

# ANNUAL REPORT

2010



ICRC

This report is primarily an account of the ICRC's work in the field and its activities to promote international humanitarian law. Mention is made of some of the negotiations entered into with a view to bringing protection and assistance to the victims of international and non-international armed conflicts and other situations of violence. Other negotiations are not mentioned, since the ICRC feels that any publicity would not be in the interests of the victims. Thus, this report cannot be regarded as covering all the institution's efforts worldwide to come to the aid of the victims of conflict.

Moreover, the length of the text devoted to a given country or situation is not necessarily proportional to the magnitude of the problems observed and tackled by the institution. Indeed, there are cases which are a source of grave humanitarian concern but on which the ICRC is not in a position to report because it has been denied permission to take action. By the same token, the description of operations in which the ICRC has great freedom of action takes up considerable space, regardless of the scale of the problems involved.

The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only and do not express an opinion on the part of the ICRC.

All figures in this report are in Swiss francs (CHF). In 2010, the average exchange rate was CHF 1.0380 to USD 1, and CHF 1.3785 to EUR 1.

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ICRC

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

<b>A</b>	<b>Additional Protocol I</b>	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 8 June 1977
	<b>Additional Protocol II</b>	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 8 June 1977
	<b>Additional Protocol III</b>	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III), 8 December 2005
	<b>1977 Additional Protocols</b>	Additional Protocols I and II
	<b>African Union Convention on IDPs</b>	Convention for the Prevention of Internal Displacement and the Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, 23 October 2009
	<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>B</b>	<b>Biological Weapons Convention</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 10 April 1972
<b>C</b>	<b>CHF</b>	Swiss francs
	<b>Chemical Weapons Convention</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 13 January 1993
	<b>Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons</b>	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, 10 October 1980
	<b>Convention on Enforced Disappearance</b>	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 20 December 2006
<b>F</b>	<b>Fundamental Principles</b>	Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, universality
<b>G</b>	<b>1949 Geneva Conventions</b>	Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 12 August 1949
		Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, 12 August 1949
		Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 12 August 1949
		Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949
<b>H</b>	<b>Hague Convention on Cultural Property</b>	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 14 May 1954
	<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>I</b>	<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross, founded in 1863
	<b>IDPs</b>	internally displaced people

<b>I</b>	<b>International Federation</b>	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, founded in 1919, works on the basis of the Fundamental Principles, carrying out relief operations in aid of the victims of natural disasters, health emergencies, and poverty brought about by socio-economic crises, and refugees; it combines this with development work to strengthen the capacities of its member National Societies.
	<b>IHL</b>	international humanitarian law
	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>K</b>	<b>KCHF</b>	thousand Swiss francs
<b>M</b>	<b>Mine Ban Convention</b>	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997
	<b>Movement</b>	The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement comprises the ICRC, the International Federation and the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These are all independent bodies. Each has its own status and exercises no authority over the others.
<b>N</b>	<b>National Society</b>	The National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies embody the Movement's work and Fundamental Principles in about 180 countries. They act as auxiliaries to the public authorities of their own countries in the humanitarian field and provide a range of services, including disaster relief and health and social programmes. In times of conflict, National Societies assist the affected civilian population and, where appropriate, support the army medical services.
	<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
	<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>O</b>	<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
	<b>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 25 May 2000
<b>P</b>	<b>POWs</b>	prisoners of war
<b>R</b>	<b>Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement</b>	In November 2007, the Movement's Council of Delegates adopted the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement. The strategy, which covers a ten-year period, aims to strengthen the Movement's family-links network by enhancing the capacity of its components to respond to the needs of those without news of family members owing to armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disasters or other circumstances, such as migration.
	<b>RCMs</b>	Red Cross messages
	<b>Rome Statute</b>	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998
<b>S</b>	<b>Safer Access approach</b>	An approach developed by the ICRC to help National Societies better their response to the needs of conflict victims while enhancing the safety of their workers.
	<b>San Remo</b>	The International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo, Italy, is a non-governmental organization set up in 1970 to spread knowledge and promote the development of IHL. It specializes in organizing courses on IHL for military personnel from around the world.
	<b>Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures</b>	The 1997 Seville Agreement and its 2005 Supplementary Measures provide a framework for effective cooperation and partnership between the members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
	<b>Study on customary international humanitarian law</b>	A 5,000-page text that is the outcome of eight years of research by ICRC legal staff and other experts who reviewed State practice in 47 countries and consulted international sources such as the United Nations and international tribunals.
<b>U</b>	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
	<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>W</b>	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Thierry Gassmann/ICRC



The year was marked by the continuation of prolonged armed conflicts and several natural disasters of huge magnitude, the impact of which was even more devastating because of other factors such as armed conflict or other types of violence, extreme poverty and environmental problems. Haiti and Pakistan were the most dramatic examples. Millions of people were affected by the January earthquake in Haiti. Not only were hundreds of thousands of men, women and children killed, and many more made homeless, but countless livelihoods were also shattered in what was already a country crushed by poverty and prone to political disturbances, internal violence and natural disasters. Recovery was made all the more difficult when, later in the year, Haiti was further hit by floods and then a cholera epidemic. In Pakistan, where hundreds of thousands of people were already displaced by fighting, the flooding that began in July in the north-west eventually spread to around one third of the country, causing immeasurable destruction and suffering.

In both of these very different contexts, where the overwhelming scale of humanitarian needs put an effective, coordinated overall response severely to the test, the ICRC based its action on a thorough analysis of the situation and how best to address the needs using its specific capacity and expertise. It had been working in Haiti for 16 years when the earthquake struck. In the immediate aftermath,

it participated in the Movement's emergency relief operation, distributing food, shelter materials and other essential items, and supporting medical facilities. It then paid particular attention to restoring family links and visiting detainees, given its expertise in these areas.

In Pakistan, the ICRC was already catering for the needs of nearly 200,000 people displaced by armed violence when disaster struck in July. Together with the Pakistani Red Crescent Society, it provided food, clean water and medical aid for up to 1.4 million people, mainly in areas affected by both devastating floods and violence.

The ICRC's operations in Pakistan were its biggest in 2010, with a significant budget extension in response to the floods. These were followed by operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Israel and the occupied territories, Colombia, Mali/Niger and Kyrgyzstan. A total of six budget extensions were required throughout the year, increasing the initial field budget of CHF 983.2 million by another CHF 160.3 million.

The ICRC's rapid deployment response mechanism was triggered by large-scale needs in Haiti and Kyrgyzstan. In Kyrgyzstan, immediately after violent inter-ethnic clashes erupted in the south in June, the ICRC massively increased its existing operations to respond to the needs of wounded, sick and particularly vulnerable people, such as those displaced and those whose homes had been destroyed. It also worked to gain access to all persons detained, in particular those arrested in connection with the violence, and to help families find out what had happened to missing relatives. The year 2010 once again proved access capacity and rapid deployment to be significant ICRC assets.

Medical and health-related activities continued to be a fundamental feature of ICRC operations in 2010, benefiting some 5.2 million people around the world. To give just two examples: the number of war casualties treated in the ICRC-supported Mirwais regional hospital in Afghanistan's Kandahar province hit record highs during the year, and much larger numbers of patients required treatment for other sorts of injuries or disease contracted as an indirect result of the conflict. The ICRC also opened its seventh limb-fitting centre in the country, in Helmand province. In Somalia, the number of war-wounded patients in ICRC-supported hospitals in Mogadishu also increased sharply.

The ICRC's predominant role in particularly challenging contexts of armed conflict once again confirmed the value of independent, neutral and impartial humanitarian action. Yet the risks inherent in discharging that role remained ever-present. While one ICRC staff member who had been kidnapped by armed men in Western Darfur in October 2009 was finally released in March 2010, humanitarian operations in the region remained seriously constrained. In April, eight ICRC employees were captured by an armed group in eastern DRC. Thankfully they were freed, unharmed, one week later.

In 2010, well over half of the ICRC's overall budget was allocated to assistance programmes, the majority of which were in Africa. This was partly owing to a large-scale emergency relief operation in northern Mali and Niger, benefiting some 300,000 people suffering from drought in regions experiencing significant insecurity and various forms of violence.

Overall, the ICRC distributed food to over 4.9 million people around the world in 2010, mainly IDPs and residents, and essential household and hygiene items to over 4.7 million people, while over 3.2 million people benefited from sustainable food production programmes or micro-economic initiatives. ICRC water, sanitation and construction activities helped some 10 million people.

The ICRC also visited 500,928 detainees in 2010, 30,674 of whom were monitored individually, in 1,783 places of detention. The aim of such visits is to ensure respect for the life and dignity of the detainees and to prevent torture, ill-treatment or abuse. It is also to ensure that conditions of detention are decent and that detainees have the possibility of exchanging news with their families, as required by IHL.

In working to ensure the best possible legal protection for victims of armed conflicts, the ICRC carried forward its two-year study on the current state of IHL. I presented the main findings of this study to the Permanent Missions in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2010. While the study confirms that IHL remains on the whole a suitable framework for regulating the conduct of parties to armed conflicts, it also identifies four priority areas in which IHL should be strengthened to offer better protection to the victims, in contexts of non-international armed conflicts in particular: protection of persons deprived of liberty; implementation of IHL and reparations for victims of violations; protection of the natural

environment; and protection of IDPs. The ICRC subsequently began a series of consultations with selected States, in order to gain valuable feedback and reaction to its proposals. These consultations are scheduled to end in March 2011. The ICRC's governing body will then decide how to proceed in view of the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent later in the year.

Positive news in the domain of IHL came with the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in August, which thus became legally binding on the 30 States that had ratified it. The ICRC played an important role in the process that led to the Convention's adoption, and will continue to promote its comprehensive implementation and universal adoption. Moreover, in the light of the positive political developments on the global stage to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons, I made a public appeal to States in April to ensure that these weapons are never used again.

In 2010, the ICRC's governing bodies appointed a new Directorate for a four-year term. It also adopted a new four-year institutional strategy for 2011–2014. In fact, many of the ICRC's activities in 2010 as described above effectively presaged key objectives of the new strategy: namely, to reinforce the ICRC's scope of action, including in situations of violence other than armed conflicts, organized armed violence in particular, and in situations of early recovery, to exercise leadership in key domains (not least in the clarification and development of IHL), and to better develop strategic partnerships.

On this last point, the ICRC's partnerships with National Societies are of key importance. Strong operational partnerships already exist with National Societies in often challenging contexts – Afghanistan, Colombia, the DRC, Israel and the occupied territories, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia and Yemen, to name just a few. The ICRC is committed to further strengthening and diversifying partnerships inside and outside the Movement, which will however remain the privileged framework. The overall aim is, of course, to enhance the speed, quality and relevance of humanitarian response – with the needs of affected populations firmly at the centre.



Jakob Kellenberger  
President



# ICRC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMMES



Virginie Louis/ICRC

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## ICRC CORPORATE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

### INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY

According to the ICRC mission statement, the **overall humanitarian mission** of the institution, as an “impartial, neutral and independent organization” rooted in IHL, is “to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance”. The ICRC is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

On this basis, the **ICRC’s four-year strategy** is made available publicly and in the ICRC’s yearly Headquarters Appeal. It assesses opportunities and challenges in the environment in question, analyses the most important stakeholders, and defines the organization’s desired positioning, the scope of its action, and its ambitions. It sets strategic orientations and fields of activity for fulfilling the ICRC’s humanitarian mission – to protect lives and the dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. It clearly states the values and principles guiding the ICRC’s action and attitudes.

### KEY SUCCESS FACTORS/AREAS OF RISK

The **ICRC’s six key success factors/areas of risk**, which belong to the institutional risk management framework, are the elements critical to the organization and its work. They are:

- ▶ three factors related mainly to “the ICRC’s own capacity to act” (internal key success factors/areas of risk): **relevance** (of response), **organization and processes** and **human resources capacity and mobility**
- ▶ three factors related mainly to the “external environment” (external key success factors/areas of risk): **access** (to victims), **reputation/acceptance** and **positioning**

In each area, the ICRC can encounter risks and opportunities; by influencing these areas, the ICRC can reduce its vulnerability to the risks and take better advantage of the opportunities, thus improving its response to the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence and positioning itself as a main player in this respect.

The ICRC’s key success factors/areas of risk constitute a common reading grid for analysis in yearly and other reviews by the Directorate. Such reviews include the results achieved, an assessment of risks, and the definition or updating of management objectives and action plans to mitigate the main risks and reinforce the key success factors. This aims to ensure efficient management of the organization according to available resources and priorities and thus preserve the ICRC’s reputation and enable it to continue to demonstrate its added value. Annual reviews are submitted to the ICRC Assembly.

The ICRC’s key success factors/areas of risk are defined as follows:

- ▶ **relevance:** the **relevance** of the ICRC’s response refers to meeting the most pressing needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in an evidence-based, result-oriented and timely manner, and using the ICRC’s traditional modes of action (support, substitution, persuasion, mobilization, denunciation)
- ▶ **organization and processes:** **organization and processes** pertains to the structure of the ICRC and its decision-making, working, and information management processes. It includes the management models, structures, procedures and rules that govern the work of its staff and contribute to the ICRC’s reputation as a professional, effective and efficient organization
- ▶ **human resources capacity and mobility:** the **capacities and mobility of the ICRC’s human resources** refers to the organization’s values, policies and methods for managing its staff. It also refers to the willingness and readiness of staff members to serve better the ICRC and people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence
- ▶ **access:** **access** to victims refers to reaching people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in order to assess their situation, to deliver aid and to document allegations of abuse or violations of IHL and relevant applicable law committed by parties to the conflict. The ICRC’s access to those in need depends greatly on its reputation and on acceptance of the organization by parties to the conflict and by key decision-makers
- ▶ **reputation/acceptance:** the ICRC’s **reputation** refers to the way in which the organization is perceived by parties to the conflict and by other key stakeholders. **Acceptance** of the organization involves parties to the conflict and other key stakeholders recognizing and accepting the neutral, impartial, and independent nature of the ICRC and its specific mandate under IHL and the Statutes of the Movement to protect and assist those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. The ICRC’s reputation and the extent to which the organization is accepted directly influence its ability to gain access to victims and to attract qualified staff and funding
- ▶ **positioning:** **ICRC positioning** refers to the position of the ICRC within the field of humanitarian response (in terms of purpose, complementarity, benchmarking, etc.), its perceived added value for the people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, and donors’ perception of the organization’s relevance, effectiveness and efficiency

## COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND COMPLEMENTARY APPROACHES

The ICRC endeavours to respond to the humanitarian needs arising from today's complex armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the most timely, humane and professional way possible. Each situation requires thorough analysis, a sensitive but objective assessment of the needs and human suffering, and the design and implementation of specific and efficient humanitarian responses.

Today more than ever, situations have to be considered holistically, in a way that integrates local, regional and global elements and takes into account the broad range of problems and needs of the populations the ICRC wants to help. Therefore, for any action to be undertaken, a comprehensive analysis is carried out: of the situation, the actors present, the stakes and the dynamics. This enables the ICRC to identify the people adversely affected and their needs. An effective response requires a clear understanding of the cause of the problems and a good knowledge of local facilities, their capabilities and their potential. The ICRC endeavours to obtain an overall perspective of an issue of humanitarian concern by looking at all aspects of the problem and all possible responses. It is also important that the ICRC ensures the coherence of its activities in the medium and long term.

The ICRC's mission is a dynamic that combines the defence of individual rights, through respect by the authorities and other actors of their obligations, with a response to needs, through neutral, impartial and independent action. As described in the ICRC's mission statement, the organization combines four approaches in its overall strategy after analysing a situation in order to, directly or indirectly, in the short, medium or long term, ensure respect for the lives, dignity, and physical and mental well-being of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence. Such action seeks to prevent (prevention), eradicate the cause of (protection) and alleviate (assistance) human suffering in armed conflict or other situations of violence and strengthen the Movement, as a network (cooperation). Promotion of the adoption of and respect for legal norms, confidential representations in the event that obligations are not fulfilled or laws are violated, delivery of relief aid, communication campaigns and the training of first-aid volunteers are all part of a coherent humanitarian mission. Effective monitoring and critical evaluation, drawing on lessons learnt from past experience, are also crucial to this process, as is coordination with the numerous actors present on the increasingly complex humanitarian scene.

To carry out comprehensive analysis, set objectives and define and implement plans of action, the ICRC works with a dynamic network of multidisciplinary teams composed of specialists and general staff who are led and coordinated by competent management with clear policies and priorities. The implementation of the ICRC mission is characterized by the strategic use of various **modes of action at different levels of intervention**, at the headquarters the delivery of various **services** and in its field operations a focus on different **target populations** associated with a diverse range of activities requiring varied skills and expertise (**programmes**).

## MODES OF ACTION

The modes of action used by the ICRC are the following:

- ▶ **persuasion:** confidential representations addressed to the authorities and aimed at convincing them to enhance respect for IHL and/or other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence and to take measures which improve the circumstances of people affected by such situations
- ▶ **mobilization:** activities aimed at prevailing on third parties to influence the behaviour or actions of the authorities, to support them, or to provide services to people in need directly
- ▶ **denunciation (resorted to by the ICRC only in exceptional circumstances and under strict conditions):** public declarations regarding violations of IHL or other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence committed by specific actors, for the purpose of bringing a halt to such violations or preventing their recurrence
- ▶ **support:** activities aimed at providing assistance to the authorities so that they are better able to carry out their functions and fulfil their responsibilities
- ▶ **substitution:** activities to provide services to people in need directly, often in place of authorities who are not able or not willing to do so

The modes of action used by the ICRC depend on the situation, the problems encountered and the objectives to be achieved. They aim to make the relevant actors aware of and fulfil their responsibilities. The ICRC does not limit itself to any one of them; on the contrary, it combines them, striking a balance between them either simultaneously or consecutively.

## LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

The activities carried out under the ICRC's programmes are conducted at the following **complementary** levels to reach common objectives in aid of the affected populations:

- ▶ **preventing or alleviating the immediate effects** of an emerging or established pattern of abuse or problem (responsive action)
- ▶ **restoring dignified living conditions** through rehabilitation, restitution and reparation (remedial action)
- ▶ **fostering a social, cultural, institutional and legal environment** conducive to respect for IHL and/or other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence (environment-building action)

## RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT

At least once a year, on the basis of an analysis of the given situation and of the humanitarian issues, the ICRC defines objectives with plans of action and indicators for the coming year for each context in which it operates. The plans of action and indicators describe how the ICRC aims to work towards the objectives in



question. Changes in situations and humanitarian issues may require objectives, plans of action and indicators to be revised during the year. Objectives and plans of action and indicators are organized according to target populations and list activities according to programme (see descriptions below). The accounting system is structured accordingly (see description below).

ICRC Appeals provide donors with information about these objectives, their plans of action and indicators and the corresponding budget.

The ICRC also produces an Annual Report, which provides information – descriptive, quantitative and financial – regarding those objectives and plans of action and indicators.

Whenever possible the reporting is result-oriented. It includes a description of the products and services resulting from processes that use a combination of resources, and their effect or results at output, outcome or impact level.

The ICRC works according to the following definitions of the terminology used, adopted on the basis of a common understanding in existing literature:

- ▶ **input:** human, technical, material and financial resources and logistical means that enable a person/organization to do something
- ▶ **activity:** any action or process through which inputs are combined to generate goods and services (outputs)
- ▶ **output:** the products, goods and services that people receive as a result of ICRC activities and that are expected to **lead** to the achievement of outcomes
- ▶ **outcome:** short- and medium-term
  - **short-term outcome:** the likely, or achieved, short-term effects of the output that are expected to **lead** to the achievement of medium-term outcome
  - **medium-term outcome:** the likely, or achieved, medium-term (1–5 year) effects of the short-term outcome that are expected to **contribute** to the impact
- ▶ **impact:** primary and secondary long-term effects to which interventions **contribute**, positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. The ICRC, as any other actor, is likely only to contribute to an impact. Many factors will come into play: some man-made, others occurring naturally

## TARGET POPULATIONS IN FIELD OPERATIONS

In setting its field objectives, the ICRC has drawn up a standard list of seven target groups, divided into two broad categories. These are defined as follows:

- 1) **Affected populations/persons** are individuals or segments of the population suffering the direct and/or indirect effects of a confirmed or emerging situation of armed conflict or violence, who do not or no longer take a direct part in the hostilities or violence. The aim of ICRC action for such people is to

ensure that they are respected and protected and to alleviate the suffering caused by the situation, in accordance with the provisions of IHL and internationally accepted standards. The ICRC distinguishes between three different groups of people:

- ▶ **civilians:**  
all people who do not or no longer take a direct part in hostilities or violence but whose physical or mental integrity and dignity are either threatened or affected during an armed conflict or another situation of violence
- ▶ **people deprived of their freedom:**  
all individuals deprived of their freedom in connection with an armed conflict or another situation of violence, such as prisoners of war, civilian internees and security detainees
- ▶ **the wounded and sick:**  
people – civilians or weapon bearers – injured or suffering from disease or otherwise in need of medical assistance or care in an armed conflict or another situation of violence

- 2) Then there are **influential individuals or institutions** that, because of their roles and functions, may directly or indirectly take action to curb, avoid or put an end to violations of IHL or other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence, and protect or aid those affected when humanitarian problems arise. The ICRC endeavours to persuade them to take action, in the manner most conducive to promoting full respect for those fundamental rules and to ensuring that the people in need receive protection and assistance. This second broad category comprises the following:

- ▶ **the authorities:**  
political decision-makers (civil, administrative or legislative authorities, whether official or unofficial)
- ▶ **armed forces and other weapon bearers:**  
armed, police and security forces, and all State and non-State actors involved in armed violence
- ▶ **civil society:**  
the public at large, representatives of civil society or other actors exerting influence, such as the media, associations of various kinds, NGOs, religious authorities or opinion-makers, economic entities, young people, university students and academic institutions
- ▶ **the Movement:**  
besides the ICRC, the Movement comprises the National Societies and their International Federation. There is a National Society in almost every country in the world, carrying out humanitarian services for the benefit of the community. For the ICRC, the existence of a local partner in each country is a valuable asset and one of the distinguishing features of cooperation within the Movement

### Particular concerns

The ICRC devotes particular attention to certain individual characteristics and situations which further increase vulnerability. As the civilian population becomes increasingly caught up in armed conflicts, specific problems may engender or exacerbate vulnerability among women, children, the elderly or minorities.

As warring parties fight for territorial control, more and more civilians are displaced. Forced displacement could aim to weaken enemy forces by targeting communities considered to be supportive of them, or to facilitate appropriation of property or access natural resources. **Internally displaced people** are those compelled to flee their homes, leaving most of their personal belongings behind, often to resettle in over-populated areas in conditions of extreme poverty, without gainful employment and seldom having the benefit of services such as a clean water supply, sewage systems, health care or education.

**Children** are not spared in armed conflict; they not only represent a large segment of the population but are also more vulnerable than adults. They should benefit both from the general protection guaranteed by law as people not taking a direct part in hostilities and from specific protection as a particularly vulnerable group (children are covered by 25 articles in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols). Yet children are a major beneficiary of the ICRC's prevention, protection and assistance programmes worldwide. They are often the powerless witnesses of atrocities committed against their relatives. Many of them are killed, wounded or imprisoned, torn from their families, forcibly recruited into combat, compelled to flee or left without even an identity.

**Women and girls** mostly experience armed conflict as civilians, and as such are often exposed to acts of violence. Such acts include death or injury from indiscriminate attacks and mine explosions, but also direct assaults. Sexual violence, including rape, is widespread and often used as a method of warfare against the civilian population, with women and girls as the main victims. In addition, the loss of male relatives and deprivation of access to the basic means of survival and health care make women and girls vulnerable. It is therefore imperative to understand in which way, owing to their status and role in a given context, women and girls are affected by a situation of violence and how best humanitarian programmes can contribute to alleviating their plight.

Too often in armed conflicts **people fall victim to the effects of weapon contamination**. The ICRC, together with National Societies, implements activities aimed at reducing the impact of weapon contamination on communities living in contaminated areas. The response provided is adapted to each situation and can comprise a range of activities, across all ICRC programmes. This involves: providing policy guidance and technical support on weapon contamination issues to National Societies and representing the Movement internationally on these matters; working with protection, economic security and water and habitat programmes to ensure that weapon contamination as a potential source of vulnerability is included in assessments and programme planning; supporting the capacity building of the National Societies and their integration into national mine-action capability; deploying a rapid response capacity to ICRC delegations in emergencies where weapon contamination poses a threat to the ICRC and/or the population; contributing to the development of international mine-action policy, methodologies and systems.

There is a need to continuously heighten awareness of the tragic fate of people **missing** as a result of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to seek ways of alleviating the anguish suffered by their families. In the wake of the International Conference of Governmental and Non-Governmental Experts on the missing and their families, convened by the ICRC in Geneva in February 2003, and the pledge made at the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 2003, operational guidelines have been established to prevent disappearances and to respond to the needs and suffering of the families left behind. They continue to be implemented on the ground by the relevant ICRC delegations worldwide with the recommendations pertaining to **human remains** and **forensic sciences**, which include: operational support to ICRC field operations on all matters related to human remains and the forensic sciences; training and advice on best practices in the forensic sciences as they relate to the search for the missing, including in natural disasters; spreading knowledge of and promoting those best practices; development of tools, including for the collection and management of information, guidelines, manuals and publications to empower investigations into cases of missing persons; carrying out forensic case-work in ICRC operational contexts that require it. Moreover, the ICRC continues to heighten concern about the issue of missing persons and their relatives among governments, NGOs, UN agencies and relevant segments of civil society and to emphasize the importance of addressing and ultimately resolving the issue.

**As the ICRC aims to provide a comprehensive response to all populations affected by armed conflict or violence, neither its programmes (protection, assistance, prevention and cooperation with National Societies) nor their corresponding budgets are designed in such a way as to cater solely to one or another of the specific groups described above. Donors wishing to help the ICRC manage contributions to its programmes in the most efficient way possible are referred to the proposed criteria for levels of earmarking set out in the "Contributions" section of this chapter available in the *Emergency Appeals, Overview of Operations* and *Annual Report* published each year.**

## PROGRAMME DESCRIPTIONS

### PROTECTION

In order to preserve the lives, security, dignity and physical and mental well-being of people adversely affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC has adopted a protection approach that aims to ensure that the authorities and other players involved fulfil their obligations and uphold the rights of individuals protected by law. It also tries to prevent and/or put an end to actual or probable violations of IHL and other bodies of law protecting people in such situations. The protection approach focuses both on the causes or circumstances of violations, targeting those responsible and those who can influence them, and on the consequences of the violations.

Protection programmes cover all activities designed to ensure protection of the victims of armed conflicts and other situations of violence. The beneficiaries are resident and displaced civilians, people deprived of their freedom (in particular prisoners of war, security detainees, internees and other vulnerable people), people separated from their relatives because of conflict, violence or other circumstances, such as natural disasters or migration, and missing people and their families.

As a neutral and independent humanitarian organization, the ICRC seeks to ensure that all the parties to a conflict and all authorities provide individuals and groups with the full respect and protection that are due to them under IHL and other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence. In response to violations of these rules, the ICRC endeavours, as much as possible through constructive and confidential dialogue, to encourage the authorities concerned to take corrective action and to prevent any recurrence. Delegations monitor the situation and the treatment of the civilian population and people deprived of their freedom, discuss their findings with the authorities concerned, recommend measures and conduct follow-up activities.

### Respect for people deprived of their freedom

The objective of the ICRC's activities for people deprived of their freedom is purely humanitarian, namely to ensure that their physical and mental integrity is fully respected and that their conditions of detention are in line with IHL and/or internationally recognized standards. As circumstances dictate, the ICRC strives to prevent forced disappearances or extrajudicial executions, ill-treatment and failure to respect fundamental judicial guarantees, and, whenever necessary, takes action to improve conditions of detention. This involves in particular:

- ▶ negotiating with the authorities to obtain access to people deprived of their freedom wherever they may be held, in accordance with procedures that guarantee the effectiveness and consistency of ICRC action
- ▶ visiting all detainees, assessing their conditions of detention and identifying any shortcomings and humanitarian needs
- ▶ monitoring individual detainees (for specific protection, medical or other purposes)
- ▶ maintaining family links (such as facilitating family visits or forwarding RCMs)
- ▶ under specific conditions, providing material and medical relief supplies to detainees or engaging in cooperation on specific projects with the detaining authorities
- ▶ fostering a confidential and meaningful dialogue with the authorities at all levels regarding any problems of a humanitarian nature that may arise

Visits to places of detention are carried out by the ICRC in accordance with strict conditions:

- ▶ delegates must be provided with full and unimpeded access to all detainees falling within the ICRC's mandate and to all places where they are held

- ▶ delegates must be able to hold private interviews with the detainees of their choice
- ▶ delegates must be able to repeat their visits
- ▶ detainees falling within the ICRC's mandate must be notified individually to the ICRC, and the ICRC must be able to draw up lists of their names

### Respect for civilians

Protection activities for the civilian population are intended to ensure that individuals and groups not or no longer taking a direct part in hostilities are fully respected and protected, in accordance with IHL or other fundamental rules protecting persons in situations of violence. This involves in particular:

- ▶ engaging in dialogue with the relevant parties at all levels to discuss humanitarian issues and to remind them of their legal obligations
- ▶ monitoring individuals and communities who are particularly vulnerable and/or exposed to serious risks of abuse, reducing their exposure to those risks and reinforcing their own protection mechanisms

### Restoring family links

These activities aim to restore or maintain contact between members of families, including people deprived of their freedom, who have been separated by an armed conflict, another situation of violence or in relation to a natural disaster, with a view to relieving their mental anguish. This involves in particular:

- ▶ forwarding family news (through various means, such as RCMs, radio broadcasts, the telephone and the Internet) via the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent network (National Societies and ICRC delegations)
- ▶ tracing persons separated from their families, in particular unaccompanied and separated children, including demobilized child soldiers
- ▶ collecting information on detentions, disappearances and deaths, collecting tracing requests from the families of missing people and submitting them to the relevant authorities for clarification
- ▶ organizing repatriations and family reunifications
- ▶ facilitating family visits to detainees or across front lines
- ▶ issuing ICRC travel documents for people who, owing to a conflict, do not or no longer have identity papers and are about to be repatriated or resettled in a third country

### Missing persons

Activities for missing persons are intended to shed light on the fate and/or whereabouts of people who are unaccounted for as a consequence of an armed conflict or other situation of violence, and thereby respond to the suffering caused to their relatives by the uncertainty surrounding their fate. This involves promoting and supporting mechanisms to help clarify the fate of missing persons, including the collection and management of information and the recovery and identification of human remains, facilitating dialogue between the authorities and the families of missing people, and responding to the latter's needs.

## ASSISTANCE

The aim of assistance is to preserve life and/or restore the dignity of individuals or communities adversely affected by an armed conflict or other situation of violence. Assistance activities address the consequences of violations of IHL or other fundamental rules protecting people in situations of violence. They may also tackle the causes and circumstances of such violations by reducing risk exposure.

Assistance programmes are designed to preserve or restore acceptable living conditions for people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, to enable them to maintain an adequate standard of living in their respective social and cultural context until their basic needs are met by the authorities or through their own means. The beneficiaries are primarily resident or displaced civilians, vulnerable groups such as minorities and the families of people who are unaccounted for, the sick and the wounded (both military and civilian) and people deprived of their freedom.

### Economic security

Economic security programmes are designed to ensure that households and communities have access to the services and resources required to meet their essential economic needs, as defined by their physical condition and social and cultural environment. In practice, this translates into three different types of intervention:

- ▶ relief interventions: to protect lives and livelihoods by providing people in need with the goods and/or services essential for their survival when they can no longer obtain them through their own means
- ▶ production interventions: to protect or enhance a household's or community's asset base – its means of production – so that it can maintain or recover its livelihood
- ▶ structural interventions: to protect livelihoods by influencing processes, institutions and policies that have a direct impact on a target population's capacity to maintain its livelihood over time (such as agricultural or livestock services)

### Water and habitat

Water and habitat programmes are designed to ensure access to water and to a safe living environment.

In situations of acute crisis, infrastructure may have been damaged by fighting and basic services may not work or be inaccessible. People may be forced to leave their homes to look for water in a hostile environment. By monitoring the situation and implementing projects when and where necessary, in both urban and rural contexts, the ICRC ensures access to water and safe environmental sanitation conditions, and promotes basic health care by taking emergency action and supporting existing facilities.

In emerging crises, chronic crises and post-crisis situations, the priority is to support and strengthen existing structures through initiatives taken in conjunction with the authorities and/or through specific programmes that meet the needs of the population in a viable, sustainable manner.

### Health services

Health-related activities are designed to ensure that the health needs of people in armed conflict or other situations of violence are met according to defined minimum packages of health services/care. **Curative and preventative health interventions** remain at the heart of ICRC projects; saving lives and alleviating suffering are the central objectives of health assistance.

Such assistance can entail support to local or regional health services and when necessary substituting for them on a temporary basis. ICRC health interventions involve:

- ▶ either implementing activities directly, supporting existing structures/organizations, or mobilizing others in order to carry out first aid, war surgery or health care delivery in conflict situations. Activities include primary health care, mental health and hospital-related activities such as emergency surgery, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology and hospital management
- ▶ ensuring that detainees have access to basic health care
- ▶ negotiating with the authorities in order to guarantee safe access to quality health care for the affected population and a safe working environment for medical personnel

### Physical rehabilitation

Physical rehabilitation is an integral part of the process needed to ensure the full participation and inclusion in society of people with disabilities. It involves providing disabled people with assistive devices, such as prostheses, orthoses, walking aids and wheelchairs, together with the therapy that will enable them to make the fullest use of those devices. Physical rehabilitation must also include activities aimed at maintaining, adjusting, repairing and renewing the devices as needed.

ICRC physical rehabilitation assistance is designed to strengthen the overall physical rehabilitation services of a given country. It aims to improve the accessibility of services and their quality, and to develop national capacities to ensure their long-term viability. ICRC physical rehabilitation projects aim to allow the physically disabled to participate fully in society, both during and after the period of assistance.

Although its focus is physical rehabilitation, the ICRC Physical Rehabilitation Programme recognizes the need to develop projects in cooperation with others so as to ensure that beneficiaries have access to other services in the rehabilitation chain.

## PREVENTION

The aim of prevention is to foster an environment that is conducive to respect for the lives and dignity of those who may be affected by an armed conflict or other situation of violence, and that is favourable to the work of the ICRC. The approach has a medium- to long-term outlook and aims to prevent suffering by influencing those who have a direct or indirect impact on the fate of people affected by such situations, and/or who can influence the



ICRC's ability to gain access to these people and operate efficiently in their favour. In particular, the prevention approach involves communicating, developing and clarifying IHL and promoting the implementation of IHL and other relevant bodies of law, and promoting acceptance of the ICRC's work.

### Implementation of IHL

Implementation activities aim to promote the universal ratification of IHL treaties and the adoption by States of legislative, administrative and practical measures and mechanisms to give effect to these instruments at national level. It is also important to ensure that proposals to develop domestic laws do not undermine existing IHL norms. Implementation activities also aim to foster compliance with IHL during armed conflicts and to ensure that national authorities, international organizations, the armed forces and other bearers of weapons correctly understand the law applicable in such situations. This involves in particular:

- ▶ promoting IHL treaties among the relevant authorities by making representations to governments, providing training in IHL and drafting technical documents and guidelines to further national implementation
- ▶ providing technical advice and support for the implementation of IHL, undertaking studies and carrying out technical assessments of the compatibility of national legislation with this body of law
- ▶ promoting the creation of national IHL committees and supporting existing ones
- ▶ translating existing IHL texts and materials into different languages
- ▶ encouraging and helping authorities to integrate IHL into the doctrine, education and training of national armed forces (international human rights law in the case of police and security forces), and into the training and education programmes for future leaders and opinion-makers in universities and schools

### Development and clarification of IHL

These activities aim to promote the adoption of new treaties and instruments or to promote the clarification of IHL concepts in order to make the law more effective and to respond to needs arising as a result of technological progress and the changing nature of armed conflict. At the same time, the ICRC analyses the development of customary international humanitarian law by assessing State practice. This involves in particular:

- ▶ taking part in meetings of experts and diplomatic conferences held to develop new treaties or other legal instruments
- ▶ monitoring new developments, carrying out studies, producing articles and guidance documents, organizing meetings of experts and drafting proposals
- ▶ promoting acceptance by governments and other key stakeholders of the ICRC's position regarding the development and clarification of IHL

### Communication

The following complementary communication approaches constitute a key component of preventive action and facilitate ICRC access to the victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence:

- ▶ public communication which aims to inform and mobilize key stakeholders on priority humanitarian issues and to promote greater understanding of and support for IHL and the work of the ICRC
- ▶ processes to scan the humanitarian environment at global, regional and local level with a view to identifying, understanding and addressing perceptions and issues having an impact on the ICRC's ability to operate
- ▶ developing and implementing approaches for influencing the attitudes and actions of political authorities and weapon bearers
- ▶ developing communication approaches and tools to mobilize key target groups – such as leaders and opinion-makers – in favour of respect for IHL and acceptance of ICRC action on behalf of victims of armed conflict
- ▶ supporting the implementation of the youth education programme – Exploring Humanitarian Law – to help young people embrace humanitarian principles and the social and legal norms intended to protect life and human dignity
- ▶ reinforcing links with academic circles to consolidate a network of IHL experts and developing partnerships with institutes and research centres specializing in IHL
- ▶ responding to public information requests on humanitarian norms, issues and action in situations of armed conflict
- ▶ producing – and translating into a range of languages – print, audio-visual and web-based communication materials to support and communicate the ICRC's activities

### Weapons issues and mine action

The ICRC pays particular attention to promoting measures to prohibit the use of weapons that have indiscriminate effects or cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. This includes promoting the application of existing IHL norms on the use of weapons and the development, when appropriate, of additional norms in response to the field realities witnessed by the ICRC or the emergence of new technology.

The ICRC, working closely with National Societies, also implements preventive mine-action activities in situations where mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war represent a danger to the population. These programmes are adapted to each individual situation and can comprise a range of activities that seek to define the problem, facilitate a flexible and effective response and take into account the activities of others in this field.

This involves in particular:

- ▶ making representations to governments and other weapon bearers
- ▶ providing an IHL perspective on weapons issues in national and international fora
- ▶ holding meetings of military, legal, technical and foreign affairs experts to consider, *inter alia*, issues relating to emerging weapons technology and the impact in humanitarian terms of the use of certain weapons
- ▶ promoting the full and faithful implementation of treaties such as the Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and providing IHL perspectives in meetings on relevant arms treaties
- ▶ providing policy guidance and technical support on mines and other arms issues to National Societies and representing the Movement internationally on these matters
- ▶ attending meetings with key mine-action organizations that contribute to the development of mine-action policy, methodologies and systems
- ▶ planning and implementing preventive mine-action activities, often in cooperation with National Societies, to limit the physical, social and economic impact of mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war
- ▶ deploying a mine-action rapid response team to provide technical support to ICRC delegations working in emergencies where mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war pose a threat to the ICRC and/or the population

## COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The aim of cooperation is to increase the operational capabilities of National Societies, above all in countries affected or likely to be affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence. It further aims to increase the ICRC's ability to interact with National Societies and work in partnership with them. The cooperation approach aims to optimize the Movement's humanitarian work by making the best use of complementary mandates and skills in operational matters such as protection, assistance and prevention. It involves drawing up and implementing the policies of the Movement that are adopted during its statutory meetings and strengthening the capacities of National Societies, helping them to adhere at all times to the Fundamental Principles.

The ICRC shares its expertise with National Societies working in their own countries and with those working internationally. It does this by:

- ▶ strengthening both the National Societies' capacity to take action and provide appropriate services in times of armed conflict and other situations of violence in their own country and the ICRC's action and operational capacity through its interaction and partnership with National Societies

- ▶ promoting operational partnerships with National Societies in their own countries and with those working internationally in order to respond to the needs of people affected by conflicts or other situations of violence
- ▶ promoting dialogue and coordination and having regular communication on issues of common concern with National Societies and the International Federation Secretariat

The sections below describe these activities, distinguishing between cooperation with a National Society working in its own country and cooperation between the ICRC and National Societies working internationally. The final section discusses overall Movement coordination in the field.

### Building the response capacity of National Societies in their own countries

The ICRC provides expertise in certain areas to all National Societies in order to strengthen their capacity to conduct activities domestically in accordance with their own priorities and plans. These areas include:

- ▶ promoting IHL and spreading knowledge of the Movement's principles, ideals and activities among both internal and external target groups
- ▶ preparing for and providing health care and relief services in situations of conflict and internal strife
- ▶ restoring family links through the worldwide Red Cross/Red Crescent tracing network according to the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement and its corresponding implementation plan
- ▶ developing activities to prevent the risks of weapon contamination
- ▶ supporting National Societies in relevant legal matters, such as drawing up or amending statutes, recognizing or reconstituting a National Society, and preparing for the Movement's statutory meetings

The National Society remains responsible for designing, managing, implementing and monitoring all the activities it carries out. The ICRC facilitates the implementation of planned activities by:

- ▶ providing National Societies with technical expertise
- ▶ making available material and financial assistance in order to help National Societies to fulfil their humanitarian role in armed conflict and other situations of violence
- ▶ mobilizing support from sister National Societies and retaining a monitoring and support role with respect to the achievement of agreed objectives
- ▶ seconding ICRC delegates to National Societies so that they can provide support for executive and managerial responsibilities in areas agreed with the National Society

Whatever form the ICRC's support takes, it is offered in the spirit of a mutually beneficial partnership. In this regard, the ICRC aims to enhance preparedness and response by optimizing complementarity and strengthening the global Movement network. Written agreements between the ICRC and each National Society

ensure that the objectives are clear to each partner and that the working relationship is based on a common understanding of respective roles and responsibilities. The ICRC provides capacity-building support in close consultation and coordination with the International Federation, as activities are carried out with a long-term perspective and are part of each National Society's development process.

### **Operational partnerships with National Societies in their own countries**

The ICRC and National Societies in their own countries often join forces and choose to implement activities together for the benefit of people affected by conflict or internal strife. Activities selected for joint implementation are those which best fit within the National Society's own plan, preserve its ability to function as an independent institution and contribute to further strengthening its operational capacity. The National Society's autonomy in managing such activities may vary, and is contingent on its operational capacity and conditions on the ground.

In its institutional strategy, the ICRC identifies operational partnerships with National Societies in their own countries as a priority that seeks not only to enhance the ICRC's own ability to partner with National Societies, but also to build the National Societies' capacity to conduct their own operations.

Written agreements formalize the operational partnership and specify the objectives to be achieved, respective roles and responsibilities, and corresponding plans of action and budgets. Financial, administrative and reporting procedures form an integral part of such agreements.

This form of cooperation ensures that partnerships with National Societies have an added value for the beneficiaries, the ICRC and the National Society.

### **Operational partnerships with National Societies working internationally**

Many National Societies have the resources and willingness to work internationally together with the ICRC, and contribute in cash, in kind or by providing personnel and operational management. This section focuses on how this kind of operational partnership functions and on the form of projects implemented in the field.

In order to make its operational partnerships with National Societies working internationally more effective, and in line with its Cooperation Policy of May 2003, the ICRC developed and tested between 2004 and 2006 new forms of partnership and management procedures that aim to bring added value to the Movement's overall humanitarian response. The first – **Integrated Partnerships** – has been designed for situations where a project carried out by a National Society working internationally forms an integral part of the ICRC's own objectives, and the National Society is integrated into the ICRC's operational management framework. The second – **Coordinated Activities** – has been designed for contexts where work carried out by a National Society working internationally is

not part of the ICRC's objectives, but is under the ICRC's leadership and coordination in conformity with the Seville Agreement.

In the future, the ICRC will further invest in the development of partnerships with National Societies that have recently expanded their international work.

### **Coordination within the Movement**

In a given context today, all the types of cooperation outlined above may occur simultaneously. They have to be carefully organized, coordinated and managed in order to achieve their respective objectives. More broadly, the resources made available to the Movement must be coordinated and managed in ways that ensure maximum benefit is derived for the beneficiaries.

The ICRC is responsible for promoting and directing the contribution and involvement of other Movement components in international relief operations in countries affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence and their direct consequences. It assumes the role of "lead agency" for the Movement operation in accordance with the Movement's Statutes and the Seville Agreement, and in consultation with the National Society of the country concerned.

In such situations, coordination mechanisms are established that cover all the Red Cross and Red Crescent institutions active on the ground.

When the ICRC assumes the role of lead agency, it implements its own activities while also taking responsibility for coordinating the response of other Movement components. It is currently working to improve its practice as lead agency, by working with the National Society of the country as its natural "primary partner". Country-level memoranda of understanding defining the roles and responsibilities of each Movement component in emergency and normal situations, during periods of conflict, transition and peace, have been developed in a number of contexts and have proven effective in preparing the ground for well coordinated Movement action.

In cooperation with other Movement partners, the ICRC has dedicated further resources to learning from the experience of coordinating the Movement's humanitarian response in a number of contexts. Revised operational guidelines to enhance coordination are under development.

## **GENERAL**

This programme covers all activities related to the functioning of ICRC delegations, but which cannot be allocated to another programme, such as management, internal control and certain strategic negotiations.

## OVERHEADS

The budget and expenditure for each operation comprises a 6.5% overhead charge on cash and services as a contribution to the costs of headquarters support for operations in the field. This support is for services essential to an operation's success, such as human resources, finance, logistics, information technology and other support as described in the Headquarters Appeal for the same year. The contribution covers approximately 30% of the actual cost of support provided by headquarters to field operations.

## CONTINGENCY

The overall amount of the Emergency Appeals includes a budgetary reserve of 5% of the total field budget (including overheads). The reserve enables the ICRC to meet unforeseen needs arising from the intensification of armed conflicts or other situations of violence where the total expenditure for its work does not justify a Budget Extension or Special Appeal.

## ICRC FIELD STRUCTURE

The ICRC has developed a broad network of delegations around the world. The ultimate purpose of such a network is to enable the ICRC to fulfil its mandate for people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, by responding in a timely, efficient and adequate manner to the resulting humanitarian needs.

ICRC delegations adapt to the specific needs of the contexts in which they are active and endeavour to develop the most appropriate and effective strategies. They also act as early-warning systems with regard to political violence or nascent armed conflicts and their potential consequences in humanitarian terms.

In ongoing or emerging situations of armed conflict or violence, the delegations focus on operational activities such as protection, assistance, cooperation and preventive action at the responsive and remedial levels, for the direct benefit of victims – civilians, people deprived of their freedom and the wounded and sick.

In other situations, the delegations focus primarily on environment-building preventive action, cooperation with National Societies and humanitarian diplomacy, while remaining poised to become more operational should the need arise.

Many delegations cover only one country. Others cover several countries and are called “regional delegations”. Certain delegations are tending more and more to provide regional services for their respective regions, such as the Cairo delegation in terms of communication, Amman in terms of logistics and Colombo as a training provider.

The ICRC's presence in the field can also take the form of a mission or other form of representation adapted to the particularities of the context or the specific functions assigned to the ICRC staff on the ground.

### Regional breakdown

Delegations are grouped by geographic regions covering the following geographical entities:

- ▶ **Africa**
- ▶ **Asia and the Pacific**
- ▶ **Europe and the Americas**
- ▶ **Middle East**

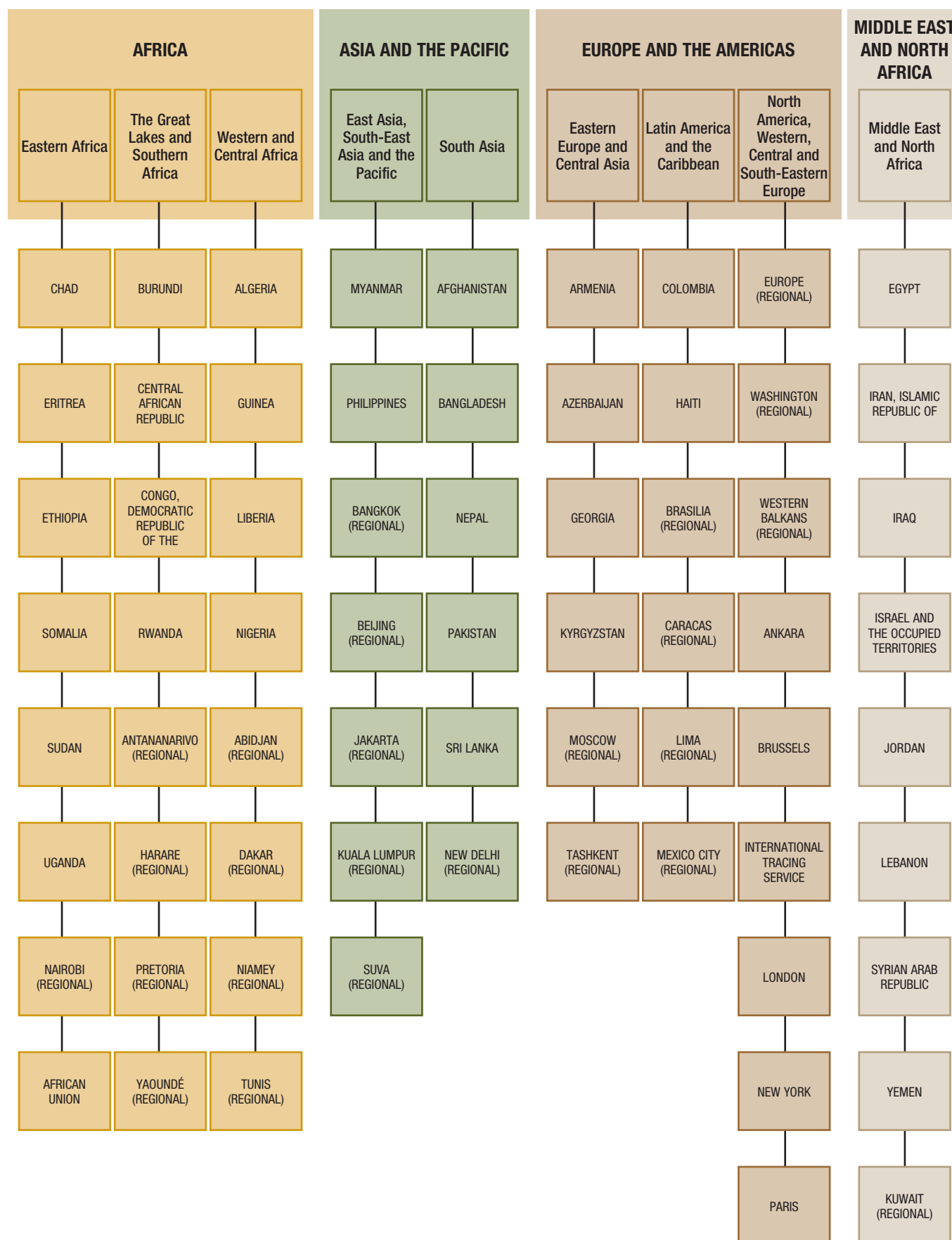
There are 9 regions in all:

- ▶ **Africa**
  - Eastern Africa
  - The Great Lakes and Southern Africa
  - Northern and Western Africa
- ▶ **Asia and the Pacific**
  - East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific
  - South Asia
- ▶ **Europe and the Americas**
  - Eastern Europe and Central Asia
  - Latin America and the Caribbean
  - North America, Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe
- ▶ **Middle East**
  - Near and Middle East

At headquarters, a head of region is in charge of the management of and support for field operations in each region. The head of region answers to the director of Operations and is also in charge of a regional multidisciplinary team representing headquarters services such as Protection, Assistance, Logistics, Law, Communication, Cooperation within the Movement, Humanitarian Diplomacy, External Resources, Human Resources and Finance and Logistics, which are involved as needed. The aim is to enhance relations between headquarters and field delegations, and to better coordinate and focus the support provided by these various services.



## OPERATIONS WORLDWIDE



DELEGATIONS AND MISSIONS IN MORE THAN 80 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

## CONTRIBUTIONS

### LEVELS OF EARMARKING

“Earmarking” is the practice whereby donors require that their funds be attributed to the ICRC in general, the Headquarters or Emergency Appeals, or within the Emergency Appeal to a particular region, country or programme, or for the purchase of specific goods. Experience has shown that the ICRC’s operational flexibility decreases in direct proportion to the degree of earmarking demanded by donors, to the detriment of the people that the ICRC is trying to help. Coming to terms with specific earmarking and reporting requirements generates an additional administrative workload, both in the field and at headquarters. Existing standard reporting procedures have to be duplicated to meet individual requests, specific reporting, audit and evaluation requirements.

The ICRC has formulated guidelines to ensure greater uniformity and coherence in managing earmarked funds. These standards are designed to maximize the ICRC’s effectiveness in the field, by limiting the number of financing and reporting constraints. The guidelines include rules on contributions which cannot be accepted on principle. These include:

- ▶ contributions which are in contradiction with the Movement’s Fundamental Principles

- ▶ contributions which seek to support only a specific category of beneficiary (e.g. an ethnic or religious minority, a specific age group or a specific gender)
- ▶ contributions which seek to support only a specific sub-region of a country
- ▶ visibility requirements which impinge on the security of beneficiaries or ICRC staff

Earmarking is one of the issues raised in the Donor Support Group (DSG), a discussion forum made up of governments contributing over CHF 10 million annually to the ICRC’s Appeals. The DSG has successfully assisted the ICRC in its efforts to decrease the levels of earmarking on contributions and to improve its standard reporting system. In addition, the majority of DSG members have accepted that the ICRC’s standard reporting meets the reporting requirements related to their donations. The ICRC continues to try to encourage donors to ease their constraints, while maintaining its commitment to use funds as efficiently as possible. In 2001, the ICRC adapted its standard reporting system to its internal annual planning exercise (known in-house as the PFR, or Planning for Results). This commitment to improve reporting to donors has been further reinforced through, for instance, external audits and enhanced internal planning, monitoring and evaluation procedures.

The table below shows the overall framework agreed with donors for the earmarking level of cash contributions to the ICRC:

Level of earmarking	Range/restrictions	Example
None	overall ICRC ICRC field or headquarters budget	Any ICRC activities ICRC operations worldwide or headquarters activities
Region	one of the four geographical entities	ICRC operations in Africa
Programme	one of the four programmes	ICRC prevention worldwide
Programme/region	one of the four programmes for one of the four geographical entities	ICRC protection activities in Asia and the Pacific
Operation	one of the operational delegations	ICRC activities in Colombia

Contributions that lead to double or over-financing (e.g. two different donors wishing to fund the same programme in the same country) cannot be accepted as this would run counter to recognized audit standards. The ICRC can make exceptions in accepting earmarking to programme or sub-programme level for a specific operation when standard reporting requirements are agreed.

Earmarking guidelines not only seek increased uniformity and coherence in managing contributions, but also establish a correlation between earmarking and reporting. Indeed, greater flexibility on the donor side regarding narrative and financial reporting enables the ICRC to manage tighter earmarking more effectively.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

Contributions in kind refer to assistance provided in the form of food, non-food items or specific goods needed for the ICRC's assistance activities. The customary procedure for the acquisition of contributions in kind is as follows: the ICRC makes a request for specific goods needed for a particular field operation; that request is matched by a specific donor offer of goods. Once the offer has been accepted, the goods are delivered by the donor directly to the ICRC's local or regional warehouses.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN SERVICES

Contributions in services refer to support given to the ICRC in the form of logistics or staff on loan. The heading "in services" in the regional budget table indicates the portion of the budget that the ICRC estimates will be covered by this sort of contribution.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOUNTING MODEL

The accounting model draws a clear distinction between financial accounting and cost accounting. Cost accounting enhances the information available for internal management and reporting to donors. Financial accounting illustrates how human, material and financial resources are used, while cost accounting focuses on the use of those resources for the implementation of operational objectives by country, programme and target population, as defined in the PfR methodology. The aim of the system is to enhance understanding of the resources needed to achieve operational results and to determine the reasons for, and the objectives of, the costs incurred.

## OVERVIEW

The objective of the financial accounting system is to record expenses and to report on financial transactions in accordance with legal requirements. The purpose of cost accounting, which is based on financial accounting, is to promote understanding of processes and transactions, to respond to management requirements in terms of detailed information and – in particular for the ICRC – to facilitate general and specific reporting to donors.

The financial accounting system is composed of different data-entry modules that supply the basic information to the cost accounting system (comprising *cost centre accounting* and *cost units accounting*). The costs are allocated from the cost centres to the cost units according to where and by whom the objectives are being implemented. For the system to function, staff must report on the time they spend working on different objectives.

### Financial accounting system

The financial accounting system consists of a number of *modules* (*general ledger, payroll, accounts payable, accounts receivable, stocks, fixed assets*). Information recorded in the peripheral

modules is stored within the main module, the *general ledger*, and incorporated into a balance sheet and a profit-and-loss statement. As financial accounting does not provide information about the origin of and the reason for costs, it does not in itself serve to assess results. In other words, it does not provide the information needed for reporting purposes. This task is performed by cost accounting.

### Cost or analytical accounting system

The cost accounting system allocates all costs in two different ways: to the *cost centre*, which explains the origin of the costs, and to the *cost units*, which indicate the reason for or the objective of the costs. Thus it not only explains the type and origin of costs (e.g. salary, purchase, communications, etc.), but also creates a link between the internal service supplier (operations, management, warehouse, logistics, administration, etc.) and the beneficiary, thereby providing reliable and meaningful information for both internal and external performance assessment and reporting.

## COST TYPE ACCOUNTING

### Financial accounting and cost categories

The accounting model comprises three dimensions (e.g. in field operations: the organizational unit, target population and programmes) that serve to allocate costs between cost centres and to cost units accounting.

### Cost centre accounting

Any unit (department or unit at headquarters or delegation in the field) within the organization generates costs as it consumes goods and services. It is important to identify the initiator of these costs and to specify his or her responsibility for the type, quality and dimension of the transactions concerned. This is the purpose of the *cost centre accounting* system. The cost centre reflects the structure of the unit to which the costs incurred within a given period are initially charged. The person who is answerable for the origin of the relevant costs always manages the cost centre.

### Cost units accounting

*Cost units accounting* responds to the information requirements of management and donors, providing greater insight into the financial resources consumed. It is an essential tool for management since it describes the reason for or purpose of the costs. Cost units accounting and reporting is based on the operational objectives defined using the PfR methodology and gives a clearer indication of the purpose for which the costs were incurred.

To make it possible to produce all the reports required, a three-dimensional cost units structure is used. The three dimensions, outlined below, are independent from one another. Set together they are the parameters of the PfR system. The total costs found in cost unit accounting are equal to the total costs found in cost centre accounting. In all three of the dimensions described there are different levels of aggregation in order to monitor activities adequately.

**a) Financial “organizational unit” dimension**

The financial “organizational unit” reflects the hierarchy of the organization in terms of responsibility for operational results. As most ICRC field operations are designed for and implemented in a specific geographical area, the organizational unit dimension also reflects the geographical structure of field operations. It serves to determine the costs and income of a delegation, region or geographical entity and to compare those costs and that income with the pre-defined objectives and results to be achieved.

At headquarters, the organizational unit dimension corresponds to directorates, departments and units.

**b) Headquarters service and field programme dimensions**

At headquarters, services (see “Services at headquarters” above) contribute to achievement of the aims outlined in one or more of the ICRC key success factors (see above).

In field operations, programmes are slices of institutional objectives cut along the lines of the ICRC’s core activities. They therefore represent the ICRC’s areas of competence translated into products and services delivered to the beneficiaries (see “Programme descriptions” above).

**c) Target populations dimension**

With the introduction of the PfR methodology, it has become necessary to identify target populations as relevant cost units and hence to incorporate them into the project dimension (for the definition of target populations see “Target populations” above).

**Objectives and plans of action**

The objectives are a general statement of intent used for planning purposes on a timescale of one to several years. Via plans of action, this process clearly identifies a result or a measurable change for a target population.

**CONCLUSION**

The ICRC has an ambitious accounting model that has implications not only for financial and data-processing procedures but also for the organization and working methods of the relevant support units. In this connection, it has started to work on performance indicators which aim to enhance the financial information obtained with operational key indicators.

**INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM**

Faced with increasingly complex environments, over the years the ICRC has progressively and pragmatically adopted an internal control and compliance approach based on three pillars: the Internal Control and Compliance Unit, a financial controller, and the Compliance and Quality Assurance Centre in the Philippines.

The Internal Control and Compliance Unit is responsible for ensuring that the ICRC’s internal control system complies with the requirements of Swiss legislation and with the ICRC’s internal rules. The unit is mandated by the Directorate to update the “entity-wide” control document which sets the tone for the entire organization with regard to the control environment the ICRC aims to create. This unit is the focal point for the external auditor for any matter related to the internal financial control system.

The above-mentioned unit also coordinates the financial controller who, through field and headquarters missions, checks on the implementation of financial, administrative, human resources and logistics procedures.

In addition, for more than a decade, the ICRC has run the Compliance and Quality Assurance Centre in the Philippines. It ensures comprehensive and consistent quality control of all accounting and logistics documents to ensure that financial transactions in the field are supported with bona fide documentation and that the standards set by the financial framework are respected.

A list of the main financial risks and associated control measures has been drawn up by the ICRC and validated by the external auditors. The list is reviewed at least once a year, although it can be updated whenever necessary. Any required follow-up is done by the unit.

The overall objective is to ensure the ICRC is fully accountable to its donors and other stakeholders, such as the authorities in contexts where it operates.

## INTERNAL AUDIT

According to Article 14 of the Statutes of the ICRC, the “Internal Audit shall have an internal monitoring function independent of the Directorate. It shall report directly to the Assembly. It shall proceed through internal operational and financial audits”. The ICRC Internal Audit covers “the ICRC as a whole, both field and headquarters”. Its aim is “to assess, on an independent basis, the performance of the institution and the pertinence of the means deployed in relation to the ICRC’s strategy”. In the area of finance, its role complements that of the external auditors (see below).

The Internal Audit helps the ICRC accomplish its objectives by using a systematic, disciplined approach to ensure and give added value to the effectiveness of risk-management, control and governance processes. Its methodology follows the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

The internal audit reports its findings directly to the ICRC president and the Control Commission, and issues recommendations to the management. The head of Internal Audit is appointed by the Assembly.

The Internal Audit’s yearly work programme and budget are presented to the Assembly for approval. Each audit assignment is concluded by an audit report. The Directorate is responsible for responding to the recommendations included in Internal Audit reports; a formal system for following up the recommendations in each report is in place. Progress in implementation is reported to the Control Commission of the Assembly.

## EXTERNAL AUDIT

The ICRC’s principal revenue source is the contributions of governments and National Societies, funds from private sources and income from securities. According to Article 15 of the Statutes of the ICRC, the utilization of this revenue and of ICRC reserves shall be subject to independent financial verification, both internally (by Internal Audit) and externally (by one or more firms of auditors).

Each year, external auditors, currently Ernst & Young, audit the ICRC’s consolidated financial statements. The statements include the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, the consolidated cash-flow statement, the consolidated statement of changes in reserves and the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The audit is conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. The external audit opines on whether the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, Swiss law and the ICRC’s Statutes. The audit report is published in the ICRC’s Annual Report.

The external auditors examine on a sample basis evidence supporting amounts and disclosures. They review the accounting principles used, significant estimates made, and the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. They also give an opinion on whether an internal control system is in place.

# ANNEX 1

## THE ICRC'S OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT: IMPROVING HUMANITARIAN ACTION

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### MANAGING ICRC OPERATIONS: THE CYCLE AND THE RESULTS

#### INTRODUCTION

People benefiting from humanitarian action depend on the quality of the service they get from organizations that they cannot really choose for themselves. Those organizations therefore have an ethical responsibility to take into account local capacities, culture and vulnerabilities and to manage resources efficiently and produce results that have a beneficial effect on the population's situation. They also have a responsibility to their donors to ensure that the funds they receive are used optimally.

**Result-based management** is a structured approach that keeps an organization focused on the desired and expected results for the beneficiaries throughout the management cycle, and not simply on the implementation of activities or budget control. The ICRC employs result-based management chiefly to enhance the effectiveness of its action for victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to increase its accountability, first to the victims concerned, and second to other external stakeholders, in particular donors. Result-based management links activities from one stage to the next, generates structured information at each stage, provides coherent information for management and reporting purposes, and ensures that resources are used to best effect.

In employing the result-based approach, the ICRC works according to the following definitions of the terminology used, adopted on the basis of a common understanding in existing literature:

- ▶ **input:** human, technical, material and financial resources and logistical means that enable a person/organization to do something
- ▶ **activity:** any action or process through which inputs are combined to generate goods and services (outputs)
- ▶ **output:** the products, goods and services that people receive as a result of ICRC activities and that are expected to lead to the achievement of outcomes



- ▶ **outcome:** short- and medium-term
  - **short-term outcome:** the likely, or achieved, short-term effects of the output that are expected to **lead** to the achievement of medium-term outcome
  - **medium-term outcome:** the likely, or achieved, medium-term (1–5 year) effects of the short-term outcome that are expected to **contribute** to the impact
- ▶ **impact:** primary and secondary, long-term effects to which interventions contribute, positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. The ICRC, as any other actor, is likely only to **contribute** to an impact. Many factors will come into play: some man-made, others occurring naturally

At the ICRC, result-based management is in part translated into the organization's internal yearly **Planning for Results** (PfR) process. The ICRC defines the PfR process as a “corporate function that assesses context, target groups, problems/needs, risks, constraints and opportunities and sets priorities to ensure an appropriate level of coordination and alignment of action and resources towards the achievement of expected results”. The PfR process is carried out within the ICRC's three-dimensional framework of *contexts*, *target populations* and *programmes*, which serves the ICRC in both operational and financial management terms:

Context	Target population	Programme
Single country, group of countries, or other context	Civilians	Protection
	People deprived of their freedom	
	Wounded and sick	Assistance
	Authorities	
	Armed forces and other bearers of weapons	Prevention
	Civil society	
	Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	Cooperation

Target populations are further broken down into sub-target populations and programmes into sub-programmes.

The three-dimensional framework and the PfR methodology were introduced into the ICRC's management procedures in 1998 in a process encompassing: the development of electronic tools to support implementation of the methodology; the progressive and ongoing adaptation of all operational guidelines on the various ICRC fields of activity; and continuous training for staff, particularly those in the field. The accounting model was also adapted to include both financial accounting and cost/analytical accounting.

In 2006 the ICRC conducted internal assessments, discussions and consultations with a view to reaffirming its result-based approach to management. Since 2007, this approach has been part of the institutional strategy. The ICRC Directorate thus seeks to:

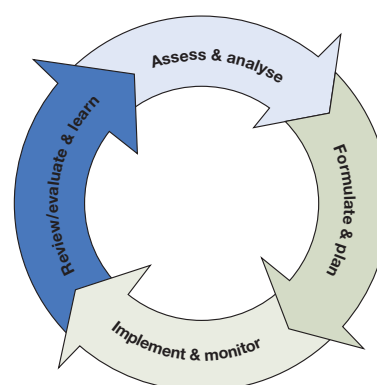
- ▶ develop a management style based on clearly established objectives
- ▶ enhance the skills required for result-based management at all levels
- ▶ define indicators for all levels of established objectives (programmes, field operations, institutional)
- ▶ adapt the existing institutional tools of result-based management to achieve established objectives

## THE ICRC MANAGEMENT CYCLE

The management cycle for ICRC activities aims to maximize the benefits of programmes for the beneficiaries, ensuring that actions are: **relevant** to the needs of the beneficiaries; **feasible** (insofar as objectives can be realistically achieved within the constraints of the working environment and the capabilities of the implementing

organization); and, **whenever appropriate, sustainable** (taking into account longer-term impact and looking for lasting solutions to the needs or problems encountered).

According to the terminology used at the ICRC, the management cycle starts with an **assessment**, which, after **analysis**, may lead to the **formulation/planning, implementation, monitoring, review** and in some cases **evaluation** of a humanitarian operation. The entire cycle and the decisions taken therein are consistent with the ICRC's mandate and its legal and policy framework. The cycle contributes to result-based management by rationalizing the steps leading to a successful outcome for the beneficiaries. It has four components.



The phases of the cycle are progressive: each phase needs to be completed for the next to be tackled with success, with the exception of **monitoring**, which is a **continuous process** during the implementation phase. Decision-making criteria and procedures are defined at each stage, including key information requirements and quality assessment criteria. Monitoring serves to recalibrate the operation to ensure it remains focused on achievement of the desired result, as well as to verify that the desired result is still pertinent.

New planning draws on the results of monitoring, review and in some cases evaluation of previous action, programmes and activities as part of a structured process of feedback and institutional learning.

## THE STAGES OF THE MANAGEMENT CYCLE AND THEIR DEFINITION

### *Assessment and analysis*

Through **assessments**, the ICRC aims to understand a situation in order to identify the problem(s) facing a target population, their causes and the consequences for the target population. The purpose of an assessment is simply to *identify* any problems, not to work out *whether* and *how* to address them. The assessment stage involves collecting information and data, both independently and during contacts with the target population itself, the authorities at all levels, and any other relevant stakeholders.

The ICRC then conducts a thorough **analysis** of the information gathered during the assessment to determine the current situation. It is necessary to know what the conditions are at the beginning in order to know what needs to be achieved. This is the **baseline**: a set of information that defines the initial situation that must be improved and against which any future improvement will be measured. This is essential for determining objectives.

### *Formulation and planning*

The aim of this phase is to define the desired future situation of the affected populations on the basis of the problems they are currently facing. This is the **objective** (the target), which is used to determine the means of achieving the new status. Once the desired new situation of the target population has been defined, a **plan of action** is formulated (with corresponding budget/human resources), outlining the steps required to move from the baseline situation to the target situation. Tools, including any relevant indicators, for monitoring, reviewing, evaluating and ensuring that the ICRC can learn from the process are decided on at this stage.

### *Implementation and monitoring*

During this phase, the ICRC carries out the various activities identified during the formulation/planning stage as being required to achieve the desired results for the target population.

Once implementation of the plan of action begins, so does monitoring, using the tools defined at the formulation/planning stage. Monitoring is a continuous and systematic process of self-assessment throughout the life of the operation, which involves collecting, measuring, recording and analysing information on all the planned activities and the results being achieved for the target population. It also includes continuous monitoring and analysis of the situation of the target population and of the general context in which the operation is taking place. It aids management, with the ultimate goal of ensuring the effective delivery of a relevant and good-quality service.

### *Review, evaluation and learning*

**Reviews** are periodic or ad hoc internal examinations of performance that take place at various levels: from the context as a whole,

which happens at least once a year (see below), down to the sub-target population (e.g. physically disabled people, under *Wounded and sick*) and sub-programme (e.g. economic security, under *Assistance*), and even in a limited geographical area within the context.

Reviews take the form of qualitative and quantitative, narrative and figure-based reports which are prepared by: teams in the field (usually), professionals from ICRC headquarters (often), mixed teams involving internal and external specialists (more rarely), or external specialists mandated by the ICRC (also more rarely).

Information on the interim situation (the results so far) is compared with information on the intended results (the objective) and on the initial situation (the baseline) to identify any significant deviations from the plan. In this way, the ICRC is able to identify problems and take corrective action. Either it will modify the way in which it seeks to achieve its objective, **or** it will modify the objective itself if it finds that the baseline situation or the needs have changed. As such, **the stages of the management cycle are replicated at various operational levels, multiple times, within the overall yearly cycle for a given context.**

An **evaluation** is defined by the ICRC as an independent, objective and systematic examination of the design, implementation and results of an initiative, programme, operation or policy against recognized criteria. It is intended to articulate findings, draw conclusions and make recommendations in order that the ICRC may draw lessons, improve overall policy and practice, and enhance accountability. Evaluations commissioned by the ICRC are internal, while those commissioned by stakeholders outside the institution are external; those taken on by the ICRC together with outside stakeholders are joint evaluations. Internal and joint evaluations aim to influence ICRC action over the long term, on the basis of their findings. Given the magnitude of the undertaking, only a few evaluations are carried out each year.

The ICRC's Institutional Performance Management Unit in the Office of the Director-General has overall responsibility for managing internal and joint evaluations. This includes writing the terms of reference, recruiting the independent evaluators, organizing visits and interviews, reading and commenting on draft reports, organizing round-table meetings with the evaluators and the main internal stakeholders to present and discuss the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation, and overseeing preparation of the final report. The Unit cooperates closely with the main internal stakeholders throughout the process. A steering committee comprising all those involved is established for all internal evaluations. The main stakeholders must prepare an approach paper, help establish the terms of reference and select the evaluators, provide relevant information (written and oral) to the evaluators, help organize field missions and read and comment in writing on the draft evaluation reports. Once the evaluation report has been distributed, key stakeholders are asked to provide feedback on the conclusions and recommendations and to prepare an action plan for follow-up.

The evaluation and learning process leads to lessons learnt both for the delegation and for the ICRC as a whole.



## THE YEARLY INTERNAL PLANNING PROCESS

The PfR document marks the beginning of the yearly management cycle for each context.

### PfR DOCUMENTS

Drawn up by specialists and managers in the field with the help of staff at headquarters, the Pfr documents (one per context) are structured according to the ICRC's framework of target populations/sub-target populations and programmes/sub-programmes (see *Introduction* above). They are structured according to the management cycle described above: they provide an **assessment** and **analysis** of the situation, including a summary of the progress so far in terms of **implementation** of actions and **results** against the objectives defined for the previous yearly cycle, and the new **plan** for the year to come.

#### *Assessment and analysis*

The Pfr documents present the information collected during a thorough assessment of all aspects of the situation, including the results of operations, conducted first hand by the ICRC's delegations, sub-delegations, missions and offices in the field. They compile information on the:

- ▶ **general context**
- ▶ **armed conflict or other situation of violence**
- ▶ **humanitarian situation**
- ▶ **security situation**
- ▶ **other actors present**

Using the information collected during the assessment stage, ICRC specialists in the field and at headquarters conduct a thorough analysis of the situation to identify the problems faced by the target populations, their causes and their magnitude (**problem analysis**).

Planning for Results	Corresponding intended result level
Desired humanitarian impact	Impact
General objective	Contribution to impact and/or medium-term outcome
Specific objectives/specific operational strategies	Output and short-term outcome

The ways of measuring progress towards achievement of the various levels of results are also defined at this stage. These are many and various – some are standard and used by all delegations conducting similar activities; others are specific to an individual action (see *Follow-up to the Pfr documents* below).

#### *Budget*

The required financial, human and material resources are defined by programme for each target population.

#### *Formulation and planning*

On the basis of its mandate, its legal and policy framework and consultations with the potential beneficiaries, the ICRC then determines a desired future situation for the target population. It makes these kinds of decisions on the basis of a number of factors, including: the most pressing needs; its own mandate and capacities; international humanitarian law and other internationally recognized standards; resolutions of the Movement's statutory bodies; a thorough knowledge of the context in question (e.g. customs and cultural sensitivities; national standards, laws and capacities); and the mandate, objectives and activities of other organizations, in particular its partners within the Movement (the National Societies and the International Federation). It sets objectives to be achieved in the medium or long term and determines the incremental steps to be taken in the short term (within the year) towards achieving those objectives. Possible and actual constraints on and limitations to the operation, identified during the assessment and analysis of the context, are also taken into account to ensure that the incremental steps are realistic.

This process is undertaken by target population and sub-target population, and by programme and sub-programme. The following elements are defined:

- ▶ **the desired humanitarian impact** (the desired future situation)
- ▶ **general objectives** (medium- or long-term objectives, usually covering a 5-year period)
- ▶ **specific objectives** (that aim to be achieved within the year)
- ▶ **specific operational strategies** (strategies for achieving the specific objectives, enhanced at field level by operational action plans)

The levels of intended result set out in the Pfr documents correspond to various result levels defined under result-based management (see *Introduction* above).

## FOLLOW-UP TO THE PFR DOCUMENTS

### *Implementation*

Once the content of the Pfr documents has been debated and agreed on by field and headquarters and approved by the ICRC Assembly, implementation begins. Monitoring (see below) is an integral part of implementation.

### *Monitoring, review and audit*

Various internal tools are employed to check on the implementation of ICRC activities and on the progress made towards achieving specific objectives (and therefore the general objectives and the new desired state for the target population). This ongoing process includes qualitative, quantitative and/or participative approaches, with a combination of all three being required in most cases. All

tools are shaped by the PfR process, its structure (target populations and programmes) and content (objectives and budget). These tools are complementary, often interlinked, and essential for ensuring the effectiveness of the ICRC's action. They also provide the input for ICRC reporting to donors.

The tools include: constant data collection and observation in the field; weekly, bi-monthly or monthly operational reports prepared by each delegation/for each context; monthly reports providing standard assistance and protection indicators; quarterly programme-specific reports; ad hoc context-based or thematic reviews; and internal and external audits.

### *Evaluation*

Given the limited number of ICRC evaluations (see above), only occasionally will an evaluation feed into the yearly cycle of an individual context. Evaluations nevertheless remain an integral part of the ICRC's overall management cycle and inform its operations as a whole.

### *Continuation of the cycle*

If, during the monitoring process, a *significant* change in the situation is noted during the year, the ICRC might need to undertake a major revision of its yearly PfR documents for that context. Thus, the management cycle will begin again on the basis of the new information collected and the new analysis undertaken, with the setting of revised or even completely new objectives, and the drawing up, implementation and monitoring of corresponding plans of action. If the needs are much greater and the action is expanded, this may necessitate an extension to the initial annual budget, which is drawn up in the same way as the yearly PfR documents. The reverse may also be true, with a reduction of needs, and thus of the corresponding operation, leading to a reduction of the initial annual budget.

### *Input for the next cycle*

Whether or not this is required during the year, the yearly PfR documents contain a summary of all that has been ascertained during the monitoring and reviews undertaken during the previous cycle (the previous year). This ensures that the experience of the previous year and the lessons learnt are taken into account when the current situation is assessed and analysed and objectives for the new cycle are set. The summary includes information on:

- ▶ **annual appraisal:** the global results achieved or not achieved as compared to the previous year's orientations, priorities and strategies
- ▶ **innovations, creativity, lessons:** new developments that might be useful in other contexts or in future operations

Furthermore, given that general objectives are set for five years or more (if they are aimed at more systemic change), for each general objective, a section in the PfR documents named **current state of implementation** provides a summary of the progress made to date towards achieving the objective (progress made during previous cycles). This feeds into the present project cycle to ensure that the plans for the year ahead remain result-focused.

## RESULTS AND INDICATORS

As mentioned above, during the yearly planning process the ICRC decides on ways of measuring progress in implementation of activities and in achieving the intended results, at output, outcome and contribution-to-impact level, through its specific objectives, operational strategies and operational planning.

Indicators are variables that express real and verifiable changes, in addition to progress made towards the achievement of objectives. Indicators are established for the purpose of enhancing implementation and effectiveness to ensure the best possible outcome for the beneficiaries.

