advice, furthered the integration of IHL into training and operations. The AU updated its policies regulating the conduct of troops on peacekeeping missions, and in Liberia, Mauritania and Niger, military forces drafted training manuals. In Senegal, ICRC-trained military instructors spearheaded information sessions for troops, and one officer who had attended a Health Care in Danger expert workshop abroad helped military commands review and adapt policies on respect for health and medical workers.

With encouragement and technical support from the ICRC – directly or under the auspices of regional bodies, such as the AU and the Southern African Development Community – States took steps to advance IHL implementation and discussed humanitarian issues, particularly sexual violence, the recruitment of children into fighting forces and mine clearance. The AU developed a model law to make it easier for States to ratify and implement the African Union Convention on IDPs. Some States organized regional conferences and events at which influential players gained insight into specialized IHL topics, notably: weapons control in the DRC, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania; the use of private military/security units in Senegal; and the IHL implementation process in Algeria, Lesotho, Kenya and South Africa. Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone and South Africa ratified the Arms Trade Treaty. To help it advance national IHL implementation, Morocco signed an agreement with the ICRC – whose work in the country dates back to 1975 – on the opening of a delegation in the country in 2015.

PROTECTION MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

| PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | CIVILIANS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | RCMs collected | RCMs distributed | Phone calls facilitated between family members | Names published in the media | Names published on the ICRC family-links website | People reunited with their families | of whom UAMs/SCs* | UAM/SC* cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period | People transferred/repatriated | People located (tracing cases closed positively) | People to whom travel documents were issued | Detainees visited | of whom women | of whom minors | Detainees visited and monitored individually |
| Algeria | 30 | 95 | 15 | | | | | | 14 | 1 | 18,870 | 214 | 76 | 314 | |
| Burundi | 1,771 | 1,263 | 207 | | | 13 | 6 | | 100 | | 8,706 | 449 | 299 | 275 | |
| Central African Republic | 337 | 281 | 112 | | | 38 | 37 | 98 | 73 | 35 | 903 | 24 | 35 | 123 | |
| Chad | 832 | 356 | 25,435 | | | 18 | 18 | 260 | | 10 | 5,989 | 133 | 194 | 401 | |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 44,263 | 36,850 | 270 | 23 | | 785 | 740 | 578 | | 407 | 19,222 | 496 | 639 | 1,891 | |
| Eritrea | 932 | 1,020 | 1 | | | | | | 7 | 168 | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 2,924 | 2,624 | 26,609 | 542 | | 2 | 2 | 125 | | 39 | 32,738 | 1,235 | 1,389 | 323 | |
| Guinea | 107 | 138 | 215 | | | | | 2 | | 8 | 3,623 | 151 | 289 | 72 | |
| Liberia | 284 | 213 | 1,407 | | | 10 | 8 | 21 | | 1 | 2,059 | 66 | 42 | 30 | |
| Libya | 9 | 21 | 1,486 | | | | | 2 | | 81 | 6,789 | 212 | 85 | 246 | |
| Mali | 666 | 244 | 3,855 | | | 19 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 43 | 4,156 | 52 | 203 | 432 | |
| Mauritania | 82 | 125 | 6 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 9 | 1,674 | 25 | 69 | 42 | |
| Niger | 89 | 84 | 2,134 | | | 8 | 8 | 21 | 88 | 53 | 3,025 | 157 | 173 | 171 | |
| Nigeria | 57 | 18 | | | | | | 66 | | 6 | 14,404 | 413 | 166 | 2,414 | |
| Rwanda | 3,691 | 2,778 | 95 | 208 | | 32 | 25 | 151 | 7 | 90 | 61,321 | 2,758 | 87 | 508 | |
| Somalia | 13,939 | 17,294 | 26,973 | 8,635 | 25,347 | | | | | 165 | 4,636 | 95 | 106 | 80 | |
| South Sudan | 870 | 243 | 13,916 | | | 25 | 17 | 67 | | 133 | 4,444 | 359 | 267 | 130 | |
| Sudan | 508 | 329 | 9 | | | | | 57 | | 38 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | |
| Uganda | 2,899 | 2,148 | 8,801 | | | 43 | 43 | 162 | | 9 | 14,533 | 642 | 36 | 183 | |
| Abidjan (regional) | 343 | 311 | 1,937 | 18 | 21 | | | 27 | | 34 | 14,849 | 440 | 316 | 445 | |
| Antananarivo (regional) | 5 | 33 | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 14,681 | 774 | 525 | 69 | |
| Dakar (regional) | 20 | 5 | 519 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 631 | 7 | 8 | 14 | |
| Harare (regional) | 266 | 186 | 2 | | | | | 103 | | 13 | 16,736 | 421 | 72 | 70 | |
| Nairobi (regional) | 14,691 | 13,980 | 314,047 | | | 12 | 12 | 74 | | 97 | 920 | 31 | 24 | 59 | |
| Pretoria (regional) | 137 | 191 | 989 | 1 | | | | | | 14 | 11,358 | 107 | 482 | 39 | |
| Tunis (regional) | 39 | 85 | 310 | | | | | 1 | | 15 | 17,822 | 618 | 343 | 340 | |
| Yaoundé (regional) | 1,007 | 304 | | | | 9 | 9 | 111 | | 359 | 3,491 | 123 | 119 | 111 | |
| Total | 90,798 | 81,219 | 429,350 | 9,427 | 25,368 | 1,017 | 946 | 1,940 | 169 | 1,788 | 334 | 287,583 | 10,002 | 6,045 | 8,785 |

