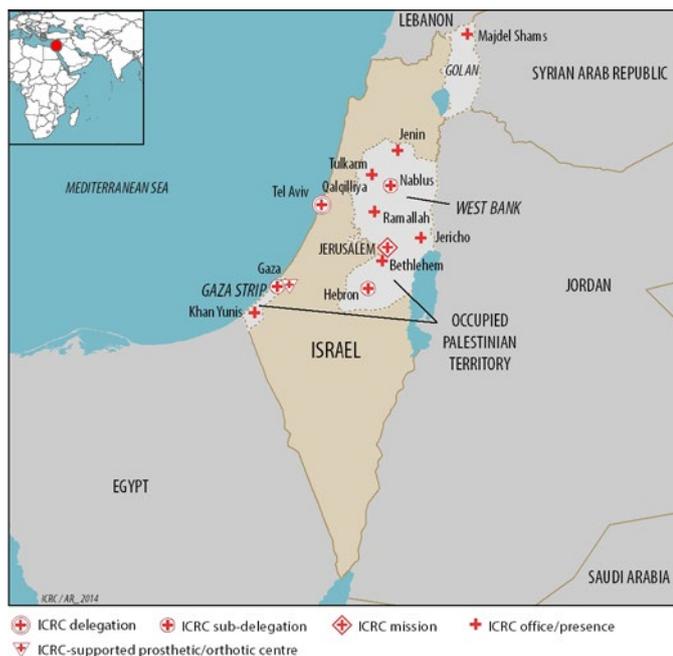


ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



The ICRC has been present in Israel and the occupied territories since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It strives to ensure respect for IHL, in particular its provisions relating to the protection of civilians living under occupation. It monitors the treatment and living conditions of detainees held by the Israeli and Palestinian authorities and provides assistance to the Palestinian population, particularly during emergencies. As the lead agency for the Movement in this context, the ICRC coordinates the work of its Movement partners and supports the activities of the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

YEARLY RESULTS

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action **HIGH**

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2014:

- ▶ through confidential dialogue, Israeli and Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers were urged to respect IHL and other applicable norms, particularly on the conduct of hostilities and the protection of civilians
- ▶ residents/IDPs in the Gaza Strip had access to water and electricity, and received basic supplies, through the coordinated emergency action taken by local actors, the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the ICRC
- ▶ wounded and sick people in the Gaza Strip, including those injured as a result of the fighting in mid-2014, received treatment from ICRC-supported emergency medical services and hospitals
- ▶ health staff at 3 Gaza Strip hospitals honed their trauma-management skills during courses conducted as part of a revised ICRC approach to helping strengthen local emergency preparedness/response capacities
- ▶ detainees in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory received ICRC visits, with 7,013 of those held by Israel keeping in touch with their relatives through some 51,000 ICRC-supported family visits
- ▶ civil society actors learnt more about IHL/humanitarian issues via ICRC events/communication initiatives, including those organized as part of efforts to engage in public discussions on certain occupation policies

EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)	
Protection	16,399
Assistance	37,505
Prevention	5,706
Cooperation with National Societies	6,003
General	-

65,612

of which: Overheads **4,005**

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	89%

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	71
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	290

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
RCMs collected	995
RCMs distributed	756
Phone calls facilitated between family members	6
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	31
People reunited with their families	5
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	20,694
Detainees visited and monitored individually	4,494
Number of visits carried out	697
Number of places of detention visited	140
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	855
RCMs distributed	1,084
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	7,132

ASSISTANCE	2014 Targets (up to)	Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries 150,000	149,210
Essential household items	Beneficiaries 150,600	161,906
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries 38,400	44,220
Cash	Beneficiaries 6,000	2,292
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries 1,800,000	1,700,000
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures 8	17
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds 1,684	2,097
Physical rehabilitation		
Centres supported	Structures 1	1
Patients receiving services	Patients 4,000	2,587

CONTEXT

Heightened tensions linked to the consequences of Israeli occupation policies, Palestinians' socio-economic hardship and the stalled peace process contributed to outbreaks of violence in Israel and in the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

