

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2013:

- ▶ confidential dialogue with all pertinent parties – Israeli and Palestinian – continued with representations aimed at ensuring respect for civilians, civilian infrastructure and medical services
- ▶ detainees held by the Israeli and Palestinian authorities benefited from ICRC visits to monitor their treatment and living conditions, with the authorities getting feedback and, where appropriate, recommendations for improvement
- ▶ through the ICRC's family-visit programme, 6,501 detainees held by Israel received a total of 57,079 visits from relatives living in the occupied Palestinian territory
- ▶ in the Gaza Strip, nearly 195,000 patients obtained quality health services at 8 ICRC-supported medical facilities, with residents also enjoying cleaner and safer environments after the rehabilitation of water/sanitation facilities
- ▶ over 2,500 individuals withstood extreme weather conditions using ICRC-donated essential items separately distributed by the Magen David Adom, the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Gaza Strip *de facto* health authorities
- ▶ the ICRC began to engage in a constructive debate with the Israeli public on the legality and humanitarian consequences of Israel's core occupation policies, while maintaining confidential and bilateral dialogue on other issues

| EXPENDITURE (in KCHF) | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Protection | 15,357 |
| Assistance | 20,879 |
| Prevention | 4,108 |
| Cooperation with National Societies | 4,032 |
| General | - |

44,375

of which: Overheads **2,708**

| IMPLEMENTATION RATE | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Expenditure/yearly budget | 95% |

| PERSONNEL | |
|---|-----|
| Mobile staff | 64 |
| Resident staff (daily workers not included) | 300 |

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 relative 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 RESULT

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

| PROTECTION | Total |
|---|--------|
| CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) | |
| Red Cross messages (RCMs) | |
| RCMs collected | 1,498 |
| RCMs distributed | 1,684 |
| Phone calls facilitated between family members | 5 |
| People located (tracing cases closed positively) | 43 |
| PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) | |
| ICRC visits | |
| Detainees visited | 25,139 |
| Detainees visited and monitored individually | 4,127 |
| Number of visits carried out | 695 |
| Number of places of detention visited | 130 |
| Restoring family links | |
| RCMs collected | 1,909 |
| RCMs distributed | 1,705 |
| Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative | 2,508 |

| ASSISTANCE | Targets | Achieved |
|--|-----------------------|----------|
| CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) | | |
| Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme) | | |
| Essential household items | Beneficiaries 825 | 2,842 |
| Productive inputs | Beneficiaries 5,850 | 14,422 |
| Cash | Beneficiaries 200 | 2,693 |
| Work, services and training | Beneficiaries 2,600 | |
| Water and habitat activities | Beneficiaries 510,000 | 869,000 |
| WOUNDED AND SICK | | |
| Hospitals | | |
| Hospitals supported | Structures 8 | 17 |
| Water and habitat | | |
| Water and habitat activities | Number of beds | 2,097 |
| Physical rehabilitation | | |
| Centres supported | Structures 1 | 1 |
| Patients receiving services | Patients | 2,495 |

CONTEXT

Peace talks between Israel and the Palestinian Authority resumed in mid-2013, but had yet to produce breakthroughs.

The Palestinians remained politically divided. Despite bilateral discussions, there was reportedly no progress in the reconciliation process between Fatah and Hamas.

Palestinians continued to live in difficult circumstances. While the Gaza Strip was relatively calm, the humanitarian situation remained difficult. Its already stagnant economy suffered from the intermittent operation of the crossings points with Egypt and Israel and the closure of tunnels along the border with Egypt. Heavy rains and flooding in December exacerbated the situation.

In the West Bank, Palestinians had to contend with the consequences of the continued expansion and construction of Israeli settlements, as well as clashes between Israeli security forces and Palestinians, settler-related violence, and socioeconomic tensions among Palestinians.

Palestinian detainees, especially those on hunger strike, continued to receive media and public attention. Demonstrations in support of detainees regularly led to clashes and arrests.

Tensions, including sporadic cross-border exchange of fire, rose along Israel's borders with Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria).

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2013, the ICRC pursued efforts to promote the protection of civilians and to help alleviate the humanitarian situation of Palestinians living under occupation.