Different kinds of indicators may be required for different activities under different programmes, or indeed for the same kind of activity/programme in different contexts. In different contexts, the baselines will be different, meaning that the appropriate desired future situation of the target population must be culturally and contextually adapted (appropriate technology, quantities/type of aid, etc.).

Result-based management is implemented through all ICRC programmes, however not in a standard way across programmes. Nevertheless, all programmes work on the basis of what the ICRC calls "**generic indicators**" to measure and express their results, based on the ICRC mission and ICRC policies. These generic indicators express **a general state that comprises a number of specific characteristics, which may be the object of specific indicators**. For example, the availability of water (the generic indicator) is made up of more specific elements such as the quantity of water, its quality, the reliability of the source, and the distance of the source from the beneficiary. The generic indicators are therefore refined into many specific indicators according to the situation, the objectives and intended results in a given context (see *Result-based management in ICRC programmes* below).

The narrative reports prepared as part of the follow-up to PfR documents in principle compare the intermediate situation of the beneficiaries with the baseline situation and the desired new situation. As such, these internal progress reports make use of the generic indicators as well as qualitative specific indicators to reflect whether the change desired in the *specific objective* has been achieved.

To support its narrative reporting, the ICRC uses figure-based indicators. It has, for example, a set of standard indicators for activities carried out under its *Assistance* and *Protection* programmes for the target populations *Civilians*, *People deprived of their freedom* and *Wounded and sick*. They refer to output and to short-term outcome.

## PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT

The ICRC believes that the first objective of result-based management should be to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of its action for victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence, and to increase its accountability, first to the victims, and second to other external stakeholders, in particular donors. Within the ICRC,

therefore, the result-based management approach and the management cycle are followed as rigorously as is possible and necessary to bring positive change to the situation of the beneficiaries.

There are many potential barriers to effective management of the cycle, many of them specific to the conflict situations in which the ICRC works.

- ▶ Sometimes, assessment capacity may be affected by restrictions on access owing to the armed conflict or other situation of violence; at other times the ICRC's ability to monitor and review an operation once implementation has begun may be limited, or even no longer useful owing to a radical change in the situation.
- ▶ Security is not the only factor: other access problems, such as weather conditions (e.g. monsoon rains or heavy snows) or damage to infrastructure (e.g. destruction of roads or bridges), may also hinder management of the cycle.
- ▶ Specific circumstances will suggest the need for an urgent response to needs. The time factor often being of crucial importance, assessments will be kept to a minimum to ensure that the operation can get under way and benefit the target population as soon as possible. Similar constraints can also limit monitoring and review processes.
- ▶ The ICRC's ability to collect the information required for effective management of the cycle is frequently hampered by factors such as the non-availability or limited quality of data. Lack of information on, for example, the population, the socio-economic situation, epidemiological matters and the administrative and professional capacities of other institutions and bodies, together with the complexity and/or opacity of existing institutions, bodies and power structures, means that the ICRC may have to work with partial, unreliable and/or controversial information.

It is worth recalling that indicators, particularly numerical ones, need to be interpreted carefully. Some figures are meaningful only in themselves and only within an annual cycle (i.e. are not comparable from one year to the next because they are too sensitive to external variables).

Moreover, in many cases the ICRC works with indicators that are key to its decision-making process but cannot be shared without compromising its mandate as a neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian organization.

Given that result-based management aims to streamline the relevance and effectiveness of action for conflict-affected victims and permit best use of resources, the ICRC seeks to collect the required information through existing systems and data sources (in certain cases with the provision of some support), rather than establishing new ones, and pragmatic sampling. The ICRC has made it a policy not to set up measurement systems, which could enhance monitoring as such, but which are not directly required for monitoring the expected results of action for the beneficiaries. In any case, it strives to avoid an overly cumbersome, bureaucratic system, set up solely for the purpose of monitoring, preferring to find simpler

solutions, even if this limits the amount of information that can be gathered, and therefore reported. Useful but unwieldy solutions based on the measurement of factors such as *knowledge*, *attitudes*, *behaviours* and *practices* to evaluate changes are used sparingly.

Finally, staff turnover levels within the ICRC mean that training and supervision are constantly required to ensure continuity and the transfer of the necessary skills and knowledge. In order for progress to be achieved, requirements should remain as simple as possible, and not be changed regularly or added on an annual basis.

## RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT IN ICRC PROGRAMMES

### INTRODUCTION

The ICRC endeavours to respond to humanitarian needs arising from today's complex armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the most timely, humane and professional way possible. As described in *ICRC management framework and programme descriptions*, implementation of the ICRC mission is characterized by the strategic use of various **modes of action** at **different levels of intervention**. The ICRC combines four approaches with a view, directly or indirectly, in the short, medium or long term, to ensuring respect for the lives, dignity, and physical and mental well-being of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence. Its action seeks to prevent (**prevention**), eradicate the cause of (**protection**) and alleviate (**assistance**) human suffering in armed conflict or other situations of violence and to strengthen the Movement (as a network) (**cooperation**).

This involves the delivery of various **services** by headquarters and field operations focusing on different **target populations** associated with a diverse range of activities requiring varied skills and expertise (**programmes**).

Professionals in each programme work according to the ICRC management cycle and within a given framework, which includes ethical and legal aspects, policies, guidelines and working tools. Generic indicators (see above) are part of these and provide the basis for defining specific indicators measuring and expressing results for concrete objectives in a given context. The sections below provide information on the management of each ICRC approach, related programmes and existing generic indicators (in bold) with examples of associated topics (listed in brackets) on which specific indicators might be defined/used.

### ASSISTANCE

Generic indicators based on the Assistance Policy (dated April 2004) exist for all three assistance sub-programmes: *economic security*, *health* (including *physical rehabilitation*) and *water and habitat*. These generic indicators are provided below with examples of associated topics on which specific indicators might be defined/used for concrete objectives in a given context.

As far as sustainability is concerned, the ICRC takes into account the longer-term impact of its activities (the “do no harm” approach) and, whenever appropriate, endeavours to find lasting solutions to the needs of the affected population. This proviso is introduced because of the life-saving character of some of its activities conducted on an emergency basis, the sustainability of which is not guaranteed. Sustainability is therefore a generic indicator for activities in the area of physical rehabilitation, but it also applies to economic security income-generating activities, the rehabilitation of water infrastructure or the rehabilitation/construction of health facilities.

In addition, as mentioned above, standard quantitative indicators are available worldwide for all three assistance sub-programmes.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

The economic security sub-programme covers three areas of activity: *relief aid, livelihood support and structural support*.

### *Relief aid – to save lives and protect livelihoods*

- ▶ **access to food** (e.g. adequacy and stability of access, availability of food, economic activities, household assets, market, food aid, cultural standards, nutritional status)
- ▶ **access to essential household items** (e.g. availability of essential household items, household assets and economic activities, material aid, climate, shelter conditions, clothing, living conditions, hygiene, water storage, cooking capacity)
- ▶ **access to means of production** (e.g. seed, tools, availability of land, land tenure, job market, land cultivated, yield)

### *Livelihood support – to spur food production and/or generate income*

- ▶ **food production capacity** (e.g. availability of land, access to means of production such as land, seed, tools or animals, seasons, harvest, animal health, livestock management, training, market, consumption of own product)
- ▶ **income generation capacity** (e.g. job market, production, trade and revenue, remuneration, expenses, assets)

### *Structural support – to improve processes and institutions that have a direct influence on a target population's lives and livelihoods*

- ▶ **processes and institutional capacity** (e.g. existence of services, type of service, quality of services, appropriateness of services, deployment capacity, political will, security)

## HEALTH

The health sub-programme covers five areas of activity: *first aid, war surgery, health care delivery in conflict situations, physical rehabilitation and health in detention*.

- ▶ **availability of service** (e.g. type of service, such as surgery, vaccinations, antenatal care, gynaecology and obstetrics; infrastructure and technology; medical/surgical and patient equipment; drugs and consumables; presence of staff and professional knowledge)

- ▶ **access to service** (e.g. physical access, proximity/security, opening hours, free/paid, universal/discriminatory, patient attendance, catchment population)
- ▶ **quality of service** (e.g. existence of and respect for protocols and guidelines; waiting time; staff on duty; quality of supply of drugs and consumables; mortality rate/case fatality rate; referrals; reception; hygiene standards)

For activities in the area of **physical rehabilitation**, an additional generic indicator is used as a basis for measuring and expressing results, at least for certain centres and/or from a certain date: **sustainability** (e.g. local policies, local resources, local public and private structures, training capacities and curriculum).

## WATER AND HABITAT

The water and habitat sub-programme covers five areas of activity: *safe drinking water supply, sanitation and environmental health, temporary human settlements, energy supply and building rehabilitation and construction*.

### *Safe drinking water supply*

- ▶ **access** (e.g. proximity, security, quality of source, fetching time)
- ▶ **quantity** (e.g. availability per day, seasonal influence, needs per day)
- ▶ **quality** (e.g. storage, hygiene, water point maintenance)

### *Sanitation and environmental health*

- ▶ **hygiene and sanitation facility availability** (e.g. quantity, proximity, access day and night, maintenance, cultural standards, hygiene practices, environmental impact, environmental conditions)
- ▶ **waste management** (e.g. proximity, removal service, clean areas, hygiene practices, maintenance)
- ▶ **vector-borne disease control** (e.g. hygiene practices, safe vector control practices, malaria control practices, stagnant water and refuse)

### *Temporary human settlements*

- ▶ **availability** (e.g. timeliness, quantity, space, water and sanitation, kitchen)
- ▶ **quality** (e.g. security, space, cultural standards, organization and management, heating/cooling, environmental impact, environmental conditions)

### *Energy supply*

- ▶ **quantity** (e.g. cooking fuel, water production, waste water treatment, heating)
- ▶ **quality** (e.g. usage, cultural standards, environmental impact)
- ▶ **efficiency** (e.g. fuel, equipment, availability, maintenance)

### *Building rehabilitation and construction*

- ▶ **adequate working/living infrastructure** (e.g. rooms, sanitation, kitchen)
- ▶ **adequacy of the installations** (e.g. living space, working space, equipment and services)
- ▶ **functional installations** (e.g. organization and distribution of space, water, power, management)



## COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures provide a framework for effective cooperation and partnership between the Movement's members, thereby enhancing field-level coordination among them. The ICRC's Cooperation Policy (dated May 2003) enhances this framework with regard to the organization's approach to National Societies working in their own countries and its operational cooperation with them. The aim is to support National Society efforts to strengthen their institutional capacity and improve their delivery of quality service, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Movement as a whole (and in particular that of the ICRC) and reinforcing this unique network.

Generic indicators are used as a basis for defining specific indicators measuring and expressing results in the field of cooperation. These generic indicators are listed below with examples of associated topics on which specific indicators might be defined/used for concrete objectives in a given context.

- ▶ **National Society capacity** (e.g. legal base, respect for the Fundamental Principles, use of emblems, structure and organization, services, Safer Access approach, human resources and training, equipment and maintenance, financial resources)
- ▶ **capacity to work together** (e.g. relationship, staff and structure, training and competencies, resources, Movement coordination mechanisms)
- ▶ **sustainability of cooperation** (e.g. ownership, strategic/development plans, training capacity, structure and organization, resources, networking)

For the people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, operational cooperation between National Societies working in their own countries and the ICRC is managed via the ICRC sub-programme concerned, e.g. economic security, health, water and habitat and restoring family links. In such situations, the first goal of the partnership between the National Society and the ICRC is to fulfil objectives to serve the people affected: generic indicators for these programmes are listed above under *Assistance* and below under *Prevention* and *Protection*.

## PREVENTION

The Prevention Policy (dated September 2008) sets out the ICRC prevention framework, definitions of the main terms, and key principles and operational guidelines for implementing activities as part of ICRC medium- to long-term efforts to prevent human suffering. Prevention activities aim to foster an environment conducive to respect for the life and dignity of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence and respect for the ICRC's work at global, regional and local level.

The policy focuses on developing and implementing contextually adapted approaches to gain the support of influential players, and covers efforts to communicate, develop, clarify and

promote IHL and other relevant bodies of law, as well as to facilitate acceptance of the ICRC and access to affected people. The medium- to long-term nature of prevention and its focus on influencing multiple environmental factors pose significant challenges in terms of accountability. The ICRC needs to carefully determine the objectives it can realistically achieve in respect of each target group.

The ICRC prevention approach includes three different sets of activities corresponding to different goals: *prevention-dissemination* aims to foster understanding and acceptance of the ICRC's work and/or IHL and other relevant bodies of law; *prevention-implementation* focuses on developing and strengthening the conditions allowing respect for IHL and other relevant bodies of law, usually by incorporating the law into appropriate structures; and *prevention-development* focuses on the development of IHL.

Only prevention-dissemination and prevention-implementation sub-programmes are carried out in field operations and are therefore considered below. They focus on players that have a significant capacity to influence the structures or systems associated with identified humanitarian problems. Their main target groups are therefore key decision-makers, such as authorities, armed forces, police forces and other weapon bearers, influential civil society protagonists, young people and academic circles and the media. For each, generic indicators are used as a basis for defining specific indicators measuring and expressing results. They are listed below with examples of associated topics on which specific indicators might be defined/used for concrete objectives in a given context.

### Prevention-dissemination

- ▶ **knowledge of the context** (e.g. stakeholder mapping, access to conflict-affected areas and people, needs, legal framework)
- ▶ **acceptance** (e.g. number and frequency of contacts, ICRC access to conflict-affected areas/people)
- ▶ **ownership** (e.g. quality of dialogue; content and scope of issues discussed; type of follow-up undertaken by stakeholders; development of concrete initiatives such as information or training sessions, pamphlets and press releases; number and level of participants in ICRC-sponsored events)
- ▶ **sustainability** (e.g. follow-up of the information provided; designation of liaison officers by stakeholders; existence of a process for notification of movement; ICRC access to conflict-affected areas/people; stakeholder support for the ICRC)

### Prevention-implementation

- ▶ **knowledge of the context** (e.g. stakeholder mapping, access to conflict-affected areas and people, needs, legal framework)
- ▶ **acceptance** (e.g. number and frequency of contacts; quality of dialogue; sharing of existing policies, laws, codes, rules, operating procedures, and training curricula by stakeholders)
- ▶ **ownership** (e.g. content and scope of issues discussed; type of follow-up undertaken by stakeholders; development of cooperation agreements; dedication of resources by stakeholders; assumption of leading role by stakeholders)

- ▶ **sustainability** (e.g. signature and ratification of treaties; existence of means and mechanisms for respect for the law, such as (updated) national implementation laws, codes, rules and operating procedures, including sanctions; education and training policies and training institutions; development of training curricula, existence of training materials for trainers and trainees; designation of trainers; participation in training sessions)

In addition, for many years now, work with armed forces and other weapon bearers has been managed in many contexts with a score card template, which is adapted locally. Similar tools are being developed for work with universities and schools and progressively implemented in the field. Delegates in charge of prevention programmes are also being trained to more systematically monitor and review their activities.

## PROTECTION

The Protection Policy (dated April 2008) sets out the ICRC protection framework, definitions of the main terms, and key principles and operational directives for implementing activities related to the protection of people not or no longer participating in armed conflicts or other situations of violence, people deprived of their freedom and restoring family links. This guidance document describes the tools and approaches available and underlines the general action management cycle. Thus, it confirms long-existing generic indicators guiding ICRC protection activities.

The protection approach covers three sub-programmes: *protection of the civilian population*, *restoring family links* and *protection of people deprived of their freedom*. Standard quantitative indicators are available worldwide for the *restoring family links* and the *protection of people deprived of their freedom* sub-programmes.

For each of the three sub-programmes, generic indicators are used as a basis for defining specific indicators measuring and expressing results. They are listed below with examples of associated topics on which specific indicators might be defined/used for concrete objectives in a given context.

### *Protection of the civilian population*

- ▶ **knowledge of the context** (e.g. stakeholder mapping, other humanitarian actors, access to conflict-affected areas and people, needs, legal framework, information management)
- ▶ **dialogue with stakeholders** (e.g. civilians, weapon bearers, number and frequency of contacts, quality of dialogue, content and scope of issues discussed, type of follow-up undertaken by stakeholders)
- ▶ **protection of the affected people** (e.g. identification, needs and vulnerabilities, priorities, responses)

### *Restoring family links*

- ▶ **prevention of disappearances** (e.g. legal framework, stakeholder mapping, contacts, Red Cross/Red Crescent family links services, human remains management)

- ▶ **exchange of family news** (e.g. legal framework, cultural standards, needs, means, quantity, processing time)
- ▶ **family reunification** (e.g. legal framework, cultural standards, needs, criteria, number, quality and frequency of contacts, authorization process, quantity, processing time, availability and quality of services)
- ▶ **clarification of the fate and support to families of missing people** (e.g. notification of arrest/capture and detention; human remains management; tracing; mechanism to deal with a missing person case; legal protection of the missing and their families; availability and quality of social services; cultural standards)

### *Protection of people deprived of their freedom*

- ▶ **knowledge of the context** (e.g. legal detention framework, stakeholder mapping, detaining authorities, places of detention, needs, information management)
- ▶ **access to detainees** (e.g. ICRC standard working procedures, detainees' status and categories, detention phases, places of detention, individual monitoring)
- ▶ **living conditions** (e.g. infrastructure and facilities, living space, food, water, hygiene and sanitation, health, indoor and outdoor activities, family contacts)
- ▶ **treatment** (e.g. interrogation methods, discipline, punishment, sanctions, judicial guarantees)
- ▶ **dialogue with stakeholders, in particular the detaining authorities** (e.g. access, contacts, frequency, issues discussed, follow-up)

## RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT AND STANDARD REPORTING TO DONORS

The ICRC management cycle and the PfR documents form the basis for the ICRC's standard reporting for donors. Such reporting therefore reflects the organization's result-based management approach employed during all stages of assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## CYCLICAL STANDARD REPORTING DOCUMENTS

Three standard reporting documents are produced every year. They are consistent with the ICRC management cycle and its yearly internal planning process (see above):

- ▶ **ICRC Appeals:** they cover the *assessment/analysis* and *formulation/planning* stages of the ICRC management cycle (see above) and are based on the content of the PfR documents for the year concerned
- ▶ **ICRC Midterm (covering the five first months of each year) and Annual Reports:** they cover the *implementation/monitoring* and *evaluation/learning* stages of the ICRC management cycle (see above) and are compiled using the information generated by the various tools employed during the internal project cycle and the summary of progress in the PfR documents for the next year

The structure of all three documents is consistent with that of the PfR documents. All three documents are structured in a logical sequence: the Midterm and Annual Reports follow the content of the Appeal. The length of each document for one context does not exceed 3,200 words/4 to 5 pages.

### ICRC Appeals

Like the PfR documents, the *Emergency Appeals* are structured by context, target population, and programme. Under each of the seven target populations, there are descriptions of the **current situation of** (or set of problems faced by) **the target population or sub-target population** in question. They summarize the in-depth *assessment* and *problem analysis* contained in the PfR documents and set out the *baseline*.

Following this presentation of the current situation, the desired future situation of the target population (as outlined in the PfR's *desired humanitarian impact* and *general objectives*) is described

as an **objective** (a longer-term goal to which the ICRC may be able only to contribute).

The *specific objectives* and *specific operational strategies* in the PfR documents translate into the **plan of action and indicators** following each objective in the Emergency Appeals. These show the incremental steps to be taken to achieve the objective and should be achievable within the year under consideration, security and other factors permitting. As such, they are *output*, *short-term outcome* and, occasionally, *medium-term outcome* indicators.

If, during the monitoring process, a *significant* change is observed in the situation and the ICRC deems it necessary to set revised or even completely new objectives and draw up correspondingly new plans of action, it may communicate these revisions to donors in the form of an *Update* (see below), a *Budget Extension Appeal* or, more rarely, a *Budget Reduction* document. All these documents follow the standard structure of the Appeals as they reflect the same internal planning process.

### Planning for Results documents (internal) and Emergency Appeals (external)

The sections of the two documents correspond as follows:

Planning for Results documents (internal)		Emergency Appeals (external)
General context	<b>become</b>	Context / Humanitarian response
Armed conflict or other situation of violence		
Humanitarian situation		
Security situation		
Other actors present		
<b>Problem/situation faced by each target population</b>	<b>becomes</b>	Statement of problem/current situation (preceding each objective)
Desired humanitarian impact/general objective	<b>becomes</b>	Objective
<b>Specific objectives/specific operational strategies</b>	<b>becomes</b>	Plan of action and indicators

Accordingly, the Emergency Appeals, reflecting the PfR documents, also reflect the various levels of intended results:

Planning for Results (internal)	Emergency Appeals (external)	Corresponding intended result level
Desired humanitarian impact	Objective (the ideal situation/medium to long term)	Impact
General objective		Medium-term outcome and/or contribution to impact
Specific objectives/specific operational strategies	Plan of action and indicators	Output and short-term outcome

### Midterm and Annual Reports

The *Midterm* and *Annual Reports* provide qualitative (narrative descriptions) and quantitative (figures) reporting on the actual results achieved compared with the baseline information and the intended results.

The *baseline* situation of the target population as set out in the *Emergency Appeals* is directly or indirectly recalled in the *Midterm* and *Annual Reports* to reflect the scene prior to the ICRC's intervention and to act as a benchmark against which the results achieved within the reporting period can be measured. Then, progress towards achieving the new situation for the target population

contained in the **objective** is reported on, by describing the **results** achieved through the **plan of action and indicators** – at output, outcome and contribution-to-impact level. Such information is obtained via rigorous internal *monitoring* and *reviews* at the *implementation* stage, using the various tools enumerated above.

For each operational context, the *Midterm* and *Annual Reports* contain quantitative standard assistance and protection indicators, with the narrative texts providing, where available, a more detailed breakdown of the indicators that appear in the tables at the beginning of each chapter. This might include, for example, specific information about ICRC-visited detainees held by the government

and those held by armed groups, the different groups of people benefiting from food aid, or the number of RCMs distributed to civilians and the number delivered to detainees. In addition, the quantitative indicators used in ICRC reporting are numbers that the ICRC considers meaningful and knows to be realistic and verifiable. The ICRC refrains from providing information and data that it considers to be inaccurate, exaggerated, only intermittently available or subject to controversy.

The *Annual Report* also provides detailed financial reporting, including the yearly consolidated financial statements certified by external auditors. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by the IASB Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC); they are presented in accordance with the ICRC's Statutes and Swiss law.

## OTHER STANDARD REPORTING DOCUMENTS

In addition to the cyclical standard reporting documents outlined above, the ICRC provides various documents to donors or selected groups of donors such as the government Donor Support Group, which comprises representatives of governments and inter-governmental organizations providing a minimum of CHF 10 million in cash each year to the *Emergency Appeals*.

These documents include:

- ▶ regular financial updates
- ▶ updates related to a given context, sometimes to a specific programme, describing changes in the situation (since the last Appeal) and reporting on the ICRC operation with interim results and/or changes in orientation, the plan of action and indicators (5 to 12 pages)
- ▶ updates providing an *internal* reporting document – assessment, monitoring or review report – about a specific (part of) programme implemented in a given context; such reports (20 to 40 pages) illustrate in detail the ICRC's working methods and approach, in particular its result-based approach; they provide an in-depth picture of one (or part of a) programme briefly summarized in a *Midterm* or *Annual Report*, and are meant to supplement the *Midterm* or *Annual Reports*
- ▶ updates presenting specific programmes (approaches and results) with examples taken across various ICRC operations worldwide (8 to 12 pages)
- ▶ updates with the executive summaries of *internal* and *joint evaluations*
- ▶ updates presenting new or revised ICRC policy documents
- ▶ the external financial audit reports for all ICRC field operations

Finally, public documents regularly posted on the ICRC website, particularly those reporting on ICRC operations, provide donors with useful day-to-day information as a complement to the aforementioned documents.



# ANNEX 2

## THE ICRC'S OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO WOMEN AND GIRLS

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### BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Owing to its unique mandate, the ICRC implements an “all victims” approach aimed at protecting the life and dignity of victims of armed conflict and providing them with assistance. Within this approach, the ICRC acknowledges that women’s experience of war is multifaceted (separation, loss of loved ones, loss of sources of livelihood and coping mechanisms, increased risks of sexual violence, greater responsibility for dependents, wounding, detention, even death) and often differs from that of men. The ICRC approaches gender as a means of fostering a better understanding of the respective social and cultural roles of men and women (such as division of labour, productive and reproductive activities, access to and control over resources and benefits) and of the social and economic factors influencing them. It endeavours thereby to obtain a more sensitive and holistic grasp of women’s roles, responsibilities and experiences, and therefore to provide a more adequate response to their needs in times of conflict. In accordance with its principles of neutrality and impartiality, the ICRC does not claim to reform gender relations.

Often, women and children are lumped together in the same category of vulnerability. Such hasty categorization overlooks the fact that women’s needs, experiences and roles in armed conflicts and other situations of violence differ from those of children and that women often display remarkable strength, as evidenced by the part they play as combatants or agents for peace, or by the roles they assume in wartime to protect and support their families. The relevant question is not who is more vulnerable but rather who is vulnerable to what particular risks (which are context-related and depend on individual circumstances, resources and available coping mechanisms). Different groups face different factors of vulnerability and it is an oversimplification to see one gender as active (male combatants) and the other as passive (female victims).

The ICRC’s main objective is therefore to ensure that the needs, situations and perspectives of women and girls are integrated into all activities and programmes, and that special programmes are developed when necessary to respond adequately to their specific social, medical, psychological, economic and protection needs.

Recognizing that armed conflicts have a different impact on men, women, children and the elderly, and that the needs of women are often overlooked, the ICRC pledged in 1999 to better assess and address the needs of women and girls, and to promote the respect to which they are entitled, with a specific focus on situations involving sexual violence. It launched a four-year “Women and War” project (from 1999 to 2003), during which it conducted an in-depth study of the impact on women of armed conflict or internal violence, focusing on issues such as physical safety, sexual violence, displacement, access to health care and hygiene, food, water and shelter, and the problem of missing relatives and its repercussions on survivors. The ICRC then produced *Addressing the needs of women affected by armed conflict: an ICRC guidance document* to translate the study’s findings into practical guidelines for staff involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian programmes. At the end of the four years, the ICRC renewed its commitment to the issue by appointing a focal point for the operational implementation of the study’s findings and recommendations.

In armed conflict and other situations of violence, sexual violence is a widespread phenomenon that affects mostly women and girls. The overall consequences are serious, but given that the stigma associated with sexual violence may prevent victims from coming forward, the true extent of the problem is often concealed. It affects not only the victims, but also their families, and sometimes entire communities. The ICRC has therefore developed a *Frame of reference for sexual violence in armed conflict and other situations of violence*, which gives a comprehensive and detailed overview of the various aspects of sexual violence and defines the ICRC’s multidisciplinary approach to the problem. It encompasses preventive action, awareness-raising activities and protection strategies aimed at addressing the causes and consequences of sexual violence while providing victims with timely medical and psychological support.

The development of the ICRC’s stance on women and war is reflected today in its operational strategies, programmes and activities.

## WOMEN AND GIRLS IN ICRC PROGRAMMES, BY TARGET POPULATION

**Below is a description, by target population, of how ICRC programmes take into account the specific situations and needs of women and girls in times of armed conflict. These descriptions are valid in any ICRC operation. They are not repeated explicitly under each context section, unless specifically required, but they may be cited to enhance understanding of the information therein.**

## CIVILIANS

**(Whenever possible, ICRC activities for civilians are carried out with the National Society of the country in question, particularly in the fields of assistance and restoring family links.)**

### Protection

#### *Protecting the civilian population*

- ▶ The ICRC monitors the situation of individuals and groups not or no longer taking part in hostilities, the large majority of whom are women and their children. Where documented, allegations of abuse committed against women and girls, such as sexual violence and enforced enrolment by armed groups, are raised in the ICRC’s discussions with all parties on alleged IHL violations and the measures to be taken to stop them. In some contexts, dialogue with women is possible only owing to the presence of female ICRC staff, both national and expatriate.
- ▶ In addition to formal and informal oral and written representations to the authorities concerned about alleged incidents, preventive dissemination activities are conducted for all kinds of weapon bearers to raise their awareness of their responsibilities under IHL to protect and respect at all times, in particular, women and children not taking part in hostilities (see *Authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, civil society*).

#### *Restoring family links*

- ▶ Enabling women to restore and maintain contact with their husbands and families contributes to their psychological well-being and can also help ensure their safety and the respect of others. In certain contexts, where for social and cultural reasons women are less visible or less accessible, awareness-raising sessions to promote existing tracing services are held specifically for women.
- ▶ The ICRC family reunification programme aims to reunite vulnerable people with their families, including children with their mothers, thus preserving the family unit. Similarly, when organizing repatriations, the ICRC pays special attention to enabling families to stay together, with particular emphasis on keeping children with their mothers.

#### *Unaccompanied girls/girls formerly associated with fighting forces*

- ▶ Boys and girls who have become separated from their parents, including those who have formerly been associated with fighting forces, are registered by the ICRC and their mothers and fathers, or their closest relatives, sought.
- ▶ Working closely with the authorities concerned and other organizations active in child protection, the ICRC pays special attention to the treatment of unaccompanied girls living in host or foster families; whenever necessary, it directs them to the appropriate referral structures.
- ▶ The ICRC advocates that children formerly associated with fighting forces, in particular girls, be provided with adequate care, in particular in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes.

- ▶ Family reunifications are organized according to the best interests of the child and only if all parties – the child and the family – want to be reunited.
- ▶ Special attention is paid to the treatment of boys and girls reunited with their families, and to how the children readapt to family life; whenever necessary the families and the children concerned receive material support and are directed to referral structures. The children are often checked on several months after being reunited with their families to ensure that they do not face new protection problems, especially if they were formerly associated with fighting forces or are girls with children of their own.

### *Missing persons*

- ▶ ICRC action in relation to missing persons benefits mainly women as they are overwhelmingly the ones left behind after a loved one has disappeared during an armed conflict or other situation of violence.
- ▶ Whenever possible, the ICRC works closely with the relevant authorities and organizations to accelerate the tracing process. It provides support for ante-mortem data collection and the forensic process, and covers the transport costs of families – mainly women – of the missing to visit mass graves or exhumation sites. On its website it updates and publishes lists of persons reported missing. It provides women with administrative help in dealing with matters of inheritance, pensions, legal status, custody of children and property rights.
- ▶ The ICRC organizes meetings with family associations, whose members are chiefly women, to ensure that their interests are represented in various fora and provides the associations with financial and technical support.
- ▶ Directly or through associations or institutions, the ICRC contributes towards the psychological support of relatives of missing persons, principally women and their children, and towards their education and occupational training.
- ▶ It also encourages governments to enact or implement legislation to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for (by establishing an information bureau, for example), to ascertain the fate of missing persons through appropriate measures and to protect and support the families – mainly women who have become heads of household, and children – of those who are missing, notably by making it easier for them to undertake legal proceedings.

### **Assistance**

#### *Economic security – emergency aid: food and essential household items*

- ▶ When distributing aid, the ICRC gives priority to the most vulnerable households, many of which have been deprived of their main breadwinner and are headed by women. Women and girls are often, therefore, the main beneficiaries of the relief provided to IDPs, returnees and residents.
- ▶ If the need exists, the ICRC provides food rations and essential household items, such as blankets, tarpaulins, jerrycans, kitchen sets and hygiene kits, to enable women to take care of their families. Other items, such as clothes or fabric to make clothing, are also distributed according to need.

- ▶ ICRC food parcels often include baby food.
- ▶ Hygiene kits usually include specific products for women and their children, such as culturally adapted sanitary materials, baby powder or washable cotton and plastic nappies.

### *Economic security – livelihood support*

- ▶ In addition to providing relief, the ICRC also aims to help destitute or very poor families, very often mainly households headed by women or girls, recover their ability to earn a living. Its micro-economic initiatives provide victims of sexual violence who have lost their sources of livelihood and victims of conflict, such as widows and the wives of missing persons, with social and economic support.
- ▶ Livelihood support programmes help women and girls in their endeavour to ensure the family's self-sufficiency. Seed and tool distributions, livestock replenishment and vaccination, cash-for-work projects to rehabilitate community infrastructure, grants or material inputs (e.g. sewing machines, donkey carts, flour mills, oil presses, brick-making machines, irrigation pumps), to give but a few examples, directly improve the standard of living of many women and their children by helping women continue or jump-start an income-generating activity.
- ▶ Occupational training often forms part of livelihood support programmes. Particular attention is paid to increasing the participation of women, who perform most of the activities that provide the household with food or income.

### *Water supply, sanitation and shelter*

- ▶ ICRC water, sanitation and habitat projects (trucking of clean drinking water during emergencies; rehabilitation or building of water sources and infrastructure) give displaced and resident women safe access to a source of water for household purposes, ensure better sanitation practices for the whole family, and free up for other tasks time once spent fetching water. They also reduce the incidence of sickness caused by inadequate hygiene and prevent long journeys to water points during which the women may be at risk of attack.
- ▶ In some contexts, the provision of fuel-saving stoves reduces the need for women and girls to go out in search of firewood, thus leaving them more time for other household tasks and reducing their risk of being attacked.
- ▶ As women are in charge of the water resources and bear most of the burden for the household in many contexts, ICRC engineers systematically involve them in the design, implementation and management of water and habitat projects.

### *Health care*

- ▶ The majority of the people treated in outpatient departments and referral hospitals in violence-affected areas are women and children, and thus are the main beneficiaries of ICRC support to such facilities, which provide comprehensive reproductive health and delivery services and care for children under five. Mobile clinics give women and children who are unable to reach permanent structures access to essential health and medical care and the opportunity to be referred to a second level of care.

- ▶ In many contexts where there are not enough skilled birth attendants to cover the population's needs, the ICRC trains traditional birth attendants/midwives in ante and post-natal care, in the identification of at-risk mothers, in skilled attendance for home delivery and in the management of complications. The birth attendants/midwives also play a decisive role in health education (basic care and breastfeeding and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS). In some contexts they also receive instruction in how to identify victims of sexual violence and refer them promptly to appropriate medical services.
- ▶ In contexts where sexual violence is a major problem, the ICRC provides post-rape kits to ICRC-supported hospitals and health centres and runs training courses enabling health staff working in those facilities to treat victims effectively.
- ▶ Local volunteers offering support for victims of sexual violence at community level are trained in counselling techniques, so that they can offer reassuring support to the victims and help them search for solutions. They are also taught mediation skills, enabling them to facilitate the reintegration of victims of sexual violence, who are often rejected by their families and communities.
- ▶ Women and children are the primary target of health and hygiene promotion sessions. Most of the time, for social and cultural reasons, the ICRC uses teams of female health and hygiene promoters, who are especially trained for this task. The teams also play a crucial role in raising awareness among women, especially pregnant women and those with small children, of how malaria is transmitted, and distribute mosquito nets to help contain the spread of the disease.
- ▶ ICRC support for immunization programmes (cold chain, transport, supervision) run by governments, NGOs or international organizations benefits mostly women of child-bearing age and children under five, who receive vital vaccinations against, for example, tetanus and polio.
- ▶ In emergencies, the ICRC may also support therapeutic feeding activities to help malnourished children and their mothers.

## Prevention

### *Mines/explosive remnants of war*

- ▶ To help prevent injuries caused by mines and explosive remnants of war, the ICRC marks contaminated areas and conducts mine-risk education. Mine-risk education sessions target primarily children, but also women. They are conducted in schools, places of prayer or/and community fora and aim to ensure the safety of civilians by informing them of the dangers of mines. In the event of an accident, it also provides surgical, medical and economic assistance to victims, including physical rehabilitation. In parallel, it continues its advocacy with the relevant authorities and often supports the work of the national mine-action body.
- ▶ Communities are given support to create safe, mine-free play areas for their children.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Protection

- ▶ During its visits to people deprived of their freedom, the ICRC pays special attention to the conditions of detention of any women or girls being held, in particular to their accommodation, which should include dedicated cells and sanitation facilities, and their access to health services, including to female nurses and gynaecological care when needed. It drafts its confidential reports and recommendations to the authorities concerned accordingly.
- ▶ As far as possible, ICRC delegates and translators visiting places of detention do so in mixed teams, as these are perceived to be more approachable and better able to assess thoroughly the needs of all people detained.
- ▶ As infants often stay with their detained mothers, their needs are also addressed, in terms, for example, of food, health care, clothing and play.
- ▶ In certain societies, women who are detained are often ostracized and sometimes even abandoned by their families, especially when they are held for so-called moral offences. The ICRC places special emphasis on their plight in its dialogue with the relevant authorities and in its assistance programmes.
- ▶ ICRC support for the penitentiary administration and training for penitentiary staff (medical personnel included) encompasses, whenever relevant, action regarding or consideration of the particular needs of women and children.
- ▶ ICRC family-news services allow detained women in particular to communicate with their families and detained men to communicate with their wives and mothers outside. This contributes to the psychological well-being of all concerned.
- ▶ The ICRC enables detained women to receive family visits and family members, who are mainly women and children, to visit their detained relatives, either by organizing the visits itself or by covering the cost of transport. Family visits are not only essential for the psychological well-being both of the detainees and of their relatives outside, they are also a vital channel through which detainees obtain food and essential items. Family visits can also help ensure respect from other detainees, as women who receive no visits may become more vulnerable to prostitution or sexual exploitation and abuse.

### Assistance

- ▶ ICRC assistance programmes for detainees are adapted to the specific needs of women and girls whenever necessary. For example, women detainees may receive female hygiene items, clothing and recreational materials for themselves and for their children. Occupational training (in sewing, weaving, literacy, for example) aims to break the isolation of imprisoned women and improve their prospects for reintegration into society after release.

*Water and habitat*

- ▶ As part of its efforts to improve environmental health conditions for detainees, the ICRC often carries out maintenance, rehabilitation or construction projects in places of detention. These projects always take into consideration the needs of women and children, such as separate accommodation for men and women, separate access to toilets and showers and adequate facilities for women with babies and/or small children.

**WOUNDED AND SICK****Assistance***Medical care*

- ▶ Women and children have priority in operations to evacuate the wounded and sick from areas affected by fighting.
- ▶ The specific needs of women and girls are included in training in first aid and medical evacuations and the support provided to ambulance services.
- ▶ ICRC support for hospitals focuses as a priority on emergency surgical, obstetric and paediatric services, as well as medical services for patients in general and women in particular. This support may include the provision of equipment, medical supplies and training, for example in obstetric surgery.

*Physical rehabilitation*

- ▶ Women benefit from physical rehabilitation programmes supported by the ICRC. They may receive artificial limbs, walking aids, wheelchairs and physiotherapy. The ICRC pays particular attention to ensuring that women and men have equal access to physical rehabilitation programmes.
- ▶ Where there are no female staff in a rehabilitation centre, the ICRC helps train women, and may pay the transportation costs for women and their dependents to be treated in a centre with female staff. Many disabled women are also offered employment in ICRC-run or ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres.
- ▶ Women also benefit from projects – education, vocational training or micro-credit schemes – to help them reintegrate into society.

*Water and habitat*

- ▶ The renovation or construction of health facilities such as hospitals, health centres and physical rehabilitation centres always takes into account the specific needs of women and children. In most cases, women and children are given special accommodation in line with local customs and international standards.

**AUTHORITIES, ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS, CIVIL SOCIETY****Prevention**

- ▶ Preventive activities targeting political authorities, armed forces, other bearers of weapons and civil society (e.g. the media, schools, universities, NGOs) always emphasize the need to take measures to respect the physical integrity and dignity of all people who are not, or no longer, participating in the armed conflict or other situation of violence. The target groups are systematically made aware that not only do women and children (those under 18 years) more often than not form the majority of that group, but their position in society may also make them particularly vulnerable and their specific needs must be recognized and addressed. Depending on the target group, preventive activities comprise highlighting the existing provisions of IHL that focus on women, examining legal and practical measures to protect women from abuse and meet their specific needs, and case studies.
- ▶ The ICRC endeavours to raise awareness of the situation of women affected by armed conflict and internal disturbances – and of the international law that accords them protection – among governments, representatives of the diplomatic, political, military and academic communities, international organizations and NGOs. It is often invited to speak about the issue at relevant conferences hosted by donors and regional organizations. The ICRC also provides input when new international resolutions and policies are drafted and encourages their enforcement.
- ▶ During its dialogue with all authorities and weapon bearers, the ICRC recalls how IHL stipulates that the parties to a conflict must allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief (for civilians in need, including women and girls), which is impartial in nature and conducted without adverse distinction, subject to their right of control.
- ▶ The ICRC makes a particular effort to engage with different sectors of society and circles of influence, including women's associations or networks, to help sustain the organization's activities for victims of conflict.

**RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT****Cooperation***National Societies*

- ▶ The ICRC provides support for the development of National Society training, first-aid and emergency-preparedness capacities, the better to enable National Society staff and volunteers to meet the specific needs of women in situations of armed conflict or internal violence. It provides training in the Safer Access approach, including the analysis of risk and vulnerability factors affecting National Society staff and volunteers, such as the participation of female workers in certain operations.



- ▶ Furthermore, the ICRC often works in partnership with National Societies from other countries which are working internationally and which contribute to ICRC operations in cash, kind or by providing personnel and operational management.
- ▶ Through regular meetings and dialogue, and in line with the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, all operations to meet the needs of those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, including women and girls, are coordinated with other Movement components present in the context to ensure the best response.

#### *ICRC employment policy*

- ▶ The ICRC's employment policy promotes equitable conditions for male and female staff through gender mainstreaming and affirmative action. The ICRC believes there is a strong link between the improvement of women's status within the organization and progress in the protection of and delivery of assistance to women in situations of armed conflict or internal violence.
- ▶ The ICRC has improved its staff training courses by adding key messages consistent with the policies, recommendations and guidelines related to women affected by armed conflict and internal disturbances, including those related to specific issues, such as sexual violence, and by disseminating the ICRC guidance document. Role playing, which is part of the introductory training course for new delegates, highlights specific aspects related to women and war.
- ▶ In carrying out its activities, the ICRC encourages the use of teams that comprise both men and women. It also promotes the participation of local women as a means of fostering direct contact and dialogue with women, the better to define and respond to their needs.



# ANNEX 3

## THE ICRC'S OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO CHILDREN

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### CHILDREN IN WAR

Conflict increases the vulnerability of those who are already vulnerable, especially children. A child needs a family and a community that provide a nurturing and protective environment. Conflicts, however, spare no one. Most children experience armed conflict as civilians, and as such are often exposed to acts of violence. They are often the powerless witnesses of atrocities committed against their relatives. Such acts include death or injury from indiscriminate attacks and mine explosions, but also direct assaults. In addition, many children are killed, wounded or imprisoned, torn from their families, compelled to flee or left without even an identity. As dependents, the loss of a father or of the family's main breadwinner may have more than just a psychological impact. It is not unusual for very young children to be propelled into adult roles. They become heads of families, taking care of and protecting younger siblings. Destitution and the loss of close relatives may force young girls into early marriages or prostitution. A young breadwinner may seek to join an armed group just to survive. More often, however, children are forcibly recruited. Often unarmed, they are used by fighting forces in a large variety of roles such as cooks, porters, messengers, spies, human mine detectors or sex slaves. Child trafficking, for purposes such as unlawful adoption and forced labour, may also increase during armed conflict, especially when boys and girls are deprived of the protection of their parents and other relatives. Furthermore, the disruption or collapse of public services as a result of armed conflict or other situations of violence can restrict children's access to health care and education during the fighting and long after it has ceased.

### PROTECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

IHL provides broad protection for children. In the event of armed conflict, whether international or non-international, children benefit from the general protection provided to all persons affected by the conflict. First, if they fall into the hands of enemy forces they must be protected against murder and all forms of abuse: torture and other forms of ill-treatment, sexual violence, arbitrary detention, hostage-taking or forced displacement. Second, they must in no circumstances be the target of attacks, unless, and for such time as, they take a direct part in hostilities. Instead, they must be

spared and protected. Many of the rules of IHL constitute customary law and are therefore binding on parties to an armed conflict, regardless of whether they have ratified the relevant treaties.

Given the particular vulnerability of children, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Additional Protocols enumerate rules that provide them with special protection. These include the prevention of the recruitment and participation in hostilities of children under the age of 15, as well as provisions on family reunification, protection in detention, humanitarian assistance and education. Children who take direct part in hostilities are not exempt from this special protection. Children are covered by 25 such articles in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols.

International human rights instruments play a complementary role in the protection of children affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and its 2000 Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict are applicable during times of armed conflict. The Protocol sets limits on children's recruitment into armed forces or armed groups and participation in hostilities, which are stricter than the provisions of the 1977 Additional Protocols. It prohibits *compulsory* recruitment into State armed forces for all those under 18 years of age and requires States to raise the age of *voluntary* recruitment from 15. It also requires States to take all feasible

measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not reached the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities. Finally, the Optional Protocol provides that non-governmental armed groups "should not, under any circumstances, recruit or use in hostilities persons under the age of 18 years".

In addition, the Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees children's right to be with their families and to have access to education and adequate health care. It also reaffirms fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and the principle of non-discrimination.

In some cases, national or regional law can grant children even higher levels of protection.

## THE ICRC'S MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Owing to its unique mandate, the ICRC implements an "all victims" approach aimed at protecting the life and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and providing them with assistance. Within this approach, the ICRC acknowledges that children not only represent a large segment of the population (and therefore of those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence) but are also more vulnerable than adults. Despite the protection afforded to them by national and international law, they remain a major beneficiary of the ICRC's prevention, protection and assistance programmes worldwide.

### DEFINITIONS USED BY THE ICRC

A **child**, in accordance with the Convention of the Rights of the Child, is any person below 18 years of age unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

A **separated child** is a child separated from both parents or from his/her previous legal or customary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. A separated child might therefore be accompanied by other adult family members.

An **unaccompanied child**, also called an unaccompanied minor, is a child who has been separated from both parents and from other relatives and is not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

A **child associated with an armed force or armed group** is any person below 18 years of age who is or has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including, but not limited to, fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes. This category does not only refer to a child who is taking, or has taken, direct part in hostilities. Rather, by broadening the definition from that of 'child soldier', it aims to promote the idea that all children associated with armed forces and groups should cease to be so associated, and should benefit from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, regardless of their role with the armed actor.

Within its programmes, the ICRC carries out activities to respond to the specific material/economic, medical, social, protection, and psychological needs of children. All of the ICRC's activities are guided by the "best interests" principle. In other words, all activities to enhance children's well-being take into account the specific nature and circumstances of each individual child and thus are tailored to be in his/her best interests.

Despite the fact that the ICRC has become a world reference on working with unaccompanied/separated children, it continually strives to enhance the quality of its work on the ground. Thus, in 2009, it produced a new set of field guidelines for its staff working with unaccompanied/separated children and with children associated with armed forces/groups. The guidelines draw together lessons learnt by the ICRC and aim to facilitate consistency between

ICRC activities in various contexts. They also complement and build upon existing guidelines commonly agreed with UN agencies and NGOs with expertise in this domain, such as the *Inter-agency guiding principles on unaccompanied and separated children*, by ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Vision International, Save the Children UK and International Rescue Committee. These organizations and the ICRC coordinate regularly and proactively on policy issues and on the ground in areas of common interest in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

## CHILDREN IN ICRC PROGRAMMES, BY TARGET POPULATION

**Below is a description, by target population, of how ICRC programmes take into account the specific situations and needs of children in times of armed conflict. These descriptions are valid in any ICRC operation. They are not repeated explicitly under each context section, unless specifically required, but they may be cited to enhance understanding of the information therein.**

### CIVILIANS

**(Whenever possible, ICRC activities for civilians are carried out with the National Society of the country in question, particularly in the fields of assistance and restoring family links.)**

#### Protection

##### *Protecting the civilian population*

- ▶ The ICRC monitors the situation of individuals and groups not or no longer taking part in hostilities, the large majority of whom are children. Where documented, allegations of abuse committed against boys and girls, such as enforced enrolment by armed forces or armed groups, or sexual violence, are raised in the ICRC's discussions with all parties on alleged violations of IHL and international human rights law and the measures to be taken to stop them.
- ▶ In addition to formal and informal oral and written representations to the authorities concerned about alleged incidents, preventive dissemination activities are conducted for all kinds of weapon bearers to raise their awareness of their responsibilities under IHL to protect and respect at all times, in particular, children not taking part in hostilities (see *Authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, civil society*).

##### *Restoring family links: unaccompanied and separated children/children formerly associated with fighting forces*

- ▶ Unaccompanied/separated children, including those formerly associated with fighting forces, are registered by the ICRC and their mothers and fathers, or their closest relatives, sought. A distinction must be made between separated children – who are without their usual caregiver but are under the protection of another relative – and unaccompanied children, who are on their own or under the care of persons totally unrelated to them, often as a result of spontaneous fostering. If the parents

of both unaccompanied and separated are being sought, unaccompanied children might be given priority, where necessary. When the whereabouts are known, the children are able to restore and maintain contact with their families through RCMs, thus contributing to their psychological well-being.

- ▶ As the tracing process usually takes time, it is crucial to ensure that unaccompanied/separated children are protected and provided for while they are waiting for their relatives to be found. The ICRC rarely arranges interim care for unaccompanied/separated children as it generally refers them to other qualified actors, including National Societies, for this purpose. However, if and when the ICRC does help to arrange alternative care, it:
  - keeps children informed of plans being made for them and gives their opinions due consideration
  - ensures that siblings are kept together, as this enhances protection and can facilitate family reunification
  - gives preference to family/community-based care over institutional care, as this provides continuity for children's social development
  - monitors foster families and, if necessary, provides them with extra assistance to help meet children's protection and material needs
  - ensures that if institutional care is the only solution, it is viewed as a temporary measure that does not divert focus from potential family reunification or placement in the community
  - may support interim care centres by, for example, donating food or other items

- ▶ Family reunifications are organized according to the best interests of the child and only if all parties – the child and the family – want to be reunited. Material assistance is usually provided (see *Assistance, Economic security – emergency aid*, below)
- ▶ Special attention is paid to preparing for the reunification of boys and girls with their families, especially when they have been separated for a long time. The ICRC also monitors how the children readapt to family life: they are often checked on several months after being reunited with their families to ensure that they do not face new protection problems, especially if they were formerly associated with fighting forces or are girls with children of their own.
- ▶ The ICRC advocates that children formerly associated with fighting forces be provided with adequate care, in particular in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes. In general, however, it recommends their immediate release without waiting for a peace agreement to be signed or for a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process to be launched.
- ▶ The ICRC also aims to prevent children from becoming separated from their families in the first place. To do this the ICRC, *inter alia*, identifies the causes of separation and locations where separations are most likely to occur, such as border crossings, checkpoints, transit sites and health facilities so that preventive activities can be undertaken there. It also informs families of what they can do to minimize the risk of

separation, such as teaching children their names, addresses and other family details and giving children name tags if they are forced to flee. Governments, staff of national and international agencies, religious groups and local communities are also made aware of how to prevent separation.

- ▶ Deliberate separation can be prevented by ensuring that all households have access to basic relief supplies and that the provision of basic services, particularly those targeted solely at children, does not unintentionally cause separation. The ICRC attempts to ensure that such necessities are provided, by supporting the efforts of the relevant authorities or stepping in when they are unable or unwilling to assume their responsibilities.

#### *Missing persons*

- ▶ ICRC action in relation to missing persons benefits mainly children and their mothers as they are overwhelmingly the ones left behind after a father/husband has disappeared during an armed conflict or other situation of violence. Whenever possible, the ICRC works closely with the relevant authorities and organizations to accelerate the tracing process. On its website it updates and publishes lists of persons reported missing.
- ▶ The ICRC provides the relatives of missing persons with administrative help in dealing with matters of inheritance, pensions, legal status, custody of children and property rights. Directly or through associations or institutions, it also contributes to the provision of psychological support, education, occupational training, material assistance and livelihood support (see *Assistance* below).
- ▶ It also encourages governments to enact or implement legislation to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for (by establishing an information bureau, for example), to ascertain the fate of missing persons through appropriate measures and to protect and support the families, including the children, of those who are missing, notably by making it easier for them to undertake legal proceedings.

#### **Assistance**

##### *Economic security – emergency aid: food and essential household items*

- ▶ When distributing aid, the ICRC gives priority to the most vulnerable households, many of which have been deprived of their main breadwinner. Children and women are often, therefore, the main beneficiaries of the relief provided to IDPs, returnees and residents. Furthermore, children, particularly girls, often find themselves heading their household. In such cases, special efforts are made to ensure that the children heads of household are included in registration and census exercises to ensure that they are issued with documents in their name entitling them to assistance for themselves and for other children in their care.
- ▶ If the need exists, the ICRC provides food rations, often including baby food, and essential household items, such as blankets, tarpaulins, jerrycans, kitchen sets and hygiene kits, to enable families to take care of themselves and their children. Other items, such as clothes or fabric to make clothing, are also distributed according to need.

- ▶ Hygiene kits usually include specific products for infants, such as baby powder or washable cotton and plastic nappies.
- ▶ Upon reunification with their families (see *Protection, Restoring family links*, above) children are usually provided with a kit that may contain clothing and food items to help to reduce immediate costs for the family. In extreme cases of poverty, the ICRC may consider providing some assistance to the family. Whenever possible, however, such assistance is channelled through the community so that the family is not seen as receiving preferential treatment.

##### *Economic security – livelihood support*

- ▶ In addition to providing emergency relief, the ICRC also aims to help destitute or very poor families, or those deprived of their main breadwinner, to recover their ability to earn a living. Livelihood support programmes help heads of household, often children themselves, in their endeavour to ensure their family's self-sufficiency. Seed and tool distributions, livestock replenishment and vaccination, cash-for-work projects to rehabilitate community infrastructure, grants or material inputs (e.g. sewing machines, donkey carts, flour mills, oil presses, brick-making machines, irrigation pumps), to give but a few examples, directly improve the standard of living of many children by helping the head of household continue or jump-start an income-generating activity.

##### *Water supply, sanitation and shelter*

- ▶ ICRC water and sanitation (trucking of clean drinking water during emergencies; rehabilitation or building of water sources and infrastructure) give displaced and resident children safe access to a source of water for household purposes, ensure better sanitation practices, and free up for other tasks time once spent fetching water. They also reduce the incidence of sickness caused by inadequate hygiene and prevent long journeys to water points during which they may be at risk of attack.
- ▶ ICRC habitat projects, such as the rehabilitation or building of health centres and schools, give children access to essential services.
- ▶ In some contexts, the provision of fuel-saving stoves reduces the need for children to go out in search of firewood, thus reducing their risk of being attacked and leaving them more time for other household tasks.
- ▶ Children and their mothers are the primary target of hygiene promotion sessions that help ensure that they have the knowledge and skills to help them prevent and contain the spread of communicable diseases. Sessions commonly cover the prevention of hand-to-mouth contamination through good personal/food/clothing hygiene, the proper use and maintenance of facilities/equipment for water, sanitation and waste management, and the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea.

##### *Health care*

- ▶ The majority of the people treated in outpatient departments and referral hospitals in violence-affected areas are children and their mothers, and thus are the main beneficiaries of ICRC support to such facilities, which provide comprehensive

reproductive health and delivery services and care for children under five. Mobile clinics give children who are unable to reach permanent structures access to essential health and medical care and the opportunity to be referred to a second level of care.

- ▶ In many contexts where there are not enough skilled birth attendants to cover the population's needs, the ICRC trains traditional birth attendants/midwives in ante and post-natal care, in the identification of at-risk mothers, in skilled attendance for home delivery and in the management of complications. The birth attendants/midwives also play a decisive role in health education, such as basic care and breastfeeding. They also may receive delivery kits containing soap, surgical gloves, plastic sheeting, a sterile razor blade and string for the umbilical cord.
- ▶ In contexts where sexual violence is a major problem, the ICRC provides post-rape kits to ICRC-supported hospitals and health centres and runs training courses enabling health staff working in those facilities to treat victims, which are often girls, effectively.
- ▶ Local volunteers offering support for victims of sexual violence at community level are trained in counselling techniques, so that they can offer reassuring support to the victims and help them search for solutions. They are also taught mediation skills, enabling them to facilitate (i) the reintegration of victims of sexual violence, who are often rejected by their families and communities, and (ii) acceptance of children born of rape who are at particularly high risk of being rejected, stigmatized or abused and denied access to education, inheritance rights or even a name.
- ▶ Children and their mothers are the primary target of health promotion sessions that help ensure that they have the knowledge and skills to help them prevent the spread of disease. For example, such sessions may include raising awareness among pregnant women and the mothers of young children of how malaria is transmitted. Many receive mosquito nets.
- ▶ ICRC support for immunization programmes (cold chain, transport, supervision) benefits mostly children under five and women of child-bearing age, who receive vital vaccinations against, for example, measles, tuberculosis, tetanus, diphtheria, polio and whooping cough. The ICRC may act as a neutral intermediary to facilitate access to isolated areas cut off by fighting so that other organizations may carry out vaccination campaigns, support a government in its immunization efforts, or substitute health authorities in cases where they are not able to conduct activities themselves.
- ▶ In emergencies, the ICRC also supports therapeutic feeding activities to help malnourished children and their mothers.

## Prevention

### *Mines/explosive remnants of war*

- ▶ To help prevent injuries caused by mines and explosive remnants of war, the ICRC marks contaminated areas and conducts mine-risk education. Mine-risk education sessions target primarily children. They are conducted in schools, places of prayer or/and community fora and aim to ensure

the safety of civilians by informing them of the dangers of mines. In the event of an accident, the ICRC also provides surgical, medical and economic assistance to victims, including physical rehabilitation (see *Wounded and sick*). In parallel, it continues its advocacy with the relevant authorities and often supports the work of the national mine-action body.

- ▶ Communities are given support to create safe play areas for their children, free from mines and explosive remnants of war.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Protection

- ▶ Given their greater vulnerability, detained children are registered by the ICRC, which monitors them on an individual basis with the aim of ensuring that they are afforded due care and protection. Infants living with their detained mothers may also be registered to deter any attempt to use the child to exert pressure on the mother.
- ▶ During its visits to people deprived of their freedom, the ICRC pays special attention to the treatment and living conditions of detention of any children being held. Particular consideration is given to their accommodation, which should separate boys from girls and children from adults (unless the children are housed with their families), and to their ability to maintain regular contact with their families and to continue their education. It drafts its confidential reports and recommendations to the authorities concerned accordingly.
- ▶ When the children detained are below the age of criminal responsibility, the ICRC makes representations to the detaining authorities with the aim of securing their release.
- ▶ ICRC support for the penitentiary administration and training for penitentiary staff (medical personnel included) encompasses, whenever relevant, action regarding or consideration of the particular needs of children, for example in terms of food, health care, education and recreation.
- ▶ ICRC family-news services allow child detainees to communicate with their families and detained adults to communicate with their children outside. This contributes to the psychological well-being of all concerned.
- ▶ The ICRC enables child detainees to receive family visits and children to visit their detained relatives, either by organizing the visits itself or by covering the cost of transport. Family visits are not only essential for the psychological well-being both of the detainees and of their relatives outside, they are often a vital channel through which detained children obtain food and essential items.

### Assistance

- ▶ ICRC assistance programmes for detainees are adapted to the specific needs of children whenever necessary. For example, clothing, educational and recreational materials are geared to the age of the child, and girls may receive female hygiene items.
- ▶ As infants often stay with their detained mothers, their needs are also addressed, in terms, for example, of food, health care, clothing and play.



**Water and habitat**

- ▶ As part of its efforts to improve environmental health conditions for detainees, the ICRC often carries out maintenance, rehabilitation or construction projects in places of detention. These projects always take into consideration the needs of children, such as separate accommodation from adults, dedicated sanitation facilities, and adequate facilities for women with babies and/or small children.
- ▶ Detained minors and children living with their detained mothers benefit from hygiene promotion sessions run in prison that aim to prevent and contain the spread of communicable diseases. Sessions commonly cover the prevention of hand-to-mouth contamination through good personal/food/clothing hygiene, the proper use and maintenance of facilities/equipment for water, sanitation and waste management, and the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea.

**WOUNDED AND SICK****Assistance****Medical care**

- ▶ Children, along with women, have priority in operations to evacuate the wounded and sick from areas affected by fighting.
- ▶ The specific needs of children are included in training in first aid and medical evacuations and the support provided to ambulance services.
- ▶ ICRC support for hospitals focuses as a priority on emergency surgical, paediatric and obstetric services, as well as medical services for patients in general and children in particular. This support may include the provision of equipment, medical supplies and training, for example in paediatric/obstetric care.

**Physical rehabilitation**

- ▶ Children benefit from physical rehabilitation programmes supported by the ICRC. They may receive artificial limbs, walking aids, wheelchairs and physiotherapy. Children require such services more frequently than adults as they rapidly outgrow their prosthetic/orthotic devices.

**Water and habitat**

- ▶ The renovation or construction of health facilities such as hospitals, health centres and physical rehabilitation centres always takes into account the specific needs of children. In most cases, children and their care-givers are given special accommodation in line with local customs and international standards.

**AUTHORITIES, ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS, CIVIL SOCIETY****Prevention**

- ▶ Preventive activities targeting political, diplomatic and military authorities, armed forces, other bearers of weapons and civil society (e.g. the media, schools, universities, NGOs)

always emphasize the need to take measures to respect the physical integrity and dignity of all people who are not, or no longer, participating in the armed conflict or other situation of violence. The target groups are systematically made aware that not only do children often form the majority of this group, they are also particularly vulnerable and their specific needs must be recognized and addressed.

- ▶ Depending on the target group, preventive activities comprise highlighting the existing provisions of IHL and international human rights law that focus on children, such as the 1977 Additional Protocols and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, along with relevant national legislation, which may give even more protection. The ICRC provides technical support and advice to countries in becoming party to such instruments and in enacting national legislation to implement their provisions in order to enhance the protection afforded to children and to meet their specific needs.
- ▶ The target groups are systematically made aware of their responsibilities in this respect through a combination of bilateral meetings, dissemination sessions, training courses, documentation and publications, games and competitions, and communication campaigns.
- ▶ The ICRC is often invited to speak about the effect of armed conflict and other situations of violence at conferences hosted by donors and regional and international organizations. The ICRC also provides input when new international resolutions and policies are drafted and encourages their enforcement.
- ▶ During its dialogue with all authorities and weapon bearers, the ICRC recalls how IHL stipulates that the parties to a conflict must allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief (for civilians in need, including children), which is impartial in nature and conducted without adverse distinction, subject to their right of control.
- ▶ The ICRC has launched two large-scale programmes for young people in educational settings: the secondary school programme for countries of the former Soviet Union, and the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme for secondary school children elsewhere around the world, which is often implemented with the support of the National Society of the country in question. Bearing in mind that today's school children are tomorrow's decision-makers, opinion-leaders, or simply citizens, the basic aims of the programmes are:
  - to foster young people's understanding of humanitarian issues arising in armed conflict and other situations of violence, and to familiarize them with the notion of human dignity as an inviolable quality that must be respected, both in times of peace and in times of armed conflict;
  - to familiarize young people with the basic rules and principles of IHL and with the nature and work of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

### Cooperation

#### *National Societies*

- ▶ In addition to working in partnership with the National Society of the country in question to strengthen its own operational capacity (see *Civilians*), the ICRC supports the development of National Society tracing, first-aid and emergency-preparedness capacities. This helps the National Society improve its response to the specific needs of children in armed conflict or other situations of violence.
- ▶ In conjunction with the International Federation, the ICRC builds the general institutional capacities of National Societies, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles. The two organizations provide National Societies with the expertise required to strengthen their capacity to conduct domestic activities in accordance with their own priorities and plans, so that children's needs may be addressed in peacetime as well as during armed conflict and other situations of violence.
- ▶ The ICRC often works in partnership with National Societies from other countries which are working internationally and which contribute to ICRC operations in cash, kind or by providing personnel and operational management.
- ▶ Through regular meetings and dialogue, and in line with the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, all operations to meet the needs of those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, including children, are coordinated with other Movement components present in the context to ensure the best response.
- ▶ The ICRC often supports National Societies' youth programmes that enable young people to learn about humanitarian values and engage in humanitarian work within their own country.

# ANNEX 4

## THE ICRC'S OPERATIONAL APPROACH TO DISPLACEMENT

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### DISPLACEMENT AND THE DISPLACED

Displacement is a recurrent consequence of armed conflict and other situations of violence. Civilians are brutally uprooted and forced to flee their homes as they try to avoid the dangers generated by the conflict. In most cases, displacement is an inherently unstable and unsustainable set of circumstances, from the point of view of both those displaced and the authorities concerned.

There are two broad causes of displacement in armed conflict: as a direct consequence of the hostilities, owing either to actual violence or as a pre-emptive measure on account of fears or threats; and as a secondary consequence, owing, for example, to the exhaustion of resources or to poor access to essential services.

Given that the term “displacement” describes a process and a set of circumstances as opposed to a “status”, there is no international legally binding definition of an IDP. Nor does the ICRC have its own definition. The definition most commonly used within the international community is the one provided for in the 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which bring together existing norms of IHL, international human rights law and refugee law in a way that covers all the phases of internal displacement. The definition, which is broad, refers to “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”. As the majority of IDPs are nationals of the State in which they find themselves displaced, they are entitled to the full protection of national law and the rights it grants to its citizens without adverse distinction resulting from displacement. Some of those displaced, however, will not be State nationals. Nevertheless, they are protected under international human rights law, and many of the same rights must be granted to them without discrimination.

Under IHL, the arbitrary displacement of civilians should not occur in the first place, but if it does, their protection is ensured. Indeed, IHL expressly prohibits any party to an armed conflict from compelling civilians to leave their places of residence. Exceptionally, temporary evacuations may be carried out if the security of the civilians or imperative military necessity so demands. In addition

to this express prohibition, the rules of IHL intended to spare civilians from hostilities and their effects also play an important role in preventing displacement, as it is often violations of these rules that cause civilians to flee their homes.

Although displacement is seldom experienced as a linear process, specific phases can be identified:

- ▶ **the pre-displacement period:** this requires efforts to prevent displacement, to the extent feasible and in the best interests of those at risk
- ▶ **the event that causes displacement:** an understanding of the events causing the displacement is crucial for preventing their recurrence
- ▶ **acute crisis or emergency phase of displacement:** periods which are frantic and highly unpredictable and in which immediate protection and assistance efforts are required to ensure basic safety and essential needs with the aim of saving lives
- ▶ **chronic crisis or longer-term displacement:** periods in which more stable circumstances are established and in which basic needs are covered by existing services and infrastructure, though often insufficiently, while the displaced await conditions that will enable them to find durable solutions comprising dignified approaches to supporting those affected, such as the restoration of an independent productive capacity
- ▶ **return, local integration or relocation** (generally sought once the situation has sufficiently stabilized): this would ideally consist of people being able to return to their pre-displacement place of dwelling, although when this is not feasible, or desirable, local integration or relocation should be an option. Return, local integration or relocation should also be accompanied by support to restore the former lives and livelihoods and independence of the affected individuals.

## THE “ALL VICTIMS” APPROACH

Owing to its specific mandate, the ICRC implements an “all victims” approach aimed at protecting the life and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and providing them with assistance. As part of this approach, the ICRC aims to alleviate the plight not only of IDPs but of all those affected (such as those unable to flee and communities hosting IDPs), during all stages of the displacement. This involves working with all stakeholders, from the beneficiaries themselves right up to the highest authorities: (i) to ensure conditions that prevent any need for displacement to occur in the first place; (ii) to alleviate the effects of the displacement, if it does occur, both on the displaced themselves and on others; and (iii) to create the conditions necessary for the permanent return home, local integration or relocation of the IDPs, without adverse effect on them or on others.

Within this approach, the ICRC acknowledges that those who have been forced to leave their homes are likely to face particular vulnerabilities. People at risk often flee at very short notice and often in chaos, experiencing, *inter alia*: loss of shelter, resources and essential documentation; a likely disruption of livelihoods

(e.g. agriculture, livestock, business, wage labour); separation or disruption/complete breakdown of family and community support networks; increased risks of exploitation and abuse; reduced access to essential services; potential marginalization from decision-making structures; and psychological and physical trauma. These elements obviously increase the general difficulties inherent in a conflict environment. Moreover, those affected are often displaced several times over, each time causing further impoverishment and trauma, and weakening coping mechanisms.

However, not all people who are displaced are necessarily made exceptionally vulnerable. For example, those who have adequate resources may be able to cope independently with the consequences. Nor are those that do not move necessarily safe. Those who are unable to flee (e.g. the elderly, the sick, the wounded, the physically disabled, those for whom fleeing is too risky, or members of a persecuted group unable to flee because of tensions with their neighbours) are often more vulnerable than those who leave to seek safer circumstances.

When people do flee their homes, they have to arrive somewhere. Neighbouring communities (whether sympathetic or not) or extended family are often the first to receive the IDPs and can be significantly affected by their arrival, especially when IDPs are directly welcomed into and supported by individual households. Often, however, this temporary solution allows IDPs to stay close to their place of origin and families and to avoid being confined to camps, which should remain a last resort.<sup>1</sup> These residents, however, often enough also faced dire circumstances even before the IDPs arrived and tend to be quickly stretched beyond their capacity to help, reaching the point at which they are forced to send the IDPs away in order to protect their own economic security. It is frequently the case that host communities begin to resist the arrival of IDPs owing to the strain they place on general resources (land, water, jobs, essential services such as health care and education, etc.). Tensions over insufficient resources can easily emerge and rapidly escalate. Moreover, in some cases those who were originally hosts may also be forced to move as they exhaust their independent means.

As such, displacement – and the circumstances causing it – typically has severe protection and resource implications both for those directly affected (i.e. the IDPs) and for those indirectly affected (e.g. host families and communities). As the conflict and violence persist, the general economy can also take a severe hit, with reduced availability of and access to goods/supplies/land/services – all of which could further undermine the independent means and capacities of the entire population.

1. A policy of encampment is generally not favoured or accepted (Principle 12 of the Guiding Principles). In situations of armed conflict, IHL allows for internment or assigned residence only when required for imperative reasons of security. In other cases, when camps are set up to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, if the quality of life in the camps is significantly higher than the average standard of living in the area, this may create tensions between the IDPs and the people outside the camps. It may also lead to the IDPs becoming dependent on aid and hinder efforts to restore their self-sufficiency. Camps may even attract the non-displaced and become overburdened, putting undue pressure on the services available

The needs of IDPs cannot, therefore, be considered to the exclusion of the rest of the affected population. Rooted in the principles of impartiality and response according to need, the ICRC's "all victims" approach means that, in addition to meeting the needs of IDPs, appropriate emphasis is also placed on those unable to flee and on residents who are affected by the displacement of others. This underscores the fact that displacement is not solely about IDPs. Understanding it, instead, as a process and a set of circumstances allows for acknowledgement of its impact on a wide range of people.

## THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

The ICRC has developed a multidisciplinary response capacity, which stems from the organization's mandate to both protect and assist people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. This dual mandate leads the ICRC to address the diverse needs of the affected population by linking efforts that aim to ensure that the law is upheld with a range of activities to address the consequences of violations of the law and of the armed conflict or situation of violence. Activities are combined with a view to ensuring that the impact on the beneficiaries is greater than the sum of the individual results generated.

The ICRC's commitment to considering all phases of displacement ensures that its response to the phenomenon and to other consequences of armed conflict is inherently flexible and able to adapt to the changing circumstances of all those affected by displacement. The multidisciplinary approach is employed during every phase to ensure the most comprehensive and effective response to the needs of those at risk of being displaced, those already displaced or affected by the displacement of others and those seeking to return home or relocate. The organization's activities for those affected by displacement are designed in such a way as to empower beneficiaries, to promote self-reliance and to reinforce coping mechanisms.

### USING THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH AT EACH STAGE OF DISPLACEMENT

#### Preventing displacement

The ICRC aims to persuade authorities, armed forces and armed groups, through confidential dialogue, to fulfil their obligations to prevent the displacement of civilians (unless the temporary evacuation of civilians during military operations is required for their own security) and other violations of the relevant bodies of law that would result in displacement. If displacement nevertheless occurs, the ICRC makes confidential representations to the alleged perpetrators with a view to having them take measures to stop the violations and prevent further displacement. ICRC assistance activities (such as ensuring access to a safe water supply and health care services, and providing livelihood support) can also help remove some of the causes of displacement.

#### Alleviating the effects of displacement

If displacement nevertheless occurs, the ICRC reminds the authorities that it is their responsibility to ensure that IDPs are protected, their rights respected and their essential needs met. The ICRC also acts as a neutral intermediary between warring parties in order to facilitate the conclusion of agreements aimed at resolving humanitarian issues, including the plight of IDPs.

In addition, the ICRC conducts a wide range of assistance activities which are designed not only to help those affected meet their most immediate survival needs (in terms of shelter, water and sanitation, nutrition, access to health care, etc.), but also to serve as protection measures by enhancing individuals' capacity to avoid threats in their environment that might compound their problems. The ICRC also supports the relevant local authorities and existing structures.

#### Easing return, local integration and relocation

The ICRC also aims to facilitate the return, local integration or relocation of those that have been displaced, by reminding the authorities of their obligations to promote voluntary return whenever it is safe, and local integration *and/or* relocation whenever conditions allow. In this respect, the ICRC continually reminds the authorities that it is their responsibility to restore the basic conditions required for resolving the displacement crisis (including security, access to essential services, opportunities to restore livelihood, etc.). The ICRC often conducts protection and assistance activities for people seeking lasting solutions to their plight, including those returning, integrating locally on a permanent basis or relocating. This includes addressing the concerns of the residents already in the area, with a view to minimizing tensions between the two groups.

## RELATIONS WITH THE MOVEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

Given the scope and magnitude of the problem of internal displacement, it is generally recognized that an effective and comprehensive response to the needs of IDPs, affected residents and returnees is beyond the capacity of any single organization.

ICRC activities benefiting people affected by displacement are often carried out in partnership with the Movement's other components, with which it shares a common identity through the emblem it uses and the Fundamental Principles guiding its action. The National Society in the country in question is the ICRC's primary partner, but in many instances, other National Societies that work internationally are also involved. In line with the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, the ICRC leads and coordinates the efforts of the Movement's components in armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and leads all the Movement's efforts to restore family links, an essential activity wherever people have been displaced.

The ICRC's experience in the domain of displacement has been instrumental in Movement efforts to formalize current practices in a policy on the issue. Working with the International Federation and a representative cross section of 20 National Societies,



the ICRC held consultative meetings to prepare a Movement policy on internal displacement, which was adopted (Resolution 5) by the Council of Delegates in November 2009. It promotes and contributes to its implementation.

The ICRC is also fully committed to implementing effective coordination with other players while preserving its independence, neutrality and impartiality. It has welcomed the various UN initiatives for humanitarian reform – including the cluster approach. Although, as a genuinely neutral and independent organization, it is unable to be a formal part of the cluster approach, the ICRC sees it as no obstacle to coordination. Such coordination, however, must, on the one hand, have as its aim to meet all the needs of those affected by conflict by promoting complementary roles among the various humanitarian organizations (avoiding duplication or gaps) and, on the other hand, maximize the impact of the ICRC response. As humanitarian coordination is never an end in itself, only reality-based and action-oriented coordination can fulfil these two conditions, i.e. tasks being distributed according to the skills and capacities of each organization, and notably according to the organization's ability effectively to implement them in order to ensure that needs are covered comprehensively.

## DISPLACEMENT IN ICRC PROGRAMMES, BY TARGET POPULATION

**Below is a more exhaustive description, by target population, of how ICRC programmes take into account the specific situations and needs of those affected by displacement in armed conflict. These descriptions are valid in any ICRC operation. They are not repeated explicitly under each context section, unless specifically required, but they may be cited to enhance understanding of the information therein.**

### CIVILIANS

**(Whenever possible, ICRC activities for civilians are carried out with the National Society of the country in question, particularly in the fields of assistance and restoring family links.)**

### PREVENTING DISPLACEMENT

#### Protection

##### *Protecting the civilian population*

- ▶ The ICRC monitors the situation of individuals and groups not or no longer taking part in hostilities. Where documented, allegations of abuse committed against civilians are raised in the ICRC's discussions with all parties on alleged IHL violations and the measures to be taken to stop them and thus remove one of the causes of displacement. Such allegations may include direct or indiscriminate attacks, harassment, arbitrary arrests, sexual violence, looting or destruction of property and possessions, forced recruitment by weapon bearers, or restriction/denial of access to land, fields, markets and essential services.

- ▶ In addition to formal and informal oral and written representations to the authorities concerned about alleged incidents, preventive dissemination activities are conducted for the authorities and all kinds of weapon bearers to raise their awareness of their responsibilities under IHL to protect and respect at all times individuals and groups not or no longer taking part in hostilities (see *Authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, civil society* below).
- ▶ By reinforcing civilian coping mechanisms and acting as a neutral intermediary to facilitate movement across front lines or access to essential services such as markets or health care, the ICRC can remove some of the causes of displacement.

#### Assistance

##### *Economic security – livelihood support*

- ▶ Livelihood support programmes help households ensure their self-sufficiency. Seed and tool distributions, livestock replenishment and vaccination, cash-for-work projects to rehabilitate community infrastructure, grants or material inputs (e.g. sewing machines, donkey carts, flour mills, oil presses, brick-making machines, irrigation pumps), to give but a few examples, directly improve the standard of living of households by helping them continue or jump-start an income-generating activity. This in turn can also help people to cope with the various threats in their environment posed by the armed conflict or other situation of violence. In this way, boosting economic security can prevent impoverishment that might lead to displacement.

##### *Water supply, sanitation and shelter*

- ▶ Access to and the quality of water supplies can suffer in times of conflict. By ensuring access to safe drinking water (see *Alleviating the effects of displacement/Assistance/Water supply, sanitation and shelter* below), either directly or by supporting other providers, the ICRC can remove one of the possible causes of displacement.

##### *Health care*

- ▶ Access to and the quality of health care can suffer in times of conflict. By ensuring access to permanent or mobile health care services (see *Alleviating the effects of displacement/Assistance/Health care* below) either directly or by supporting other providers, the ICRC can remove one of the possible causes of displacement.

#### Prevention

##### *Mines/explosive remnants of war*

- ▶ The ICRC engages in advocacy with the relevant authorities on mines and explosive remnants of war with a view to stopping their use of such weapons and encouraging them to clear contaminated areas. Representations are often based on incident data collected first hand by the ICRC or the National Society.

## ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF DISPLACEMENT

### Protection

#### *Protecting the civilian population*

- ▶ It is often the case that the authorities bearing the primary duty to care for the displaced and to manage the displacement crisis lack the capacity or the will to do so. The ICRC plays an important role in highlighting critical humanitarian needs and making recommendations to the authorities on how they can better fulfil their obligations, including to protect civilians from abuses (see *Preventing displacement/Protection/Protecting the civilian population* above).
- ▶ IDPs are not a homogenous group: there are many sub-populations who are likely to have particular concerns. The ICRC takes measures to assess these concerns and to respond to the most urgent needs. It also pays particular attention to the relationship between IDPs – living in dedicated places or hosted by residents – and local resident communities in order to avoid or reduce tension between the two groups, such as that caused by competition for overstretched resources. Whenever possible, the ICRC takes direct action to remove or reduce the causes of the tension.
- ▶ Part of encouraging respect for people's dignity includes ensuring that they have access to accurate information and can actively participate and influence decisions made on their behalf, to ensure that they are still able to make choices about their lives however dire the circumstances. For example, a lack of information regarding the services available or a lack of familiarity with local procedures can reduce the capacity of new arrivals to obtain access to essential services and support. In such cases, the ICRC will directly facilitate beneficiaries' access to the services available, including those run by the State, as well as prompting the authorities to improve their communication and information-sharing systems.
- ▶ During their flight, IDPs may leave behind or lose critical documents (personal identification, passport, birth certificate, marriage certificate, etc.) or indeed have them stolen, making it impossible for them to exercise their rights. The ICRC reminds the authorities of their obligations to make document replacement services available to all eligible citizens. It can also act as a neutral intermediary to relay official documents across frontlines, between family members or between the authorities and civilians.

#### *Restoring family links and missing persons*

- ▶ As they flee, IDPs often lose contact with loved ones, either in the chaos or because they have to leave them behind, or because they leave in a hurry and are unable to inform relatives ahead of time. Enabling the displaced to restore and maintain contact with their families, within the country or abroad, contributes to the psychological well-being of both the IDPs and their relatives, who may also be IDPs.
- ▶ The ICRC family reunification programme aims to reunite vulnerable people with their families, particularly those who became separated as a result of displacement.
- ▶ The ICRC also reminds the authorities of the right of families to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of relatives unaccounted

for in relation to the conflict. In addition to advocacy efforts, the ICRC may aim to boost national forensic and data management capacities, offer its legal expertise for the drafting of legislation, and work to improve psychological support for the families of missing persons.

### Assistance

#### *Economic security – emergency aid: food and essential household items*

- ▶ People often have to flee at short notice, and in any case are likely to be limited in the belongings they can carry with them. When distributing aid, the ICRC gives priority to the most vulnerable households. Many of these are IDPs, although the ICRC also assists residents who are directly affected by the conflict, but unable or unwilling to leave the affected area, or who are affected by the presence of IDPs and the additional strain that they place on resources. If the need exists, the ICRC provides food rations and essential household items, such as blankets, tarpaulins, jerrycans, kitchen sets and hygiene kits, to enable the displaced to set up temporary homes. Other items, such as clothes or fabric to make clothing, are also distributed according to need.

#### *Economic security – livelihood support*

- ▶ Some civilians are displaced temporarily and are able to return home after a relatively short time. Others experience more prolonged displacement. Being cut off from their livelihoods severely undermines the capacity of IDPs to generate income and the longer the situation lasts, the more it erodes any resources they may have. In such cases, in addition to providing emergency relief, the ICRC also aims to help the displaced recover their ability to earn a living (see *Preventing displacement/Assistance/Economic security – livelihood support* above). Resident communities affected by economic impoverishment as a result of the presence of IDPs, especially the households hosting IDPs, also benefit.
- ▶ Occupational training often forms part of livelihood support programmes, either to help the beneficiaries keep up their skills or to enable them to take up a new economic activity more suited to the area to which they have been displaced.

#### *Water supply, sanitation and shelter*

- ▶ ICRC water, sanitation and habitat projects (trucking of clean drinking water during emergencies; rehabilitation or building of water sources and infrastructure) give IDPs, residents and returnees safe access to a source of water for household purposes, ensure better sanitation practices for the whole family, free up for other tasks time once spent fetching water, and aim to reduce any tensions caused by competition for resources. They also reduce the incidence of sickness caused by inadequate hygiene.
- ▶ The displaced, resident and returnee beneficiaries systematically participate in the design, implementation and management of ICRC water and habitat projects.
- ▶ When large numbers of IDPs head for camps or converge on State-run reception centres or evacuation sites, they may find themselves in facilities able to cater only for much smaller numbers. The ICRC may carry out small-scale

rehabilitation work on infrastructure, construct or repair water and sanitation facilities, provide equipment or train staff, volunteers or IDPs in rehabilitation or maintenance.

### **Health care**

- ▶ An influx of IDPs into an area can place a heavy burden on health care facilities that might already be run down or overstretched owing to the conflict. In such cases, the ICRC may provide supplies, train staff and rehabilitate infrastructure to ensure the provision of comprehensive primary health care, including vaccinations, for IDPs and resident communities alike. At the same time, the ICRC highlights the needs to the authorities, encouraging them to expand the services they provide.
- ▶ Mobile clinics give IDPs and residents unable to reach permanent structures access to essential health and medical care and the opportunity to be referred to a second level of care. Such clinics can also provide an early indication of any outbreaks of disease.
- ▶ In contexts where sexual violence is a major problem, the ICRC documents alleged incidents and brings them to the attention of the authorities. It provides post-rape kits to ICRC-supported hospitals and health centres and runs training courses to ensure that health staff in those facilities are equipped and able to treat victims, including IDPs, effectively and to provide counselling.
- ▶ IDPs benefit from psychological support to help them deal with the trauma of displacement or indeed of the violations of IHL that prompted the displacement.
- ▶ IDPs living in overcrowded and cramped conditions are particularly susceptible to the spread of disease. Health and hygiene promotion sessions aim to teach people basic practices that can help minimize or prevent the spread of disease.
- ▶ Depending on their circumstances, IDPs may be at risk of malnutrition. In emergencies, the ICRC may support therapeutic feeding programmes.

### **Prevention**

#### ***Mines/explosive remnants of war***

- ▶ To help prevent injuries caused by mines and explosive remnants of war, the ICRC marks contaminated areas and conducts mine-risk education to make people aware of the dangers. In the event of an accident, it also provides surgical, medical and economic assistance to victims, including physical rehabilitation. In parallel, it continues its advocacy with the relevant authorities and often supports the work of the national mine-action body.

## **EASING RETURN, LOCAL INTEGRATION OR RELOCATION**

### **Protection**

#### ***Protection of the civilian population***

- ▶ Any movement of IDPs ordered by the authorities must be carried out in a safe, voluntary and dignified manner. In terms of responding to a displacement crisis, the authorities

bear responsibility for restoring essential conditions required for resolution of the situation. The ICRC advocates the establishment of such conditions, which include security guarantees, assurance of access to and availability of essential services, the ability to exercise housing, land and property rights, and often compensation for lost, stolen or destroyed property. A premature return often leads to re-displacement and further hardship.

### **Assistance**

#### ***Economic security – emergency aid: food and essential household items***

- ▶ IDPs finally returning to their places of origin may find that their homes and land have been destroyed. The ICRC commonly provides these people and those who decide to settle elsewhere with kits that might contain food, essential household and hygiene items, and/or shelter materials and tools to rebuild their homes.

#### ***Economic security – livelihood support***

- ▶ IDPs returning to their homes or resettling elsewhere after a prolonged displacement will often require support in order to restart an economic activity. ICRC livelihood support programmes (see *Alleviating the effects of displacement/ Assistance/Economic security – livelihood support* above) are also tailored to the needs of returnees and to residents in the areas of return or relocation, with a view to reducing tensions between the two groups.

#### ***Water supply, sanitation and shelter***

- ▶ By ensuring access to an adequate and safe water supply (see *Alleviating the effects of displacement/ Assistance/ Water supply, sanitation and shelter* above), either directly or by supporting other providers, the ICRC can help create conditions conducive to the return or relocation of IDPs.

### **Health care**

- ▶ By ensuring access to health care services (see *Alleviating the effects of displacement/ Assistance/ Health care* above), either directly or by supporting other providers, the ICRC can help create conditions conducive to the return or relocation of IDPs.

### **Prevention**

#### ***Mines/explosive remnants of war***

- ▶ To help create conditions conducive to the return or relocation of IDPs, the ICRC encourages the relevant authorities to clear land contaminated with mines and explosive remnants of war and to stop using such weapons. It also marks contaminated areas and conducts mine-risk education to make people aware of the dangers. In the event of an accident, it provides surgical, medical and economic assistance to victims, including physical rehabilitation.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF DISPLACEMENT

#### Protection

##### *Protection of the “medical mission”*

- ▶ In its dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers, the ICRC reiterates their obligations under IHL to respect medical personnel, equipment and facilities. In addition, health personnel are instructed in their work-related rights and obligations under IHL, such as marking structures with a protective emblem.

#### Assistance

##### *Medical care*

- ▶ IDPs and residents alike may be wounded in the fighting or may fall sick and need to be treated in hospitals that are ill-equipped to deal with them because they are dilapidated or simply because of the sheer numbers of people in need. ICRC support for hospitals focuses as a priority on emergency surgery, as well as medical services such as gynaecological/obstetric and paediatric services. This support may include the provision of equipment, medical supplies and training, for example in traumatology.
- ▶ Similarly, the ICRC supports first-aid posts, as well as facilitating, as a neutral intermediary, or itself carrying out operations to evacuate the wounded and sick from areas affected by fighting.

##### *Physical rehabilitation*

- ▶ IDPs are among those who benefit from ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation programmes. They may receive artificial limbs, walking aids, wheelchairs and physiotherapy.

##### *Water and habitat*

- ▶ The renovation or construction of health facilities such as hospitals, health centres and physical rehabilitation centres also boosts the capacity to provide adequate services to those in need, including IDPs.

### EASING RETURN, LOCAL INTEGRATION OR RELOCATION

#### Assistance

##### *Physical rehabilitation*

- ▶ Disabled IDPs may also benefit from projects – education, vocational training or micro-credit schemes – to help them reintegrate into society.

##### *Water and habitat*

- ▶ The renovation or construction of health facilities such as hospitals, health centres and physical rehabilitation centres also boosts their capacity to provide adequate services to those in need, including returnees.

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

- ▶ Prevention activities targeting political authorities, armed forces, other bearers of weapons and civil society (e.g. the media, schools, universities, NGOs) always emphasize the need to take measures to respect the physical integrity and dignity of all people who are not, or no longer, participating in the armed conflict or other situation of violence, which includes IDPs. The target groups are systematically made aware of their responsibilities in this respect through a combination of bilateral meetings, dissemination sessions, training courses, documentation and publications, games and competitions, and communication campaigns.
- ▶ The formal authorities, both civil and military, bear the primary duty to protect and assist people on their territory. A humanitarian response cannot substitute comprehensively for shortcomings in the formal system. The ICRC therefore reminds the authorities, at all levels, on the ground and in high-ranking positions right up to the cabinet, of their obligations to respect, protect and support those affected by displacement, and that IDPs enjoy the same rights and freedoms under the applicable legal frameworks (IHL and national law), without discrimination, as their compatriots.
- ▶ Where inadequate legislation exists, the ICRC provides technical support and expertise to the authorities to help them develop new laws.
- ▶ During its dialogue with all authorities and weapon bearers, the ICRC recalls how IHL stipulates that the parties to a conflict must allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief (for civilians in need), which is impartial in nature and conducted without adverse distinction, subject to their right of control.

### PREVENTING DISPLACEMENT

#### Prevention

- ▶ Respect for the basic rules of IHL would prevent a good portion of the cases of conflict-affected displacement, which is often related to violations of those rules. Such rules include:
  - the obligation to distinguish at all times between civilians and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives
  - the prohibition on making civilians or civilian objects the target of attacks
  - the prohibition on indiscriminate attacks
  - the obligation to use force that is proportional to the military objective in order to minimize the collateral damage suffered by civilians
  - the obligation to take precautions in attacks to spare the civilian population
  - the prohibition on the destruction of objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population
  - the prohibition on reprisals against the civilian population and civilian property
  - the obligation to respect fundamental guarantees such as the prohibition of ill-treatment.



## ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF DISPLACEMENT

### Prevention

- ▶ The authorities have the obligation to provide protection and assistance and to seek solutions when displacement occurs. This includes ensuring that civilians:
  - are protected against threats, indiscriminate arrests, attacks and other acts of violence, as is their property (either that currently with them or that left behind)
  - are able to maintain their dignity, physical, mental and moral integrity and family unity
  - have freedom of movement and freedom to choose their place of residence (in or out of camps, within the country or abroad) and are protected against forced return
  - have an adequate standard of living in terms of food, water, sanitation, basic shelter, clothing, health care and education
  - have access to the documents they need to enjoy and exercise their rights (personal ID, passport, birth certificate, marriage certificate, etc.)
  - have access to accurate information in order to make informed choices and participate in and influence decisions being made on their behalf.

## EASING RETURN, LOCAL INTEGRATION OR RELOCATION

### Prevention

- ▶ The authorities also have the responsibility to restore conditions that permit return, local integration or relocation as quickly as possible. The basic conditions for sustainable, long-term solutions, based on voluntary, safe and dignified choices, include the following assurances that former IDPs:
  - do not suffer attacks, harassment, intimidation, persecution or any other form of punitive action upon return to their home communities or settlement in other locations
  - are not subject to discrimination for reasons related to their displacement
  - have full non-discriminatory access to national protection mechanisms (police, courts)
  - have access to the personal documentation typically needed to access public services, to vote and for administrative purposes
  - have access to mechanisms for property restitution or compensation
  - enjoy without discrimination an adequate standard of living, including shelter, health care, food and water
  - are able to reunite with family members if they so choose
  - are able to exercise the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

### PREVENTING DISPLACEMENT, ALLEVIATING THE EFFECTS OF DISPLACEMENT, EASING RETURN OR RELOCATION

#### Cooperation

- ▶ In contexts where internal displacement is a major humanitarian concern, the ICRC promotes implementation of the Movement policy on internal displacement when responding directly to the needs of the people affected and when backing other Movements components in doing so. During the Movement's statutory meetings, and in coordination with the International Federation, it reports to the other components of the Movement on implementation of this policy.
- ▶ Whenever possible, the ICRC works in operational partnership with the National Society of the country in question to meet the needs of all those affected by displacement. It also provides technical, material and financial support and training to the National Society to boost its capacities to fulfil its mandate, for example in terms of tracing, first aid and emergency-preparedness and response (see *Civilians* above).
- ▶ Furthermore, the ICRC often works in partnership with National Societies working internationally and contributing to its operations, including those addressing displacement, in cash, kind or by providing personnel and operational management.
- ▶ Through regular meetings and dialogue, and in line with the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, the ICRC, when leading the Movement's international response, ensures that all operations to meet the needs of those affected by displacement are coordinated with other Movement components present in the context to ensure the best response. The ICRC supports such coordination mechanisms when they are led by other Movement components.





# HEADQUARTERS

# ICRC GOVERNING AND CONTROLLING BODIES

*The governing bodies of the ICRC, comprising the Assembly, the Assembly Council and the Presidency, have overall responsibility for institutional policy, strategy and decisions related to the development of IHL. These bodies oversee all the activities of the organization, including field and headquarters operations and the approval of objectives and budgets. They also monitor implementation by the Directorate of Assembly or Assembly Council decisions and are assisted in this task by a Control Commission and the internal and external auditors.*

## **MEETINGS AND DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES**

In 2010, the Assembly and the Assembly Council held 6 and 11 meetings respectively. The president and director-general of the ICRC kept the Assembly and the Assembly Council informed about the conduct of operations, issues relating to IHL, humanitarian diplomacy, cooperation within the Movement and with other humanitarian practitioners, external communication, and administration and finance. The Assembly and the Assembly Council examined, in particular, ICRC operations in China, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Iraq, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

The Assembly also held discussions on the following issues: the interpretation and development of IHL (including the results of the two-year study on the current state of IHL and the forthcoming review of the commentaries on the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their two Additional Protocols of 1977), the ICRC's policies regarding the new nuclear disarmament debate and torture and other forms of ill-treatment, the organization's role in determining applicable law in situations of armed conflict, its withdrawal from the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen (Germany) and operational partnerships with National Societies. In accordance with its statutory mandate and pursuant to the advice of its Control Commission, the Assembly reviewed and approved the financial accounts (April) and the Directorate's proposals for the 2011 objectives and budgets. The Assembly also examined the yearly report of the Ombudsman. Discussions on the yearly report on gender balance and equal opportunity were postponed to early 2011.

## MISSIONS

**Mr J. Kellenberger, president**, conducted various missions to hold bilateral discussions with governments; where pertinent, the missions included a visit to ICRC operations in the field, as in Kyrgyzstan and Sudan. Other missions included visits to Belgium (European Union and Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council-NATO in Brussels); Denmark; Ethiopia (Peace and Security Council of the African Union in Addis Ababa); France; Germany; Italy (San Remo); Luxembourg; Norway; Sweden; Switzerland (Swiss government in Bern and World Economic Forum in Davos); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the United States of America (UN Security Council in New York).

**Ms C. Beerli, permanent vice-president**, conducted missions to the following countries: Austria, Belgium, China, Croatia, France (Africa-France Summit in Nice), Guatemala, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions), Mexico and the United States of America (UN Security Council). In addition, she attended various conferences in Switzerland.

**Mr O. Vodoz, non-permanent vice-president**, received various high-profile guests at the ICRC's headquarters and represented the ICRC at various fora in Switzerland.

Other members of the Committee also conducted missions and attended functions for the ICRC:

- ▶ **Mrs Ch. Augsburger** travelled to Colombia (field mission) and Haiti (Florence Nightingale medal)
- ▶ **Mr P. Bernasconi** travelled to Italy (Italian Red Cross seminar)
- ▶ **Mr F. Bugnion** represented the ICRC at various fora, including conferences and other events to mark the centenary of the death of Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier, and received, *inter alia*, representatives of Cambodia's General Department of Prisons and Interior Ministry at ICRC headquarters
- ▶ **Mr M. Daetwyler** represented the ICRC at various fora in Switzerland (Arbon, Heiden)
- ▶ **Mr B. Daniel** travelled to Georgia (field mission)
- ▶ **Mr J. Forster** travelled to Italy (San Remo)
- ▶ **Ms C. Le Coultre** travelled to Bangladesh (Special Fund for the Disabled,) and Norway (Norwegian Red Cross)
- ▶ **Mr Y. Sandoz** travelled to Uganda (Review Conference of the Rome Statute)
- ▶ **Mr R. Soiron** travelled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (field mission)
- ▶ **Mr D. Thürer** represented the ICRC at the Swiss Red Cross general assembly in Zürich

# DIRECTORATE

*The Directorate is the executive body of the ICRC. Its members are the director-general and the heads of the ICRC's five departments: Operations, International Law and Cooperation, Communication and Information Management, Human Resources, and Financial Resources and Logistics. The Directorate is responsible for applying institutional strategy, as defined by the Assembly, and defining and implementing its objectives accordingly. The Directorate also ensures that the organization, particularly its administrative structure, runs smoothly and efficiently.*

*The members of the Directorate are appointed by the Assembly for four-year terms. The current Directorate took office on 1 July 2010.*

The Directorate rounded off its work on the management priorities it set for 2007–2010 and defined new orientations for the coming four years, ensuring a smooth transfer of responsibilities from one executive team to the next. During this transition year, the challenge was to promote continuity in achieving objectives set while initiating the changes needed to preserve the relevance of the ICRC's organizational model in the future. This required the organization to strike an appropriate balance between pursuing a “business as usual” approach and beginning to implement new priorities.

## PLANNING FOR 2011–2014

The new Directorate was instrumental in preparing the ICRC's 2011–2014 institutional strategy. It shared its priority concerns with the ICRC's governing bodies and worked with them to analyse the humanitarian issues that the ICRC is grappling with in the field. The resulting strategy builds on the orientations of the previous institutional strategy and sets an ambitious framework for action for the future.

Following the strategy's adoption, the Directorate developed a roadmap for its implementation, identifying the organization's management priorities for the coming four years, formulated in terms of expected results. This roadmap links the main orientations of the strategy with the ICRC's key success factors/areas of risk, providing a common reading grid for tracking the organization's performance. The expected results defined by the Directorate specify how, in concrete terms, the ICRC intends

to achieve the ambitions laid out in the strategy in terms of: (1) reinforcing its scope of action; (2) strengthening its contextualized, multidisciplinary response; (3) shaping the debate on legal and policy issues related to its mission; and (4) optimizing the ICRC's performance.

The roadmap was then translated into objectives and plans of action to be implemented by or under the leadership of each department. It should enable the ICRC to make incremental progress towards the intended results.

## MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES FOR 2007–2010

At the beginning of its mandate, the previous Directorate established management priorities for 2007–2010. These priorities aimed to reinforce the ICRC's position as the benchmark organization for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and IHL on the basis of three pillars:

- ▶ strengthening the ICRC's capacity to design and manage its multidisciplinary operations
- ▶ enhancing internal and external accountability
- ▶ increasing the effectiveness of ICRC operations

The Directorate established a detailed plan of action for each of its management priorities and made incremental progress on achieving related objectives during the course of the year, as described below.

### Manage a wide range of services

The ICRC has been steadily reviewing and enhancing its range of activities in order to provide an appropriate response to all the needs of populations affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence. It intends to pursue most of these activities on its own or in cooperation with National Societies, rather than outsourcing them.

### Plan of action

- ▶ build the capacity of staff at all levels to design and manage multidisciplinary action
- ▶ define the range of services and strengthen expertise in identified core activities, such as protection and health



- ▶ reinforce the skills needed to engage in operational partnerships with National Societies in countries where the ICRC has a significant presence, with a view to bolstering emergency response capacities

#### **Main achievements in 2010**

- ▶ the ICRC clarified its approach and response criteria in situations of violence other than armed conflict, facilitating its effort to more systematically and effectively bring the humanitarian consequences of such situations within its scope of action
- ▶ in light of the shifting international political landscape, the ICRC developed an approach aimed at widening its support base among emerging State actors of influence
- ▶ it developed a reference framework on migration
- ▶ medical activities in armed conflicts and other situations of violence were further strengthened, with improvements in the quality of hospital programmes, the development of mental health practice, and the recruitment of an increased number of health staff to meet field requirements
- ▶ in the realm of protection, the ICRC adopted a policy on its response to torture of detainees and other forms of ill-treatment (a public version will be made available) and finalized a handbook on the protection of civilians
- ▶ the ICRC continued strengthening operational partnerships with National Societies and mainstreaming related activities

#### **Implement result-based management**

The ICRC strives to develop a management culture of accountability and learning that allows for enhanced monitoring and critical evaluation of its operations.

##### **Plan of action**

- ▶ develop a management style that is based on clearly established objectives
- ▶ enhance the skills required for result-based management at all levels
- ▶ define indicators for all levels of established objectives (field operations, programmes, institutional)
- ▶ adapt the existing institutional tools of result-based management to achieve established objectives

#### **Main achievements in 2010**

- ▶ the Directorate ensured that the organization's annual objectives were aligned with the institutional strategy
- ▶ on the basis of a wide consultation among users, the ICRC initiated a reform of the field planning and monitoring process and tool, which will have implications for ICRC practice at both programme and management levels
- ▶ the headquarters planning and budgeting tool was refined to permit a finer financial analysis of the headquarters budget and more useful planning and monitoring features for unit managers
- ▶ the "Independent evaluation of the ICRC programmes for Strengthening National Societies in Law and Fundamental Principles" was carried out

#### **Ensure that the ICRC operates smoothly and is able to react rapidly**

The ICRC intends to clarify its internal functioning on the basis of a transparent, rapid and efficient decision-making process and appropriate management procedures.

##### **Plan of action**

- ▶ reaffirm the ICRC's organizational model of a single headquarters and a worldwide network of delegations
- ▶ clearly define the roles and methods in the institutional decision-making process
- ▶ improve the internal flow of information
- ▶ enhance the mobility (geographical and hierarchical) of personnel so as to be able to respond to emergencies in a timely and efficient manner
- ▶ further improve career management and ensure that dialogue between the organization and its staff is transparent and coherent

#### **Main achievements in 2010**

- ▶ the ICRC carried out successful rapid deployments in contexts including Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Thailand
- ▶ after the many problems encountered in the deployment of the MesProf2 project, a new organization-wide messaging system (ICRC Mail) was successfully deployed; this system offers staff the possibility to access their individual mail accounts via the web
- ▶ the ICRC intranet was introduced, providing unprecedented access to information to ICRC staff worldwide and heralding an important shift in the organization's internal communication culture
- ▶ rules on access to information according to staff functions were clarified
- ▶ People Leadership and Management training courses continued to be rolled out for ICRC senior managers; the latest series focuses on identifying and developing core management competences for the ICRC as a whole
- ▶ an external review was completed on the effectiveness of the new integration course for delegates

# OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

*The director-general chairs the Directorate and ensures that its decisions are implemented. He reports to the President's Office and the Assembly on the Directorate's objectives, decisions and activities, and on the results achieved. The Office of the Director-General supervises the headquarters unit responsible for performance management, oversees the project management office and promotes, throughout the organization, the development of partnerships. It also focuses on issues related to health and ethics, through the work of the senior medical adviser.*

During a year marked by the transition to a new ICRC Directorate, the Office of the Director-General played a crucial role in ensuring follow-up to established priorities while leading and managing organizational change in certain domains. The new director-general reaffirmed the key features of the ICRC's organizational model as a humanitarian organization that works in close proximity to the people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, but identified a number of areas where the ICRC needed to adjust its management practices. These areas were fleshed out in the development of the 2011–2014 institutional strategy and the Directorate roadmap.

Coinciding with the arrival of the new director-general, certain new functions were brought into the Office of the Director-General, while others were relocated to different departments to further mainstream related activities. The new director-general focused the Office's work on leading the Directorate, managing the ICRC's performance, developing partnerships, strengthening the organization's positioning in external debates, and providing input on health and ethical issues. At the same time, functions related to internal communication, gender equality, the environment and the International Tracing Service were reinforced through their transfer to other departments.

## LEADING THE DIRECTORATE

Throughout the year, the Office of the Director-General managed the work of the Directorate and maintained an effective link between the administration and the governing bodies. It played a key role in ensuring the relevance, coherence, timeliness and implementation of institutional decisions.

More specifically, the Office of the Director-General helped the new Directorate articulate its overarching priorities and devise implementation strategies at both Directorate and department levels. It managed the Directorate's agenda to ensure that it reflected these priorities, organizing Directorate sessions and related follow-up accordingly. The Office also initiated a review of the Directorate's working practices, in an effort to optimize its functioning. In addition, it managed the Directorate's internal communication, defining related needs, plans and products together with the Internal Communication Unit.

The Office of the Director-General led meetings of the two platforms for interdepartmental discussion on external relations issues and on organization and management, which were set up by the Directorate in July to ensure coherence and efficiency in issue identification, decision-making and follow-up, between and across departments. Their output began to feed into Directorate discussions and help align the work of various departments.

## MANAGING THE ICRC'S PERFORMANCE

In 2010, the ICRC continued to refine its performance management method in order to facilitate management decisions and enhance learning and document performance accountability. It was thus able to:

- ▶ establish general and specific performance objectives and targets
- ▶ link objectives to budgeting and accounting
- ▶ monitor performance
- ▶ carry out independent evaluations and reviews in order to boost operational performance, knowledge management and the process of learning from experience

The ICRC remained a full member of and represented the Movement on the steering committee of the Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance (ALNAP). It continued to work actively with donors and NGOs on issues related to accountability and performance management for humanitarian activities.

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Project Management Office was established within the Office of the Director-General to oversee institutional projects, develop project standards and support individual project managers. This function plays a crucial role in revamping ICRC project management practices, with a view to improving project success rates and identifying and replicating institutional good practices in project implementation.

With the support of the new set-up, the Directorate began to monitor progress related to five important institutional projects. The Project Management Office developed a project self-evaluation procedure to enable project managers/sponsors to perform an initial assessment of those projects and identify potential areas for improvement.

More generally, it began to help project managers set and implement realistic and achievable objectives and to monitor and report on progress in order to facilitate decision-making.

Work was also initiated on developing a corporate project management framework that will enable the institution to prioritize projects on the basis of objective criteria. It includes the implementation of an action plan defined by the Directorate on the basis of recommendations made in the report on the audit of the MesProf2 project (see *Communication and Information Management*).

## PLANNING

The Office of the Director-General provided support for the Directorate's work to develop a roadmap to guide the implementation of the 2011–2014 institutional strategy (see *Directorate*).

For the first time, an explicit link was made between the organization's longer-term strategic ambitions and its annual planning exercise. In the framework of the Planning for Results process, objectives were formulated to permit incremental progress in achieving the expected results defined in the Directorate roadmap, reinforcing alignment across different organizational levels (both headquarters and field).

To bolster the institution's planning efforts at the working level, the Institutional Performance Management Unit (IPM) together with the Finance and Administration Division's Audit, Compliance and Budget Unit, further refined the headquarters planning and budgeting tool to provide a finer financial analysis of the headquarters budget and more useful planning and monitoring features for unit managers. It also continued to support an institutional project run by the Operations department and aimed at mainstreaming and strengthening result-based management practice at both programme and management level.

## MONITORING

The Office of the Director-General supported the Directorate's monitoring effort, in view of its particular information needs. The Directorate set up a biannual review of the implementation of the institutional strategy, which should permit it to review results related to its priorities and thus gauge progress on achieving the expected outcomes defined in the Directorate roadmap. The Directorate also initiated a quarterly business review, which aims to provide it with a "health card" of the organization at a given moment in time (covering operations, finances, human resources and key institutional projects). This review will allow the Directorate to take the decisions needed to maintain the "good health" of the organization.

The IPM launched a review of the ICRC's risk management strategy for the ultimate purpose of adopting a more dynamic, coherent and comprehensive approach to managing operational and corporate risks. Throughout the year, it provided specific guidance on formulating indicators at different management levels.

## EVALUATION

In accordance with its work plan, and under the direct supervision of the IPM, in 2010 an "Independent evaluation of the ICRC programmes for Strengthening National Societies in Law and Fundamental Principles" was completed.

## **DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS**

The Office of the Director-General has taken the lead in clarifying the ICRC's vision and strategy for establishing new partnerships, in line with the institutional strategy. This will help the organization as it forms partnerships with National Societies and other organizations on priority operational and thematic issues.

## **POSITIONING THE ICRC IN EXTERNAL DEBATES**

The director-general plays a key role in positioning the ICRC in external debates. Drawing on the new institutional strategy, he has sought to make the ICRC's voice heard on legal and policy issues related to its mission.

The platform for interdepartmental discussion on external relations, run by the Office of the Director-General, was set up in July 2010 to improve the ICRC's issues management practice. It contributed to setting the ICRC's external positioning agenda by: (1) identifying and tracking cross-cutting issues and trends on which the organization must position itself; (2) determining appropriate strategies for positioning the organization and agreeing on required follow-up; and (3) aligning the organization's position on key messages and themes. For example, the platform facilitated the coordination of work to prepare the ICRC's statements for the 65<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly, provided input regarding the scope, scale, and direction of an institutional project in 2011 entitled "Health Care in Danger: respecting and protecting health care in armed conflict and other situations of violence", and started lending support for the preparatory work for the 31<sup>st</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

## **HEALTH AND ETHICS**

Humanitarian action in armed conflicts and other situations of violence frequently gives rise to complex ethical issues. It is therefore essential to develop a space for open, organized and multidisciplinary ethical reflection, so that stakeholders can take complex decisions in a way that is concerted, fully informed and accountable, and that can be evaluated.

The ICRC's senior medical adviser conducted visits to people deprived of their freedom in certain contexts, with an emphasis on medical, mental health and ethical issues. He organized and chaired meetings of the reference group for ethics in humanitarian action, aiming to facilitate the analysis of complex issues in ethical dilemmas. He also participated in internal and external meetings and training sessions on addressing vulnerabilities and promoting the resilience of victims of extreme violence. The outcome of these activities contributed to shaping and enriching the training module on ethics in humanitarian action for ICRC delegates.

# OPERATIONS

*The Department of Operations is responsible for the overall supervision of ICRC field activities worldwide. It supervises the drawing up of operational policies and guidelines, oversees the global analysis of key trends and events, and coordinates the conception, planning and budgeting of field activities carried out by ICRC delegations and missions in some 80 countries. It ensures that field activities are conducted coherently and professionally, in line with the ICRC's principles and policies, its code of ethics and staff security. It also ensures that adequate resources are allocated in accordance with ICRC priorities, humanitarian needs as they arise, and the budgetary framework.*

At the end of 2010, the Department of Operations comprised nine geographical regions, two operational divisions (Assistance, and Central Tracing Agency and Protection), two smaller units (Security and Stress, and Rapid Deployment) and a head of project on result-based management (RBM), all providing operational support<sup>1</sup>.

The rapid deployment mechanism adopted in 2007 was successfully activated for the earthquakes in Chile and Haiti (January), events in Kyrgyzstan (April and June) and Thailand (May), floods in Pakistan (August) and the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire (December). It helped ensure quick implementation of a meaningful humanitarian response, clear decision-making and the rapid mobilization of human and material resources. To further increase response capacities in crisis situations and to develop synergies between Movement partners, nine National Societies signed a rapid deployment framework agreement with the ICRC on standby capacities in different fields of activities (e.g. primary health care, cargo handling or institutional support to National Societies working in their own countries).

Regular meetings on topics related to vulnerability and resilience were held with a view to reinforcing cooperation between protection and assistance on cross-cutting issues, in line with the ICRC's multidisciplinary approach, thereby ensuring that the needs and capacities of the most vulnerable are systematically addressed and their capacities strengthened. The identification of weaknesses and good practices helped ensure better support for field operations. With similar objectives in mind, the Assistance and Central Tracing Agency and Protection Divisions strengthened their teamwork on various matters, including: the development of guidelines for more coherent and comprehensive assessments of and responses to the plight of IDPs; new working tools and revised training for staff and operational partners, for example regarding detention-related activities; and work on thematic issues such as the challenges facing humanitarian action in urban areas.

Aiming to improve its operational RBM approach, the ICRC completed a diagnosis of the field Planning for Results (PfR) approach and tools. It examined how the field PfR integrates RBM and possible needs for enhancement, and looked at ways of simplifying the field PfR tool and related management processes, while facilitating participative planning, monitoring and multidisciplinary cross-cutting approaches. Research and design work continued within the framework of the ongoing operational RBM project led by the Department of Operations.

The Security and Stress Unit focused on monitoring developments in the security environment in contexts where the ICRC is operational, conducting missions in support of headquarters and field activities, providing staff training and issuing comprehensive documents on security and stress management. It reaffirmed the principle of decentralized security management based on seven pillars (acceptance, identification, information, staff, rules, telecommunications and protection). It contributed to the management of all security crises.

The security environment deteriorated in a number of contexts over the past year, resulting in more security incidents involving ICRC staff, in particular kidnappings. In two cases in 2010, staff were abducted in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and later released; the delegates abducted in Chad and Sudan (Darfur) in 2009 were freed in the first part of 2010.

1. The Multilateral Diplomatic and Humanitarian Coordination Unit, formerly attached to Operations, joined the International Law and Cooperation Department on 1 July 2010



The tragic death of an expatriate's wife in Nairobi (Kenya) in April showed how risks linked to criminality have also spread to urban areas, where the family members of ICRC staff often stay. A security management review undertaken in three cities with high crime levels resulted in recommendations regarding ways to lower such risks, which were shared with ICRC delegations located in such environments.

## CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY AND PROTECTION

The Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division provides strategic support and professional expertise to field operations in three areas of activity – protection of the civilian population, protection of people deprived of their freedom and restoring family links; the latter also covers activities relating to missing persons and their families (see *Operational framework and programme descriptions* for more details on the protection programme).

In 2010, the division participated in the ICRC's rapid deployment mechanism in the course of 10 missions to Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan.

## PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

The ICRC seeks to protect civilians from the effects of armed conflicts and other situations of violence and to secure respect for fundamental rights by weapon bearers and the authorities concerned. It conducts activities to make the authorities aware of their responsibilities, recommending and sometimes supporting measures that can enhance the protection of the civilian population. Other activities aim to reduce the vulnerability of people exposed to specific risks, especially children, women, the elderly and disabled, and the displaced. These activities are not mutually exclusive.

The institutional framework on migration adopted in 2010 should help delegations across the world to better design and implement activities for migrants, mostly in partnership with National Societies. These activities will benefit the most vulnerable migrants originating from countries facing an armed conflict or other situation of violence, or migrants who find themselves caught in the midst of violence and conflict or separated from their families.

The institutional guidelines on protection of civilians, the main reference document for ICRC protection work outside places of detention, were revised to bring them in line with the newly adopted framework regarding migration, the Movement's policy on IDPs (2009) and the internal guidelines on separated and unaccompanied children (2009).

The "Professional standards for protection work carried out by humanitarian and human rights actors in armed conflict and others situations of violence" continued to be promoted

following their publication in late 2009. They are the result of a broad two-year consultation with UN agencies and NGOs involved in protection. Workshops and presentations were held in Dakar (Senegal), Kabul (Afghanistan), Sydney (Australia) and Washington (United States of America).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The main objective of ICRC work to protect people deprived of their freedom is to prevent or put an end to summary executions, torture and other forms of ill-treatment, inadequate conditions of detention, the severing of contact between detainees and their families and disregard for fundamental judicial guarantees and procedural safeguards. ICRC visits are a means of collecting first-hand information about the treatment and living conditions of detainees. Trained ICRC staff visit detainees and places of detention, talk with the authorities concerned, hold private interviews with detainees/internees and prepare an overall analysis of their findings. ICRC findings, assessments and related recommendations are discussed confidentially with the authorities at the appropriate levels, and ICRC visits are repeated in a process that is held to strict professional standards.

The 2009 ICRC-convened round-table on prison cell space attended by professionals from around the world resulted in the production of a reference book on best practices regarding prisoners' accommodation and prison architecture and design. It draws on ICRC field experiences, lessons learnt from activities around the world, and discussions during the round-table. From a prison management perspective, it complements the 2004 *Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Habitat in Prisons* handbook.

In December 2010 the ICRC Assembly adopted the revised policy on torture of detainees and other forms of ill-treatment (a public version will be made available). The text, replacing a document dating from 1985, reconfirms the commitment of the ICRC to fight this phenomenon and updates operational approaches in accordance with current field experiences and the changing environment in which ICRC delegates operate. It also outlines innovative operational avenues, to increase the impact of the ICRC's response on the victims of ill-treatment around the world.

The division worked on a revised ICRC operational approach aimed at better addressing the humanitarian needs of persons deprived of their freedom. In the same vein, delegations were provided with guidelines to strengthen the ICRC response to the humanitarian problems of people held by armed groups in non-international armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

In addition to ongoing field support and training, a three-day conference enabled representatives of various headquarters services to learn about progress made and discuss new challenges in the field of detention. The forum also contributed to ensuring coherence in the multidisciplinary support to field delegations.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

Armed conflicts, other situations of violence and natural or man-made disasters may lead to massive population displacement and the separation of family members. Working as a rule in close cooperation with National Societies, the ICRC provides services for restoring family links, including reuniting family members. It pays particular attention and gives priority to children separated from their families and those demobilized from fighting forces, as they may encounter specific protection problems.

The family-links network – comprising the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency, ICRC delegations and National Society tracing services – provides essential services to those with needs in this domain. It enables people to communicate with one another and strives to reunite separated family members, to locate missing relatives and to recover, identify and correctly manage human remains. The ICRC acts both in its direct operational capacity and in its lead role for restoring family links within the Movement. As such, it acts as the Movement's technical adviser in this field and coordinator of the related international response, including in situations of natural disaster occurring outside conflict zones or violence-prone areas.

Work continued on implementation of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement, adopted by the Council of Delegates in 2007. This strategy aims to strengthen the Movement's family-links network by enhancing the capacity of its components to respond to the needs of those without news of family members owing to an armed conflict or other situation of violence, a natural disaster or other circumstances, such as migration. In 2010, work focused on:

- ▶ **the response capacity in the event of a natural disaster or emergency:** training was completed of the pool of 60 international family-links specialists drawn from ICRC staff and National Societies and established for rapid deployment; 13 pool members were deployed in 7 countries (Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan)
- ▶ **the promotion of two sets of guidelines produced in 2009 on providing family-links services to people separated as a result of migration and on restoring family-links needs assessment:** the guidelines were translated; a growing number of National Societies conducted needs assessment exercises and explicitly modified their family-links services to include migrants and their families
- ▶ **upgrading information and telecommunication tools for the family-links network:** the Family Links website was launched following the Haiti earthquake and improved based on lessons learnt from that experience; in addition, the development of a case-management software for National Societies was initiated in close cooperation with 14 National Societies

## MISSING PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Armed conflicts and other situations of violence often lead to the disappearance of hundreds or even thousands of people, leaving their families uncertain as to their fate. ICRC activities in relation to missing persons include promoting the relevant humanitarian rules, lending support for the development of appropriate national legislation, helping the authorities set up mechanisms aimed at addressing the issue of missing persons, cooperating with the authorities and the other players involved with a view to ascertaining the fate of the missing, tracing people who are unaccounted for, assisting in the proper recovery, identification and management of human remains, and providing support to the families of the missing. The internal task force on missing persons and their families, chaired by the division, met regularly to ensure consistent development of the ICRC's humanitarian response in this domain.

The division also focused on promoting ICRC support to the families of missing persons. Together with the Assistance Division, it produced guidelines for better assessing the needs of missing persons' families and worked on a pilot version of a handbook centred on the community-based accompaniment of such families. Several delegations received advice and support to help them carry out family needs assessments or design response plans.

As part of specialized training for field staff, the division organized a round-table on the complex links between transitional justice processes, disappearances and their effects on families of missing persons.

## ASSISTANCE

The Assistance Division provides field operations with policy support and professional expertise in three areas of activity – health services, economic security, and water and habitat. These activities encompass forensic science, weapon contamination and nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical (NRBC) expertise. In September 2010, the women and war and the internal displacement advisers joined the division.

Work continued to ensure that the specific needs of women and girls are taken into account in all operations. It included: providing additional tools to delegations for assessing and addressing the needs of women; commenting and reviewing plans and activities specifically targeting women (e.g. the support provided to women deprived of their freedom in Yemen); carrying out support missions at the request of delegations; encouraging cooperation within the Movement (for example in Haiti, with the International Federation and National Societies working internationally on a project to address the needs of victims of sexual violence in the main Port-au-Prince shantytowns).

Work on internal displacement resulted in increased multi-sectoral technical support to help field delegations address the related needs of people in many operations (for example the DRC, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Yemen). It included guidance on protection issues faced by IDPs and camp management based on the conclusions and recommendations regarding ICRC operations in IDP camp settings. Several meetings organized by the UN, NGOs and think-tanks were opportunities for the adviser on internal displacement issues to promote the ICRC approach and the Movement policy on internal displacement adopted by the Council of Delegates in 2009, and to present the support provided to the African Union in following up the adoption of its Convention on IDPs (see *African Union*).

The division actively promoted the Framework for Environmental Management in Assistance Programmes produced in 2009 to help delegations systematically incorporate environmental concerns into operational planning. It also completed the review of its approach regarding complex construction projects.

The newly recruited head of project and technical expert started working to develop and implement a minimal operational response capacity for NRBC events. The team outlined an initial concept to launch the project and drafted the guiding principles for the ICRC's response to NRBC events. It also began to define standard ICRC practice for NRBC response and worked with selected regions to help them define their contingency planning.

The Strategy of the ICRC Forensic Services and Plan of Action 2009–2014, adopted at the end of 2009, guided the implementation of forensic activities in over 40 operational contexts worldwide, to help ensure the proper management of human remains and comprehensively address the issue of people missing as a result of armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster.

## OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

In 2010, most ICRC delegations and offices around the world carried out health, economic security, and water and habitat programmes. Those in Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, the DRC, Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Territories, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen carried out the most extensive programmes. All programmes received appropriate routine and proactive support from the division for programme design, monitoring, review or evaluation and reporting, with a view to maintaining, and where necessary improving, programme performance and quality. The division's forensic experts answered numerous requests from field delegations for help with tracing activities or with the management of dead bodies during emergencies. It sent headquarters staff to Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan with the rapid deployment teams to provide emergency assistance support. It also dedicated significant time and energy to defining contingency plans for potential emergencies caused by natural disasters or conflict, from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Nepal.

The various tools needed to sustain activities – Geographical Information Systems (GIS), specific technical databases, reference manuals and handbooks, IT tools and software – were constantly amplified. To increase accountability, internally and externally, RBM tools continued to be developed and applied gradually.

## HEALTH

The Health Unit addresses the needs of people in armed conflicts or other situations of violence according to defined minimum packages of health care. Curative and preventive health action remains at the heart of the unit's projects. Saving lives and alleviating suffering is the central objective of health assistance. In 2010, ICRC health activities continued in the five core areas: first aid, war surgery, health care delivery in conflict situations (access to basic health care and essential hospital activities), physical rehabilitation and health in detention. Mental health activities were developed in the areas of sexual violence and the missing and for victims of ill-treatment in places of detention. The unit spearheaded preparation of the ICRC project "Health Care in Danger: respecting and protecting health care in armed conflicts and other situations of violence", which is a priority for the organization and the Movement. The project will be expanded over the next four years with a view to engaging all stakeholders, especially governments, on the full spectrum of issues relating to insecurity of health care and to obtaining their support and commitment for improving the situation in the field.

In support of field activities, the unit encouraged the use of and feedback on existing tools. Several guidelines and tools were produced: reference frameworks for all health activities; ICRC guiding principles for first aid, primary health care and hospitals (distributed to all delegations); drug and equipment formularies for first aid, primary health care, hospitals and detention; e-learning tools for primary health care sourced on the Internet and distributed to the field; a standard library for primary health care programmes and primary health care facilities; a health information tool for health care in detention. Work continued on a toolbox for the management and administration of hospitals run or supported by the ICRC. Physiotherapy guidelines were supplemented and manufacturing guidelines for prostheses and orthoses translated into Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Cooperation with CR Equipments SA continued to ensure the ICRC's leadership in the development of appropriate prosthetic/orthotic technology.

## WATER AND HABITAT

ICRC water and habitat programmes provide basic services to groups of people affected by armed conflicts or other situations of violence, ensuring they have access to water supplies, decent conditions of sanitation and adequate shelter. When necessary, health facilities are renovated or built from scratch to improve access to health care. The services are provided throughout the different phases of a crisis, from the acute stage to the post-crisis period, until the authorities or other players are able to take over.

The Water and Habitat Unit checked, added to and validated over 220 field project proposals worth a total of about CHF 35 million. It produced close to 500 GIS maps for ICRC operations, including during emergencies. It focused throughout the year on developing its RBM framework and completed guidelines for both construction management and hospital waste management. Global analysis regarding key topics such as environmental issues, urbanization, early recovery, remote management in conflict areas, and programme adequacy in more complex environments remained part of the daily work to support field teams.

The unit's work in places of detention remained a priority, and built on the experience gained during years of providing structural support to detaining authorities in the management of prison infrastructure. At a seminar held in Jakarta (Indonesia), representatives from the penitentiary services of several countries in Asia discussed national standards for infrastructure and services, budgets and financing and examples of adapted technologies from joint projects with the ICRC. They concluded by acknowledging the benefits of a constructive long-term structural approach to enhancing the environmental and health conditions of prison populations and staff. They will continue to meet regularly to follow up lessons learnt and review other issues.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

The ICRC's approach to economic security aims to ensure that households and communities can cover their essential needs and maintain or restore sustainable livelihoods. This involves initiatives ranging from emergency distributions of food and essential household items to sustainable food production programmes and micro-economic initiatives.

The Economic Security Unit organized or contributed to several internal thematic meetings on issues such as the global economic crisis, urban growth, environmental degradation and land, their impact on violence, operations in urban settings and developments in the approach to nutrition in humanitarian action. These enabled the unit to enhance its support to the field and ensure the availability of accurate guidelines. Guidelines on nutrition in detention were completed and will be printed in early 2011.

Cooperation between economic security and protection teams working on detention issues continued throughout the year. Host National Societies and economic security teams also strengthened their partnerships, notably thanks to capacity building/training in needs assessment, planning and monitoring provided by the unit and agreements concluded on economic security programmes in various operations.

To improve emergency response, the unit and the Logistics Division provided the field with a jointly prepared shortlist of relief commodities (food, essential household items) for use in emergencies. New emergency registration and distribution kits will be pre-positioned in strategic locations within regional stocks worldwide.

## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

To ensure professional work, both the Assistance and the Central Tracing Agency and Protection Divisions devoted considerable resources to staff training. They reinforced their interaction in several training events aimed at strengthening the multidisciplinary approach to cross-cutting issues.

Specialized training courses and workshops were organized for field staff on protection of civilians, restoring family links, detention-related activities, the multidisciplinary humanitarian response for missing persons and their families, humanitarian forensic sciences, hospital management and administration, primary health care, training of trainers and health in detention.

The revised training course for senior protection managers emphasizes the management of multidisciplinary teams and protection data. A master surgeons workshop reviewed ICRC surgical protocols, guidelines, equipment and management of challenging pathologies, and updated the ICRC's senior surgeons on surgical projects and the main challenges lying ahead.

Progress was made on creating an e-learning tool for work related to the protection of civilians. This tool will provide users with resources, reference materials and a forum to share ideas and best practices and lend mutual support. It includes a module on identifying and responding to the needs of women and girls in situations where the ICRC operates. In mid-2010, staff attending protection training tested several modules; the final version is expected by mid-2011 and will be accessible to all delegates in charge of protection work.

The Water and Habitat Unit developed tools to strengthen capacity building in internal and external training on various aspects of detention-related structural and technical support. The training strategy focused on the multidisciplinary aspects of engineering activities, enhancement of the unit's input into various courses and outsourcing of key regional technical competencies (e.g. via the international certification course for quality concrete held in Amman, Jordan).

The ICRC Technical Commissions met to discuss matters pertaining to prostheses and orthoses and to physiotherapy. The weapon contamination team developed a protocol for the recruitment and deployment of clearance teams, and organized two training sessions for ICRC and external staff and a joint training session with the Protection Division on weapon issues.

Courses and workshops were also organized for non-ICRC health practitioners on topics such as first aid and emergency surgery in war-torn areas. Seven Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) courses were organized, in three languages, in: Ouidah (Benin), Beijing (China), Pretoria (South Africa), Geneva (Switzerland), Baltimore and Honolulu (United States of America) and, for the first time, Nairobi (Kenya). A total of 175 students from 53 countries attended, including 38 from within the Movement (11 from the ICRC and 27 from National Societies).

and 137 from the health sector (84 doctors and 53 nurses). After Beijing (2009) and Nairobi (2010), preparations started for a new H.E.L.P. course in Doha (Qatar) in 2011. The annual ICRC International Course on the Management of the Dead in Armed Conflicts and Catastrophes attracted a large number of applications, prompting the ICRC to run two courses in 2011.

Members of both divisions representing the ICRC at external conferences took the opportunity to promote the ICRC's views on various topics such as torture, medical ethics, public health issues in detention, the "health care in danger" project, war surgery and prosthetic/orthotic technology.

## **RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE HUMANITARIAN DEBATE**

Members of the department participated in various meetings, round-tables and conferences on general and specific humanitarian, protection and assistance issues, and maintained bilateral relations with the main organizations, institutions, professional associations and academic institutions active in common areas of interest.

Staff from the Assistance and the Central Tracing Agency and Protection Divisions regularly attended coordination and cluster meetings and numerous other events organized by key humanitarian organizations such as specialized UN agencies (including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, the UN Mine Action Service, WFP and WHO), NGOs (including Action Contre la Faim, Handicap International, Médecins Sans Frontières, Oxfam and Physicians for Human Rights), think-tanks and other academic circles.

These meetings were opportunities to share experiences and expertise, acquire a better understanding of the approaches and working methods used by others, bring them together whenever possible and strengthen coordination. They provided the ICRC with fora for promoting its specific approach combining an "all victims" perspective with responses for specific groups of people facing particular risks and/or with specific needs, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication. They also enabled the organization to keep abreast of new professional practices, share its views on various topics and contribute expertise in specialized areas such as internal displacement, torture, health and medical ethics in prisons, war surgery, the rehabilitation of amputees, water and habitat engineering, and the "health care in danger" project. This was particularly the case during the many UN global cluster meetings (e.g. health, protection, shelter or water) and other working groups such as the IASC sub-working group on needs assessments and the "Dashboard" project.



# INTERNATIONAL LAW AND COOPERATION

*The Department of International Law and Cooperation contributes to the development and clarification of IHL, promotes that law and other relevant norms, and provides expert services for the integration of applicable legal provisions into relevant structures and systems. It works to enhance the coherence and coordination of Movement action. It also endeavours to improve coordination among humanitarian actors in general and participates in a wide array of policy debates on strengthening humanitarian action. It contributes to better understanding and acceptance of the ICRC's humanitarian action and the principles and policies that guide its work.*

Armed violence around the world in 2010 took the form of armed conflicts, some of them intense, and manifold other situations of violence below the threshold of IHL applicability, some of which took an enormous toll on the population. In addition, devastating natural disasters challenged coordination and cooperation within the Movement as well as humanitarian action in general. Based on these experiences, the ICRC continued its efforts to optimize the Movement's overall response and the capacity of National Societies working in their own countries. It pursued its numerous undertakings to reaffirm the relevance of IHL for protecting the victims of today's conflicts while progressing in its examination of the need to adapt IHL to current realities and challenges.

In 2010, the Department for International Law and Cooperation was restructured according to three main themes: law, humanitarian action and policy-making. In order to enhance synergy and reinforce coherent approaches in the ICRC's preventive work and to show leadership in major humanitarian debates, two new divisions were formed, one for the Integration and Promotion of Law<sup>1</sup> and the other for Multilateral Organizations, Policy and Humanitarian Action.<sup>2</sup> These two new divisions will complement the two existing divisions dealing with IHL and other relevant bodies of law and with Movement cooperation and coordination. The Division for the Integration and Promotion of Law aims to help foster an environment conducive to respect for IHL, other relevant norms and the ICRC's humanitarian action.

1. The Division comprises the Advisory Service on IHL and the *International Review of the Red Cross*, plus the Civil Society Relations and Relations with Armed and Security Forces Units, which were both formerly attached to the Communication Department
2. The Division comprises the Policy Unit and the Multilateral Diplomatic and Humanitarian Coordination Unit, which was formerly attached to the Operations Department

It uses a multi-stakeholder approach to mobilize and support players that have an influence on the fate of people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence. It promotes IHL treaties and provides expert services for the integration of the relevant law into appropriate structures and systems. The Multilateral Organizations, Policy and Humanitarian Action Division acts as the focal point for relations between the ICRC and multilateral organizations and is responsible for providing the requisite analysis of trends in humanitarian action, enabling the institution to define policies and manage present and future challenges.

## INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The protection of war victims is largely dependent on respect for IHL. In accordance with the mandate conferred on it by the international community, the ICRC strives to promote compliance with IHL and to contribute to its development.

### ENSURING RESPECT FOR IHL BY THE PARTIES TO ARMED CONFLICTS

ICRC delegations worldwide drew on expertise provided by the Legal Division, notably regarding the legal frameworks governing situations of violence in which the ICRC is carrying out its activities. This included legal advice and input for confidential representations reminding those involved in armed conflicts and other situations of violence of their obligations under IHL and other relevant bodies of law.

### REAFFIRMING, CLARIFYING AND DEVELOPING IHL

States, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, other interested bodies and participants in numerous conferences, seminars and courses worked with input received from ICRC representatives on a variety of IHL-related topics. ICRC expertise helped promote and ensure compliance with existing treaty and customary rules of IHL and highlight their continued relevance to contemporary armed conflicts. It also contributed to clarifying the legal system applicable in different situations, defining the precise content of

key provisions of IHL, identifying current challenges to IHL and possibilities for further clarification and development of the law, and explaining the specific role of the ICRC.

## **STRENGTHENING LEGAL PROTECTION FOR VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS: THE ICRC STUDY ON THE CURRENT STATE OF IHL**

The ICRC announced the results of its two-year study on the current state of IHL. These results were presented to the Permanent Missions in Geneva, Switzerland, by the ICRC President on 21 September.

The study shows that IHL remains, on the whole, a suitable framework for regulating the conduct of parties to armed conflicts, both international and non-international. Recent experience has demonstrated the enduring relevance and adequacy of this legal framework in preserving human life and dignity during armed conflicts. What is required in most cases is greater compliance with existing rules, rather than the adoption of new rules.

However, the study has also identified four areas in which the current law applicable to armed conflicts should be strengthened to offer better protection to the victims: (a) the protection of persons deprived of their freedom; (b) implementation of IHL and reparations for victims of violations; (c) the protection of the natural environment; (d) the protection of IDPs.

The ICRC has engaged in consultations with States and other interested stakeholders regarding the study's conclusions and any follow-up to it. These consultations, along with the study's conclusions, will form the basis for the ICRC's decision on whether to propose initiatives for strengthening the legal framework applicable to armed conflict and, if so, how to proceed, to the 31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (International Conference), to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 2011.

## **STUDY ON CUSTOMARY IHL**

In August, the ICRC launched a new database on customary IHL (based on the Study published in 2005 by Cambridge University Press). Developed in association with the British Red Cross, the database is designed to be used as a legal reference in international and non-international armed conflicts, notably by States, international organizations, courts and tribunals, as well as academia. As one of the principal sources of IHL, customary law contributes to enhancing the legal protection of victims of armed conflicts.

The new database is divided into two parts. The first includes the rules which the original study deemed to be customary in nature. The second part contains the practice on which the rules are based. The database enables users to easily access the rules of customary IHL identified in the ICRC study and to research the related

practice by using three search parameters: subject matter, type of practice and country. Some 2,000 people have used the database monthly since its launch.

At the time of its launch, the database contained revised practice including international materials, particularly UN material and case-law, up to 2007. As the formation of customary IHL is an ongoing process, updates will be provided regularly, including of national practice. These updates are the result of contributions by numerous ICRC delegations and National Societies and are processed by a team of lawyers based at the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) as part of a joint project between the ICRC and the British Red Cross.

## **OCCUPATION AND OTHER FORMS OF ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN TERRITORY**

Experts consulted within the framework of the ICRC project on occupation and other forms of administration of foreign territory have received for review an ICRC draft report summarizing the main findings of the three expert meetings convened in 2008 and 2009.

## **CYBER WARFARE**

The ICRC followed the discussions and developments related to cyber warfare in order to assess the potential humanitarian impact of this type of warfare and to consider it from the specific angle of the application of IHL rules. In legal terms, fundamental humanitarian rules apply to this new means of combat provided it is used in a situation in which IHL is applicable. However, there may be a need for further clarification of how specific rules will apply in the context of cyber warfare. Against this background, the ICRC participated in an expert process, organized by the University of Durham (United Kingdom) and sponsored by NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (Tallinn, Estonia), which aims to clarify the IHL rules applicable in a context of cyber warfare.

## **INTERPRETIVE GUIDANCE ON DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN HOSTILITIES**

Throughout 2010, the ICRC continued to promote its *Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities under International Humanitarian Law*, which was published in 2009. Based on six years of expert consultations and research, the Interpretive Guidance sets out the ICRC's recommendations on how existing IHL relating to civilian participation in hostilities should be interpreted in contemporary armed conflicts.

As part of their dialogue with the ICRC, selected national and multilateral authorities and their armed forces familiarized themselves with the Interpretive Guidance, as did many humanitarian

and academic target groups around the world. Articles published in international academic journals with ICRC input also contributed to broad discussion and dissemination of the document.

## UPDATE OF THE COMMENTARIES ON THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

The commentaries on the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 1977 need to be updated in view of the legal, military and technological developments and practice that have emerged since they were first published. To this end, a long-term project to be launched in January 2011 will research a variety of sources, including military manuals, case law, academic commentary and the ICRC's archives.

## CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND THE MINE BAN CONVENTION

Ten years after the ICRC appealed for new regulations on cluster munitions to protect civilians from their harmful effects, the organization welcomed the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 1 August 2010. It also contributed throughout the year to preparations for the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, which was held in November in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a country still severely contaminated by cluster munitions dispersed three decades ago.

Incremental successes in the effort to eliminate anti-personnel mines have also required detailed and persistent efforts. The work of the ICRC in support of the Mine Ban Convention included regular representations in four countries which had not met their stockpile destruction deadlines, expert commentary on the many requests for extension of clearance deadlines and continued efforts to promote the Convention's norms worldwide. The 2010 Meeting of States Parties, held in Geneva, reported gradual progress on all these fronts.

## CONTROLLING ARMS AVAILABILITY

After some five years of intergovernmental discussions, formal preparatory work got under way in 2010 on an international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). The ICRC promotes such a treaty as a means of protecting civilians from the effects of unregulated arms transfers, which can make weapons readily available to those who use them to commit serious violations of IHL. The second ATT Preparatory Committee confirmed the treaty's humanitarian objectives and highlighted the relevance of IHL in this regard, thereby rewarding civil society and ICRC efforts to ensure that respect for IHL will be among the criteria for arms transfers in a future ATT.

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

With the subject of nuclear weapons and their proliferation gaining increasing attention, the ICRC's views were regularly sought by States and specialists. Speaking to the Geneva diplomatic corps shortly before the May 2010 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the ICRC president recalled the ICRC's first-hand account of the effects of the Hiroshima bombing. He reminded States that the horrific human costs of such weapons are multiplied by the destruction of health infrastructure and long-term health and environmental effects. He underscored that the ICRC cannot envisage any use of a nuclear weapon that would be compatible with IHL and appealed to all States to ensure they are never again used, regardless of their views on the legality of such use. The States party to the NPT have taken note of the ICRC's concern: for the first time they spoke collectively of the "catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of a nuclear weapon" and of the relevance of IHL in this regard.

## OTHER MATTERS

Many other key issues received special legal attention. These included, for example, the protection of women and children in armed conflicts, humanitarian assistance, the legal implications of incapacitating chemical agents, the protection of journalists and multinational forces. The ongoing promotion and wide sharing of the Montreux Document on Pertinent International Legal Obligations and Good Practices for States Related to Operations of Private Military and Security Companies During Armed Conflict resulted in 18 additional States expressing their support for the document, bringing to 35 the total number of supporting States.

The work of the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly (see *New York*) and the deliberations of the Human Rights Council, including its Universal Periodic Review system, provided opportunities for the ICRC to follow legal and other developments regarding armed conflict and IHL and issues such as targeted killings, "terrorism", torture and IDPs, and to promote IHL and its adequate implementation.

## INTEGRATION AND PROMOTION OF THE LAW

### PROMOTING THE UNIVERSALITY OF IHL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

National authorities worldwide continued to benefit from legal and technical advice provided by the ICRC's Advisory Service on IHL in order to promote accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation, in areas as diverse as the repression of war crimes, the use and protection of the distinctive emblems (red cross, red crescent and red crystal), and the prohibition of or restrictions on production and use of certain weapons.

Lebanon, Nigeria and Serbia created interministerial committees on the national implementation of IHL with the ICRC's assistance and encouragement, bringing the total number worldwide to 97. Representatives from most of the national committees, along with representatives of international organizations and experts, attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, organized by the ICRC in Geneva in October. They discussed the importance of domestic law in preventing and responding to serious violations of IHL, and considered the legal measures and national mechanisms required to support a comprehensive system for the repression of serious violations of IHL.

The ICRC also worked closely with international and regional organizations such as the Commonwealth, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Union, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States. It took part in meetings of States party to treaties such as the Mine Ban Convention, the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and the Rome Statute.

The year was marked by the following progress in State participation in IHL treaties:

- ▶ 1 State (Iraq) acceded to Additional Protocol I
- ▶ 1 State (Lesotho) made the declaration on the International Fact-Finding Commission under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I
- ▶ 3 States (Serbia, Spain, Ukraine) ratified Additional Protocol III
- ▶ 3 States (Belgium, Colombia, Georgia) ratified or acceded to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property
- ▶ 8 States (Congo, Cyprus, Gabon, Georgia, Guyana, Hungary, Malawi, Seychelles) ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ▶ 4 States (Bangladesh, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Seychelles) ratified the Rome Statute
- ▶ 1 State (Honduras) acceded to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity
- ▶ 3 States (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) became party to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
  - 1 State (Dominican Republic) to the revised Framework Convention
  - 3 States (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to Protocol I
  - 1 State (Dominican Republic) to Protocol II
  - 3 States (Dominican Republic, Gabon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to Amended Protocol II
  - 3 States (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to Protocol III
  - 4 States (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to Protocol IV
- 9 States (Belgium, China, Cyprus, Gabon, Honduras, Italy, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia) to Protocol V
- ▶ 23 States (Antigua and Barbuda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Tunisia, United Kingdom) ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions

## REACHING OUT TO DECISION-MAKERS AND OPINION-FORMERS

Work started on drafting a framework for engaging in dialogue with influential sectors of civil society in a way that more fully involves the relevant National Society.

## ACADEMIC CIRCLES

As training grounds for future leaders and decision-makers, universities received support for the teaching of IHL and its incorporation into curricula, and their professors participated in activities to develop, implement and promote the law. With the help of the Civil Society Relations Unit at headquarters, more than 60 delegations worked with universities, training lecturers, co-organizing seminars, supporting student events, generating interest in IHL and stimulating debate on how to improve respect for the law. More than 100 academics and humanitarian professionals attended intensive IHL courses organized in France, Poland and Switzerland in the framework of partnerships between academic institutions and the ICRC. More than 40 teams of university students participated in the annual Jean Pictet Competition. University professors and students received help aimed at developing IHL research, including a wide range of documents and teaching aids. Work continued on the revised and updated English and French editions of the ICRC's casebook *How does law protect in war?* to be published in 2011.

## YOUTH

Education authorities continued to receive support for integrating IHL education into formal school curricula. While in some countries education programmes were formally handed over to national authorities after completion (e.g. in Armenia and Azerbaijan), other countries (e.g. Indonesia and Timor Leste) signed agreements with the ICRC with a view to starting such programmes. Twenty National Societies participated in a seminar on IHL promotion among young people co-organized with the Norwegian Red Cross.

As part of a research project exploring new methodologies for working with children at risk of involvement in organized armed-violence, National Societies with such programmes participated in a consultation launched by the ICRC. The results will be



presented at a workshop in 2011 with the aim of sharing good practices and developing a stronger Movement response. In an effort to reach young people directly, the ICRC's first Young Reporter Competition mobilized 500 young people between 18 and 25 years of age worldwide.

## OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY TARGET GROUPS

The Nordic National Societies and the ICRC deepened their partnership on "Communicating IHL and Neutral and Independent Humanitarian Action" to explore new avenues for promoting IHL and the Fundamental Principles. With other partners, including the Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, the ICRC helped facilitate IHL courses for humanitarian practitioners, for example in Barcelona (Spain) and Cambridge.

Media professionals will be able to draw on training resources developed and nearly completed in 2010 when reporting on the law applicable during armed conflicts and on the Movement's work.

The ICRC Visitors' Service continued to raise awareness of the ICRC and IHL and to liaise with present and future decision-makers and opinion-leaders, welcoming 200 groups (more than 5,500 people) from 33 countries to ICRC headquarters.

## INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

The *International Review of the Red Cross* is a peer-reviewed academic journal published by the ICRC with the assistance of an international editorial board and printed and distributed by Cambridge University Press. The four issues in 2010 (Vol. 92) focused on women (No. 877), urban violence (No. 878), the environment (No. 879) and Afghanistan (No. 880); a second part on Afghanistan is to be published in March 2011. The contents of all issues are available free online. Besides the English original version, a yearly selection was published in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

## DIALOGUE WITH ARMED, SECURITY AND POLICE FORCES, AND OTHER WEAPON BEARERS

### MILITARY AND ARMED FORCES

Relations with the armed forces of 160 countries, in particular with those that resorted to force, either at home or abroad, continued. Twenty-four specialized ICRC delegates advised the military on the implementation of IHL and human rights law, observed respect for the law in some 10 international military exercises and took part in numerous pre-deployment briefings or exercises, in particular for US and NATO units going to Afghanistan or Iraq.

More than 60 generals and senior officers from 50 countries exchanged views on ways of implementing relevant legal norms through the study of practical cases during the fourth Senior

Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, in Lucerne, Switzerland. The San Remo institute continued to receive assistance and advice from the ICRC, notably for its new training course on rules of engagement. In addition, more than 60 military officers from 30 countries received fellowships.

ICRC staff attended training on indirect fire issues at the British Royal School of Artillery in order to update their knowledge and understanding in this field and improve their ability to make representations regarding the conduct of hostilities.

### POLICE AND GENDARMERIE

Police and security forces, including key individuals at the policy-making level, academies and institutes, further consolidated their dialogue with the ICRC in more than 80 countries. Topics reviewed included the use of force, arrest and detention, and search and seizure. More than 20 high-ranking officials and experts from 16 countries worldwide attended the first International Conference for Senior Law Enforcement Officials organized by the ICRC; they exchanged views on law enforcement issues of concern to the ICRC, learned from each other's challenges and experiences, and reinforced their relations with and understanding of the ICRC.

To further explain the organization's role with regard to police forces and to deepen the institutional dialogue on international standards applicable to law enforcement, delegations can draw on new practical tools explaining ICRC dialogue with the police, for example a CD containing images on police work in general and on ICRC interaction with the police. ICRC staff also received training on law enforcement issues during two two-week specialist courses, half-day sessions during communication and protection training courses, and a two-day workshop in Mexico for staff in charge of dialogue with weapon bearers in Latin America.

### OTHER WEAPON BEARERS

Dialogue with groups active in 31 countries, ranging from insurgents and pro-governmental armed groups to territorial gangs active in big cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was developed with a view to facilitating acceptance of the ICRC, its access to victims and respect for IHL. In order to consolidate its experience with armed groups, the ICRC carried out a vast research project to collect best practices, due to be completed in the first quarter of 2011, involving both an internal workshop and ICRC participation in events hosted by humanitarian or academic institutions. It also developed an e-learning module on dialogue with armed groups for ICRC personnel.

The ICRC continued to contribute to the drafting of the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers, an initiative developed under the leadership of the Geneva Centre for Security, Development and the Rule of the Law. The finalized document, which defines a set of international



human rights and humanitarian law standards for private security companies, was adopted and signed in November by 58 private security companies from across the world.

## MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY, POLICY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION

International fora are an essential platform for the ICRC to promote and facilitate its strictly neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and to promote knowledge of IHL, respect for the law and – whenever appropriate – its development. Multilateral and bilateral contacts are also aimed at influencing the humanitarian debate by sharing the ICRC's position on issues of humanitarian concern. The results of this long-term engagement can often only be measured over time, for instance in terms of references to IHL made in resolutions and key guidance documents, and of support mobilized for ICRC efforts to obtain access to conflict victims.

### INFLUENCING THE HUMANITARIAN DEBATE IN INTERNATIONAL FORA

The ICRC continued to invest in its relationships with strategic multilateral organizations through which it could influence important decisions about IHL and humanitarian action. This helped preserve neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action despite continuously diverging views held by States primarily affected by humanitarian crises and traditional donor States regarding such action and the underlying principles.

Dialogue on humanitarian issues of common interest was maintained and developed with regional organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (see *Jakarta*), the League of Arab States (see *Egypt*) or the OAS (see *Washington*). Therefore, in keeping with the Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1994, the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the ICRC agreed on the establishment of regular consultations, including on specific ICRC operations. In Africa, in addition to its strong cooperation with the African Union (see *African Union*), the ICRC also strengthened its cooperation with the main regional economic communities and parliamentary organizations (see *Nigeria*, *Pretoria* and *Yaoundé*) through its network of focal points in delegations.

The ICRC followed closely the work of the UN Human Rights Council and its institutions, which sought and took into account the organization's expertise on issues such as missing persons and their families and IDPs.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (CoE), the French Red Cross and the ICRC jointly organized a photo exhibition on Humanity in War and an event on Missing Lives in the Balkans, which helped the CoE mobilize support from States in addressing the issue. The CoE deputy secretary general and

Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population participated in both events. In the run-up to the Summit of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the OSCE Review Conference in Vienna, Austria, on the subject of conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict situations provided the ICRC with the opportunity to re-affirm the commitments and obligations of the member States under IHL.

### ENHANCING COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AMONG HUMANITARIAN PLAYERS

Coordination with other players remained essential and a major task for the ICRC, both at headquarters and in the field, given the scale and complexity of needs arising from crises and the growing number of players involved in humanitarian response. Humanitarian crises such as those in Haiti and Pakistan reinforced the ICRC's commitment to humanitarian coordination. Activities carried out by delegations in the field and headquarters included coordination at both operational and policy levels (see *New York*).

In Principals and Working Group Meetings of the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the ICRC's contributions as a standing invitee focused on neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the Movement's independence. High-level meetings with UN agencies such as UNHCR and WFP and NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières facilitated coordination at field level as well as dialogue on operational challenges including rapid deployment and the transfer of relief assistance at the onset of sudden crises. NGO consortia with a significant role in humanitarian coordination and action (e.g. the Global Humanitarian Platform, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response) deepened their dialogue with the ICRC on issues such as quality, accountability and certification of humanitarian organizations with a view to improving the humanitarian response.

Work continued with influential corporate players operating in situations of armed conflict or other violence, for example in the frame of the Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights. This helped raise corporate awareness of the need for heightened due diligence when operating in armed conflicts and for developing guidance on that subject.

### POLICY

The Assembly approved the revised policy on determination of applicable law and its communication by the ICRC in armed conflicts and other situations of violence; a public version will be made available. Work on the overall revision of existing policy documents progressed in respect of the following topics: confidentiality, IHL and internationalized internal armed conflicts, and torture; it was put on hold in respect of headquarters agreements and the ICRC's immunity from providing evidence in court.

## MOVEMENT COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

### PARTNERSHIP AND CAPACITY BUILDING WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Partnership with National Societies remained a priority for the ICRC, as reflected in the ICRC Strategy for 2011–2014. In 2010, 36% of ICRC operations were implemented in partnership with National Societies working in their own country.

Delegations in the field received support from the Division for Cooperation and Coordination within the Movement aimed at strengthening these partnerships, in particular those with the National Societies in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia and Yemen. Work also progressed on developing new strategic partnerships with National Societies in areas of converging thematic interest.

To strengthen their capacity to form partnerships with National Societies, delegations can now turn to the Guidelines for effective partnership with National Societies, which include a set of core competencies for strengthening National Society capacity. Under a pilot project, staff from the Sudan delegation attended a new three-day Movement partnership training course conceived for programme and line managers.

The Canadian and the Colombian Red Cross Societies and the ICRC jointly launched a project entitled “Strengthening National Society capacity to respond to armed conflict and other situations of violence”. This project involves 52 National Societies in developing new resources to support their efforts to work at all times in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence, with a view to securing the acceptance required for safe access to victims. During its first meeting in September, the Project Advisory Team, which is made up of the National Societies of Canada, Colombia, Nepal, Palestine and Uganda plus the International Federation, began to outline the content and form of such resources.

The “Independent evaluation of the ICRC programmes for Strengthening National Societies in Law and Fundamental Principles” provided an assessment of the relevance, coherence, implementation and overall results of the programme and made recommendations aimed at improving results in line with expected outcomes and developing further approaches and tools. A cross-cutting working group responsible for following up these recommendations started implementing an action plan to develop the necessary guidance and tools.

The ICRC and the International Federation strengthened their cooperation. For example, the International Federation attended and contributed to the ICRC’s regional cooperation meetings in Amman (Jordan), Geneva, Johannesburg (South Africa) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia); the ICRC in turn contributed to the International Federation’s Organizational Development Training Study and Intensified Capacity-Building Study.

## OPERATIONAL AND MOVEMENT COORDINATION SUPPORT

ICRC delegations in the field received support aimed at establishing or strengthening Movement coordination mechanisms. The ICRC and the International Federation jointly prepared a new model agreement on Movement coordination (Memorandum of Understanding) in line with the Supplementary Measures of the Seville Agreement. Promoted in several contexts throughout the year, the model served as a basis for the agreements signed in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in spring 2010, which greatly contributed to effective Movement coordination during the crisis that broke out in Kyrgyzstan later in the year.

The division produced a check-list to improve the quality of its response to major crises. Its staff contributed to the rapid deployment operations in Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. Special notes, joint statements on Movement coordination arrangements and phone conferences with the International Federation and National Societies facilitated information-sharing with and coordination among all Movement partners.

### MOVEMENT PRINCIPLES AND RULES

The Joint ICRC/International Federation Commission for National Society Statutes continued to help National Societies meet their commitment to adhere at all times to the Fundamental Principles by strengthening their legal base. The Commission met eight times in 2010 and provided formal comments and recommendations to more than 50 National Societies on draft or adopted statutes and national legislation. Further to the adoption by the 2009 Council of Delegates of a resolution on the revision of National Society statutes, the Commission initiated a review of its activities and working methods with a view to proposing recommendations to the 2011 Council of Delegates. Based on its statutory responsibilities, the ICRC also managed and followed up several files regarding National Society recognition with the stakeholders in question.

Throughout the year, the ICRC dealt with some 40 inquiries relating to the proper use of the emblems, providing advice and recommendations to ICRC delegations, National Societies, government authorities and private individuals. It continued to promote the Study on Operational and Commercial and other Non-operational Issues Involving the Use of the Emblems and of its recommendations among various target groups within and beyond the Movement.

The ICRC continued to attach great importance to assisting National Societies in protecting their integrity in accordance with the Fundamental Principles. It coordinated with the International Federation on integrity matters in Geneva and in the field, and the two organizations intervened jointly to support National Societies when appropriate. The ICRC contributed to the work undertaken by the International Federation’s Compliance and Mediation Committee.

The ICRC remained committed to guiding National Societies in operational interaction with government agencies, the UN system, and other intergovernmental bodies and external actors to ensure well coordinated and complementary action while safeguarding the Movement's distinct identity. It followed up the discussions on relations between components of the Movement and external actors held at the 2009 Council of Delegates by promoting further research on the topic and seeking to establish the most appropriate process to support all Movement components with practical and relevant guidance in preparation for the statutory meetings to be held in 2011. Together with the International Federation, the ICRC worked to establish a Movement position regarding relations with civil protection mechanisms.

Together, the International Federation and the ICRC reviewed the concept of Movement induction courses. Two groups of newly elected National Society leaders attended the new course, one in English and one in Russian. Lastly, the division continued to administer various Movement funds and medals. Among those, it examined applications to the Empress Shôken Fund together with the International Federation and awarded grants to three National Societies.

## **MOVEMENT POLICY**

In consultation with National Societies and a number of governments, the ICRC and the International Federation worked on the preliminary agendas for the 2011 Council of Delegates and the 31st International Conference. Building on issues identified as important for the Movement at the 2009 Council of Delegates, strengthening respect for and protection of health care in armed conflicts and other situations of violence emerged as a key point. Research, consultation and analysis carried out during the year enabled major initiatives for the implementation and possible development of IHL to be included in the preliminary agenda of the International Conference.

Preparatory work began regarding reporting on the implementation of resolutions adopted at the 2009 Council of Delegates and the 30th International Conference. This required cooperation among Movement components, with a special focus on lessons to be learnt from the implementation of the Movement's policy on internal displacement. In accordance with the decisions of the 2007 Council of Delegates and the 30th International Conference, the division continued to provide support to the independent Monitor of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Magen David Adom in Israel and the Palestine Red Crescent Society and participated in four missions in 2010.

# COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

*The Communication and Information Management Department seeks to foster understanding and acceptance of the ICRC's work, including IHL promotion and development. It aids institutional decision-making by monitoring the environment in which the ICRC operates and tracking its reputation. It develops result-oriented external communication strategies, which, drawing on its quality language services, it implements through public and media relations and online, audio-visual and printed materials. It also ensures the coherence of internal information management, including the safeguarding of institutional memory for internal and external use. Furthermore, the Department provides information and communications systems and technologies that meet operational and corporate requirements.*

As part of its re-organization, the ICRC set up a new department in July 2010 for communication and information management. The department is made up of four divisions: Public Communication, Corporate Communication, Archives and Information Management and Information and Communication Technologies.<sup>1</sup>

In 2010, the ICRC developed a range of communication strategies and tools to convey key messages relating to its activities for people adversely affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, its role as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization and IHL. This reinforced the strategic importance of communication and underscored the need to integrate it into all decision-making processes and activities, both at headquarters and in the field.

In order to reach key target groups worldwide, the ICRC pursued a multimedia approach, producing professional communication materials for different platforms and making more strategic use of its multilingual website. At the same time, it continued to monitor the media and analyse global, regional and thematic trends to inform the organization's decision-making and public communication.

Internal communication saw several major developments in 2010, including the ICRC's first-ever intranet and major efforts to accompany organization-wide change processes such as the introduction of the new ICRC mail system (ICRC Mail).

The decision to introduce a new mail system based on a standard product from the market was taken in the summer by the incoming Directorate to solve the many problems that occurred after the deployment of the MesProf2 system in March. These included serious technical issues which compromised the viability and functioning of MesProf2. In addition, the Directorate commissioned an audit which was carried out by the Zurich Financial Services Group, an ICRC corporate partner (see *Financial Resources and Logistics*). The audit showed many shortcomings and failures in the project's management. The Directorate adopted a plan of action to follow up the lessons and recommendations resulting from the audit (see *Office of the Director General*).

The new department also began to develop and promote information management practices within the organization that enable staff to have access to and manage the information they require. The ICRC's Archives continued to ensure that information was stored, safeguarded and made accessible, including, where relevant, to the public.

Finally, the Information and Communication Technology Division continued to play a key role in providing the tools the ICRC needs to attain its humanitarian objectives. Its resources had to focus first on the deployment of the MesProf2 system, followed by crisis management, and later on the development and deployment in late December of ICRC Mail, which, for the first time, offers most staff the possibility of access to individual mail accounts via the web.

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1. Included in these are the Archives, formerly attached to the International Law and Cooperation with the Movement Department, the Information Systems Unit, formerly attached to the Resources and Operational Support Department, and the Internal Communication Unit, formerly attached to the Office of the Director-General

## PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

The overarching objective of the ICRC's public relations remained to support the organization's humanitarian field operations while positioning it as a key global actor providing protection and assistance to people adversely affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence. The main challenge in 2010 was to have a positive influence on perceptions of the ICRC in a competitive global environment where all stakeholders – including parties to armed conflicts – communicate publicly, at times “using” the ICRC as a reference to support their own views.

Public communication aimed to position the ICRC as a reference organization on the humanitarian situation in operational contexts that were high on the international agenda. In 2010, these included Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Haiti, Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. The ICRC's public messaging, providing field-based analysis of the humanitarian situation on the ground and of the plight of the most vulnerable, helped to illustrate the added value of its neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian action. Major media outlets drew on ICRC information to report on key humanitarian issues, such as the potential impact of nuclear weapons, the fate of people missing because of armed conflicts or other situations of violence and the need to effectively implement the global ban on cluster munitions.

Several humanitarian crises required rapid responses in terms of both operational, field-based communication and worldwide public communication. These included the devastating earthquake that hit Haiti in January and the floods that paralysed Pakistan for months on end, not to mention the protracted conflicts in Afghanistan and Yemen. The ICRC's public criticism of the closure of the Gaza Strip and the denial of family contacts for the Israeli soldier detained by Hamas as violations of IHL strengthened its public position as a reference organization for this body of law.

The ICRC's network of communicators in Geneva, Switzerland, and in delegations, including in media hubs such as Beijing (China), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Cairo (Egypt), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Moscow (Russian Federation), Nairobi (Kenya), Paris (France) and Washington (United States of America), enabled it to promote the organization's work effectively across the globe and around the clock. Most delegations devoted considerable efforts to building quality relationships with local media in conflict areas, encouraging them to take account of humanitarian concerns and IHL in their reporting.

The ICRC continued to significantly expand its presence on social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and Scribd. There was a steady increase in the number of subscribers to these platforms and their interaction with the organization.

The challenge of securing acceptance of the ICRC and its activities and of promoting respect for IHL in highly polarized contexts called for coherent and adapted communication strategies at the global, regional and local levels. In 2010, staff participated in communication workshops organized in the Asia-Pacific region and Western Europe in order to consolidate analyses of regional and global trends, share best practices and strengthen field-based communication to enhance acceptance of and support for the ICRC and its work. In addition, the result of the “Independent evaluation of the ICRC programmes for Strengthening National Societies in Law and Fundamental Principles”, completed at the end of the year, will help shape the nature of future cooperation with National Societies in the communication domain.

The Public Relations Unit continued to implement its human resources strategy, aiming to provide delegations with competent communication staff in a timely manner. Various training events enabled some 120 field communicators to strengthen their capacity to develop communication and networking plans and activities, and to position the ICRC publicly as a reference organization for humanitarian action and IHL. A workshop on communication as part of the ICRC's rapid deployment response to major crises provided headquarters and field staff with the opportunity to build on lessons learnt during past crises (e.g. Gaza Strip, the Georgia-Russian Federation conflict) and on shared best practices. ICRC communicators continued to draw on a specialized Toolbox database, which was regularly updated to document best practices and provide information about new communication and monitoring tools.

### ONLINE PUBLISHING

There were two significant milestones for the ICRC's online publishing strategy in 2010.

- ▶ In February, the organization's first-ever intranet was launched and quickly established itself as an important channel for internal communication and information management for ICRC staff worldwide.
- ▶ In November, the ICRC's external website in English was re-launched with a new graphic design and improved functionalities to optimize user experience and increase the ICRC's visibility on external search engines. The other website language versions will migrate to the new platform during 2011.



The new website and the intranet are hosted on the same Content Management System and share the same search engine, which greatly facilitates information management and retrieval.

The external [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org) websites in seven languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian, plus IHL databases in English and French) registered some 4.3 million visitors during the year and around 17.1 million page views. This represents 23% more visitors than in 2009 and an increase of 5% in the number of pages consulted. The proportion of pages viewed by language remained similar to previous years, with the English reference site accounting for half of all pages viewed, followed by the Spanish and French. The topics of greatest interest were children and war, customary IHL, women and war, displacement, the emblem, the Movement, the missing, anti-personnel mines and detainees. The contexts of greatest interest during 2010 were, in descending order, Haiti, Pakistan, Israel and the occupied territories, Colombia, Afghanistan, Iraq, the DRC, Sudan, Somalia and Sri Lanka.

In August, the anniversary of the 1949 Geneva Conventions was used to launch the customary IHL database on the ICRC's website (see *International Law and Cooperation*). In addition to an upgrade of the ICRC's iPhone application, work began on extending the organization's presence to other mobile platforms.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The production, promotion and distribution of relevant, credible and up-to-date audiovisual and print materials on humanitarian crises and issues, and the ICRC's response to them, constitute a core element of the organization's global communication efforts. In 2010, over 50 new print products were published covering priority themes such as restoring family links and medical assistance. Some 350,000 copies of films and publications were distributed worldwide, filling some 4,000 orders.

The updated Corporate Visual Identity Guidelines published in 2010 offer precise graphic specifications for the five institutional print categories; they were promoted throughout the organization. Three regional print production workshops were organized in Cairo, Dakar (Senegal) and Kathmandu (Nepal) to facilitate their implementation by field delegations.

Ten audiovisual news releases, produced and distributed via satellite and online, offered the world's broadcast media quality footage from the Central African Republic, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines and the West Bank. Digital tracking showed strong interest in this material, notably the footage from Haiti and Peru. The video newsroom launched in late 2010 on [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org) makes the distribution of broadcast-quality audiovisual material more simple and rapid.

Reflecting the increased emphasis on online audiovisual materials, 20 short films, including a series of clips in support of institutional recruitment efforts, were produced for [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org).

The much-awaited film on the ICRC's work in places of detention was released, providing a comprehensive explanation of the scope and impact of these activities. Other widely distributed productions included two films in the "From the Field" series, shot in the Central African Republic and Peru.

## CORPORATE COMMUNICATION

### MARKETING

Together the British and Kenyan Red Cross Societies and the ICRC launched the Red Cross and Red Crescent Branding Initiative project for the Movement. The project aimed to identify common brand values and attributes, review the challenges linked to branding and reputation, gather best practices and learn about any solutions that have been implemented by National Societies. A survey carried out among various National Societies helped gain insight and identify common branding/reputation issues as well as potential areas for shared learning and collaboration. During a technical meeting, a number of National Societies and the ICRC shared the survey findings and discussed ways to develop best practices, considering topics such as "positioning the brands to engage new audiences in a competitive environment", "managing the brands in a digital world" and "balancing the domestic and international image of a National Society".

Communication research enabled the ICRC to track and manage its public reputation among key target groups. The research carried out in 2010 among academic circles, peer humanitarian organizations, one government and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was aimed at identifying key reputation drivers and ensuring that the ICRC's work and messages are understood and accepted. Follow-up measures addressed any issues identified by specific target groups such as National Societies which were surveyed in 2009.

The ICRC further developed various evaluation tools to assess the pertinence and impact of its products, public campaigns and communication activities. In particular, an evaluation assessed whether the ICRC's key messages had been successfully communicated during the crisis in Kyrgyzstan and provided recommendations to enhance the impact of future media work. Likewise, the organization commissioned or conducted evaluations of its public communication on Afghanistan between 2007 and 2010 and of several flagship communication products, such as the film *Panorama 08*, the *International Review of the Red Cross*, and the "Our world. Your move." communication campaign carried out in 2009.

In parallel, and closely linked to the institutional project "Health Care in Danger: respecting and protecting health care in armed conflict and other situations of violence", work started on preparing the launch in August 2011 of a four-year communication campaign on the topic. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness of the problems associated with health care in armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and to remind all the parties concerned of the need to respect and protect health care personnel,

their transport and facilities, and to ensure access for the wounded and sick. Initial contacts made with National Societies, ICRC field delegations and external partners enabled work on various creative concepts to move ahead.

## MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

In keeping with its mission, the ICRC communicated with a wide range of stakeholders at the local, regional and international levels. In 2010, at headquarters, over 7 million words were processed. The ICRC's language staff and their external partners edited, translated and proofread a broad variety of public communication materials, including media products and materials for the ICRC website, public statements, publications and donor documentation as well as documents of a legal and operational nature.

## RESEARCH SERVICES

To help optimize the ICRC's understanding of its operational and institutional working environment, the Research Service used a range of tools and internal and external resources to scan media and other public sources of information. It worked closely with ICRC operational and regional delegations, thus enhancing the organization's capacity to monitor issues by drawing on local, regional and international information sources. Thanks to a structured and systematic approach to tracking external trends and issues, the service provided ICRC management and operational staff with comprehensive information on contexts in which the ICRC operates and offered guidance on sources of information. A daily digest of information was provided during operational crises in contexts such as Haiti, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan.

Delegates preparing to depart for the field systematically called on the service for context-specific information, including available services and sources.

Quarterly and annual statistical reports on ICRC visibility in the public domain guided public communication (in line with the ICRC's approach to result-based management). The data showed that the Haiti crisis in January provided the highest ICRC visibility in print, audiovisual and online media and blogs.

Headquarters and field delegations also drew on a wide range of standard products distributed electronically (e.g. the newsletter "ICRC in the Press"; summaries of information on various humanitarian issues). On request or in response to events of particular relevance, ICRC operations received documentary support in the form of ad hoc thematic and context-related research. These products were redesigned and adapted for publication on the new ICRC intranet.

In 2011, the Research Service will integrate the reputation and perception research activities previously based in the Marketing Unit, enabling it to monitor perceptions and the reputation of the ICRC among key stakeholders.

## INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

The launch of the first ICRC intranet was the single most important development regarding internal communication. The intranet provides unprecedented access to information to ICRC staff worldwide as almost all ICRC sites now have the connectivity required for such a tool. The home page stories covered main institutional topics throughout the year.

The intranet considerably improved information management and provided staff with a new feedback channel. Work started on a second release that will provide collaborative spaces and local content in 2011 to further improve internal communication.

The new Directorate made it a priority to communicate actively and openly with ICRC colleagues, using a variety of channels. It provided regular intranet updates on institutional developments, taking stock of new experiences and bringing in lessons learnt. Formal and informal gatherings with managers and staff held both in Geneva and in the field as well as periodically organized conference calls also enhanced information-sharing between headquarters and the field.

Internal communication was also central in conveying information on and accompanying major institutional changes and projects. In particular, the new ICRC Mail benefited from considerable internal communication support.

## ARCHIVES AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

### INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The newly created Archives and Information Management Division brings together different skills and competences in order to strengthen processes and procedures for information management. This should reinforce decision-making processes, improve the organization's performance and ensure that knowledge is retained by the ICRC and readily available to staff who need it.

To enable staff to manage and share information efficiently following the introduction of ICRC Mail, a framework was established to govern information flows within the new system, including electronic records management introduced with MesProf2, and to define processes, tools and policies. Headquarters and delegation staff established and shared guidelines during workshops. Users relied on a support structure to work with existing and future tools.

### RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Reports on all ICRC activities, registers of official decisions and legal and operational correspondence have been stored since 1863 in the ICRC's archives.

Following the introduction of an electronic records management system in early 2010, the Archives and Information Management Division advised and supported ICRC headquarters and delegations in the management of their records and organization of their filing system. It monitored the quality of files created by users worldwide and adapted tools and procedures as necessary.

The archivists continued to establish specific institutional reference files while responding to some 650 internal archival research requests.

## **LIBRARY AND PUBLIC ARCHIVES**

By providing access to the ICRC's collection of over 150,000 books, periodicals, photos and videos, the library and related services continued to promote awareness of the organization's role as a key reference concerning IHL and the Movement. Students, teachers, civil society, the media and the general public were the main users of this service. Many of them used the online catalogue for books and articles accessible through the ICRC's website. Work progressed on the project aimed at providing users with online access to the ICRC's audiovisual catalogue by 2012.

To enhance the library's role as a reference for IHL and to provide wider access to documents, the Library and Public Archives Unit and the Legal Division studied ways of enhancing the management of specific collections related to the national practice of States regarding IHL.

The core objective of ICRC historical research activities is to make the organization's history more widely known. The organization responded to more than 1,300 requests for information contained in the public document, film and sound archives and welcomed external researchers in its reading room for the equivalent of more than 440 working days. In compliance with the rules regulating access to ICRC archives, work continued on preparing the opening of general archives covering the period 1966-1970 to the public.

To mark UNESCO's World Day of Audiovisual Heritage on 27 October, a collection of radio archives and other sound recordings documenting the story of half a century of humanitarian work, from the Second World War to the 1990s, was made available to the public via the media and the ICRC website.

## **PRESERVATION AND TRACING ARCHIVES**

Accruals to ICRC archives in 2010 amounting to about 250 linear meters consisted mostly of transfers of documents from ICRC delegations. New storerooms at headquarters will make more space available to accommodate this material. However, new facilities still need to be completed in order to receive, treat and preserve important acquisitions made in recent years and those already announced for the coming years.

Preservation activities focused on two main projects:

- ▶ the cleaning and repackaging of 950 boxes of institutional files from the 1960s in preparation for their opening to the public;
- ▶ the restoration of more than 1,000 items and their preparation for digitization as part of the multi-year project on the archives of the First World War International Agency for Prisoners of War. The production of digital images of bound paper originals and microfilms started in October. By the end of the year, around half a million images had been produced.

Other ongoing projects included the preservation and restoration of ICRC audio archives and of 16mm films documenting ICRC activities for people affected by armed conflicts between 1950 and 1980.

The ICRC Archives handled some 3,200 requests from victims of past armed conflicts and their next-of-kin for official documents such as attestations of captivity and detention. These mostly concerned the Second World War but also the First World War and armed conflicts after 1950.

## **INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

The main goals of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Division are to align ICT projects and services with the ICRC's strategic objectives and to ensure business continuity. The division aims to optimize both investments and operating costs through the best possible allocation of human and financial resources.

## **FIELD**

The division's main focus and achievements in the field can be summarized as follows:

- ▶ by the end of the year, some 220 sites were connected to the ICRC WAN (Wide Area Network) through permanent connections between the field and headquarters, including 44 via VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) satellite connections; 23 sites remained to be connected, if technically and administratively possible
- ▶ new applications were deployed worldwide, including:
  - a new standard messaging system, ICRC Mail, offering mobility and scalability (December)
  - a new version of the shared database for economic security project management
  - a new version of Ante Mortem–Post Mortem database software
  - a new version of the Patient Management System for use in prosthetic/orthotic centres; its deployment will be completed in the first quarter of 2011

- version 1 of the ICRC intranet (February)
- an applications portal providing web access to webmail, e-learning, human resources services and the library catalogue
- a new platform for the ICRC's relaunched website in English (November; additional languages in 2011)
- ▶ monthly updates, patches and bug fixes ensured that the infrastructure and field platform were regularly updated
- ▶ the new "Field" server was defined and its launch planned for the end of 2011
- ▶ in the framework of the ICRC's rapid deployment mechanism:
  - ICT staff and material supported the operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Thailand
  - the full-scale ICT kit, used for the first time during the crisis in Kyrgyzstan, proved its worth in terms of communication and organization

## HEADQUARTERS

Important work to adapt the headquarters infrastructure to new requirements included:

- ▶ a new Service Desk tool launched with the rollout of ICRC Mail; it will eventually include support for business applications as well as core systems.
- ▶ the launch of Office Communicator in the first half of 2010, providing around 7,000 ICRC employees with instant messaging and voice and video-conferencing services
- ▶ work to introduce new security redundancies and a new back-up solution for headquarters servers
- ▶ improving secure remote access to IT resources at headquarters for ICRC headquarters staff during their travel worldwide or for working from home
- ▶ the launch of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service in the first half of 2010 enabling the exchange of large files worldwide
- ▶ the implementation of a new authentication infrastructure (Elcard) providing a better response to increased mobility by giving staff improved means to access individual mail accounts
- ▶ piloting mobile access to e-mail via SmartPhones

New applications deployed at headquarters included:

- ▶ the Library Management System for the library service
- ▶ the integration of human resources data into the Institutional Data Warehouse to improve human resources statistics
- ▶ for human resources management, the "Employee/Manager Self-Service"

Work progressed on a common IT platform for finance and logistics (see *Financial Resources and Logistics*). The completion of the "stock module" brought the "donor to distribution" project to conclusion. By the end of 2010, a number of strategic software application projects were in their final development/testing phases before deployment in 2011, including the digitization of the 1914–18 POW archives.

# HUMAN RESOURCES

*The Human Resources Department is responsible for ensuring that the ICRC has a sufficient pool of competent, trained staff to meet its operational needs worldwide. It develops the policies and tools for recruitment, compensation, training and talent management. Its policies are geared towards raising professional standards, developing the particular skills required for humanitarian work and promoting and supporting management of staff through its professional hierarchy. The Department strives to promote internal cohesion within the ICRC by encouraging staff to identify with the organization's visions and objectives. The ICRC is an equal opportunity employer.*

In 2010, an average of 9,817 national employees<sup>1</sup> and 1,504 expatriates were working in the field.

## MEETING ONGOING CHALLENGES AND REQUIREMENTS

The department strives continuously to reinforce the ICRC's capacity to manage its multidisciplinary and multicultural staff in increasingly complex environments.

By maintaining pools of personnel with different professional profiles, the department was able to fill more than 97% of all field posts at any one time. During the course of the year, for various operational reasons, including natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan, the ICRC increased the number of posts for delegates in some delegations, which meant that the department had to resolve unforeseen planning issues. Demand was particularly high for delegates with operational experience.

Starting from May 2010, expatriate staff were posted in Iraq, including some previously based in Amman, Jordan, and some from other locations. Their number had increased to 99 by December.

The demand for specialized delegates, particularly those with specific language and professional skills, remained high throughout the year. The turnover of Arabic-speaking delegates was

especially high, while the number of positions requiring this language continued to rise. The pool of Arabic-speaking delegates had increased to 120 by the end of 2010. A working group was created in November to review the department's planning approach.

The hostage crisis which started in 2009 with the abduction of two expatriates in Chad and Sudan ended with the release of both delegates in 2010. The crisis mobilized several heads of personnel, mainly for the purpose of maintaining contact with and supporting the hostages' relatives.

## PLANNING AND CAREER-PATH MANAGEMENT

Following a transition period bracketed by the departure of the previous director at the end of 2009 and the arrival of the incoming director early in 2010, the Department faces two main challenges resulting from the institutional strategy 2011–2014: to provide the ICRC with a revised vision and strategy for people management, based exclusively on the skills and competencies of employees, whether they are expatriate or national staff, and to ensure appropriate diversity management.

The Career Assessment Commission for middle managers and specialist middle managers met regularly. Each middle management function is now supported by a general job description to help identify the skills required for management positions. This will be refined with a project currently under way to define more clearly the skills required in senior managers and the institutional outcome of the second round of management training for senior managers (see *People Leadership and Management* below).

The Career Advisory Service (*Service Avenir*) conducted a survey with a focus group and a benchmark study which underlined the need for continuous support to increase staff employability. Follow-up work started and will include a new set of web pages, adapted communication and counselling, available to all expatriate staff in the field.

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1. Daily workers not included



## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

The gender equality adviser<sup>2</sup> is responsible for following up measures taken to implement the ICRC's Gender Equality Policy and presenting an annual report to the Directorate and the Assembly, and for designing a strategy to ensure appropriate diversity management and its inclusion in the new people management strategy.

The 2009 gender equality report analysed gender equality among all categories of staff in each of the nine geographic regions covered by the ICRC. Women were found to hold 36% of senior management positions; they remained well represented at headquarters but their number in the field stayed unchanged. A study consisting of a questionnaire was made of the head of delegation function, in order to obtain a better understanding of the situation and identify measures to facilitate women's access to such positions.

The ICRC signed a four-year partnership agreement with the Department of Organizational Behaviour of the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) Faculty of Business and Economics for the purpose of identifying and tackling stereotypes. It continued to adapt mechanisms to promote women's career paths and to ensure that both men and women are able to reconcile work and family life. Measures such as mentoring, which aim to encourage and support women's professional development, continued to be implemented.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The human resources data warehouse project was brought to a successful conclusion. It enables the department to produce consolidated statistics and indicators on all staff at headquarters and in the field. New dashboards are now in place to evaluate and monitor the quality of the department's work, in particular its value to operations; in addition, all staff have access to human resources general statistics available on the ICRC intranet.

## TRAINING

### GLOBAL LEARNING AND TRAINING STRATEGY

Following the creation of the ICRC learning resources centre (Centre des Ressources Educatives) in 2009, blended learning is being gradually introduced. Step by step, all learning events are incorporating self-teaching, distance learning (e-learning), classic training courses and work-based learning.

Blended learning has also been introduced in courses delivered by the four regional training units in Amman, Bangkok (Thailand), Dakar (Senegal) and Nairobi (Kenya).

## DEPLOYMENT OF THE NEW STAFF INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

The new Staff Integration Programme introduced in 2008 underwent an external evaluation in 2010. The overall result was very positive, the only recommendations being to further strengthen work-based learning and the link between career management and training. These recommendations will be included in the human resource vision and strategy project, which will be initiated in 2011.

## PEOPLE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The People Leadership and Management (PLM) training course for middle and senior managers continued throughout 2010 and will end in 2011.

It will be replaced by a new concept of management training currently being prepared. The aim is to help managers improve coaching and mentoring as major conditions for effective work-based learning. ICRC managers are to be helped to translate into practice the principles stemming from the PLM training: self-awareness, the creation of a conducive environment, effective decision-making and providing feedback. Training will include not only people management but also financial and planning management. This move is in line with the new human resources approach of practising a single policy for expatriate staff and national employees.

## ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL PROCEDURES

Pursuant to the recommendations of external auditors, centralized administrative management was put in place at the beginning of 2010. This new structure ensures compliance with internal audit norms, in particular by making a clear distinction between operational processes and administrative/control tasks.

All staff working at headquarters were given online access to their personal data through the web-based "Employee/Manager Self-Service" tool starting in mid-2010. In 2011, access will be extended to field staff, existing online services will be further improved and new ones will be introduced. This new tool to facilitate routine administrative processes enables the department to devote more resources to key activities.

2. The gender equality adviser was transferred in July 2010 from the Office of the Director-General to the Human Resources Department

## CONSOLIDATING THE RECRUITMENT BASE

The Recruitment and National Societies Division continued to work in close cooperation with all units requesting staff, with a view to ensuring that new recruits correspond as closely as possible to the profiles required and are available as needed.

The ICRC remained an attractive employer in 2010, with the number of job applicants increasing to 7,000 (6,200 in 2009). There was an ongoing need for delegates with specific language skills, such as Arabic and other oriental languages, in order to facilitate access and proximity to the beneficiaries of major ICRC operations in the Middle East and North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Overall in 2010, with 280 newly hired staff, recruitment remained at nearly the same level as in 2009, corresponding to the average of the past 10 years.

In keeping with the ICRC's policy of enhancing the international character of its expatriate staff, 84% of the delegates recruited for the first time in 2010 came from outside Switzerland. Also, 44% of new recruits were women.

The evolving humanitarian environment, combined with significant changes in the employment market, brought new challenges in terms of recruitment, retention and management of human resources. The division responded by working to redefine the key competencies required of each candidate in line with new organizational requirements and the institutional strategy 2011–2014.

## STAFF HEALTH

The HIV/AIDS workplace programme aims to protect the rights of employees and fight stigmatization/discrimination of those who are or may be infected with HIV. It also aims to prevent HIV/AIDS through awareness raising, training, education, voluntary counselling and testing, and by promoting behavioural changes among delegation employees, their families and expatriate staff via a global policy of prevention and awareness raising. Over 300 volunteer peer educators have been trained to support the programme. Complete medical care is provided, including drug therapy to lower morbidity and mortality.

In 2010, people in 29 of the 84 countries where the ICRC had operations, including 25 African countries, benefited from the programme. Some 200 staff members and/or their dependents received antiretroviral drugs. Almost 4,000 ICRC staff received information about the HIV threat.

# FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND LOGISTICS

*The Department of Financial Resources and Logistics provides support for field operations in terms of finance, administration and logistics. It also raises and manages funds for the ICRC as a whole. It works closely with the Department of Operations while maintaining close contact with donors to keep them abreast of ICRC operations and financial requirements. The Department conducts regular reviews to ensure that its support to the field is in line with operational needs, and verifies compliance by ICRC headquarters and delegations with institutional procedures. Furthermore, it ensures that the ICRC's working methods integrate the principles of sustainable development.*

The Department of Financial Resources and Logistics focused on ensuring that field and headquarters received adequate funding and appropriate support in terms of logistics, finance and administration. Six budget extensions were added to the initial annual budget (compared with nine for 2009), reflecting the scope of emergencies requiring flexible and well-organized use of resources to address the most urgent needs in an efficient and timely manner. The largest budget extension amounted to CHF 77 million, aimed at helping people affected by violence and flooding in Pakistan.

The global financial situation remained very uncertain and recovery weak. The ICRC's main donors largely upheld their commitments, although the first effects of the economic crisis were felt in 2010. The 2010 financial year closed with a global deficit leaving a record number of delegations with a negative balance brought forward. These budgetary issues, coupled with an ever more stringent regulatory environment, led the department to focus more closely on accountability and the development of internal control and compliance systems.

The food market remained highly volatile, with food prices affected by various factors. This was of concern to the ICRC because of the potential for violence and the additional complexity of the procurement environment.

In July 2010, the department changed its name to "Financial Resources and Logistics", after the Information Systems Division joined the Department of Communication and Information Management. At the same time it initiated a comprehensive process to explore ways of incorporating the concept of sustainable management into its policies and operations<sup>1</sup>.

## FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The purpose of financial management is to provide the ICRC with trustworthy and cost-effective data, enabling it to make sound and effective decisions and to provide its donors and partners with reliable information.

In 2010, the Finance and Administration Division notably:

- ▶ prepared and fully implemented the new fraud guiding principle and framework approved by the Directorate
- ▶ enhanced its policies related to treasury management, with a focus on mitigating risk linked to currency exchange volatility
- ▶ as an ICRC priority, reviewed financial management and reporting issues regarding ICRC cooperation with National Societies; its conclusions were approved by the Directorate and will be implemented in 2011
- ▶ built on an improved headquarters planning/budgeting cycle and approach, providing management with a far greater level of detail and analysis of headquarters services in order to enhance efficiency in terms of steering and management
- ▶ consolidated and improved the institutionwide data warehouse for reporting purposes

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1. The department includes the adviser on environmental issues, who was formerly attached to the Office of the Director General, and whose mandate was extended to cover all areas of sustainable development

## INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of infrastructure management is to make sure the ICRC has the requisite office space and to ensure long-term maintenance of the entire infrastructure at a reasonable cost.

Major repair work was done on the roof of one of the headquarters buildings in Geneva, Switzerland. The new logistics centre on the city's outskirts, built according to ecological and sustainable development criteria, will be completed in early summer 2011.

## INFORMATION DELIVERY

The ongoing objective in this area is to optimize the speed of information delivery (e.g. by mail) while maintaining reasonable cost levels. This was increasingly challenging because of international transport security restrictions.

## FUNDING

All ICRC funding is coordinated by and channelled through the External Resources Division, which raises the funds the organization needs to carry out its humanitarian activities while securing its independent status. The ICRC seeks the widest possible range of predictable, sustained and flexible sources of financial support in order to meet its objectives. It guarantees that donor requirements are given due consideration.

## BUDGETS

The initial budget appeals for 2010, launched by the ICRC in November 2009, totalled CHF 1.2 billion. This was CHF 9.3 million less than the preceding year's initial budget. The largest decrease was in the Emergency Appeals for ICRC field operations, which amounted to CHF 983.2 million in 2010 as opposed to CHF 996.9 million in 2009. The Headquarters Appeal, for its part, increased from CHF 168.6 million in 2009 to CHF 173.0 million in 2010.

In the course of the year, donors received information about six budget extensions (five budget extension appeals, and one budget extension for Yemen that drew from contingency funds). The extensions were launched in response to unforeseen events and substantial humanitarian needs brought about by the resurgence/intensification of hostilities or natural disaster in Haiti, Kyrgyzstan (Tashkent regional), northern Mali and Niger (Niamey regional), Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen.

## EXPENDITURE

Overall expenditure
CHF 1,175.6 million (including overheads)
Headquarters
CHF 176.2 million
Field operations
CHF 999.5 million

The implementation rate (field expenditure in cash, kind and services divided by final field budget – excluding contingency funds – multiplied by 100) for the activities the ICRC had planned to carry out in order to meet its objectives for the year was higher in 2010 than in the previous year (2009: 86.2%; 2008: 95.1%), with expenditure reaching 90.7 % of the overall final Emergency Appeals budget. This is chiefly the result of the ICRC's improved access to conflict areas and the ensuing capacity to deploy major operations.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

<b>Total contributions received in 2010: CHF 1.054 billion</b>
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Funding sources and patterns were similar to previous years. In 2010, the proportion of support from governments was 81.0% (2009: 81.4%; 2008: 80.1%), while that from National Societies increased slightly to 5.4 % (2009: 4.8%; 2008: 4.6%). Funding received from the European Commission held steady at 10.6% (2009: 10.6%; 2008: 11.3%), while contributions from various other public and private sources decreased slightly to 2.7% (2009: 3.0%; 2008: 3.6%).

The United States of America (United States) remained the ICRC's largest donor, accounting for 24.8% (CHF 261.8 million) of all contributions received and 26.6% (CHF 242.2 million) of funding for field operations. The European Commission ranked second with a contribution of CHF 111.4 million to the Emergency Appeals, which accounted for 10.6% of all contributions received and 12.2% of funding for field operations. Switzerland's total contribution of CHF 110.0 million was the third largest. The 2010 contribution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) was CHF 77.9 million (a drop from CHF 91.6 million in 2009; and CHF 139.1 million in 2008).

The ICRC's operational flexibility was enhanced by the fact that a number of governments provided advance information on the level of funding and either did not earmark their contributions or did so in a relatively broad fashion (mostly by geographical region). Governments that made substantial contributions comprising over 40% in flexibly earmarked funds include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The ICRC's Donor Support Group (DSG) – made up of those governments contributing more than CHF 10 million in cash annually – comprised 19 members in 2010 (based on the 2009 contributions). Its annual meeting was hosted by the Norwegian Government.

The table below shows the contributions of DSG members in 2010. Based on this, the DSG will have 18 members in 2011.

(in CHF million)

NAME OF DONOR (DSG member)	CASH – HEADQUARTERS	CASH – FIELD	TOTAL CASH	TOTAL KIND	TOTAL SERVICES	GRAND TOTAL
Australia	1.9	32.0	33.9	-	-	33.9
Belgium	1.1	16.2	17.3	-	-	17.3
Canada	3.2	28.9	32.1	-	-	32.1
Denmark	3.9	8.8	12.7	-	-	12.7
European Commission	-	111.4	111.4	-	-	111.4
Finland	1.4	8.9	10.3	1.0	-	11.3
France	1.4	13.7	15.1	0.2	-	15.3
Germany	2.0	27.8	29.8	-	-	29.8
Ireland	0.2	10.0	10.2	-	-	10.2
Italy	0.7	5.1	5.9	-	-	5.9
Japan	0.5	37.7	38.2	-	-	38.2
Luxembourg	1.2	9.8	11.0	-	-	11.0
Netherlands	5.6	31.5	37.1	-	-	37.1
Norway	4.6	44.7	49.2	-2.7	-	46.5
Spain	0.9	19.6	20.5	-	-	20.5
Sweden	6.6	60.8	67.4	-	-	67.4
Switzerland	70.0	40.0	110.0	-	-	110.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.5	77.4	77.9	-	-	77.9
United States of America	19.6	242.2	261.8	-	-	261.8

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE HEADQUARTERS APPEAL

A total of CHF 142.2 million was received in contributions for the headquarters budget: CHF 131.4 million from 75 governments, CHF 6.5 million from 61 National Societies and CHF 4.4 million from a number of other private and public sources.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY APPEALS

### Cash component

CHF 898.6 million (2009: 929.3 million; 2008: 977.4 million)

### In-kind component

CHF 1.3 million (2009: 12.9 million; 2008: 9.1 million)

### Services

CHF 11.7 million (2009: 14.5 million; 2008: 11.3 million)

### Assets

CHF 0.0 million (2009: 0.0 million; 2008: 0.0 million)

In total, CHF 722.4 million were provided for ICRC field operations by 39 governments, CHF 111.4 million by the European Commission, CHF 50.3 million by 28 National Societies, CHF 2.9 million by a variety of international organizations, and CHF 24.5 million by public and private sources. These include Rotary International, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) and members of the ICRC Corporate Support Group (Credit Suisse Group, F. Hoffmann - La Roche, Holcim Ltd and Zurich Financial Services).

## FLEXIBILITY IN FUNDING

The ICRC received a growing number of specific donor demands for tighter earmarking and ad hoc reports. Decentralized donor representatives in the field frequently asked ICRC delegations for operational information and special reporting.

To meet needs effectively, it is essential for the ICRC to continue enjoying flexibility in the use of its funds, particularly in relation to earmarking and reporting. The increased level of earmarking was often accompanied by both rigorous project implementation timetables and stringently specific reporting conditions.



Experience has shown that there is a direct correlation between flexible funding policies and the ability of the ICRC to maintain its independence and rapid response capacity.

#### 2010 NON-EARMARKED cash contributions

CHF 269.7 million / 26.0% (24.7% in 2009; 25.8% in 2008)

#### 2010 TIGHTLY EARMARKED cash contributions

CHF 202.7 million / 19.6% (20.8% in 2009; 18.4% in 2008)

At 26.0% in 2010, the proportion of non-earmarked cash contributions ("core funding") made in response to the ICRC's Emergency and Headquarters Appeals was slightly higher than in 2009 (24.7%; in 2008, 25.8%). Apart from certain private donations, most non-earmarked funds for both the Emergency Appeals and the Mine Action Special Appeal came from 17 governments (most notably from Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom), the Norwegian Red Cross and the canton of Geneva.

Cash contributions loosely earmarked for a given region, country or programme represented 54.4% (CHF 564.3 million) of the total.

## PREDICTABILITY IN FUNDING

The ICRC's system of funding does not rely on set (statutory) contributions. Moreover, its programmes are implemented according to needs and are not contingent on the level of contributions received or pledged. The organization relies on donors to provide the funding it needs to achieve its objectives through the programmes it plans to implement in a given year. To minimize financial risks, the ICRC seeks both to be realistic in terms of its objectives and budgets and to ensure a degree of predictability with respect to funding. Ideally, it needs funding commitments from donor countries spanning several years. It already has such agreements with Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The ICRC is aware that donor planning constraints and national budget and financial regulations do not easily allow donors to commit themselves over the medium term, as it would prefer. Nevertheless, it will continue to seek ways of obtaining longer-term funding commitments. Clear indications from donors early in the year regarding the annual level of funding and the timing of their transfers would facilitate financial planning and reduce risk.

## DIVERSITY IN THE DONOR BASE

The ICRC remained concerned about the slow progress made towards enlarging the range of its main financial contributors despite its ongoing efforts to broaden its donor base. In view of its universal mandate and worldwide activities, the organization would like to be able to count on the broadest possible support in Asia, Latin America, Central Europe and the Middle East. While the general data provided above would at first appear to indicate

broad support in terms of the level and number of sources, a closer look reveals that the ICRC is reliant on a relatively small number of key donors for the bulk of its funding.

#### Overall ICRC funding

CHF 1.054 billion

#### 81 governments and the European Commission

CHF 965.2 million / 91.6% (2009: 92.0%; 2008: 91.4%)

#### Top 10 governments including the European Commission

CHF 816.3 million / 77.5% (2009: 78.0%; 2008: 77.6%)

#### Top 5 governments including the European Commission

CHF 628.5 million / 59.6% (2009: 60.6%; 2008: 60.4%)

Contributions were received from 68 National Societies (2009: 91; 2008: 85).

In all, 81 governments (2009: 82; 2008: 90) and the European Commission responded to the ICRC Appeals with much appreciated contributions.

## RELATIONS WITH THE CORPORATE SECTOR

The ICRC also sees the business sector as a major stakeholder in its work. Together with a group of selected Swiss companies, it set up the Corporate Support Group (CSG) in 2005, establishing an innovative and long-term partnership. The Group's founding members are: ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd, F. Hoffmann La Roche Ltd, Fondation Hans Wilsdorf, Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch & Cie, Swiss Reinsurance Company, Vontobel Group and Zurich Financial Services. The Credit Suisse Group and the AVINA STIFTUNG joined in 2008; Holcim started supporting ICRC activities in 2009 and joined the CSG at the beginning of 2010.

The 2010 CSG plenary meeting took place in October and was hosted by Vontobel Group in Zurich, Switzerland.

Members of the CSG provide additional sources of funding for the ICRC, thereby increasing the private-sector component of ICRC financing. Their contributions are used either for operational activities or to train staff – the ICRC's most valuable asset.

## REPORTING TO DONORS

The ICRC kept donors informed of its activities through a variety of documents and publications. Its 2010 Emergency and Headquarters Appeals, which were launched in November 2009, were followed in the course of 2010 by one preliminary appeal and six budget extensions approved by the Assembly Council.

The ICRC reported to donors on all its field operations by means of the midterm report, which covers field operations from January to May. The second part of the year is covered by the country

reports contained in the present Annual Report. These reports discuss progress achieved for each target population in light of the objectives, plans of action and indicators set out in the Emergency Appeals for 2010 (and budget extensions). They are result-based whenever possible and include the standard figures and indicators for ICRC activities by context, further enhanced in the present report since their introduction in the 2005 Annual Report.

Financial updates were provided on a monthly basis, from March to November. In September the ICRC issued its Renewed Emergency Appeal, which presented the overall funding situation for field operations, including contributions received by that time.

Donors were kept abreast of the main developments in ICRC operations and related humanitarian issues in 42 updates covering a wide range of operations, topics, including some reviews of specific programmes, and policy matters and in the special report on mine action in 2009.

The ICRC Donor Site, a password-protected extranet site on which all documents issued by the ICRC's External Resources Division are posted, continued to give donors immediate access to reports and other funding-related documents.

## LOGISTICS

### A NETWORK ON A GLOBAL SCALE

The ICRC runs a worldwide professional supply chain centralized in Geneva, its global reach secured by its staff and a solid international infrastructure: 2,500 employees of 80 nationalities based in approximately 200 sites, 130 warehouses, a fleet comprising 13 airplanes and 3,000 vehicles, as well as 3,700 suppliers in 100 countries all actively contribute to its efficiency.

Logistics activities focused on:

- ▶ the mobilization of extensive logistical resources for Haiti, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan and the running of complex distributions of essential household items, food and medical aid in remote areas suffering the combined effects of armed conflict, violence and natural disasters
- ▶ the provision of relief and surgical supplies through its logistics bases in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Amman (Jordan), Nairobi (Kenya), Peshawar (Pakistan) and Geneva (Switzerland) in response to conflict-related crises, mainly in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the occupied territories, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Yemen
- ▶ completing the final phase of deployment of its regional structures (purchasing and warehouse)
- ▶ the successful deployment of three IT logistics tools (Field Supply System, Air operations, International transport) in the field, contributing to data quality and greater efficiency

## WORKING IN HARMONY WITH PARTNERS

Over many years, the ICRC has developed partnerships to increase its reach in the field of logistics. It maintained close cooperation with partners, in particular with the International Federation on *The Emergency Catalogue*, with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) on an aircraft-sharing programme and with MSF, UNICEF and WHO on a pharmaceutical suppliers audit plan. The logistics team also began to explore ways to optimize performance with its partners, notably National Societies. It participated actively in the UN Cluster Group and met regularly with other logistics partners so as to maximize efficiency and collaboration in major operations.

## CROSS-CUTTING PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Two key projects made significant progress.

- ▶ The "Donation to Distribution" project ended with the completion of the "stock module". As a result, data relating to needs, contributions and goods distributed via the logistics supply chain can now be linked. While corrective maintenance was still under way, the newly introduced software improved data reliability and traceability from the field to headquarters, thereby enhancing the accessibility and quality of available information.
- ▶ For the LOG-FIN project, a solution was chosen in early 2010 following a rigorous selection process that included interviews with potential suppliers responding to the initial Request for Information. LOG-FIN aims to build a common business and technical solution for the processing of financial and logistical data with a view to improving financial management, internal control and the efficiency of the logistics supply chain in the field and at headquarters.

Cross-cutting working groups chaired by the department worked to optimize management processes in the areas of reporting and decision-making. As a result:

- ▶ an interdepartmental skill group on business intelligence started to identify potential synergies between departments in order to recommend improvements in reporting and decision-making processes and tools
- ▶ internal reports were inventoried and criteria for analysis listed and tested with the aim of streamlining the number, flow and content of reports produced in the field for headquarters and of improving the multidisciplinary reporting process
- ▶ work continued on the standardization of master data-management procedures and associated tools to be used throughout the organization

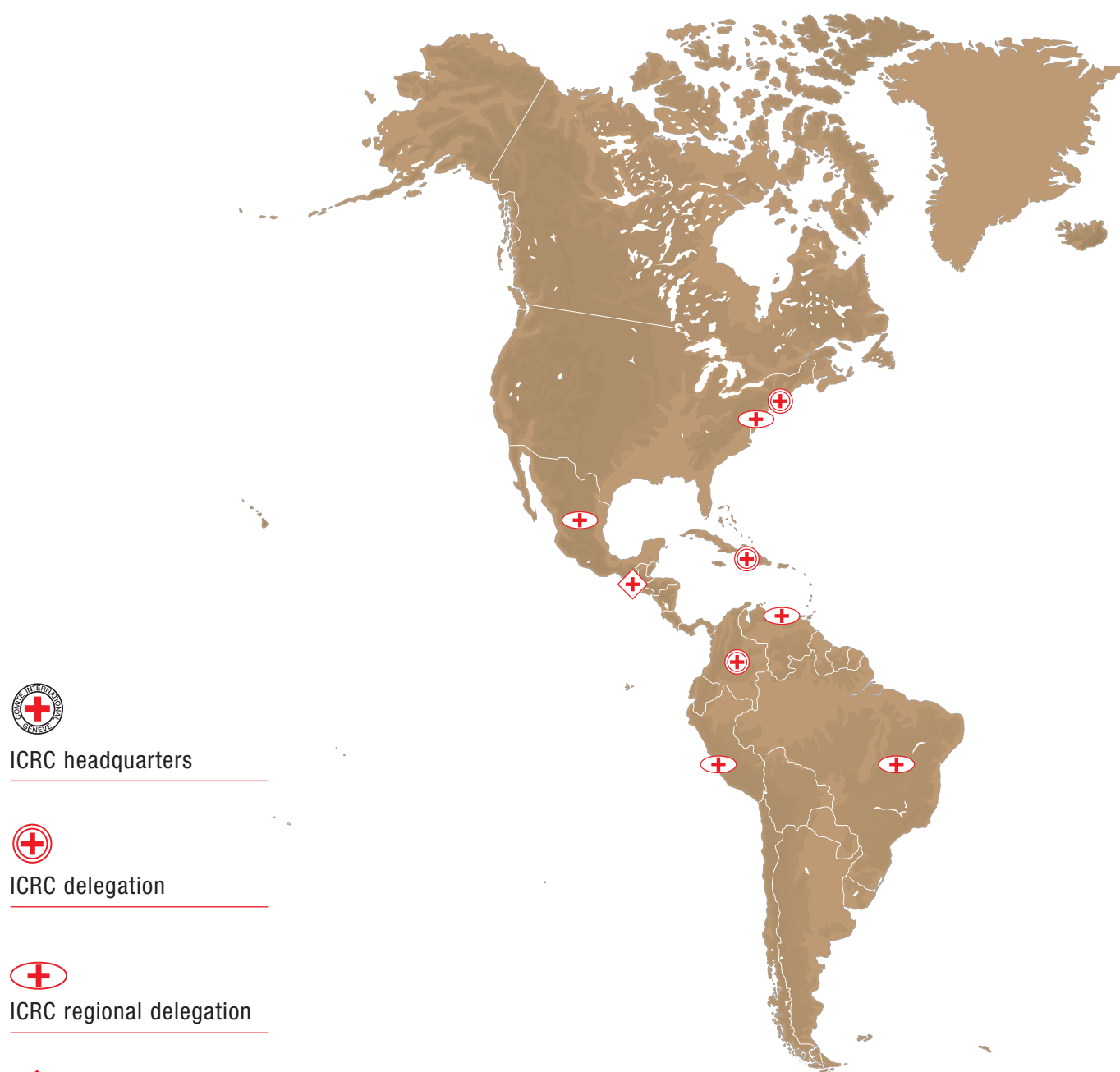
The adviser on sustainable development initiated a process to explore ways to develop a comprehensive ICRC approach allowing for the best possible balance between the environment and economic and social factors, thereby ensuring sustainable development. In the field, several external environmental-impact studies analysed how ICRC resources are consumed, aiming to identify best practices and areas for improvement. The results are shared across the organization to improve energy efficiency and waste management in delegations worldwide while enhancing the quality and sustainability of ICRC operations. Tools are being developed to help staff meet their environmental responsibilities.



# OPERATIONS



# THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD



ICRC headquarters



ICRC delegation



ICRC regional delegation



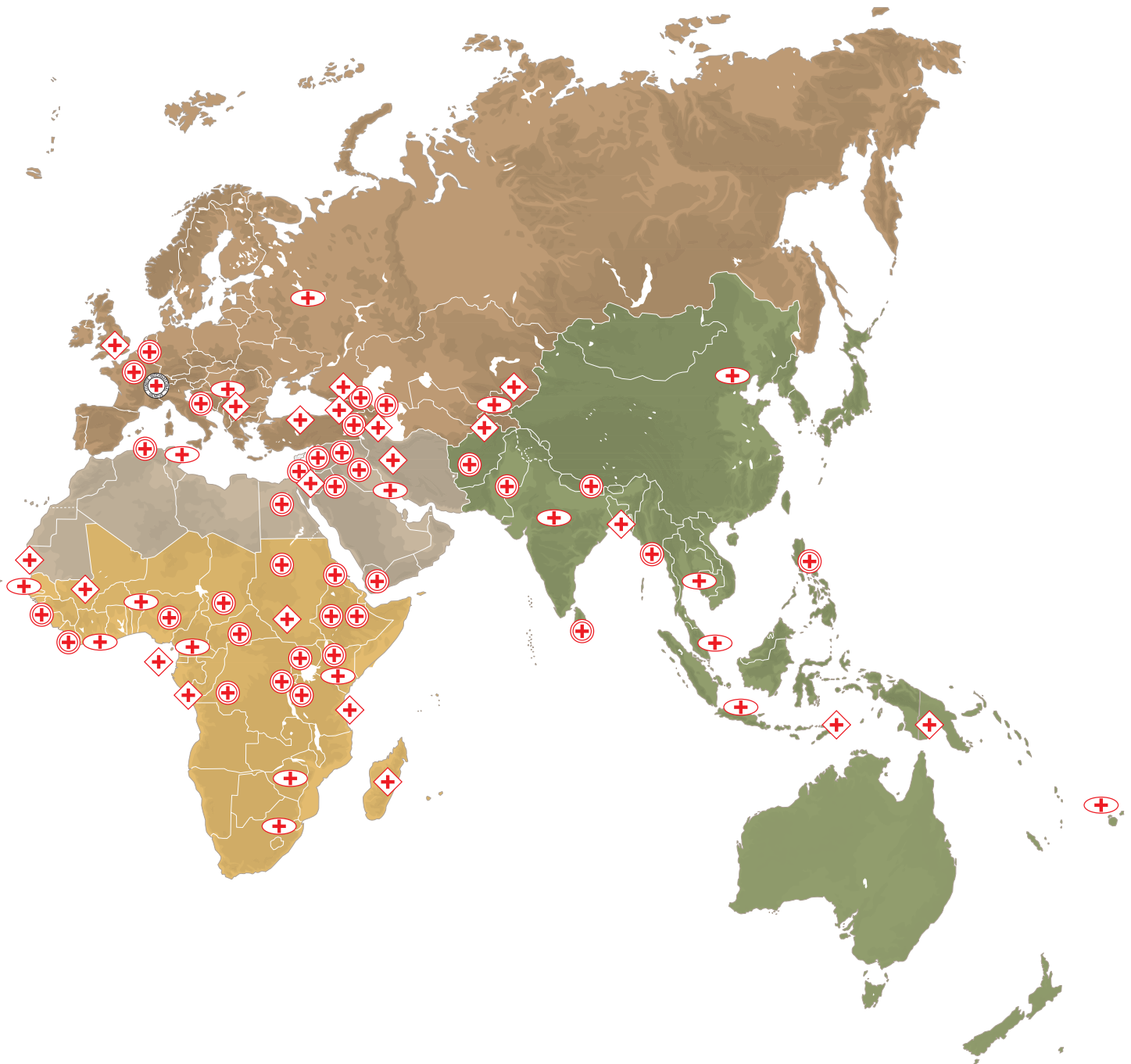
ICRC mission

AFRICA

ASIA AND  
THE PACIFIC

EUROPE AND  
THE AMERICAS

MIDDLE EAST AND  
NORTH AFRICA



# OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Thierry Gassmann/ICRC

## CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

In 2010, the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in which the ICRC operated had in common two main features.

The first was the *diversity* of the situations the ICRC had to deal with. These ranged from contexts where the most advanced technology and weapons systems were deployed in asymmetric confrontations, to conflicts marked by low technology and high fragmentation, in which a variety of groups generated extensive insecurity.

The nature of armed conflicts continued to evolve. The predominant form was non-international armed conflict, stemming from State weakness that left room for local militias and armed groups to take matters into their own hands. This often led to an environment where looting and trafficking, extortion and kidnapping became profitable economic strategies sustained by violence and by national, regional and international interests. The violence was primarily targeted at civilians, with direct confrontations between

armed groups or between State armed forces and armed groups tending to be rare. Weapon bearers lived off the population and engaged in appalling acts of brutality to instil fear, ensure control and obtain new recruits. In such contexts, other factors, such as political, ethnic or religious grievances, played a role and interconnected, although they often appeared secondary or were used by armed groups as a pretext for their acts.

Some of these characteristics were also very present in other situations of violence. The lines of distinction between ideological and non-ideological confrontations have gradually blurred, and the levels of violence and brutality in these situations, which were below the threshold of applicability of IHL, at times surpassed what took place in some full-blown armed conflicts. This trend appeared to become more widespread.

The second key feature was the *duration* of armed conflicts. The majority of ICRC operations in 2010 took place in countries where the organization had been present for two, three or four decades. This is partly because many conflicts have economic roots and revolve around struggles for access to key natural resources. The resulting protracted situations of conflict that exist in many contexts fluctuate between phases of high and low intensity and instability, without solutions for lasting peace.

These parameters contributed to a sense of spreading lawlessness in many parts of the world, whether urban or rural, that were beyond the control of the State and the influence of the international community. Indeed, few armed conflicts have been resolved militarily or through negotiation in recent years.

Lawlessness in unregulated areas of the world, combined with environmental degradation, also generated significant population movements. IDPs, refugees and migrants were all exposed to significant risks and threats as they moved through conflict zones or were blocked in border areas in highly volatile environments. The impact of environmental degradation on armed conflicts and other situations of violence is only beginning to be analysed properly. However, desertification, water scarcity and limited access to land clearly aggravated the vulnerability of populations already affected by violence.

## OPERATIONS: REVIEW, APPROACH AND THEMATIC CHALLENGES

In 2010, the ICRC was able to respond to a range of acute and chronic needs in armed conflicts and other situations of violence, owing to its widespread presence and proximity to populations, its neutrality, impartiality and independence, its networks, its strategic partnerships with National Societies and its ability to deploy rapidly in emergencies.

The ICRC sought to live up to the responsibilities and pressures resulting from a large initial field budget (CHF 983.2 million), from six budget extensions amounting to CHF 160.3 million (Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Niamey regional, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen), and from a range of other demanding operations in contexts such as Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories, the Philippines and Sudan. In so doing it faced significant challenges to its neutral, impartial and independent approach. While the release of two of its staff, who were held hostage in the Darfur region of Sudan from October/November 2009 to February/March 2010, was a particularly positive development, constraints in terms of access remained strong in several contexts owing to security and acceptance issues.

Throughout 2010, ICRC and National Society staff were again confronted with the multiple risks, threats and suffering that affect the lives of men, women and children in conflict zones around the world. Ensuring that the ICRC places the fate of these individuals and communities at the very heart of its analyses and action remained crucial.

Armed conflicts affect people differently depending on whether they are men or women, young or old. Analysing vulnerability entails understanding the specific circumstances of the person or community in question. To this end, the ICRC endeavoured to take due account of the specific needs relating to the victims' circumstances, to the nature of the risks and violations they were exposed to, and to their gender and age. It markedly improved its analysis of and response to the specific needs of women and girls, and began developing more diverse responses to the needs of children in general and of the elderly. In addition, its analysis was accompanied by a reinforced commitment to build on people's resilience, in other words on their ability to cope or to take measures to improve their situation.

There were again multiple ways in which conflict heightened people's vulnerability. First, there were the people *directly* affected by fighting: the weapon-wounded, endangered civilians, IDPs fleeing battle zones and detainees at risk of ill-treatment or disappearance. Their needs have traditionally received the most attention from the ICRC as they can be attributed specifically to acts perpetrated by weapon bearers.

Then there were the *indirect* effects resulting from prolonged restrictions on movement, from diverse forms of humiliation, and from the steady deterioration of health and sanitation conditions for a broader population in and around conflict zones: lack of access to

safe water, arable land, basic services or humanitarian assistance, and even death caused by largely preventable illnesses. In recent years the ICRC has enhanced its understanding of such indirect needs, and has consequently taken better account of them in its response.

Thanks to sustained efforts, the response to the needs of families of missing persons and victims of sexual violence continued to improve and mental health concerns were more effectively integrated into support for detainees.

In 2010, the ICRC engaged in numerous effective operational partnerships with National Societies. In contexts such as Afghanistan, Colombia, the DRC, Israel and the occupied territories, Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen, these partnerships contributed to a significant widening of the impact of activities, particularly regarding assistance programmes and the restoration of family links.

ICRC teams also participated actively in the various coordination mechanisms at field level, be they UN cluster meetings or other fora, seeking to identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

## AFRICA

The DRC and Somalia remained two of the foremost operational challenges for the ICRC on the African continent.

In Somalia, the population continued to be exposed to the harshest possible combination of man-made and natural calamities. The number of wounded admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals in Mogadishu reached 6,500 in 2010, the highest in recent years. There were large numbers of displaced people in different parts of central and southern Somalia. The ICRC, in cooperation with the Somali Red Crescent Society, provided over 1 million people with a combination of emergency supplies and livelihood support. The international humanitarian response was subjected to particular scrutiny after allegations surfaced about widespread misappropriation of WFP supplies in Somalia. The ICRC provided donors with detailed briefings on how it manages its planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring cycle in this operation.

In the DRC, the populations in the east (North and South Kivu, Province Orientale) and the west (Equateur) faced multiple forms of violence and grave abuse. There were widespread incidents of sexual violence, including appalling cases of mass rape. In a wider sense, the population in isolated regions of North and South Kivu was exposed to extreme insecurity, resulting from violence perpetrated by the 40 or so armed groups operating in these regions. Looting, physical brutality and abuse, and killings were among the daily tragedies facing civilians. The ICRC further strengthened its presence in a number of "priority regions", where it sustained a regular presence and intervened with armed groups when confronted with evidence of abuse. It also carried out medical, livelihood and water projects in these regions. It supported some 40 counselling centres for victims of sexual violence, which play an instrumental role in providing psychosocial support, medical referral and help in reintegrating into the community.

In Sudan, the ICRC gradually resumed operations in the Darfur region, following the release of two staff members who had been held hostage, and prepared to deal with the potential consequences of pre- or post-referendum clashes. In the Sahel region (northern Mali and Niger), it increased its operational scope, adding a significant drought-related response to its activities dealing with the consequences of various dynamics of conflict and violence in this region. In Nigeria, the ICRC built on its closer partnership with the Nigerian Red Cross Society and became operational in the Niger Delta and the north of the country.

## ASIA

South Asia remained the most volatile region in conflict and disaster-related terms. UN figures pointed to a 20% increase in civilian casualties in the Afghan conflict in 2010. Hostilities continued to spread to new regions of the country, leaving civilians exposed to the increasingly indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices and to the effects of combat operations. The ICRC reinforced its medical response, focusing on hospitals, a range of ICRC and Afghan Red Crescent Society first-aid posts and supporting the National Society's network of first-aiders. It also maintained its visits to detainees under US, International Security Assistance Force and Afghan authority, and further expanded its physical rehabilitation work by opening a new centre in Lashkar Gah, Helmand province.

In Pakistan, the ICRC maintained its operations related to the consequences of violence in the Federally Administrated Tribal Areas and other regions along the border with Afghanistan. The primary focus was on providing medical assistance to the wounded and emergency assistance to displaced people and the residents hosting them. From August 2010 onwards, the ICRC and the International Federation engaged in major operations to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society's response to the disastrous floods that affected large parts of the country. By year-end, the National Society/ICRC flood response had reached more than 1.3 million people.

The ICRC conducted a wide range of activities in India, Nepal and the Philippines. There was no change in the operational scope in Myanmar, but a number of difficulties in relations between the authorities and the ICRC in Sri Lanka prompted the former to request the closure of ICRC offices in the north of the country.

Elsewhere in Asia, ICRC delegations, notably in Bangkok (Thailand), Beijing (China), Jakarta (Indonesia), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Suva (Fiji) and Tokyo (Japan), invested significantly in efforts to deepen their dialogue and interaction with authorities and key national and regional institutions. The focus was on exchanges regarding IHL and the conduct of humanitarian action.

## EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

The devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010 led to a major national and international emergency response. The ICRC mobilized its staff and available resources on the ground and dispatched a rapid response team to help the Haitian National Red Cross Society and carry out a range of activities in the first phase of the crisis. Once the International Federation had set up its coordination mechanism and a number of National Societies had become involved, the ICRC focused on working in places of detention and some volatile areas of the capital, Port-au-Prince.

In Colombia, the ICRC maintained substantial protection and assistance activities throughout 2010 in response to the lasting dynamics of conflict and violence.

In several Latin American contexts, National Societies and the ICRC were confronted with the escalating consequences of situations of violence other than armed conflict, in particular in urban settings. In partnership with the Brazilian Red Cross, the ICRC pursued its medical and first-aid activities in certain *favelas* in Rio de Janeiro. It began exploring prospects for applying this experience to two cities in Colombia and to similar situations in Central America.

ICRC delegates continued to visit people held by US authorities in Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, and in Afghanistan and Iraq. Further improvement was achieved in the constructive engagement with the US Department of Defense on a range of detention-related matters. The ICRC was satisfied with progress made regarding access to people held in detention facilities, including internment, screening and transit facilities under the control of the Department of Defense.

In Europe, the ICRC stayed actively involved in ongoing efforts to address the issue of people unaccounted for as a result of the various conflicts in the northern and southern Caucasus and in the Western Balkans.

In Central Asia, the ICRC deployed its single largest rapid response team in 2010 in reaction to the outbreak of inter-communal violence in Kyrgyzstan. It provided emergency aid to tens of thousands of affected civilians and was able to carry out a range of protection activities, including visits to people detained in relation to these events.

The ICRC engaged with a range of European Union institutions and the Russian Federation on humanitarian perspectives and concerns worldwide.



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

The year saw a very significant widening of the ICRC's range of activities and presence in Iraq. The ICRC shifted its detention-related activities from detainees mainly under US authority to those mainly under Iraqi authority. The extent of access was a welcome element. Assistance activities focused particularly on households headed by women, displaced and resident populations and disabled people, notably in Baghdad and in parts of the country known as "disputed areas". While the country concluded the prolonged phase of government formation and economic investment started in a number of regions, the number of civilian casualties resulting from both random and targeted acts of violence remained high compared with many other contexts where the ICRC operated in 2010.

The activities in Israel and the occupied territories, including the occupied Palestinian territory, remained substantial in 2010. They focused on ensuring respect for IHL, in particular regarding the protection of civilians under occupation. The ICRC monitored the welfare of detainees held by Israeli and Palestinian authorities and provided assistance to the Palestinian population in a range of ways, including medical support to hospitals, emergency preparedness with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, livelihood support and water and sanitation projects, particularly in Gaza. The ICRC on several occasions called for the lifting of the closure of Gaza, describing it as amounting to collective punishment of the population in the Strip. It also continued to call on the Hamas Movement to grant ICRC delegates access to an Israeli soldier detained since his capture in June 2006 and, at the very least, to allow it to forward an RCM to him.

The ICRC operation in Yemen continued to expand in response to persistent instability in the north, where the ICRC was the only international humanitarian organization with a permanent presence, covering the provinces of Amran and Sa'ada. Together with the Yemen Red Crescent Society, it provided medical supplies, food and water to some 100,000 displaced people. Apart from assisting victims of conflict, the ICRC and the Yemen Red Crescent helped separated family members stay in touch. Anxious families, for example, were able to contact relatives held in Afghanistan, Iraq and at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay, through RCMs and phone calls. Refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen were offered the same services. In a welcome development, after an interruption of several years the ICRC was able to resume visits to detainees in Yemen in July 2010, to assess their treatment and conditions of detention. The findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities, in line with standard ICRC procedure.

# ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2010: A FEW FACTS, FIGURES AND RESULTS

## PRESENCE

In 2010, the ICRC was present in more than 80 countries through delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions. Its delegations and missions were distributed throughout the world as follows:

Africa	27
Asia and the Pacific	15
Europe and the Americas	26
Middle East and North Africa	12

## PERSONNEL

The average number of ICRC staff in 2010 was as follows:

<b>Headquarters:</b>	<b>840</b>
Field: expatriates	
<i>Expatriates</i>	1,353
<i>National Society staff</i>	122
<i>National staff on temporary mission</i>	25
Field: national staff	9,817
<b>Field: total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11,317</b>
<b>Final total</b>	<b>12,157</b>

1. This figure does not include an average of 1,162 daily workers hired by the ICRC in the field

## FINANCE

ICRC expenditure in 2010	In million	CHF	USD	EUR
Headquarters		176.2	169.7	127.8
Field		999.5	962.9	725.1
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,175.6 million, from which field overheads (CHF 60.9 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total.				
<b>Final total</b>		<b>1,114.8</b>	<b>1,074.0</b>	<b>808.7</b>

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.0380; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.3785

10 largest operations in 2010 in terms of expenditure	In million	CHF	USD	EUR
1 Pakistan		122.5	118.0	88.9
2 Afghanistan		76.5	73.7	55.5
3 Iraq		71.3	68.7	51.7
4 Sudan		70.4	67.8	51.1
5 Somalia		66.8	64.3	48.4
6 Israel and the Occupied Territories		60.9	58.6	44.2
7 Congo, Democratic Republic of the		57.0	54.9	41.3
8 Colombia		36.3	35.0	26.3
9 Tashkent (regional)		34.8	33.6	25.3
10 Yemen		31.4	30.2	22.8

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.0380; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.3785

## VISITS TO DETAINEES

ICRC delegates visited **500,928 detainees**, **30,674** of whom were monitored individually (1,081 women; 937 minors), held in **1,783 places of detention** in **71 countries** and in **5 different international courts**. Of this number, **14,783 detainees** (378 women; 750 minors) were registered and visited for the first time in 2010.

With support provided by the ICRC, **17,948 detainees** benefited from **family visits**.

A total of 19,704 detention attestations were issued.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC collected **160,338** and distributed **145,114 Red Cross messages**, thus enabling members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, disturbances or tensions to exchange news. Among these messages, **30,433** were collected from and **20,982** distributed to **detainees**. In addition, **12,795 phone calls** were facilitated between family members, often between detainees and their relatives. The ICRC also made **8,325 phone calls** to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates.

The ICRC **registered 1,983 unaccompanied/separated children** (629 girls), including **614 demobilized children** (37 girls) during 2010. Once their families had been located and with the agreement of the children and their relatives, it organized the reunification of **1,138 children** (341 girls) with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of **1,556 unaccompanied/separated children** (including **219 demobilized children**) were still being handled, which involved tracing their relatives, maintaining contacts between the children and their families, organizing family reunification and/or identifying other long-term solutions for the children concerned.

The ICRC established the **whereabouts of 3,822 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. The ICRC website [www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org) **listed the names of 64,558 people**, thus reconnecting them with their relatives and friends. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate **44,946 people** (3,846 women; 4,913 minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC **reunited 1,250 people** (including 1,138 minors) with their families. It organized the **transfer or repatriation of 7,283 people**, including **158 detainees after their release**. It also organized the transfer or repatriation of **387 sets of human remains**. It issued **travel documents** that enabled **4,142 people** to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

It relayed **3,053 official documents** of various types between family members across borders and front lines.

A total of **832,754 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for services or advice regarding issues related to protection and family links.

## ASSISTANCE

In 2010, the ICRC ran assistance programmes in **66 countries**. The bulk of the work was carried out in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

During the year, ICRC activities to ensure economic security, many times implemented together with host National Societies, directly benefited households and communities in **54 countries** worldwide. More than **4,937,000 internally displaced people, returnees, residents** (in general, people living in rural areas and/or areas difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure) and **people deprived of their freedom** received aid in the form of **food** and **4,735,000** in the form of **essential household and hygiene items**. Around **40% and 44%** of the beneficiaries of food and essential household and hygiene items respectively were **IDPs**, around **25% and 24%** respectively were **women** and around **48% and 45%** respectively **children**. In addition, some **3,239,000 people** (of whom around 33% were **IDPs**) benefited from livelihood support through **sustainable food-production programmes or micro-economic initiatives**. These included various response mechanisms ranging from the rehabilitation of traditional irrigation systems to small-scale community-based cash-for-work and livestock-management/support projects.

## WATER AND HABITAT

In 2010, ICRC **expatriate and national engineers and technicians** were involved in water, sanitation and construction work in **45 countries**. These projects catered to the needs of some **9,928,000 people** worldwide (**IDPs, returnees, residents** – in general, people living in rural areas and/or areas difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure – and people deprived of their freedom). Around **29% and 41%** of the beneficiaries were **women and children** respectively.

## HEALTH CARE SERVICES

During the year, the ICRC regularly supported **294 hospitals** and **351 other health care facilities** around the world. An estimated **5,210,000 people** (34% women; 60% children) benefited from ICRC-supported health care facilities. **Community health** programmes were implemented in **21 countries**, in many cases with National Society participation.

More than **17,000 weapon-wounded** and **112,000 non-weapon-wounded** (surgical) patients were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals in **28 countries** where more than **132,000 surgical operations** were performed. In these hospitals, more than **369,000 other patients** were admitted, including **177,017** women and girls receiving **gynaecological/obstetric** care. Some **1.23 million people** were treated as outpatients and **3,529** people had their **treatment paid** for by the ICRC. The ICRC supported **81 first-aid posts** located near combat zones, which provided emergency treatment, mainly for weapon-wounded patients.

## CARE FOR THE DISABLED

ICRC physical rehabilitation technicians provided support to **81 centres** in **26 countries**, enabling **200,945 patients** (including **34,464** women and **56,035** children) to receive services. A total of **8,692 new patients** were fitted with **prostheses** and **21,077** with **orthoses**. The centres produced and delivered **20,319 prostheses** (including **2,700** for women and **1,155** for children; **7,405** for mine victims) and **45,129 orthoses** (including **7,497** for women and **24,894** for children; **492** for mine victims). In addition, **2,474 wheelchairs** and **29,816 crutches and walking sticks** were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training of local staff was a priority in order to ensure sustainable services for patients.

## WEAPON CONTAMINATION

Throughout the year, the Weapon Contamination Sector provided operational support to delegations, National Societies and political authorities in **21 contexts** (19 delegations). The Sector also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.

## FORENSIC SERVICES

During 2010, the ICRC's forensic services supported field operations in more than **50 countries** in all regions, to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons, including in emergencies. Activities consisted mainly of promoting and supporting the implementation of forensic best practice for the proper and dignified recovery, management and identification of human remains in armed conflict, other situations of violence and natural disaster. In addition, a variety of internal and external training, dissemination and networking activities, including for National Societies, were conducted to build countries' capacities to deal with the problem and to raise general awareness of the issue.

## ICRC COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The aim of the ICRC's cooperation with National Societies is to strengthen operational relationships and dialogue with Movement partners, for the greater benefit of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

In the vast majority of the countries where the ICRC operates, it does so in partnership with National Societies in their own countries and with the support of National Societies working internationally. Overall, it is estimated that more than **one third of the ICRC's operational activities are carried out in cooperation with the National Society of the country concerned**.

As part of this relationship, the ICRC also contributed to boosting the capacity of these National Societies. A total of **CHF 78.8 million** was spent to help National Societies in their own countries in strengthening their capacity to carry out their own activities and to partner with the ICRC wherever possible. This included:

- ▶ **CHF 33.9 million** for their **preparedness** and activities relating to **health, relief assistance** and **reducing the impact of weapon contamination on people**
- ▶ **CHF 33.5 million** for their **work to promote and spread knowledge of IHL** and to support National Societies as members of the Movement network in fully **respecting the Fundamental Principles**
- ▶ **CHF 11.5 million** for their work to restore **family links**, including responding to needs resulting from natural disasters, in conformity with the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement

## PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

In 2010, the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and activities continued to be widely covered by media worldwide. According to the Factiva database, which compiles print and online media sources worldwide, the ICRC was **mentioned more than 14,000 times**.

The ICRC produced some **71 print and audiovisual products**, including **11 video news items**, which were issued to broadcasters worldwide, and **20 other video news items and films** for use with various target groups. The ICRC's news footage was widely broadcast all over the world, with nearly **350 news items** broadcast on over **60 channels**, including Al Jazeera and BBC World TV.

The ICRC distributed some **590,000 publications** and **6,000 copies of films** worldwide.

The ICRC website received some **4.2 million visitors** who viewed about **17 million pages** in total. This represents an increase of about 5% in the number of page views (23% more visitors) compared with the previous year.

In 2010, more than **200,000 people** received real-time ICRC updates and stories from the field, thanks to the organization's presence on different social networking, media sharing and micro blogging sites – such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr, Scribd, Kaixin, Weibo, Youku, and a blog. ICRC videos, photos and documents published on YouTube, Flickr and Scribd received **650,000 views**.

## STATE PARTICIPATION IN IHL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to develop an active dialogue with national authorities worldwide in order to promote accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation. It provided legal and technical advice to governments. It encouraged and supported them in their endeavours to establish national interministerial committees entrusted with the national implementation of IHL. In 2010, **4 new national committees were created** (in Lebanon, Nigeria, Serbia and Uganda), bringing the total number worldwide to **98**.

The ICRC organized, or contributed to, **37 regional events** in relation to IHL and its incorporation into domestic law, which were attended by more than **1,100 people** from some **153 countries**.

This work contributed to **71 ratifications of IHL treaties** (including 1 of Additional Protocol I, and 3 of Additional Protocol III) by **43 countries** and the adoption of **16 pieces** of domestic legislation relating to various IHL treaties in **12 countries**.

## RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

Throughout the year, ICRC delegates met with various weapon bearers present in conflict zones, from members of the military and the police to paramilitary units, armed groups and staff of private military companies.

- ▶ 32 specialized ICRC delegates conducted or took part in more than **100 courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises** involving some **10,000 military, security and police personnel** in more than **80 countries**; more than **60 military officers** from **30 countries** received ICRC scholarships to attend **9 military courses** on IHL in San Remo
- ▶ more than **60 general and senior officers** from **50 countries** received ICRC scholarships to attend the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Lucerne, Switzerland
- ▶ the ICRC maintained relations with the **armed forces** of **160 countries** and with nearly **80 armed groups** (in some **30 contexts**, mostly in non-international armed conflicts)
- ▶ specialized delegates in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America represented the ICRC and observed the implementation of IHL or international human rights law during some **10 international military exercises**

## RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

In practically every country covered by the ICRC, university lecturers in law, international relations and journalism have incorporated IHL into their teaching. At national level, the ICRC supported the teaching of IHL at universities by distributing books and other teaching materials and co-organizing academic events on IHL, which addressed the theoretical and practical dimensions of the law, and IHL competitions for students. The ICRC sponsored the participation of academics in key regional and international IHL events.

In 2010, the ICRC organized or co-organized:

- ▶ **15 regional and international IHL training seminars for academics** (4 in Africa; 3 in Asia and the Pacific; 5 in Europe and the Americas; 3 in the Middle East and North Africa;), involving **over 1,000 professors, lecturers and graduate students**.
- ▶ **7 regional IHL competitions** for students (1 in Africa; 2 in Asia and the Pacific; 4 in Europe and the Americas), involving some **360 students and lecturers**.



## SUPPORTING IHL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

**Education authorities in 38 countries** worldwide received support from the ICRC to work towards the integration of IHL education into formal secondary school curricula through its two programmes. This support aimed to ensure full ownership by the education authorities and the longer-term sustainability of the programmes.

In 2010:

- ▶ **more than 22,000 people consulted the Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus**, a web-based resource centre for the programme
- ▶ **4 regional conferences** on IHL education were organized (Beijing, Oslo, Sarajevo and Pretoria)
- ▶ **a global student competition** on the theme of youth and humanitarian action was organized to mark the 60th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions

## INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

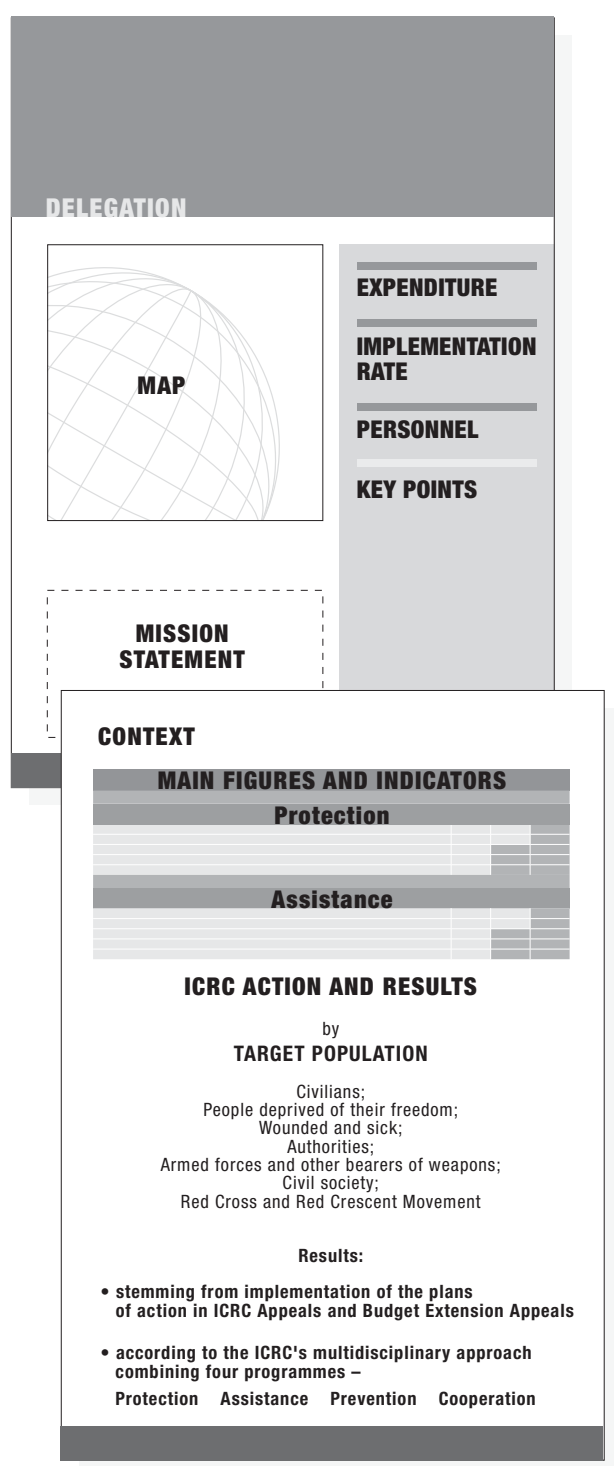
The ICRC's Library and Public Archives Unit, managing a collection of over 150,000 books, periodicals, photos and videos, received **2,743 visitors** and handled more than **1,400 requests** from National Societies, NGOs, academia, government departments and the media. It hosted external researchers for the equivalent of roughly 440 working days.