In July, Israel launched "Operation Protective Edge" with the declared objective of destabilizing the Hamas *de facto* authorities and armed groups in the Gaza Strip, through air/naval strikes and ground operations. Intense armed hostilities ensued for 52 days, before the parties involved accepted a truce brokered by Egypt. Thousands of civilians were reported wounded while over 2,200 were reported killed; some 450,000 people were displaced, most of them lost their houses/livelihoods. Water, electricity and health infrastructure in the Gaza Strip – already fragile before the hostilities – sustained significant damage. Weapon contamination endangered communities along the border. Donor-backed reconstruction efforts encountered difficulties linked to the closure of the Gaza Strip's crossing points with Israel and Egypt.

The West Bank and East Jerusalem also endured bouts of violence. In June, Israel undertook a security operation in the West Bank, during which hundreds of people were arrested.

Sporadic clashes were reported along Israel's borders with Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria).

The Palestinian Authority acceded to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and other international treaties.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC focused on promoting the protection of civilians and helping alleviate the plight of Palestinians living under occupation, although it adjusted some of its activities in light of the armed hostilities between Israel and the *de facto* Gaza Strip authorities and armed groups in mid-2014 (see *Context*). The budget extension appeal launched in September supported the expansion of the ICRC's emergency response.

The ICRC stepped up its dialogue with Israeli and Palestinian authorities on their obligations under IHL and other applicable norms. It engaged all parties in discussions on the conduct of hostilities, emphasizing the need to respect civilians, civilian infrastructure and medical services/facilities.

Dialogue with the Israeli civilian and military authorities also covered issues related to the use of force, Palestinians' access to land/resources and violence by settlers in the West Bank. Dialogue and networking with Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers emphasized the need to respect the principles of precaution and distinction and to spare civilians and medical services.

In the Gaza Strip, in response to the humanitarian consequences of the hostilities, the ICRC increased its support for and strengthened its coordination with the Palestine Red Crescent Society and local authorities/technicians, to ensure that civilians had access to water, electricity, medical services and basic supplies. Where necessary, the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary between parties to the conflict, in particular to facilitate the movement of health/humanitarian workers, civilians and ICRC staff. Wounded people received first aid or were transported to hospitals by the emergency medical services (EMS) of the Palestine Red Crescent and other providers.

The severely wounded were treated at hospitals provided with on-site technical guidance and material support, including supplies brought into the Gaza Strip through ICRC coordination with the Israeli authorities. Residents and IDPs had their water and electricity ensured following urgent repairs to damaged infrastructure and the donation of materials/equipment. Thousands withstood displacement with the help of emergency relief from the Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC.

The ICRC also helped local authorities restore essential services to pre-crisis levels and bolster their preparedness. Hospitals and water authorities were given technical/material support; repairs to heavily damaged health and water/sanitation infrastructure were in progress. Farmers in the Gaza Strip were supported in restoring their livelihoods.

Interaction with members of Israeli and Palestinian civil society and the wider public helped develop awareness of humanitarian issues and foster acceptance of the ICRC and its humanitarian work. Efforts were pursued to engage with the Israeli public on the legality and the humanitarian consequences of Israeli occupation policies on which the ICRC had not had significant dialogue with the authorities. Through ICRC multimedia platforms, various audiences learnt more about the humanitarian consequences of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and about the ICRC's mandate/activities.

The ICRC worked with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities to help ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions were in line with internationally recognized standards. It especially monitored the situation of detainees on hunger strike and others with specific vulnerabilities. Detainees restored/maintained contact with their relatives; those held by Israel received family visits. Palestinian authorities repaired prison facilities with ICRC support.

Amid various restrictions, families separated by past/current conflict in the region restored/maintained contact through ICRC family-links services.

The ICRC facilitated Movement coordination and maintained its relationships with and support for the Magen David Adom in Israel and the Palestine Red Crescent. It helped both National Societies to sustain/strengthen their emergency response capacities.

