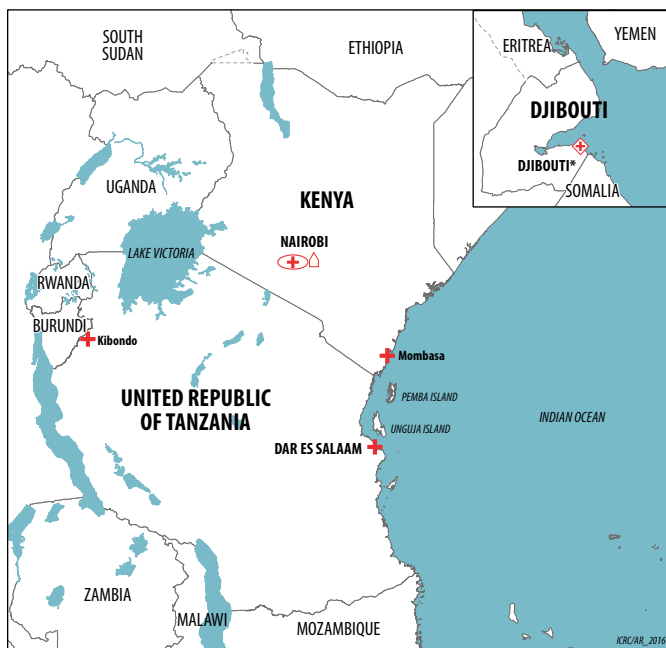


# NAIROBI (regional)

COVERING: Djibouti, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania



The boundaries, names and designations used in this report do not imply official endorsement, nor express a political opinion on the part of the ICRC, and are without prejudice to claims of sovereignty over the territories mentioned.

The ICRC's regional delegation in Nairobi was set up in 1974 and has a dual purpose: first, to promote IHL and carry out operations in the countries covered, namely restoring contact between refugees and their families, protecting and assisting people injured, displaced or otherwise affected by armed conflicts or other situations of violence, visiting detainees falling within its mandate, and supporting the development of the National Societies; and second, to provide relief supplies and other support services for ICRC operations in neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions, and further afield.

## YEARLY RESULT

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

## KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS IN 2016

- ▶ People who had fled Somalia or South Sudan for Kenya, Burundi or the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the United Republic of Tanzania, and Yemen for Djibouti, contacted their relatives via Movement family-links services.
- ▶ Dialogue with the Djiboutian authorities covered the possibility of their releasing and facilitating the resettlement of 19 POWs from Eritrea, who had been detained in relation to the border dispute between the two countries in 2008.
- ▶ People affected by violence in Kenya met some of their needs after the Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC launched joint efforts to distribute emergency relief and upgrade water infrastructure, and increased their livelihood support.
- ▶ Djiboutian and Tanzanian journalists were briefed on the red cross emblem and other topics by the National Societies and the ICRC, in order to foster support for the Movement and facilitate access to people in need.
- ▶ States discussed the importance of implementing IHL and IHL-related treaties, including the African Union Convention on IDPs, at regional seminars organized by the ICRC and other stakeholders.

## EXPENDITURE IN KCHF

Protection	4,052
Assistance	3,128
Prevention	2,353
Cooperation with National Societies	44
General	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,951</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>607</i>

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	97%
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## PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	47
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	356

PROTECTION	Total
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>	
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	25,095
RCMs distributed	22,947
Phone calls facilitated between family members	197,685
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)	252
People reunited with their families	130
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	132
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>	
<b>ICRC visits</b>	
Detainees visited	945
Detainees visited and monitored individually	42
Number of visits carried out	17
Number of places of detention visited	5
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	146
RCMs distributed	88
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	821

ASSISTANCE	2016 Targets (up to)	Achieved
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>		
<b>Economic security</b> (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	6,210
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	2,500
Cash	Beneficiaries	6,500
Services and training	Beneficiaries	600
<b>Water and habitat</b> (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	20,000
		22,000

## CONTEXT

Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter Tanzania) hosted migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, from the wider region; among them were people who had fled Somalia or South Sudan for Kenya, Burundi or the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC) for Tanzania, and Yemen for Djibouti. The Kenyan authorities announced their intent to close the Dadaab refugee camp by June 2017, citing security concerns.

