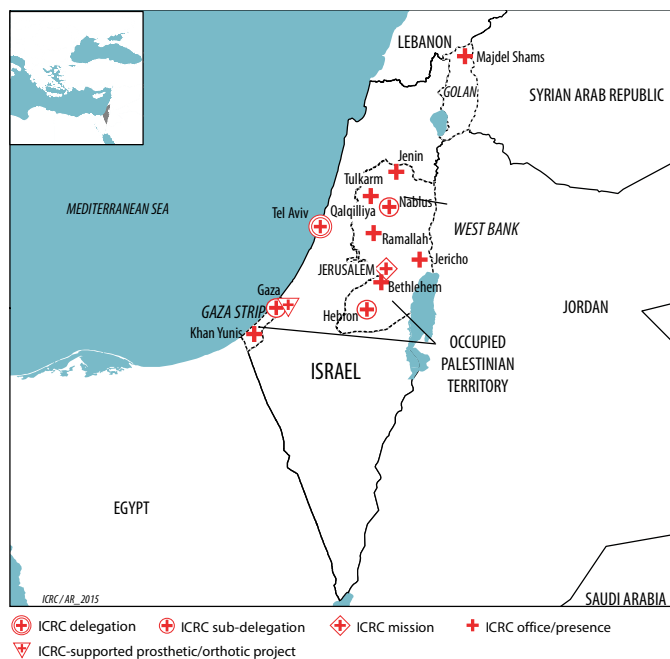


# ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



## KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS IN 2015

- ▶ Israeli and Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers were reminded, through oral/written representations, of their obligations under IHL/other applicable norms, particularly the need to respect/protect civilians.
- ▶ As regards their 2014 conduct of hostilities, the Israeli authorities and the Gaza Strip *de facto* authorities continued to be engaged by the ICRC in confidential/bilateral dialogue, supplemented by ICRC reports.
- ▶ Wounded/sick people in the Gaza Strip had improved access to treatment after the ICRC renovated 5 hospitals – damaged during the 2014 hostilities – and donated spare parts/tools/equipment to several others.
- ▶ Staff at 6 Gaza Strip hospitals honed their trauma-management skills with ICRC support, towards boosting their emergency preparedness/response. Some learnt to instruct their peers on the subject autonomously.
- ▶ Nearly 2 million Gaza Strip residents had better access to water, and thousands of farmers resumed their livelihoods, facilitated partly by the ICRC's coordination with/support to local authorities/technicians.
- ▶ Detainees held by Israeli and Palestinian authorities received ICRC visits to monitor their situation. Over 5,000 people held by Israel kept in touch with their relatives through ICRC-facilitated family visits.

## EXPENDITURE IN KCHF

Protection	16,691
Assistance	26,743
Prevention	5,467
Cooperation with National Societies	3,072
General	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,149</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<b>3,183</b>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	103%
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## PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	76
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	307

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 in Israel and the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

## YEARLY RESULT

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

PROTECTION	Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>	
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	681
RCMs distributed	831
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	103
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>	
<b>ICRC visits</b>	
Detainees visited	22,076
Detainees visited and monitored individually	4,214
Number of visits carried out	670
Number of places of detention visited	131
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	841
RCMs distributed	795
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	4,414

ASSISTANCE	2015 Targets (up to)	Achieved
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>		
<b>Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries 7,400	27,739
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries 54,275	35,186
Cash	Beneficiaries 275	4,245
Services and training	Beneficiaries 100	
<b>Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries 500,000	1,800,000
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>		
<b>Hospitals</b>		
Hospitals supported	Structures 7	16
<b>Water and habitat</b>		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds 2,097	2,347
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>		
Projects supported	Structures 1	1
Patients receiving services	Patients	3,070

## CONTEXT

In the Gaza Strip, Palestinians endured the lingering consequences of the 2014 hostilities between the Israeli authorities and the Hamas *de facto* authorities and local armed groups. Most people had limited access to basic services and livelihood resources; thousands remained without homes. Certain communities were at risk from mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW). These issues persisted amid longstanding difficulties linked to Israel's blockade of the Gaza Strip, and were compounded by the closure of crossing points with Egypt. The continued deterioration of ties between the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Hamas, both grappling with budgetary/other constraints, further exacerbated the situation.