CIVILIANS

ICRC representations, based on documented allegations, aimed to persuade the Israeli and the Palestinian authorities to address the adverse situation of civilians in the occupied territories and in Israel. Particularly during the hostilities in mid-2014, all parties were urged to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure, including medical services/facilities, and to ensure access for humanitarian aid/workers and the provision of essential services.

The Israeli authorities were reminded of the humanitarian consequences of their non-compliance with IHL. Based on direct ICRC observation and first-hand testimonies, hundreds of oral/written representations regarding IHL violations, including in connection with "Operation Protective Edge", urged the authorities, *inter alia*, to:

- ▶ ensure that military operations abide by IHL and other norms applicable to the conduct of hostilities – particularly the principles of precaution, distinction and proportionality – and that law enforcement operations respect internationally recognized standards

- ▶ protect Palestinians and their property from violence by settlers, and to prosecute those responsible
- ▶ find viable solutions for Palestinians to access their sources of livelihood, including agricultural land/fishing areas
- ▶ ensure that conditions for the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied Golan comply with international law.

Findings of studies on the socio-economic repercussions of movement restrictions in the Gaza Strip and Hebron's Old City were shared with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities. A study on Israel's water management policies in the West Bank progressed.

The Palestinian Authority and the *de facto* authorities and armed groups in the Gaza Strip were urged, through dialogue, to: comply with humanitarian principles/norms applicable to the conduct of hostilities, particularly the principles of distinction and precaution; respect medical services; and spare people not or no longer participating in the fighting. Discussions with the *de facto* authorities also covered the conduct of hostilities during the fighting in mid-2014.

Gazans have access to water/electricity amid hostilities

In response to the humanitarian needs created by the fighting in the Gaza Strip, the ICRC expanded its emergency activities to ensure civilians' access to essential services and basic supplies.

Some 1.7 million people in the Gaza Strip maintained/regained access – although only to a limited extent – to water, electricity and sanitation services through the joint activities of local authorities/technicians and the ICRC. Over 1.2 million residents/IDPs benefited from repairs/interventions carried out while hostilities were ongoing; 73,000 among them had access to drinking water supplied to their communities, which also received storage tanks. After the hostilities, and following repairs to damaged infrastructure, about 300,000 people saw their water supply/sanitation services return to pre-crisis levels. Repairs to other damaged facilities, set back by administrative/other delays, were ongoing.

Local authorities/technicians operated and maintained water/sanitation infrastructure with ICRC technical and material support, which included spare parts and water-treatment chemicals. Technicians made some 50 emergency interventions, with the ICRC facilitating their access. These actions helped to, among others, ensure at least five hours of electricity per day. The authorities received ICRC advice for their mobilization/fundraising efforts.

Conflict-affected people meet their basic needs

Some 141,040 individuals (23,491 households) whose houses were destroyed/severely damaged in the fighting coped using household essentials/hygiene items from the Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC, which focused on assisting the most affected communities in the eastern Gaza Strip. Of them, 135,832 individuals (22,563 households) also benefited from food parcels (sufficient for nine days). Some 20,358 IDPs (3,218 households) in informal shelters, or living with host families, received hygiene/household items; 13,378 individuals (2,158 households) among them also benefited from food parcels. Planned cash transfers for IDPs were not carried out.

In the West Bank, 503 individuals (71 households) whose houses were destroyed or confiscated by Israeli authorities received essential household items from the Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC.

Gaza Strip farmers resume their livelihoods

Assistance for Gaza Strip farmers was adapted to respond to the destruction of land and crops as a result of the fighting. Thus, 1,517 households (9,270 people) resumed farming following the ICRC-supported restoration of their land/greenhouses. Some 3,050 households (18,325 people) improved their agriculture production using ICRC-donated supplies, while 235 households (1,410 people) benefited from rehabilitated infrastructure. Nearly 2,500 households (15,180 people) had their crops protected from pest through a project of the *de facto* authorities/ICRC. Some 340 households (2,082 individuals) augmented their income by participating in these projects.

In the West Bank, 35 households (210 individuals) had better access to their land following ICRC representations to the Israeli authorities and earned income through cash-for-work projects. Four households (35 people) improved their living conditions by putting up small businesses with ICRC support.