Djibouti and Kenya participated in military operations conducted by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) against the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (better known as al-Shabaab). In Kenya, groups affiliated with al-Shabaab reportedly carried out attacks and bombings; the authorities responded by carrying out security operations, mainly in areas near the coast or the Kenya-Somalia border. Disputes over resources brought about communal violence in parts of north and north-western Kenya, while political tensions connected with the forthcoming general elections in 2017 led to violence in various parts of the country.

Presidential elections were held in Djibouti, as tensions between the government and the opposition persisted. The country's relations with Eritrea remained strained because of a border dispute. In Tanzania, presidential elections were held again in Zanzibar, but were boycotted by the opposition, amid lingering tensions.

People sentenced by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda were held in Arusha, Tanzania, by the UN Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT).

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2016, the Nairobi regional delegation continued to help migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, reconnect with their relatives by giving financial, material and technical support for family-links services provided by the Kenya Red Cross Society, the Tanzania Red Cross Society and the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti. In Tanzania, the ICRC documented refugees' allegations of abuses in camps and in their countries of origin, especially Burundi; these were discussed with the pertinent parties, with a view to preventing their recurrence. It opened a new office in Kibondo.

The ICRC visited detainees in Djibouti and Tanzania according to its standard procedures, in order to ensure that their treatment and living conditions complied with IHL or internationally recognized standards. Detainees were also able to contact their relatives through ICRC-facilitated phone calls, RCMs, and family visits; furthermore, some of them benefited from infrastructure upgrades at their places of detention.

Dialogue with the Djiboutian authorities covered the possibility of their releasing and facilitating the resettlement of 19 POWs from Eritrea, who had been detained in connection with the border dispute between the two countries in 2008. The ICRC continued discussions with the Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities regarding access to detainees.

People affected by violence in Kenya met some of their needs after the Kenya Red Cross Society and the ICRC launched joint efforts to distribute emergency relief and upgrade water infrastructure, and increased their support for people's livelihoods. Through its

operational presence in violence-affected communities, the ICRC also sought to obtain first-hand information on violent incidents, with a view to establishing dialogue on these issues with the pertinent parties.

Courses on trauma management and weapon-wound surgery helped Kenyan and Tanzanian hospital staff prepare for emergencies. In Kenya, the ICRC stepped up its efforts to help forensic professionals add to their knowledge of human remains management. The Djiboutian, Kenyan and Tanzanian National Societies also strengthened their emergency preparedness with ICRC support, which included training for their personnel.

Through contact with the authorities, weapon bearers and civil society, the ICRC sought to foster support for its work, and to promote respect for IHL and other norms. It organized briefings on the Movement for journalists and local leaders, with a view to facilitating Movement personnel's access to people in need during emergencies. During presentations at international conferences, the ICRC sought to broaden awareness of humanitarian concerns – such as issues related to the Health Care in Danger project and sexual violence during armed conflict – among representatives of governments and multilateral/international organizations. Academics discussed IHL at ICRC-organized events, and the public learnt more about the ICRC's work through communication materials produced by the ICRC or with its support.

At ICRC workshops, security personnel added to their knowledge of international rules and standards for law enforcement, including those on the proper use of force and firearms. The ICRC conducted IHL briefings for troops to be deployed as peacekeepers abroad.

Governments in the region discussed the implementation of IHL and IHL-related treaties – such as the African Union Convention on IDPs – at seminars organized by the ICRC with other stakeholders. With technical support from the ICRC, Djibouti finalized a domestic law on the emblems protected under IHL, and Kenya adopted legislation implementing the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.

ICRC delegations in the DRC, Somalia, South Sudan and elsewhere continued to obtain supplies through the ICRC's Nairobi-based logistics support centre. They also benefited from technical advice, training courses and other support from regional units for assistance activities and for training.

## CIVILIANS

### Refugees from Somalia, South Sudan, Burundi, the DRC and Yemen reconnect with their families

Migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, restored or maintained contact with their relatives through family-links services provided by the Djiboutian, Kenyan and Tanzanian National Societies in partnership with the ICRC, which gave them financial, material and technical support.

People in the three countries covered – mainly those who had fled Somalia or South Sudan for Kenya, Burundi or the DRC for Tanzania, and Yemen or Ethiopia for Djibouti – sent and received over 25,000 and nearly 23,000 RCMs and made roughly 197,000 phone calls. Furthermore, over 250 people were able to locate their relatives or ascertain their fate through various means; for instance, the names of people who were being sought were read out on the ICRC-sponsored radio programme on the BBC Somali

Service (see *Somalia*). To help their relatives find them, 249 South Sudanese refugees allowed their photographs to be circulated in camps in Kenya and in other places where their families might have sought refuge (see *South Sudan*).