The ICRC Preservation and Tracing Archives Unit handled **3,280 requests** from victims of past armed conflicts while its Records Management Unit responded to some **650 internal research requests**.

ICRC headquarters received **202 groups** totalling some **5,500 visitors** (university students: **48%**; secondary school and vocational training students: **13%**; members of armed forces: **11%**; National Society staff and volunteers: **10%**; diplomatic community: **9%**; NGOs and religious groups: **5%**; and the private sector: **3%**).

More than **9 million words** were translated, edited and proofread by translators and editors working for or contracted by the ICRC through its language service.

# USER GUIDE: LAYOUT OF DELEGATION SECTIONS



The sections on each of the field delegations and missions in the *Annual Report* have been formatted to facilitate reader access to the information they contain. Each section comprises the following elements:

1. **Map:** The country or region showing the ICRC's presence during the year. The maps in this publication are for information purposes only and have no political significance.
2. **Mission statement:** The ICRC's reasons for being in the country or region and its main activities there.
3. **Expenditure:** Total, and by programme.
4. **Implementation rate:** Expenditure divided by yearly budget multiplied by 100% (indicator).
5. **Personnel:** The average number of expatriate and national staff employed over the course of the year.
6. **Key points:** Up to six major achievements or examples of progress made by the ICRC or constraints it faced in terms of meeting its humanitarian objectives in a given context.
7. **Context:** The main developments in a given context and how they have affected people of concern to the ICRC. This segment highlights the elements that the ICRC takes into consideration when analysing the situation to carry out its humanitarian action.
8. **Main figures and indicators:** Two tables providing key output and outcome figures relating to ICRC protection and assistance programmes in a given context.
9. **ICRC action and results:** A summary of the ICRC action and results in the given context followed by a description of this action and the results by target population.

These descriptions follow up objectives and plans of action provided to donors in yearly appeals and budget extension appeals. They include qualitative and quantitative results (output, outcome and some contributions to impact) and combine activities carried out in the four ICRC programmes, thus illustrating the ICRC's multidisciplinary approach.



## DELEGATIONS

Burundi  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Congo, Democratic Republic of the  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
African Union  
Guinea  
Liberia  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Uganda

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Abidjan  
Dakar  
Harare  
Nairobi  
Niamey  
Pretoria  
Yaoundé

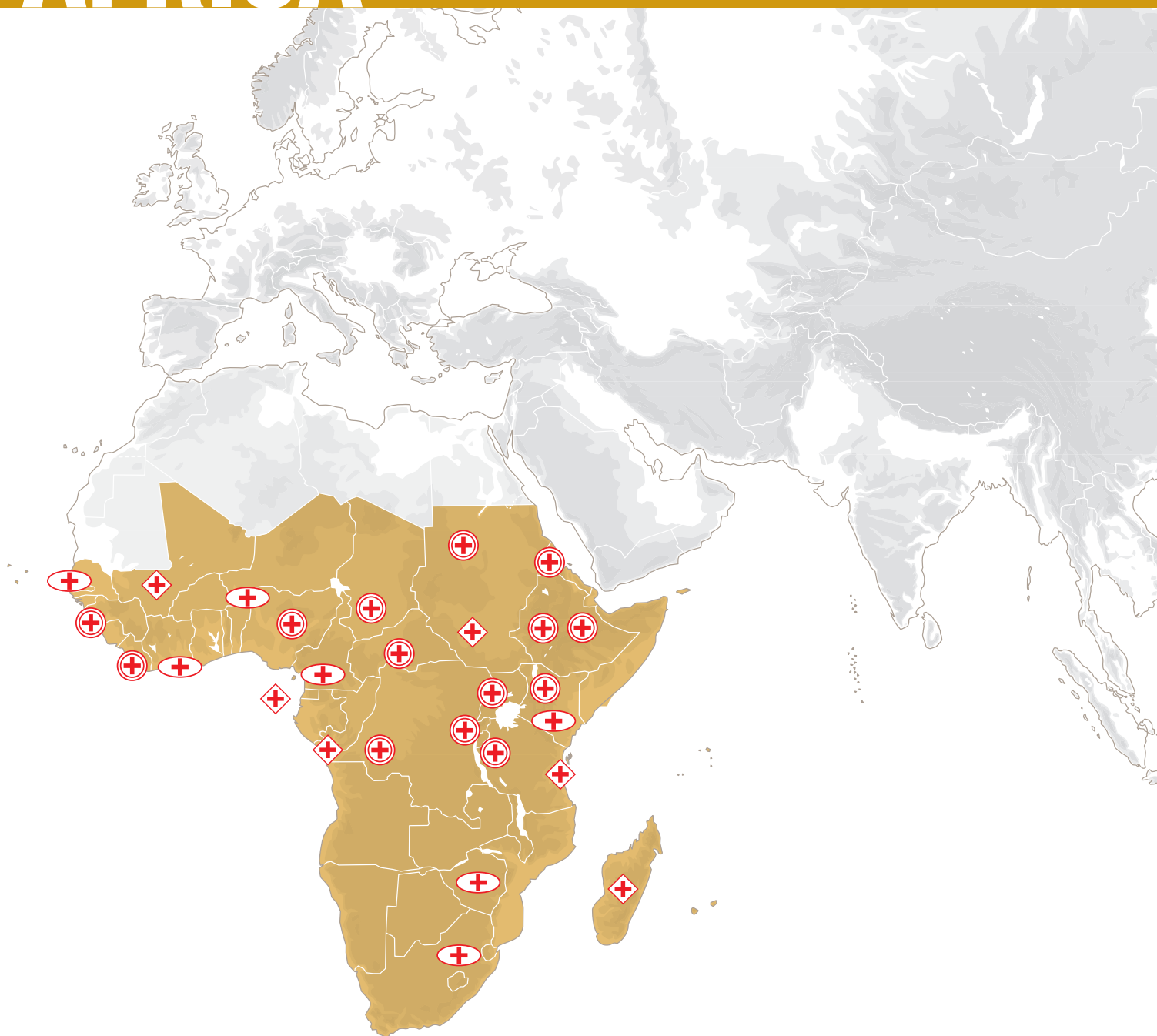
## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection  
**50,824**  
Assistance  
**238,706**  
Prevention  
**40,421**  
Cooperation with National Societies  
**32,783**  
General  
-

**362,734** of which: Overheads **21,934**

**Implementation rate**  
**89%**

# AFRICA



 ICRC delegation    ICRC regional delegation    ICRC mission

## AFRICA

In 2010, the ICRC maintained a strong operational presence in sub-Saharan Africa (hereafter referred to as Africa), carrying out a wide range of activities to protect and assist victims of past and present armed conflicts or other situations of violence. To assist people rapidly and effectively, the ICRC remained flexible, adapting operations to the scale and urgency of needs. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and Sudan were among the 10 biggest ICRC operations worldwide. In Somalia, one of the world's most pressing humanitarian emergencies, armed conflict intensified in central and southern regions, compounded by natural disaster. For its operations there, as well as in northern Mali and Niger, where drought and flooding devastated stockbreeding and crop production in an environment already affected by recent armed conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC appealed for funds in addition to its original budget to better respond to people's emergency needs. Elsewhere, for example in Burundi, Chad and Uganda, it scaled down its presence where the situation had stabilized to focus resources on areas facing more urgent needs.

Across Africa, National Societies worked alongside the ICRC on the ground. Their local network allowed humanitarian aid to reach more people, for example in the DRC, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan. They received ICRC funds, materials, training and logistical back-up to strengthen their organizational development and capacities to help needy communities in accordance with the Movement's Fundamental Principles, and to promote these and IHL locally. In countries preparing for referenda or elections, such support focused on contingency planning, as in the south of Sudan. To maximize the impact of humanitarian efforts, the ICRC coordinated its activities both with Movement partners and with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors working in fields of common interest.

In certain countries, notably in parts of the Central African Republic, the DRC, northern Mali, Nigeria and Senegal's Casamance region, armed groups, the associated military operations, and intercommunal violence contributed to insecurity; in some, banditry and kidnappings constituted an additional hazard for local populations and aid workers. In some cases, these security constraints limited the ICRC's direct access to affected people, at times hindering planned initiatives. In order to pursue its assistance activities in such situations while minimizing risks to staff, the ICRC adapted its working approach in line with procedures developed in recent years in Somalia, putting in place working and monitoring methods enabling it to manage its operations remotely. On this basis, it was able to assist victims of violence and natural disaster in northern Mali and in Niger and, following the release in February and March of two ICRC delegates taken hostage in 2009 on either side of the Chad/Sudan border, to resume operations in that region, mainly in Darfur (Sudan). Nevertheless, security constraints slowed ICRC output in these and other areas. In Ethiopia, government restrictions continued to impede ICRC access to conflict-affected people in the Somali Regional State; new restrictions further reduced ICRC operations in Eritrea.

Against this background, building understanding of ICRC/National Society neutrality, impartiality and independence among all those

with the potential to influence an armed conflict or other situation of violence remained crucial. Much time was spent developing dialogue with authorities, including incoming administrations, political parties, weapon bearers and civil society. Such dialogue proved essential in facilitating National Society/ICRC access to people wounded, detained, displaced or otherwise affected by, for example, election-related violence in Côte d'Ivoire or fighting in Nigeria's Niger Delta. There and elsewhere, such contacts were an opportunity to impress upon all parties their responsibility to respect civilians and wounded and captured fighters under IHL or other applicable law. Delegates documented abuses against civilians and, through representations, urged the alleged perpetrators to end such practices. They addressed, for example, the recruitment of children by weapon bearers and sexual violence committed against civilians in the DRC.

In many situations, vulnerable people received emergency aid to cover their immediate needs. In Somalia, for instance, some 679,000 people displaced by armed conflict, natural disaster or both were given tarpaulins, blankets and other essentials to ease precarious living conditions, with some 430,000 receiving food to sustain them for 2–4 months, as required. When prolonged drought caused critical water shortages, the ICRC trucked in water supplies for over 800,000 people in affected communities for as long as necessary. Other large-scale relief operations sought to combat the emerging food-security crisis in northern Mali and Niger and the impact of insecurity in parts of Sudan and the Central African Republic, which drove thousands of people from their homes. Aid was directed towards communities hosting IDPs as well as the IDPs themselves, thus alleviating strain on local resources.

As appropriate, the ICRC followed up emergency relief with livelihood support comprising agricultural, veterinary and/or micro-economic initiatives designed to suit local skills and resources. These aimed to help people regain self-sufficiency while boosting the local economy in a sustainable manner. For example, in parts of the DRC where the situation had stabilized, longer-term IDPs, returnees and residents were given seed and tools to help kick-start farming activities, sometimes with food to tide them over until the next harvest. There and in impoverished parts of northern and western Kenya, people received cash assistance to rehabilitate local infrastructure, generating employment and improving market access. Crisis-hit pastoralists in Mali and Niger sold their weakest animals to the ICRC, leaving them with a healthy herd and a cash injection with which to buy essentials. Like farmers and herders in, for instance, Chad, the DRC and Sudan, they also had access to veterinary services to help preserve their animals' health. Households headed by women were among the most vulnerable. In Casamance and Eritrea, women received support to boost market gardening activities, while in Somalia they launched small businesses with ICRC guidance and start-up equipment.

Improvements to water and sanitation facilities, including in areas undergoing post-conflict reconstruction, helped ensure vulnerable communities had sufficient clean water to meet domestic and agricultural needs. Such initiatives were commonly accompanied by training to encourage sustainable benefits and reduce hygiene-associated health risks. In rural Liberia, for instance, ICRC-trained National Society volunteers showed 200 community representatives



how to maintain water points and promote good hygiene locally. In Somalia, communities worked with ICRC specialists, local contractors and National Society staff to construct or rehabilitate water points and rainwater reservoirs in 10 drought-prone regions, benefiting some 170,500 farmers, nomads and their livestock.

To enhance access to primary health care in volatile or remote areas, the ICRC provided health centres with supplies, equipment, staff training and logistical and structural support as needed. For example, to combat rising malnutrition in Somalia, it boosted its support for National Society health centres, which launched 11 further therapeutic feeding programmes for malnourished children. In the DRC, victims of sexual violence continued to receive psychological support at ICRC-backed counselling centres, including five temporary centres established to respond to a surge in needs. As planned, the ICRC handed over responsibility to the authorities for health centres and a referral hospital in Uganda, and gradually withdrew its support for rural structures in Zimbabwe, providing training to smooth the transition.

By furnishing support to hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres, the ICRC helped ensure weapon-wounded patients received adequate care. Hospitals benefited from ICRC funds, supplies, staff training and improvements to infrastructure. To build surgical capacities, personnel from Mali, Niger, Senegal and Somalia participated in ICRC war-surgery seminars. In countries at risk of election-related violence, ICRC delegates helped hospitals review their contingency plans in coordination with National Society personnel. National Societies in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sudan, among others, upgraded their first-aid skills with ICRC training. When violence flared in Guinea, the National Society swiftly deployed to treat the injured, transferring seriously wounded people to hospitals as planned. To provide victims of mines/explosive remnants of war and other disabled people with readier access to quality limb-fitting and physical rehabilitation services, the ICRC began equipping a newly constructed prosthetic/orthotic centre in Guinea-Bissau and launched two new partnerships with such service providers in Burundi and Niger. It continued to support similar centres in Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda.

Delegates visited detainees in 25 countries in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, monitoring their treatment and living conditions and sharing their findings confidentially with the authorities. Following discussions with the authorities, the ICRC obtained authorization to visit detainees in Gabon for the first time, regained systematic access to detainees in Mali, and was able to visit additional detention facilities in Equatorial Guinea. Despite efforts, by year-end it had not obtained systematic access to detainees falling within its mandate in some other countries, including Ethiopia, Gambia and Sudan. Acting as a neutral intermediary and with the agreement of all the parties, the ICRC facilitated the release and handover to the relevant authorities of people held by armed groups in the DRC and Sudan. Furthermore, delegates worked with the authorities to help ensure detainees' conditions met internationally recognized standards, providing advice, training prison personnel and, in urgent cases, stepping in, for example to renovate dilapidated water and sanitation infrastructure, facilitate medical treatment or provide basic hygiene items. In Chad, the Central

African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Guinea, Madagascar and Zimbabwe, where limited resources hampered adequate meal provision, malnourished inmates received supplementary rations and/or nutritional supplements, helping stabilize morbidity and mortality rates. In parallel, the ICRC worked with the authorities to achieve long-term improvements to prison food standards and health care. For example, the Guinean and Ivorian authorities received advice on recommended nutritional intake and support in briefing caterers, and the Zimbabwe Prison Services benefited from support and agricultural inputs to increase food production in on-site farms and to enable inmates to grow their own food. In Rwanda, the authorities monitored prison health data using a system established in 2009 with ICRC input, enabling them to identify and address epidemics.

Across Africa, detainees as well as people dispersed by migration, armed conflicts or other crises regained or maintained contact with relatives worldwide through the family-links service run by the National Societies and the ICRC. As a priority, unaccompanied children and those separated from their families were put back in touch and, where appropriate, reunited with their parents. To ensure the relevance of such services, National Society teams, with ICRC training, carried out assessments of family-links needs in Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia and Senegal. With similar support, the Burundi Red Cross extended its family-links services to nine provinces, up from three in 2009.

IHL promotion remained a key aspect of ICRC activities in Africa. The ICRC engaged in dialogue on IHL and humanitarian issues with the national and regional authorities concerned, lent governments its expertise for the ratification of IHL treaties and the adoption of the relevant national laws, and sponsored the participation of officials in IHL events abroad. It signed cooperation agreements with the Economic Community of Central African States and the Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to advance national IHL implementation among member States. Such efforts contributed, in particular, to wider support for the African Union (AU) Convention on IDPs and the Convention on Cluster Munitions, ratified by two and seven African countries respectively during the year. Armed, security and police forces worked with the ICRC to incorporate IHL, international human rights law and humanitarian principles into their training, doctrine and operations. In particular, the ICRC trained Guinean security forces at the authorities' request in preparation for elections, and briefed a newly established Chadian-Sudanese frontier force on IHL. At regional level, peacekeepers deployed on the continent and other forces received similar briefings, including trainees at the Southern African Development Community Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre. Brigades attached to the AU and ECOWAS practised applying IHL during training exercises.

Backing up such activities, delegations across Africa worked with National Societies on tailored initiatives to increase awareness of and support for the Movement, IHL and humanitarian issues among influential civil society players and the wider public. They worked with media representatives to encourage quality humanitarian reporting, engaged in dialogue with religious and traditional leaders to build mutual understanding, and stimulated IHL study in academic circles.

# BURUNDI



ICRC / AR\_2010

- ⊕ ICRC delegation
- ⊕ ICRC sub-delegation
- ⊕ ICRC office
- ⚠ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,149
Assistance	3,571
Prevention	902
Cooperation with National Societies	744
General	-

► **7,366**

of which: Overheads 449

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	93%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	19
National staff (daily workers not included)	109

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- entered the final stages of rehabilitation work aimed at improving access to clean water
- helped improve detainees' living conditions, including by partially funding the supply of drugs and medical equipment to prison health services, rehabilitating vital infrastructure and distributing hygiene items
- launched a partnership with a physical rehabilitation centre to improve services for disabled patients and fit them with affordable prosthetic and orthotic devices produced on-site
- supported the Burundi Red Cross in preparing a contingency plan to respond to needs in the event of election-related violence and in extending from 3 to 9 the number of provinces where it provided RCM services autonomously

The ICRC has been present in Burundi since 1999, focusing on helping people overcome the worst consequences of armed conflict. Owing to the progress in the peace process, ICRC assistance activities have been scaled down and now focus on working with the prison authorities to ensure that detainees are treated according to internationally recognized standards. The ICRC also reinforces physical rehabilitation services, supports the Burundi Red Cross, notably in restoring links between separated family members, and provides assistance to the armed forces in their efforts to train members in IHL.

## CONTEXT

While Burundi was on the road to peace, tensions persisted and key issues remained to be resolved, including the social reintegration of weapon bearers who had not been incorporated into the armed and security forces. The large number of weapons in circulation compounded the country's fragile security situation.

The incumbent party in Burundi won elections comprising five polls between May and September. All opposition candidates withdrew prior to the presidential race, alleging fraud.

With UN support, the government completed a national consultation process to help establish a transitional justice mechanism. A final report was published in December.

Burundi remained reliant on international support and continued to suffer from poverty and underdevelopment. Rapid population growth, driven not only by high birth rates but also by the return of former refugees from neighbouring countries, fuelled tensions over access to land.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>UAMs/SCs*</b>	
RCMs collected		2,164	10	
RCMs distributed		2,179	9	
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>		<b>Total</b>		
People reunited with their families		9		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	6		
People transferred/repatriated		5		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		93	21	53
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		112		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	13		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)		71	18	38
<b>UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Demobilized children</b>
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		8	4	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		9	1	1
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	6		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010		21	11	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		2		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		1		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>
Detainees visited		11,245		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		616	29	25
Detainees newly registered		526	28	22
Number of visits carried out		230		
Number of places of detention visited		47		
<b>Restoring family links</b>		<b>Total</b>		
RCMs collected		109		
RCMs distributed		137		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		7		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	248,000	28%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	4,960	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,413		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,100		

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation		Total	Women	Children
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,232	75	2,056
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	1		
Prostheses delivered	Units	3	2	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	129	2	122
Orthoses delivered	Units	213	3	203
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>		Units	1	
Crutches delivered	Units	16		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2010, the ICRC continued to focus on improving the living conditions of detainees and assisting people affected by past conflict. With the Burundi Red Cross, it stood ready to respond quickly and effectively to emergency needs if violence broke out. Given advancements in the peace process and the country's relative stability, it closed its final two structures outside Bujumbura – the Gitega sub-delegation and the Ngozi office.

Delegates visited detainees in places of permanent and temporary detention and monitored their treatment and living conditions, sharing their findings and, if necessary, recommendations confidentially with the authorities. After receiving one written report, the judiciary took steps to improve case file management, with a view to speeding up the trial process. The ICRC also provided financial, material and technical assistance to help improve inmates' living conditions, including by partially funding the supply of drugs to prison dispensaries, upgrading water, sanitation and kitchen facilities and distributing hygiene items.

In rural and urban communities, the ICRC continued to work with water boards to improve water supply systems. Maintenance courses for local personnel helped ensure the sustainability of water facilities rehabilitated in rural areas. Projects to upgrade water distribution networks in urban areas were nearing completion.

To enhance the quality of care for disabled people, the delegation launched a partnership with the Saint Kizito physical rehabilitation centre in Bujumbura, detailing a plan of action to renovate prosthetic/orthotic workshops and begin producing affordable devices. Work to this effect was well under way by year-end.

Family members dispersed within or across national borders restored contact through tracing and RCM services provided by the ICRC and the Burundi Red Cross. With ICRC training and equipment, the National Society extended its self-run RCM network from three to nine provinces, with the intention of eventually expanding these activities countrywide. Where appropriate, the delegation reunited unaccompanied children, including demobilized child soldiers, with their families.

In efforts to further integrate IHL into national law and military doctrine, the ICRC fostered contacts with the relevant authorities and offered them legal expertise and support, for example by providing the government with a draft model law to implement the Convention on Cluster Munitions and by devising a strategy with the Defence Ministry to incorporate IHL into military doctrine.

As part of wider efforts to improve understanding of and respect for basic humanitarian principles, the ICRC strengthened its dialogue with political and military authorities countrywide. Delegates briefed army officers in Burundi's five military regions on the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent approach in order to facilitate safe access of its personnel to people in need.

In parallel, Burundi Red Cross communication teams received support to promote widespread understanding of the Movement's mandate. Emergency response brigades put in place a comprehensive contingency plan enabling the National Society to provide first aid as needed, using the Safer Access approach.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities and their support to the Burundi Red Cross.

## CIVILIANS

**Communities enjoy safer and more abundant water supplies**

Some 248,000 people living in areas where water facilities had deteriorated or been destroyed by past conflict faced fewer health risks after the ICRC, in close partnership with local water boards or the users themselves, repaired, extended and maintained permanent water supplies. In rural communities, people had improved access to safe water thanks to restored water points and newly protected springs. In the city of Rumonge, residents saw improvements in water quality and quantity following the upgrading of the water production, storage and distribution networks. Similar works in Cibitoke were scheduled for completion in 2011. Local committees and water board personnel continued to build on their maintenance skills during ICRC training sessions, including a two-week course in hydraulics for 12 technical staff of the urban water and electricity board, to secure the long-term sustainability of water facilities rehabilitated since 2004. Where necessary, trained maintenance personnel and the ICRC carried out repairs on the spot.

National Society personnel underwent training to develop their emergency water and sanitation response capacities, but the relative stability meant that emergency supplies of water and essential household items were not needed.

### Separated relatives restore contact

Family members dispersed while fleeing past fighting, including Burundian refugees returning from the United Republic of Tanzania and Congolese and Rwandan refugees living in camps in Burundi, restored contact through the tracing and RCM services run by the ICRC and the Burundi Red Cross. With ICRC training and equipment, the National Society was able to collect and distribute RCMs autonomously in nine provinces, compared with three in 2009 (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Nine unaccompanied children, including one demobilized child soldier, were reunited with their families in Burundi and abroad, for which purpose coordination with other humanitarian and referral organizations was paramount. Reunited families received visits from delegates, and children were provided with basic essentials, where needed, to facilitate their reintegration.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Some 11,200 detainees in places of permanent and temporary detention received regular visits, conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Security detainees, including those arrested during the electoral period, were followed up individually. Particular attention was also paid to the situation of vulnerable inmates, such as women and children.

After the visits, the authorities received confidential feedback and written reports from the delegation including, if necessary, recommendations for improvements. Following one such report, central and local judicial authorities took practical steps to improve the file management of pre-trial cases, with the aim of speeding up the trial process and thus alleviating overcrowding. Prison authorities and the ICRC explored other ways to improve respect for judicial guarantees, often on the basis of lists of cases of concern drawn up by the delegation. Plans to publish a brochure for inmates on the subject were shelved when the delegation's partner NGO suspended its activities.

Through the RCM service, detainees restored and maintained contact with their relatives in Burundi and abroad.

### Detainees' living conditions improve

The prison authorities and government ministries continued to work with the ICRC to bring detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards. The authorities were reminded of the need to increase the prison service budget and create a budget line for places of temporary detention to meet detainees' basic needs. They planned to start a campaign with the delegation to galvanize international support to this effect.

Detainees, meanwhile, received the medical attention they needed after prison dispensaries were reimbursed for 80% of the costs of basic medicines by the ICRC, which also fully financed the treatment of serious medical cases and supported four public health centres treating people held in places of temporary detention. In parallel, the prison health authorities and relevant NGOs received technical, material and financial support to work towards ensuring that inmates had access to preventive and curative treatment services for malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

Some 5,100 inmates in places of permanent and temporary detention faced fewer health risks thanks to upgraded water, sanitation, kitchen and storage facilities. Prison sanitation teams received technical support to carry out pest-control campaigns, further reducing the risk of an outbreak of disease. Detainees also got soap and other hygiene items for personal use.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In June, the Saint Kizito physical rehabilitation centre in Bujumbura and the ICRC signed an agreement detailing a three-year plan of action to improve the quality of services for physically disabled people. By year-end, work was well under way to renovate the physiotherapy department and prosthetic/orthotic workshops and to build a dormitory to accommodate patients living far away from the centre. Personnel making prostheses and orthoses received the necessary machinery and components to produce more reliable and affordable devices on-site, using the ICRC's polypropylene technology.

People injured during sporadic incidents of violence received first aid from the Burundi Red Cross, with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), but pre-positioned medical supplies were not required.

## AUTHORITIES

To cultivate respect for basic humanitarian principles and garner support for the ICRC and the Burundi Red Cross, national and local authorities countrywide were reminded during meetings and presentations of customary and treaty-based IHL principles. Representatives of regional and international organizations and the ICRC met regularly to exchange information on their respective activities.

The relevant national authorities were encouraged and offered legal expertise to establish a national IHL committee and ratify IHL treaties, such as Additional Protocol III. To this end, Burundian representatives, with ICRC sponsorship, participated in the first regional meeting on customary IHL (see *Yaoundé*) and the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). To assist it in implementing the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which Burundi ratified in 2009, the government received a draft model law.



## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

To promote respect for IHL and support for the Movement, particularly in the run-up to the elections, information sessions were held for army and police officers on basic humanitarian principles and the mandates and activities of the ICRC and the National Society. Participants included some 270 officers responsible for maintaining law and order in 5 military regions during the elections and nearly 100 officers preparing to depart on African Union peacekeeping missions.

As part of ongoing efforts to integrate IHL into military training, officials at Burundi's military academy held a workshop on IHL with the ICRC, during which they explored ways of introducing IHL in military exercises. Academy instructors were better equipped to teach IHL after receiving specialized publications. In parallel, the Ministry of Defence and the ICRC signed a formal agreement outlining a strategy and joint plan of action to work towards incorporating IHL into military doctrine and training in 2011. One commander began by participating in a workshop abroad.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Influential members of civil society, including journalists and religious and traditional leaders, learnt more about humanitarian issues during a series of presentations and bilateral discussions, better placing them to raise public awareness of and support for the Movement's work. A media workshop was not held as planned, but journalists continued to cover the Movement's activities, drawing on press releases and promotional materials provided by the ICRC.

Students from public and private universities conducted research on IHL at the delegation's library, and two universities requested and received complete sets of IHL reference books. A new network of IHL lecturers was created following an ICRC meeting with five universities on improving IHL instruction, and two lecturers boosted their teaching skills at an IHL conference in Senegal, with ICRC sponsorship (see *Dakar*). Owing to a lack of availability of key stakeholders, a planned inter-university IHL competition did not take place.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With the support of the International Federation, National Societies working internationally and the ICRC, and in coordination with the Burundi Civil Defence, the Burundi Red Cross put in place a comprehensive contingency plan to respond to the needs of people affected by potential election-related violence. Volunteers countrywide, including 160 personnel in 8 emergency units from higher-risk provinces, were trained or refreshed their skills in first aid and the Safer Access approach. Meanwhile, 30 emergency response brigades received medical supplies and first-aid materials during each of the 5 polls. On several occasions, trained volunteers assisted the national authorities in administering first aid to injured people, and they remained ready to provide emergency water supplies in case of need (see *Civilians*).

In parallel, key National Society personnel throughout Burundi participated in courses to strengthen their skills in promoting the Fundamental Principles. They received materials in the local languages to foster widespread understanding of the Movement's mandate and recognition of its emblems, thus facilitating safe access of its personnel to vulnerable people. Communication teams raised public awareness of the National Society's activities and achievements through a monthly electronic newsletter and a biannual magazine.

By year-end, within the framework of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement, the Burundi Red Cross was collecting and distributing RCMs autonomously in nine provinces, compared with three in 2009. To do so, 24 volunteers participated in ICRC-organized training and refresher courses, and 32 new volunteers were trained with a view to eventually expanding these services countrywide. Six branch offices also received technical and financial support and equipment to carry out their work.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities and help strengthen the National Society's decentralized structures.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,405
Assistance	10,959
Prevention	1,506
Cooperation with National Societies	1,289
General	-

► **15,158**

of which: Overheads 925

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	28
National staff (daily workers not included)	126

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- expanded its activities in the south-east to help meet the emergency needs of over 40,000 newly displaced people, vulnerable residents and refugees affected by the ongoing presence of an armed group in the region
- reinforced the capacities of the Central African Red Cross Society to respond to emergencies, as part of wider efforts to improve the Movement's humanitarian access in remote areas
- helped nearly 180,000 people in the north to start rebuilding their lives, through agricultural, water, sanitation and reconstruction activities and a range of micro-economic initiatives
- strengthened contacts with parties to the conflict whenever possible, notably by briefing over 2,300 weapon bearers in the field
- reunited 18 children, including 10 who had reportedly escaped from or been freed by armed groups, with their families
- contributed to a sharp decline in malnutrition among inmates in one prison, while regularly monitoring the general health of detainees during visits to detention facilities

The ICRC opened a delegation in the Central African Republic in 2007 in the context of the non-international armed conflict in the north, but has carried out activities in the country since 1983. It protects and assists people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence, providing emergency aid, helping people restore their livelihoods, and rehabilitating water and sanitation facilities. It also visits detainees, restores links between family members separated by conflict, promotes IHL among the authorities, armed forces, armed groups and civil society, and supports the development of the Central African Red Cross Society.

## CONTEXT

The situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) remained volatile, with improved security in some regions offset by fresh violence in others. In the north, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups progressed slowly, while fighters in the north-east refused to disarm, citing insecurity as the main reason for keeping their weapons. IDPs returned home to parts of the north-west where security had improved, but ongoing violence, military clashes, banditry and looting remained common elsewhere. This continued to drive people from their homes and limited the movement of humanitarian organizations. In the south-east, the ongoing presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) contributed to a deterioration of the security situation throughout the year, confining humanitarian action to the main

towns, where most of the rural population had fled following attacks. Meanwhile, the Uganda People's Defence Force continued to carry out military operations against the LRA (see *Uganda*).

A number of foreign troops and peacekeeping forces remained in the country. The mandate of the UN Mission in the CAR ended on 31 December 2010, by which time all troops had withdrawn.

Presidential and parliamentary elections were postponed, and the National Assembly passed a constitutional amendment allowing the president to remain in power until the polls took place.

The Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) held its 10th Summit of Heads of State in Bangui, aimed at strengthening regional cooperation.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	139	14		
RCMs distributed	346	4		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total			
People reunited with their families	23			
<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	6			
People transferred/repatriated	2			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	2		1	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	25			
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	21			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	2		1	
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children	
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	21	10	14	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	18	7	10	
<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	5			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	8	4	4	
Documents				
People to whom travel documents were issued	6			
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	1,557			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	79	6	4	
Detainees newly registered	61	6	4	
Number of visits carried out	156			
Number of places of detention visited	49			
Restoring family links	Total			
RCMs collected	12			
RCMs distributed	3			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	76,203	30%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	76,203		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	16,171	26%	54%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	4,525		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	44,551	30%	50%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	134,647	30%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	13,465		

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)

Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	63		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,176		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	240		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC, together with the Central African Red Cross Society, focused on assisting people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence in the CAR. Security constraints prevented the delegation from working in parts of the Vakaga region, so only limited assistance to the inhabitants of Birao town was possible.

People uprooted by fighting and their host communities received essential household items and food rations to help them cope. The ICRC and the Central African Red Cross scaled up such assistance in the south-east, in response to a worsening security situation there. To help ensure protection of civilians and gain safe access of aid workers to people in need, the ICRC briefed members of the armed forces and armed groups in the field, whenever possible, as well as a number of local authorities and influential community leaders, on basic humanitarian principles and the Movement. In more stable areas, the delegation supplied vulnerable residents and returning IDPs with a combination of seed, tools, draft animals and training in agricultural techniques to enable them to grow their own food. Others increased their income through a range of micro-economic initiatives. Returnees were given materials and training to build or repair their homes. To reduce health risks, the ICRC constructed or rehabilitated water points and latrines in villages, while ICRC-trained National Society volunteers conducted sessions for villagers on good hygiene practices.

People displaced by violence restored contact with family in the CAR and abroad through the tracing and RCM services run by the National Society and the ICRC. Where possible and appropriate, the ICRC reunited children, including demobilized child soldiers, with their families.

Delegates visited security detainees held in places of detention throughout the country, monitoring their treatment and general living conditions and sharing the findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. As the penitentiary administration often lacked the necessary resources, the ICRC provided financial, technical and material support to improve inmates' nutrition, health and hygiene. With the authorities' consent, the delegation also approached other organizations and donors for support in helping the CAR rebuild its penal and judicial systems.

The ICRC strengthened its dialogue with the national and military authorities while offering legal expertise to the relevant ministries in implementing humanitarian treaties and in creating a permanent national IHL committee. The delegation also assisted

the armed forces in integrating IHL into its doctrine, training and operations and sponsored several personnel to enhance their skills at courses abroad.

With ICRC financial, technical and material support, the Central African Red Cross continued to develop its emergency response capacities and its ability to promote IHL and the Movement among a broad audience. Notably, the National Society was in a better position to assist conflict-affected people during ICRC relief operations in the south-east after building a new office in the region.

By coordinating closely with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors working in the CAR, the ICRC helped ensure that the needs of vulnerable populations were met without duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Violence and looting continued to affect populations in several regions, with civilians reportedly killed, wounded or abducted, particularly in the south-east. A number of people in conflict-affected areas approached the ICRC to make allegations of IHL violations. These were documented and formed the basis of confidential oral and written representations to the parties concerned. Whenever feasible, the delegation strengthened contacts with weapon bearers, reminding them of their responsibilities under IHL to protect civilians. Such dialogue had the aim of gaining safe access to people in need and preventing further abuses.

**Conflict-affected families receive emergency relief**

In parts of the north and south-east, thousands of people fled their homes as a result of armed clashes, banditry and ethnic tensions. Most sought refuge in town centres or outlying bush and often had few or no belongings. To help IDPs cope during their first few months of displacement and to alleviate some of the strain placed on host communities, over 66,700 people (19,250 households) received one-off food rations and almost 16,200 people (3,300 households) got by with essential household items. Those assisted included over 40,000 IDPs and Congolese refugees in the south-east, where food distributions were scaled up following a deterioration of the security situation during the year that sharply reduced agricultural production. Resident farmers there also got a one-off food ration to tide them and their families (nearly 9,500 people) over until the harvest. Whenever possible, trained Central African Red Cross volunteers worked alongside ICRC delegates during food distributions, reinforcing their operational capacities.

### **Returnees and vulnerable residents assisted in restoring their livelihoods**

In northern areas where the security situation had improved, IDPs returning home found that little remained of their previous lives, and residents were struggling to make ends meet. During the year, over 44,500 conflict-affected people (nearly 9,000 households) started to get back on their feet thanks to a variety of ICRC livelihood-support initiatives. Some 300 villagers (20 families) regained access to markets and health centres by means of ICRC-donated bicycles or pushcarts or began earning a living again using brick-making kilns and peanut-processing kits. As part of efforts to revive agricultural activities in the country, more than 40,000 other residents and returnees (8,800 households) used seed, tools and draft animals to plant and harvest their own crops again and to generate income. Over a thousand farmers who had received disease-resistant seed from the ICRC in 2009 participated in courses on good farming practices and marketing, further boosting the economic security of some 230 families. Additionally, some 300 members of farmers' unions received seed, tools and draft animals, drawn from resources redirected from a planned seed multiplication initiative for village associations after an ICRC assessment concluded that the unions had more immediate needs. Owing to the volatile security situation in Birao, resources to rehabilitate a veterinary pharmacy were used instead to build and stock a new one in the more stable Paoua region, boosting animal health and thus the livelihoods of some 3,000 pastoralists.

### **Civilians have improved access to water, sanitation and shelter**

In parts of the north-west, residents and people returning to their villages after months or years of displacement had limited access to adequate water, sanitation and shelter. Meanwhile, newly displaced people in the south-east were living in precarious conditions. By year-end, nearly 135,000 people in the CAR had benefited from a range of ICRC initiatives.

Thus, in support of local water committees, over 17,000 people were able to access a clean water supply after the ICRC dug new wells and protected natural springs, as did some 42,200 people living near newly repaired boreholes. Over 57,000 people learnt about good hygiene practices from Central African Red Cross volunteers trained by the ICRC. To reinforce this initiative, communities worked with the ICRC to construct additional latrines near schools and health facilities, serving over 9,000 people, and nearly 9,000 families had latrines installed in their homes. In the north-west, over 7,100 people started to repair or rebuild their destroyed homes with ICRC material and technical support.

As an emergency measure in the south-east, some 10,000 IDPs received clean water through an emergency distribution network and attended hygiene-promotion sessions conducted by National Society volunteers. Thanks in part to these initiatives, no major outbreak of water-borne diseases was reported.

In parallel, health facilities in conflict-affected areas received ICRC donations of medicines and medical materials to treat vulnerable

IDPs, residents and returnees. Hospitals also received ad hoc supplies of drugs and medical supplies to help ensure people wounded during violence received appropriate treatment.

### **Family members separated by conflict reconnect with their relatives**

Refugees, IDPs and others separated from their families in or across borders, mostly owing to insecurity in the south-east, restored and maintained contact with relatives using the tracing and RCM services run by the National Society and the ICRC.

Eighteen children, ten of whom had reportedly escaped from or been freed by armed groups, rejoined their families thanks to the coordinated efforts of national authorities, relevant UN agencies and neighbouring ICRC delegations.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Across the country, some 1,557 detainees received visits, conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Those detained in connection with armed conflict or for other reasons of State security were followed up individually. Particular attention was also paid to the situation of vulnerable detainees, such as women and children. Inmates had the opportunity to communicate with their families through RCMs. After the visits, the relevant authorities received confidential oral and written feedback on the ICRC's findings and, where relevant, recommendations. Meanwhile, with the full agreement of the national authorities, the support of other organizations and donors was sought in helping rebuild the CAR's penal and judicial systems. Dialogue continued with the government and armed groups to obtain access to all detainees in their custody.

Because the authorities often lacked the necessary resources, many detainees suffered from poor health brought on by inadequate food, health care and sanitary facilities. Delegates regularly monitored their general health and nutritional status during visits to detention facilities and encouraged the authorities to meet their responsibilities regarding detainees' welfare. Some 63 inmates in one prison received high-energy dietary supplements and food rations, contributing to a sharp decline in malnutrition there. Detainees countrywide also had improved access to health care in prison dispensaries or nearby public health structures regularly supplied with drugs and medical material by the ICRC. To bolster the prison administration's efforts to improve living conditions in detention facilities, health personnel received expert advice in their work, with emphasis, among other things, on the importance of giving inmates access to national HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis programmes.

In parallel, detainees were given personal hygiene items, along with buckets and jerrycans for cleaning purposes, and participated in sessions on good hygiene practices conducted by ICRC-trained National Society volunteers. In two detention facilities, including the *gendarmerie*'s main detention centre in Bangui,



240 inmates enjoyed improved sanitation conditions after the ICRC rehabilitated latrines, showers, waste-collection systems and water-storage units. With ICRC technical support, the authorities began reorganizing prison water distribution procedures to ensure that inmates had a more regular supply.

Despite a good harvest in 2009, the authorities in Bossangoa prison had trouble managing the market garden launched with ICRC support in 2007 to boost inmates' nutritional intake. The project was therefore suspended.

## AUTHORITIES

National and local authorities and the ICRC strengthened their dialogue through regular meetings. Discussions enhanced the authorities' understanding of humanitarian principles and the Movement and reminded them of their responsibilities under IHL.

Meanwhile, the government received legal advice in ratifying IHL treaties, such as Additional Protocol III, and in incorporating the relevant provisions into domestic law, for example through a draft prison act. The authorities were also supported in their ongoing efforts to create a permanent national IHL committee to better implement humanitarian instruments and to promote the enforcement of existing laws, such as the law governing use of the emblem, adopted in 2009. To this end, two members of the ad hoc committee were sponsored to attend the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). With ICRC technical support, the ad hoc committee was also actively involved in organizing a national workshop on IHL implementation for key decision-makers.

At the regional level, diplomats, members of the international community and representatives of the Bangui-based CEMAC met regularly with the ICRC, enabling the delegation to rally support for the Movement, keep abreast of developments in IHL implementation and provide legal recommendations on draft laws.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Some 760 members of the armed forces and 1,600 other weapon bearers, including those in still active armed groups, learnt about IHL and the Movement during ICRC presentations. These contacts also served to encourage respect for civilians and to facilitate ICRC/National Society access to people in need.

In parallel, the armed forces received technical support to integrate IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. Thus, one officer was sponsored to attend the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). The armed forces' IHL committee was also in a better position to implement and promote IHL after one of its members participated in a regional workshop abroad. With ICRC input, the military academy

in Bangui was reviewing the status of the integration of IHL into its curriculum, and cadets in their final year of study examined basic humanitarian principles during an ICRC seminar.

Incoming peacekeepers and officers of the Multinational Force in the CAR participated in pre-deployment sessions on the basic principles of IHL. They attended refresher sessions in the field, as needed.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Many influential members of civil society, as well as the general public, were introduced to the ICRC and Central African Red Cross through a series of national radio broadcasts, press releases and interviews on the Movement's activities throughout the CAR, such as its work to reunite members of dispersed families in the south-east.

To further generate support for IHL and the Movement, religious and traditional leaders participated in briefings held in areas where the ICRC and the National Society worked. During the discussions, the communities shared their knowledge of how seasonal communal conflicts were triggered, which helped the ICRC to respond to needs more effectively.

Notwithstanding academic strikes in 2009, the CAR's two main educational institutions, including the country's only public university, continued teaching IHL with ICRC support. While a moot court competition was not held as planned, students boosted their IHL knowledge during various information sessions, notably a seminar for 100 public law students. One lecturer sharpened his teaching skills at an IHL workshop abroad (see *Yaoundé*) and took an active role in the national workshop on IHL implementation (see *Authorities*).

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC material, financial and technical support, the Central African Red Cross continued to develop its capacities to respond to emergencies, restore family links and promote IHL and the Movement.

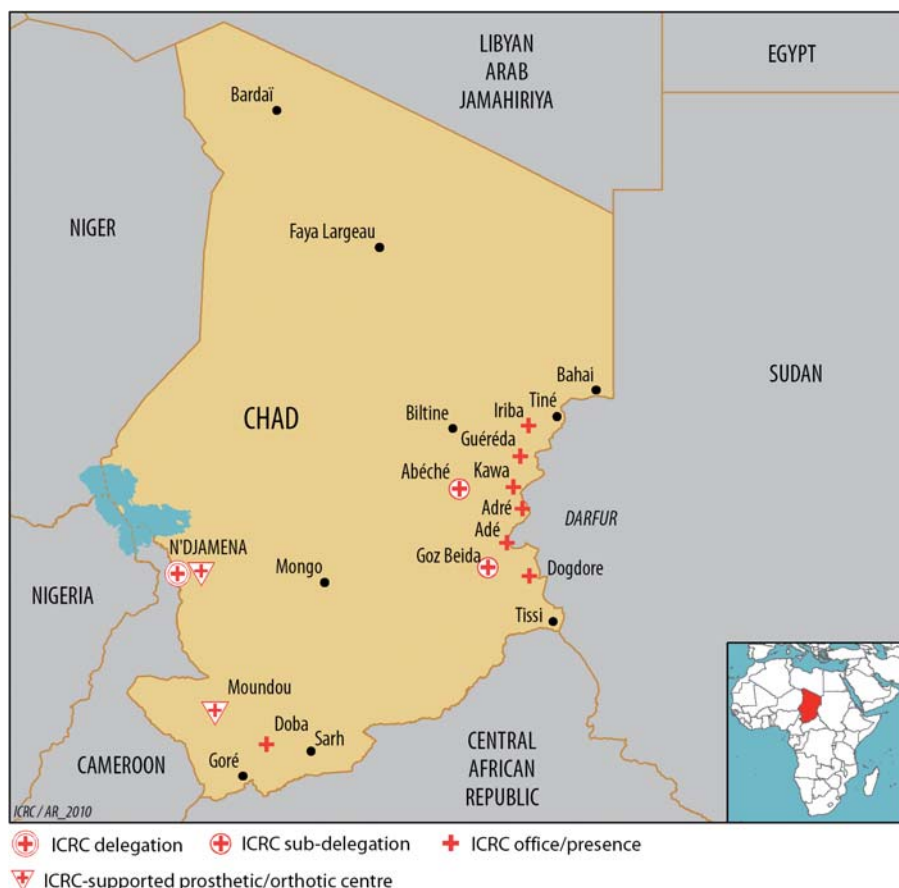
To strengthen its first-aid capacity, the National Society trained new instructors, organized refresher courses for volunteers, produced instruction manuals, and improved the delivery of materials to local committees in violence-prone areas. In preparation for the elections, it also drafted a contingency plan, with the ICRC's help, which included monitoring and early warning systems.

In the south-east, volunteers were fully involved in ICRC-led food distributions and water and sanitation projects, strengthening the National Society's operational capacities (see *Civilians*). To this end, local volunteers underwent specialized training to assess the needs of people affected by fighting. To extend its field presence in the region, the National Society constructed a new provincial office in Obo, with ICRC funding.

To promote widespread understanding of humanitarian principles and the Movement, National Society communication personnel gave talks on these topics to thousands of local volunteers, community members and local authorities throughout the country. Volunteers received bicycles and megaphones to help get the message out, and launched a campaign promoting respect for the red cross emblem.

The ICRC worked in close cooperation with Movement partners, holding regular meetings to coordinate activities and support to the National Society.

# CHAD



The ICRC has been operating in Chad since 1978. As of 2005, priorities have been to meet needs arising from the armed conflicts in Chad and neighbouring Darfur, Sudan. With armed conflict in Chad subsiding, the ICRC has scaled back its emergency activities to focus mainly on providing surgical care to the wounded in the east and treatment to amputees countrywide. The ICRC continues to visit detainees and restores links between separated family members, mainly Sudanese refugees. The ICRC also pursues longstanding programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society, and supports the Red Cross of Chad.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	4,579
Assistance	9,713
Prevention	2,038
Cooperation with National Societies	1,101
General	-

► **17,431**

of which: Overheads 1,064

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>79%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>35</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>188</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- readjusted activities amid increased security restrictions and diminishing armed conflict, closing its sub-delegation and office on the eastern border, plus all bases, but retaining the N'Djamena delegation and Abéché sub-delegation
- maintained support to Abéché Regional Hospital, adding 2 new members to its surgical team and initiating a nurse-training project, plus 2 physical rehabilitation centres and, until end-August, 4 health centres
- helped struggling communities to restart agricultural production and boost livestock productivity through the provision of training, seed and tools
- gave emergency shelter and household items to people driven from their villages by violence in the south
- monitored the treatment and living conditions of 3,037 detainees in Chad's prisons, providing daily food and vitamin supplements to security detainees in Defence Ministry-run facilities
- briefed more than 3,000 military, police and security personnel on IHL

## CONTEXT

Following military clashes in the south, armed conflict in Chad subsided during 2010, as government forces reasserted control over areas contested by armed groups.

Normalization of relations with Sudan in January led to the deployment of a joint Chadian-Sudanese military force along Chad's eastern border and reconciliation with several armed groups. With Chad's government wishing to take full control of national security, its security force, the Détachement Intégré de Sécurité (DIS), replaced the UN's peacekeeping force in Chad and the Central African Republic, MINURCAT, which withdrew by year-end.

The security situation remained volatile, especially in the east. Banditry dissuaded many displaced people from returning home, while several aid workers were kidnapped. More than 250,000 Sudanese refugees continued to live in camps in eastern Chad, while refugees also arrived from violence-prone regions of the Central African Republic.

Drought and food shortages in central and northern Chad caused concern among aid agencies, but a good harvest subsequently improved the situation. Floods and cholera affected some communities.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	2,666	140	
RCMs distributed	2,416	47	
Phone calls facilitated between family members	9		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	22		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	150	55	28
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	42		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	161	57	36
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	87	1	78
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	22		20
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	163	32	72
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	3		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	3,037		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	485	1	37
Detainees newly registered	175	1	36
Number of visits carried out	63		
Number of places of detention visited	20		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	46		
RCMs distributed	34		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	36		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	13		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	3,100	24%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	2,480		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	10,000	24%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	8,000		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	26,200	24%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	11,266		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,300	35%	35%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	1,325		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	4		
Average catchment population		56,411		
Consultations	Patients	13,236		
	<i>of which curative</i>		4,236	6,348
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		254	
Immunizations	Doses	3,248		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	3,019		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	229		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	54		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	396		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	396		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	1		
Admissions	Patients	1,286	428	264
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	54	2	
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	9		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	1,006		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	98		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	128		
Operations	Operations performed	797		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	4,234	729	1,816
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	126	24	9
Prostheses delivered	Units	363	46	25
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	281		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	235	26	145
Orthoses delivered	Units	577	74	337
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	23		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,011		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	57		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The kidnapping in late 2009 of two ICRC delegates – one in eastern Chad, the other in neighbouring Darfur, Sudan – resulted in the suspension of field movements until their release some months later and restrictions on staff movements and activities outside towns in eastern Chad throughout 2010.

To maximize assistance to conflict-affected communities, while minimizing risks to staff, the ICRC readjusted its working methods. It provided assistance to rural communities in partnership with other organizations working on the ground (with associated working procedures and control mechanisms) and increased support to struggling communities in urban areas, which ICRC staff could access. By year-end, with fewer conflict-related humanitarian needs emerging in Chad, the ICRC had scaled down its presence, closing the Goz Beida sub-delegation, Adré office and all bases along the eastern border, plus its one base in the south, to leave the Abéché sub-delegation covering the east, and the N'Djamena delegation the rest of the country.

Meanwhile, the ICRC continued to support Chad's two physical rehabilitation centres and Abéché Regional Hospital, deploying a nurse and physiotherapist to the latter (thus increasing its mobile surgical team to seven full-time staff) and improving its infrastructure. The organization also helped address the lack of qualified local medical personnel with the launch, in December, of a three-year nurse-training project run jointly by the Abéché Health College, the Ministry of Public Health and the ICRC, with the participation of an ICRC teaching nurse. The ICRC continued to support four health centres in eastern Chad until end-August, when access restrictions obliged it to end its support earlier than planned.

With government organizations, the ICRC supplied conflict-affected farmers in the east with seed and tools to grow their own food, and trained pastoralists to vaccinate livestock or to train others in the community to do so. Having cancelled plans to construct or repair water points in rural areas, the ICRC rehabilitated neighbourhood wells in urban Abéché. It supplied cash-crop seeds, household items and food to vulnerable communities in the city, and provided emergency shelter materials and, where necessary,



food to people displaced by fighting in the south of the country and flooding in the south and east.

The ICRC's family-links service, regularly used by Sudanese refugees living in camps, continued to run thanks to a network of refugee volunteers, although the range of services had to be scaled back. Efforts focused on putting unaccompanied children back in touch with their parents and, if appropriate, reuniting the families.

The ICRC monitored, as far as possible, the situation of civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed violence. It documented reports of abuses and made representations to the relevant authorities or weapon bearers where necessary. Meanwhile, dialogue continued with the authorities, weapon bearers and key civil society groups to gain wider acceptance of IHL, the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent stance. The ICRC also encouraged the government to adopt two draft bills – one incorporating sanctions against IHL abuses, the other protecting the red cross emblem – and to progress towards ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. More than 3,000 military, police and security personnel were briefed on IHL, including members of the DIS, the mixed Chadian-Sudanese frontier force and MINURCAT.

ICRC delegates visited inmates in 20 detention facilities to monitor their treatment and living conditions. To help tackle malnutrition, the ICRC gave security detainees in some prisons run by the Ministry of Defence regular food rations, in addition to therapeutic food supplements to the severely malnourished. It also took measures to protect detainees against cholera.

With ICRC support, the Red Cross of Chad strengthened its first-aid services and built up its infrastructure and communication skills. Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities in Chad. The ICRC also coordinated its operations with the UN and other organizations via the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and UN cluster meetings.

## CIVILIANS

The ICRC maintained dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers, reminding them of their obligations under IHL to protect civilians and wounded or captured fighters and to ensure aid workers had safe access to people in need.

In eastern Chad, restrictions on movements outside towns meant that ICRC delegates were generally unable to monitor first-hand the effects of violence on civilians. In the south, where delegates had greater access, civilians approached them to report alleged IHL violations during outbreaks of fighting. Where necessary, delegates made confidential representations to the relevant parties to halt such abuses.

The recruitment of minors into fighting forces remained a concern, although access restrictions again limited the ICRC's ability to visit towns and camps where such recruitment allegedly occurred. Military intelligence officials and the ICRC discussed this issue during meetings.

## Vulnerable civilians given shelter, food and the means to rebuild livelihoods

In the south, 5,500 people fleeing conflict around Korbol escaped the worst effects of the rainy season after receiving basic shelter materials and household items supplied by the ICRC. Subsequently, many of these people received food and more household items from the Chadian government, following ICRC representations. Later in the year, some of them were able to grow vegetables to feed themselves and re-establish an income after 100 displaced families (500 people) received irrigation pumps, seed and barrows from the ICRC. Meanwhile, communities in the east and south driven from their homes by flooding, farmers whose crops had been burned, and vulnerable urban communities (including orphans and people with leprosy), received essential household items, and in some cases food, from leftover stocks.

In eastern Chad, some 5,250 returnees (1,050 households) to Adé and Adré began growing food again using ploughs, harnesses and hoes supplied by the ICRC to the local rural development office, which arranged distribution. Poverty-stricken communities living on the outskirts of Abéché (1,430 people/286 households) regained some self-sufficiency after planting and harvesting ICRC-supplied cash-crop seed. Rural, mostly nomadic communities had a better prospect of raising productive livestock after 82 community animal health workers trained or refreshed their skills in basic veterinary practices during courses run by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Resources and the ICRC. Additionally, 25 members of nomadic communities underwent training to train others in basic veterinary care. Security problems meant that eastern pastoralists in Adré and Am Dam received fewer vaccine doses than anticipated, while vaccine distributions around Iriba had to be cancelled. However, in total, 3,804 households (19,020 people) benefited from this veterinary initiative.

## Struggling communities obtain clean water and improved health care

Residents in Abéché regained access to 12 neighbourhood wells rehabilitated by the city authorities, the UN and the ICRC (staff security restrictions had forced the ICRC to cancel plans to build/repair water supply points and storage tanks in eastern rural areas). The subsidence of armed conflict meant that ICRC emergency water stocks, sufficient for up to 10,000 violence-affected people, were not required.

A catchment population of 56,400 people in eastern Chad had access to four health centres (Kawa in Assoungha, Birak in Dar Tama, and Lobotiké and Tiero in Dar Sila), supported by the ICRC for eight months. The centres, which received monthly deliveries of medical supplies from the ICRC, provided curative care and vaccinations, plus ante- and post-natal consultations. The ICRC ceased support to the centres at the end of August, brought forward from the original end-date of 2011 because security constraints prevented it from carrying out the necessary monitoring to ensure adequate quality of care.

## Refugee volunteers work with the ICRC to restore family contacts

Family members dispersed by conflict, mainly refugees from Sudan sheltering in UNHCR camps in eastern Chad, re-established contact through the ICRC family-links service. The service continued to be run by refugee volunteers in 12 camps, supported by ICRC personnel in Abéché and Goz Beida, who organized training and held regular support meetings. Volunteers operated from traditional huts (*tukuls*) constructed or repaired by the ICRC.

With the scaling down of the ICRC's presence in the east, the range of available family-links services was adjusted accordingly. People could restore contact with family, but those who had already re-established contact were limited to sending exceptional news only. The family-links needs of vulnerable people, especially child refugees and children formerly associated with fighting forces, were prioritized. In every camp, work continued to restore contact between unaccompanied children previously registered by the ICRC and their parents (two reunifications). However, the registration of children who had recently arrived at the camp without their parents had to be suspended. In southern Chad, where thousands of refugees crossing the border from the Central African Republic settled in five camps, the ICRC sought to help the most vulnerable among them, notably children, make contact with their families.

Demobilized child soldiers in transit and orientation centres in N'Djamena and Abéché used the family-links service to contact their parents. Of these, 20 were reunited with their families in Chad and Sudan, thanks to cooperation between the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNICEF and the ICRC.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A total of 3,037 detainees were visited by the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, in 20 government-run detention centres. Delegates monitored inmates' treatment and general living conditions and, where these fell short of internationally recognized standards, made confidential recommendations to the authorities. A total of 485 security detainees, most of whom were allegedly connected to armed groups, were visited individually and their cases followed up. Following the ICRC's intercession, 76 minors were transferred to a UNICEF-run transit and orientation centre and a security detainee was released on humanitarian grounds. At year-end, discussions were ongoing with the authorities regarding access to other detention facilities. Owing to security constraints, the ICRC could not follow up any reports of people allegedly being held by armed groups.

### Detainees receive supplementary food and household items

Mirroring daily living conditions in parts of Chad, a number of inmates in Chadian prisons lacked adequate food and essential items. All security detainees in Ministry of Defence-run facilities were accordingly given a daily food supply and vitamin supplements, while those suffering from malnutrition also got high-calorie biscuits and peanut-based nutritional paste. In total these distributions reached 396 detainees; 356 of them received food and essential items monthly from June.

Detainees in two prisons benefited from infrastructural improvements to toilets and showers, although there was subsequently some deterioration of these facilities. During meetings, authorities and detainees discussed maintenance issues with ICRC representatives. Following the national cholera outbreak, detainees in two facilities identified as being at risk benefited from ICRC-funded rehabilitation of infrastructure and distributions of hygiene materials and medicines. Some detainees in Chadian prisons were also vaccinated against tuberculosis. Five weapon-wounded detainees received ICRC medical assistance.

The Chadian Ministry of Justice, MINURCAT and the European Union continued to draw on ICRC expertise to design and implement their internationally funded penitentiary reform programme. For example, at a workshop organized by these bodies in April, some 120 people, including 43 Chadian prison directors, learnt more about water and sanitation issues in prisons during an ICRC presentation. Guards at Chad's largest prison were familiarized with IHL and the ICRC's work, particularly in relation to detainees, during an ICRC presentation in December.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Patients suffering weapon wounds and other traumatic injuries receive treatment

At Abéché Regional Hospital, 1,286 weapon-wounded patients and other surgical emergencies transferred from across eastern Chad received treatment from the ICRC mobile surgical team, its members increased from five to seven with the deployment of an additional nurse (helping improve the hospital's capacity to deal with influxes of emergency cases) and a physiotherapist (boosting the provision of rehabilitative care).

The hospital, the sole referral facility for a population of over two million people, was better able to care for patients thanks to the ICRC's regular deliveries of medical supplies and equipment and help with infrastructure maintenance. People with weapon wounds and destitute people needing emergency surgery had their treatment costs covered by the ICRC. With a reduction in the number of weapon-wounded brought about by the relative political stabilization of eastern Chad, the ICRC team began treating more surgical emergencies unrelated to armed conflict.

To address the shortage of qualified medical personnel in Chad, and thus ensure patients received an adequate quality of care, student nurses at the Abéché Health College began to receive training in theoretical and practical skills from an ICRC teaching nurse. This followed the signing of an agreement, in December, between the college, the Health Ministry and the ICRC to run a joint three-year nurse-training project.

### Support maintained for physical rehabilitation services

Mines and explosive remnants of war littering the Chadian countryside continued to claim victims. People suffering limb damage were fitted with prostheses or orthoses at Chad's two physical rehabilitation centres: the Centre d'appareillage et de rééducation

de Kabalaye (CARK) in N'Djamena and the Maison Notre-Dame de Paix in Moundou. Both centres produced all their mobility devices using ICRC components, materials and equipment.

At the CARK, patients with a disability, in priority those whose handicap resulted from armed conflict, were treated free of charge, and those who had to travel long distances had their travel and accommodation costs covered until August, when the closure of the only hostel near to the rehabilitation centre meant that accommodation could no longer be provided. Dialogue took place between government representatives and the ICRC in an attempt to rectify this situation and to involve the government more widely in running and improving physical rehabilitation services.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Given the high degree of political activity in Chad, including the normalization of relations with Sudan in January and preparations for national elections (later postponed from 2010 to 2011), the government's focus on IHL implementation was limited. Nevertheless, the authorities and the ICRC discussed the need to move ahead with the adoption of two draft bills – one protecting the red cross emblem and the other repressing gross violations of IHL – and to progress towards the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Discussions took place on a range of humanitarian issues with senior figures from various ministries, including Defence, Foreign Affairs, Health, and Legal Affairs and Justice. National and local authorities received regular information regarding the ICRC's humanitarian and security concerns and updates on its activities.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

More than 3,000 military, police and security personnel were briefed on IHL. Following the signing in 2009 of an agreement between Chad's Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the ICRC to develop a programme of IHL promotion among military schools, regional commands and combat units, personnel received IHL materials and attended presentations. These were often given jointly by ICRC staff and Chad's military IHL instructors, who had previously participated in ICRC-run refresher courses. Military engineers discussed the dangers of weapon contamination. Members of the mixed Chadian-Sudanese border force, DIS and, for the first time, MINURCAT also attended ICRC briefings on IHL, which was further promoted via armed forces radio, an effective medium for reaching large numbers of troops country-wide. Security constraints limited briefings to armed groups.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

With a precarious security situation prevailing in the east, and some armed conflict occurring in the south, it remained important that local communities and influential figures in society supported the work of the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independ-

ent stance. People from a diverse range of backgrounds, including traditional elders, religious leaders and institutions, human rights organizations and schoolchildren discovered more about IHL and the Movement from presentations, informal discussions, and newsletters outlining Movement activities distributed by the National Society. Such interaction had the added benefit of helping the ICRC better understand the views and needs of some vulnerable communities and tailor its activities accordingly.

Following the suspension of many ICRC field activities in the east, radio became an even more important medium through which the organization could explain its principles and work to a wide range of audiences. ICRC-supported broadcasts included popular live programmes in which listeners could ask questions of ICRC medical, agricultural and veterinary experts.

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

The Red Cross of Chad continued to receive ICRC funds, materials, training and technical back-up to strengthen its capacities. In line with its strategic plan, the National Society opened two new branches in central Chad, building or renovating several others. Furthermore, several regional committees were formed or reorganized in various locations, enhancing operational management.

Meanwhile, 100 personnel were trained as first-aid instructors using the new manual developed jointly in 2009 by the National Society, the French Red Cross and the ICRC. The National Society also distributed two bulletins about its activities to encourage political, donor and public support.

Children in 10 schools discovered more about IHL and the Movement during presentations by the Chadian Red Cross, while directors from an organization for young Red Cross volunteers in N'Djamena participated in a workshop, organized by the National Society and the ICRC, to develop new activities across Chad.

The National Society participated in flood and cholera relief efforts in eastern and southern towns, and volunteers took part in a project to destroy scorpions that were menacing communities in the northern city of Faya Largeau.

To maximize the impact of aid efforts, Movement partners active in Chad took part in regular coordination meetings, and the ICRC assisted them with security management and other conflict-related issues, logistics and public communication.

# CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE



The ICRC opened a permanent delegation in Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in 1978. It meets the emergency needs of conflict-affected IDPs and residents, provides them with the means to become self-sufficient and helps ensure that the wounded and sick receive adequate care, including psychological support for victims of sexual violence. It visits detainees, helps restore contact between separated relatives (reuniting children with their families where appropriate and possible) and supports the National Society's development. It also promotes respect for IHL and international human rights law by the authorities in their treatment of civilians and detainees.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	14,738
Assistance	35,847
Prevention	4,751
Cooperation with National Societies	1,622
General	-

► **56,958**

of which: Overheads 3,326

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>86%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>82</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>669</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- adapted its operations to the evolving situation by extending its coverage in the Kivus and developing its operations in Equateur and Province Orientale to better respond to civilians' needs
- with the Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, distributed essential household items and emergency food rations to 151,000 and 91,500 IDPs respectively
- facilitated recovery from armed conflict and violence by helping some 420,700 longer-term IDPs, returnees and host communities in more stable areas to rebuild their livelihoods and over 229,700 to improve their access to clean water
- supplied and supported 37 permanent and 5 temporary counselling centres providing psychological support to victims of sexual violence in the Kivus
- supported the reunification of over 1,000 children with their relatives while broadening a network of appropriate host families for children still looking for a permanent home
- contributed to a sharp decline in malnutrition and mortality rates in several prisons by running urgent nutritional programmes



## CONTEXT

While some areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) stabilized in 2010, the humanitarian and security situation in several provinces remained a cause for concern.

In North and South Kivu, the conflict moved south and westwards, affecting populations in isolated, difficult-to-reach areas. Military operations against armed groups in the region continued, conducted by the DRC army and sometimes backed by the UN peacekeeping mission in the DRC (MONUC). MONUC became the MONUSCO stabilization force on 1 July 2010. One local armed group retained eight ICRC staff members for a week in South Kivu in April before releasing them unharmed.

In Province Orientale, insecurity related to the presence of groups of the Lord's Resistance Army remained a destabilizing factor, seriously affecting communities there (see *Uganda*).

In Equateur, thousands were displaced as a result of armed violence that broke out in 2009, and over 100,000 people continued to seek refuge in neighbouring Congo (see *Yaoundé*).

An ongoing process of integrating members of armed groups into the armed forces, part of a wider reform of the security sector, remained fragile. Meanwhile, the country's political discourse primarily focused on the organization of local and presidential elections, scheduled for the end of 2011.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	45,133	1,260	
RCMs distributed	36,226	931	
Names published in the media	276		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	1,122		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	168	
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	559	262	339
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	387		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	60	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	465	210	261
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	1,369	423	484
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	1,043	258	394
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	158	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	759	285	100
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	9		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	14,840		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,750	37	72
Detainees newly registered	1,166	32	68
Number of visits carried out	298		
Number of places of detention visited	87		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	2,760		
RCMs distributed	1,825		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	9		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	55		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	141,955	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	141,955		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	151,220	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	151,220		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	420,721	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	281,369		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	229,785	30%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	37,716		



MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	12		
Average catchment population		223,287		
Consultations	Patients	57,872		
	<i>of which curative</i>		43,614	19,394
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		13,792	
Immunizations	Doses	118,561		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	113,033		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	5,528		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	4,926		
Health education	Sessions	2,420		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	3,686		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	11,000		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	202		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	11,342		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	31		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	3		
Admissions	Patients	17,551	8,103	6,730
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	144	17	8
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	5		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	2,086		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	11,173		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	4,148		
Operations	Operations performed	2,718		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	18,686		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	939		
	<i>of which medical</i>	15,825		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	1,922		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	282		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	5		
Patients receiving services	Patients	680	115	35
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	247	48	14
Prostheses delivered	Units	670	108	35
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	87		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	23	6	1
Orthoses delivered	Units	44	11	2
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	5		
Crutches delivered	Units	719		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	21		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Amid a volatile security situation fraught with logistic constraints, the ICRC adapted its activities to meet the significant humanitarian needs of people affected by armed conflict or other situations of violence in the DRC. In 2010, the delegation extended its coverage in the Kivus and developed its operations in Equateur and northern Province Orientale. The Red Cross Society of the DRC was a key partner for the ICRC in carrying out activities throughout the country, receiving materials and training to reinforce its relief and other assistance capacities, build up its family-links network and bolster its IHL-promotion skills.

In efforts to improve access to and the protection of civilians, the ICRC strengthened dialogue with national and local authorities, the armed forces, armed groups and influential

members of civil society. Delegates also collected allegations of IHL violations and, where necessary and possible, made representations to the relevant groups with a view to preventing their reoccurrence.

To respond to the needs of IDPs and others directly affected by conflict, the ICRC, together with the DRC Red Cross, continued distributing relief goods and food. In more stable areas, they helped longer-term IDPs, returnees and residents start to rebuild their livelihoods, providing farmers with seed and tools and undertaking food- or cash-for-work projects benefiting host communities. In the Kivus, the ICRC helped local associations set up fish nurseries, grow disease-resistant cassava and establish market gardens in areas short of dietary staples. The ICRC and provincial authorities also completed a cattle vaccination campaign in South Kivu to preserve livestock health.

The ICRC worked with rural and urban officials to repair or upgrade water supply systems to improve access to clean water in conflict-affected areas. To complement these efforts, the National Society, supported by a Swedish Red Cross/ICRC project, promoted good hygiene practices in rural communities. Health centres received ICRC training, material and financial support, as did counselling centres offering psychological assistance to victims of sexual violence. The delegation helped set up additional counselling centres in North Kivu following a peak in needs.

Thousands of family members restored and maintained contact through the tracing and RCM services provided by the ICRC and the National Society. Based on the recommendations of an internal review, the delegation stepped up efforts to protect unaccompanied/demobilized children and improve their reintegration into society, including by broadening a network of appropriate host families. It continued to provide children living in transit centres with food, clothes and personal items. Where appropriate, such children were reunited with their families, who often received assistance to ease reintegration.

ICRC delegates visited detainees in places of permanent and temporary detention, providing confidential feedback to the authorities on treatment and living conditions and, when necessary, making recommendations. The ICRC also stepped up its nutritional programme for inmates in six prisons across four provinces, contributing to a rapid decline in malnutrition and mortality rates there. To further reduce health risks, the delegation rehabilitated water, sanitation and kitchen facilities, provided prison health centres and referral hospitals with drugs, medical supplies and training, and gave inmates hygiene items. The ICRC served as a neutral intermediary during the release and handover of nine soldiers and civilians held by armed groups.

Countrywide, the ICRC developed contacts with the authorities to rally their support for IHL. An informal working group of ministerial cabinet members organized by the ICRC contributed to the National Assembly's vote to pass a law implementing the Mine Ban Convention.

The ICRC continued to coordinate its activities with those of Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in fields of common interest, thereby maximizing impact, identifying unmet needs and avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

### Parties to the conflict called upon to respect and protect civilians

In northern and eastern DRC, civilians continued to suffer the consequences of armed clashes and related insecurity. To help ensure the protection of and respect for civilians, the ICRC expanded its field presence, made contact with new armed groups and strengthened dialogue with weapon bearers. Whenever possible, parties to conflict were reminded, during bilateral discussions, briefings, and presentations, of their responsibilities under IHL

(see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). Where necessary, the relevant authorities and weapon bearers received confidential oral and written representations addressing allegations of IHL violations, including physical and sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers, looting and attacks on medical services, offering recommendations on how to prevent such abuses.

### Vulnerable people provided with relief, livelihood support and improved water supply and sanitation

In Equateur, the Kivus and Province Orientale, recently displaced people, returnees and/or vulnerable host communities benefited from relief and livelihood assistance and longer-term improvements to water supply and sanitation, provided by the ICRC and National Society teams trained and equipped by the ICRC.

Families uprooted by violence continued to receive emergency relief distributions. Thus, over 151,000 IDPs (30,200 households) received essential household items and 91,500 got one-off food rations, while more than 16,300 benefited from improved access to water and sanitation, including through water trucked-in. Over 55,416 farmers and their families, in total 277,080 people, got seed and tools to kick-start farming activities, 50,150 of whom lived on ICRC food rations while waiting for their harvests. Vulnerable workers and their families received cash (4,289 people) for repairing rural roads linking villages to markets, rebuilding houses or rehabilitating an airstrip in Equateur to improve access of humanitarian aid.

In more stable areas of the Kivus, 48,697 people (9,721 households) began rebuilding their livelihoods with ICRC technical and financial support. State agricultural agencies provided trained members of local associations with disease-resistant cassava cuttings. Fishing associations and market gardeners boosted production of dietary staples and generated income for their families. Victims of sexual violence (see below) and disabled patients (see *Wounded and sick*) took part in micro-economic initiatives to help them and their families earn a living. In South Kivu, nearly 57,000 cattle were vaccinated against disease to preserve the economic security of 90,655 people (18,131 households). The vaccinations, carried out in partnership with the provincial authorities, completed the second round of a livestock vaccination campaign begun in 2009.

In the Kivus and Province Orientale, rural communities worked alongside the ICRC to upgrade and maintain their water systems, reducing health risks for over 182,800 people. This included some 30,850 conflict-affected villagers in South Kivu who built their own latrines and learnt good hygiene practices through a campaign carried out by the DRC Red Cross and supported by a Swedish Red Cross/ICRC project. In two cities, the water boards continued to renovate their water networks, with ICRC technical input, benefiting some 30,000 residents.

### Civilians in the Kivus, including victims of sexual violence, receive health care

Over 57,800 vulnerable patients and mothers and children in conflict-affected areas sought medical attention and vaccination in 12 health centres receiving regular ICRC support. The centres were stocked with ICRC medical supplies and staffed with health

personnel paid and trained by the ICRC in coordination with the Ministry of Health. Rehabilitation work at five of them improved inpatients' accommodation (see *Wounded and sick*). Following influxes of casualties or looting, 27 other centres received ad hoc deliveries of basic medical supplies and equipment.

Victims of sexual violence received psychological support at 37 counselling centres supplied and supported by the ICRC. Women heard about the services offered in such centres during six awareness-raising campaigns, which also aimed to prevent social stigma linked to sexual assault. In response to a peak in needs in North Kivu in August, five temporary counselling centres were set up and supported. Another three improved their services following ICRC rehabilitation work, helping them accommodate some 240 people.

### Families reconnect and unaccompanied/demobilized children are cared for

People separated from their families, including unaccompanied/demobilized children, restored and maintained contact with their relatives through services run by the ICRC and an extensive network of National Society personnel trained and supported by the ICRC. To reinforce the family-links network, six new National Society tracing posts opened in northern Equateur and three in Province Orientale.

To reduce the risk of people going unaccounted for, representatives of the Ministries of Defence, Health and Interior and members of National Society emergency response units attended a three-day ICRC seminar on the management of human remains.

Given the high number of unaccompanied/demobilized children, selected communities and the ICRC made preparations, based on an internal review conducted at end-2009 and a survey in 2010, to step up efforts to protect such children and improve their reintegration into society. To better safeguard children still seeking a permanent home, additional host families were identified, and a process was initiated with the National Society to improve the monitoring of such families. With regular ICRC support, two transit centres provided an average of 280 children with food, clothes, hygiene items and medical care, while six other centres received such assistance as needed.

Meanwhile, 1,043 unaccompanied children, including 394 demobilized child soldiers, rejoined their families in the DRC or in neighbouring countries. The families were visited within three months of reunification to monitor the child's welfare and, when needed, were given household items and/or food.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People held in permanent or temporary detention, some in places to which the ICRC gained access during the year, received visits, according to the organization's standard procedures, enabling delegates, to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees. Among those visited were people in the MONUSCO-run Demobilization, Disarmament, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement process and awaiting their transfer to the authorities concerned. Those detained in connection with armed conflict or for other reasons of State security were followed up individually. Particular attention was also paid to the situation of vulnerable detainees, such as children, women and foreigners. After the visits, the detaining authorities received confidential feedback on the ICRC's findings and, where relevant, recommendations. Through the RCM service, detainees restored and maintained contact with their relatives in the DRC and abroad.

Acceptance of the ICRC as a neutral intermediary facilitated the release and handover to the relevant authorities of nine soldiers and civilians held by armed groups.

### Malnourished detainees see improvements in their diets

To counter high malnutrition rates observed in six prisons across the country, in total 3,686 detainees (monthly average: 2,760 detainees) received balanced daily food rations, while kitchens were given firewood to boost their cooking capacities. Additionally, 550 severely malnourished detainees in eight prisons had their rations supplemented with high-energy biscuits. These emergency food measures contributed to a sharp decline in malnutrition and mortality rates in prisons.

In parallel, prison authorities, national and international stakeholders and the ICRC worked together towards sustainable improvements in detainees' food supply, with some encouraging

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	DRC	MONUSCO
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	14,813	27
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,723	27
	<i>of whom women</i>	34
	<i>of whom minors</i>	66
Detainees newly registered	1,140	26
	<i>of whom women</i>	29
	<i>of whom minors</i>	62
Number of visits carried out	288	10
Number of places of detention visited	84	3
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	2,760	
RCMs distributed	1,825	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	55	

results. For example, a comprehensive ICRC report prompted the Justice Ministry to set up working mechanisms to implement recommendations therein on nutrition, health and judicial guarantees. Following the ICRC's intercession, the authorities in the main prison in Kinshasa significantly increased detainees' food rations. Some 200 inmates in two prisons in Katanga supplemented their diets with food grown through ICRC-supported market gardens, and directors and staff there developed their management skills during two workshops. The provincial authorities in Bas-Congo adopted a plan of action to improve inmates' diets after a two-day workshop on the subject.

#### **Inmates enjoy better access to health care and hygiene**

Sick detainees in 11 prison health centres and 2 referral hospitals received treatment thanks to ICRC financial support and a regular supply of medical materials. The relevant national and prison authorities were encouraged to include detainees in national HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria prevention programmes.

More than 11,300 detainees faced fewer health risks after the ICRC rehabilitated various water, sanitation and cooking facilities. Some 11,000 inmates in 14 prisons also received soap and hygiene items, while prison staff participated in training in waste disposal and cleaning techniques and received the necessary equipment.

#### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

Weapon bearers were trained by National Society personnel to provide first aid to people injured during armed clashes (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

Some 144 weapon-wounded and other casualty patients, both civilian and military, received medical treatment at three hospitals with the help of drugs, medical supplies, equipment and staff training provided by the ICRC. During influxes of casualties, 28 other hospitals received ad hoc donations of medicines.

Conflict amputees and other physically disabled people had their travel costs and treatment covered by the ICRC at five physical rehabilitation centres located in Bukavu, Goma, Kinshasa (two) and Mbuji Mayi. The centres received basic materials, prosthetic/orthotic components and technical support, including training courses in Bukavu for ten prosthetic/orthotic technicians. As of June, patients at the centres in Bukavu and Goma benefited from the presence of an ICRC physiotherapist, who provided staff with on-the-job training.

