

# PHILIPPINES



## KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

### In 2013:

- ▶ IDPs in Zamboanga, Filipino migrants returning from Malaysia and Typhoon Haiyan victims recovered from the effects of conflict/violence or natural disasters with emergency provisions of food, water and household items
- ▶ families affected by Typhoon Bopha in 2012 restored their livelihoods through various activities, including the community-based construction of 3,200 shelters under a cash-for-work initiative
- ▶ with ICRC support, 22 Philippine Red Cross Action Teams in conflict/violence-prone areas boosted their emergency response capacities, particularly in providing first aid and family-links services
- ▶ more detainees in Manila City Jail had their cases resolved speedily, which contributed to a 33% decrease in the number of people incarcerated there for over three years
- ▶ the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology and the Health Department introduced their improved national health information system in seven pilot jails, benefiting some 9,000 detainees
- ▶ the Philippines signed into law the Red Cross and Other Emblems Act, aimed at enhancing respect for and penalizing the misuse of the red cross emblem, and protecting humanitarian assistance during conflict/violence

## EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)

Protection	3,784
Assistance	42,922
Prevention	2,018
Cooperation with National Societies	2,534
General	-

**51,259**

of which: Overheads **2,928**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>89%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	55
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	272

In the Philippines, where the ICRC has worked since 1982, the delegation seeks to protect and assist civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes and other situations of violence, including on the southern islands of Mindanao. It acts as a neutral intermediary between opposing forces in humanitarian matters. It visits persons deprived of their freedom, particularly security detainees, and, with the authorities, aims to improve conditions in prisons, through direct interventions and prison reform. It works with the Philippine Red Cross to assist displaced people and vulnerable communities and promotes national IHL compliance and implementation.

## YEARLY RESULT

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action

**HIGH**

## PROTECTION

	Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
RCMs collected	13
RCMs distributed	16
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	8
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	79,712
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,025
Number of visits carried out	397
Number of places of detention visited	195
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	18
RCMs distributed	5
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	163

## ASSISTANCE

	Targets	Achieved
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	665,715
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	637,335
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	185,000
Cash	Beneficiaries	152,000
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	196,000
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	157,500

<b>Health</b>		
Health centres supported	Structures	8

<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>		
<b>Hospitals</b>		
Hospitals supported	Structures	17

<b>Water and habitat</b>		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	200

<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>		
Centres supported	Structures	1

Patients receiving services	Patients	408
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## Comments

Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in this table may not reflect all activities carried out during the reporting period.

## CONTEXT

National/local midterm elections in May were generally peaceful. President Benigno Aquino III's Liberal Party won a majority, allowing the administration to pursue its economic and political priorities, including finalizing a peace deal with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). In September, fighting broke out between government forces and elements of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Zamboanga. This resulted in hundreds of casualties and tens of thousands of displaced people. In parts of Mindanao, clashes occasionally occurred between government troops and armed groups and among powerful clans.

Peace talks between the government and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) were put on hold. Tensions between government forces and the New People's Army (NPA) – the military wing of the CPP – increased in areas of Mindanao and the Visayas. The NPA declared a unilateral ceasefire in the Visayas until January 2014 to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to communities – in all, some 16 million people – severely affected by Typhoon Haiyan, which struck in November and left over 6,000 people dead. In eastern Mindanao, post-Typhoon Bopha rehabilitation continued. Reaching communities affected by the two typhoons presented logistical challenges owing to the remoteness of the areas concerned and damaged infrastructure.

In February, members of the so-called “Royal Armed Forces of the Sultanate of Sulu” from the Philippines entered and laid claim to Sabah, Malaysia. The ensuing confrontation with Malaysian government troops led to deaths, arrests and the flight of thousands of Filipino migrants or people of Filipino origin back to the Philippines, primarily through western Mindanao.

The Philippines sought arbitration under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for its territorial dispute with China over parts of the South China Sea.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In response to various crises that struck the Philippines in 2013, the ICRC worked closely with the Philippine Red Cross to address the needs of victims of conflict/violence and natural disasters. The National Society drew on ICRC technical, material and financial support to strengthen its emergency response capacities. Together, they launched emergency operations in western Mindanao, notably Zamboanga, and in eastern Visayas. The ICRC appealed for additional funds to complete National Society/ICRC assistance activities for Typhoon Bopha victims in eastern Mindanao, which began in 2012, and again increased its budget to respond to the needs resulting from Typhoon Haiyan. Overstretched resources owing to these emergencies delayed the implementation of some of the delegation's planned activities.