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

| of whom women | of whom girls | of whom boys | Detainees newly registered | of whom women | of whom girls | of whom boys | Number of visits carried out | Number of places of detention visited | RCMs collected | RCMs distributed | Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative | Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support | Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC | People to whom a detention attestation was issued | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 10 | | 2 | 113 | | | 2 | 63 | 53 | 76 | 47 | 266 | | | 1 | Algeria |
| 12 | 1 | 2 | 72 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 92 | 19 | 17 | 15 | | | | 4 | Burundi |
| 6 | 1 | 12 | 131 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 75 | 20 | 40 | 8 | 60 | | | | Central African Republic |
| 1 | 2 | 67 | 368 | 1 | 2 | 67 | 46 | 12 | 146 | 102 | 822 | | | 27 | Chad |
| 23 | 10 | 140 | 921 | 16 | 10 | 126 | 270 | 74 | 2,203 | 1,725 | 45 | | | 212 | Congo, Democratic Republic of the |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | Eritrea |
| 14 | 2 | 11 | 227 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 35 | 19 | 757 | 167 | 472 | | | 74 | Ethiopia |
| 2 | | 3 | 34 | 1 | | 3 | 151 | 49 | 264 | 91 | 94 | | | 3 | Guinea |
| | | | 14 | | | | 82 | 18 | 105 | 81 | 68 | | | | Liberia |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | 209 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 22 | 53 | 11 | 35 | | | 23 | Libya |
| | | 11 | 301 | | | 9 | 124 | 30 | 131 | 46 | 353 | | | | Mali |
| | | | 5 | | | | 17 | 9 | 4 | 27 | 22 | | | | Mauritania |
| 1 | | 3 | 114 | 1 | | 3 | 36 | 13 | 91 | 45 | 54 | | | | Niger |
| 29 | 7 | 159 | 2,401 | 29 | 7 | 157 | 58 | 30 | | | | | | | Nigeria |
| 56 | 1 | 5 | 256 | 48 | 1 | 5 | 87 | 26 | 209 | 107 | 3 | | | 1,018 | Rwanda |
| 1 | 1 | 15 | 58 | 1 | | 14 | 66 | 26 | 43 | 6 | 138 | | | | Somalia |
| 1 | 1 | 15 | 126 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 67 | 26 | 62 | 16 | 38 | | 1 | | South Sudan |
| | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | Sudan |
| 2 | | 8 | 96 | 1 | | 8 | 106 | 53 | 653 | 458 | 121 | 63 | | 3 | Uganda |
| 7 | | 5 | 148 | 2 | | 2 | 204 | 60 | 137 | 111 | 401 | | | | Abidjan (regional) |
| 1 | | 3 | 30 | 1 | | 3 | 84 | 26 | 82 | 12 | 111 | | | | Antananarivo (regional) |
| | | | 8 | | | | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 38 | | | | Dakar (regional) |
| | | | | | | | 55 | 30 | | | 28 | 74 | | | Harare (regional) |
| 4 | | | 17 | 3 | | | 11 | 4 | 157 | 117 | | | | | Nairobi (regional) |
| | | | 8 | | | | 11 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 10 | | | | Pretoria (regional) |
| 14 | | 6 | 279 | 14 | | 5 | 53 | 20 | 34 | 19 | 174 | | | 1 | Tunis (regional) |
| 2 | | 3 | 87 | 2 | | 3 | 37 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 20 | | | 2 | Yaoundé (regional) |
| 192 | 28 | 473 | 6,026 | 149 | 27 | 445 | 1,869 | 677 | 5,287 | 3,223 | 3,373 | 137 | 4 | 1,373 | Total |