Palestinians in East Jerusalem and the West Bank continued to bear the adverse effects of Israeli occupation policies, including those that contravene IHL. Tensions between them and Israelis flared into bouts of violence, which increased in October, leading to casualties, deaths and mass arrests.

In the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, conditions remained volatile in connection with the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria). Clashes along Israel's borders with Lebanon and Syria were reported.

The PA ratified/acceded to several treaties related to IHL and other international norms, fraying already strained relations with Israel.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC sustained efforts to promote the protection of civilians and help alleviate the situation of Palestinians living under occupation, notably those still enduring the consequences of the 2014 fighting in the Gaza Strip.

Through oral/written representations, the ICRC reminded Israeli and Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers to uphold humanitarian principles, and to fulfil their obligations under IHL/other applicable norms, particularly the need to respect/protect civilians/civilian infrastructure, including patients and medical workers/facilities. They received technical support for incorporating IHL and other applicable norms/standards into their decision-making. Dialogue with the Israeli civilian and military authorities covered the use of force in military and law enforcement operations; the need to stem violence by settlers in the West Bank; and Palestinians' restricted access to livelihood resources. The ICRC's confidential/bilateral discussions, based on its reports, with the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) and the Gaza Strip *de facto* authorities on their 2014 conduct of hostilities continued. These efforts, alongside engagement with Israeli and Palestinian civil society representatives – through events and multimedia resources, for instance – helped build acceptance of humanitarian principles, IHL and the ICRC's mandate/activities. Such engagement also fostered, in Israel, public discussions on the legality and humanitarian consequences of certain occupation policies.

The ICRC worked to alleviate the situation of Palestinians grappling with the effects of the 2014 fighting, and with the broader consequences of Israeli occupation policies. Towards ensuring that wounded/sick people could access appropriate care, it supported the Palestine Red Crescent Society in providing emergency medical services (EMS) throughout the occupied Palestinian territory. In the Gaza Strip, the ICRC repaired/upgraded facilities damaged in 2014 and provided hospitals with staff training, spare parts/

tools and equipment. Technical/material support to the Artificial Limb and Polio Centre (ALPC) enabled it to sustain its services for physically disabled people. Donations of supplies helped facilities in the West Bank and East Jerusalem treat people affected by bouts of violence beginning October (see *Context*).

In the Gaza Strip, 1.8 million residents had improved access to water/sanitation and electricity after essential infrastructure was repaired/upgraded by the *de facto* authorities/local technicians, with ICRC support. Projects launched in 2014 to restore facilities damaged in the fighting were completed.

Farming households worked to restore or improve their livelihoods with various forms of ICRC support: for instance, donated seed/tools, cash-for-work projects, land levelling, and – by mobilizing pertinent actors – mine/ERW clearance. They and other people exposed to mine/ERW-related risks learnt safer behaviour during ICRC information sessions. People whose houses were damaged or destroyed, either during the 2014 hostilities or by the Israeli authorities, received household essentials from the Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC.

The ICRC visited detainees according to its standard procedures to monitor their treatment and living conditions, and shared confidential feedback with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities afterwards. It paid particular attention to the situation of detainees with specific vulnerabilities and to detainees' health-care access, notably those who joined hunger strikes. In the Gaza Strip, the ICRC began a pilot project with the *de facto* authorities to provide health services for detainees in two prisons, and conducted renovations in several others to help detainees maintain access to water and other essential services. Detainees restored/maintained contact with their kin – thousands in Israeli custody received visits from their relatives, for example – using ICRC family-links services.

Relatives separated by past/current violence in the region and/or movement restrictions drew on the same services to keep in touch; among them were Syrian patients being treated in Israeli hospitals.

The ICRC sustained its support to Magen David Adom in Israel and the Palestine Red Crescent in bolstering their capacities. It facilitated Movement coordination to help ensure a coherent response.