Dialogue with parties to the conflicts enabled the ICRC to promote protection of and respect for people affected by armed conflict/other situations of violence and to foster support for the safe delivery of humanitarian aid. Dissemination sessions for the authorities, weapon bearers and civil society on humanitarian principles, IHL, other relevant international standards and the Movement sought to increase support for the Movement's activities.

National Society/ICRC-provided emergency food rations, water and essential household items and repaired water systems helped

victims of conflict/violence and natural disasters meet their daily needs. Cash-for-work initiatives and the provision of supplies and equipment/training expanded their income-generating capacities and facilitated their early recovery.

With the local health authorities and partner National Societies, the Philippine Red Cross/ICRC offered health/medical services to vulnerable populations. The provision of medical supplies and equipment, rehabilitation of infrastructure and training for health staff helped local facilities resume their services or strengthen their capacity to deal with influxes of patients. People injured during clashes benefited from first aid/medical care and/or had their treatment costs covered. Training for its staff and the construction of a physiotherapy unit improved the Davao Jubilee Foundation (DJF) physical rehabilitation centre's ability to help people regain their mobility.

The ICRC continued to visit, in accordance with its standard procedures, people deprived of their freedom. Particular attention was paid to security detainees, who also benefited from National Society-facilitated family visits. Under the “Call for Action” process, the authorities and the ICRC tackled the causes and consequences of overcrowding in prisons. A taskforce sped up the processing of cases of inmates in one jail, which contributed to a decrease in that facility's population. The strengthening of the national health information system and the development of a pilot TB programme helped detainees maintain/improve their health. Material assistance and rehabilitated infrastructure improved living conditions for inmates.

With ICRC support, the armed forces and the police took steps to incorporate IHL or internationally recognized policing standards into their training and operations; for instance, the police revised its training module. The president signed into law the Red Cross and Other Emblems Act, and the government pursued various means to facilitate domestic IHL implementation.

The ICRC continued to coordinate its activities with its partners within the Movement and other humanitarian agencies to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

### CIVILIANS

Local authorities, security forces, armed groups, religious/community leaders and the ICRC regularly discussed the need to protect civilians and to ensure the safe delivery of aid, including medical services. Representations to parties to the conflicts informed them of documented allegations of IHL violations and reminded them to take corrective action.

With ICRC material, technical and financial support, National Society staff/volunteers, particularly in eastern Mindanao, Samar island and Zamboanga, responded to the needs of communities affected by conflict/violence and natural disasters. They strengthened their operational capacities through training in: the Safer Access Framework; water and livelihood needs assessments; emergency-response planning and implementation; and restoring family links.

### Victims of clashes in Zamboanga and Typhoon Haiyan survivors reconnect with relatives

In Zamboanga, IDPs contacted relatives using ICRC-supported National Society phone services. Following Typhoon Haiyan, a Movement website allowed people to register a request for news

about missing relatives or inform others of their whereabouts. Some 3,090 survivors registered as “I’m alive”, while 974 cases of people missing were recorded, of which 504 were resolved by the National Society. The authorities used ICRC-provided body bags and received technical input to manage human remains.

### Conflict/typhoon-affected people access drinking water

As a priority, National Society/ICRC teams, in coordination with the local authorities, addressed the basic water and hygiene requirements of conflict/typhoon-affected communities, including through National Society hygiene-promotion sessions. Such efforts also aimed to reduce health hazards.

Over 38,000 IDPs in seven evacuation centres in Zamboanga maintained their health/hygiene thanks to the distribution of drinking water and the construction of toilets/bathing cubicles. They included heads of household who earned cash by building tents, clearing debris and managing waste in the largest evacuation facility, thereby also supporting themselves and their families financially (31,140 people). Until November, some 14,600 Typhoon Bopha survivors accessed potable water from emergency water trucking and newly installed water points. Starting mid-November, around 40,000 Typhoon Haiyan-affected people, notably those living along Samar island’s eastern coast, benefited from daily distributions of drinking water.

### ICRC-supported health facilities serve Zamboanga IDPs and typhoon-affected communities

Vulnerable people accessed free preventive and curative care – including immunizations, mother and child care, health sessions and referrals to hospital – at ICRC-supported emergency health facilities.