People overcome movement restrictions

People in the occupied territories and in Israel used family-links services to: exchange news via RCMs; trace missing relatives; visit family members; transfer documents; and travel for humanitarian/medical reasons across the Palestinian territory, and between Israel and Lebanon. Five Lebanese civilians and the remains of three others were repatriated under ICRC auspices. Some Syrians in Israeli hospitals (see *Wounded and sick*) informed their families of their whereabouts.

Owing to the Syrian conflict and Israel's ban on family visits, movement between the Israel-occupied Golan and Syria proper remained limited. Nevertheless, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary between Israeli and Syrian authorities, 33 students crossed the demarcation line from Golan to Syria proper; 60 crossed in the opposite direction. Because of Golanese farmers' poor harvest, ICRC support for transporting apples to Syrian markets was not required.

Israeli and Palestinian authorities were reminded of their obligations under IHL to respect the right of families to know the fate of missing relatives and to receive the remains if the relatives were deceased. No progress was made in clarifying the fate of Israelis missing in action and Jordanians missing in Israel since the 1980s.

In Gaza Strip border areas, residents learnt, through information campaigns, how to mitigate risks associated with weapon contamination. Local authorities and humanitarian organizations received technical advice in this regard.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Palestinians and foreigners/migrants held in Israeli prisons, interrogation centres and provisional detention centres, and people held by Palestinian authorities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, received ICRC visits to monitor their treatment and living conditions. In Israel, people arrested during military/security operations in the Gaza Strip/West Bank (see *Context*), held in administrative detention, under interrogation, or in prolonged solitary confinement, as well as minors, received particular attention. Visits to persons held by Palestinian authorities focused on their treatment and judicial guarantees, particularly for those under interrogation.

Detaining authorities received confidential feedback and, whenever appropriate, recommendations for improvement. During a round-table, findings/recommendations of an assessment of detainees' access to health care were discussed with the *de facto* Gaza Strip authorities. A similar assessment was conducted in Israeli-run prisons.

Situation of detainees on hunger strike monitored

Detainees who joined hunger strikes were followed up individually, including while in hospitals, and medical/detaining authorities attending them were reminded of their responsibilities. This was part of the regular monitoring of the detainees' access to health services and the quality of medical treatment they received.

Minors, migrants and other particularly vulnerable detainees in Israel received hygiene/medical supplies and educational/recreational items.

Palestinians detained in Israel receive family visits

Detainees in Israel exchanged news/documents with their relatives via ICRC family-links services. At their request, some families received attestations of their relatives' detention. Detainees in Palestinian-run prisons had their relatives informed of their whereabouts.

In Israel, 7,013 detainees were visited by a total of 51,005 relatives from East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank through the ICRC's family-visits programme, which was adapted to allow West Bank families to register via telephone. Visitors included 116 ailing/elderly people, some transported by ambulance. Follow-up with the authorities helped address delays in processing permits.

Detainees maintain their access to water/electricity

Detaining authorities in the Gaza Strip drew on the ICRC for guidance on internationally recognized standards for prison construction, and for support in rehabilitating facilities damaged during the fighting in mid-2014. Some 1,560 detainees at central prisons had their water/electricity supply and sanitation services assured through ICRC emergency interventions, which included water-trucking. Over 14,000 detainees received hygiene kits/clothes.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Particularly during the fighting in the Gaza Strip, wounded and sick people relied on medical services/facilities that received ICRC technical and material capacity-building support. People's access to health care was monitored; all authorities and weapon bearers were urged – through briefings, dissemination/first-aid sessions and representations based on alleged violations – to respect patients and medical services.

Wounded people obtain treatment

Thousands of injured people in the Gaza Strip received first aid from the Palestine Red Crescent EMS, which also operated in the West Bank; those severely wounded were transported to hospital. The National Society also helped manage human remains and evacuate civilians from besieged communities. ICRC support covered the EMS's operating costs, ensured the availability of medical supplies and helped the National Society obtain crossing/transport permits. Health Ministry ambulances and other EMS providers received fuel/supplies. Increased material support helped hospitals cope with the influx of patients, while donated fuel ensured uninterrupted services. One hospital bolstered its services with the help of ICRC specialists and a surgical team; two improved their post-operative services.