The ICRC began – through the visit of its president to Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, and the publication of an article in the *International Review of the Red Cross* – to engage in a constructive debate with the Israeli public on the legality and humanitarian consequences of three occupation policies for which the ICRC had not had any dialogue with the Israeli authorities, namely: the routing of the West Bank barrier; the construction of settlements; and the annexation of East Jerusalem. For other issues such as the conduct of hostilities, the use of force in law enforcement, detention, and the restoration of family links, the ICRC maintained its bilateral and confidential dialogue with the Israeli authorities.

Dialogue with Palestinian authorities and armed groups emphasized the need to respect all people not/no longer participating in hostilities and their property and to ensure the safety of medical personnel/infrastructure. Dissemination sessions helped members of security services and armed groups enhance their awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles.

The ICRC worked with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities to help them ensure that detainees' treatment and living conditions were in line with internationally recognized standards. It monitored the situation of detainees on hunger strike and that of other vulnerable inmates. It supported the Palestinian detaining authorities in improving inmates' material and living conditions, including their access to health care. Detainees kept in touch with their relatives through ICRC family-links services, such as the family-visits programme for inmates in Israeli custody.

Maintaining its emergency response capacity, the ICRC carried out initiatives to help Palestinians living under occupation meet their immediate needs in terms of health, economic security and water/habitat. In the Gaza Strip, it helped ensure a well-functioning emergency response and medical care system, enabling wounded and sick people to access medical services. Financial and other kinds of support helped the Palestine Red Crescent Society provide emergency medical services (EMS) across the occupied Palestinian territory. Key Gaza Strip hospitals received medical supplies/equipment, albeit in smaller quantities than in previous years, as the ICRC's focus shifted towards technical support for the health authorities. The ICRC supported the provision of emergency medical care in three hospitals through infrastructure rehabilitation and staff training. Physically disabled people received services at the ICRC-supported Artificial Limb and Polio Centre (ALPC).

Vulnerable Palestinians living in areas most affected by Israeli occupation policies protected or resumed their livelihoods with the help of grants, cash-for-work initiatives, agricultural inputs and ICRC representations to the Israeli authorities about people's access to farming/fishing areas. Furthermore, the ICRC worked with local water boards to rehabilitate, operate and maintain water and sanitation facilities.

Movement family-links services remained available for family members separated by past and current conflict in the region. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC helped Golan residents maintain contact with their relatives in Syria proper and transport their apples to Syrian markets.

The ICRC continued to facilitate Movement coordination and maintained partnerships with and support for the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society. It helped both of them strengthen their abilities to address humanitarian needs, for instance during the extreme weather conditions that affected Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory in December.

CIVILIANS

ICRC representations, based on documented allegations, aimed to persuade the Israeli authorities, the Palestinian Authority and the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip to address the adverse situation of civilians in the occupied territories and Israel. All parties were urged to respect civilians, civilian infrastructure and medical services.

The Israeli authorities were reminded of the humanitarian consequences of their non-compliance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Based on direct ICRC observation and first-hand testimonies, over a hundred oral/written representations regarding IHL violations urged the Israeli authorities, *inter alia*, to:

- ▶ protect Palestinians and their property from settler violence and prosecute those responsible
- ▶ refrain from the disproportionate use of force in law enforcement, search and arrest operations in the West Bank and in and around the Gaza Strip, and apply the basic rules of IHL in the conduct of hostilities
- ▶ end all destruction of civilian property and establish planning/zoning mechanisms taking into consideration the needs of the Palestinian population
- ▶ find viable solutions for ensuring access to agricultural land/fishing areas and essential services for communities affected by the blockade of the Gaza Strip and routing of the West Bank barrier/buffer zones around settlements

- ensure that the situation of the population in the Israeli-occupied Golan was in line with relevant international law

Studies were ongoing on how Israel's movement restrictions and water-resource management policies in contravention of IHL and other norms affect the livelihoods of Palestinians; their content already supplemented the ICRC's dialogue with the Israeli authorities. They formed part of a shift in the ICRC's approach, which included progressively reducing direct assistance initiatives related to – but unable to counter – certain occupation policies and putting more emphasis on persuading Israel to fulfill its IHL obligations.