The ICRC produced a video to promote its family-links services, with a view to reaching more people. During coordination meetings with other organizations, it also worked to reaffirm the Movement's lead role in restoring family links throughout the region.

No progress was made in ascertaining the fate of people missing in relation to past violence in the Mt. Elgon region and the post-election violence in 2007–2008 in Kenya; the ICRC gradually ceased its efforts to initiate dialogue on these matters with the parties concerned.

### Kenyan professionals discuss the role of forensics in humanitarian action

During ICRC-organized workshops in Kenya, people involved in human remains management – military and police officials, National Society personnel, forensic scientists and mortuary staff – strengthened their knowledge of dealing with mass-casualty situations and of procedures for handling DNA samples. Additionally, staff from a government-run laboratory and other institutions received technical advice on aligning their guidelines with international standards.

At a conference in Côte d'Ivoire (see *Abidjan*) and a course in South Africa (see *Pretoria*), Kenyan representatives discussed, with other professionals from the region, the role of forensics in humanitarian action; Tanzanian representatives also attended the

latter event. In both cases, the ICRC provided financial assistance for their participation.

The Djibouti Red Crescent was provided with body bags by the ICRC, to help it manage the remains of migrants in a dignified manner. The Kenyan health ministry also received forensic supplies after a car accident.

### Violence-affected people in Kenya meet their food needs and resume their livelihoods

The Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC stepped up their joint efforts to help violence-affected people in some parts of Kenya meet their basic needs.

Over 1,200 households (6,200 people) in Lamu County, which had lost their livelihoods because of the security situation near Boni Forest, were provided with a month's worth of food; this enabled them to diversify their diet and have three meals a day. They were also able to resume farming with seed donated by the Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC. To help about 1,000 of these households cope with the lean season, an additional two months' worth of food was distributed to them. Additionally, around 1,000 of them (5,000 people) also received household essentials, which helped them ease their living conditions.

In Tana River County, 600 households (3,000 people) obtained up to three months' worth of food or started small businesses with unconditional or conditional cash grants from the National Society and the ICRC. Another 300 households (1,500 people) were provided with basic business training.

CIVILIANS	Djibouti	Kenya	The United Republic of Tanzania
<b>Red Cross messages</b>			
RCMs collected	54	7,322	17,719
<i>including from unaccompanied minors (UAMs)/separated children (SC)</i>			999
RCMs distributed	223	8,942	13,782
<i>including from UAMs/SC</i>			775
Phone calls facilitated between family members	24,508	92,247	80,930
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>			
People reunited with their families			130
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>			
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	10	438	112
<i>of whom women</i>	2	78	23
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - girls</i>	2	122	35
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - boys</i>	3	18	16
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		235	
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)	10	222	20
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		113	
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)	18	1,576	247
<i>of whom women</i>	1	307	47
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - girls</i>	1	429	68
<i>of whom minors at the time of disappearance - boys</i>	1	47	51
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		857	
<b>UAMs/SC, including demobilized child soldiers</b>			
UAMs/SC newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		4	968
<i>of whom girls</i>		2	388
UAMs/SC reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society			132
<i>of whom girls</i>			54
UAM/SC cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period		43	766
<i>of whom girls</i>		13	307
<b>Documents</b>			
People to whom travel documents were issued		9	

Over 22,000 people in Kilifi County and Tana River County had better access to water through infrastructure renovated or upgraded by the Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC.

Kenyan Red Cross personnel strengthened their ability to carry out the activities mentioned above through training and other support from the ICRC. The Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC also signed an agreement regarding a project to mitigate the effects of sexual violence in parts of Nairobi; however, this was postponed to 2017 because of staffing constraints.

### Refugees in Tanzania report allegations of abuse

In Tanzania, the ICRC collected information from refugees on abuses that they reportedly experienced in camps and in their countries of origin, especially Burundi. To prevent the recurrence of such abuse, the ICRC confidentially discussed these allegations with the concerned parties in Tanzania, or relayed them to the ICRC delegation in Burundi (see *Burundi*).