Patient transfers to East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Israel were monitored and, where required, facilitated. Truckloads of medical materials from the West Bank entered the Gaza Strip under ICRC auspices.

In all, over 202,000 patients obtained treatment at 8 hospitals, among the 14 equipped with medical supplies, haemodialysis equipment, generator spare parts/consumables and maintenance materials. At two hospitals (409 beds), patients benefited from repairs to water-supply facilities. Renovations were ongoing at five heavily damaged hospitals.

Health professionals build their emergency preparedness

Forty-two doctors and 46 nurses from 3 Gaza Strip hospitals enhanced their surgical/trauma management skills at ICRC-organized courses; 4 doctors were trained to become instructors. On-site support supplemented these courses, which were part of

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ISRAEL	PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
ICRC visits		
Detainees visited	16,127	4,567
<i>of whom women</i>	282	86
<i>of whom minors</i>	363	162
Detainees visited and monitored individually	3,248	1,246
<i>of whom women</i>	31	22
<i>of whom girls</i>	3	2
<i>of whom boys</i>	296	118
Detainees newly registered	1,878	850
<i>of whom women</i>	16	9
<i>of whom girls</i>	3	
<i>of whom boys</i>	276	115
Number of visits carried out	438	259
Number of places of detention visited	52	88
Restoring family links		
RCMs collected	710	145
RCMs distributed	938	146
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	6,927	205
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	7,013	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	11,091	290

the ICRC's revised approach to strengthening local capacities and reducing material support to hospitals. Seventeen mental-health professionals were trained in psychosocial care.

Concerns/challenges discussed by hospital staff during ICRC monitoring visits were communicated to the health authorities in Gaza and Ramallah, who were urged to fulfil their responsibilities. Efforts were pursued to mobilize material support for Gaza Strip hospitals.

Disabled patients obtain rehabilitation services

Over 2,580 disabled people received physical rehabilitation services at the Gaza Strip's Artificial Limb and Polio Centre, which improved the quality and quantity of its prostheses/orthoses with material/technical support from the Norwegian Red Cross/ICRC. Six hospitals received assistive/mobility devices, helping them expand their physiotherapy services.

Weapon-wounded Syrians evacuated to Israel received monitoring visits; 1,055 benefited from basic supplies/orthopaedic devices donated to four hospitals treating them.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Dialogue with the Israeli authorities, the Palestinian Authority, the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip and all weapon bearers concentrated on operational and IHL-related concerns (see *Civilians*). These topics were discussed at high-level during the ICRC president's visit to Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory.

IHL dialogue with the Israeli military develops

Confidential dialogue on the conduct of hostilities by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) during "Operation Protective Edge" was initiated; they received a report on alleged violations, with a view to discussing lessons learnt. Regular contact was maintained with the IDF's field command, international law department and Military Advocate General, and with the Defense Ministry's doctrine/training and humanitarian coordination divisions; the quality of the dialogue improved with the opening of new communication channels.

During briefings, hundreds of Israeli military personnel/cadets, police/prison officers and civil-affairs officials furthered their understanding of IHL and other norms applicable to their duties. At a conference co-organized with a prominent Israeli think-tank, military officials and other experts discussed the conduct of hostilities in urban areas.

Palestinian security services work on applying IHL

Hundreds of Palestinian security officers enhanced their knowledge of IHL and internationally recognized law enforcement standards, including on the treatment of detainees, during IHL information sessions/capacity-building initiatives with the security services and the Interior Ministries in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank. Incorporation of IHL, other applicable norms/standards and humanitarian principles in the training/operations of Gaza Strip security services continued; an agreement in this regard was extended. Discussions regarding conduct of hostilities were initiated with the *de facto* Gaza Strip authorities.

Networking with armed groups in the Gaza Strip continued; their members learnt more about IHL, humanitarian principles and ICRC activities during information/first-aid training sessions by the Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC.