Dialogue with the Palestinian Authority, the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip and armed groups focused on promoting respect for humanitarian norms, ending attacks against people not/no longer participating in hostilities and ensuring respect for medical personnel/infrastructure.

Direct victims of Israeli occupation improve their economic prospects

Despite increased restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities in the Jordan Valley, 416 individuals (67 households) whose houses had been destroyed/confiscated by the authorities in the West Bank coped with their displacement using shelter/household items distributed with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, which had independently provided similar assistance to a further 576 individuals (92 households). In the Gaza Strip, 46 individuals (six households) in similar circumstances received assistance. Over 2,500 individuals (500 households) withstood the extreme December weather using ICRC-donated essential items separately distributed by the Magen David Adom, the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the *de facto* Health Ministry in the Gaza Strip.

On the basis of need assessments, more vulnerable Palestinian families than initially planned restored/protected their livelihoods with ICRC support. Over 750 farmers (137 households) affected by the routing of the West Bank barrier gained better access to their land through ICRC representations to the Israeli authorities and increased their produce using agriculture inputs; a further 603 farmers (105 households) supplemented their incomes through cash-for-work initiatives. In Hebron's Old City, 34 individuals supported their families (271 individuals) through small businesses/other initiatives using grants and skills acquired through vocational training.

In Gaza Strip border areas, 329 households (some 2,000 individuals) increased their agricultural production using farming implements bought with ICRC cash grants. A further 2,202 households (some 13,400 individuals) boosted their yields using ICRC-provided seed/fertilizer.

Gaza Strip residents become less vulnerable to diseases

Some 865,000 Gaza Strip residents enjoyed cleaner surroundings because of projects carried out with the local authorities: construction of a sewage line in Hawaber; rehabilitation of the Khan Yunis wastewater treatment plant; and repair of the Sheik Radwan water basin (not initially planned and serving some 500,000 people). Residents stood to benefit from ongoing projects: construction of a waste water treatment plant in Wadi Gaza and a water pipeline from Israel, and rehabilitation of two sewage pumping stations. Water authorities also repaired facilities damaged in 2012 and

developed operational/maintenance schemes, with ICRC material/technical support.

In the West Bank, 4,000 people accessed potable water through a joint water supply project with the Palestinian Water Authority. Efforts to persuade the water board to repair municipal wells (serving 6,000 people) were ongoing.

People overcome movement restrictions

People in the occupied territories and Israel, including foreigners/irregular migrants, used ICRC services to: exchange family news via RCMs; reunite with relatives; transfer documents; and travel for humanitarian/medical reasons between the Israeli-occupied Golan and Syria proper, between Israel and Lebanon and between locations in the occupied Palestinian territory. Seven Lebanese civilians and the remains of six others were repatriated under ICRC auspices. Some Syrians receiving treatment in Israeli hospitals (see *Wounded and sick*) informed their families of their whereabouts.

Owing to Israel's ban on family visits and to the Syrian conflict, people's movement between Golan and Syria proper remained limited. Nevertheless, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary between Israeli and Syrian authorities, 56 people – mostly students – crossed the demarcation line from Golan to Syria proper; 32 crossed it in the opposite direction. Some 7,000 people (1,320 households) increased their income by selling over 14,000 tonnes of apples in Syrian markets, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary to transport the apples through the Quneitra crossing point.

The ICRC continued to remind Israel of its obligations under IHL to respect the right of families to receive their relatives' remains. 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

Palestinian and foreigners/migrants detained under Israeli custody in prisons, interrogation centres and provisional detention centres and those held by the Palestinian authorities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank received regular visits, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures. Detaining authorities received confidential feedback on inmates' treatment and living conditions, including access to health care, at all stages of detention.

Vulnerable detainees receive attention/assistance

Detainees who joined hunger strikes, in Israeli and Palestinian prisons, received ICRC visits and benefited from reminders to the medical/detaining authorities on their responsibilities; this was part of the regular monitoring of detainees' access to health care and of the quality of medical treatment they received. Minors, migrants and other particularly vulnerable detainees received hygiene/medical supplies and educational/recreational items to help break the monotony of their incarceration.