Through its operational presence in violence-affected communities in Kenya (see above), the ICRC sought to obtain first-hand information on violent incidents, with a view to commencing dialogue on these issues with the pertinent parties. It reminded the Kenyan authorities – through a written representation – of their obligations under IHL as part of AMISOM (see *Somalia*), particularly those related to the conduct of hostilities in Somalia.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC visited detainees in Djibouti and Tanzania according to its standard procedures, to ensure that their treatment and living conditions complied with, as applicable, IHL or internationally recognized standards. In Djibouti, they comprised 570 detainees; this included people in the central prison, some of whom were arrested in connection with the political situation, and 19 POWs from Eritrea. In Tanzania, they comprised 365 detainees in Zanzibar (including people affiliated with an opposition group) and 10 people held by the MICT.

### The Djiboutian authorities and the ICRC discuss the possibility of their releasing Eritrean POWs

Based on the visits mentioned above, the ICRC discussed its findings and recommendations – notably, on the psychological effects of detention – with the detaining authorities concerned. Through ICRC workshops, penitentiary officers in Zanzibar and members of the health and justice ministries in Djibouti strengthened their knowledge of prison management and of health care in places of detention, respectively.

Dialogue with the Djiboutian authorities covered their obligations under the Third Geneva Convention, and the possibility of their releasing the 19 POWs from Eritrea and facilitating the POWs' resettlement. At the end of 2016, preparations were under way, and the UNHCR had begun to assess their eligibility for refugee status.

The ICRC continued to seek access to detainees in Kenya and all detainees in Tanzania through dialogue with the authorities concerned. In Tanzania, this enabled the ICRC to help detainees at one facility exchange RCMs with their families in refugee camps.

### Detainees from Zanzibar receive visits from their families

Foreign detainees kept in touch with relatives through ICRC-facilitated phone calls or RCMs. In mainland Tanzania, some detainees affiliated with an opposition group in Zanzibar reconnected with their families through about 180 family visits sponsored by the ICRC.

Some 880 people benefited from upgrades to the water facilities at two prisons in Zanzibar and the renovation of the kitchen in Djibouti's central prison.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

In Kenya and Tanzania, medical staff prepared for emergencies through initiatives organized by the ICRC and local institutions, including the National Societies and health ministries concerned. Nearly 70 health personnel from Kenya – including staff from hospitals in the west, and military surgeons – and 40 from Zanzibar honed their skills at courses on trauma management and weapon-wound surgery; they also familiarized themselves with matters covered by the Health Care in Danger project, such as best practices for protecting health-care workers and facilities.

### ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

#### Journalists in Djibouti and Tanzania learn more about the Movement

Through dialogue with and events for national authorities and civil society, the ICRC sought to garner support for its work in the region (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*) and beyond.

At forums organized by the ICRC and the National Societies concerned, Djiboutian and Tanzanian journalists familiarized themselves with the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian approach, the emblems protected under IHL, and the media's role during emergencies; in Zanzibar, this helped facilitate the Movement's response to election-related incidents.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	Djibouti	MICT	The United Republic of Tanzania
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	570	10	365
<i>of whom women</i>	38	1	4
<i>of whom minors</i>	32		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	32	10	
<i>of whom women</i>	1	1	
Detainees newly registered	6		
Number of visits carried out	9	1	7
Number of places of detention visited	2	1	2
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	4		142
RCMs distributed			88
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	25		1
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			1

During dissemination sessions in violence-affected areas of Kenya, community leaders and government officials also learnt more about the Movement and its work. Ahead of the 2017 elections, discussions with Kenyan security forces aimed to strengthen acceptance of the ICRC's activities during situations of violence.

ICRC presentations at international conferences helped representatives of governments and multilateral/international organizations to further their understanding of the ICRC's humanitarian concerns – such as issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project, protracted conflicts, and sexual violence during armed conflict – and its work to address these issues. These events included the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held in Nairobi, where the ICRC president met with high-level officials to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The general public learnt more about the Movement's activities from content produced by the ICRC, or by media outlets that did so with the help of ICRC-organized field trips and ICRC-provided communication material. Academics examined IHL-related issues at ICRC-organized events, including regional/national moot-court and essay-writing competitions for students and a regional round-table for IHL lecturers; some of them participated in IHL-related conferences abroad (see *Pretoria*) with the ICRC's financial assistance. IHL reference materials were donated to university libraries and made available at the ICRC documentation centre in Nairobi. A seminar on the links between IHL and Islamic law was postponed to 2017.

### **Security forces strengthen their knowledge of international rules and standards related to their duties**

At ICRC dissemination sessions, over 2,000 police officers from Tanzania, 280 from Kenya and 20 from Djibouti strengthened their knowledge of international rules and standards for law enforcement, including those regulating the use of force and firearms.