## CIVILIANS

Bilateral/confidential ICRC representations to Israeli and Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers, based on documented allegations/first-hand accounts, sought to persuade them, particularly, to: respect/protect civilians/civilian infrastructure, including patients and medical workers/facilities; and address the adverse conditions of people in the occupied territories and in Israel (see *Actors of influence*).

The Israeli authorities were reminded of the humanitarian consequences of their non-compliance with IHL. Oral/written representations urged them to ensure that, *inter alia*:

- ▶ military operations abide by IHL – particularly the principles of precaution, distinction and proportionality – and other norms applicable to the conduct of hostilities, and that law enforcement operations respect internationally recognized standards;
- ▶ Palestinians and their property are protected from settler violence;
- ▶ viable solutions to enable Palestinians' access to livelihood resources, including agricultural/fishing areas, are found; and
- ▶ the situation of inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied Golan complies with international law.

Dialogue with the *de facto* authorities and armed groups in the Gaza Strip aimed to promote respect for humanitarian principles, as well as IHL/other pertinent norms, especially the principle of distinction.

### **Gaza Strip residents have better access to basic services**

Water/sanitation/power facilities, particularly those damaged during the 2014 hostilities (see *Context*), were repaired/upgraded by the *de facto* authorities/local technicians, helping 1.8 million people. These authorities/technicians drew on ICRC-provided advice, including on emergency preparedness/response, and tools/equipment. All repair projects begun in 2014 for violence-affected infrastructure were completed.

Some 876,000 people benefited from the construction/renovation of wastewater-treatment plants and pumping stations, and 190,000 from the cleaning/maintenance of flood-affected systems. About 640,000 people had their water supply restored to pre-crisis levels after wells/other facilities were refurbished. Around 400,000 people accessed water through a pipeline from Israel – completed in 2014 and upgraded in 2015 by the ICRC – after the Israeli and the Palestinian authorities resolved a disagreement in this regard.

### **Vulnerable Palestinians improve their circumstances**

Some 27,730 Gaza Strip residents (4,620 households) whose houses were severely damaged/destroyed in 2014 obtained household essentials from the Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC. Those whose houses were confiscated/destroyed by the Israeli authorities received similar assistance: 672 people (116 households) in the West Bank, from the National Society, which distributed ICRC-supplied items; and 7 people (2 households) in East Jerusalem, directly from the ICRC. Some 190 people (34 households) in the West Bank and East Jerusalem covered their basic needs with cash provided through a National Society/ICRC pilot project.

Palestinians restored their livelihoods with ICRC support, including representations (see above). Gaza Strip farmers resumed/increased crop cultivation. Some 5,160 households (30,940 people) benefited from seed/tools, irrigation-system renovations and land-rehabilitation measures, including land levelling and – by mobilizing pertinent parties – mine/ERW clearance. These notably enabled 400 of these households (2,400 people) to access areas near the Israeli border. Some 700 households (4,240 people) protected their date palms through a pest-control initiative of the *de facto* agriculture ministry and the ICRC. Sixty-eight farmer groups, comprising 265 breadwinners (supporting 1,590 people), earned income for helping implement this/other cash-for-work projects. Towards boosting their production, 410 farmers (supporting 2,460 people) received cash to purchase agricultural supplies. The ministry obtained ICRC-donated productive inputs for distribution to farmers.

In the West Bank's Hebron Old City, some shops were set to resume business; the owners of two received cash support.

At information sessions, 7,500 people, including schoolchildren, learnt safer practices around mines/ERW; 118 local actors, including National Society staff/volunteers, trained in spreading awareness of these.

### **Dispersed relatives reconnect using ICRC family-links services**

The authorities concerned were reminded to respect the right of separated relatives to stay in touch. People contacted family

members, traced missing kin, transferred documents or travelled for humanitarian/medical reasons between locations in the occupied Palestinian territory, between Israel and Lebanon, or overseas.