In Israel, detainees with specific needs or in administrative detention, under interrogation, in prolonged solitary confinement, from the Gaza Strip, or vulnerable because they were minors or at risk of *refoulement* received particular attention during visits. In private interviews with ICRC delegates, Palestinian detainees released within the framework of the peace talks confirmed their consent to the conditions/place of their release.

Visits to detainees held by the Palestinian authorities focused on inmates' treatment, access to health care and basic judicial guarantees, particularly for those under interrogation or sentence of death. In-depth assessments were conducted of judicial guarantees accorded to detainees in the West Bank and of inmates' access to health care in the Gaza Strip, aimed at providing feedback/recommendations to the authorities.

Inmates maintain contact with relatives

Using ICRC family-links services, detainees exchanged news/documents with their relatives. The foreigners/migrants among them restored contact with their families; upon their release, some resettled abroad using ICRC travel documents. Detainees in Gaza Strip/West Bank prisons had their families informed of their whereabouts.

In Israel, 6,501 detainees from East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the West Bank received 57,079 visits from their relatives, through the ICRC's family-visits programme. Visitors included 155 sick/elderly people – some transported by ambulance. Follow-up with the authorities helped address delays in processing permits.

Detainees in Palestinian prisons see marked improvement in living conditions

Detaining authorities in the Gaza Strip drew on ICRC advice on prison construction standards and support for structural rehabilitation/maintenance. Over 1,700 detainees had cleaner surroundings after the authorities created prison maintenance teams, per the ICRC's recommendation; the teams also received cleaning supplies.

Among the 1,700 detainees, some 400 detainees in Katiba prison had improved living conditions following repairs to sanitation and other facilities, while another 400 inmates in Middle Area prison enjoyed the benefits of renovated kitchens. A similar project in another prison was ongoing. Over 6,000 detainees in the Gaza Strip received hygiene kits/winter clothes, while 44 of them also benefited from educational material.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded and sick people, particularly those living in the Gaza Strip, relied on medical services/facilities that received ICRC financial, material and capacity-building support. To ensure people's access to medical care, the authorities and weapon bearers were reminded – through briefings/first-aid sessions and written representations based on documented cases – of their obligation to respect patients and medical services.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society's EMS responded to some 85,995 call-outs in the occupied Palestinian territory, with ICRC support, including for obtaining crossing/transport permits from the Israeli authorities. The *de facto* Health Ministry in the Gaza Strip maintained 62 of its ambulances with ICRC financial support. In Israel, 26 specialists, some from the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), honed their war-surgery skills at a seminar co-organized with the Magen David Adom.

Gaza Strip residents receive medical care at ICRC-supported hospitals

In the Gaza Strip, while some hospitals received ad hoc support, nearly 195,000 patients obtained treatment at 8 hospitals among the 13 regularly supported – notably with some 141 tonnes of material such as drugs/disposables, haemodialysis equipment and generator spare parts – notwithstanding the ICRC's shift in focus to providing technical assistance to the authorities. In the Al Aqsa, European Gaza and Kama Edwan hospitals (total: 470 beds), patients received treatment in a safer/more orderly setting following the rehabilitation of emergency departments and training of 58 doctors, 121 nurses, 97 administrative personnel/guards and 28 community leaders. In Nasser Hospital (330 beds), incidents of service interruption linked to power failure decreased following upgrades to its electricity system.

Hospital staff discussed their concerns/challenges during ICRC monitoring visits; these were communicated to the Gaza Strip *de facto* and the Palestinian Authority Health Ministries. Pressed by the ICRC to assume their responsibilities, and with its support, the two ministries coordinated some of their activities, such as medical deliveries.

| PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM | ISRAEL | PALESTINIAN TERRITORY |
|---|--------|-----------------------|
| ICRC visits | | |
| Detainees visited | 21,045 | 4,094 |
| <i>of whom women</i> | 367 | 84 |
| <i>of whom minors</i> | 354 | 153 |
| Detainees visited and monitored individually | 2,743 | 1,384 |
| <i>of whom women</i> | 20 | 17 |
| <i>of whom minors</i> | 274 | 74 |
| Detainees newly registered | 1,629 | 984 |
| <i>of whom women</i> | 13 | 9 |
| <i>of whom minors</i> | 252 | 74 |
| Number of visits carried out | 393 | 302 |
| Number of places of detention visited | 47 | 83 |
| Restoring family links | | |
| RCMs collected | 1,699 | 210 |
| RCMs distributed | 1,591 | 114 |
| Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative | 2,274 | 234 |
| Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support | 6,501 | |
| Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC | 2 | |
| People to whom a detention attestation was issued | 9,852 | 575 |