Peacekeepers bound for missions abroad – around 180 commanders and officers from Kenya, 30 officers from Djibouti, and 50 military, police and prison personnel from the East Africa Standby Force – learnt about the IHL-related aspects of peace-support operations at ICRC briefings.

Kenyan military commanders participated in an advanced IHL course in Switzerland (see *International law and policy*) and an IHL conference in Ethiopia (see *African Union*); a Tanzanian officer also attended the former. In both cases, the ICRC provided financial assistance for their participation.

The ICRC discussed, with Tanzanian officials, the possibility of incorporating IHL-related considerations more fully in their army's doctrine and training, and ways to incorporate IHL training in East African States' joint military exercises.

### **Governments discuss the implementation of the African Union Convention on IDPs**

With technical input from the ICRC, Djibouti finalized a domestic law on the emblems protected under IHL, Kenya adopted legislation implementing the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, and Tanzania discussed an act implementing the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Djibouti and Tanzania continued the process of formalizing their national IHL committees, while Kenya reactivated its committee in June. Representatives from all three

countries were provided with financial support for attending the fourth universal meeting of IHL committees (see *International law and policy*).

During a seminar organized by the Kenyan authorities and the ICRC, representatives from East African countries discussed their governments' plans for domestic IHL implementation, and ways to provide each other with support. Congolese, Kenyan, South Sudanese and Tanzanian delegates furthered their understanding of States' legal obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty through an ICRC presentation at a conference organized by the Control Arms Coalition. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the ICRC hosted a seminar on the African Union Convention on IDPs, where member States discussed the importance of implementing the treaty, and the support available to them in this regard.

The ICRC worked with the East African Community and the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) to identify areas of mutual interest, such as IHL promotion; an agreement thereon was signed with the former. IHL training sessions for judges and other staff from the EACJ, as well as the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, were postponed to early 2017.

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

The Djiboutian, Kenyan and Tanzanian National Societies drew on financial, material and technical support from the ICRC to bolster their operational capacities and their ability to promote IHL and the Movement. Their running costs, including the salaries of key personnel, were partially covered by the ICRC.

National Society volunteers strengthened their emergency preparedness through training backed or conducted by the ICRC. This included workshops on first aid and psychosocial support for Tanzanian Red Cross Society volunteers assisting Burundian refugees; simulation exercises and a contingency planning workshop for personnel from the Djibouti Red Crescent; and courses on first aid in conflict for Kenyan Red Cross staff. Some Kenyan Red Cross personnel learnt more about the Safer Access Framework through an exchange programme with the Burundi Red Cross.

The Kenyan Red Cross signed a partnership agreement with the ICRC for 2016–2018. In line with this, it organized events with the ICRC's support, including a Health Emergencies in Large Populations course and a round-table for six National Societies, regarding the Safer Access Framework and issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project. The two organizations also launched a joint project to improve waste management and livelihood opportunities at the Dadaab refugee camp by providing refugees with a machine for recycling plastic.

Movement components regularly coordinated their activities. Kenyan Red Cross representatives contributed to Movement-wide discussions by participating in events abroad, including a meeting of the Movement Reference Group for the Health Care in Danger project, and a conference on global partnerships for humanitarian impact and innovation.

<b>MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION</b>		<b>Total</b>			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>					
<b>RCMs and other means of family contact</b>			<b>UAMs/SC</b>		
RCMs collected		25,095	999		
RCMs distributed		22,947	775		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		197,685			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families		130			
<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		560	103	159	37
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		235			
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)		252			
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		113			
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		1,841	355	498	99
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		857			
<b>Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) /separated children (SC), including demobilized child soldiers</b>			<b>Girls</b>		<b>Demobilized children</b>
UAMs/SC newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		972	390		
UAMs/SC reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		132	54		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period		809	320		
<b>Documents</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued		9			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>					
<b>ICRC visits</b>			<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>	
Detainees visited		945	43	32	
			<b>Women</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>
Detainees visited and monitored individually		42	2		
Detainees newly registered		6			
Number of visits carried out		17			
Number of places of detention visited		5			
<b>RCMs and other means of family contact</b>					
RCMs collected		146			
RCMs distributed		88			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		821			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2			

<b>MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>				
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	6,210	1,242	3,726
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,000	1,000	3,000
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	6,210	1,242	3,726
Cash	Beneficiaries	3,000	600	1,800
Services and training	Beneficiaries	1,521	304	913
<b>Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	22,000	6,600	8,800
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	880		