ASSISTANCE MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

| ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | CIVILIANS | | | | | | | | | | | PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM | | |
| | Civilians - Beneficiaries | | | | | | | Health centres | | | | | | |
| | Food commodities | Essential household items | Productive inputs | Cash | Vouchers | Work, services and training | Water and habitat activities | Health centres supported | Average catchment population | Consultations (patients) | Immunizations (doses) | Food commodities | Essential household items | Water and habitat activities |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | 6 | 450 | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | 142 | 5,712 |
| Central African Republic | 75,144 | 43,510 | 49,447 | 6,337 | | 1,255 | 510,000 | 10 | 72,330 | 63,307 | 12,790 | 1,595 | | |
| Chad | | 3,612 | | 1,368 | | | | | | | | | 8,359 | 2,250 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 100,877 | 193,525 | 249,553 | 13,307 | 34,814 | 7,220 | 509,748 | 11 | 82,995 | 71,690 | 65,704 | 1,035 | 30,330 | 14,369 |
| Eritrea | | | 424,295 | 4,327 | | | 44,691 | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | | 61,297 | 48,000 | | | | 393,024 | 3 | 25,333 | | | | 31,901 | 33,666 |
| Guinea | | | | | | | 20,000 | | | | | | 11,970 | 2,800 |
| Liberia | 1,762 | 2,365 | | 622 | | | 287,406 | 2 | 79,400 | 5,064 | 15,210 | 489 | | 1,548 |
| Libya | 18,102 | 42,135 | | | | 16 | | 28 | 215,643 | | | | 2,920 | 860 |
| Mali | 355,994 | 28,912 | 287,208 | 19,404 | | 493,915 | 237,716 | 6 | 73,738 | 32,703 | 44,801 | 90 | 5,164 | 5,375 |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | 15,000 | 1 | | | | | | 1,485 |
| Niger | 89,902 | 18,535 | 33,865 | 2,580 | | 856,788 | 49,355 | 6 | 68,013 | 51,107 | 22,967 | | 438 | 1,880 |
| Nigeria | 70,194 | 49,954 | | 251 | 45,233 | | 68,334 | | | | | | 13,654 | |
| Rwanda | 60 | 215 | | 93 | | 61 | | | | | | | | 50,250 |
| Somalia | 182,610 | 68,834 | 941,214 | 56,383 | | 272,034 | 297,620 | 46 | 557,917 | 404,879 | 183,068 | 3,200 | 5,770 | 4,000 |
| South Sudan | 884,017 | 528,658 | 671,201 | 3 | | 317 | 422,088 | 4 | 226,298 | 17,713 | 34,352 | | 2,446 | 2,814 |
| Sudan | 16,812 | 12,294 | 12,294 | | | | 108,365 | 6 | 118,500 | 7,294 | 28,339 | | | |
| Uganda | 52 | 7,508 | 1,059 | 4 | | | | | | | | 3,179 | 24,611 | |
| Abidjan (regional) | 1,346 | 1,079 | 570 | | | 13,668 | 88,514 | 6 | 230,892 | 66,434 | 130,202 | 540 | 4,109 | 14,665 |
| Antananarivo (regional) | | | | | | | | | | | | 884 | 11,163 | 11,173 |
| Dakar (regional) | 1,595 | 780 | 21,033 | 2,183 | | 17,248 | 26,967 | 8 | 55,106 | 23,484 | 24,042 | | | |
| Harare (regional) | | | | | | | 582 | | | | | 18,921 | 18,484 | 17,397 |
| Pretoria (regional) | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 914 | |
| Tunis (regional) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,700 |
| Yaoundé (regional) | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 5,405 | |
| Total | 1,798,468 | 1,063,214 | 2,739,739 | 106,862 | 80,047 | 1,662,522 | 3,079,410 | 143 | 1,806,615 | 743,674 | 561,475 | 29,944 | 177,780 | 172,944 |
| of whom women | 30% | 28% | 34% | 23% | 33% | 26% | 36% | | | 293,086 | | | | |
| of whom children | 45% | 39% | 41% | 45% | 51% | 48% | 43% | | | 329,354 | 531,098 | | | |
| of whom IDPs | 1,139,067 | 766,754 | 432,904 | 2,360 | 40,041 | 156,542 | 476,734 | | | | | | | |