In Zamboanga, some 19,000 patients attended consultations at a City Health Office/National Society health station in the largest evacuation centre, while over 25,000 people dealt better with the effects of the fighting thanks to psychological support offered by the station. A basic health care unit (BHCU) provided by the Japanese Red Cross in Davao Oriental treated over 7,100 people following Typhoon Bopha; children coped with their trauma through art therapy, which schools replicated when the BHCU ended its activities in March upon the resumption of local facilities’ operations. By end-November, a BHCU and an emergency hospital (with emergency surgery and obstetric services) set up with the Finnish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross in Eastern Samar and Samar, respectively, began providing services to Typhoon Haiyan survivors. Over 30 rural health facilities, including 12 that reopened, maintained/restarted their services with ICRC material support.

### Thousands of typhoon-affected people, IDPs in Zamboanga and migrants returning from Malaysia ease their living conditions with emergency relief

The provision of food packs and essential household items, such as hygiene kits and tarpaulins for shelters, helped victims of conflict/violence and natural disasters, including IDPs, restore part of their food security and pre-emergency living conditions. Beneficiaries included around 66,000 persons displaced (some 11,000 households) because of the conflict in central Mindanao.

Around 385,000 people affected by Typhoon Bopha (67,427 households) got back on their feet with the help of four-round distributions of half-month food rations; some 234,000 of them (37,429 households) also received one-off provisions of household items. In Zamboanga, after receiving meals and essential items, 6,400 IDP households improved their food intake and personal hygiene using unconditional cash grants (benefiting 38,400 people). Over 194,000 typhoon-affected people (nearly 39,000 households) in Samar received emergency food kits; over 147,000 of them (nearly 30,000 households) also benefited from household essentials.

Several thousand Filipino migrants returning home from Malaysia and transiting through permanent and temporary government processing centres in Zamboanga and in Tawi-Tawi, respectively, eased their living conditions with hygiene kits from the National Society/ICRC.

### Victims of conflict/natural disasters work towards early recovery, including typhoon-affected community members building storm-resilient shelters

Once the situation allowed and in coordination with the local authorities, the National Society/ICRC focused on helping communities regain some self-sufficiency through short- and long-term livelihood activities, and on supporting health facilities in restoring/resuming their services.

The construction of two gravity-fed pipelines provided a reliable source of drinking water for some 1,200 people, helping them boost their resilience to the effects of violence in North Cotabato. With productive supplies and equipment, such as vegetable seed, fishing kits and paddleboats, 5,919 farmers and fishermen in Negros Oriental (Visayas), North Cotabato and Surigao del Sur improved/restored their families’ livelihoods; 2,074 also benefited from training and veterinary/other services.

In Typhoon Bopha-affected Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental provinces, rehabilitated water systems, which became operational by April, helped 13,350 people decrease their exposure to health risks. Health services resumed/improved owing to: the rehabilitation of 16 damaged health facilities; financial/material support to health infrastructure, including three health posts; and

CIVILIANS		BOPHA	HAIYAN	ZAMBOANGA	OTHERS
Economic security, water and habitat					
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	385,164	194,095	6,000	74,466
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>			6,000	68,970
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	234,623	147,590	67,458	160,668
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>			67,458	160,668
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	163,620			35,514
Cash	Beneficiaries	77,316	5,120	69,540	4
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>			69,540	
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries				12,444
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	53,136	72,000	38,836	1,612

training of health staff and midwives in basic life support and administrative management. The Health Department, other stakeholders and the ICRC drafted a contingency plan for post-Bopha emergency disease surveillance. In May, some 25,200 households started growing vegetables for their consumption using seed distributed in conjunction with their fourth food ration (see above). Productive inputs/training enabled 27,270 households to improve/restore their livelihoods, while 12,886 households boosted their income by participating in community-based cash-for-work projects, such as the construction of 3,200 storm-resilient shelters benefiting 16,005 people.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees held under the responsibility of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Bureau of Corrections, provincial authorities and security forces received ICRC visits, conducted according to the organization's standard procedures, aimed at monitoring their treatment and living conditions. Particular attention was paid to 1,025 security detainees, some held in relation to the tensions in Zamboanga and Sabah (see *Context*), migrants, women, the elderly and the mentally ill. The authorities and ICRC delegates confidentially discussed any findings and recommendations resulting from visits. In its dialogue with the authorities concerned, the ICRC – mindful of the allegations of arrest reported to it – sought to secure access to those detained.

Nearly 300 security detainees maintained contact with relatives through National Society-facilitated family visits. Upon their release, 20 security detainees had the costs of their transport home covered.

Dialogue between the NPA and the ICRC confirmed to some families the detention of their relatives by the NPA and allowed the organization to meet a few detainees before their release, with a view to addressing possible concerns.