Rehabilitation work in hospitals, physical rehabilitation centres and health centres (see *Civilians*) improved the water supply and sanitary facilities for some 280 inpatients.

#### **AUTHORITIES**

Parliamentarians, civil servants, national and local government representatives, and diplomats were updated on humanitarian issues and Movement activities during meetings with the ICRC. Similar meetings with provincial authorities contributed to generating grassroots support for the Movement, including safe access for its personnel to people affected by violence.

An informal working group comprising ministerial cabinet members and the ICRC met regularly to discuss ways to advance the ratification of IHL treaties, including the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and their national implementation. These efforts contributed to the National Assembly's vote in October to pass a national law implementing the Mine Ban Convention. The group also lobbied for the adoption of a national law protecting the Movement's emblems.

#### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Across the country, weapon bearers from all ranks within the armed forces and armed groups, including MONUSCO personnel, participated in briefings and presentations on IHL and the Movement's activities, with the aim of improving respect for civilians and securing Movement workers' access to people in need. Where feasible, they also learnt basic first aid from National Society personnel alongside such events.

In the Kivus, key operational army officers and the ICRC initiated a forum to address general and specific IHL-related concerns. Soldiers participated in discussions on IHL topics, facilitated by DRC military instructors and ICRC delegates using innovative methods, including role-play and focus groups. The DRC army and the ICRC also produced a film for soldiers illustrating appropriate behaviour in conflict situations.

Following training and refresher courses, army instructors carried out their own IHL familiarization and training activities, with ICRC technical support. Instructors at a new school for non-commissioned officers in Bas-Congo, the first of its kind in the DRC, received training organized by the ICRC as part of broader efforts to support the armed forces' reform process.

Police and security agents attended briefings on international human rights law and ICRC detention-related activities, during which they were reminded of their responsibilities in the maintenance of law and order. A working group for security sector reform continued to develop a national curriculum for police training, with ICRC technical expertise.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Public understanding of and support for IHL and the Movement relied on the cooperation of influential members of civil society.

National and international media reported regularly on humanitarian issues and the Movement's activities, drawing on ICRC press releases and publications. Journalists made field trips to observe Movement activities aimed at improving access to water and reconnecting families. Workshops organized for journalists in four provinces expanded and enhanced national media coverage of humanitarian issues. People learnt about IHL and the protection it affords civilians through radio programmes, including a weekly spot broadcast locally in Goma and Kinshasa by the ICRC and trained National Society communication teams.

Community and religious leaders and a human rights NGO in Kinshasa raised their awareness of IHL and the Movement during presentations and briefings, as did MONUSCO civilian staff based in the Kivus and Province Orientale.

To stimulate interest in IHL in academic circles, 21 teams of law students from 7 provinces tested their skills during a pre-selection process for a national IHL moot court competition planned for 2011, the first of its kind in the DRC. In addition, some 1,200 students in Beni, Bukavu, Goma, Kinshasa and Lubumbashi participated in ICRC-organized presentations on IHL.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The DRC Red Cross worked with the ICRC in providing relief and family-links services and promoting IHL (see above). With ICRC technical and financial support, it responded effectively to a number of accidents and emergencies. For example, volunteers evacuated the wounded and assisted communities affected by natural disasters such as a volcanic eruption, a mudslide and floods. Red Cross personnel took care of the dead after a fuel tanker exploded in South Kivu, killing over 220 bystanders, and following armed clashes in Equateur and Province Orientale (see *Civilians*).

To strengthen management capacity, national and provincial Red Cross leaders attended an administration and finance workshop. New offices were built in Walikale (North Kivu), Bunia and Dungu (Province Orientale). Communication personnel produced and distributed material to raise awareness of IHL and drafted internal regulations and policies. With ICRC sponsorship, a new legal adviser participated in an international IHL meeting abroad.

Movement partners met regularly in Kinshasa and in the field to coordinate their activities.



# ERITREA



The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the international armed conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia and is responding to the needs remaining from the two-year war. Its priority is to protect and assist the population displaced, detained or otherwise affected by the conflict, ensuring compliance with IHL with regard to any persons still protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. The ICRC also supports the development of the Red Cross Society of Eritrea.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,194
Assistance	3,093
Prevention	383
Cooperation with National Societies	251
General	-

► **4,922**

of which: Overheads 300

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	104%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	7
National staff (daily workers not included)	43

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- helped some 94,000 struggling people living in communities along the border with Ethiopia bolster their livelihoods by hiring tractors to plough their fields, providing them with the means to grow vegetables, and treating livestock
- in cooperation with the Eritrean water authorities, built and repaired solar-powered water supply systems, improving access to clean water for 23,471 villagers
- assisted people of Ethiopian origin in renewing their Eritrean residence permits, or in paying administration fees prior to repatriation
- through dialogue, sought to persuade the authorities to lift government restrictions on ICRC visits to detainees of Ethiopian origin, including POWs and former POWs
- with the Red Cross Society of Eritrea, enabled relatives separated by the sealed Eritrea-Ethiopia border to exchange news through the family-links network

## CONTEXT

During June, Eritrea withdrew its troops from the disputed border region with Djibouti after the two countries signed an accord seeking to normalize relations and establish a mechanism for resolving the dispute. Troops from Qatar, which had mediated talks leading to the accord, were subsequently stationed in the disputed region.

The Eritrean government subscribed to the Istanbul Declaration, reaffirming the commitment of the international community to work closely with Somalia's transitional federal government.

Tensions remained between Eritrea and Ethiopia over their common border, which had still to be physically demarcated some 10 years after the end of the two-year international armed conflict. Both countries maintained a strong military presence at the border. In regions adjoining Ethiopia, where thousands of civilians had returned or been resettled by Eritrea's authorities since the end of the conflict, the effects of the past hostilities on infrastructure and livelihoods continued to be felt.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	4,701		
RCMs distributed	5,209		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	33	10	11
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	28		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	12		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	119	15	18
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	5	4	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	3	2	
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	3		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	13		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	98	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	98		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	11,735	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	60		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	94,305	20%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	20,747		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	23,471	55%	51%

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Amid restrictions on movement, access and fuel imposed by the Eritrean government in recent years, the ICRC pursued dialogue with the authorities on maintaining its access to vulnerable communities and individuals. Resources were focused, as far as possible, on assisting communities in southern border regions most affected by past armed conflict, although from March the ICRC suspended activities in one of these regions, Debub, following the imposition of further restrictions by the local authorities.

In Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea State, meanwhile, the ICRC continued throughout the year to help struggling rural communities rebuild their livelihoods and access dependable supplies of clean water. From April, ICRC expatriate staff, who had been

restricted in their movements beyond Asmara for more than a year, received a total of eight travel permits from the authorities to visit these two regions. The permits enabled the ICRC to monitor ongoing projects – implemented by national field officers – and to assess the need for and develop new ones.

The majority of beneficiaries of ICRC assistance were households headed by women, as large numbers of men had been killed or disabled during the war with Ethiopia or called up for military service. The ICRC helped families hire tractors to plough fields, treated thousands of livestock against parasite infestation, and gave the worst-off households the resources to plant and maintain their own market gardens. Communities, local authorities and the ICRC also worked together to install or renovate 15 solar-powered water supply systems. Local authorities were trained to maintain them.

The Eritrean authorities had withdrawn authorization for the ICRC to assist in the voluntary repatriation of civilians in March 2009. Within the constraints, the ICRC did its best to continue monitoring the situation of the Ethiopian community living in Eritrea to ensure that their rights under the 1949 Geneva Conventions were respected, including voluntary repatriation in humane conditions. The ICRC also reminded the Eritrean government of these obligations. People of Ethiopian origin received ICRC assistance to pay fees prior to repatriation, or to renew residence permits. Meanwhile, relatives separated by the closed Eritrea-Ethiopia border were still able to communicate through the family-links service, operated by the Red Cross Society of Eritrea with ICRC support. ICRC national staff on the ground followed up tracing requests.

Despite repeated requests to the authorities, the ICRC was not allowed to resume visits to detainees of Ethiopian origin, including POWs and former POWs. The authorities had withdrawn authorization for such visits in 2009. The ICRC was also awaiting a reply from the Eritrean government to requests for any information it had about 19 Djiboutian soldiers reported by their government as missing after the Djibouti-Eritrea hostilities in June 2008.

Given the restrictions on its activities introduced by the Eritrean government, the ICRC made every effort to strengthen dialogue with the authorities. It sought to persuade them that it was in Eritrea's interest to recognize that the 1949 Geneva Conventions applied to the Eritrean context. The ICRC worked to garner interest in IHL and the Movement among the general public, including young people associated with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, journalists and academics.

The Eritrean Red Cross, with ICRC funding, training and expertise, continued to develop its family-links network, first-aid programme, and the promotion of IHL and the Fundamental Principles. Implementation of activities was delayed, however, as the Eritrean Red Cross had still not recovered its human resources capacities following the 2007–08 suspension of its activities.

## CIVILIANS

### Villagers draw water from solar-powered systems

Women and children in rural villages no longer had to walk long distances to fetch clean water, after the local authorities, communities and the ICRC together installed five new solar-powered water supply systems, completed the installation of four others begun in previous years, and repaired/maintained six more. The systems, which provided 23,471 people with 20 litres of water per person per day, ensured a reliable water supply in a country where fuel shortages remained widespread. The installation of new systems – three in Southern Red Sea State and two in Gash Barka – had not been foreseen in the original 2010 budget. However, the opportunity to construct these facilities arose after the Eritrean authorities granted an ICRC engineer access to both regions (see *ICRC action and results*).

To ensure the sustainability of the systems, some 80 water authority employees learnt how to tackle potential technical problems during five training courses in hydrology, hydraulics and solar technology. In September, after completion of the final session, the water system that had been used for demonstration purposes was donated to the health centre in Asmara where training had taken place. Materials and spare parts from training sessions were donated to five water authorities.

### Rural families secure livelihoods and shelter

In regions adjoining Ethiopia, rural families whose livelihoods had been disrupted by past armed conflict and ongoing border tensions gained a more secure economic future with ICRC support.

In Gash Barka, 14,840 people (2,968 households) who had been resettled or returned to their villages used tractors and drivers hired by the ICRC to plough fields prior to the planting season. The project was designed to compensate for the lack of potential labourers in the region, arising mainly from the absence of adult males in many households (see *ICRC action and results*). The assistance, combined with abundant rains, contributed to a good harvest, with average production of sorghum per hectare more than doubling in comparison with the previous two years.

In Gash Barka and, for the first time, the Southern Red Sea State, 78,240 vulnerable pastoralists (15,648 households) raised stronger herds of livestock following an ICRC parasite-control campaign. Following the suspension of ICRC operations in Debub, resources that had been allocated for the campaign in this region were transferred to Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea State, resulting in the treatment of some 500,000 livestock. Before and after the rainy season, livestock received treatment to protect them against internal and external parasites. Infestation rates subsequently dropped from more than 76% to just over 1%, according to laboratory tests. By increasing resistance to disease, treatment improved livestock fertility and productivity. With fewer sick grazing animals, contamination of pasture from parasite eggs also decreased.

A total of 800 struggling people (160 families) in Gash Barka enjoyed a more varied diet and a surplus of food to sell at market after creating their own vegetable gardens. They did so with the aid of seed, jerrycans, hoes, and pedal-operated water pumps enabling them to irrigate plots in a region where fuel shortages precluded the use of machine-operated pumps. Limited access to certain areas, combined with staff shortages and difficulties in mobilizing interest within some target communities, meant that distributions did not take place on the scale originally planned. However, a number of other rural communities expressed interest in participating in future projects of this kind.

In an ongoing project started in 2006, 425 people (85 households) received donkeys or goats to improve their economic security. Households with donkeys used the time and energy saved fetching water for other productive activities and earned income transporting goods. The goats provided milk and meat and could be sold for cash.

Families in Gash Barka, who had been resettled in areas with insufficient housing, completed their own permanent homes, with the ICRC providing construction materials, technical expertise and funds to hire workers. Construction was originally scheduled for completion by the end of 2009, but delayed mainly because of access restrictions. At the request of the authorities in Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea State, 11,675 people (2,335 households), resettled or relocated in remote areas, received essential items such as tarpaulins and blankets to sustain them in the absence of more permanent forms of shelter.

### **Struggling Ethiopians receive financial assistance**

The ICRC monitored the situation of the Ethiopian community living in Eritrea to ensure that their rights were respected in accordance with IHL.

People of Ethiopian origin continued to be repatriated through Sudan by the Eritrean authorities. The government had withdrawn authorization for the ICRC to assist in the voluntary repatriation of civilians across the border in March 2009. The authorities were reminded by the ICRC of their obligation under IHL to ensure that repatriations were voluntary and carried out in humane conditions.

Especially vulnerable community members – including elderly people, women with children, former detainees, or people with illnesses – received financial assistance from the ICRC in paying administrative and/or transport costs (if they wished to repatriate) or in obtaining residence permits, paying medical bills and meeting accommodation costs (if they wished to remain in Eritrea). Those facing immediate hardship (98 people) received food, and 60 got essential household items.

The issue of Eritrean children who had crossed the border and were living in refugee camps in Ethiopia was discussed by the Eritrean authorities and the ICRC in order to address the possibility of repatriation. Meanwhile, family members separated by the sealed Eritrea-Ethiopia border continued to exchange news through the family-links service, run by the Eritrean Red Cross with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). People also had their official documents, usually education certificates, sent across the border by the ICRC so that they could apply for further studies or jobs.

Families still had no news about relatives missing in relation to the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Ethiopia. The ICRC continued to seek clarification of their fate.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Despite repeated written and oral requests, the authorities did not give the ICRC the green light to resume visits to detainees of Ethiopian origin, including POWs and former POWs (see *ICRC action and results*).

Following the border accord between Djibouti and Eritrea (see *Context*), the ICRC renewed requests to the Eritrean authorities

for any information they had about 19 Djiboutian soldiers reported as missing in action by their government after the Eritrea-Djibouti hostilities in June 2008. By year-end, the authorities had still to respond to an ICRC proposal regarding the possible repatriation of a sick Eritrean POW held in Djibouti.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Given the restrictions placed on ICRC activities by the Eritrean government, talks with the authorities were held with the aim of reinforcing trust. Government officials were informed of the neutral, impartial and independent nature of the Movement, its work and mandate. The organization sought to convince the authorities that it was in Eritrea's interest to recognize that the 1949 Geneva Conventions, to which the country acceded in 2000, applied to the Eritrean context, and that the ICRC was therefore mandated, whenever required, to act on behalf of people still affected by the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Ethiopia and by the border issue with Djibouti.

National authorities, and local officials based in areas where the ICRC was working, including representatives of 40 local authorities in the Southern Red Sea State, learnt more about the Movement's activities through Eritrean Red Cross/ICRC presentations and bulletins.

On World Water Day (22 March), senior government officials, including the Minister of Energy, Water and the Environment, visited an ICRC photo exhibition staged in Asmara, which explained more about the work of the ICRC in providing solar-powered water systems to rural communities in conflict-affected areas.

The delegation maintained regular contacts with international organizations, including UN agencies and the diplomatic community, informing them of ICRC activities via briefings and publications.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Youth organizations, media representatives and academics attended ICRC briefings and read ICRC literature as the organization worked to raise awareness of its mandate and activities and to garner support for the basic principles of IHL.

Some 2,000 people discussed Movement activities and humanitarian issues during a series of presentations organized by the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students and the ICRC. The Union's magazine, read countrywide, published articles on IHL written by ICRC staff. Around 7,000 newly graduated national service members and their families visited the ICRC stand during a four-day youth festival, staged in Sawa Defence Training Centre in July.

With ICRC sponsorship, a radio journalist from the Eritrean Youth Association travelled to Nairobi, Kenya, for a four-day seminar to learn more about researching and covering humanitarian issues and IHL.

The dean of the College of Arts and Social Sciences and an instructor from the Faculty of Law in Asmara attended briefings on ICRC activities as the delegation sought to restart IHL teaching for higher-education students after a six-year gap.

Wider efforts to raise awareness among the Eritrean public of the Movement's humanitarian work took place on World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May), when photos illustrating Red Cross activities were displayed on the streets of Asmara. An estimated 10,000 people visited the ICRC stand during the 10-day National Book Fair, staged in the capital.

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

The Eritrean Red Cross, backed by ICRC funds, materials, training and expertise, continued to build its capacities in restoring family links, first aid, and the promotion of IHL and the Fundamental Principles. However, it had still not recovered its full capacities, especially in terms of human resources, following the suspension of its activities in 2007–08.

Some 150 staff enhanced their expertise in restoring family links, a service for which the Eritrean Red Cross resumed responsibility in 2009, during eight ICRC-run training sessions. To boost their emergency response skills, 177 Red Cross volunteers participated in a relief-management course. Eritrean Red Cross personnel conducted first-aid courses for 983 people, mainly police officers, industrial workers, transport drivers and students, and held briefings on the Movement, its Fundamental Principles and activities for nearly 600 people, including police officers, students and teachers.

With ICRC support, volunteers briefed more than 500 people in local communities, including schoolchildren, on the dangers posed by unexploded mines. During a workshop in December, Eritrean Red Cross and ICRC staff were briefed by representatives of the Eritrean Demining Agency on its activities. Meanwhile, talks continued between the ICRC and the Eritrean Demining Agency with a view to further developing community-based mine-risk education projects in cooperation with the Red Cross Society.



# ETHIOPIA



The ICRC has been continuously present in Ethiopia since 1977. Its priority is to protect and assist people detained, displaced or otherwise affected by the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Eritrea or by other armed conflicts. It helps to preserve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities affected by past conflict, often compounded by natural disasters, and supports physical rehabilitation services. It visits detainees, restores family links, particularly for relatives separated by the closed Eritrea-Ethiopia border, ensuring compliance with IHL with regard to any persons still protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. It also supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,891
Assistance	4,900
Prevention	2,210
Cooperation with National Societies	883
General	-

► **9,884**

of which: Overheads 603

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>93%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>26</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>138</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- pursued dialogue with the authorities, aiming to re-establish trust and regain authorization to work in the conflict-affected Somali Regional State and to visit detainees in federally run places of detention
- helped provide access to clean water and sanitation facilities for 140,000 villagers in Tigray and northern Afar and for 7,000 detainees in 3 civil prisons in Tigray
- with the Swedish Red Cross, supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in a project to assess and improve the family-links service
- continued to support 7 physical rehabilitation centres, while launching with the Ethiopian authorities a three-year diploma course for prosthetic/orthotic technicians
- generated greater awareness of IHL among regional authorities, police, community leaders, journalists, legal professionals and law students

## CONTEXT

Ethiopia's ruling party, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, won the general election in May with an overwhelming majority. Unlike 2005, there was no violence afterwards, although some opposition parties and advocacy groups expressed concern about the conduct of the poll.

The non-international armed conflict in the Somali Regional State (SRS) continued throughout the year, despite the signing of peace agreements between the Ethiopian government and two armed groups – the United Western Somali Liberation Front and a break-away faction of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). The main group of the ONLF was not party to any agreement, and continued to clash with the Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF). There were press reports of casualties on both sides.

Elsewhere in Ethiopia, violence fuelled by a mix of intercommunal and political grievances recurred sporadically, causing casualties and forcing some people to flee their homes. Areas affected included Afar, Gambella, Oromia, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State.

In several regions, including Oromia, flooding, drought and wild-fires displaced civilians and damaged property and land. Food shortages were also reported, although a better harvest of staple crops was forecast at year-end.

The physical demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border remained stalled, with both countries maintaining a large military presence at their common border. Armed skirmishes, resulting in casualties, were reported on both sides.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>UAMs/SCs*</b>	
RCMs collected		7,429	594	
RCMs distributed		5,481	414	
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		99	22	35
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		73		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		38		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)		356	38	76
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued		144		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		29		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>
Detainees visited		7,812		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		92		1
Detainees newly registered		42		1
Number of visits carried out		11		
Number of places of detention visited		7		
<b>Restoring family links</b>		<b>Total</b>		
RCMs collected		24		
RCMs distributed		28		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		54		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	140,000	25%	50%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	8,455		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	7,000		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	7		
Patients receiving services	Patients	7,985	1,717	1,650
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	913	123	70
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,830	239	125
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	445		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	1,645	452	578
Orthoses delivered	Units	2,874	699	1,191
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	26		
Crutches delivered	Units	5,043		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	355		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

ICRC operations in Ethiopia continued on a restricted basis, as the organization sought, during dialogue with the authorities, to re-establish trust and resume former levels of activity. Talks centred on two issues: renewed ICRC access to the conflict-affected SRS and the resumption of visits to security detainees held under federal jurisdiction, neither of which had been authorized since mid-2007.

Meanwhile, ICRC protection and assistance activities focused mainly on the northern border regions of Tigray and Afar, the areas worst hit by the 1998–2000 international armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and by ongoing border tensions. The ICRC worked with local water authorities and rural communities to repair water pumps while constructing or upgrading bore-holes, wells, springs and reservoirs, thus reducing health risks for 59,000 civilians and saving women and children the daily trek to collect water. Together with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, the ICRC installed hundreds of latrines and conducted workshops on good hygiene practices, benefiting 81,000 people. These projects were designed to improve health levels in regions prone to water-borne diseases.

Some 7,000 detainees in three civil prisons in Tigray had improved water and sanitation facilities after the ICRC worked with the authorities to carry out infrastructural improvements, also providing maintenance training to prison managers and technical staff in Tigray and northern Afar. In both these regions, the ICRC visited detainees of Eritrean origin held in regional facilities, monitoring general detention conditions and, where necessary, making confidential representations to the authorities. Detainees, both Eritrean and Ethiopian, received essential household and hygiene items as needed.

Family members dispersed by conflict, mainly Ethiopian and Eritrean civilians separated by the sealed border, exchanged news through the family-links service. The ICRC, together with the Swedish Red Cross, supported the National Society as it assessed the service at branch level across Ethiopia. The aim was to identify the needs of the population in different regions, then reorient and strengthen the network accordingly.

Seven physical rehabilitation centres for people with disabilities, including the war-disabled, continued to receive ICRC support in the form of funding, materials, on-the-job supervision and training. Following the signing of an agreement with the federal authorities in late 2009, the ICRC began teaching a three-year diploma course for prosthetic/orthotic technicians in Addis Ababa, with international certification. The course, attended by 25 personnel, was intended to improve the scope and quality of services in a country where limited facilities and relatively small numbers of trained staff struggled to cope with the demand for rehabilitative care.

Another priority was to raise awareness of and support for IHL, the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent stance among the regional authorities, the police and influential sectors

of civil society. With ICRC input, the police progressed towards integrating international human rights law and humanitarian principles into training, and IHL was incorporated into a new, standard public international law degree in universities. Over 500 legal professionals, including judges, learnt more about IHL during two ICRC-run courses.

Backed up by ICRC funds, materials and technical support, the Ethiopian Red Cross continued to build its capacities, focusing on the provision of emergency assistance and the promotion of IHL, in addition to running the family-links network.

## CIVILIANS

### Dialogue maintained over renewed access to the SRS

The ICRC remained concerned by reports of IHL violations committed in the SRS. However, the organization was unable to resume its activities there, despite repeated representations to the authorities, and so had no first-hand knowledge of the situation on the ground. The ICRC was carrying out its humanitarian activities in the SRS until 2007, when it was expelled from the region by the Ethiopian authorities and accused by them of supporting armed groups, an allegation it strongly denied. During 2010, the ICRC pursued a dialogue with the authorities with a view to clarifying these accusations, re-establishing trust and regaining access to protect and assist conflict-affected populations.

### Repatriated Ethiopians receive assistance

People of Ethiopian origin repatriated from Eritrea via Sudan received upon arrival food, blankets and hygiene items provided by National Society personnel with ICRC support. Following consultations with the ICRC, the Ethiopian authorities allocated funds to assist recently repatriated people, subsequently taking over the provision of food. The ICRC continued to monitor the situation, to the extent feasible, to ensure that people were repatriated voluntarily and in accordance with IHL.

### Separated families exchange news

Ethiopian and Eritrean civilians separated by the sealed border, refugees, many from Eritrea and Somalia, and a number of Eritrean children who had crossed the border and were living in Ethiopian refugee camps continued to restore contact and/or exchange news with relatives through the family-links service. Eritrean nationals who had studied in Ethiopia before the armed conflict and subsequently returned home, received official documents, mostly education certificates, with ICRC assistance. These allowed them to apply for further studies or jobs. With a view to improving the scope and quality of the service, the Ethiopian Red Cross, supported by the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, assessed the family-links needs of different communities across the country, identifying areas where services might require strengthening.

Families awaiting information about relatives reportedly missing in relation to the 1998–2000 war with Eritrea were contacted by the ICRC to respond to their economic, legal and psychological needs. To help families with a missing relative, plans were

established for a number of small-scale economic initiatives, including grants of goats and poultry, to be implemented in 2011 by the National Society with ICRC support.

### **Victims of drought, flood and violence receive emergency relief**

People in violence-prone regions further destabilized by natural disaster received shelter materials, essential household items and high-calorie biscuits from the National Society and the ICRC, to help them through the immediate period of crisis. In Oromia, for example, where rivers overflowed banks and inundated villages, displaced people received items including blankets, sleeping mats and soap. The ICRC also provided Movement partners with logistical support and trucks to distribute food, medicine and livelihood support to thousands more people affected by drought, flooding and wildfires.

Patients wounded during episodes of violence in Afar were treated at Dubti hospital with medical supplies provided by the ICRC.

### **Rural communities access clean water and sanitation facilities**

Some 57,000 people in the border regions of Tigray and northern Afar faced fewer health risks after local authorities, communities and the ICRC repaired around 100 hand pumps and upgraded springs and reservoirs. With ICRC support, 2,000 people in these areas benefited from the construction of 5 new water points in the form of boreholes and hand-dug wells, followed by technical training for communities to ensure adequate maintenance. These measures ensured women and children no longer had to walk for hours each day to fetch water from open wells, which could be polluted, or from rivers that often dried up during the dry season.

In areas where unsafe water sources and inadequate sanitation facilities had made acute diarrhoea a perennial problem, villagers worked with the health authorities and the ICRC to install hundreds of latrines. Alongside this, communities learnt more about reducing the risks of illness through good hygiene practices during a series of workshops conducted by the ICRC. Some 81,000 people benefited from these projects.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

People continued to be detained in Ethiopia for reasons of State security. Those detainees did not receive visits from ICRC delegates, however, because the government continued to deny the organization access to the SRS and to federally run places of detention where most security detainees were held (authorization to visit such facilities had been withdrawn in stages between 2004 and 2007). Dialogue was pursued with the authorities with the aim of obtaining access to all detainees within the ICRC's purview, including any POWs of Eritrean origin.

Given the access restrictions, the ICRC focused on visiting detainees of Eritrean origin and monitoring general conditions in regionally run detention centres in Tigray and northern Afar, according

to its standard procedures. The authorities received confidential feedback on the ICRC's findings and, where necessary, recommendations for improvements. A total of 7,812 detainees were visited, 92 monitored individually and 42 newly registered, during visits by the ICRC. Detainees also used the RCM service to contact or stay in touch with relatives.

Some 2,000 detainees in three civil prisons in Tigray gained access to cleaner and more reliable water and sanitation facilities after the ICRC helped the authorities upgrade infrastructure – including septic tanks, latrines, water reservoirs and showers – and conducted an assessment to identify potential future projects. Female detainees in one of the prisons benefited from renovations to their cell block. To reinforce the authorities' efforts to improve detention conditions for 7,000 detainees, 20 managers and technical staff working in prisons in Tigray and northern Afar improved their knowledge of infrastructure maintenance during a three-day workshop run by the regional prison administrations and the ICRC. The workshop included a tour and assessment of living conditions in a prison.

More than 8,450 detainees in Tigray and northern Afar received blankets, hygiene items, education materials and leisure items during visits by ICRC delegates. Some of the detainees were people of Eritrean origin, without family members living nearby who could provide them with the necessities. Meanwhile, the ICRC provided blankets, mats, jerrycans and kitchen utensils to detainees left without shelter following the structural collapse of a detention centre in Oromia.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

More than 7,980 disabled patients, many of whom had been injured during armed conflict or episodes of violence, underwent treatment at seven physical rehabilitation centres, which continued to receive ICRC support in the form of funding, materials, equipment, on-the-job supervision and training. Four of the centres had ICRC specialists on staff full-time, while the other three received supervisory visits.

In a country where thousands of people had conflict-related disabilities, and where existing physical rehabilitation services required upgrading, staff at every centre, together with national and local authorities, participated in ICRC initiatives designed to ensure the services were sustainable in the long term. In 2010, Ethiopia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. With ICRC input, the government further developed a national plan of action to upgrade physical rehabilitation services.

Key staff at all the centres were joined by a range of national and regional government officials at the annual planning seminar, organized by the ICRC. A central issue discussed was how to retain existing staff. To help boost the pool of skilled personnel, 25 technicians began an internationally recognized three-year diploma course in prosthetics/orthotics in Addis Ababa, taught by the ICRC. The course started in March, following the signing



of an agreement between the federal authorities and the ICRC in late 2009. In another new initiative, all the ICRC-supported centres began assembling wheelchairs for patients, in addition to the production and fitting of prostheses and orthoses.

## AUTHORITIES

By year-end, the ICRC had not received authorization to resume activities in the SRS or visits to security detainees under federal government jurisdiction (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*). Following the general election, these issues were raised again during meetings between government officials and the ICRC. Talks were set to continue in 2011.

In a project designed to build awareness and grassroots support for IHL and the mandate and activities of the Movement, more than 425 regional government officials in regions prone to violence and ethnic tensions participated in presentations given jointly by the National Society and the ICRC. Almost 50 officials from various federal government ministries participated in a day-long IHL seminar. The ICRC did not pursue questions of IHL implementation with the authorities as their attention was focused on other priorities.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

During briefing sessions, more than 400 officers from the ENDF learnt more about IHL and the Movement, many of them prior to their deployment on peacekeeping missions to Darfur, Sudan, and Liberia. Otherwise, the ENDF, which had halted cooperation with the ICRC following the expulsion of the organization from the SRS in 2007, decided to leave on hold plans to cooperate with the ICRC in reinforcing the integration of IHL into training.

The police continued to incorporate international human rights law and humanitarian principles into doctrine, training and operations, although progress was slowed somewhat by preparations for the national election. More than 500 police personnel – including riot control and “anti-terrorism” officers – participated in 12 events on international human rights law and humanitarian principles, organized jointly by training establishments and the ICRC. Female officers also attended specialist courses. Seven police training centres were better equipped to teach humanitarian principles after receiving training materials from the ICRC.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

More than 450 community elders and religious leaders in regions prone to violence and ethnic tensions enhanced their awareness of IHL and the work and mandate of the Movement during presentations run jointly by the National Society and the ICRC.

The Ethiopian media regularly reported on ICRC activities in Ethiopia, drawing on ICRC press releases and newsletters.

More than 120 journalists working in Afar and the eastern areas of Dire Dawa, Hararghe and Oromia improved their skills in humanitarian reporting and their grasp of IHL during a two-day ICRC workshop in Harar city.

More than 500 judges and other legal professionals attended 2 ICRC-run seminars on IHL. With ICRC input, IHL was included as an elective course in Ethiopia’s new, standardized public international law degree. IHL research in academia received a potential boost when 720 law students at four universities – Jimma, Bahir Dar, Gondar and Mekele – participated in half-day IHL seminars organized by the ICRC. A student from Mekele won third prize in the ICRC’s IHL essay competition for the region, while three students from Gondar University participated in a regional IHL moot court competition. At the request of Gondar University’s law faculty, the ICRC donated the texts of IHL treaties and books to its library. To further enhance IHL teaching, two lecturers from Bahir Dar and Jimma Universities attended a ten-day IHL training course abroad.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Ethiopian Red Cross worked with the ICRC in assisting struggling communities in violence-affected regions, running the family-links service (see *Civilians*) and promoting IHL and humanitarian principles (see *Authorities* and *Civil society*).

In addition, the National Society received ICRC funds, training, expertise and logistics back-up to develop its management, infrastructure and skills in these areas. For example, key headquarters and branch personnel running the family-links service and IHL promotional activities had their salaries covered by the ICRC. Staff at four branches also received technical support during monitoring visits by joint National Society/ICRC teams.

With ICRC support, some 70 National Society personnel from 8 branches improved their tracing skills at a workshop run by the Ethiopian Red Cross. In case of violence during April’s election, the Ethiopian Red Cross and the ICRC prepared a contingency plan, during which 52 National Society volunteers were trained to train others as ambulance attendants and in first aid. Subsequently, more than 600 volunteers received training as ambulance attendants, and 525 underwent training in first aid. Some 300 detainees in 10 detention centres also learnt first-aid skills.

On World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May), 13 National Society branches held events, including round-table discussions, to generate political and public support and funding for the Movement and to recruit volunteers. Movement components met regularly to coordinate activities.



# AFRICAN UNION



The ICRC's delegation to the African Union (AU) aims to achieve better understanding and wider acceptance of the ICRC within the AU Commission and other AU bodies. In its capacity as official observer to the AU, it works with AU member States to draw attention to problems requiring humanitarian action, to promote greater recognition and much wider implementation of IHL throughout Africa and to raise awareness of the ICRC's role and activities. It also endeavours to build strong relations with AU-accredited inter-governmental organizations, NGOs and UN agencies.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

See Ethiopia

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

See Ethiopia

## PERSONNEL

See Ethiopia

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- ▶ expressed readiness to support the African Union (AU) in implementing the AU Convention on IDPs
- ▶ with the AU Peace and Security Council and the AU Panel of the Wise, considered ways to enhance the protection of conflict-affected women and children in Africa
- ▶ contributed to an international symposium on AU draft guidelines on the protection of civilians during peacekeeping operations
- ▶ during monthly meetings, raised and discussed humanitarian concerns with the president of the Peace and Security Council
- ▶ through a legal expert seconded to the Peace and Security Department, helped the AU Commission integrate IHL into AU policies and activities
- ▶ in Addis Ababa, opened a documentation centre on humanitarian studies

## CONTEXT

The resolution of armed conflicts and other situations of violence in Africa, many falling within the ICRC's sphere of operations, remained a pressing concern for the African Union (AU) in 2010.

The AU continued to conduct two peacekeeping operations on the continent: one in Somalia, where it agreed to increase from 8,000 to 12,000 the number of troops deployed; the other in Darfur, Sudan, as part of a joint AU/UN force. To support its peacekeeping operations, the AU continued to work towards the formalization of an operational framework for its African Standby Force.

Elsewhere, the AU addressed developments in Guinea and Madagascar following changes of government it deemed unconstitutional. In Guinea, AU mediation efforts helped pave the way for the transitional government to organize democratic elections, leading to the lifting of AU sanctions. In Madagascar, the AU adopted sanctions against the country's *de facto* authorities pending certain constitutional changes. Niger's AU membership was suspended following a military takeover in February. In December, the AU participated in mediation efforts in Côte d'Ivoire, where contested election results led to civil disturbances.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

To complement regional efforts to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence in Africa, the ICRC delegation maintained its focus in 2010 on enhancing awareness of IHL among AU staff and member States.

The AU's Political Affairs Department and the ICRC discussed ways to advance implementation of the AU Convention on IDPs, adopted at a special summit in Kampala, Uganda, in 2009. To this end, they agreed to work together to promote the signing, ratification and national implementation of the convention by member States.

The particular problems faced by conflict-affected women and children, and the need to enhance their protection through increased respect for IHL, formed the basis of discussions between members of the AU Peace and Security Council and ICRC representatives. The ICRC also contributed to a study on this topic undertaken by the AU Panel of the Wise.

The protection of civilians in general during peacekeeping operations remained an important issue and was the theme of an AU-organized symposium attended by international organizations, including the ICRC. Meanwhile, an ICRC legal expert, seconded to the AU Peace and Security Department, provided the AU Commission with training in IHL and support and advice in incorporating IHL into the doctrine and operating procedures of the African Standby Force, which undertook a command post exercise in November. The ICRC also helped develop draft guidelines on the protection of civilians during AU peacekeeping operations.

In regular meetings with AU officials, representatives of member States and other stakeholders, the ICRC shared its legal and operational expertise, thereby enhancing understanding of its mandate and facilitating the integration of IHL into AU activities and policies. The opening in Addis Ababa of an ICRC documentation centre on humanitarian studies increased the availability of relevant information.

The ICRC also forged closer links and enhanced humanitarian coordination with NGOs and international organizations, including UN agencies represented in Addis Ababa, while continuing to support focal points for humanitarian diplomacy in the various ICRC delegations in Africa.

## AUTHORITIES

During monthly meetings, the president of the AU Peace and Security Council and the ICRC discussed humanitarian concerns. Senior staff at the AU Commission also met regularly with the ICRC, which attended statutory meetings of the AU Assembly (including its 14th and 15th sessions), meetings of the AU Executive Council, special sessions of the AU Peace and Security Council, and the deliberations of African governmental representatives dealing with IDP issues. These meetings provided the ICRC with opportunities to promote IHL, deepen its understanding of developments within the AU and hold bilateral discussions with national and regional decision-makers and stakeholders to bolster support for its operations in Africa.

### Progress made in efforts to address plight of IDPs

With input from the ICRC and other partners, the AU Division of Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons (part of the Political Affairs Department) worked with AU member States, experts and governmental representatives dealing with IDP issues on finalizing the draft action plan to implement the outcomes of the 2009 AU Special Summit on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs. The action plan, endorsed by heads of State at the AU ordinary summit held in July 2009 in Kampala, provided a framework for implementing the AU Convention on IDPs. During discussions on the action plan, participants agreed on the importance of promoting the signing, ratification and national implementation of the convention.

Upon request, the ICRC provided the AU's Division of Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Displaced Persons with statistical data on its work with IDPs in Africa to accompany a report by the Permanent Representatives' Committee's Sub-committee on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs. In reviewing the 2010 cooperation programme with its partners, the division was able to take account of ICRC proposals and recommendations. The ICRC also provided comments on a draft document produced in support of the African Humanitarian Policy Framework of the AU.

### Protection of conflict-affected women and children discussed

In March, during an ICRC presentation at an AU Peace and Security Council special session on women and children in armed conflict, participating members of the Council, UN agencies and

the NGO Femmes Africa Solidarité learnt about the protection afforded civilians under general and specific IHL provisions and the ICRC's efforts to ensure that these were respected by weapon bearers. While conducting a study on this theme, the AU Panel of the Wise sought and received input from the ICRC, which later provided feedback on the draft report.

At a special session devoted to the issue of violence against children, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was briefed on the ICRC's mandate to protect children in armed conflict and other situations of violence and received the latest ICRC publication on children in war.

### **AU develops new guidelines focusing on the protection of civilians during peacekeeping missions**

The protection of civilians in conflict zones was the central theme of a symposium organized by the AU Commission with the support of the Australian government and attended by 146 representatives of international organizations, including the European Union, UN agencies and the ICRC. In examining AU draft guidelines for the protection of civilians during peacekeeping missions, participants heard comments and proposals contributed by the ICRC.

At the request of the AU Peace and Security Department, an ICRC-seconded legal expert helped incorporate IHL into the activities of its different divisions, with a particular focus on the development of an operational framework for the African Standby Force. While preparing for operational readiness, culminating in a command post exercise in Addis Ababa in November, the Standby Force received ICRC training in IHL, together with feedback on a document outlining proposed standard operating procedures. The ICRC also provided IHL-related advice on a range of AU initiatives dealing with security issues such as "terrorism", the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and security sector reform. Following their 2009 meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, on early crisis warnings, senior staff from the AU "situation room" and the ICRC discussed ways of establishing an information-sharing system between operational staff of the two organizations.

### **Understanding and coordination of humanitarian activities enhanced**

In April, the AU Peace and Security Council heard an address by the ICRC president, Jakob Kellenberger. He welcomed the adoption of the AU Convention on IDPs, stressing the importance of its implementation at national level, and of initiatives to better protect women and children in armed conflict. Issues highlighted by the president included the security risks faced by humanitarian organizations in accessing conflict victims and the importance of safeguarding neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. The chairperson of the AU Commission and other senior officials discussed ICRC operations and humanitarian challenges in Africa with the ICRC president. AU staff and member States regularly received documents promoting IHL and ICRC activities in Africa, a process enhanced by the opening of an ICRC documentation centre on humanitarian studies in Addis Ababa in April. Contact was established with the president of the new AU Commission on International Law.

Working with other AU bodies such as the African Peer Review Mechanism and the Pan-African Parliament, the ICRC monitored humanitarian and legal developments across Africa, strengthening contacts through its participation in events such as the 33rd Conference of the African Parliamentary Union in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, and the 48th Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Banjul, Gambia. Authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania, meanwhile, received ICRC input at a ministerial meeting held to discuss African-Japanese development cooperation.

Through workshops and newsletters, focal points dealing with humanitarian diplomacy in the ICRC's various delegations across Africa – notably those working with regional economic communities – continued to benefit from the support of the ICRC delegation to the AU. The latter also maintained regular contact with NGOs and international organizations, including UN agencies represented in Addis Ababa, in order to enhance levels of coordination.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

NGOs, think-tanks and the ICRC developed their working relationships and coordination in relation to humanitarian issues in Africa. Civil society representatives expressed their interest in humanitarian studies by attending the launch of the ICRC's documentation centre (see *Authorities*), and in turn invited the ICRC to their events to discuss humanitarian aspects of topics such as the privatization of the security sector, developing relationships between Africa and China, and the US Africa Command, the organization responsible for US military relations with African countries.

To mark Africa Day (25 May) and the UN-organized International Day of Peace (21 September), the AU mounted photo exhibitions in Addis Ababa portraying its peacekeeping efforts. The ICRC contributed a selection of photos from its "Humanity in War" exhibition.

# GUINEA



ICRC delegation  
 ICRC sub-delegation  
 ICRC office

\* Sierra Leone is covered by the ICRC delegation in Guinea

In Guinea since 1970, the ICRC opened its delegation in Conakry in 2001. It seeks to protect people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, restore family links, enhance the capacity of the health system and improve water supply. It also visits detainees and advises the detaining authorities on detention-related matters. In parallel, it promotes IHL among the armed and security forces, political authorities and civil society. Since 2009, the delegation has provided support for the ICRC office in Sierra Leone. It works with each National Society to strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies and to promote the Movement.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,072
Assistance	3,468
Prevention	1,299
Cooperation with National Societies	1,721
General	-

► **7,562**

of which: Overheads 462

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>92%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>18</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>96</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- engaged in constructive dialogue with the transitional Guinean administration, which took into account ICRC recommendations related to the events of 28 September 2009
- provided training, expertise, funds and materials to boost the Red Cross Society of Guinea's emergency response capacities, enabling it to assist over 700 people affected by post-election violence
- with the National Society, raised awareness of IHL/international human rights law and the Movement among Guinean authorities, civil society and weapon bearers, including 370 instructors from the special election security force
- visited hundreds of people detained in connection with election-related violence and helped notify their families of their detention
- expanded its nutritional programme in prisons, providing 1,013 malnourished detainees with supplements to their official meals and reducing associated morbidity and mortality
- raised standards of care in 6 hospitals, providing specialist staff training and equipment to enhance the treatment of weapon-wounded patients and carrying out urgent renovations to infrastructure

## CONTEXT

Having entered the year in political turmoil, Guinea recovered a fragile stability in 2010 under a transitional government tasked with steering the country to its first democratic elections. Mindful of the role played by armed and security forces in quelling past unrest, the interim administration embarked on reform of these sectors with international support. It created a 16,000-strong special security force, known as FOSSEPEL, to maintain public order during the elections. A revised constitution, published by decree in May, required that provisions for the protection of human rights be integrated into national military and academic curricula.

A prolonged interval between calm but inconclusive presidential elections in June and the run-off in November slowed economic and political activity while fuelling tensions between rival supporters. With voting commonly drawn along ethnic lines, political differences aggravated underlying ethnic tensions among

communities. The November poll was marked by demonstrations, tensions and violence across the country. Several thousand people were temporarily displaced, fearing attack from opposition supporters. The announcement of the results triggered further violence, causing hundreds of casualties. The authorities declared a state of emergency, restoring calm. Guinea's new president took office on 21 December to pursue the country's democratic transformation.

Meanwhile, widespread unemployment and poverty, combined with limited access to basic services, contributed to difficult living conditions for much of the population. In December, refugees fleeing post-election insecurity in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire began arriving in south-east Guinea, adding strain on local resources.

In Sierra Leone, the government pursued efforts to consolidate peace and tackle corruption, poverty and unemployment ahead of elections in 2012.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	84			
RCMs distributed	113			
Phone calls facilitated between family members	75			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	21	3		6
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	47	5		10
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	1			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	3,007			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	71	3		
Detainees newly registered	61	3		
Number of visits carried out	282			
Number of places of detention visited	35			
Restoring family links	Total			
RCMs collected	81			
RCMs distributed	2			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	7			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	740		100%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	98,651	50%	30%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	1,013		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7,022		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,811		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	6		



## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2010, the ICRC focused on contingency planning ahead of Guinea's elections. Initially, it developed dialogue with the interim authorities to obtain their support for its protection, assistance and communication activities. Given the potential for election-related violence, it focused resources on helping strengthen the emergency response capacities of the Red Cross Society of Guinea and national health structures and, with the National Society, on raising awareness of humanitarian principles among those likely to have influence in maintaining calm.

The ICRC pursued its response to the humanitarian consequences of a political demonstration suppressed on 28 September 2009, providing the interim administration with a copy of its findings and recommendations concerning the incident. This contributed to constructive dialogue aimed at preventing abuses of civilian rights.

With the authorities' backing, the ICRC and the National Society familiarized military and security personnel with IHL, international human rights law and the Movement. In preparation for the elections, they trained FOSSEPEL instructors in the maintenance of public order. Meanwhile, National Society/ICRC teams raised awareness of IHL and the Movement among community leaders and other civil society actors, using radio to promote humanitarian principles widely. This facilitated safe Movement access to violence-affected people.

In parallel, the ICRC helped strengthen Guinean Red Cross emergency response capacities. With Movement partners, it contributed to the National Society's emergency action plan and reinforced its first-aid network. The ICRC also boosted its support to Guinean hospitals, providing specialist training, equipment and supplies to enhance the treatment of weapon-wounded patients, backed up by structural renovations. The first ICRC war-surgery module was introduced at Conakry University. Such preparations enabled the Movement to play a valuable role in assisting victims of violence surrounding the elections.

The ICRC visited detainees held by Guinea's Justice Ministry, and some held by the *gendarmerie* and the police, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. This included visits to hundreds of people detained in connection with election-related violence. Delegates continued to support the authorities in improving detainees' access to food, health care, water and sanitation. Where inmates required urgent assistance, the ICRC stepped in. It launched an emergency feeding programme for malnourished detainees, which was expanded mid-year. It also facilitated life-saving operations, distributed medical and hygiene supplies, and renovated dilapidated infrastructure.

National Society personnel received ICRC guidance and financial and logistical support to facilitate tracing/RCM services, ensuring these were available to separated relatives throughout Guinea and Sierra Leone. With the arrival of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire, trained teams swiftly deployed to help them contact family members left behind. To ensure the relevance of

family-links services, ICRC/National Society teams conducted an assessment to identify unmet needs in Guinea, and prepared for a similar exercise in Sierra Leone.

With the Guinean water authorities, the ICRC improved access to clean water for thousands of urban and rural dwellers and supported training in facility maintenance.

The ICRC continued to support the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society in raising its profile and assuming its peacetime responsibilities. With back-up from delegates, the National Society built support for IHL/international human rights law and the Movement among parliamentarians, armed and police forces and academic circles.

Coordination with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors ensured needs were met while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Upon taking office, Guinea's transitional administration received a copy of the ICRC's confidential report concerning alleged human rights abuses documented during a political demonstration suppressed on 28 September 2009. Meetings with authorities and military and security officials (see *Authorities and Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*) served to remind them of their responsibilities to respect civilians at all times, including during elections.

### Violence-affected Guineans and refugees from Côte d'Ivoire receive prompt attention

Guineans wounded or displaced during violent demonstrations and intercommunal clashes, mainly linked to electoral tensions, received prompt attention from ICRC-trained National Society teams, who registered IDPs, administered first aid and evacuated the wounded to hospital (see *Wounded and sick* and *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Over 200 people seeking refuge in Guinea from post-election violence in Côte d'Ivoire met National Society/ICRC teams, who assessed their needs, administered first aid and registered separated/unaccompanied children. Refugees sent word by telephone or RCM to relatives left behind to reassure them of their well-being, through family-links services provided in cooperation with the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire.

Meanwhile, three National Society branches acquired new ICRC-constructed premises, boosting their capacities to respond to local humanitarian needs.

### Guinean communities gain access to clean water

With technical and financial back-up from the ICRC, the Guinean water board pursued efforts to improve the water supply in urban and rural areas vulnerable in emergencies, benefiting 98,651 people in 2010. It demonstrated growing confidence in managing facilities previously rehabilitated by the ICRC. To encourage ownership, 50 water board engineers received expert maintenance training from the International Office for Water, financed by the ICRC.

In Kindia, Kouroussa and Mamou, some 63,600 residents gained better access to clean water following ICRC-supported network extensions or repairs, including 10,000 whose nearest water point was previously 3 km away. The upgrading of Kankan's water treatment plant, begun by the ICRC in 2009, saw production increase by 200%. As it proved technically unfeasible to construct a similar plant in Mali town, residents began to benefit from new wells instead.

Over 34,500 rural residents benefited similarly from new fountains constructed with the water authorities. The authorities established village water committees to maintain the facilities, thereby ensuring sustainability.

To cover communities' basic needs in an emergency, National Society/ICRC teams were trained to distribute contingency water and household supplies, but these were not required.

### **Guinean and Sierra Leonean families seek news of relatives**

In Guinea and Sierra Leone, family members separated by crises exchanged news using Movement tracing/RCM services.

Some 20 Guinean families requested help locating relatives unaccounted for from 28 September 2009. An association established after the incident developed dialogue with delegates, who shared their experience in this field to help alleviate the families' distress. With ICRC sponsorship, the country's leading forensic official enhanced his skills at an expert course on managing human remains, prompting him to propose a similar workshop for Conakry hospital personnel.

Some 740 formerly unaccompanied children in Guinea who, with ICRC support, had been reunited with relatives or had found other long-term solutions, received essential household items to help them resettle.

To ensure the relevance of Movement family-links services in Guinea, National Society/ICRC teams conducted an assessment to identify unmet needs. They then initiated dialogue with actors in contact with vulnerable groups, such as children sent abroad for their education, to gauge such groups' interest in family-links services. Communities in Sierra Leone stood to benefit from a similar assessment in 2011, preparations for which were in progress.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Detainees in Guinea held by the Justice Ministry, and those in certain facilities run by the police or *gendarmerie*, received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Among those visited were hundreds detained in connection with election-related violence. Following its visits, the ICRC shared feedback, in confidence, with the authorities.

Especially vulnerable inmates, including foreigners, women, minors and people sentenced to death, were closely monitored and the authorities alerted to their particular needs. All inmates, including

the newly arrested, were able, through delegates, to contact their relatives or consular representatives by telephone or RCM.

### **Detainees benefit from vital nutritional and medical care and improved hygiene**

Detainees continued to suffer the repercussions of longstanding neglect of Guinea's prison system, with overcrowding straining infrastructure and the authorities' capacities to provide adequate food, medical attention, water and sanitation.

As insufficient food put detainees in grave danger, the most vulnerable became the focus of an ICRC emergency-feeding programme launched with the authorities, involving regular health monitoring. Initially targeting 16 prisons, the programme was expanded in June to include all vulnerable inmates under Justice Ministry jurisdiction. Between March and December, 1,013 malnourished detainees (on average 143 detainees/month) had their official meals supplemented with high-energy biscuits, resulting in a dramatic drop in severe malnutrition and associated mortality rates, which stabilized towards year-end.

The health monitoring helped ensure that detainees diagnosed with serious illnesses, such as tuberculosis, were referred for appropriate treatment. Eight inmates underwent life-saving operations financed by the ICRC. Detainees requiring less serious attention received on-site treatment more readily after the ICRC donated essential medicines and/or equipment to 12 prison infirmaries.

Efforts continued to reduce hygiene-associated health risks. During pest-control campaigns run by the authorities with ICRC support, inmates underwent treatment for scabies or skin infections. They were among 7,022 inmates in 28 prisons to receive ICRC-donated hygiene items. Following ICRC renovations to infrastructure in 10 facilities, 3,811 detainees gained improved access to clean water, safe waste disposal facilities, ventilation and natural lighting.

### **Health and Justice Ministries work to improve detainees' conditions**

The ICRC continued to urge the authorities to allocate adequate resources to cover detainees' basic needs. With ICRC encouragement, the ministries met more regularly to address priority issues.

To support the ministries in making a credible appeal to the Finance Ministry, delegates helped them calculate precise food requirements based on current detainee numbers. An ICRC assessment of official meal standards in different facilities enabled the authorities to review the services provided by caterers and take action where necessary to improve nutritional standards. Penitentiary and health officials familiarized themselves with internationally recognized standards thanks to an ICRC poster on recommended nutritional intake.

In efforts to improve prison health care, the chief doctor supervising prison health services began accompanying delegates on their visits. Together with the Health and Justice Ministries, they produced a standard job description for prison health workers, to which local

health, penitentiary and judicial officials were introduced at ICRC presentations. Health workers also had access to ICRC-developed guidance on monitoring procedures aimed at swiftly identifying and addressing symptoms. Meanwhile, the epidemic-management committee, health workers and the ICRC discussed detainees' access to national disease-prevention programmes.

To counter overcrowding, the Justice Ministry and the ICRC explored ways of accelerating the trial process for people in pre-trial detention. The authorities resolved a significant number of cases, contributing to a 10% reduction in the prison population. At the ICRC's instigation, the ministry strengthened cooperation with the firm contracted to overhaul Guinea's penitentiary infrastructure. They sought ICRC advice to ensure such infrastructure met internationally recognized standards, resulting in four blueprints adapted to Guinean needs.

The authorities appointed 600 penitentiary guards to better support detainees, and accepted the ICRC's proposal to help them train personnel to that effect.

### Sierra Leone

Detainees formerly held by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), having been transferred to third countries in late 2009, received visits from delegates in those countries. The residual SCSL body in Freetown maintained contact with the relevant delegations.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Guinean health services continued to receive ICRC support to raise levels of care, focusing on the treatment of victims of violence. Paramedics and surgeons at Conakry, N'Zérékoré and Mamou hospitals and one military hospital acquired specialist techniques in caring for weapon-wounded patients at ICRC courses. They benefited from ongoing ICRC supervision in the workplace, receiving further training where necessary to reinforce their skills.

As part of contingency plans developed with ICRC input, staff at N'Zérékoré hospital, medical students and National Society volunteers undertook a simulation exercise, better preparing them to handle influxes of wounded. Conakry, Mamou and N'Zérékoré hospitals received ICRC dressing materials and surgical instruments to replace used or worn stocks. Contingency medical supplies ensured they were adequately equipped to treat casualties in an emergency.

Hospitals also benefited from ICRC renovations and upgraded equipment. In particular, the provision of clean running water improved hygiene conditions at Mamou, while an overhaul of electrics at Kindia enhanced operating conditions.

When violence flared in November, the Health Ministry invited delegates to help coordinate its response. In accordance with contingency plans, hospitals maintained close contact with the ICRC,

which provided advice and mobilized ICRC-supported National Society ambulances and stretcher-bearers as needed. Conakry's Donka hospital, which admitted the most victims, demonstrated its capacity to perform quality surgery, thanks partly to ICRC preparatory support.

With the introduction of an ICRC war-surgery module at Conakry University, 36 medical students became Guinea's first to acquire skills to treat weapon-wounded patients as an integral part of their syllabus.

## AUTHORITIES

Guinea's transitional administration engaged in constructive dialogue with the ICRC on issues related to the protection of civilians and the improvement of detainees' living conditions. Dialogue with national and local authorities intensified in the run-up to the elections. In particular, 210 officials learnt more about the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action through Guinean Red Cross/ICRC presentations, building acceptance of its work.

In Sierra Leone, national and international authorities regularly met National Society and ICRC representatives, reinforcing their understanding of these organizations' respective roles. The government welcomed ICRC support in accelerating IHL implementation. At a National Society/ICRC briefing, 60 parliamentarians reviewed the 1962 act governing the National Society's mandate and examined the steps involved in ratifying/implementing the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. Officials subsequently produced cabinet papers aimed at adopting the Geneva Conventions Act and creating a national IHL committee. In October, the country ratified the African Union Convention on IDPs.

Two representatives from each country advanced their IHL skills at an Economic Community of West African States/ICRC seminar (see *Nigeria*) with ICRC sponsorship, helping build national IHL capacities.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In line with provisions of the new constitution, Guinea's military command and the ICRC embarked on concerted efforts to build respect for humanitarian principles among military and security personnel to better prepare their response in case of unrest or violence.

High-ranking military and security officers devised a coordinated response plan with delegates, incorporating ICRC recommendations related to 28 September 2009 (see *Civilians*). This led to a draft cooperation agreement with the ICRC aimed at integrating IHL into forces' training. At the authorities' request, 370 FOSSEPEL instructors enhanced their understanding of international policing standards at National Society/ICRC courses and received tailored teaching tools, preparing them to train their peers.

During National Society/ICRC briefings countrywide, some 1,800 military officers and 1,100 *gendarmes*/police officers learnt more about their responsibilities during law and order operations, focusing on IHL and international human rights law respectively. They also raised their awareness of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the protection afforded by its emblems.

Such activities facilitated safe access by Movement personnel to victims of election-related violence.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Efforts focused on building support for the Movement and humanitarian principles among influential members of Guinean society to facilitate National Society/ICRC operations in case of violence.

Traditional leaders raised their awareness of these topics at National Society/ICRC presentations, contributing to their own efforts to calm intercommunal tensions. Similar briefings enabled trade unions, NGOs and youth groups to consider their role in promoting social cohesion. Meanwhile, religious leaders examined parallels between IHL and Islamic law at a conference organized by Conakry's Islamic Centre and the National Society/ICRC, attracting the support of Guinea's senior Muslim authority.

Contacts fostered with Guinean media helped increase public understanding of these topics. Pre-election radio broadcasts in local languages familiarized even remote communities with the Movement's emblems and humanitarian action. During election-related violence, additional broadcasts reinforced these messages and alerted communities to ICRC activities on behalf of those affected.

Around 1,000 students learnt about IHL and the Movement at events organized with an ICRC-trained lecturer, helping garner support among Guinea's future opinion-leaders. Many explored these subjects further at the delegation's research library. Students from six universities tested their understanding of IHL at a national moot court competition organized with ICRC support.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC support, the Guinean Red Cross strengthened its management, emergency response and family-links capacities, while the Sierra Leone Red Cross developed activities according to peace-time needs. Coordination with the International Federation and National Societies working internationally helped both organizations meet statutory obligations and address fundraising objectives.

In case of election-related violence, the Guinean Red Cross developed a contingency action plan with Movement partners. It reinforced its first-aid network with ICRC advice and material support, streamlining its first-aid curricula and upgrading volunteer skills and equipment. It joined forces with the ICRC to build widespread respect for Movement activities (see *Authorities, Armed forces and other bearers of weapons* and *Civil society*). These preparations enabled it to respond effectively to crises, directly assisting over 700 people with ICRC supervision and logistical support (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). Such action earned it an increase in Health Ministry funding.

Backed by the Education Ministry, the Guinean Red Cross reoriented its school programme to engage a broader cross-section of youth in Movement activities.

In Sierra Leone, the National Society pursued efforts to boost its profile and raise support for IHL and the Movement, updating promotional materials with ICRC funding. It conducted a student IHL competition and briefed 2,335 military/security personnel and 60 parliamentarians (see *Authorities*). With ICRC guidance, it drafted terms of reference for its 2011 assessment of national family-links needs, drawing on lessons learnt in Guinea (see *Civilians*).



# LIBERIA



ICRC delegation
 ICRC sub-delegation

The ICRC has worked in Liberia since 1970, opening its delegation in 1990. Following intense fighting early in 2003 and the subsequent signing of a peace agreement, the ICRC stepped up its operations. Since 2005, it has focused on protecting and assisting returnees (former IDPs and refugees) and residents, the wounded and sick, detainees, and children separated from their families, winding down these activities as the situation has become more stable. The ICRC supports the Liberian Red Cross Society and runs programmes to promote IHL among armed forces present in the country.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	294
Assistance	1,038
Prevention	1,512
Cooperation with National Societies	3,016
General	-

► **5,860**

of which: Overheads 358

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	100%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	8
National staff (daily workers not included)	99

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with Movement partners, strengthened the Liberia National Red Cross Society's autonomy and emergency response, family-links and communication capacities, particularly through training and its involvement in joint initiatives
- with the National Society, rapidly responded to the influx of refugees generated by post-electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire, launching emergency family-links, water and sanitation activities for those affected
- at the authorities' request, began urgent improvements to water and sanitation infrastructure in 4 prisons housing 955 inmates and carried out a health care assessment in 14 prisons to reduce detainees' health risks
- with the National Society, provided 211,187 people with more reliable access to clean water and sanitation facilities, while promoting good hygiene practices to ensure sustainable benefits
- provided agricultural inputs and specialist training to 40,812 people in Lofa county, contributing to their long-term food and economic security
- marked 20 years of ICRC action in Liberia, organizing events across the country to raise awareness of the Movement and humanitarian principles among a broad cross-section of society



## CONTEXT

Seven years after the end of the conflict in Liberia, the potential for localized unrest remained, owing mainly to persistent ethnic tensions, land-tenure disputes and limited resources. In February, an outbreak of ethnic violence in Voinjama caused several deaths, some 20 wounded and damage to property. The government called in peacekeepers from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to restore order and appointed an interethnic committee to examine the root causes of the violence.

Meanwhile, the government pursued efforts to strengthen its institutions, restore public services and rebuild the country's infrastructure. Although the economy showed signs of recovery, poverty remained widespread. While some improvements began filtering down to the general population, many continued to

struggle for access to basic utilities such as water and sanitation and to health care. Unemployment, reportedly at 80%, particularly affected young Liberians, including former combatants.

In January, US contractors handed over responsibility for training the Liberian armed forces to the Defence Ministry, maintaining a mentoring role. UNMIL confirmed its intention to remain in the country until after elections scheduled for late 2011.

In December, when presidential elections in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire resulted in political deadlock, associated tensions and violence drove some 18,000 people to seek refuge in north-eastern Liberia. In this remote, impoverished area with minimal State infrastructure, the influx threatened to increase health risks and overwhelm host communities' already limited resources.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	40,812	30%	50%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	211,187	30%	44%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,412		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	955		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In coordination with other Movement partners, the ICRC focused on strengthening the Liberia National Red Cross Society as a major provider of humanitarian assistance in post-conflict Liberia. While pursuing its remaining assistance activities, the ICRC worked to develop structures and systems aimed at enabling the authorities, vulnerable communities and the National Society to cope in an emergency after the eventual withdrawal of ICRC support. To this end, the ICRC increased its involvement in National Society activities, at once building the latter's operational experience and helping raise its profile. The National Society also benefited from ICRC funding, training and expertise to reinforce its organizational development and emergency response, family-links and communication activities.

To ensure the National Society retained effective emergency response capacities, the ICRC helped it review its contingency plans and provide refresher training to personnel. Together they responded swiftly to humanitarian needs following violence in Voinjama and, with the arrival of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire, set about establishing a joint base in Sanniquellie with International Federation support. In coordination with relevant actors, National Society/ICRC teams helped refugees to contact relatives left behind in Côte d'Ivoire and, to benefit both refugees and residents, began working to increase local access to clean water.

Throughout the year, the ICRC and the National Society worked with the Liberian water board to improve public health in urban and rural areas. Together they constructed and repaired water infrastructure in vulnerable communities, providing readier access to clean water and reducing exposure to water-borne diseases. To help ensure sustainability, ICRC-trained National Society volunteers established community water committees to maintain the facilities and promote good hygiene practices locally.

The ICRC continued to assist vulnerable farming communities, providing agricultural inputs and specialist training to boost their food and economic security. It concentrated on equipping previously assisted plantation farmers with the tools and skills to maintain their livelihoods in the long term, resulting in 80% of beneficiary communities being able to cover their food needs. Delegates also supported the National Society in implementing its own agricultural initiatives, providing materials and expert back-up on the ground.

At the authorities' request, the ICRC visited several prisons to assess detainees' living conditions. It promptly began urgent repairs to water and sanitation infrastructure in four prisons to reduce health risks posed by poor hygiene. To complement this support, an ICRC prison-health specialist visited 14 prisons to assess inmates' access to health care. Delegates assisted the authorities in ensuring that detainees requiring urgent treatment

received appropriate care, and began exploring with them ways to improve conditions, particularly by stepping up infrastructure maintenance and enhancing preventive health care.

Through tailored presentations, public events and publicity, the National Society/ICRC worked to increase support for humanitarian principles and Movement activities among authorities, weapon bearers and other groups likely to have an influence during Liberia's fragile reconstruction phase. The 20th anniversary of the ICRC's presence in Liberia brought together a broad cross-section of society, from dignitaries to youth groups, at high-profile National Society/ICRC events organized to mark the occasion. Regular briefings increased understanding of IHL/international human rights law among UN peacekeepers and military/security personnel countrywide.

To ensure Liberian Red Cross family-links services remained relevant in peacetime, an ICRC expert tracing delegate worked with the National Society to draft a new policy. Together they undertook a nationwide assessment of current needs and developed a plan of action accordingly.

## CIVILIANS

Following violence in Voinjama, local residents received visits from delegates to ensure they had sufficient food and basic household supplies and access to medical attention where required. National Society personnel provided first aid as needed.

In December, refugees from Côte d'Ivoire began arriving in Liberia, driven by fear in the face of mounting insecurity triggered by the post-election crisis. Their movements, needs and impact on host communities were monitored by the National Society, which, with International Federation and ICRC support, set about mobilizing the Movement's response from a base in Sanniquellie. Coordination with the authorities, UN agencies and other relevant actors helped ensure needs were covered, while avoiding duplication.

During visits to affected communities, specially trained National Society/ICRC teams (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*) gave refugees the opportunity to contact family and registered any children travelling without their parents.

To reduce health risks magnified by added strain on local resources, Movement engineers began work aimed at improving access to water for refugees and residents in 18 communities. Movement personnel also stood ready to distribute essential household items if the need arose.

### **Communities benefit from better access to clean water and hygiene-awareness training**

During the year, 211,187 Liberians, divided roughly equally between urban and rural areas, benefited from ICRC water and hygiene-awareness initiatives.

Residents of Monrovia continued to experience difficulties obtaining safe water. Many in districts unconnected to the main supply travelled long distances to fetch costly supplies. During the year, the water board assumed responsibility for eight water storage/distribution points, known as kiosks, previously constructed and managed by the ICRC. With National Society/ICRC teams, it worked to extend the water supply more widely, constructing further kiosks and rehabilitating water points throughout flood-prone districts; such efforts enabled it to reduce water prices by two-thirds. Vulnerable residents therefore gained readier access to clean water, reducing their exposure to water-borne diseases. They established water committees and received ICRC training in facility maintenance, encouraging community ownership.

To support the Liberian Red Cross in maintaining water infrastructure in rural Liberia, 79 volunteers attended ICRC training, enabling them to undertake routine maintenance to water points and establish community committees to oversee the facilities and promote good hygiene locally. Consequently, they trained 200 committee members and repaired/rehabilitated 200 wells, contributing to healthier environmental conditions for the local population. Committee members benefited from ongoing National Society support, including advice and cleaning materials, to ensure the sustainability of the facilities. Following a cholera outbreak, 50 volunteers refreshed their skills on an ICRC course, then worked swiftly to chlorinate affected water points and advise local residents on ways to contain the disease.

Villages in Grand Kru and Lofa counties, where a spare-parts procurement network was established with ICRC support in 2009, received visits from National Society/ICRC teams to check that the system was functioning properly. Using the network, remote communities had the means to undertake routine repairs to local water infrastructure without external support, helping provide sustainable access to clean water.

### **Rural communities benefit from livelihood support**

In Lofa county, where communities relied chiefly on cash-crop production to support themselves, 40,812 people benefited from ICRC support in rebuilding their livelihoods following years of conflict.

In March, an assessment exercise was launched to monitor the progress made by farmers in Kolahun and Voinjama districts who, through an ICRC cash-for-work initiative, rehabilitated coffee and palm-oil plantations with ICRC support in 2009. Having completed the rehabilitation phase, farmers received the last instalment of cash assistance mid-year, as ICRC activities refocused to encourage community ownership.

During 2010, 35,772 members of 53 communities (5,962 households), including members of local cooperatives and farmers' associations and 583 households headed by women, benefited from further ICRC training and equipment to help them maintain the plantations until the trees began fruiting in 2012. Besides acquiring brushing techniques to counter pests and weeds, they received fertilizer and insecticides and training on how to spray the crops to maximize yield. To complement their practical

experience, 2,134 farmers who demonstrated a commitment to managing their plantations independently were selected for specialist training facilitated by the Liberia National Federation of Cooperative Societies and ICRC agronomists. Courses focused on the importance of good governance and community participation in achieving lasting social and economic impact.

Owing partly to this initiative, which helped farmers recover self-sufficiency by boosting their productivity, marketing capacities and revenue, around 80% of ICRC-supported farming households were able to cover their food needs.

Twelve National Society volunteers were trained by the ICRC to supervise and support the communities in maintaining their activities after the withdrawal of ICRC support.

Through an ICRC-supported Liberian Red Cross/Ministry of Agriculture initiative, 1,000 lowland farmers in 36 communities across 5 counties and 1,000 farmers from upland areas in 3 counties received seed and tools to cultivate swamp and upland rice respectively. Regular monitoring by National Society/ICRC teams ensured they could seek expert advice where necessary. At harvest time, the farmers returned a proportion of their rice seed to ICRC-trained National Society personnel, who redistributed it to other vulnerable farmers in the same communities. This boosted farmers' productive capacities, thereby contributing to the wider community's food and economic security.

#### **Liberians consulted regarding post-conflict family-links needs**

A small number of Liberian family members separated by violence or other crises sought to exchange news through Movement family-links services. In efforts to ensure such services remained relevant in peacetime, separated relatives nationwide were invited to explain their needs through an ICRC-supported Liberian Red Cross assessment (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

#### **Health authorities to benefit from renewed ICRC support**

An ICRC assessment of health facilities handed over to the authorities in 2009 showed that while clinics continued efforts to adhere to ICRC-recommended guidelines, they were experiencing certain difficulties, for example in maintaining staffing levels and acquiring essential drugs. In this context, the health authorities welcomed an ICRC proposal to resume its support to four clinics in 2011 aimed at restoring community access to quality preventive and curative care.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

In February, people held in connection with violence in Voinjama met delegates, who monitored their well-being. Detainees received ICRC sleeping mats and blankets and, as the prison had sustained material damage, benefited from urgent repairs to their quarters.

During the year, it emerged that detainees in Liberia often suffered health problems owing to poor hygiene conditions. Despite previous ICRC renovations to sanitation infrastructure, many such facilities

had ceased functioning effectively. In light of conditions, the Liberian Bureau of Correction and Rehabilitation (BCR) requested ICRC support in improving detainees' environmental health.

After assessing conditions, the ICRC began urgent repairs to water and sanitation infrastructure in 4 prisons housing 955 detainees. In Monrovia, detainees gained improved access to water thanks to new storage facilities and renovated water points, which were connected to the national water network. Together with inmates in Robertsport, Voinjama and Zwedru, they also benefited from an overhaul of sanitation infrastructure, enabling safer waste disposal.

In parallel, personnel from three prisons examined recommended maintenance procedures at an ICRC-led workshop, as a first step towards establishing a national committee responsible for maintaining penitentiary infrastructure.

#### **Detainees' access to health care improved**

Inmates in 14 prisons were the focus of a comprehensive health assessment conducted by an ICRC prison-health specialist. Based on the findings, the authorities and the ICRC examined the pressing need to establish preventive health care mechanisms and an efficient referral system. Together they arranged for seriously ill detainees to be transferred to hospital, and for those with persistent skin complaints to be treated using ICRC anti-fungal remedies. Over 1,400 vulnerable inmates received ICRC blankets, antiseptic soap and other items to improve their comfort and avoid infection.

### **AUTHORITIES**

Efforts continued to familiarize actors involved in Liberia's reconstruction with IHL and the Movement, to foster respect for civilians' rights and support for National Society/ICRC activities.

Local, national and regional authorities attended regular briefings on Movement activities organized with the Liberian Red Cross. At inaugural ceremonies marking 20 years of ICRC work in Liberia, over 500 high-ranking diplomats and representatives from government, UNMIL and UN agencies turned out to demonstrate their support. Their backing facilitated humanitarian coordination when Ivorian refugees began arriving in December.

Seeking to advance national IHL implementation, the Justice Ministry held talks with an ICRC legal expert, focusing on priority instruments such as the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. To contribute to government IHL capacity building, two officials received sponsorship to attend an Economic Community of West African States/ICRC seminar in Abuja (see *Nigeria*).

Meanwhile, the Defence Ministry and UNMIL strengthened their cooperation with the National Society/ICRC aimed at reminding weapon bearers countrywide of their responsibilities under IHL/international human rights law. Some 300 UNMIL troops, 75 Liberian armed forces members and 570 joint security personnel

examined the practical application of these laws during field briefings. Incoming personnel benefited from introductory briefings, reaching 375 UNMIL personnel and 225 police recruits. Senior police officers refreshed their first-aid skills at advanced National Society/ICRC courses and received teaching materials in order to train fellow officers.

Based on an ICRC assessment of IHL knowledge among the Liberian armed forces, the Defence Ministry accepted an ICRC proposal to support it in integrating IHL into the forces' training, doctrine and operations from 2011.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

During the year, some 4,000 influential community members, including youth groups, traditional and religious leaders and NGOs, raised their awareness of IHL and the Movement's humanitarian work through National Society/ICRC presentations countrywide. These helped build understanding of the respective roles of the Liberian Red Cross and the ICRC in post-conflict Liberia.

Local and international media received National Society/ICRC publications and participated in press conferences, helping them to report accurately on Movement activities. With ICRC funding, two journalists enhanced their humanitarian reporting techniques at a workshop abroad. They then put their skills into practice on ICRC-run field trips, interviewing people who had previously benefited from Movement initiatives. Resulting articles, television and radio spots helped generate public support for Movement activities, particularly surrounding the 20th anniversary of ICRC presence in Liberia. Over 1,100 people learnt about the Movement through a touring photo exhibition and presentations organized by the National Society/ICRC to mark the occasion. Sports tournaments similarly organized in three cities attracted over 2,000 participants, encouraging active support for Movement activities among young people.

The dean of the University of Liberia's law faculty expressed interest in working with the ICRC to introduce IHL in curricula, welcoming its proposal to provide IHL presentations and publications to students. As an initial step in building IHL teaching capacities, one professor received ICRC funding to join IHL experts at a regional seminar.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Liberian Red Cross worked towards assuming its peacetime responsibilities while retaining emergency response capacities, benefiting from sustained ICRC support to strengthen its core structure, organizational development and assistance, family-links and communication activities. To facilitate coordination, it hosted regular meetings for Movement partners operating locally.

In discussion with an ICRC tracing expert, the National Society's tracing coordinator drafted a new family-links policy drawing on its assessment of family-links needs (see *Civilians*). Disaster-management coordinators reviewed contingency plans with delegates and organized workshops to enhance staff capacities to mobilize emergency operations. Partnering the ICRC, National Society personnel gained practical experience in planning and implementing assistance operations (see *Civilians*). To better prepare Liberians for potential crises, the National Society taught first aid to 1,375 members of Red Cross school clubs and community associations in nine counties.

To boost its visibility and better support its field operations, the National Society, with ICRC funds, constructed four branch offices, and a guesthouse to support its disaster-response fund. With ICRC back-up, it conducted branch-level meetings to guide field personnel on good governance and management practices and, at headquarters, adopted several institutional policies regarding human resources procedures.

Such efforts helped ensure that, with International Federation and ICRC back-up, the Liberian Red Cross was able to launch an effective response to the Ivorian refugee influx (see *Civilians*), rapidly mobilizing and training volunteers.

Incoming personnel learnt to promote the Movement and its emblems at courses organized with ICRC input, enabling them to relay such messages effectively to the public and the authorities via radio spots and promotional materials produced with ICRC funds. By teaming up with delegates, using ICRC transport to access remote areas, the National Society was able to conduct presentations reaching 17,945 people.



# NIGERIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	486
Assistance	14
Prevention	2,598
Cooperation with National Societies	2,310
General	-

► **5,408**

of which: Overheads 330

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	90%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	9
National staff (daily workers not included)	40

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with or in support of the Nigerian Red Cross Society, provided medical attention, food, household necessities and family-links services to victims of violence in northern and central states and the Niger Delta
- established a presence in Kano and broadened its contacts among civil society, particularly religious circles, in northern Nigeria
- opened a sub-delegation in the Niger Delta, developing dialogue with all stakeholders present, including Joint Task Force troops and other weapon bearers, thereby facilitating its access to violence-affected communities
- with the National Society, launched a pilot, community-based first-aid initiative in 5 violence-prone regions, expanding this to 3 further regions by year-end
- consolidated its relationship with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), signing a cooperation agreement with its parliament and advising on the implementation of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons
- with the International Federation, provided expertise and training, financial and material support to the Nigerian Red Cross in strengthening its legal base and developing its role as a major provider of emergency assistance in Nigeria

Active in Nigeria during the Biafran war (1966–70), the ICRC established a delegation in Lagos in 1988, relocating to Abuja in 2003. It seeks to protect people affected by violence and works to enhance the Nigerian Red Cross Society's capacity to respond to emergencies countrywide, particularly in the Niger Delta and in the north. It supports the National Society's tracing and IHL dissemination activities. Working with the authorities, the armed forces, the police, civil society, and the Economic Community of West African States, the ICRC promotes awareness of IHL and its national implementation.



## CONTEXT

Nigeria's stability continued to be threatened by intercommunal and/or political tensions, sporadic violence and security operations, particularly in the northern half of the country and in the Niger Delta.

Following a leadership crisis which paralysed Nigerian politics in early 2010, the new administration embarked on reforms aimed at tackling corruption and the causes of the Niger Delta insurgency. Candidates began positioning themselves ahead of presidential elections scheduled for 2011. There were fears that the process could upset the delicate balance between the country's Christian and Muslim populations.

In and around Jos, intercommunal tensions generated attacks and reprisals, notably between January and March and in December following a bombing. The violence led to arrests, hundreds of dead and wounded, and large-scale displacement. There and elsewhere in the north, particularly Maiduguri, deadly incidents targeted members of Nigeria's State institutions, involving armed groups and triggering security operations. Bombings in Abuja in October and December left some 20 dead and many more injured.