Civil society develops awareness of humanitarian issues

Efforts were made to engage the Israeli public in discussions on the legality and humanitarian consequences of occupation policies on which the ICRC had not had significant dialogue with the authorities. Over 100 civil society members attended an ICRC-facilitated event where Israeli lawyers debated issues regarding settlements. Opinion pieces published in Israeli and international publications, and briefings for government officials/diplomats, also contributed to this end.

Some 5,200 members of Israeli and Palestinian civil society attended over 130 IHL-themed events organized/facilitated by the ICRC. Israeli lawyers benefited from an IHL course, while law students joined an annual competition co-organized with a local institution. NGO representatives drew on the ICRC's advice on IHL issues related to their work; contact was established with prominent Israeli think-tanks.

Palestinian officials attended briefings on IHL implementation and humanitarian issues. At round-tables, some 300 Islamic leaders/imams discussed the similarities between IHL and sharia law, and the issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project.

Israeli and Palestinian academics discussed IHL and the Movement's work at ICRC lectures. In the West Bank, university students tested their grasp of IHL at a moot court competition. Eight law/sharia faculties in the occupied Palestinian territory continued to teach IHL; efforts to encourage other universities to follow suit continued.

Various audiences learnt more – through updates in Arabic and Hebrew on ICRC online platforms – about the humanitarian consequences of the hostilities in mid-2014 and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in general, and about ICRC activities worldwide. Media reports on the organization's activities and interviews with its officials helped broaden awareness of these matters.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent improved their capacities to address humanitarian needs, with ICRC technical/financial/material support. During the hostilities in mid-2014, the Palestine Red Crescent partnered the ICRC in the Gaza Strip (see above); the Magen David Adom provided first-aid/other services to Israeli civilians affected by rocket attacks from the Gaza Strip.

The Magen David Adom strengthened its disaster preparedness/response through training sessions and simulation exercises with the authorities. It also seconded staff to ICRC emergency responses abroad.

The Palestine Red Crescent bolstered, through staff/volunteer training and joint activities with the ICRC, its disaster management and IHL dissemination capacities. With Movement support, it finalized its five-year strategy.

The two National Societies supported the Health Care in Danger project – for instance, through initiatives with the ICRC and other National Societies.

The ICRC facilitated coordination among Movement components, helping ensure a coherent response. It continued to support the monitoring of the 2005 memorandum of understanding between the two National Societies.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
Red Cross messages (RCMs)					
			UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	995				
RCMs distributed	756				
Phone calls facilitated between family members	6				
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations					
People reunited with their families	5				
People transferred/repatriated	38				
Human remains transferred/repatriated	3				
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons					
			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	146	23	14	9	
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	2				
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	31				
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1				
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)	132	12	10	9	
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1				
Documents					
People to whom travel documents were issued	1				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	929				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)					
ICRC visits					
			Women	Minors	
Detainees visited ¹	20,694	368	525		
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually	4,494	53	5	414	
Detainees newly registered	2,728	25	3	391	
Number of visits carried out	697				
Number of places of detention visited	140				
Restoring family links					
RCMs collected	855				
RCMs distributed	1,084				
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	7,132				
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	7,013				
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	11,381				

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. All detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	149,210	25%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		13,378		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	161,906	21%	43%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		31,793		
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	44,220	25%	49%
Cash	Beneficiaries	2,292	25%	50%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,700,000	25%	48%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	29,400		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,560		
Health				
Number of visits carried out by health staff		208		
Number of places of detention visited by health staff		56		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	17		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures		
		12		
Admissions	Patients	202,118	13	54
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	12	46
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	Patients		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	Patients		
		85,977		
Operations performed		34,986		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	578,864		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	Patients		
	<i>of which medical</i>	Patients		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	Patients		
		177,992		
		65,997		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	2,097		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,587	330	938
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	75	11	11
Prostheses delivered	Units	182	23	16
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	287	11	267
Orthoses delivered	Units	337	19	297
Patients receiving physiotherapy	Patients	781	93	94
Crutches delivered	Units	316		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	21		