### Inmates of one jail benefit from speedy case resolution

Detaining authorities and government agencies at central and local levels strove to tackle the causes and consequences of prison overcrowding within the framework of the ICRC-supported “Call for Action” process. Three working groups addressed shortcomings in the management of TB, prison infrastructure and the criminal justice system, particularly procedural delays, one of the main causes of overcrowding.

Taskforce “Katarungan at Kalayaan”, consisting of detaining authorities and members of the judiciary, reviewed the cases of inmates in Manila City Jail who had been awaiting trial, some for drug-related charges, for excessive periods of time. Some 390 detainees had their cases resolved, resulting in their acquittal or conviction. Between November 2011 and December 2013, the number of male detainees held at the jail for over three years decreased by 33%. The jail's paralegal and records office used the national electronic database and two donated computers to manage inmate data. Over 60 paralegal officers gained a clearer understanding of their tasks at a BJMP-organized training session and created a plan to reduce overcrowding in jails they were assigned to.

### Prison engineers improve detention infrastructure

Detaining authorities also took steps to directly improve living conditions and health services for inmates. BJMP and Bureau of Corrections engineers/technical staff deepened their knowledge of infrastructure quality, safety and maintenance during local/

regional training sessions (see *Bangkok*). With ICRC support, including the training of 50 technical staff, these specialists helped ease the living conditions of 8,919 detainees in 12 prisons by renovating drinking water supply and sewage systems, sleeping facilities, kitchens, clinics and, in Manila City Jail, the drainage system. Ad hoc provisions of hygiene kits and recreational items supplemented these efforts, benefiting 14,675 inmates, including those held in Typhoon Haiyan-affected facilities.

### Detainees in two prisons learn more about TB

The Health Department/BJMP pursued efforts to strengthen the national health information system. They launched a pilot project in seven jails, with a view to improving the quality of health care provided to around 9,000 detainees there. Trained nurses examined detainees and referred those needing specific treatment to the appropriate services. Nearly 40,000 detainees in these seven jails and in 21 other places of detention benefited from the ICRC's health monitoring efforts; vulnerable detainees needing further care received treatment at external facilities. The provision of medical equipment/supplies helped improve services at 21 prison clinics.

Around 21,000 detainees in New Bilibid Prison and Quezon City Jail accessed TB-prevention and -treatment services, enhanced by ICRC material and technical input and the renovation of New Bilibid Prison's 500-square-metre medical facility, including laboratory, pharmacy, examination, treatment and administrative spaces. Inmates better understood TB-infection control and cough surveillance from trained wardens, health aids and peer educators, and from a booklet titled *TB Behind Bars*, also available in the local language. Some 580 detainees received TB treatment, including underweight patients who improved their diet through supplementary meals. Treatment for TB patients continued after their release with the help of the ICRC, which followed them up regularly.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### The weapon-wounded receive life-saving treatment in Zamboanga

People injured as a result of the fighting in Zamboanga received first aid from trained and well-equipped National Society emergency responders.

In Mindanao and the Visayas, including in Eastern Samar and Samar, 23 hospitals enhanced their services with ICRC-supplied drugs and surgical materials, of which 15 provided data. Around 980 weapon-wounded patients received treatment in ICRC-supported facilities. They included, in Zamboanga, 50 seriously injured people evacuated by the National Society to makeshift/private hospitals, as the main referral hospital in the area was caught in the crossfire. Twenty-four patients had their treatment costs covered.

Medical specialists learnt more about weapon-wound management from an ICRC surgeon during a workshop organized by the armed forces. Following accreditation, the Philippine College of Surgeons independently conducted advanced courses in trauma care.

### Amputees improve their mobility

The DJF continued to upgrade its services with ICRC material, financial and technical support, which included sponsoring advanced studies abroad for a technician and constructing



a physiotherapy workshop; work on the dormitory was planned for 2014. Around 400 patients benefited from the DJF's services, including 63 who had their treatment and transportation costs covered and 45 who were fitted with prostheses for the first time. Discussions with stakeholders on sustainable cooperation with the DJF began.

## AUTHORITIES, ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY

### Government enacts into law the Red Cross and Other Emblems Act

Judges and lawyers, particularly those in areas affected by conflict/violence, learnt more about implementing Republic Act 9851 (the national IHL law) during training sessions, some organized with the Philippine Judiciary Academy. With ICRC support, the Presidential Human Rights Committee submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Philippines a draft administrative order to establish an interministerial IHL body.