In the oil-rich Niger Delta, the lull in violence occasioned by a 2009 government amnesty for former fighters failed to hold. Despite a rehabilitation programme for 2,000 such fighters, grievances persisted over the slow implementation of this programme, the distribution of oil wealth, general poverty and limited access to basic services. There were sporadic attacks and kidnappings for ransom, mainly targeting oil companies, and reports that former insurgents were re-arming. In December, government Joint Task Force (JTF) operations targeting alleged insurgents near Warri displaced hundreds of local residents.

In Nigeria's far north, severe flooding uprooted thousands of people in August.

In spite of its domestic concerns, Nigeria maintained its influence in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), thanks to its size and military and economic power in the region. Elected as ECOWAS Commission chair in 2010, the Nigerian president played an important role in addressing regional political and security issues, for example in Côte d'Ivoire.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	12,746	30%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		12,746		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	122	46%	54%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		122		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	2,000	21%	0%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	6,639		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	309		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC stepped up its operations in violence-prone regions, establishing a presence in the northern state of Kano and opening a sub-delegation in Port Harcourt in the Niger Delta. It focused on developing contacts among authorities, weapon bearers, religious circles and vulnerable communities to build mutual understanding, respect for civilians' basic rights, and acceptance of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. In parallel, it helped strengthen the Nigerian Red Cross Society as an effective provider of emergency assistance in Nigeria.

Given persistent tensions and the risk of these increasing in the run-up to elections, the ICRC focused on training and equipping National Society branches in violence-prone areas to respond effectively to humanitarian needs, reviewing contingency plans and boosting their first-aid and communication capacities.

Personnel also gained operational experience partnering the ICRC on the ground. Owing to such efforts, the National Society launched a successful pilot first-aid initiative for vulnerable communities, and assisted victims of violence and flooding in coordination with State and international humanitarian actors and Movement partners. Meanwhile, the National Society's leadership worked with the ICRC/International Federation to revise its statutes, strengthening its legal foundations.

To support the authorities in handling the influx of detainees held in connection with violence in Jos, the ICRC visited the police stations concerned and, with the National Society, provided inmates with food, medical attention and hygiene materials.

ICRC and Nigerian Red Cross personnel continued to help family members separated by violence or migration restore or maintain contact. They made such services available to people hospitalized, detained or displaced following violence in Abuja, Jos and Warri.

As part of efforts to foster support for the Movement among authorities and weapon bearers, the ICRC and the JTF command responsible for operations in the Niger Delta strengthened their dialogue. The ICRC raised awareness of the Movement and IHL/international human rights law among JTF troops and representatives of the former armed opposition present in the Delta. This facilitated safe passage by National Society/ICRC teams through the creeks, where few humanitarian organizations were able to go, enabling them to provide relief to villagers displaced by military operations.

Delegates also developed dialogue with Nigerian civil society, focusing on religious, academic and media circles in violence-prone areas to encourage wide acceptance of humanitarian principles and Movement operations.

The ICRC continued to play a major role in promoting national IHL implementation in Nigeria and among ECOWAS member States, especially relating to weapon control. It provided support to Nigeria's newly created IHL committee and worked ever more closely with ECOWAS, co-hosting several events and entering into a cooperation agreement with the ECOWAS parliament. At the same time, it pursued efforts to promote and support the integration of IHL into the training, doctrine and operations of the Nigerian armed and police forces and the ECOWAS Standby Force.

Coordination with Movement partners and other relevant actors helped ensure humanitarian needs were covered, while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Meetings with authorities, weapon bearers and other influential community members alerted them to their responsibilities to respect civilians' rights at all times, in accordance with applicable law (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). The ICRC documented reports of abuses and, where possible, raised these with the alleged perpetrators with a view to preventing their recurrence.

### Violence-affected communities receive vital assistance and family-links support

Throughout the year, civilians variously affected by violence or natural disaster received vital assistance from the Nigerian Red Cross, with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Between January and March, thousands of people fleeing clashes in Jos sought refuge in camps in safer parts of the state and in neighbouring Bauchi. To help them cope in makeshift conditions, more than 12,000 IDPs received food from the Nigerian Red Cross, with ICRC financial and logistical support. Some families also received household necessities, where these needs were not covered by other humanitarian agencies. In Bauchi, National Society volunteers were involved in running the camps in coordination with the National Emergency Management Agency.

This included registering new arrivals and raising awareness of good hygiene practices to reduce health risks caused by limited sanitation facilities in the crowded camps. They also supported medical clinics by helping vaccinate young children and women of childbearing age against common diseases.

When security operations near Warri drove local residents to abandon their village, the ICRC promptly secured safe access to the area, in discussion with the JTF, enabling it to provide first humanitarian relief to those affected. While most villagers sought refuge in surrounding areas, some were unable to make the journey owing to age or injury. Thus, some 20 people stranded in the village school received first aid from military doctors working alongside National Society/ICRC teams. The teams went on to assist the displaced, many of whom were living precariously in neighbouring villages or in the open creeks. To tide them over until the authorities could arrange substantial distributions, IDPs received ad hoc food and household supplies from the ICRC. Using Movement satellite telephones or message services, they contacted relatives to reassure them of their safety. Several elderly people and children were reunited with family. In total, over 550 people received medical treatment at temporary clinics established by National Society/ICRC teams. Where necessary, the wounded were evacuated to permanent health structures, which received essential drugs from the ICRC to help ensure patients' care.

Victims of bomb blasts in Abuja and Jos received prompt treatment from National Society first-aiders, who evacuated the seriously injured to hospital and supported the authorities in collecting the dead using ICRC body bags. Volunteers toured local health structures to check they had sufficient medical supplies to treat the wounded, providing ICRC dressing materials to three hospitals. During such visits, patients were able to contact relatives using Movement family-links services.

Family-links services remained available year-round, enabling relatives separated by various crises, including refugees and detainees (see *People deprived of their freedom*), to restore or maintain contact. Coordination with actors working in the field of migration ensured that migrants with whom they were in contact also had access to such services.

### Communities better prepared for violence

Given persistent violence in parts of Nigeria, and the risk of election-related tensions, the ICRC began putting in place measures aimed at protecting vulnerable communities in case of emergency, focusing on remote or violence-prone states in the Niger Delta and in the north.

Through an ICRC-supported Nigerian Red Cross pilot initiative (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), 814 community members in Bauchi, Plateau, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers states learnt from National Society instructors how to administer first aid independently. Newly trained first-aiders formed emergency response teams and undertook simulation exercises to help them practise their techniques. Besides preparing communities to cope in situations of violence, these sessions contributed to wider acceptance

of the Movement and its emblems, helping ensure the safety of its medical missions. Based on positive feedback, the initiative was extended to Borno, Kano and Yobe states by year-end.

To improve access to health care in the Niger Delta, where health infrastructure remained extremely limited, the ICRC discussed existing needs with local health authorities and medical professionals with a view to expanding its health initiatives there in 2011.

To help meet community water needs during any influx of IDPs, the ICRC installed contingency water-supply kits in violence-prone northern states and trained local National Society branches to use them. These were not required during the year.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

More than 600 people were reportedly detained in police custody in connection with the clashes in Jos between January and March. With the agreement of the police command, ICRC delegates checked on their well-being.

To support the authorities in handling the influx, detainees in affected police stations were provided with food, water and daily health checks by the National Society, funded by the ICRC. Where limited sanitation posed health risks, they also received hygiene materials to help keep their surroundings clean. Six detainees requiring urgent medical attention obtained adequate treatment after National Society staff arranged their transfer to hospital.

The detainees also had the opportunity to notify relatives of their whereabouts using Movement family-links services. Consequently, detainees, including minors, re-established family contact and had food and clothing brought to them by relatives.

The Nigerian police command and the ICRC initiated dialogue aimed at exploring possibilities for greater cooperation, notably systematic access by the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to all detainees held in connection with situations of violence.

## AUTHORITIES

Nigerian authorities and representatives of ECOWAS and donor countries met delegates regularly to discuss humanitarian and security issues. Such dialogue, together with ICRC documentation, helped enlist their support for IHL and Movement operations and facilitated humanitarian coordination during national and regional crises.

Nigeria's government established a national IHL committee to spearhead IHL implementation with ICRC back-up. Together they organized a workshop at which 32 legal drafters acquired techniques to incorporate IHL into national law. Meanwhile, legislators learnt about their role in advancing implementation at parliamentary justice committee/ICRC briefings.

At regional level, ECOWAS and the ICRC consolidated their cooperation, co-organizing several initiatives to mobilize support for IHL, particularly regarding weapon control. The ECOWAS Small Arms Unit welcomed ICRC legal expertise to facilitate implementation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Convention. At their forum, ECOWAS ambassadors examined this instrument and agreed a common position concerning a mooted universal treaty governing the arms trade. The 9th annual ECOWAS/ICRC seminar on national IHL implementation brought together representatives of 14 member States, who reviewed progress made towards objectives in their 2009 plan of action. The ECOWAS parliament signed a cooperation agreement with the ICRC aimed at further supporting such efforts.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Given the violence in parts of Nigeria, raising awareness of humanitarian principles, applicable law and the Movement's distinctive role and emblems among all weapon bearers was an ICRC priority.

Nigerian military personnel, including peacekeepers preparing for deployment, learnt about such topics during ICRC presentations. In the Niger Delta, tailored briefings for JTF troops, alongside contacts with representatives of the former armed opposition, helped secure the safe passage of Movement personnel (see *Civilians*).

Dialogue with the police hierarchy in violence-affected states similarly familiarized them with the Movement's work, facilitating access to those arrested during violence in Jos (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

Meanwhile, Nigeria's military and police command received ICRC encouragement and support aimed at integrating IHL and international human rights law respectively into their forces' training, doctrine and operations. One army officer boosted his IHL knowledge at a course abroad with ICRC sponsorship. Over 180 military and 41 police instructors honed their skills and received teaching materials at train-the-trainer courses run by ICRC-trained officers and ICRC staff. The police training unit prepared to assume full responsibility for such courses.

The ECOWAS Standby Force similarly benefited from ICRC input, with troops tackling IHL-related scenarios during training exercises.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

An expanding network of influential contacts developed dialogue with the ICRC, contributing to mutual understanding and greater awareness of the Movement and humanitarian principles among Nigerian society.

Religious leaders and organizations in northern states explored with delegates ways of cooperating to better protect and assist victims of violence, with some receiving National Society first-aid training.

To relay humanitarian messages more widely, drama groups teamed up with the Movement to promote its activities through well-attended marketplace sketches. Journalists from violence-prone areas enhanced their humanitarian reporting skills at ICRC workshops. Drawing on such training and information materials, they reported regularly and accurately on Movement emergency operations.

In academic circles, efforts focused on promoting IHL and the Movement among universities in volatile areas, which received ICRC reference materials to boost their libraries. Lecturers and researchers from 17 Nigerian institutions studied IHL and international criminal justice at an ICRC workshop and identified ways of enhancing IHL teaching. At presentations, students of civil and sharia law learnt about the Movement's humanitarian role and the protective properties of its emblems. Lecturers and students also benefited from ICRC sponsorship, facilitating their participation in regional IHL courses and competitions respectively.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Besides partnering delegates on the ground, the Nigerian Red Cross received ICRC training, financial, logistical and material support to strengthen its emergency preparedness/response and family-links capacities. ICRC renovations to branch offices enhanced working conditions for some 2,000 personnel. Meanwhile, the National Society's leadership participated in International Federation/ICRC workshops to enhance governance and management, drafting and subsequently adopting new statutes.

Disaster-management personnel from 15 branches reviewed emergency response procedures, including the Safer Access approach, at ICRC workshops. With ICRC guidance and materials, the National Society trained new and existing first-aid instructors, supplying them with manuals and equipment. Thus prepared, they launched a community-based first-aid initiative (see *Civilians*).

Over 100 communication personnel upgraded their skills at ICRC media-relations workshops, improving their capacities to raise public awareness of Movement activities, IHL and the Fundamental Principles (see *Civil society*).

As crisis-affected communities commonly experienced hygiene needs, the National Society expanded its sanitation activities. Following floods, for example, it assessed needs with the ICRC and then, with International Federation support, promoted good hygiene practices among those affected.

The above activities enabled relevant branches to respond effectively to violence, notably in Abuja, Jos and the Niger Delta (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*).

# RWANDA



The ICRC opened a delegation in Rwanda in 1990. It focuses on visiting the tens of thousands of detainees held in central prisons. It also makes regular visits to people held in places of temporary detention such as police stations and military facilities. It helps reunite children with the families from whom they became separated during the exodus of 1994 or during the mass repatriations in 1996–97. The ICRC works with the authorities to incorporate IHL into domestic legislation and into school and university curricula. It also supports the development of the Rwandan Red Cross.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,051
Assistance	1,722
Prevention	306
Cooperation with National Societies	655
General	-

► **5,734**

of which: Overheads 350

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	93%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	13
National staff (daily workers not included)	82

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- visited over 68,000 detainees held in civilian and military places of detention, including 8 people convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and serving their sentences in Rwanda
- signed an agreement with the National Prisons Service (NPS) to better coordinate joint projects constructing and rehabilitating water and sanitation infrastructure in prisons
- supported the NPS in collecting, managing and analysing data on inmates' health and nutrition
- welcomed the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion's integration of ICRC recommendations on unaccompanied minors into a new national policy on vulnerable children
- helped families dispersed during past conflict to restore and maintain contact with relatives in Rwanda and across international borders



## CONTEXT

Following elections held in August 2010, the incumbent president, who was voted in for his second seven-year term of office, continued to reorganize both the government and the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF).

The completion of Rwanda's *gacaca* trials, mandated to try approximately 1.5 million cases of people accused of crimes related to the 1994 genocide, was postponed. The process to replace the National Prisons Service (NPS) with the Rwanda Correctional Services progressed slowly. At year-end, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, had not transferred anyone sentenced for or charged with genocide to Rwanda as per its 2008 decision.

Amid ongoing military operations in the Kivu provinces of the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), former weapon bearers, including children, continued to be repatriated from the DRC to Rwanda through the Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR) process facilitated by the UN Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO).

Rwanda formally entered the Commonwealth in March and started the transition from a civil to a common law system. It continued to develop its economy and infrastructure in accordance with its "Vision 2020" agenda, although the implementation of a five-year land reform programme was a source of discontent among the rural population.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	3,696	81		
RCMs distributed	3,204	28		
Names published in the media	137			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total			
People reunited with their families	61			
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	45		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	88	19	28	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	31			
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	9		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	95	21	36	
<b>UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>	Total	Girls	Demobilized children	
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	65	7	39	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	62	20	2	
	<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	46		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	227	62	36	
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	68,430			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	105	2	2	
Detainees newly registered	44		2	
Number of visits carried out	217			
Number of places of detention visited	90			
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total			
RCMs collected	372			
RCMs distributed	143			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	11			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		Total	Women	Children
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	65,037		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2010, the ICRC continued to visit detainees in Rwanda, including those held in civilian prisons, military camps and police jails, monitoring their living conditions and treatment and providing the authorities with confidential feedback. Delegates also visited former weapon bearers in camps under the authority of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, as well as a group of people convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and serving their sentences in Rwanda.

In parallel, the delegation assisted the authorities in improving living conditions for detainees. NPS health personnel worked alongside the ICRC to monitor the nutritional status of detainees and detect potential epidemics by collecting, managing and analysing data on inmates' health. The NPS and the ICRC also rehabilitated and constructed water and sanitation facilities and other infrastructure in prisons on the basis of a 50/50 cost-sharing agreement. To further reduce health risks, delegates supplied inmates and the prison authorities with hygiene and cleaning materials.

With ICRC financial support, materials and training, the Rwandan Red Cross ran the tracing and RCM services, helping refugees, returnees and former weapon bearers restore and maintain contact with their families. The ICRC continued to assist children separated from their families in tracing their relatives, reuniting the family when appropriate, and supporting their reintegration into family and communal life. In coordination with various ministries and local partner organizations, the ICRC also boosted managerial capacities at a centre hosting unaccompanied children.

Meanwhile, the National Society continued to strengthen its capacities to maintain family links, respond to emergencies and promote the Movement and its Fundamental Principles, with ICRC support. To maximize the impact of aid, Movement partners working in Rwanda met regularly to coordinate their activities and their support to the National Society.

Throughout the year, the ICRC continued to promote IHL and acceptance of the Movement within Rwandan political, military and academic circles. However, the ICRC and the RDF were not able, as planned, to assess the level of IHL integration into their doctrine, training and operations.

### CIVILIANS

People separated from their families during past conflict, including Rwandan returnees, refugees from neighbouring countries, and other civilians, restored and maintained contact with relatives within and across borders through the tracing and RCM services provided by the Rwandan Red Cross, with ICRC technical and financial support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). Former weapon bearers, including children, who had been demobilized in the DRC and repatriated to Rwanda through the MONUSCO-run DDRRR process, contacted relatives via family-links services offered in the Doha and Mutobo camps, which

were under the authority of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Contacts were maintained with ICRC delegations in neighbouring countries and other actors providing services to refugees or repatriating them to Rwanda, with a view to coordinating activities and raising awareness of the Movement's family-links services.

During the year, 62 unaccompanied children were reunited with their relatives. Following reunification, the family received visits from ICRC representatives, who monitored how the child was settling back into home and community life. Some 30 children identified as experiencing social or economic difficulties received support through mediation and counselling services. The names of children who were still seeking their parents were broadcast on local radio stations and published in newspapers.

In the meantime, unaccompanied children still seeking their parents or awaiting reunification who were living in the Rusayo Centre for Unaccompanied Minors saw improvements in their care after various ministries, local partner organizations and the ICRC worked together to boost managerial capacities there. Over 300 boarders also received clothing, school supplies and hygiene items.

In July, the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion produced a draft "Integrated Child Policy" as part of efforts to address the needs of vulnerable children in Rwanda. The final draft incorporated many of the recommendations of a 2008 ICRC report submitted to the authorities and highlighting the needs of unaccompanied minors on the basis of nearly 1,000 cases.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Over 68,000 people held in places of detention run by the Ministry of Internal Security, the Rwandan National Police and the RDF received regular visits, conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Those detained in connection with the armed conflict in the DRC and those held for other reasons of State security were followed individually. Eight people convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and transferred to Rwanda at the end of 2009 were also visited. Particular attention was paid to vulnerable detainees, such as the elderly, minors, women, foreigners and those awaiting trial. Where needed, minors, newly imprisoned detainees and individuals claiming foreign citizenship were given the opportunity to contact their relatives and/or embassies. Following visits, the relevant detaining authorities received confidential feedback on the ICRC's findings. Dialogue continued with the detaining authorities, notably high-level military officials, to obtain access to all detainees in their custody.

In parallel, the detaining authorities, including the NPS, pursued dialogue with the ICRC aimed at ensuring detainees' living conditions met internationally recognized standards. This included follow-up to recommendations made in two ICRC reports submitted following visits in 2009 concerning the treatment of detainees in police custody and of minors in detention. With the

full agreement of the authorities, cases of minors with no legal representation or of detainees held for a long period without trial were referred to appropriate organizations for legal follow-up. Over 430 detained minors continued their education with the help of ICRC-provided school materials.

Former weapon bearers, including children, in camps under the authority of the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission received visits from ICRC delegates. The relevant authorities and the ICRC pursued a dialogue on the subsequent findings.

### **Authorities assisted in improving detainees' health and nutrition**

The relevant authorities continued to receive ICRC support in improving inmates' health and nutrition. With technical back-up from the delegation, the NPS health unit continued to monitor and address epidemics in central prisons and to record and analyse prison health data, using a system established in 2009 with ICRC input. The unit was also advised on how to carry out regular nutrition surveys to detect vitamin deficiencies and other signs of malnutrition among inmates. Prison health staff underwent training by ICRC medical personnel to tackle specific health issues, including practical measures to prevent outbreaks of disease. To complement this, prison dispensaries received medical supplies, when needed, to ensure the proper treatment of inmates. Meanwhile, the NPS health unit, the Health, Internal Security and Local Government Ministries, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the ICRC coordinated efforts to incorporate prison health care into national health policies.

### **Inmates see improvements in infrastructure and hygiene**

Some 65,000 detainees benefited from a range of joint projects carried out by the authorities and the ICRC on the basis of a 50/50 cost-sharing agreement. For example, as part of efforts to address overcrowding, around 7,500 vulnerable detainees in three prisons had their dormitories rehabilitated and enlarged. Similar works were ongoing for inmates in three other prisons. Hygiene conditions improved for nearly 15,500 detainees after water supply systems were upgraded in six prisons, and some 12,400 living in three other prisons benefited from kitchen repairs and new cooking materials. The prison authorities and the delegation also started rehabilitating latrines in three prisons and installed new biogas systems (waste management combined with energy production) in two. With ICRC advice, the authorities maintained the biogas systems previously installed, improving sanitation and reducing wood consumption and costs. In November, the NPS and the ICRC reinforced the coordination of these joint projects by signing a working agreement outlining their respective financial and technical responsibilities.

All 65,000 detainees were supplied with soap and other hygiene items for personal use, and the prison authorities received the necessary cleaning materials. To further reduce the spread of disease, inmates participated in ICRC-supported and -supervised pest-control programmes, and selected staff from all 14 central prisons were trained in fumigation techniques.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Politicians, civil servants and local authorities learnt more about humanitarian issues and the Movement's activities in Rwanda and the sub-region during meetings, presentations and briefings conducted by the ICRC and, where possible, the National Society (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). This helped foster understanding of IHL and acceptance of the Movement.

At the national level, the relevant authorities were offered technical assistance in ratifying IHL treaties to which Rwanda was not yet party, such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Additional Protocol III, and in drafting national laws implementing their provisions. The government was also offered technical expertise in integrating IHL during its changeover to a common law system (see *Context*) and in considering revisions to the country's penal code.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Owing to internal restructuring (see *Context*), the RDF High Command was not in a position to assess the level of IHL integration into RDF doctrine, training and operations with the ICRC, as planned. Nonetheless, in bilateral meetings, high-level defence officials and the delegation discussed ways of potentially resuming cooperation. Meanwhile, RDF officers attending an ICRC presentation at a military academy reinforced their understanding of how IHL applied to peacekeeping operations.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

To identify ways to better support the integration of IHL at university level, ICRC delegates developed contacts with a lecturer from the National University of Rwanda in Butare. He received regular updates on relevant legal developments and participated in a round-table abroad, with ICRC sponsorship. In the meantime, students and lecturers kept abreast of developments in IHL at law libraries and documentation centres, which the delegation stocked with up-to-date reference materials.

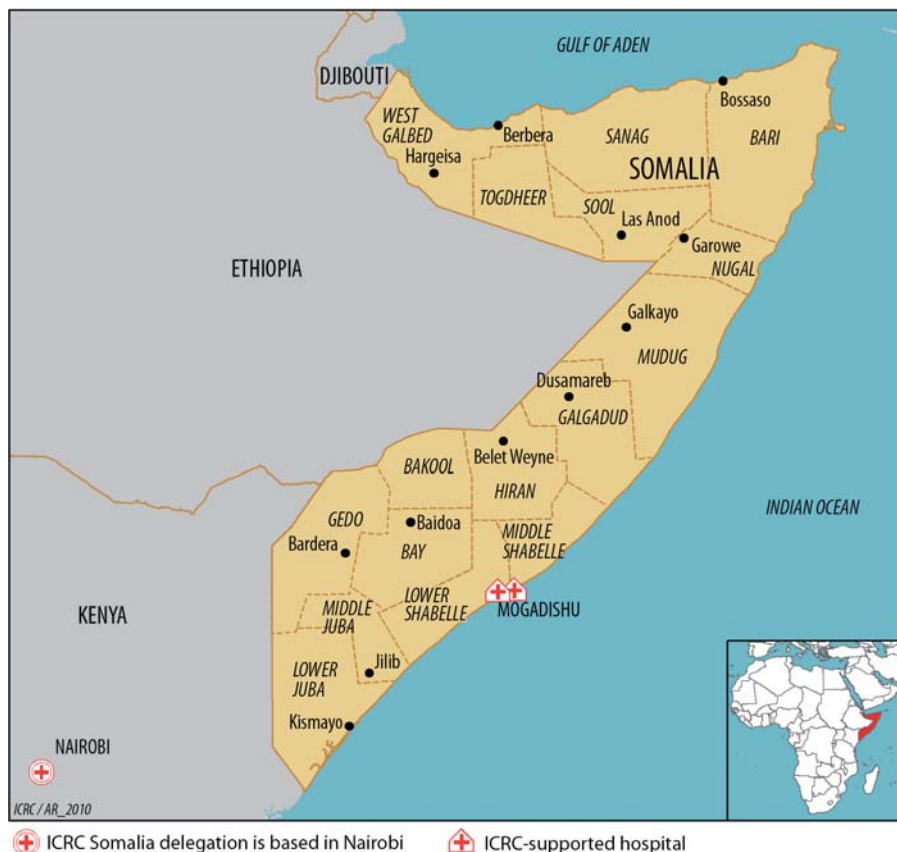
## **RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT**

The Rwandan Red Cross remained one of the principal humanitarian actors in the country, thanks to its countrywide network of trained volunteers and its partnership and coordination with other Movement components. As a key partner for the ICRC in restoring and maintaining contact between dispersed family members (see *Civilians*), it received 30 bicycles and a motorcycle to run its decentralized family-links network. With ICRC material, financial and technical support, it also continued to develop its capacities to respond to emergencies and raise awareness of IHL and the Movement.

To boost the National Society's emergency response capacities, 14 members of disaster response teams were trained by the ICRC as Safer Access focal points. This placed more than 700 members and volunteers in a better position to operate safely in situations of violence.

Meanwhile, the National Society worked to increase understanding of IHL and garner support for the Movement through its network of 60 trained and equipped communication volunteers, including by producing and distributing newsletters on Rwandan Red Cross activities. It also held information sessions for over 15,000 personnel, local authorities and members of the general public, which had the dual aim of raising awareness of humanitarian issues and expanding the National Society's network of public contacts. These activities prompted nearly 1,000 people to volunteer for the Rwandan Red Cross. Owing to a lack of availability of key stakeholders, however, no progress was made on drafting a law to protect the emblem.

# SOMALIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	602
Assistance	64,319
Prevention	797
Cooperation with National Societies	1,043
General	-

► **66,760**

of which: Overheads **4,075**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>85%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>15</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>42</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- remained operational in Somalia despite challenging security conditions
- with the Somali Red Crescent Society, mounted large-scale relief operations, providing hundreds of thousands of people with food, daily water rations and essential household items
- helped farmers, fishing communities and urban households work towards regaining their economic independence through livelihood-support projects
- supported 16 hospitals, including 2 of Mogadishu's key surgical referral facilities, which treated more than 7,000 weapon-wounded patients
- with the National Society, helped tackle rising malnutrition among children, increasing from 3 to 14 the number of therapeutic feeding programmes
- repeatedly reminded parties to the conflict to respect IHL, through face-to-face meetings and programmes broadcast on Somali radio stations

The ICRC has maintained a presence in Somalia since 1982, basing its delegation in Nairobi, Kenya, since 1994. It focuses on providing emergency aid to people directly affected by armed conflict, often in combination with natural disasters, and runs an extensive first-aid, medical and basic health care programme. It endeavours to promote respect for IHL, particularly the protection of civilians and medical staff and infrastructure. It also carries out small-scale water, agricultural and cash-for-work projects, designed to restore or improve livelihoods in communities weakened by crises. It works closely with and supports the development of the Somali Red Crescent Society.



## CONTEXT

The humanitarian crisis engulfing much of Somalia showed no signs of abating during 2010. Armed conflict intensified in the centre and south, killing, wounding and displacing many thousands of people. Natural disasters compounded the crisis in a country that had been without an effective government for almost 20 years.

Mogadishu was again the scene of some of the fiercest fighting between forces supporting the transitional federal government (TFG), including the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and armed groups. In December, the UN Security Council authorized AMISOM to increase its presence from 8,000 to

12,000 troops. Amid mounting political tensions, the prime minister of the TFG resigned in September and was replaced by a new prime minister.

Communal violence in central regions and flooding in the south drove more people from their homes. In the north, the self-declared republic of Somaliland held an election, resulting in the peaceful handover of power to a newly elected president. In the semi-autonomous region of Puntland, fighting occurred between security forces and an Islamist armed group.

Prior to the arrival of the *Gu* and *Deyr* rainy seasons, droughts decimated crops and herds. At year-end, rising malnutrition levels were noted in regions deprived of *Deyr* rains.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	9,692		
RCMs distributed	17,268		
Names published in the media	6,181		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	10,873		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	1,036	221	572
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	424		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	9		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	1,612	365	844
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	7	5	
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	97		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	683,938	16%	67%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	494,161		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	17%	66%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	679,000		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	17%	66%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	898,140		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	20%	60%
	Beneficiaries	1,029,638		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
	Beneficiaries	403,928		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	37		
Average catchment population		537,167		
Consultations	Patients	555,530		
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients		
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	168,653	302,164
Immunizations	Doses	69,392		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses		
	Doses	61,307		
	Doses	8,085		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	7,741		
Health education	Sessions	1,507		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals		Total	Women	Children
Hospitals supported	Structures	16		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	16		
Admissions	Patients	8,403	2,195	1,029
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	7,029	1,545	724
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	126		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	1,122		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	602		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	164		
Operations	Operations performed	14,410		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	13,101		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	6,609		
	<i>of which medical</i>	6,492		
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	4		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	5,387		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	170		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Despite a volatile security environment, and intermittent difficulties accessing people in need, the ICRC remained operational throughout much of Somalia in 2010. Operating from Nairobi via “remote management”, the ICRC had constantly to adapt working procedures and control mechanisms to an evolving situation, in order to ensure proper monitoring of its activities. Its work was facilitated by its neutral, impartial and independent stance, its regular contact with parties to conflict, the experience and adaptability of its field officers and the well-accepted presence countrywide of the Somali Red Crescent. Faced with a complex and shifting range of humanitarian needs, the ICRC maintained its operational flexibility, responding to emerging crises while assisting communities in rebuilding livelihoods.

By April, the ICRC and National Society had already delivered emergency food relief to the total number of beneficiaries budgeted for in this category for the whole year. Given rising levels of malnutrition reported in central and southern regions, the ICRC appealed to its donors in May for additional funds to provide more food aid and livelihood support. By year-end, 430,902 conflict-, drought- and flood-affected civilians had received emergency food to sustain them for two to four months.

More than 679,000 IDPs exposed to the elements after fleeing their homes were provided with blankets and tarpaulins. With drought affecting several communities before the *Gu* and *Deyr* rainy seasons, the ICRC trucked in clean water for up to eight weeks to more than 332,400 people (including 119,700 IDPs) and 513,500 people.

Meanwhile, farming, fishing and urban households worked towards regaining economic independence with the help of ICRC-funded livelihood-support projects. Ahead of the *Gu* season, 240,000 people in farming communities received staple

crop seed, which produced healthy yields. Plans to repeat the distribution ahead of the *Deyr* season had to be cancelled when access to some areas could not be obtained on time. During the dry season, 246,600 people grew vegetables or staple crops from ICRC-supplied seed, enabling them to meet basic food needs and generate income. With ICRC support, key water points and irrigation systems were built or repaired, sometimes as cash-for-work projects; communities received sandbags as protection against seasonal floods; and households headed by women set up small businesses to generate additional income. Vulnerable coastal communities enhanced their fishing and boatbuilding skills with ICRC equipment and advice.

Support continued to 37 outpatient clinics (two of them upgraded from health posts) run by the Somali Red Crescent. Clinics received drugs, dressing materials, funds and staff training to offer free curative and mother and child care and measles vaccinations. In August, a new health post opened in Gedo. Amid growing concerns over malnutrition – a problem exacerbated by armed conflict, drought, rising food prices and difficulties of access of aid agencies – the ICRC boosted its support to Somali Red Crescent health centres offering treatment to malnourished children under five, increasing the number of therapeutic feeding programmes from 3 to 14.

To treat the weapon-wounded, Keysaney and Medina hospitals in Mogadishu received substantial ICRC support, including infrastructure repairs to the former after a shelling incident. Other hospitals and clinics received ad hoc supplies to deal with weapon wounds. More than 7,000 weapon-wounded patients were treated at ICRC-supported hospitals. Some 20 surgeons enhanced their war-surgery skills at an ICRC-organized seminar.

Thousands of uprooted Somalis exchanged news with relatives at home and abroad through the family-links service run by the ICRC and the Somali Red Crescent.

Given the high number of civilian casualties and attacks on aid workers and medical staff and facilities, the ICRC maintained its confidential dialogue with weapon bearers, repeatedly stressing their obligations under IHL to protect and respect people not or no longer taking part in hostilities. Broadcasts on radio stations reinforced this message.

The National Society gained more experience by partnering the ICRC in relief and communication activities and, with ICRC support, reinforced its family-links network and management. To maximize aid efforts, the ICRC ensured the coordination of Movement activities, stayed in contact with other aid organizations in the field and attended meetings of Nairobi-based Somalia coordination bodies, comprising donors, UN agencies and NGOs.

## CIVILIANS

### **Communities survive conflict, drought and floods with help of emergency aid**

During the year, hundreds of thousands of people lacking immediate access to shelter, food and water sustained themselves with emergency supplies provided by the ICRC and National Society staff, who reinforced their skills in efficient aid delivery during an ICRC-organized training course.

Some 679,000 civilians displaced from their homes in central and southern Somalia by armed conflict, natural disaster or a combination of these received ICRC kits containing items essential to daily life. IDPs were able to shelter from the elements using tarpaulins, keep warm with blankets and clothing, and prepare meals using their own kitchenware, thus removing the need to share scarce utensils with host communities.

In the first quarter alone, 60,000 IDPs in Galgadud (the total number of beneficiaries of food relief initially budgeted for in 2010) received emergency rations from the National Society and the ICRC. Over the year, 430,902 IDPs in Somalia survived periods of crisis with the help of ICRC-supplied food rations, including beans, cereals and vegetable oil, to cover periods of two to four months.

As water shortages became critical before the *Gu* season, notably in Galgadud and Mudug, more than 332,400 people (IDPs and host communities) survived on emergency water supplies trucked in for up to eight weeks. More than 513,500 people in 11 regions adversely affected by drought as a result of delayed *Deyr* rains began receiving water rations from late October. Trucking operations were ongoing at year-end.

### **Villagers build economic security and gain improved access to water**

Prior to the *Gu* season, 240,000 people in conflict-affected farming communities, which had experienced two failed harvests in succession, planted staple crop seed supplied by the ICRC. These communities also received a one-off, two-month ICRC food

rations to allow them to focus on improving yields and boosting income, without the distraction of seeking out alternative food sources in the period before harvest. Twice as many beneficiaries as originally budgeted for received this assistance. Access issues prevented the delivery of staple seed in advance of the *Deyr* season.

With the help of ICRC-supplied vegetable seed, pesticide sprayers and instruction leaflets, 134,400 people with access to permanent water sources grew enough vegetables to cover their basic food needs while generating sufficient surplus to boost household income by up to 30%. Some 18,318 people (3,053 households) also benefited from new initiatives to improve their food production. For example, 10 sluice gates were repaired and 52 pumps distributed, benefiting 15,192 people (2,532 households) and 521 households (3,126 people) hired tractors to plough land, with the ICRC covering the cost, and received tools and fertilizers.

In Galgadud, Mogadishu and Mudug, 652 families (3,912 people) headed by women, who had lost their breadwinners as a result of armed conflict began earning an income again. They set up small businesses with basic items provided by the ICRC, such as milling machines or materials to open a tea shop. Coastal communities (24,000 people/4,000 households) fished with ICRC-supplied kits they could not otherwise afford or could not access locally. Fifty trainees revived traditional boatbuilding skills with ICRC support. Plans to buy livestock from nomads and distribute the meat to poor families did not take place as the need for such assistance among communities did not arise.

Some of the poorest residents in 22 villages in South Galgadud, Puntland and Middle and Lower Shabelle, in total 13,170 people (2,195 households), earned much-needed income, while helping to upgrade vital infrastructure in their communities through ICRC cash-for-work projects. Workers mainly rehabilitated irrigation canals and rainwater catchments. More than 112,200 people in flood-affected farming communities also received supplies of staple seed, allowing them to rebuild their livelihoods following inundations of agricultural lands.

In the south of the country, where rains during the *Gu* season were heavy, 249,000 people (41,500 households) in flood-prone areas sought to protect farmland and homes using sandbags supplied by the ICRC. Four riverbank breaches were rehabilitated, offering flood protection for 103,140 people (17,190 households).

Drawing on their local knowledge and skills, communities worked with ICRC specialists, local contractors and National Society staff to improve access to clean water sources for farmers, nomads and their livestock in 10 drought-prone regions (benefiting some 170,500 people). Projects included the rehabilitation or drilling of 30 boreholes and hand-dug wells, plus 12 traditional rainwater catchments. In September, 50 operators were trained in borehole maintenance. To improve coordination in water provision and provide a planning tool for future projects, the ICRC established a database of water points using a geographic information system.

### **Conflict-affected communities benefit from extended health services**

Some 555,530 IDPs and residents in conflict-affected areas were able to access free primary health care services at 37 ICRC-supported outpatient clinics, including 8 temporary facilities, run by the Somali Red Crescent. Two of the temporary clinics, opened late in 2009, had been upgraded from health posts. All clinics received drugs, dressing materials, funds and staff training from the ICRC to provide curative and mother and child care, plus vaccinations. Three of the clinics underwent renovation work. Six of them operated mobile outreach teams to treat people too sick to travel or unable to afford transport. In December, a new ICRC-supported health post providing basic health care opened in rural Gedo. To avert a possible measles outbreak, several thousand children under five were vaccinated at six of the clinics in February. As no major cholera outbreaks occurred in 2010, activities to tackle this disease were limited to health messages broadcast on radio.

More than 13,000 severely malnourished children (on average 2,610/month) received emergency treatment (food and drugs) at 14 ICRC-supported outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes (increased from 3 in 2009). The services were set up in Somali Red Crescent clinics and supported by ICRC food, drugs and staff training.

A planned evaluation of the health and hygiene project in the Juba regions could not proceed owing to security issues.

### **Separated family members regain and maintain contact**

Several thousand Somalis separated from their families by conflict, natural or economic disaster or their combined effects were able to locate relatives at home and abroad and exchange news using the family-links service run by the National Society and the ICRC. At their families' request, the names of missing Somalis were read out on the ICRC-supported "Missing Persons" radio show broadcast on the BBC's short-wave Somali service. A review of this project confirmed its humanitarian value. Families also tracked relatives through an ICRC website listing 10,873 people sought through the radio programme or registered by the Red Cross and Red Crescent network. In 2010, 424 people were located using the family-links service, while 97 refugees accepted for resettlement by third countries and without official identification papers were issued with ICRC travel documents.

To improve the quality of tracing and RCM services, National Society personnel from across the country honed their skills and shared their expertise during a workshop and field trip organized with ICRC support. A tracing coordinator in Mogadishu met representatives of the British Red Cross to reinforce coordination of activities.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

Amid escalating civilian casualties and indiscriminate attacks on medical staff, hospitals and clinics during the course of fighting, parties to conflict were repeatedly reminded by the ICRC of their duty under IHL to protect the wounded and sick and medical personnel and infrastructure.

More than 7,000 weapon-wounded patients received treatment at ICRC-supported hospitals in Somalia. Most patients (over 6,000) were treated at Mogadishu's two ICRC-supported referral hospitals: Keysaney (run by the Somali Red Crescent) and Medina (community-run). Resources were often stretched to cope with influxes of patients, and the triage building at Keysaney had to undergo repairs after being struck during a shelling incident that killed one patient and wounded another. Nevertheless, both hospitals remained operational, backed by the ICRC's continuing provision of medical supplies, equipment, funds, staff training and supervision, along with infrastructure maintenance. Plans for a new operating theatre at Keysaney were progressing at year-end.

Six newly graduated Somali doctors who had begun working in the two hospitals received specialist training from senior surgeons. Meanwhile, 24 surgeons from hospitals in the centre and south of the country and Puntland learnt more about treating weapon-related wounds at an ICRC seminar. The organization also sponsored prosthetic/orthotic staff to train abroad.

Outside Mogadishu, hospitals and clinics received ad hoc deliveries of ICRC emergency supplies to help treat influxes of weapon-wounded patients. A mobile surgical team based at Keysaney remained ready to be deployed beyond Mogadishu when required. A total of 5,387 people were treated at four ICRC-supported first-aid posts, located in the Bay, Mudug, Galgaduud and Lower Shabelle regions. ICRC support also continued to the independently run Africa Lifeline ambulance service operating in Mogadishu.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Parties to conflict in Somalia, the majority of whom were in regular contact with the ICRC, received repeated reminders of their obligations under IHL. These included taking every feasible precaution to avoid causing injury or loss of life among civilians, to prevent damage to civilian property and medical infrastructure, and to respect the rights of medical staff, wounded or captured fighters, and aid workers.

To ensure safe access of Movement staff to people in need, weapon bearers were told during face-to-face meetings about the Movement's mandate and strict principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence. This message was reinforced through various media, including broadcasts on Somali radio stations, produced with input from the Somali Red Crescent and the ICRC. Test runs were conducted for a project to promote IHL and its link with Somali customary law via mobile phone text messages, but it was discontinued once it was established that the project would not have the intended impact.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The media, religious leaders, business people, community elders and Somalis abroad all had the potential to influence public and political opinion, including support for IHL.

Through ICRC bulletins, press releases, seminars and audiovisual materials, journalists and broadcasters from the national and international media received regular updates on the Movement's principles and work in Somalia, drawing attention to the need for all sides to respect IHL. Traditional leaders and other opinion-makers learnt more about IHL via talk shows, dramas and spots broadcast on six Somali radio stations, with input from the National Society and the ICRC. To familiarize listeners with humanitarian principles and the work of the Movement, broadcasts drew parallels between IHL and Somali customary law governing armed conflict. Younger people in particular, including weapon bearers, who had grown up in a climate of uncontrolled violence, stood to benefit from these reminders of traditional Somali customs relating to the treatment of non-combatants.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

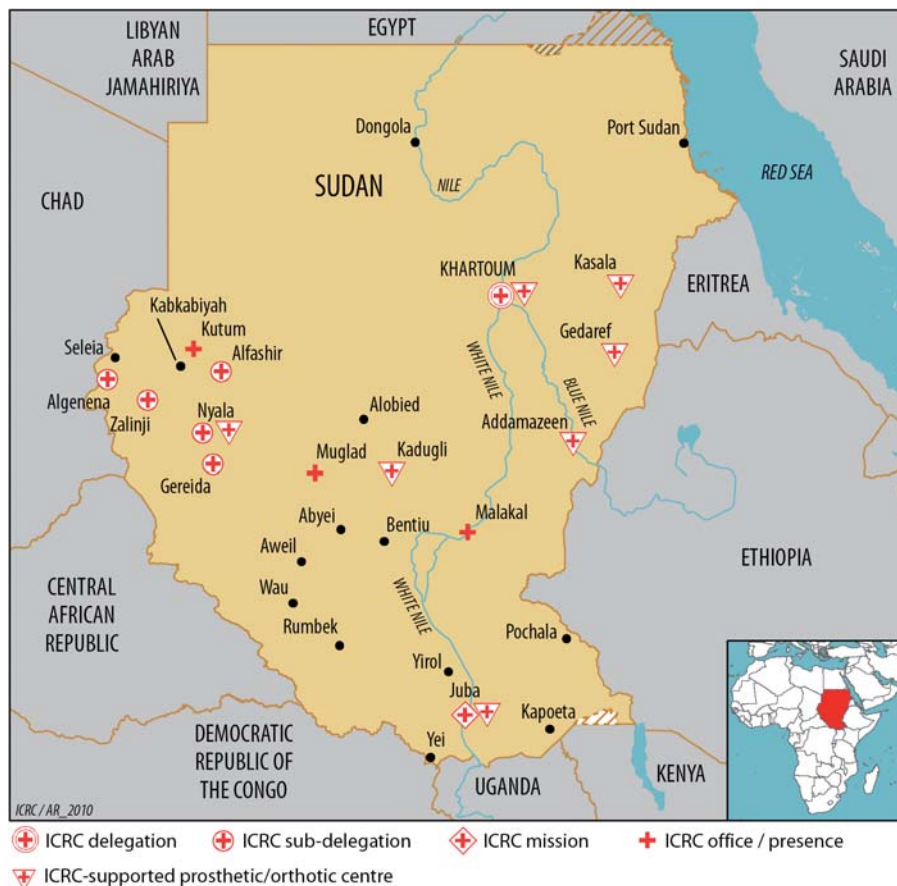
The Somali Red Crescent continued to play a crucial role in delivering emergency aid and medical and health care and promoting IHL. To help it further build its capacities, the ICRC provided the Somali Red Crescent with technical, material and financial support. The National Society received ICRC funds to cover salaries and other running costs for more than 200 management, technical, family-links, communication and medical staff in all 3 coordination offices and 19 regional branches. Close cooperation was maintained with Movement partners through regular coordination meetings.

During February, at a general meeting in Garowe, Puntland, some 50 Somali Red Crescent staff and volunteers from all regions endorsed a new five-year plan of action. Representatives of the International Federation, National Societies working internationally and the ICRC also attended.

Movement partners continued to receive security and logistical support from the ICRC, as the Movement's lead agency in Somalia. Regular meetings also enabled the partners to coordinate support to the National Society and assistance to the population.



# SUDAN



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	10,216
Assistance	49,353
Prevention	6,403
Cooperation with National Societies	4,408
General	-

► **70,379**

of which: Overheads 4,246

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	92%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	94
National staff (daily workers not included)	1,238

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- faced with security and access constraints in Darfur, delivered assistance to conflict-affected communities by working partly through partners on the ground, while maintaining its presence in Central and South Sudan
- enabled more than 354,000 struggling farmers to grow and harvest their own crops, and 81,000 pastoralists to protect livestock through vaccination and veterinary training
- provided 8 health centres, 14 hospitals and 6 physical rehabilitation centres with materials, training, staff incentives and infrastructure improvements
- acted as a neutral intermediary in the release and handover to the authorities of 123 Sudanese Armed Forces personnel held by an armed group in Darfur
- to secure greater protection of civilians and improve access of ICRC staff to people in need, briefed thousands of military, security and police personnel, plus members of armed groups, on IHL and the Movement's work
- supported the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in boosting its emergency preparedness in case of election- or referendum-related violence

The ICRC opened an office in Khartoum in 1978. In 1984, it initiated operations in the context of the armed conflict between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, later adapting its programmes to the transition to peace. Since 2004, it has responded to needs arising from the hostilities in Darfur. It works to ensure that people directly affected by armed conflict are protected in accordance with IHL, receive emergency aid, medical care and livelihood support, and can re-establish family links. It works with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society and provides leadership for other Movement partners active in Sudan.

## CONTEXT

Sudan's first multi-party national elections in 24 years, held in April, passed amid relative calm, with Omar al-Bashir retaining the presidency.

In July, the International Criminal Court issued a second warrant for President al-Bashir's arrest, this one on grounds of genocide in Darfur. The first warrant, issued in 2009, cited war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Darfur remained volatile, despite efforts to resolve its non-international armed conflict during talks in Doha, Qatar, and an easing of political tensions with neighbouring Chad. Thousands more people fled their villages amid fighting between Sudanese government forces and armed groups. Intercommunal violence recurred,

while banditry and kidnapping endangered civilians and aid workers. With thousands of people still displaced in camps, the Sudanese government sought to encourage them to return to their villages.

South, Central and Eastern Sudan witnessed intercommunal and/or political violence, while the alleged activities of a Ugandan armed group in the south destabilized communities.

At year-end, the approaching referendum on South Sudan's secession in January 2011 dominated national politics with thousands of people travelling south to vote in their home regions. Plans for a referendum in Abyei were put on hold.

Two peacekeeping forces, the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), retained their presence.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

##### CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	7,745	22	
RCMs distributed	6,267	45	
Phone calls facilitated between family members	80		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	18		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	279	41	56
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	180		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	32		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	580	79	131
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	64	19	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	29	9	
<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	11		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	88	19	

##### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)

ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	153		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	141		
Detainees newly registered	141		
Number of visits carried out	2		
Number of places of detention visited	2		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	1		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	1		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	123		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	41		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

##### CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	256,155	17%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	163,984		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	61,935	21%	60%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	59,120		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	435,316	25%	45%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	330,117		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	296,038	51%	19%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	179,811		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	8		
Average catchment population		115,167		
Consultations	Patients	80,504		
	<i>of which curative</i>		20,865	39,143
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		3,311	
Immunizations	Doses	115,806		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	113,240		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	2,566		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	289		
Health education	Sessions	267		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	148		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	14		
Admissions	Patients	19		
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	19		
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	11		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	6		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	344		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	6		
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,982	674	457
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	424	78	26
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,282	281	57
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	129		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	277	61	156
Orthoses delivered	Units	765	176	428
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	1		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,299		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Operating within security constraints in Darfur, the ICRC continued to assist conflict-affected communities there while simultaneously addressing humanitarian needs in violence-prone regions of Central and South Sudan.

ICRC staff movements in Darfur were restricted following the kidnapping, in late 2009, of two delegates on either side of the Sudan-Chad border. They were released in February and March. After reviewing its working methods in order to maximize the impact of humanitarian assistance while minimizing risks to staff, the ICRC resumed movements in rural Darfur from end-May. With the necessary monitoring procedures in place, it delivered assistance to conflict-affected populations, partly through suitable partners on the ground, including the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, national and local authorities and local communities.

In Darfur and Central and South Sudan, the ICRC supplied emergency food and shelter materials to civilians displaced by armed conflict and other situations of violence. Struggling pastoralist communities benefited from ICRC-supported livestock vaccination campaigns, backed by veterinary training to ensure continuity of care for herds. Meanwhile, farming communities received seed and

tools to restart agricultural production, sometimes accompanied by emergency aid to tide them over while crops were growing.

Recipients of seed and tools included, for the first time, people living in Darfur's Gereida IDP camp or leaving it to return to their home villages. Also in Gereida, the ICRC continued, with the Australian and British Red Cross Societies, to run a supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children and helped organize vaccinations against meningitis. As planned, the ICRC reduced its other operations in the camp, handing over management of the health centre to the NGO Merlin in January, and water and sanitation facilities to Care International Switzerland in August. The ICRC scaled down its Gereida sub-delegation to an office, thereafter depending on the Nyala sub-delegation. In August, amid security restrictions, it closed its Kutum office.

Also in Darfur, the ICRC ensured that 8 primary health care centres received medical supplies and staff incentives. It helped reduce health risks by training and equipping community workers in Darfur and Central and South Sudan to repair and maintain water points, and supported the rehabilitation of water yards (storage systems).

To ensure adequate care for weapon-wounded patients, the ICRC provided medical supplies to 14 Sudanese hospitals, training some

staff in war-surgery techniques and rehabilitating infrastructure where needed. In November, the ICRC deployed a two-person mobile surgical team to South Sudan to intervene in case of emergencies. Meanwhile, the organization maintained support to 6 physical rehabilitation centres, including the ICRC-constructed Juba referral facility.

First-hand ICRC monitoring of civilian welfare, particularly in Darfur, was limited by security and access constraints. Meanwhile, the ICRC maintained dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers, reminding them of their responsibilities under IHL and other laws to protect civilians. Complementing these meetings were longstanding initiatives to promote IHL among authorities, weapon bearers and influential civil society sectors, sometimes combined with first-aid training.

People separated from their families while fleeing violence restored and maintained contact using the ICRC-supported family-links service, delivered by the National Society. The welfare of unaccompanied or separated children remained a priority.

By year-end, the government had not yet authorized the ICRC to visit detainees. However, in its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the release and handover to the authorities of 123 Sudanese soldiers held by an armed group.

In preparation for potential election- and referendum-related violence, the Sudanese Red Crescent, with ICRC support, strengthened its emergency response, first-aid and communication skills. The ICRC also facilitated coordination within the Movement, staying in contact with UN and other agencies to coordinate and maximize the impact of humanitarian activities.

## CIVILIANS

### Alleged IHL violations monitored

Security and access constraints restricted the ICRC's first-hand monitoring of the situation of the civilian population in Darfur. Monitoring, however, took place throughout the year in violence-prone regions of South and some areas of Central Sudan. Civilians approached the ICRC to report alleged IHL violations, details of which were collected and documented by the organization. Where possible, the ICRC made confidential representations to relevant parties. During briefings, the ICRC reminded authorities, weapon bearers and community leaders of their responsibilities under IHL to protect civilians and improve security for aid workers to allow them to safely reach people in need.

### Struggling communities survive with emergency aid

In Darfur, Eastern and South Sudan, 138,662 violence-affected residents, IDPs and returnees (27,425 households) survived with one-month emergency food rations, delivered by the Sudanese Red Crescent or local community associations and supplied by the ICRC. Some 61,935 people whose lives were disrupted by violence or flooding also received basic shelter and household items essential to maintaining health and hygiene. ICRC stocks of emergency

water were not required. With ICRC support, the National Society trained 120 volunteers from nine branches to assess needs and distribute emergency aid.

### Violence-affected people helped to grow crops and vaccinate livestock

A total of 354,007 people (68,475 households) in Darfur and South Sudan regained some self-sufficiency after growing crops using ICRC-supplied seed and tools. Among them were IDPs in Darfur's Gereida camp, who harvested groundnut, sorghum and okra on rented or borrowed land in the immediate vicinity of the camp or, if they chose to return, on land near to their home villages. Elsewhere in Darfur, seed and tool distributions reached as planned communities most affected by violence, with the exception of Jebel Marra, which remained inaccessible to ICRC staff owing to restricted access and for security reasons. Other communities receiving this assistance included displaced people in Western Equatoria, South Sudan, who eased pressure on host communities' food stocks by producing their own. Deliveries of three-month food rations for 96,828 people accompanied seed and tool distributions to cover any shortfalls until the harvest.

In Darfur and Central and South Sudan, more than 81,000 pastoralists tending herds depleted by intercommunal violence and scarce rains faced a less precarious future following the vaccination of more than 617,000 livestock – mainly cattle – in a project run jointly by Sudan's Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and the ICRC. To ensure continuity of care in remote areas, around 220 animal health workers/animal health auxiliaries from pastoral communities obtained or refreshed their basic veterinary skills with support from these organizations, along with Vétérinaires Sans Frontières-Germany.

### Vulnerable communities access clean water

Around 70% of Gereida IDP camp's population drew drinking water from ICRC-maintained facilities until August, when Care International Switzerland took over these services. Elsewhere in Darfur, local community representatives underwent training in the maintenance and repair of water points, conducted by local water authorities and the ICRC, which supplied tools and spare parts where needed. With ICRC funding, contractors repaired some water yards.

Other projects included the rehabilitation of two water yards along migration corridors in South Kordofan, Central Sudan, and repairs to hand pumps in Pibor County, South Sudan. In the southern district of Akobo, up to 50,000 people, mostly IDPs fleeing intercommunal violence, were set to benefit from the building of three water yards, begun in 2010 with the drilling of six boreholes.

### Darfuris benefit from health care services

With ICRC support, 104,000 residents in conflict-affected rural Darfur had access throughout 2010 to seven ICRC-supported primary health care centres, where an average of 6,150 consultations/month took place. Centres received monthly medical supplies, plus economic incentives and training for local staff from the ICRC. In more remote areas, women and children rendered vulnerable to disease through a lack of access to health facilities received vaccinations



and curative consultations during visits from Ministry of Health mobile teams, supported by the ICRC. Women also benefited from the services of 57 birth attendants, trained by the ICRC.

An eighth ICRC-supported primary health care centre – in Gereida camp – was handed over as planned to the NGO Merlin at the end of January. Merlin received a three-month supply of medicines, plus equipment and continued maintenance support from the ICRC. Throughout 2010, meanwhile, 20,665 malnourished children in the camp received treatment at a supplementary feeding centre that continued to be run jointly by the Australian and British Red Cross Societies and the ICRC. Children were regularly screened for signs of malnutrition, mothers were offered advice on its detection, and families and traditional healers took part in regular ICRC-run educational sessions on health, nutrition and hygiene. To further reduce health risks within the camp and adjacent town, nearly 50,000 people received vaccinations against meningitis in a campaign supported by the ICRC, which supported a similar campaign in the al-Juneina area. The ICRC also mobilized the camp population to refurbish or build latrines and collect and dispose of solid waste and rubbish.

#### **Contact restored and maintained between dispersed families**

Families separated by conflict or other situations of violence in Sudan continued to restore and maintain contact with relatives via the family-links network run by the National Society/ICRC. While security constraints in Darfur limited ICRC activities in that region, it received permission in December to resume family-links activities in eastern Sudan for the first time in three years. As a priority, children were put in touch with their parents through the tracing and RCM services and, where possible and appropriate, were reunited with them. Some 29 such reunifications took place, sometimes across national borders. Families in Sudan whose relatives were interned in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba or in facilities in Afghanistan and Iraq exchanged family news via telephone calls.

To improve the efficiency of tracing and RCM services in Sudan, the ICRC continued to cover the salaries of 25 Sudanese Red Crescent tracing personnel, based in branches across the country. It also paid staff incentives and running costs. National Society personnel and volunteers enhanced their tracing skills during 11 ICRC-organized workshops.

In a new initiative, members of the National Society's emergency action teams participated in ICRC-led courses, during which they learnt how to handle, transport, record and store human remains so that families could be promptly informed of the deaths. National Society branches received equipment for dealing with such emergencies.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

The ICRC pursued dialogue with the Sudanese authorities with a view to gaining access to all detainees held in their custody (see *Authorities*).

Meanwhile, security and access constraints prevented the ICRC from following up cases of detainees held by armed groups in Darfur.

At the request of the parties concerned, after their registration by the ICRC, 123 government soldiers held by the Darfur-based armed group JEM were released and handed over to the authorities, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. The Sudanese government also notified the ICRC of the release from custody of 56 alleged JEM members, who were then visited by delegates. All the former detainees received essential items such as clothing, shoes and medicines, if required, and were able to contact their families through the RCM service and using ICRC-supplied phone cards.

Some people held by members of South Sudan armed forces received ICRC visits.

In a new ICRC initiative, Sudanese people who had been released from the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and returned to Sudan were offered psychological support to help them cope with the effects of their incarceration. The ICRC also assisted in the repatriation of one Sudanese ex-detainee released from Iraq.

### **WOUNDED AND SICK**

#### **Weapon-wounded patients receive emergency care**

A total of 363 fighters and civilians wounded during clashes in Darfur and Central and South Sudan were treated with ICRC medical supplies delivered to 14 hospitals and 11 first-aid posts on an ad hoc basis.

Partly in preparation for the referendum period, the ICRC boosted available medical care in South Sudan and transitional north/south areas. More than 30 staff in hospitals in Juba and Upper Nile State honed their war-surgery skills during two ICRC-run seminars. To improve wounded people's chances of survival, almost 680 people – civilians and combatants – received first-aid training, during which they also learnt more about IHL. Materials and dressing kits were also distributed. In November, a two-person mobile surgical team travelled to South Sudan to intervene in case of emergencies.

#### **Patients with weapon and mine-related injuries assisted with rehabilitation**

Over 2,980 patients underwent treatment at 6 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres. In the south, patients with mine or weapon-related disabilities were treated at the Physical Rehabilitation Referral Centre in Juba, opened in early 2009 and co-managed by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the ICRC. Patients at five other rehabilitation centres run by the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics – in Khartoum, Nyala, Addamazeen, Gedaref and Kasala – also benefited from ICRC support, ranging from technical expertise to funding, materials, components and equipment. Another centre, at Kadugli, received ICRC materials and equipment and underwent maintenance work but remained closed owing to a lack of technical staff to run the centre.

To ensure sustainability of rehabilitative care, 14 students enhanced their skills with ICRC support. They were either enrolled in the ICRC's three-year prosthetic/orthotic diploma course in Khartoum or received ICRC sponsorship to study abroad.



## AUTHORITIES

Amid preparations for the election and referendum, the government's focus on IHL implementation was limited. Nevertheless, the authorities and the ICRC discussed humanitarian issues at regular meetings, during which the ICRC sought to enhance understanding of and support for its mandate. The ICRC emphasized the need for access to victims of armed conflict in Darfur, and for improved security in the region for civilians and aid workers. Government representatives, including the Foreign Affairs Ministry and Sudanese Humanitarian Aid Commission, received monthly newsletters on ICRC activities, and more than 100 members of Darfur's local authorities attended IHL information sessions.

The national IHL committee and the ICRC discussed ways to advance the incorporation of IHL into Sudanese law. Committee members dealing with the ICRC's offer to visit detainees received briefings on the organization's standard procedures during such visits.

In June, the Sudanese parliament passed a law giving legal recognition to the Sudanese Red Crescent, paving the way for the National Society to request government support for its activities.

The ICRC also maintained contact with the UN and other international/regional decision-makers to boost support for IHL, the Movement and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

To help the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) integrate IHL into training programmes, more than 100 officers representing military training institutions learnt how to teach IHL to other personnel during six ICRC-run courses. For the first time, Military Intelligence and Republican Guard personnel took part. The same course was held for training officers from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the south and for members of the Central Reserve Police (CRP).

Nearly 1,000 officers from SAF military intelligence and military police, the Border Guards and the CRP, almost 5,000 personnel from the SPLA and a further 1,000 from the north/south Joint Integrated Units deepened their knowledge of IHL during ICRC-run courses and briefing sessions. With ICRC sponsorship, three senior officers from the SAF and SPLA attended IHL courses in Europe.

Almost 800 personnel from the UNMIS and UNAMID peace-keeping forces received IHL presentations, while various weapon bearers, including representatives of 190 civil defence forces in Darfur and South Kordofan, attended ICRC briefings.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Opinion-formers such as journalists, traditional leaders and academics remained potentially important relays for promoting respect for IHL in Sudan.

Journalists received regular updates on ICRC activities through newsletters and press releases and gained more insight into ICRC operations in Sudan through an article published in *Al-Insani*, the ICRC's Arabic-language quarterly. Four journalists increased their understanding of IHL at ICRC-run courses abroad. Thirty Sudanese journalists were briefed on IHL, the Fundamental Principles and Movement activities during a one-day workshop in Khartoum co-organized by the national IHL committee and the ICRC.

At grassroots level, local communities and a range of influential civil society groups, including traditional leaders, enhanced their awareness of IHL and the Movement during sessions conducted by Sudanese Red Crescent personnel, often together with ICRC staff. Personnel from the National Society, with Movement support, built up their communication skills. In a project developed jointly by the Sudanese Red Crescent, the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, 24 National Society staff and volunteers learnt how to use a new handbook, training materials and speaking notes to convey IHL principles effectively in conflict-affected areas. In other initiatives, 18 National Society personnel in Darfur participated in a three-day basic IHL course.

Three law lecturers from universities in Khartoum, Juba and Darfur attended IHL courses abroad with sponsorship from the ICRC, which also supplied educational materials and technical support to 17 higher-education institutions.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC funds, training, materials and technical support, the Sudanese Red Crescent developed its capacities. Personnel received training in the proper management of human remains and restoring family links (see *Civilians*) and in IHL dissemination (see *Civil society*).

With Movement support, the National Society mobilized over 17,000 volunteers and 67 ambulances to address potential situations of violence during the election. They assisted 50,000 people, mostly for minor injuries, heat stroke and dehydration. Later in the year, with ICRC support, the National Society prepared a contingency plan for the 2011 referendum, focusing on strengthening capacities in 12 branches. The ICRC provided partial funding for operational costs, first-aid kits, stretchers and training for volunteers. The National Society also established six new emergency action teams in the centre and south, and held training/refresher courses for 650 volunteers.

The salaries of 59 National Society posts at headquarters and branch levels were supported financially by the ICRC, while the National Society continued its reform process, reducing headquarters staff from 75 to 55.

Movement partners met regularly through an established coordination mechanism in order to share information and coordinate humanitarian activities.

# UGANDA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	985
Assistance	4,748
Prevention	1,062
Cooperation with National Societies	1,445
General	-

► **8,240**

of which: Overheads 502

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	99%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	13
National staff (daily workers not included)	96

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- scaled down its activities in Acholiland and environs, while helping the Uganda Red Cross Society build its capacities to support communities undergoing the transition to peace
- increased its presence in the violence-affected Karamoja region, reminding weapon bearers of their responsibility to protect civilians
- helped drought- and conflict-affected communities increase food production and, with the Ugandan and Swedish Red Cross Societies, gain access to consistently clean water sources
- enabled unaccompanied children to restore contact with relatives, and 159 to be reunited with their families, mostly in other countries
- with the Uganda Prisons Service, extended by at least one year a project to provide preventive and curative treatment for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in 3 prisons
- renewed an agreement to help the Ugandan armed forces integrate IHL into their doctrine, training and procedures for 2 additional years

The ICRC has been present in Uganda since 1979. Given the progress towards peace in the north of the country, ICRC assistance activities, many of which are implemented in partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society, have been scaled down in response to decreasing humanitarian needs. In parallel, the ICRC continues to monitor the treatment of detainees and strives to raise awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles among the armed and police forces.

## CONTEXT

The security situation remained calm in Acholiland and surroundings, where the majority of civilians displaced by the non-international armed conflict between the Ugandan government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) had returned to their home villages or to nearby transit camps. Meanwhile, the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) continued to back military operations against the LRA in the neighbouring Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan.

Elsewhere in northern Uganda, violence recurred in Karamoja – a region prone to intercommunal tensions and cattle theft – as the

UPDF and police forces sought to disarm traditional warriors. Several people, including children, were killed, wounded or forced to flee their homes during violence.

From July, internal security was tightened following two bomb blasts in Kampala, allegedly linked to sympathizers of a Somalia-based armed group. Ahead of general elections in February 2011, the political climate hardened.

Uganda continued to host refugees, mainly from the DRC, but also a number from Rwanda and South Sudan.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages		Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		2,387	181	
RCMs distributed		1,225	200	
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations		Total		
People reunited with their families		168		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	19	
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons		Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		24	3	11
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		64		
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	36	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)		19	3	4
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers		Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		206	87	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		159	60	
		<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	16	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010		82	34	
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits		Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited		7,771		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		174	1	2
Detainees newly registered		90		1
Number of visits carried out		112		
Number of places of detention visited		34		
Restoring family links		Total		
RCMs collected		146		
RCMs distributed		87		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		11		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	145	0%	100%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	62,277	21%	62%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	37,366	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	111,857	25%	50%
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	4		
Average catchment population		50,820		
Consultations	Patients	12,949		
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients	8,646	8,514
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	928	
Immunizations	Doses	9,331		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses	8,601	
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses	730	
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	216		
Health education	Sessions	106		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,923		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	800		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	202		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	648	167	263
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	67	29	6
Prostheses delivered	Units	92	36	8
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	17		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	329	91	155
Orthoses delivered	Units	371	95	188
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	1		
Crutches delivered	Units	92		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	1		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

During 2010, the ICRC adapted to changing needs in Uganda, steadily disengaging from northern areas formerly affected by armed conflict but now undergoing the transition to peace, while maintaining its focus on assisting and protecting civilians in violence-prone Karamoja. To ensure continuity of support in areas with a reduced ICRC presence, the delegation helped the Uganda Red Cross Society develop its capacities to provide localized assistance to returnee communities and remaining IDPs. It also coordinated with other humanitarian organizations in the country.

In Acholiland, the ICRC closed its sub-delegations in Gulu and Kitgum, the latter after undertaking a final distribution of seed to 62,277 people, including many former IDPs, in the Kitgum and Pader districts. The ICRC sought to ensure that around 77,000 drought-affected people could access clean water sources by upgrading water facilities and training community members, local authorities and National Society personnel to maintain them. During the year, the National Society, supported until July by the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, took an increasingly prominent role in promoting good hygiene practices among rural communities.

The ICRC reduced support to rural health centres in the region, ceasing activities altogether by mid-year as planned. It also ended temporary financial support to Kalongo Hospital, the referral facility for emergency cases during former episodes of armed conflict, and concluded support to Kitgum Government Hospital with some infrastructural improvements. Meanwhile, it continued to provide material, financial and technical support to prosthetic/orthotic workshops attached to two regional referral hospitals – Mbale in the east and Fort Portal in the west – and sought to persuade the Ugandan authorities to allocate more resources to rehabilitative services.

In Karamoja, the ICRC monitored civilians' security more closely as violence increased. Where necessary, delegates made

representations to weapon bearers concerning alleged abuses of civilians, in accordance with relevant national and international laws. Following outbreaks of cholera, the ICRC rehabilitated 11 water facilities, benefiting some 33,000 people, and gave local authorities materials for testing the quality of other sources.

Delegates visited detainees in places of temporary and permanent detention run by the Justice Ministry or armed forces, and monitored their treatment and living conditions, in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures. Detainees visited included people held in connection with violence in Karamoja, and those allegedly associated with Congolese or Ugandan armed groups. The authorities received confidential feedback on the ICRC's findings, including, where necessary, recommendations for improvements. Following dialogue with the authorities, some access was obtained to detainees alleged to have been formerly associated with the LRA, people held by the Joint Anti-Terrorism Task Force (JATT), and detainees held in police stations in connection with the Kampala bombings. At year-end, efforts were ongoing to gain access to detainees in more JATT facilities and to detainees held by the police force's Rapid Response Unit (RRU).

The ICRC's pilot health project designed to help prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria in three Ugandan prisons continued beyond its three-year remit with the signing, in August, of a one-year extendable agreement between the ICRC and the Uganda Prisons Service (UPS). The aim was to improve the consistency of services, in line with the recommendations of an ICRC review panel.

Family members separated by conflict, including unaccompanied child refugees, restored and maintained contact through the family-links network run by the Ugandan Red Cross with ICRC support.

The ICRC continued to heighten awareness of IHL among the authorities, armed forces and influential civil society members.

Following discussions with the ICRC, the government revived its national IHL committee, while the UPDF and the ICRC signed an agreement to extend until end-2012 a project to integrate IHL into military doctrine, training and procedures. With the National Society, the ICRC participated in sessions to enhance awareness of international human rights law and humanitarian issues among police personnel in advance of the 2011 election.

## CIVILIANS

### Security of vulnerable communities monitored

Protection of civilians in the Karamoja region was a particular focus of attention for the ICRC. To this end, it stepped up its monitoring of the situation during the year, and in December posted a field officer to the region on a permanent basis. Where necessary, delegates made confidential representations to weapon bearers and authorities, reminding them of their obligations to respect and protect civilians in accordance with relevant national and international law.

Also in northern Uganda, the national authorities, the IOM and the ICRC discussed, during the earlier part of the year, a permanent settlement solution for Congolese women and children living without legal status. However, as most of these families subsequently migrated to South Sudan, no further action was taken. Twelve of the women reconnected with relatives through the family-links network (see below). The ICRC also monitored the situation of refugees from Rwanda, mostly living in camps in the west.

In preparation for any potential unrest surrounding the 2011 election, the ICRC reinforced contacts with other organizations involved in humanitarian work, leading to the establishment in November of a formal coordination mechanism.

### Violence-affected civilians helped to rebuild livelihoods and infrastructure

In Acholiland, following scant rains and poor crop yields in 2009, 62,277 returnees and IDPs in Kitgum and Pader benefited from a final ICRC seed distribution. Families each received enough seed – including groundnut, cereal and various vegetables – to cultivate around one hectare of land. This concluded the ICRC's livelihood-support activities in the region.

Some 111,000 people in Acholiland and Karamoja benefited from projects to improve water and sanitation facilities and enhance hygiene awareness.

More than 77,000 returnees and residents in around 125 villages in Acholiland and its environs enjoyed better access to clean water after local authorities, the National Society and the ICRC constructed 30 new water points (including some equipped with hand and motorized pumps and boreholes) and rehabilitated 145 existing boreholes. To learn how to further reduce health risks (including advice on malaria prevention), almost 15,000 of these people participated in hygiene-promotion sessions and related activities run by the Ugandan Red Cross and,

until July, the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC. As part of this initiative, communities rehabilitated three latrine blocks used by more than 1,900 pupils in 22 primary schools.

To minimize gaps in assistance following the phasing out of ICRC projects, villagers, local authorities and National Society personnel received additional ICRC training in maintaining water facilities. For example, almost 250 people were trained to operate and maintain water points and pumps. They received toolboxes and bicycles to facilitate this work.

To combat cholera in Karamoja during the latter part of the year, some 33,000 people in 11 communities in Moroto district benefited from the rehabilitation of boreholes by the ICRC, which also provided the local water authority with materials for testing the quality of water in other sources used by communities.

### Civilians access health care services

An average monthly catchment population of 50,820 people had access to four health centres in Pader, supported by the ICRC until mid-year (see *ICRC action and results*). Nearly 13,000 people, primarily women and children, attended consultations at the centres, which provided vaccinations, curative and antenatal care, family planning consultations, and mosquito nets to ward off malaria. Staff and traditional birth attendants developed their skills with ICRC training, and staff refurbished facilities with ICRC help. After it ceased support, the ICRC retained the capacity to provide appropriate medical or curative care in the event of displacement, epidemics or other emergencies.

### Separated family members reconnect

Families dispersed by past or ongoing violence in neighbouring countries restored and maintained contact with relatives in Uganda and beyond, thanks to the tracing and RCM services provided by the National Society with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). A priority was the restoration of contact between children and their parents through RCMs and, where possible and appropriate, their reunification with their families. A total of 159 children were thus reunited with relatives, mainly abroad.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC visited 7,771 people held in detention, while seeking during dialogue with the relevant authorities to gain access to all those falling within its mandate. Visits took place according to standard ICRC procedures, and 174 people were monitored individually. The authorities received confidential reports on delegates' findings and, where necessary, recommendations for improvements.

Throughout the year, the ICRC visited detainees in places of permanent and temporary detention run by the Justice Ministry or armed forces. Particular attention was paid to detainees held in connection with violence in Karamoja and those allegedly associated with Congolese or Ugandan armed groups.



Vulnerable detainees, including minors and foreign nationals, stayed in touch with relatives via the RCM service. Inmates in various places of detention received basic hygiene and leisure items to help them avoid illness and cope with the monotony of prison life. Upon release, 12 detainees with no other means of support had their transport home paid.

In June, for the first time, detainees alleged to have been former LRA members, held in a facility run by the Chieftaincy of the Military Intelligence, were allowed by the authorities to receive ICRC visits. Following a second ICRC visit in September, the detainees were permitted to exchange news with their families via RCMs. Security detainees at a detention centre run by JATT were also visited by the ICRC for the first time in June, although by year-end the organization had yet to obtain regular access to JATT facilities. Following the Kampala bombings (see *Context*), ICRC delegates received authorization to visit some detainees held in police stations in connection with the incidents. However, access to detainees in facilities run by the police's RRU was increasingly limited during the latter part of the year.

#### **Detainees benefit from improved sanitation and health facilities**

Inmates in three Ugandan detention facilities – Gulu and Fort Portal prisons, plus the prison referral hospital at Murchison Bay, Luzira – continued to benefit from improvements in health and hygiene conditions thanks to an ICRC project to provide preventive and curative treatment for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. In August, the ICRC and UPS signed an extendable one-year agreement to continue the project beyond its original three-year remit, after a review by an ICRC panel found that the quality of health services provided by the scheme showed room for improvement.

A total of 4,923 detainees in all three prisons participated in a second mass TB screening (the first took place in 2009) and received various medical, hygiene and other items – from disinfectants to food-serving trays – to reduce infection rates. Following the expansion of cell space, inmates with TB could live separately from other patients, thus reducing the risk of transmission. Staff and detainees also received additional TB-awareness booklets, plus copies of a manual containing guidelines for the control of TB in prisons. In addition, 800 detainees in Gulu and Murchison Bay prisons faced fewer health risks after water and sanitation facilities were rehabilitated.

In October, a committee was formed to coordinate activities among various organizations supporting improvements in Uganda's prisons, including the UPS and the Ministry of Health. At the same time, an ICRC medical field officer was employed full-time in each of the three prisons to assist the Ugandan prison authorities in taking a lead role in project implementation. To ensure proper follow-up of patients, two ICRC experts began developing a new database towards year-end. The donation of an ICRC 4x4 vehicle for use as an ambulance by the Uganda Prisons Health Services, together with donations of ad hoc medical supplies, further enhanced the quality of patient care.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

A total of 648 people with disabilities, including weapon-wounded patients, received treatment at two ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres in Fort Portal and Mbale. Physiotherapy services at both centres improved following on-the-job supervision and training by an ICRC specialist. Thanks to the building of a concrete walkway in Mbale, most patients there gained easier access to newly rehabilitated showers and toilets. In Fort Portal, patients benefited from renovation of the building's entrance. Meanwhile, the ICRC pursued dialogue with representatives of the Health Ministry to persuade them to increase investment in the country's rehabilitative services.

To ensure that patients at the 200-bed Kitgum Government Hospital continued to benefit from improvements carried out during the ICRC's three-year support project (completed in 2009), staff received additional training in clinical waste management, and six latrine blocks, one incinerator and a waste management system were rehabilitated.

ICRC support to Kalongo Hospital, where it had covered the salaries of two doctors to ensure appropriate treatment for emergency referrals from ICRC-supported health centres in Pader district, ceased mid-year.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Having revived the national IHL committee at the ICRC's encouragement, the Prime Minister's Office organized two follow-up seminars, during which key members of the government and the military assessed progress in implementing IHL and identified priorities. To further encourage national implementation, the ICRC funded participation by senior government officials in a regional IHL seminar in Pretoria and the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

The government ratified and deposited the AU Convention on IDPs, while parliament passed a bill implementing the provisions of the Rome Statute, which was ratified in 2002. National bills incorporating IHL provisions on mines and toxic chemicals had yet to pass before parliament. The ICRC provided legal advice on the implementation of national legislation relating to the Additional Protocols, and the involvement of children in armed conflict, protection of the emblem, and the National Society.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

With ICRC support, the UPDF worked towards the systematic integration of IHL into military training, doctrine and procedures. To consolidate progress already made, it was agreed in April to extend cooperation on IHL integration until end-2012.

Eighty armed forces officers learnt how to teach IHL during three train-the-trainer courses. Elsewhere, 35 senior officers took part in a discussion on IHL integration with representatives of other armed forces in the region; 70 others, including military legal experts, intelligence officers and commanders, attended various IHL courses in Uganda; and one senior officer attended the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). More than 3,000 armed forces personnel, including 230 officers, were briefed on IHL, its application in peace-support operations and the ICRC's mandate and activities in advance of their deployment on peacekeeping missions.

With ICRC input, Uganda's police authorities reviewed training manuals and operational procedures for the Mobile Police Patrolling Unit (MPPU). When the Ugandan police authorities signed an agreement with the British High Commission and the Embassy of Ireland in Uganda to work towards reinforcing the capacity of the MPPU prior to the 2011 election, the ICRC participated in the process. During eight training sessions attended by the National Society and the ICRC, 150 senior commanders and 40 instructors from Kampala's police force and MPPU learnt more about the Movement's mandate and activities. More than 60 officers from the Anti-Stock Theft Unit deployed in Karamoja, as well as members of the RRU responsible for tackling crimes involving violence, also enhanced their knowledge of international human rights law and humanitarian issues during training courses. With ICRC support, a senior police officer attended a conference on humanitarian issues in policing held in Geneva, Switzerland.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Through media reports based on ICRC press briefings and newsletters, the Ugandan public learnt more about humanitarian issues affecting the country. Meanwhile, Ugandan Red Cross personnel, backed up by ICRC training and materials, briefed violence-affected communities in Karamoja on the work of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles, themes also addressed during radio spots broadcast by various National Society branches, including in Karamoja.