For example, two Gazan children were transferred to Jordan, towards subsequent reunification with their mother abroad. Four Lebanese civilians, and the remains of five others, were repatriated under ICRC auspices. Syrian patients in Israeli hospitals (see *Wounded and sick*) apprised their families of their whereabouts. In the Israeli-occupied Golan, people sent official documents to their relatives in Syria proper; travel for educational/humanitarian purposes was not facilitated owing to security constraints linked to the Syrian conflict, and Israel's ban on family visits remained in place.

A Palestinian, resettled in Uruguay following his release from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Naval Bay Station in Cuba, received a family visit (see *Brasilia*).

Forensic data from some families of Palestinians missing in connection with the 2014 fighting were transferred to the Israeli authorities under ICRC auspices. No progress was made in clarifying the fate of Israelis missing in action or of Jordanians missing in Israel since the 1980s.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

The circumstances of Palestinians and foreigners/migrants detained in Israeli prisons, interrogation centres and provisional-detention centres, and people held by Palestinian authorities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, were monitored during ICRC visits. In Israel, people in administrative detention, under interrogation or in prolonged solitary confinement; minors; detainees on hunger strike; and those with specific needs received particular attention. Visits to people held by the Palestinian authorities focused on detainees' treatment and judicial guarantees, especially for those under interrogation or death sentence.

Afterwards, the authorities received confidential feedback, including recommendations for improvement when necessary. The Palestinian authorities worked to meet detainees' needs, including through construction/maintenance projects according to applicable standards, with ICRC technical/material support (see below). The detaining authorities in the Gaza Strip considered ways to address the effects of the 2014 fighting, such as overcrowding linked to increased arrests.

Israeli penitentiary officials learnt more about applicable detention standards during dissemination sessions, as did Palestinian security personnel at workshops (see *Actors of influence*).

### **The situation of detainees on hunger strike is monitored**

Detainees who joined hunger strikes were followed up individually, including while hospitalized, in line with the ICRC's regular monitoring of detainees' health-care access; the detaining/medical authorities were reminded of their responsibilities. The West Bank authorities enhanced their ability to manage hunger strikes, such as by drafting standard procedures, with ICRC input.

### **Detainees restore contact with kin using ICRC family-links services**

In Israel, 6,371 detainees received visits from relatives from East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and the occupied Golan; these visitors included sick/elderly people, some transported by ambulance. The authorities reduced the processing time for family-visit permits

and eased some age/consanguinity-related restrictions for visitors. At their request, some people received attestations of their relatives' detention, helping them obtain social assistance.

Detainees in Palestinian-run prisons notified their families of their whereabouts.

### **Detainees have improved access to essential services**

In line with a memorandum of understanding between the Gaza Strip *de facto* authorities and the ICRC, a pilot health project began in two prisons. Two ambulances to convey detainees to/from external medical facilities were repaired/maintained and, for a limited period, doctors given transportation allowances. A month's stock of basic drugs was donated, covering a shortage. The working group overseeing the project continued developing steps to improve penitentiary-system health services.

The prison/medical authorities in the West Bank discussed detainees' health-related needs at a round-table.

Almost 3,100 Gaza Strip detainees had increased access to water/sanitation following renovations, including those begun in 2014, in five prisons and 17 police-station jails. Five prisons (1,560 inmates) maintained their daily function with donated fuel. In the West Bank, detainees stood to gain from ongoing repairs/upgrades.

Particularly vulnerable detainees in Israel, including foreigners/migrants, minors and women, eased their confinement using ICRC-donated hygiene/medical supplies and educational/recreational materials. Those in the West Bank received clothing and educational/medical items.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

To help ensure people's access to medical care, the ICRC addressed representations to the pertinent parties (see *Civilians*). Local actors strengthened their emergency preparedness/response with ICRC backing – notably hospital staff in the Gaza Strip, hewing to the ICRC's revised approach there. Given heightened violence (see *Context*), the ICRC reinforced contact with Israeli military/law enforcement personnel, emphasizing the need to ensure safe passage for emergency responders.

The Palestine Red Crescent provided EMS across the occupied Palestinian territory, with the ICRC's financial/material support and help in obtaining crossing/transport permits. Patient transfers from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank and to Israel were monitored.