Disabled patients access specialized services/treatment

Some 2,500 disabled people in the Gaza Strip received physical rehabilitation services at the ALPC, which significantly boosted the quality and quantity of its prostheses/orthoses, with material and technical assistance from the Norwegian Red Cross/ICRC. Its pool of experts increased with the return of staff from ICRC-supported training abroad.

Patients requiring post-surgical physiotherapy had improved access to quality treatment following the completion of a five-year project that enhanced six Gaza Strip hospitals' physiotherapeutic capabilities. These hospitals organized their physiotherapy departments and took steps to ensure the availability of specialists and proper referrals.

Wounded Syrians receive ad hoc assistance

Weapon-wounded Syrians evacuated to Israeli hospitals received monitoring visits. Some 100 received clothes and 80, hygiene kits; 20 were fitted with ICRC-donated devices to stabilize fractures.

AUTHORITIES, ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPON, AND CIVIL SOCIETY

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*).

The ICRC began, through the visit of its president and the publication of an article in the *International Review of the Red Cross*, to engage in a constructive debate with the Israeli public on the legality and the humanitarian consequences of three occupation policies for which the ICRC had not had any dialogue with the Israeli authorities, namely: the routing of the West Bank barrier; the construction of settlements; and the annexation of East Jerusalem. For other issues, such as the conduct of hostilities, the use of force, detention and the restoration of family links, the ICRC maintained its bilateral and confidential dialogue with the Israeli authorities.

Moreover, Israeli lawyers discussed IHL during a course on the subject. Palestinian officials attended briefings on IHL implementation. Some 250 Islamic leaders discussed similarities between IHL and sharia law during round-tables. Over 800 representatives from NGOs attended briefings on/debated IHL issues related to their work. Media reports, using ICRC materials, raised the general public's awareness of ICRC activities and of the humanitarian consequences of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

IDF discusses opportunities for training support

Besides confidential dialogue with the IDF field command, international law department and Military Advocate General Corps on the conduct of hostilities and use of force in law enforcement (see *Civilians*), regular discussions with the Defense Ministry's doctrine/training division focused on opportunities for training support, thematic dialogue and coordination during emergencies.

During over 30 briefings, some 450 military/police personnel, border guards and prison officers improved their knowledge of IHL and other applicable legal norms. Senior IDF officials and experts discussed IHL and its application at workshops organized with Israeli academic/research institutions.

Gaza Strip *de facto* Interior Ministry implements agreement on incorporating IHL

Over 1,000 Palestinian security officers enhanced their understanding of internationally recognized standards/norms governing law enforcement and the treatment of detainees during 90 information sessions and capacity-building initiatives undertaken with the Palestinian security services and the Gaza Strip *de facto* and the Palestinian Authority Interior Ministries. In the Gaza Strip, the integration of applicable norms/standards into the security services' training/operations advanced within the framework of a memorandum of understanding with the *de facto* Interior Ministry.

Following networking and dialogue with armed groups, some 150 of their members learnt about IHL, humanitarian principles and the ICRC at dissemination/first-aid training sessions conducted with the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

Young people enhance their awareness of IHL

Israeli and Palestinian students and professors updated their IHL knowledge at conferences and annual competitions, where the inclusion of IHL in university curricula was also promoted. Eight law/sharia faculties in the occupied Palestinian territory continued to teach IHL; other faculties were encouraged to follow suit. More than 1,100 Israeli and Palestinian youths participated in discussions/lectures on IHL and the Movement.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies boost emergency response capacities

The Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society worked with the ICRC to boost their operational capacities to address needs arising from the conflict and other emergencies.

The Magen David Adom developed its capacity to respond to emergencies and provide family-links services, thanks in part to ICRC technical support, including for its EMS. It demonstrated its aptitude during disaster simulation exercises.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society, through staff/volunteer training, bolstered its capabilities in disaster management and dissemination of IHL; this helped it to, *inter alia*, provide emergency care, distribute relief and conduct first-aid training (see above).