The president signed into law the Red Cross and Other Emblems Act, which aimed to enhance respect for and penalize misuse of the red cross emblem, and to protect and enable safe access for humanitarian assistance during tensions/conflict. Drafting of the Act's Implementing Rules and Regulations began. While the Senate continued to review the Hague Convention on Cultural Property for ratification and bills on IDPs and landmines, the Congress benefited from ICRC technical input for crafting IHL- and detention-related bills.

During the Southeast and East Asia Teaching Session on IHL in Manila, organized with the University of the Philippines, representatives of governments, security forces and academic institutions from 11 countries discussed matters related to domestic IHL implementation and the regulation of the means and methods of warfare. Academic experts attended IHL training and post-graduate programmes, and a specialist on information technology governance participated in a cyber-warfare round-table (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

### Police revises its IHL training module

The human rights offices of the armed forces/police continued to work with the ICRC in incorporating IHL or international human rights law in their training and operations. Through updated training modules, police officers stationed in conflict-affected areas in the Visayas and/or Mindanao boosted their understanding of international policing standards and the national IHL law. Nearly 30 officers from the navy, army and air force participated in a workshop on humanitarian considerations in operational planning. Senior military and police officers attended international workshops on public order management and rules governing military operations (see *International law and cooperation* and *Jakarta*).

Regular dialogue and field dissemination sessions helped reinforce understanding of IHL, humanitarian principles and of the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action among security forces (see also *Civilians*) and members of the MILF, the NPA and other armed groups. Predeployment briefings performed the same service for some 150 personnel bound for peacekeeping missions.

### Journalists feature the Movement's emergency operations

The authorities, members of the diplomatic community and civil society, including NGOs, think-tanks and religious/community leaders, enhanced their knowledge of humanitarian issues and principles, IHL and the Movement's activities through bilateral dialogue, dissemination sessions held by ICRC-trained National Society volunteers and ICRC delegates, and informational materials, such as press releases, videos and social media updates. Photo exhibits and national/regional competitions stimulated university students' interest in IHL (see *Bangkok* and *Beijing*).

The Red Cross Award for Humanitarian Reporting, launched with the National Society and media-related NGOs, generated interest in humanitarian issues and ethical reporting among journalists/photojournalists throughout the country. Following field trips, local and foreign media reported on the Movement's response, particularly to the Zamboanga crisis and Typhoons Bopha and Haiyan.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total		
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		13		
RCMs distributed		16		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website		4,064		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		15	1	2
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		8		
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		8	1	2
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		79,712	5,836	400
Detainees visited and monitored individually		1,025	54	17
Detainees newly registered		496	18	15
Number of visits carried out		397		
Number of places of detention visited		195		
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		18		
RCMs distributed		5		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		163		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		298		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

### More Red Cross Action teams enhance their emergency response capacities

The Philippine Red Cross played an important role in the Movement's response to emergencies and large-scale disasters. Movement meetings took place regularly to coordinate activities and security management.

The National Society remained a key operational partner of the ICRC. With ICRC support, Red Cross Action Team leaders from

22 chapters bolstered their ability to provide first aid, family-links services and psychological and social support and to conduct dissemination sessions; they shared their learning with some 670 volunteers who later responded to various emergencies in the country (see above). The construction of offices for and the provision of vehicles to National Society chapters in Compostela Valley, Davao Oriental and Surigao del Sur provinces enhanced their preparedness for possible future crises.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	659,725	33%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	74,970		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	610,339	27%	29%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	228,126		
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	199,134	36%	44%
Cash	Beneficiaries	152,000	26%	27%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	69,540		
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	12,444	40%	40%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	165,584	42%	34%
<b>Health <sup>1</sup></b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	1		
Average catchment population		53,426		
Consultations	Patients	7,193		
	<i>of which curative</i>		2,766	2,500
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		174	
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	32		
Health education	Sessions	328		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	14,675		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	30,824		
<b>Health</b>				
Number of visits carried out by health staff		376		
Number of places of detention visited by health staff		28		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals <sup>1</sup></b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	23		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	15		
Patients whose hospital treatment has been paid for by the ICRC	Patients	24		
Admissions	Patients	200,662	99,025	61,960
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	978	162	64
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	89		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	34,513		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	110,540		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	54,631		
Operations performed		48,198		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	401,457		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	103,884		
	<i>of which medical</i>	219,782		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	77,791		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	200		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	408	39	198
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	45	5	3
Prostheses delivered	Units	98	11	13
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	4		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	7	3	4
Orthoses delivered	Units	13	1	4
Patients receiving physiotherapy	Patients	346	29	179
Crutches delivered	Units	66		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	5		

1. Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in this table may not reflect all activities carried out during the reporting period.