### **Patients receive suitable care**

Thirty-nine doctors and 44 nurses from six Gaza Strip hospitals honed their trauma-management skills at ICRC courses; seven doctors and 3 nurses learnt to instruct their peers in the subject autonomously. Twenty-five mental-health professionals, trained in psychosocial care, helped 455 first responders cope with work-related stress. Five hospitals, heavily damaged in 2014, were refurbished; fourteen received spare parts/tools/back-up generators; and five obtained haemodialysis equipment, facilitating treatment for nearly 600 patients, all with ICRC support. The *de facto* health ministry had improved medical stock-management capacities following ICRC-backed warehouse renovations. Armed groups trained in first aid during Palestine Red Crescent/ICRC sessions.

People affected by increased violence, including those weapon-wounded, received care at facilities under the West Bank

health ministry and at one East Jerusalem hospital, which used ICRC-donated supplies.

Weapon-wounded Syrians evacuated to Israel received monitoring visits; hundreds benefited from clothes and medical supplies/equipment provided by the ICRC to the four hospitals treating them.

Magen David Adom, with the health authorities, developed a training module on disaster response.

### **Physically disabled people endeavour to enhance their mobility and social inclusion**

In all, 3,070 people obtained prosthetic/orthotic/physiotherapy services at the ALPC, which continued improving its operations with technical/material support from the Norwegian Red Cross/ICRC. Staff in direct contact with patients trained in giving them basic psychosocial care and referrals to other providers; some personnel received such care through group sessions. Others learnt to better assist wheelchair users.

Some 120 disabled people, including ALPC patients, trained in wheelchair basketball at sessions co-organized with the Palestinian Paralympic Committee.

### **ACTORS OF INFLUENCE**

Dialogue/networking and events with/for Israeli and Palestinian authorities and weapon bearers, and parties influential over them, helped build acceptance of humanitarian principles/IHL, the goals of the Health Care in Danger project (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*) and the ICRC's mandate/activities.

The ICRC's confidential/bilateral discussions with the IDF, including senior officials/legal advisers, and with the Gaza Strip *de facto* authorities – supplemented by its reports – encompassed these parties' 2014 conduct of hostilities, and encouraged IHL incorporation in their decision-making (see below).

### **Influential actors discuss the consequences of occupation policies**

Discussions with Israeli civilian/military authorities and/or members of the international community, based on an ICRC report, explored ways to address restrictions affecting the Gaza Strip's economy. Meetings with the authorities on Israel's water-management policies in the West Bank drew from an ongoing ICRC study.

Interaction with Israeli and Palestinian civil society representatives, including diplomats, journalists and young people, took place through, for example, round-tables and briefings; they had access to multimedia resources in Arabic, English and Hebrew. Such fostered, in Israel, public discussions on the legality and humanitarian consequences of occupation policies on which the ICRC had not had significant dialogue with the authorities: settlements; the annexation of East Jerusalem; and the routing of the West Bank barrier.

### **IDF deliberates lessons from 2014 fighting**

The opening/renewal of communication channels with the IDF helped enhance dialogue with various strategic/operational units. This notably facilitated discussions on lessons learnt from "Operation Protective Edge", launched during the 2014 fighting – on hostilities in densely populated areas, for instance – and ICRC support for IHL-related initiatives.

Hundreds of IDF personnel, including border guards, attended IHL dissemination sessions. Officers of a unit coordinating civilian matters deepened their IHL knowledge during a training exercise, as did participants of a conference held by the IDF's legal advisory body. At a workshop organized by a think-tank and the ICRC, local/international military/legal experts discussed ways to enhance the protection of civilians during armed conflict. Owing to logistical constraints, senior IDF officers did not join an IHL workshop abroad.

Military judges enhanced their IHL proficiency during a seminar.

IDF divisions establishing a cyber command received IHL advice on cyber warfare.

#### **Palestinian security services advance IHL integration**

Some 550 Palestinian security officers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip strengthened their grasp of IHL and internationally recognized standards for law enforcement, including the treatment of detainees, during ICRC-facilitated workshops. Armed groups furthered their understanding of humanitarian principles through dialogue/first-aid training (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*).