Both National Societies contributed to the goals of the Health Care in Danger project at international events and promoted the initiative, alongside humanitarian principles, to various audiences.

The ICRC continued to facilitate Movement coordination and to support the monitoring of the 2005 cooperation agreement between the two National Societies.

| MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION | | Total | | |
|---|---|-------|-----------|--------|
| CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) | | | | |
| Red Cross messages (RCMs) | | | | |
| | | | UAMs/SCs* | |
| RCMs collected | 1,498 | | | |
| RCMs distributed | 1,684 | | | |
| Phone calls facilitated between family members | 5 | | | |
| Reunifications, transfers and repatriations | | | | |
| People transferred/repatriated | 70 | | | |
| Human remains transferred/repatriated | 6 | | | |
| Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons | | | | |
| | | | Women | Minors |
| People for whom a tracing request was newly registered | 53 | 6 | | 3 |
| People located (tracing cases closed positively) | 43 | | | |
| | 1 | | | |
| | <i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i> | | | |
| Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people) | 28 | 7 | | 2 |
| Documents | | | | |
| Official documents relayed between family members across border/front lines | 1,008 | | | |
| PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) | | | | |
| ICRC visits | | | | |
| | | | Women | Minors |
| Detainees visited ¹ | 25,139 | 451 | | 507 |
| Detainees visited and monitored individually | 4,127 | 37 | | 348 |
| Detainees newly registered | 2,613 | 22 | | 326 |
| Number of visits carried out | 695 | | | |
| Number of places of detention visited | 130 | | | |
| Restoring family links | | | | |
| RCMs collected | 1,909 | | | |
| RCMs distributed | 1,705 | | | |
| Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative | 2,508 | | | |
| Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support | 6,501 | | | |
| Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC | 2 | | | |
| People to whom a detention attestation was issued | 10,427 | | | |

* 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) | | | | |
| Essential household items | Beneficiaries | 2,842 | 9% | 15% |
| Productive inputs | Beneficiaries | 14,422 | 34% | 35% |
| | <i>of whom IDPs</i> | Beneficiaries | 300 | |
| Cash | Beneficiaries | 2,693 | 34% | 35% |
| | <i>of whom IDPs</i> | Beneficiaries | 122 | |
| Water and habitat activities | Beneficiaries | 869,000 | 26% | 47% |
| 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 | 6,042 | | |
| Water and habitat activities | Beneficiaries | 1,759 | | |
| Health | | | | |
| Number of visits carried out by health staff | | 123 | | |
| Number of places of detention visited by health staff | | 34 | | |
| WOUNDED AND SICK | | | | |
| Hospitals | | | | |
| Hospitals supported | Structures | 17 | | |
| | <i>of which provided data</i> | Structures | 8 | |
| Admissions | Patients | 194,873 | | |
| | <i>of whom weapon-wounded</i> | Patients | 692 | |
| | <i>of whom other surgical cases</i> | Patients | 43,998 | |
| | <i>of whom medical cases</i> | Patients | 64,740 | |
| | <i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i> | Patients | 85,443 | |
| Operations performed | | 40,519 | | |
| Outpatient consultations | Patients | 512,490 | | |
| | <i>of which surgical</i> | Patients | 223,046 | |
| | <i>of which medical</i> | Patients | 226,717 | |
| | <i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i> | Patients | 62,727 | |
| Water and habitat | | | | |
| Water and habitat activities | Number of beds | 2,097 | | |
| Physical rehabilitation | | | | |
| Centres supported | Structures | 1 | | |
| Patients receiving services | Patients | 2,495 | 402 | 1,070 |
| New patients fitted with prostheses | Patients | 90 | 12 | 5 |
| Prostheses delivered | Units | 162 | 33 | 14 |
| New patients fitted with orthoses | Patients | 286 | 13 | 266 |
| Orthoses delivered | Units | 328 | 22 | 287 |
| Patients receiving physiotherapy | Patients | 681 | 166 | 25 |
| Crutches delivered | Units | 147 | | |
| Wheelchairs delivered | Units | 16 | | |