ASSISTANCE

| WOUNDED AND SICK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hospitals | | | | First aid | | | Physical rehabilitation | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals supported | of which provided data | Admissions (patients) | of whom weapon-wounded | First-aid posts supported | of which provided data | Wounded patients treated | Centres supported | Patients receiving services | New patients fitted with prostheses | New patients fitted with orthoses | Prostheses delivered | Orthoses delivered | Patients receiving physiotherapy | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Algeria |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 2,808 | 7 | 221 | 12 | 452 | 988 | Burundi |
| 2 | 2 | 4,056 | 924 | | | | | | | | | | | Central African Republic |
| | | | | | | | 2 | 5,932 | 234 | 182 | 390 | 630 | 4,150 | Chad |
| 41 | 39 | 19,343 | 1,386 | 15 | 15 | 57 | 4 | 915 | 160 | 62 | 320 | 87 | 370 | Congo, Democratic Republic of the |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Eritrea |
| 1 | 1 | 1,731 | 12 | | | | 10 | 6,082 | 751 | 706 | 1,977 | 2,203 | 3,252 | Ethiopia |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Guinea |
| 1 | 1 | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | Liberia |
| 22 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | Libya |
| 1 | 1 | 3,881 | 126 | | | | 1 | 52 | | | 44 | 2 | 17 | Mali |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mauritania |
| 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 475 | 149 | 223 | 108 | 163 | 154 | Niger |
| 29 | 3 | 28,702 | 322 | | | | | | | | | | | Nigeria |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rwanda |
| 12 | 9 | 15,529 | 3,689 | 9 | 5 | 120 | | | | | | | | Somalia |
| 46 | 14 | 5,059 | 2,575 | 6 | | | 3 | 1,937 | 140 | 60 | 324 | 118 | 556 | South Sudan |
| 4 | 2 | 559 | 17 | | | | 10 | 2,683 | 288 | 193 | 672 | 1,026 | 565 | Sudan |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Uganda |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Abidjan (regional) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Antananarivo (regional) |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1,595 | 46 | 41 | 54 | 53 | 1,423 | Dakar (regional) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Harare (regional) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pretoria (regional) |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 436 | 8 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 424 | Tunis (regional) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yaoundé (regional) |
| 167 | 72 | 78,925 | 9,051 | 30 | 20 | 177 | 35 | 22,915 | 1,783 | 1,706 | 3,923 | 4,774 | 11,899 | Total |
| | | 29,914 | 1,390 | | | | | 4,395 | 338 | 361 | 690 | 827 | | of whom women |
| | | 25,067 | 530 | | | | | 7,671 | 136 | 846 | 285 | 2,906 | | of whom children |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 637 | 20 | | of whom IDPs |