Gaza Strip security personnel continued incorporating pertinent norms/standards into their training/operations through train-the-trainer courses and revisions to training manuals, in line with an extended agreement between the *de facto* interior ministry and the ICRC.

Given its accession to/ratification of international treaties (see *Context*), the PA sought ICRC advice on reviving the national IHL committee, inactive since 2009. PA representatives, alongside academics/specialists, attended courses abroad (see, for example, *Lebanon*). Foreign-ministry officials joined the 32nd International Conference.

#### **Civil society members bolster their IHL knowledge**

Thirty Israelis and Palestinians, among them lawyers, completed an IHL course by a local NGO and the ICRC; it was filmed and posted online in Hebrew. About 200 Israeli university students joined IHL seminars; some participated in a conference, organized with a local university, and/or a moot court competition.

In the occupied Palestinian territory, eight law/sharia faculties continued teaching IHL; 1,700 students and professors exchanged views during round-tables. Several thousand academics/scholars and traditional/religious leaders considered the compatibility of Islamic law and IHL, at an international conference organized with a Gaza Strip university.

## **RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT**

Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent strengthened their ability to help vulnerable people; technical/material/financial support from the ICRC and other Movement partners contributed to their safe conduct of activities. They continued supporting the Health Care in Danger project.

Both National Societies assisted people in need (see *Civilians and Wounded and sick*), including those affected by increased violence (see *Context*). The Palestine Red Crescent's adherence to the Fundamental Principles, notably impartiality, while responding to an incident in the Hebron area was underscored by ICRC public-communication efforts.

Using lessons drawn from the 2014 hostilities, the Palestine Red Crescent developed coordination mechanisms for acute crises. It enhanced its capacities during disaster-response and human-remains-management workshops; those on needs assessment were postponed.

Magen David Adom trained its staff/volunteers in the Safer Access Framework and first aid, and undertook contingency planning/simulation exercises with the authorities. Through a pilot project, it expanded/improved its communication/outreach. It established a logistics hub.

The ICRC sustained support for monitoring the implementation of the 2005 memorandum of understanding between the two National Societies. A 32nd International Conference resolution provided recommendations for advancing such implementation; the ICRC began working to fulfil its role in this regard. It facilitated coordination between Movement components, helping ensure a coherent response.

<b>MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION</b>		<b>Total</b>			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>			<b>UAMs/SC*</b>		
RCMs collected		681			
RCMs distributed		831			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People transferred/repatriated		8			
Human remains transferred/repatriated		5			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			<b>Women</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		38	8		2
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		1			
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		103			
<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)		64	14		2
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued		11			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		1,304			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>			<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>	
Detainees visited		22,076	342	866	
			<b>Women</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>
Detainees visited and monitored individually		4,214	65	13	365
Detainees newly registered		2,956	37	10	344
Number of visits carried out		670			
Number of places of detention visited		131			
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected		841			
RCMs distributed		795			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		4,414			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		6,371			
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		1			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		10,906			

\*Unaccompanied minors/separated children

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	27,739	17%	32%
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	35,186	25%	50%
Cash	Beneficiaries	4,245	26%	49%
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,800,000	28%	43%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	15,813		
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,095		
<b>Health</b>				
Number of visits carried out by health staff		98		
Number of places of detention visited by health staff		32		
Number of health facilities supported in places of detention visited by health staff		12		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	16		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	12		
Admissions	Patients	192,279	79,892	58
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	3,179	8	41
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	26		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	41,892		
	<i>of which internal medicine and pediatric cases</i>	67,332		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	79,876		
Operations performed		35,734		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	495,539		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	235,296		
	<i>of which internal medicine and pediatric</i>	193,258		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	66,985		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	2,347		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Projects supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	3,070	364	1,214
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	123	13	17
Prostheses delivered	Units	247	39	29
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	3		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	1,384	27	1,283
Orthoses delivered	Units	1,727	51	1,575
Patients receiving physiotherapy	Patients	1,130	201	57
Crutches delivered	Units	373		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	29		