To encourage IHL research, the National Library and two universities in Kampala received 1,400 publications from the ICRC. One legal and one social research institute also benefited from a donation of 1,000 publications and an IHL teaching DVD. IHL teaching at the Faculty of Social Sciences in Makerere University gained a boost with the signing of a two-year cooperation agreement with the ICRC. Four university lecturers attended IHL training events abroad, with ICRC support.

Having won a national moot court competition, a team of students from Uganda Christian University, Mukono, represented the country at an international event, while students from Ugandan universities also participated in the ICRC's regional IHL essay competition.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

By July, the Ugandan Red Cross, with technical and financial support from the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC, had taken the lead in hygiene-promotion activities in northern Ugandan villages (see *Civilians*). This capacity-building operation facilitated the phasing out of direct ICRC assistance.

Ugandan Red Cross personnel played a lead role in assisting people affected by a mudslide in Bududa, eastern Uganda, in May, with the ICRC providing relief goods, body bags and training in the proper management of human remains.

In advance of the 2011 general election, the National Society developed a contingency plan, with ICRC input. The implementation of the plan – including ICRC-supported training sessions, simulation exercises, and the provision of first-aid materials and stocks of non-food items – enhanced the National Society's capacity to respond in the event of violence.

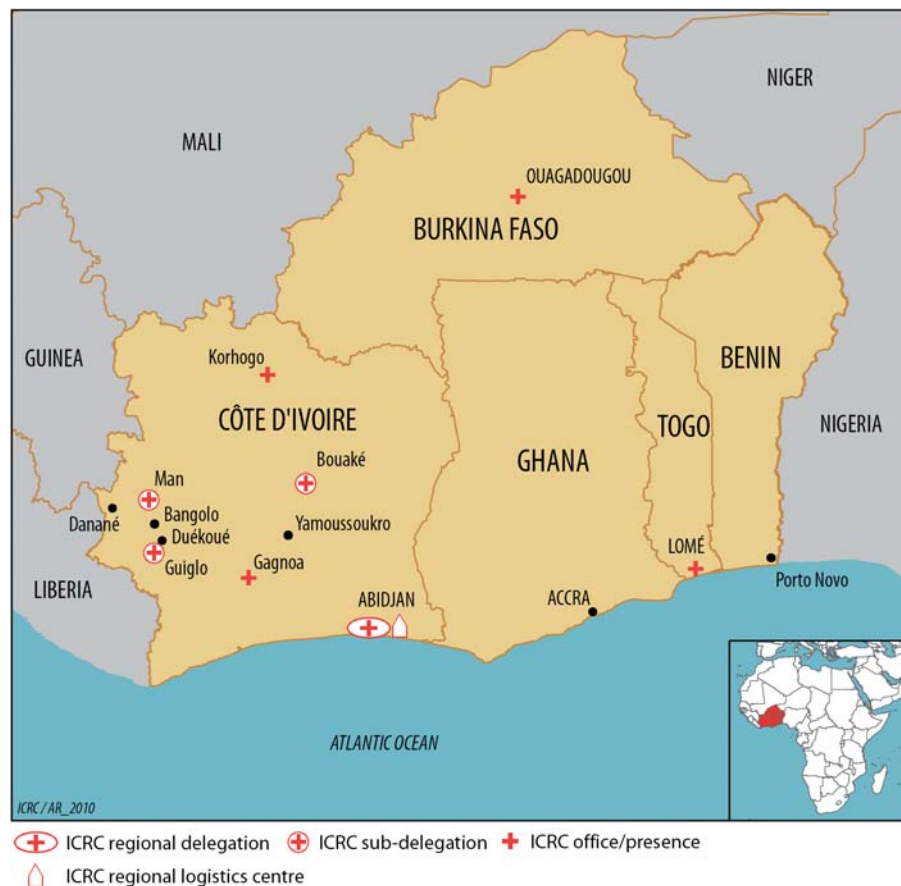
To meet demand for the tracing and RCM network (see *Civilians*), National Society personnel underwent on-the-job training and refresher courses provided by the ICRC, and received its input to conduct a review of tracing activities, guidelines and procedures.

The Ugandan Red Cross further strengthened its capacities by extending its Kumi branch, aided by equipment and funding from the ICRC, which also continued to help pay the salaries of key national, regional and branch staff. Through regular meetings, the National Society stepped up coordination with Movement partners.

National Society personnel also promoted humanitarian principles among local communities (see *Civil society*).

# ABIDJAN (regional)

**COVERING:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo



In the countries covered by the delegation, established in 1992, the ICRC supports the authorities in implementing IHL, encourages armed and security forces to respect IHL, and visits detainees. It works with and supports the development of the region's National Societies. In Côte d'Ivoire, the delegation focuses on responding to the protection and assistance needs of people affected by the lasting consequences of the crisis that began in 2002.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,744
Assistance	5,612
Prevention	2,569
Cooperation with National Societies	2,261
General	-

► **12,185**

of which: Overheads 744

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	94%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	27
National staff (daily workers not included)	221

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- strengthened the emergency response capacities of the National Societies in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo ahead of elections, facilitating in particular the treatment of 590 wounded people during the Ivorian post-election crisis
- provided dressing kits to 9 Ivorian health structures, enabling them to treat up to 700 people wounded during post-election violence
- regionwide, visited 17,099 detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including 299 arrested in connection with post-election violence in Côte d'Ivoire
- with the relevant National Societies, gave relief goods to victims of violence or natural disaster in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, providing food to 9,617 IDPs and essential household items to 17,720
- improved access to clean water and sanitation for some 71,000 people in western and central Côte d'Ivoire, while raising their awareness of good hygiene practices
- ahead of elections, briefed over 4,000 weapon bearers in Côte d'Ivoire and 775 in Burkina Faso on IHL and international human rights law

## CONTEXT

In Côte d'Ivoire, 2010 was dominated by long-awaited presidential elections aimed at cementing the 2007 Ouagadougou peace accord. In February, controversy over alleged voter registration irregularities triggered violent demonstrations, causing scores of casualties. Meanwhile, civilian authorities were partially reinstated in northern and western regions formerly under Forces Nouvelles (FN) control. People displaced by earlier violence returned home. Sporadic intercommunal violence persisted, however, linked mainly to longstanding land-tenure issues. Many communities continued to struggle for access to basic services.

In November, the presidential run-off ended in political deadlock, with both the incumbent and the opposition candidates claiming victory and nominating governments. Ensuing tensions resulted in various patterns of violence. Clashes among rival groups and with security forces led to multiple arrests, scores of dead and hundreds of wounded, especially in Abidjan. With political affiliation commonly informed by ethnicity, tensions and suspicion flared among communities, particularly in central-western and western regions. Efforts previously made towards creating a unified army, incorporating

former FN fighters, were interrupted. Deadly confrontations between forces loyal to the respective candidates reflected historical divisions. With their impartiality challenged by the incumbent candidate, UN peacekeepers reported increasing restrictions on their movements. Mounting insecurity drove thousands of Ivorians to seek refuge elsewhere in the country or abroad. Few international organizations remained operational in Côte d'Ivoire.

The African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) embarked on mediation efforts to resolve the impasse, without success by year-end.

Throughout the region, severe flooding contributed to difficult living conditions, devastating homes and livelihoods. Intercommunal violence temporarily displaced several thousand people in northern Ghana.

Following the re-election of Togo's president in March, the government and the opposition entered a power-sharing agreement, improving prospects for political stability. Burkina Faso's president, re-elected in November, continued to play an important role in regional politics, notably in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

##### CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	55		
RCMs distributed	31		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	3		1
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	20		

##### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup>

ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	17,099		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	465	1	4
Detainees newly registered	373	1	4
Number of visits carried out	209		
Number of places of detention visited	86		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	172		
RCMs distributed	93		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	608		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	2		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo

#### ASSISTANCE

##### CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	9,817	60%	26%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	9,617		
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	17,720	60%	26%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	17,720		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	27,130	60%	
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	71,000	20%	40%

2. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

3. Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo

4. Côte d'Ivoire only

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	2,106		
Essential household items <sup>5</sup>	Beneficiaries	10,758		
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	12,000		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
First aid <sup>4</sup>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	4		
Wounded patients treated	Patients	590		

4. Côte d'Ivoire only

5. Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

While concentrating its operations in violence-prone parts of Côte d'Ivoire, notably in the west, the ICRC maintained a countrywide presence, enabling it to monitor tensions and population movements more widely. In case of election-related violence, it focused on contingency planning, primarily in Côte d'Ivoire but also in Burkina Faso and Togo, in partnership with the National Societies. Together they intensified efforts to strengthen support for the Movement and humanitarian principles among all those with potential influence during unrest, building on the broad acceptance of the ICRC fostered during its longstanding presence in the region. This foothold contributed to the smooth running of Movement operations, particularly during the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, when insecurity prevented many other international organizations from operating.

The ICRC helped reinforce the emergency response capacities of the National Societies in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, reviewing their contingency plans with them and providing first-aid and communications training and equipment. It provided all National Societies with needs-assessment training and put emergency supplies at their disposal to meet communities' basic needs. As a result, National Societies were able to deploy effectively during elections. The Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire stepped up activities during the post-election crisis, working with the ICRC to tend to the wounded, deliver medical supplies and alleviate hardship faced by IDPs and host communities. Regionwide, National Societies distributed relief goods to people left homeless by violence or natural disaster.

Through bilateral contacts, publicity and events, the ICRC and the National Societies intensified efforts to build respect for humanitarian values and the Movement. They worked together to promote IHL and international human rights law among weapon bearers, while emphasizing the Movement's distinctive nature and the protective properties of its emblems. In parallel, they strengthened dialogue with authorities and civil society. Despite the insecurity that prevailed during the post-election crisis, Movement personnel in Côte d'Ivoire were generally able to work unhindered. Representatives from both sides of the political divide readily maintained contact with ICRC delegates during this time.

Over the year, the ICRC visited detainees in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, including those arrested in connection with election-related violence. It reinforced its support to the Ivorian authorities aimed at improving detainees' access to food, health care and hygiene. In urgent cases, the ICRC stepped in. It stabilized mortality rates in nine Ivorian prisons by providing malnourished detainees with supplementary food rations, facilitated medical treatment and renovated infrastructure. Following discussions with delegates, the authorities took steps to improve prison health care and nutritional standards.

In western Côte d'Ivoire, the National Society and the ICRC worked with rural and urban communities to improve their access to water and sanitation, expanding hygiene-awareness initiatives to ensure sustainable benefits. The ICRC continued to provide agricultural inputs to vulnerable farming communities to boost their economic security.

Coordination with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors ensured needs were met without duplicating efforts.

## CIVILIANS

Meetings with authorities, community leaders and weapon bearers, particularly in violence-prone areas, served to remind them of their responsibilities to respect civilians at all times.

During the Ivorian post-election crisis, civilians made use of an ICRC telephone hotline to relay allegations of abuses to the delegation. These were documented with a view to raising them with the alleged perpetrators and thus prevent further abuses.

### Violence- and disaster-affected people receive vital relief

Intercommunal and election-related violence, as well as natural disaster, affected civilians across the region.

Threatened by intercommunal violence, 9,455 vulnerable Ghanaians and 162 Ivorians (1,918 households) who had abandoned their homes to seek temporary shelter elsewhere received a one-month food ration from the ICRC to help sustain them until



their return. In Côte d'Ivoire, 924 IDPs struggling without their belongings received basic household items.

During violent pre-election demonstrations in Côte d'Ivoire, the wounded received prompt attention from ICRC-trained National Society first-aiders. Affected health structures received ICRC drugs and dressings to bolster their supplies.

With the onset of the post-election crisis, the National Society and the ICRC immediately stepped up activities, in line with contingency plans (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), to provide relief to people wounded, displaced or otherwise affected. Of the 590 victims who received first aid, some 250 were evacuated to appropriate health structures by the National Society with ICRC ambulance support. To ensure patients received the requisite care, such structures maintained daily contact with the ICRC regarding their needs, with 9 obtaining dressing materials to treat up to 700 wounded. Facing logistical and security constraints, the National Blood Transfusion Centre requested and received ICRC help in delivering blood to hospitals low on supplies.

Communities in Danané and Duékoué, which saw an influx of people fleeing violence or insecurity, had their needs assessed by National Society/ICRC teams. To reduce strain on local resources, 2,736 IDPs and members of host families received hygiene items and household necessities. IDPs sheltering in a religious compound benefited from ICRC-constructed/renovated latrines, showers and water points, while National Society hygiene-awareness sessions helped reduce health risks aggravated by crowded conditions.

Families whose relatives had fled abroad received news of them thanks to family-links services provided by the Ivorian Red Cross and relevant National Societies (see *Guinea and Liberia*).

Across the region, over 10,000 Burkinans, Ivorians and Togolese displaced by flooding or wildfires and living in makeshift conditions received essential household items from the National Societies, with ICRC support.

### **Ivorians affected by earlier violence boost their economic security**

Improved security in parts of western Côte d'Ivoire prompted people displaced by earlier violence to return home. To ease their resettlement, 1,706 returnees (341 households) were provided with household essentials such as kitchen sets. As a contribution to their long-term economic security, 27,130 returnees and people hosting them (4,508 households), including 8,982 members of households headed by women, received seed, hoes and expert

advice from the ICRC. This not only helped them to revive their farming activities, but to maximize yield, thereby increasing household revenue.

### **Ivorian communities participate in water and sanitation initiatives**

In western and central Côte d'Ivoire, 71,000 people reduced health risks thanks to National Society/ICRC water and sanitation initiatives, focusing on community involvement to encourage sustainable benefits.

In parts of Côte d'Ivoire where flooding or power outages disrupted the water supply, some 44,700 residents regained access to safe water after National Society/ICRC teams chlorinated local wells. Accompanying National Society hygiene-awareness sessions helped reduce the risk of water-borne diseases. In towns unconnected to the water network, 7,800 residents gained better access to clean water after the ICRC repaired 13 drinking fountains. Community water-management committees learnt to undertake routine maintenance from ICRC-supported National Society volunteers, who also visited local households to promote good hygiene practices.

Around 14,500 Ivorians began benefiting from three hygiene-promotion initiatives, although these progressed slower than planned owing to the post-election crisis. Representatives of 17 communities, trained by Movement personnel, began raising awareness of good hygiene practices locally. Meanwhile, communities worked with National Society personnel to improve sanitation conditions according to their needs, for instance by digging latrines.

Ivorian Red Cross personnel in these areas were better equipped to carry out such activities after the ICRC renovated three local committee buildings. Plans to renovate two further buildings were delayed owing to technical constraints.

### **Vulnerable Ivorians receive therapeutic care**

At Korhogo's therapeutic feeding centre, run by the Ivorian Red Cross with ICRC support, 200 malnourished children received milk and nutritional supplements, helping them regain a healthy weight.

Staff at Bangolo hospital discussed their caseload with delegates to define future ICRC activities aimed at facilitating the treatment of victims of sexual violence. They agreed to delay the launch of such activities to ensure adequate preparation.

CIVILIANS		BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	GHANA	TOGO
Economic security, water and habitat					
Food	Beneficiaries		362	9,455	
	of whom IDPs			9,455	
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,400	9,320		6,000
	of whom IDPs	2,400	9,320		6,000
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		27,130		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		71,000		

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Among those visited were 299 arrested in connection with the Ivorian post-election crisis. Detainees in Benin serving sentences under the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda received visits from the ICRC's Nairobi delegation (see *Nairobi*). Following such visits, the ICRC shared feedback, in confidence, with the authorities.

During visits, detainees were able, through ICRC family-links services, to contact their families or consular representatives. In particular, delegates made 608 phone calls on behalf of detainees, helping ensure family members learnt promptly of a relative's detention and did not report that person as missing.

To facilitate such activities, prison personnel in all three countries increased their understanding of the ICRC's work during briefings. Meetings with relevant authorities and international community representatives provided opportunities to impress upon them the need to allocate adequate resources to the respective penitentiary administrations to ensure detainees' living conditions met internationally recognized standards.

In Burkina Faso, detainees received soap to improve their hygiene conditions.

### Ivorian authorities supported in addressing detainees' urgent and long-term needs

Constrained by limited resources and prison overcrowding, the Ivorian authorities accepted ICRC input and guidance, which helped them meet detainees' urgent nutritional, health care and hygiene needs while working to address the root causes of these issues.

Given life-threatening malnutrition levels in some facilities, vulnerable detainees underwent regular health monitoring through

an ICRC supplementary feeding initiative conducted with the National Society and a local NGO. For as long as necessary, 2,106 detainees (an average of 1,141/month) received rations to supplement their regular meals. This helped improve their health and stabilized mortality rates in the nine targeted prisons in both central authority- and FN-controlled areas. To stem a localized spike in mortality rates, 300 of these detainees were also given high-calorie biscuits for one month to boost their nutritional intake. Moreover, 600 detainees underwent ICRC treatment for beriberi, commonly associated with malnutrition.

In efforts to improve detainees' nutritional health, the authorities confirmed an increase in the food budget. An ICRC assessment of official meal standards in different facilities enabled them to review the services provided by caterers and, where necessary, take action to resolve any disruption to services caused by delayed payment. Examples of nutritionally balanced meals, prepared by the ICRC according to locally available produce, aimed to support them in commissioning caterers to provide adequate meals.

Inmates wounded during post-election violence received attention from ICRC medical personnel, who arranged for X-ray examinations where necessary. On ICRC advice, the authorities arranged the referral of detainees with tuberculosis.

Detainees faced fewer general health risks after the ICRC repaired water and waste-disposal infrastructure in seven facilities, improved ventilation and provided 10,576 inmates with hygiene materials. Meanwhile, prison guards were trained in how to chlorinate wells, so they could respond independently in case of contamination. The Ivorian Institute of Public Hygiene disinfected 22 detention facilities with the help of ICRC equipment, benefiting some 12,000 detainees. Recreational items donated by the ICRC contributed to inmates' well-being.

The Health and Justice Ministries and the penitentiary administration explored with the ICRC ways to achieve sustainable

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE – GOVERNMENT	CÔTE D'IVOIRE – FORCES NOUVELLES	TOGO
<b>ICRC visits</b>					
Detainees visited	7	182	14,338	379	2,193
Detainees visited and monitored individually	7	1	371	45	41
of whom women			1		
of whom minors			4		
Detainees newly registered			338	28	7
of whom women			1		
of whom minors			4		
Number of visits carried out	1	3	101	92	12
Number of places of detention visited	1	3	35	42	5
<b>Restoring family links</b>					
RCMs collected			132	19	21
RCMs distributed			78	11	4

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BURKINA FASO	CÔTE D'IVOIRE
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>			
Food	Beneficiaries		2,106
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	182	10,576
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		12,000

improvements in health care. Subsequently, the authorities commissioned an assessment of prison health care standards and adopted a national policy on health in detention. They undertook to recruit additional nursing staff to improve detainees' access to professional medical care.

To encourage respect for judicial guarantees, the authorities were alerted to individual cases whose trials were overdue, resulting in the release of several detainees.

A planned seminar aimed at enhancing prison management was postponed to focus resources on needs generated by the post-election crisis.

## AUTHORITIES

Regular dialogue with local and national authorities and regional and international bodies, including the UN, deepened their understanding of IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and facilitated humanitarian coordination during crises. Contacts intensified in Côte d'Ivoire surrounding the elections, building on dialogue developed during the ICRC's longstanding presence there. These provided opportunities to remind the authorities of their responsibilities to safeguard civilians' rights and, during the post-election crisis, helped strengthen support for National Society/ICRC activities on both sides of the political divide. The parties demonstrated their backing, facilitating Movement access to those affected and granting the ICRC immediate access to people arrested in connection with the situation.

To accelerate national IHL implementation, the region's governments benefited from ICRC legal expertise and sponsorship. Accordingly, officials from all five countries shared experiences with peers at an ECOWAS/ICRC seminar in Abuja (see *Nigeria*) and at the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Representatives of French-speaking African countries explored customary IHL at a seminar in Cameroon (see *Yaoundé*). An AU/ICRC conference in Abidjan enabled 50 government officials and international community representatives to examine the AU Convention on IDPs. With ICRC support, Burkina Faso became the 30th State to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions, bringing the instrument into force. Although preoccupation with the elections hampered progress on IHL implementation in Côte d'Ivoire, relevant officials maintained contact with delegates with a view to the future ratification of priority treaties and revision of the penal code.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

As a priority, weapon bearers were familiarized with IHL, international human rights law, the distinctive nature of the Movement and the protection afforded by its emblems. More than 3,400 Ivorian military and security personnel, including former fighters, attended ICRC briefings on these topics, with a focus on the proper maintenance of public order. These, along with

bilateral dialogue at command level and information sessions for 640 members of armed groups conducted with the National Society, helped secure safe Movement access to victims of the post-election crisis. Similar briefings targeted 775 military and security personnel from Burkina Faso and 20 from Togo, including peacekeepers preparing for deployment to Côte d'Ivoire.

To support the integration of IHL into forces' doctrine, training and operations, senior officers from Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Togo enhanced their IHL expertise at international workshops with ICRC financial support. To help strengthen IHL teaching capacities, 20 Ivorian and 30 Beninois military instructors honed their skills at ICRC refresher courses. Subsequently, the Ivorian chief of staff created an IHL unit to coordinate the integration process. With ICRC input, this unit independently organized its first train-the-trainer event, at which existing instructors passed on their skills to 19 trainee instructors. Meanwhile, training units in Benin and Togo drew on ICRC expertise to update IHL handbooks, and one training facility in Burkina Faso strengthened teaching resources with ICRC-donated IHL reference materials.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Across the region, groups with potential influence during inter-communal or election-related violence had the opportunity to discuss humanitarian principles and deepen their understanding of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work.

Traditional and religious leaders in Ghana and community leaders, students, political/youth groups, NGOs and women's associations in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo learnt about these topics at tailored National Society/ICRC events. In Côte d'Ivoire, these reached over 3,400 people, including demobilized soldiers, and often incorporated first-aid training. Besides promoting social cohesion, such events reinforced awareness of the Movement's distinctive role and, consequently, facilitated its access to victims of Ivorian post-election violence despite the prevailing insecurity.

Journalists attended Movement briefings and workshops enabling them to relay humanitarian messages accurately to the public. Radio spots and competitions prior to and during the Ivorian post-election crisis heightened awareness of humanitarian values, the Movement and its emblems, including in volatile western regions. Media contacts in Benin and Togo raised their respective National Society's profile by reporting on their assistance to flood victims.

To support the study of IHL among future opinion-leaders, university students in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo benefited from ICRC-donated IHL reference materials as well as presentations. Lecturers from all five countries enhanced their teaching skills at pan-African IHL courses, with ICRC sponsorship. Similarly, at a workshop abroad, an Ivorian official studied the process of integrating IHL into curricula with a view to organizing appropriate training for secondary school teachers.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies focused on preparing to meet needs in case of violence or natural disaster, receiving ICRC financial, material, logistical and training support to reinforce emergency response, communication, family-links and health-promotion capacities.

To strengthen their organizational development, the National Societies enhanced their governance skills at regional Movement seminars and at a meeting of National Society legal advisers in Switzerland. The Ivorian Red Cross reduced its dependence on external support by offering commercial first-aid training.

As part of contingency plans developed with ICRC support, first-aiders throughout Côte d'Ivoire and in Burkinan and Togolese flashpoints upgraded their skills and equipment with ICRC training and materials. To improve information-sharing, Ivorian and Togolese radio operators benefited from new equipment and training. All five National Societies undertook ICRC needs assessment/project management training, better preparing them to mobilize relief operations. Pre-positioned ICRC household supplies ensured they could meet communities' basic needs in an emergency.

To garner support for such operations, Ivorian and Togolese communication personnel learnt how to promote humanitarian principles, the Movement and its emblems effectively at ICRC workshops, using supporting materials produced with ICRC input (see *Civil society* and *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

Ivorian Red Cross personnel received ICRC vehicle support to facilitate national disease-prevention campaigns, enabling them to immunize thousands of children against polio and raise awareness of malaria, distributing mosquito nets to vulnerable women.

These activities, conducted in coordination with Movement partners operating locally, helped the National Societies increase their visibility and swiftly deploy to provide effective relief in the event of violence or natural disaster (see *Civilians*).

# DAKAR (regional)

**COVERING:** Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal



The ICRC opened a regional delegation in Dakar in 1989, although it had already worked in the region for some years. It focuses on promoting IHL among the armed forces and other bearers of weapons and on encouraging implementation of that law by the authorities throughout the region. It also supports the activities of the National Societies, assists people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau, and visits detainees of ICRC concern, providing them with material aid where necessary.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	817
Assistance	4,282
Prevention	1,955
Cooperation with National Societies	1,676
General	-

► **8,731**

of which: Overheads 533

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	106%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	22
National staff (daily workers not included)	112

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- provided 752 people displaced by violence or natural disaster in Gambia and Senegal with food rations, and 808 with essential household items in joint operations with the National Societies
- in Casamance (Senegal), supported 11 primary health care facilities, including 4 newly constructed maternity centres, through staff training, logistical and structural support and the supply of essential medicines and equipment
- with the National Societies, boosted the economic security of 18,621 vulnerable people in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau through a variety of tailored agricultural, veterinary and micro-economic initiatives
- with the National Societies, improved access to clean water and sanitation for 46,341 vulnerable community members in Casamance and north-western Guinea-Bissau, while raising their awareness of good hygiene practices
- organized high-profile conferences on "Humanitarian Action in Africa" and "Women and War" at the ICRC's documentation centre in Dakar, stimulating humanitarian debate among a broad cross-section of society
- welcomed the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions by Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau



## CONTEXT

In Senegal's southern Casamance region (hereafter Casamance), tensions escalated between government forces and the Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance (MFDC), with no end in sight to their longstanding confrontation. Following a lull in violence mid-year, the MFDC stepped up its operations against the military. Meanwhile, there were reports of friction within the MFDC and fighting between emerging factions. Members of one such faction were allegedly arrested in Gambia by the authorities there. Armed attacks against civilians were also reported. The insecurity, coupled with the presence of mines, caused people to abandon their homes and livelihoods, prevented those previously displaced from returning home, and hindered humanitarian access and the provision of health care and water.

Senegal's capital, Dakar, with a large international community, remained an important centre for humanitarian dialogue.

Political and military instability resurfaced in Guinea-Bissau. In a change of military command on 1 April, the chief of defence staff,

the head of military intelligence and, briefly, the prime minister were arrested. The ensuing suspension of the European Union's support to security sector reform prompted other actors to step into the breach. In November, the government entered a cooperation agreement with Angola in that regard. In December, amid international and domestic pressure, the military officials detained in April were released, together with four people detained for their alleged involvement in high-profile assassinations committed during 2009. Northern Guinea-Bissau continued to host refugees from Casamance, adding strain on communities already struggling with poverty and limited State infrastructure.

In Gambia, cabinet reshuffles and dismissals resulted in frequent changes to the administration. Several senior officials were arrested, reportedly for State security reasons.

Illegal trafficking, cross-border activity by weapon bearers, and natural disaster added to instability in the region, which remained a common migratory route.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	18		
RCMs distributed	22		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total		
People reunited with their families	2		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	18	3	2
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	13		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	35	3	2
<b>Documents</b>			
People to whom travel documents were issued	1		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	2		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	665		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	72	3	
Detainees newly registered	60	2	
Number of visits carried out	46		
Number of places of detention visited	10		
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total		
RCMs collected	8		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	47		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Guinea-Bissau and Senegal

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

## CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	752	26%	49%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	677		
Essential household items <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	808	25%	26%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	725		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	18,781	99%	1%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	166		
Water and habitat activities <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	46,341	25%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	1,245		
<b>Health<sup>4</sup></b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	11		
Average catchment population		14,813		
Consultations	Patients	11,553		
	<i>of which curative</i>		3,445	4,660
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		453	
Immunizations	Doses	19,192		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	19,037		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	155		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	88		
Health education	Sessions	1,180		

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup>

Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	350		

WOUNDED AND SICK<sup>5</sup>

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

1. Guinea-Bissau and Senegal

2. Gambia and Senegal

3. Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal

4. Senegal only

5. Guinea-Bissau only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

With the establishment of a separate delegation covering Mali and Niger (see *Niamey*), the restructured Dakar delegation consolidated its efforts to protect and assist civilians affected by violence or political instability in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal, in cooperation with the National Societies.

Following violence in Casamance, the ICRC facilitated the treatment of wounded people and provided the displaced with food and household necessities. It documented allegations of abuses against civilians, making representations where necessary to the alleged perpetrators. Through presentations and bilateral contacts, it raised awareness of Movement operations, humanitarian principles and applicable law among authorities and weapon bearers. Their support helped Movement personnel safely access affected communities, although general insecurity delayed some planned initiatives.

In Casamance and north-western Guinea-Bissau, the ICRC pursued its multidisciplinary approach aimed at helping violence-affected communities access adequate water, sanitation and health care and to achieve food and economic security. Working regularly with the National Societies, it assisted vulnerable rural communities, IDPs, refugees and returnees through diverse agricultural and income-generating activities. These included new initiatives benefiting

stockbreeders and urban IDPs. The ICRC strengthened its support to health services. It provided specialist training to hospital personnel, helped prepare Bissau's physical rehabilitation centre to begin providing services and, in Casamance, provided comprehensive support to primary health care facilities, including by constructing four maternity centres. In parallel, ICRC-trained National Society personnel and community members improved local access to water and sanitation and conducted health-education sessions.

Delegates visited detainees in Senegal and in Guinea-Bissau, including those arrested on 1 April, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Where necessary, they assisted inmates in receiving medical attention. To reduce health risks, the ICRC distributed hygiene items and, in Senegal, co-organized with the authorities a seminar for prison personnel aimed at enhancing detainees' living conditions.

The ICRC expanded its network of high-level contacts in Gambia during missions to Banjul, pursuing dialogue aimed at developing its activities there, including by resuming visits to detainees.

To accelerate national IHL implementation, the region's governments benefited from ICRC advice and encouragement. Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau subsequently ratified the Convention on

Cluster Munitions. To encourage the integration of IHL into their doctrine, training and operations, the ICRC strengthened cooperation with armed and security forces in Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. Besides conducting troop briefings, it supported the training of IHL instructors in Gambia and Senegal and helped revise Guinea-Bissau's military IHL manual.

Dakar being a hub for humanitarian diplomacy, the delegation developed numerous initiatives to promote IHL and the Movement among the media, academic circles, the international community and the wider public. The ICRC's documentation centre, in particular, began establishing itself as a reference for IHL, attracting researchers and hosting events on humanitarian themes.

The ICRC provided training, financial, logistical and material support to the region's National Societies, better preparing them to respond to emergencies, pursue communication activities and deliver family-links services, including for migrants. They regularly partnered the ICRC in the field, developing their operational experience.

Coordination with Movement partners and other relevant actors ensured humanitarian needs were met while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Given the insecurity in Casamance and northern Guinea-Bissau, the ICRC maintained regular contact with authorities and weapon bearers, reminding them of their responsibilities to protect civilians at all times (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). Delegates documented alleged violations of civilians' rights and, where necessary, raised these with the alleged perpetrators to prevent further abuses.

### IDPs receive vital relief

People displaced by violence in Casamance struggled to support themselves. They and other families displaced by flooding or wildfires in Gambia and Senegal received relief goods from the National Societies/ICRC to help them cope: 752 IDPs (108 households) were given food, and 808 (103 households) received essential household items. Twenty-four Gambian farming households (160 people) received seed to help them revive agricultural activities.

### Violence-affected communities improve their economic security

Where the security situation permitted, violence-affected communities in Casamance and north-western Guinea-Bissau, including refugees and returnees, received help to rebuild their livelihoods. In total, 18,621 people benefited from tailored ICRC agricultural, veterinary and micro-economic initiatives.

Members of 50 women's associations, including 42 which had previously relaunched market gardens with ICRC support, honed their farming techniques with guidance from ICRC experts and benefited from improvements to irrigation (see below), boosting their yields and income. After learning to plant and irrigate

their crops more effectively, 11 such associations began producing vegetables year-round. A further eight associations received seed, tools and fencing to establish new market gardens.

In parallel, farming communities, including women's associations, received cereal mills to facilitate production and, in remote areas, bicycles and carts for transporting produce to market. This reduced their workload and gave them more time to pursue income-generating activities.

Many IDPs seeking to rebuild their lives in Ziguinchor town had difficulty finding work. Based on their skills, with ICRC supervision and funds, 21 people launched small businesses to better support themselves. Among them, several people farmed chickens, one established a tailoring service, while one mine victim upgraded his bicycle-repair shop. Fewer businesses were launched than planned owing to the time required to identify those households most likely to benefit from such support.

Through a new ICRC-financed initiative to support stockbreeders, five animal-health workers in Casamance received veterinary materials and motorcycles, alongside driving lessons, to facilitate vaccination campaigns. Better able to access remote areas, they treated three times as many animals in 2010 as in 2009. In Guinea-Bissau, district agricultural authorities and the National Society/ICRC launched a livestock de-worming programme, through which pig farmers enhanced their animals' health and market value, while obtaining veterinary advice via radio spots and village briefings.

### Rural communities benefit from improved water and sanitation

Water authorities and rural communities in Casamance and north-western Guinea-Bissau worked with the National Societies/ICRC to improve local water and sanitation infrastructure, much of which had fallen into disrepair owing to longstanding insecurity and rain damage. Together they constructed/repaired 37 water points and 21 rainwater reservoirs, providing nearly 5,900 people with readier access to drinking water. To help ensure long-term benefits, 15 mechanics in Casamance received maintenance training. With ICRC technical back-up, the water authorities improved the management of water networks in the towns of Djibidjione, Casamance, and São Domingos, Guinea-Bissau. In the latter, new ICRC-constructed premises enabled water-board staff to work more efficiently.

Complementing agricultural inputs (see above), eight market-gardening associations benefited from new/repared wells, while, through an ICRC pilot initiative, six associations installed new irrigation systems, reducing the time required to water their crops.

As part of efforts to improve public health (see below), Movement personnel renovated water and sanitation infrastructure, including latrines, in health facilities and schools, benefiting some 19,600 people. To maximize impact, National Society-trained teachers in 70 schools promoted good hygiene practices among their pupils. A further 20,200 people in cholera-prone parts of Guinea-Bissau similarly reduced their exposure to the disease after ICRC-trained National

Society volunteers trained and equipped village health committees to disinfect wells and raise hygiene awareness locally.

### Civilians in violence-affected areas gain better access to primary health care

In Casamance, health structures experienced difficulties delivering quality services owing to limited resources and security constraints.

In 2010, 11 health facilities benefited from ICRC support, including structural renovations, staff training and materials, enabling them to provide services to government-recommended standards. Among these were four maternity centres newly constructed by the ICRC, providing new and expectant mothers with easier access to treatment in hygienic conditions. To help ensure patients received adequate care, staff underwent regular supervision and were given essential drugs and equipment as needed. After adopting ICRC-recommended stock-management procedures, fewer health structures ran out of medical supplies. With ICRC back-up, senior health professionals organized refresher training for female health workers in rural areas, enhancing their capacities to provide quality ante- and post-natal care.

To facilitate government disease-prevention and family-planning campaigns, health workers had access to ICRC logistical support. Where insecurity prevented them from reaching targeted communities, they called on the ICRC, as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization, to conduct such campaigns on their behalf. These joint efforts allowed 19,037 children to receive polio/measles immunizations. In parallel, 78 ICRC-trained community health promoters conducted education sessions, giving out condoms and advising over 28,000 community members on ways of reducing their vulnerability to HIV, sexually transmitted infections and water-borne diseases. Schoolteachers subsequently reported a clear drop in unplanned pregnancies among pupils.

With the aim of improving the care of people uprooted by the fighting in Casamance, the ICRC submitted a proposal to the Guinea-Bissau authorities to rehabilitate the regional health centre in São Domingos (see *Wounded and sick*). Plans to support a further health centre in Casamance to the same end were put on standby due to security constraints.

### Family members regain contact

Regionwide, family members dispersed by violence, migration or natural disaster regained contact thanks to Movement family-

links services. Two migrants rejoined their families after obtaining documents required for their repatriation.

With ICRC/International Federation support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), the region's National Societies worked to enhance such services. After meeting in 2009 to examine the challenges faced by migrants in northern and western Africa, relevant National Societies built on their understanding at a second Movement workshop in Dakar. In Senegal, the National Society subsequently assessed the needs of foreign nationals and street children.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Guinea-Bissau and Senegal received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Special attention was paid to security detainees, including those arrested on 1 April in Bissau. Following visits, the ICRC shared feedback confidentially with the authorities.

During visits, detainees were able to contact relatives or their consular representatives using Movement family-links services. They had their health monitored by ICRC delegates and, where necessary, received hygiene items or underwent treatment financed by the ICRC. Prison infirmaries in Guinea-Bissau received ICRC drugs to bolster their medical supplies.

In Senegal, the authorities and the ICRC worked to tackle overcrowding and improve inmates' health and general well-being. Together they examined the cases of individuals held in lengthy pre-trial detention, leading to the release of 11 such detainees. At a seminar co-organized by the penitentiary administration/ICRC, 40 prison personnel, including health workers, from 20 facilities explored their responsibilities in protecting detainees' rights and ways of addressing common health and hygiene problems.

In Gambia, the ICRC pursued dialogue with the authorities aimed at resuming its visits to detainees, suspended since 2006.

CIVILIANS		GAMBIA	GUINEA-BISSAU	SENEGAL
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	320		432
	of whom IDPs	288		389
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	160		648
	of whom IDPs	144		581
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	160	11,766	6,855
	of whom IDPs	144		22
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		33,892	12,449
	of whom IDPs			1,245

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Given insecurity in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau, efforts focused on preparing hospitals there to handle the wounded. Hospitals in Ziguinchor and Bissau each received sufficient medical supplies to treat 100 weapon-wounded patients. Owing partly to these preparations, people injured by mines or other violence in Casamance obtained adequate care after the ICRC evacuated them to Ziguinchor and paid for their treatment.

To enhance regional surgical capacities, 24 French-speaking military surgeons and doctors from Mali, Niger and Senegal built on their expertise in treating weapon wounds at an ICRC seminar in Dakar.

In Guinea-Bissau, planned refresher war-surgery courses for previously trained personnel were postponed to 2011. However, 24 National Society volunteers and 6 nurses working in Bissau hospital's emergency unit improved their first-aid techniques at an advanced ICRC course. The Health Ministry welcomed an ICRC proposal to boost health care capacities in the country's north-west, where refugees from Casamance regularly sought treatment, by rehabilitating the São Domingos regional health centre.

In preparation for the inauguration of the ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Bissau, the authorities met regularly with delegates, who advised on renovations and staff recruitment. After overcoming resource constraints, the authorities completed construction works, enabling ICRC technicians to begin installing equipment. The centre, intended to provide victims of mines/explosive remnants of war with quality limb-fitting and physiotherapy services, expected to admit its first patients in 2011.

## AUTHORITIES

National and local authorities, diplomats and international and humanitarian actors regularly discussed humanitarian concerns with the National Societies/ICRC, deepening their understanding of IHL and the Movement through bilateral contacts, presentations and seminars (see *Civil society*). More particularly, Senegalese ministers and local authorities exchanged views on

the humanitarian consequences of the situation in Casamance, helping obtain their backing for Movement operations there (see *Civilians*). Dialogue with Guinea-Bissau's prime minister advanced the development of the ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Bissau (see *Wounded and sick*).

During ICRC missions to Banjul, Gambian ministers learnt more about the organization's role in promoting IHL and protecting civilians and detainees, with a view to strengthening cooperation in these areas (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

To accelerate national IHL implementation, representatives of Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal shared experiences with peers at an Economic Community of West African States/ICRC meeting in Abuja (see *Nigeria*), with ICRC sponsorship. Rather than organizing an additional IHL regional workshop as foreseen, the ICRC developed bilateral contacts aimed at encouraging individual States to make progress on priority instruments and, where necessary, to adopt legislation protecting the Movement's emblems. Guinea-Bissau's new human rights committee welcomed ICRC support to that end. By year-end, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau had ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions, while the Senegalese National Assembly had recommended its ratification.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Heightened insecurity in Casamance and Guinea-Bissau reinforced the need to familiarize all weapon bearers with IHL, international human rights law and the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian role. Military and security units operating in volatile areas, as well as MFDC members, increased their understanding of these topics at ICRC briefings, helping ensure safe Movement access to violence-affected people. These were also an opportunity to remind participants of their responsibilities to protect civilians' rights (see *Civilians*). Briefings for Gambian and Senegalese peacekeepers preparing for deployment abroad, and for trainee *gendarmes* from seven African countries, helped promote such messages elsewhere in the continent.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		GUINEA-BISSAU	SENEGAL
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited		72	593
Detainees visited and monitored individually		10	62
	<i>of whom women</i>	1	2
Detainees newly registered		3	57
	<i>of whom women</i>		2
Number of visits carried out		34	12
Number of places of detention visited		5	5
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected		1	7
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative			47

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		GUINEA-BISSAU	SENEGAL
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>			
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	120	230



The general staffs of Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal welcomed ICRC expertise and encouragement in integrating IHL into their forces' doctrine, training and operations, with Gambia establishing a military IHL committee to support the process. IHL instructors from the Senegalese *gendarmerie* and, for the first time, the Gambian army enhanced their teaching skills at train-the-trainer courses organized with ICRC support. Senegalese officers also benefited from ICRC sponsorship to boost their IHL knowledge at courses abroad.

Gambian police officers received training in international human rights law and first aid at Gambia Red Cross Society courses organized with ICRC input.

Despite changes within Guinea-Bissau's military hierarchy, the IHL liaison officer there continued to work closely with the ICRC, facilitating troop briefings and publishing a revised IHL manual. This, alongside contacts with UN and other foreign military representatives in Bissau, enabled the ICRC to track progress on security sector reform, with a view to offering training support in due course.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In Dakar, a hub for humanitarian diplomacy, the ICRC concentrated on establishing its documentation centre as a reference for IHL, widely promoting the facility and developing its website and reference library. Consequently, law lecturers and students, UN agencies and NGOs approached the ICRC to use the centre for research purposes or to co-organize events. In particular, diplomats, humanitarian actors and civil and military authorities exchanged views at high-profile conferences on "Humanitarian Action in Africa" and "Women and War".

To stimulate interest in IHL among academic circles, Dakar University strengthened its cooperation with the ICRC, co-organizing a student moot court competition, as well as the fourth advanced French-language pan-African course on IHL in Saly, Senegal. The latter brought together 17 lecturers and legal professionals from 12 countries, who studied mechanisms for enforcing IHL and shared best practices regarding IHL teaching methodology.

Teachers in 33 Senegalese secondary schools completed ICRC teacher-training courses and received teaching aids, preparing them to pursue implementation of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme independently. The Education Ministry benefited from ICRC guidance to ensure the sustainability of the programme.

These activities generated considerable media coverage, contributing to public awareness of humanitarian issues. To encourage accurate reporting, journalists attended National Society/ICRC workshops and learnt first-hand about Movement assistance operations during field trips to Casamance. The resulting publicity, combined with dialogue with community and religious leaders in violence-affected areas, helped build support for Movement activities.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

In accordance with cooperation agreements, the region's National Societies received ICRC financial, logistical, material and training support to strengthen their legal foundations and capacities to respond to humanitarian needs. They also gained field experience through involvement in ICRC activities. Regular meetings with Movement partners facilitated coordination.

To boost their emergency response capacities, 180 volunteers in violence-prone areas upgraded their first-aid skills and equipment at ICRC courses, while 28 undertook needs-assessment training. Volunteers effectively assessed the needs of thousands of wildfire/flood victims with ICRC guidance and logistical support, subsequently assisting the most vulnerable (see *Civilians*).

With training from an expert tracing delegate, family-links personnel improved their information-gathering techniques, enabling them to advance outstanding cases and, in Senegal, to assess family-links needs. All four National Societies participated in an ICRC/International Federation-organized workshop on migration (see *Civilians*).

The National Societies received ICRC training and advice to improve their communication skills, better preparing them to conduct public health initiatives (see *Civilians*) or to promote Movement activities and IHL, for example during media workshops (see *Civil society*). With delegates' help, the Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau recruited a communication coordinator and developed new information materials. National Society legal advisers received ICRC sponsorship, enabling them to build on their IHL knowledge at an international conference.

Working with the International Federation/ICRC, the National Societies in Gambia and Senegal revised their statutes, enhancing governance and management procedures.

# HARARE (regional)

**COVERING:** Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,325
Assistance	8,169
Prevention	1,427
Cooperation with National Societies	989
General	-

► **11,911**  
of which: Overheads 723

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	79%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	21
National staff (daily workers not included)	99

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- worked in close collaboration with the Zimbabwe Prison Services (ZPS) to stabilize detainees' nutritional status and provide them with a regular food supply, notably by boosting production in 18 prison farms
- agreed on a plan of action with the ZPS to improve inmates' access to health care
- downscaled its support to Zimbabwe's rural health clinics, while continuing to support polyclinics in Harare's suburbs
- trained Zimbabwean farmers in advanced agricultural techniques, significantly boosting their crop yields
- sponsored national IHL committee members from all the countries covered to attend 3 major events abroad
- organized a five-day workshop in Malawi on restoring family links for National Society personnel from the southern African region

The Harare regional delegation has existed in its current form since 1981, although the ICRC has been present in some of the countries covered for much longer. It visits detainees in Namibia and Zimbabwe, working closely with the latter authorities to improve prison conditions in the country. It also supports hospitals in Zimbabwe. Throughout the region, it helps family members separated by armed conflict to restore contact, raises awareness of IHL, international human rights law and the ICRC's mandate among the authorities, armed and security forces and the general public, and helps the National Societies develop their operational capacities.

## CONTEXT

Under the national unity government, formed in February 2009, Zimbabwe remained mostly stable, despite rising friction between the two main parties, notably during the second half of the year. A series of community outreach meetings to elicit popular views on a new constitution were marred by politically motivated violence. The economy was gradually reviving and civil servants saw their salaries raised. Despite a relatively good harvest in 2009, parts of the south-east suffered a dry spell that caused a reduction in crop yields.

In Zambia, the government prepared for presidential and legislative elections, scheduled to take place in 2011. In April, a parliamentary

by-election was disrupted by street skirmishes, which reportedly left several people seriously injured.

The rest of the region remained stable, but the effects of the 2009 global financial crisis were still being felt. Tens of thousands of refugees were hosted within the region, and economic migration, for example from Zimbabwe to South Africa, often created tension.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) continued to play an important role in the region, dealing with many of the above and other issues.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	833		
RCMs distributed	546		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	19	3	15
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	19		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	11		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	133	7	11
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	1		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	2	1	
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	14,422		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	116		
Number of visits carried out	137		
Number of places of detention visited	42		
Restoring family links	Total		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	124		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Namibia and Zimbabwe

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) <sup>2</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	7,995	25%	50%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	105	25%	50%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	18,530	51%	32%
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	18		
Average catchment population		1,210,096		
Consultations	Patients	641,113		
<i>of which curative</i>	Patients		503,203	262,602
<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients		62,777	
Immunizations	Doses	783,799		
<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses	761,335		
<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses	22,464		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	43,668		
Health education	Sessions	10,888		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>2</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	8,330		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	9,921		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	9,827		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	8,000		

2. Zimbabwe only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Building on access gained in April 2009 to prisons run by Zimbabwe's Ministry of Justice, the ICRC kept up regular visits to detainees, monitoring their treatment and living conditions. With a view to obtaining access to all detainees in the country, the delegation made an offer of services to visit people held in police stations.

The ICRC supported the relevant authorities, working closely in particular with the Zimbabwe Prison Services (ZPS) to improve detainees' living conditions. The joint efforts of the ZPS and the ICRC contributed to stabilizing inmates' nutritional status and ensuring a regular food supply to prisons. The ICRC continued to supplement detainees' diets, upgraded prison cooking facilities and launched an initiative to boost food production in prisons through the cultivation of sugar beans, groundnuts and vegetables. The authorities and the delegation also took steps to improve health care and hygiene in detention centres, notably by including detainees in the national drug-distribution plan. Inmates faced fewer health risks after the ICRC rehabilitated prison water and sanitation facilities and provided them with jerrycans, kitchenware and blankets. No major outbreaks of disease were reported in Zimbabwe's main prisons during the year.

In Namibia, people arrested in connection with the 1999 uprising in the Caprivi Strip were also visited by delegates. With ICRC support, the Namibia Red Cross organized family visits to the detainees by their relatives living in the Caprivi Strip.

While the ICRC began downscaling its assistance to health clinics in Zimbabwe, as planned, it continued to distribute drugs, medical supplies and equipment to polyclinics in Harare's suburbs. With the delegation's input, the city health authorities produced a draft 2010–15 plan to further improve peoples' access to health services. In two rural districts, the authorities took over the supply of drugs and medical material for health centres and referral hospitals, which had been supported by the ICRC since 2006. To help ensure a smooth transition, the delegation built or renovated vital infrastructure.

The delegation also wrapped up an agricultural initiative launched in 2009. Training in advanced farming techniques contributed to significantly higher yields for the country's farmers.

As part of ongoing efforts to raise awareness of IHL and the Movement, the delegation fostered contacts with the authorities, armed and security forces, academics and other members of civil society in the region. For example, it trained Zimbabwean armed forces instructors to teach IHL and organized a workshop for senior officers from SADC countries on the integration of IHL into military doctrine, training and operations. The ICRC also sponsored members of Zimbabwe's national IHL committee to attend three events abroad to bolster their capacities to implement IHL.

The ICRC and the region's National Societies continued to provide tracing and RCM services to refugees and unaccompanied children. To reinforce the family-links network, the southern African region's

National Societies and the International Federation participated in a five-day workshop supported by the ICRC. National Societies also received support to promote the Movement and to better respond to humanitarian needs arising from cross-border issues.

The ICRC coordinated its activities with Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors to ensure humanitarian needs were met, while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

### Civilians' protection concerns shared with the authorities

In Zimbabwe, sporadic skirmishes during the outreach meetings to discuss the new constitution (see *Context*) led to occasional incidents of politically motivated violence and destruction of property. On the basis of such allegations, the ICRC fostered dialogue with the relevant authorities and influential community representatives to deepen understanding of humanitarian concerns and of legal provisions to protect and assist people in the event of violence during the upcoming constitutional referendum or the elections. Following an ICRC assessment of the needs of people affected by the violence during the meetings, those worst-off were provided with food rations and essential household items.

### People in Zimbabwe have improved access to health care

In Harare's densely populated suburbs, people had better access to curative and ante/post-natal care and family planning services in 12 polyclinics, thanks in part to the ICRC's regular deliveries of drugs, cleaning materials and office supplies, as well as one-off donations of vital medical equipment. The ICRC began downsizing its support to the polyclinics in 2010, with donations covering 75% of the requirements for drugs, compared with nearly 100% in 2009; the remaining 25% was met by the National Pharmaceutical Company of Zimbabwe and UNICEF. With a catchment population of some 1.2 million people, the clinics provided consultations to over 640,000 patients, including over 260,000 children, and ante/post-natal consultations to nearly 63,000 women. Work was ongoing to improve the clinics' plumbing, electrical systems and waste management.

To maintain and further improve health care in Harare, the city health authorities developed and agreed on a 2010–15 plan of action during a three-day workshop supported by the ICRC. In addition, head nurses and administrators from all 12 ICRC-supported polyclinics assessed their work and planned accordingly for 2010 during a day-long workshop. With ICRC technical input, health administrators made notable progress in the distribution and management of drugs in the polyclinics.

In January, the health authorities in two districts in Masvingo and Matabeleland North took over the supply of drugs and medical materials to 6 of the 11 rural health centres and 1 of the 2 referral hospitals supported by the ICRC since 2006. Following a final ICRC donation, they also started supplying the remaining six health facilities by the end of the month. To help the authorities assume full responsibility for running the facilities in June,

the ICRC constructed waste-management systems in six centres, rehabilitated shelters and kitchens for expectant mothers in five, and improved access to water in two, contributing to a cleaner and safer environment. Staff also underwent training in equipment sterilization and waste management.

To stem a nationwide measles epidemic among children, the government launched a ten-day vaccination campaign in May, backed up by four ICRC vehicles with drivers.

### **Villagers in Zimbabwe have safer water and farmers produce higher yields**

Some 18,000 people in rural communities in Mbire district had access to safe water after local authorities repaired or maintained hand pumps, with spare parts and training provided by the ICRC.

Meanwhile, an agricultural initiative – launched in Mashonaland Central and East in early 2009 to help farmers recover from years of drought and economic hardship – produced encouraging results in improving people's food self-sufficiency there. Dozens of employees from the Ministry of Agriculture underwent training to teach advanced farming techniques. Farmers, also trained by the ICRC, began adopting similar methods. The initiative came to a close in June, following an evaluation showing that farmers had more than doubled, and sometimes tripled, their crop yields. In areas where crops were still affected by dry spells, nearly 8,000 people (1,578 households) were given a one-off food ration.

### **Dispersed families reconnect**

Refugees in the region restored and maintained contact with their relatives through tracing and RCM services provided directly by the ICRC in Zimbabwe and by the respective National Societies in Botswana, Malawi and Namibia, with ICRC support.

In parallel, the region's National Societies reinforced their skills in restoring links between separated family members at an ICRC workshop (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Detainees in 41 of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Justice-run prisons received visits conducted according to the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Detainees received letter-writing materials to stay in touch with their families. After the visits, the detaining authorities were provided with confidential feedback on the delegates' findings and,

where relevant, recommendations for improvements. In Namibia, inmates arrested in connection with the 1999 uprising in the Caprivi Strip were also visited by delegates. Additionally, they received visits from relatives living in the Caprivi Strip, organized by the Namibia Red Cross with ICRC support.

In Zimbabwe, oral and written representations formed the basis of a dialogue with the authorities on ways to improve inmates' nutritional status, access to health care and adequate hygiene conditions (see below), as well as respect for their judicial guarantees. For example, a series of meetings with the authorities that also involved magistrates and key stakeholders resulted, in several cases, in faster handling of detainees' case files, particularly those of minors, the mentally ill and other vulnerable inmates.

As part of efforts to gain access to detainees in all places of detention in Zimbabwe, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs received an offer of services from the ICRC to visit police stations and to contribute to the police training programme. The offer was still under consideration at year-end.

To avoid overlap, the ICRC and other organizations working in fields related to detention held regular coordination meetings.

### **Zimbabwe's authorities take steps to improve detainees' living conditions**

#### *Inmates' nutritional status stabilizes*

During the year, the joint efforts of the ZPS and the ICRC contributed to stabilizing inmates' nutritional status and ensuring a regular food supply to prisons.

In the spring, the Ministry of Justice and the ZPS began implementing the recommendations of an ICRC report submitted in late 2009. The document suggested ways to sustain the improvement in detainees' nutritional status following the ICRC's six-month therapeutic feeding programme in 2009. On the basis of the report, a third of Zimbabwe's prisons began systematically screening incoming inmates' nutritional status, and detainees in half of the country's prisons had their weight regularly checked, by ZPS order.

The ZPS and the delegation continued monitoring the food supply chain to prisons. More than 8,300 detainees in 17 of the country's largest prisons supplemented their diets with beans, groundnuts and oil provided to the authorities, on a monthly basis, according to need. Over the course of the year, an average of 6,000 inmates per month benefited from such distributions. Therapeutic feeding was not required. With a larger budget at its disposal, the ZPS

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	NAMIBIA	ZIMBABWE
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	116	14,306
Detainees visited and monitored individually	116	
Number of visits carried out	1	136
Number of places of detention visited	1	41
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	124	



drafted a working agreement with the delegation to gradually assume full responsibility for food supplies in 2012. Thus, following the submission of an ICRC report recommending ways to boost food production, the Justice Ministry, the ZPS and the delegation began to implement a joint plan of action to grow sugar beans, groundnuts and vegetables in 18 prisons. With government funding, the ZPS rehabilitated the irrigation systems of two prison farms, while the ICRC provided support for similar works in five others. Farm managers received the necessary equipment and learnt how to boost their crop yields during two workshops co-organized by the ZPS and the delegation.

#### *Detainees have improved health care and hygiene conditions*

On the basis of an ICRC report assessing health care in prisons in late 2009, the Justice Ministry, the ZPS and the ICRC agreed on a 2010 plan of action to improve services. Prisons began receiving medicines on a regular basis after the authorities included detainees in the national plan for the provision of basic drugs. Dispensaries still lacking drugs and medical items got a regular supply from the ICRC. To ensure proper distribution of such medicines, more than 200 ZPS health professionals and administrators exchanged best practices on drug management during a three-day seminar. Meanwhile, ZPS regional health coordinators and the ICRC strengthened coordination with provincial and district health authorities to ensure proper training for health staff, medical visits for detainees, and access of inmates to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis treatment.

Inmates in prisons also benefited from several preventive health measures supported by the ICRC, including the provision of hygiene kits. Nearly 10,000 detainees also received soap, plates, jerrycans and blankets, and those in two prisons began knitting warm clothing for inmates using eight new machines. Newly drilled boreholes and constructed water supply systems enhanced the provision of safe water for inmates in four prisons. Eight others had their kitchens renovated or stocked with new stoves and pots.

Thanks in part to these initiatives, no major outbreaks of disease were reported in Zimbabwe's main prisons during the year.

## AUTHORITIES

Politicians and decision-makers in the region, including Zimbabwean government officials, deepened their knowledge of humanitarian issues, IHL and the Movement's activities during bilateral meetings with and briefings by the ICRC.

National IHL committee members from all the countries covered received technical support in ensuring IHL implementation, including through sponsorship to attend the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, held in Geneva, Switzerland, (see *International Law and Cooperation*) and two regional IHL seminars in South Africa (see *Pretoria*). Additionally, members of Zimbabwe's IHL committee attended two ICRC information sessions focusing on the ratification of certain treaties, such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

At the regional level, contacts were fostered with SADC to raise its members' awareness of the Movement's mandate and operations.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Regionwide, members of the armed and security forces participated in briefings and presentations to familiarize them with IHL and humanitarian principles and garner support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Among those briefed were participants in a military exercise in Zambia, government officials and senior police officers attending seminars at the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare, and nearly 600 officers and soldiers from the armed forces in Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe, who learnt about basic IHL and the ICRC before their deployment on peace-support operations. The Zimbabwe Defence Forces were also given 5,000 ICRC booklets on IHL rules governing combat to distribute to soldiers heading off on peace-support missions.

With ICRC technical support, the region's armed forces also continued to integrate IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. In Zimbabwe, two dozen air force and army instructors were trained to teach IHL, and two personnel from these branches of the military were sponsored by the ICRC to participate in an advanced IHL training course abroad. Military schools in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe also received publications to facilitate IHL teaching. Meanwhile, 15 senior military and police officers from 13 SADC countries devised new strategies for integrating IHL into their respective doctrine and training during a five-day ICRC workshop at the RPTC.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Universities in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia received IHL reference publications to enhance IHL teaching and research. In Zimbabwe, four universities assessed IHL instruction with the delegation and started exploring ways to better integrate the subject into curricula, and one lecturer was sponsored by the ICRC to attend a course abroad. Students there also tested their IHL knowledge at a national moot court competition, during which the delegation was able to foster contacts with several high-profile civil society actors in attendance, including High Court judges and NGOs. With ICRC sponsorship, the competition's winning team went on to take first runner-up in the regional moot court competition (see *Nairobi*).

Backed up by ICRC training, National Society communication staff raised public awareness of the Movement (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC training, technical, material and financial support, the region's National Societies worked to develop their family-links services and emergency response capacities and to raise awareness of the Movement and its Fundamental Principles.

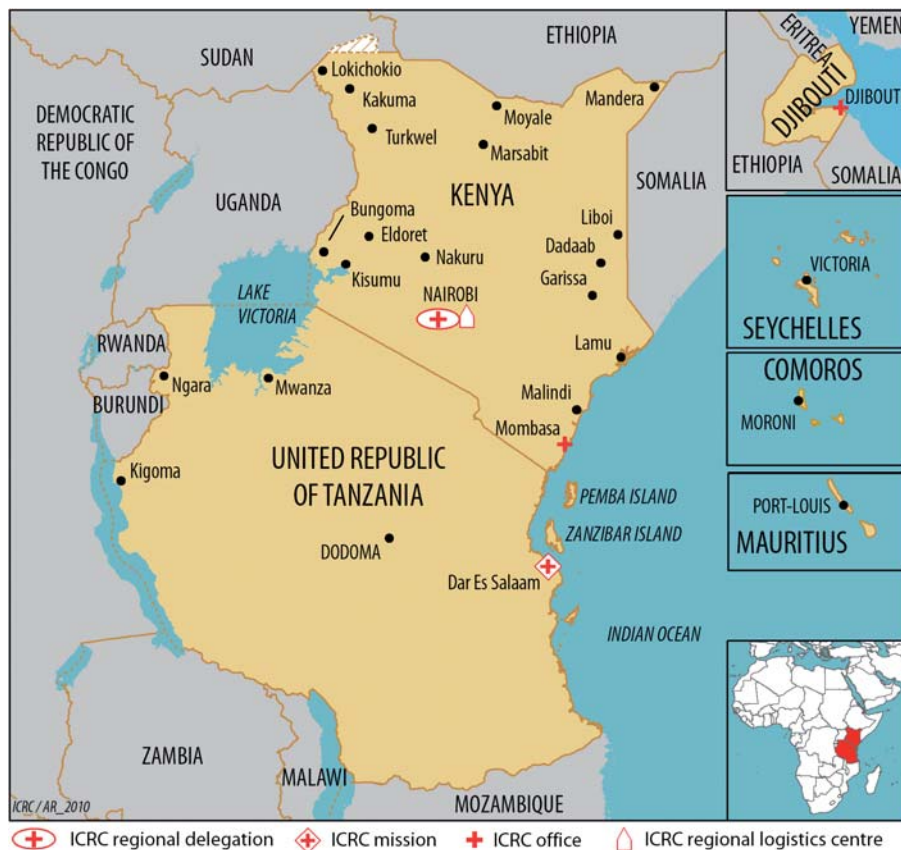
To strengthen the tracing and RCM network, the National Societies of nine southern African countries, including Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe, reinforced their technical capacities and reviewed their plans of action to implement the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement during a five-day regional workshop in Malawi, organized by the ICRC with the participation of the International Federation. In Zimbabwe, 10 volunteers also underwent training to become family-links focal points.

The National Societies held three meetings, with International Federation and ICRC support, where they addressed regional and Movement issues, exchanged expertise and coordinated activities to strengthen operations. Such regional coordination facilitated a quick response to humanitarian needs across borders and enabled the National Societies to prepare an emergency response in the event of violence, using the Safer Access approach. In Malawi and Zimbabwe, the National Societies' HF radio network covering the region was updated by the ICRC.

In Botswana, Malawi and Namibia, the National Societies continued improving their communication skills, and in Zimbabwe, the National Society held an international youth camp. These activities stimulated interest in the Movement among the authorities, the media and the general public.

# NAIROBI (regional)

**COVERING:** Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,360
Assistance	2,378
Prevention	2,623
Cooperation with National Societies	2,402
General	-

► **8,762**

of which: Overheads 535

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	94%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	30
National staff (daily workers not included)	302

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with the Kenya Red Cross Society, helped struggling rural communities reinforce their livelihoods through access to veterinary treatment for livestock and cash-for-work projects
- improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities for 28,681 people in Kenya and 7,971 in the United Republic of Tanzania
- helped refugees restore and maintain contact with their families
- continued to visit detainees held in detention facilities run by the police and Justice Ministry in Djibouti, and people held in connection with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in the Tanzanian town of Arusha
- briefed senior military, police, political, diplomatic and academic figures on IHL, international human rights law and the work of the Movement
- provided National Societies with funds, materials, training and logistical and technical back-up to help them, as appropriate, assist vulnerable communities, run family-links services and promote IHL

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 conflict 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 of the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions, as well as further afield.

## CONTEXT

In Kenya, the referendum on a new constitution, and its subsequent adoption, took place in an atmosphere of relative calm. Meanwhile, the country's coalition government, formed in 2008 in the wake of post-election violence, remained in place, despite press reports of tensions within its ranks and a number of corruption scandals. In December, the International Criminal Court named six high-profile suspects in relation to the post-election violence.

Some areas of the country, notably in the north, experienced sporadic unrest resulting from political and ethnic grievances and competition for access to water and pasture. Drought early and late in the year exacerbated tensions, while the arrival of heavier rains mid-year brought flooding to some areas, especially the North and South Rift regions. Meanwhile, Somali refugees fleeing conflict at home continued to arrive in Kenya.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, an election in October saw the governing party retain its majority. On the Zanzibar archipelago,

political tensions subsided after the signing of a power-sharing agreement between the main parties. Following efforts in recent years to repatriate, resettle or naturalize refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, around 98,000 refugees, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), remained in camps in the west of the country.

Djibouti's government signed an accord with Eritrea seeking to normalize relations and establish a mechanism for resolving their disputed border (see *Eritrea*).

In the Comoros, clashes occurred between protesters and the military over the extension of the presidential mandate beyond May 2010. The situation subsequently calmed, however, following a constitutional court ruling intended to promote national reconciliation. An election at year-end passed off peacefully.

Mauritius, which held an election in May, and Seychelles remained politically stable.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	20,751	7	
RCMs distributed	13,608	3	
Phone calls facilitated between family members	88		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	121	29	57
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	74		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	16		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	360	71	131
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	4	2	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	4	1	
<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	3		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	69	23	
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	99		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	1		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	923		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	42	1	
Detainees newly registered	5		
Number of visits carried out	10		
Number of places of detention visited	4		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	1,190		
RCMs distributed	851		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Djibouti and ICTR detainees held in United Republic of Tanzania

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	34,731	42%	15%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	12,960		
Water and habitat activities <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	36,652	35%	39%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,021		

2. Kenya only

3. Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania

4. Djibouti only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC's Nairobi delegation pursued a range of activities designed to protect and assist communities affected by situations of violence, as well as by the direct consequences of armed conflict, while encouraging wider support for IHL and humanitarian principles.

To ease tensions over access to clean water in drought- and violence-prone districts of Kenya and to reduce health risks on the poverty-afflicted Tanzanian island of Pemba, the respective National Societies and the ICRC improved water and (on Pemba) sanitation facilities, benefiting more than 36,600 people.

With ICRC support, the Kenya Red Cross Society helped 34,731 people in rural communities reinforce livelihoods by providing access to veterinary treatment for livestock, training community members in veterinary care and implementing cash-for-work projects. Farmland clearance facilitated the return of derelict land to productive use, while road repairs improved communications and provided women and children in violence-prone areas with safer daily travel routes to markets and schools.

Throughout the region, thousands of refugees and detainees contacted relatives using the tracing and RCM network. The Tanzania Red Cross Society, which took over the service in late 2009 for refugees remaining in the west of the country, received ICRC support to reinforce the network.

ICRC delegates visited POWs of Eritrean origin and other detainees held in Djibouti, and the authorities were reminded of their IHL obligations to release the POWs and, if they so wished, repatriate them. Detainees were also visited at the UN facility in the Tanzanian town of Arusha, where they were being held in connection with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). To ensure continued monitoring of ICTR-sentenced detainees transferred to other countries, the ICRC liaised with relevant delegations in Africa. During all visits, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, detainees' treatment and living conditions were monitored, and the findings reported confidentially to the relevant authorities.

Generating support for IHL and the Movement within police, military, political, diplomatic and academic circles remained

a key ICRC objective. Following talks with Kenya's new police commissioner, the ICRC was invited to give briefings on humanitarian principles and IHL at the Kenya Police College. Similar sessions were held for officers of Kenya's General Service Unit. Government officials from across the region were sponsored by the ICRC to attend IHL seminars abroad. With ICRC support, lecturers and students at universities were encouraged to engage in research and discussion on IHL issues.

National Societies received ICRC funds, goods, expertise and logistics back-up to help develop, as appropriate, their relief, assistance, family-links and communication programmes.

Meanwhile, ICRC delegations in and beyond the region continued to receive relief and other supplies procured and delivered by the ICRC's Nairobi logistics centre using the most efficient and cost-effective means. Delegations also benefited from courses, advice and field support provided by the Nairobi-based regional training and assistance units.

## CIVILIANS

### Violence-prone communities discuss humanitarian values

During regular field trips by National Society and ICRC personnel to Kenyan regions prone to outbreaks of violence, local communities, authorities and weapon bearers participated in discussions on humanitarian principles. Dialogue aimed to increase respect for IHL and further understanding of the work and mandate of the Movement. Two districts in the northern part of Eastern Province – Marsabit and Moyale – were the focus of attention, as was, for the first time, Samburu in the Rift Valley, an area subject to increased levels of intercommunal violence. To monitor the situation and further raise awareness of humanitarian issues in Samburu, the National Society opened a branch there.

### Drought- and poverty-affected Kenyans and Zanzibaris access clean water

In projects designed to ease communal tensions over scarce water resources, more than 28,600 people in drought-affected areas of northern and central Kenya gained access to regular supplies of fresh water after the Kenyan Red Cross and the ICRC upgraded facilities. In addition to ongoing work in Marsabit and Moyale,



support was extended in 2010 to encompass the central districts of Isiolo and Samburu. Projects included the installation or rehabilitation of rainwater-harvesting systems (including some in primary schools), boreholes (two as part of an emergency drought response), wells, rock catchments, earth dams and sand water filters. With ICRC training, materials and technical support, National Society personnel developed their skills in carrying out such rehabilitation projects.

In an initiative to improve family health, the National Society and the ICRC installed 50 household water filters in homes in northern Kenya and monitored the results with a view to expanding the project in future. In south-eastern Kenya, desalination units on Pate Island, installed in 2007 to provide clean drinking water for the island's 3,600 inhabitants, had to be dismantled in August owing to insurmountable technical difficulties.

On Pemba Island, Zanzibar, 7,971 people received fresh water supplies during ongoing projects conducted by the Tanzanian Red Cross and the ICRC to rehabilitate and construct 13 wells. To ensure sustainability of these wells, plus previously rehabilitated water systems, some 40 people responsible for maintaining and managing the water facilities in 13 villages (including heads of water committees and National Society volunteers) were trained in good management and hygiene practices. In addition, staff from the Zanzibar water board received ICRC technical support to manage water supply networks and water points using Geographic Information Systems technology.

### Precarious livelihoods strengthened with ICRC support

More than 13,000 struggling herders and farmers in northern Kenya enjoyed a better prospect of raising healthy livestock after the ICRC and National Society provided them with vouchers to obtain veterinary services and ran refresher courses for community animal-health workers.

To further reinforce livelihoods in northern Kenya and the western region of Mount Elgon, 21,600 people participated in cash-for-work projects. Unemployed people, mostly young people, were paid to rehabilitate disused farmland for productive use, stabilize eroded land and repair roads, improving communications and providing safer routes to markets and schools for women

and children in violence-prone areas. To reduce personal security risks, workers were sometimes paid in vouchers rather than cash. These could be used locally to purchase essential goods and services (and subsequently exchanged for cash by traders), thus stimulating weakened economies. With some cash-for-work projects delayed from 2009 (when funds were diverted to emergency destocking projects in drought-affected areas), more people than budgeted for took part in cash-for-work schemes during 2010.

Given the relative calm in Kenya during 2010, emergency food rations and basic shelter and household items were not required.

Through the Movement's tracing and RCM services, thousands of refugees in the region exchanged news with their families. The quality of the family-links network, run jointly with the National Societies of Djibouti, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, improved through the ICRC's provision of training, materials and funds. Refugees were informed of the availability of the service through presentations, discussions and promotional materials.

Child refugees separated from their parents were a focus of attention. Four children (three of whom had been registered by another delegation) were reunited with their families in 2010. Meanwhile, UNHCR and the ICRC sought lasting solutions for children whose families could not be located. Also, 99 refugees received travel documents to journey home or to a country offering them asylum in operations coordinated by the relevant embassies, UNHCR and the ICRC.

The families of Kenyans held in Uganda in connection with the Kampala bomb attacks (see *Uganda*) maintained contact with their detained relatives using the family-links service.

An association assisting Djiboutian families who had lost relatives as a result of the conflict with Eritrea in 2008 received sewing machines from the ICRC to distribute to families. These allowed families to generate an income again. Other relevant organizations were also encouraged by the ICRC to assist such families. During the year, discussions took place with the relevant authorities regarding the issue of missing persons in Djibouti, and of persons missing in relation to former military operations in Kenya's Mount Elgon district.

CIVILIANS		KENYA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Economic security, water and habitat			
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	34,731	
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	12,960	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	28,681	7,971

CIVILIANS		DJIBOUTI	KENYA*	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Red Cross messages				
RCMs collected		850	16,052	3,849
	<i>including from UAMs/SCs*</i>			7
RCMs distributed		712	9,410	3,486
	<i>including from UAMs/SCs*</i>			3

\* Kenya and other countries covered by the regional delegation

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC's Nairobi delegation visited 923 detainees across the region, while pursuing efforts with the authorities to gain access to all detainees falling within the organization's mandate. In particular, dialogue was maintained with authorities with a view to receiving notification of any arrests made in relation to the fight against "terrorism".

Detainees receiving ICRC visits included POWs of Eritrean origin and other detainees held in Djibouti and ICTR detainees held in the UN detention centre in Arusha. To ensure the continued monitoring of the living conditions of ICTR-sentenced detainees transferred to other countries, the ICRC liaised with relevant delegations in Africa. During all visits, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, delegates monitored detainees' treatment and living conditions and made confidential reports on the findings and, where necessary, recommendations to the authorities concerned.

The Djiboutian authorities and the ICRC discussed IHL provisions applicable to POWs of Eritrean origin held in Djibouti as a consequence of the 2008 armed conflict. Release and voluntary repatriation were among the issues considered. Meanwhile, Eritrea had yet to respond to repeated requests for any information the authorities had about Djiboutian soldiers reported by their government as missing in action after the 2008 hostilities (see *Eritrea*).

Detainees held in Djibouti and those held in the United Republic of Tanzania in connection with the ICTR used the family-links service to exchange news with relatives. To support Djibouti's new prison administration in its plan to improve staff training in prison health care and sanitation, the library of Gabode prison, the country's civilian detention facility, received books and reference materials from the ICRC. Female detainees undergoing vocational training received 20 sewing machines and scissors to improve their skills. More than 1,000 detainees held in detention facilities visited by the ICRC in Djibouti received, according to needs, monthly packs of hygiene materials and other essential items to contribute to their health and well-being.

In the Comoros, the ICRC visited a detention centre to which security detainees had been transferred in August 2009, and was notified of their recent release.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

The quality of first aid and emergency treatment available to people in Kenya's violence-prone regions was strengthened after 21 health professionals, including National Society staff, enhanced their skills during a trauma-management course organized by the ICRC. Surgical supplies for medical facilities to treat weapon-wounded patients were not required.

## AUTHORITIES

In order to enlist support for IHL and the work of the Movement among governments and other influential bodies, the ICRC maintained regular dialogue with local and national authorities, the diplomatic community, international organizations – including the UN – and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, East Africa's regional development organization. In September, 23 senior representatives of international organizations and NGOs took part in the 15th IHL Course for Humanitarian Professionals and Policy-Makers, held in Naivasha, Kenya.

In 2010, the Comoros and Seychelles ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which was also signed by Djibouti. The Comoros also passed a decree formally establishing a national IHL committee. Seychelles, meanwhile, signed and ratified the Rome Statute and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

National authorities drew on ICRC technical expertise to assist them in implementing IHL instruments. During meetings with the ICRC and the National Societies in Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania, the authorities discussed ongoing preparation of national legislation on protection of the Movement's emblems. Members of the Kenyan IHL committee attended a session to discuss repression of international crimes and national legislation relating to the Rome Statute.

With ICRC support, senior officials from the region's governments attended various IHL events abroad, including the 10th regional IHL seminar, organized by the ICRC in South Africa (see *Pretoria*).

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	COMOROS	DJIBOUTI	ICTR
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited		905	18
Detainees visited and monitored individually		24	18
			<i>of whom women</i>
			1
Detainees newly registered		3	2
Number of visits carried out	1	8	1
Number of places of detention visited	1	2	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected		209	981
RCMs distributed		64	787
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

During 2010, Kenya's new police commissioner invited the ICRC to brief trainee officers at the Kenya Police College on humanitarian principles and IHL. Meanwhile, more than 1,100 officers of Kenya's elite General Service Unit and 80 regular police officers participated in presentations covering the Safer Access approach, the ICRC's mandate and international human rights law. The Kenyan military had not yet responded to ICRC offers to support IHL training.

In a breakthrough, the Tanzanian inspector general of police authorized the ICRC to conduct IHL sessions for senior officers in preparation for the October general election. More than 280 officers from eight regions participated in ICRC-organized presentations on IHL, and a guide on police conduct during armed conflict and other situations of violence was translated into Kiswahili. Some 960 personnel from the Tanzania People's Defence Force learnt more about observing IHL in the context of peacekeeping operations.

In Djibouti, 37 key members of the *gendarmerie* and national police force deepened their understanding of human rights and humanitarian principles applicable to policing at two ICRC workshops, the second featuring contributions from the National Society.

At the request of the Kenya-based International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), the ICRC provided technical advice and source materials for the development of IHL modules for its Rights in Peace Operations course. More than 154 personnel at the centre attended IHL sessions. Members of the planning unit of the Kenya-based East Africa Standby Brigade also received IHL advice from the ICRC, which briefed brigade personnel on IHL through the IPSTC.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Media coverage, and therefore public awareness, of humanitarian issues in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania were enhanced after senior editors and journalists from newspapers, radio and television attended briefings and seminars and received newsletters and factsheets on the activities of the National Societies and the ICRC.

With ICRC support, designed to encourage research into and discussion of IHL within academic circles, university students from 11 countries took part in the final of the 10th international moot court competition, held in Arusha in November. With the same aim, more than 40 university students from the region entered an annual essay competition, while a Kenyan team took part in the international Jean-Pictet IHL Competition. With ICRC input, lecturers at 8 Kenyan and Tanzanian universities conducted a review of IHL teaching, 18 lecturers participated in a round-table discussion on IHL in Nairobi in June, and 4 others attended IHL courses abroad.

Five third-level establishments in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania received books on IHL for their libraries, while school-children in Djibouti were set to gain a basic knowledge of IHL following the inclusion of pages on the subject in a new history and geography textbook distributed by the Education Ministry. Earlier in the year, ministry officials, together with their counterparts from Mauritius and Seychelles, were among those who took part in a regional seminar on the Exploring Humanitarian Law school programme.

Meanwhile, the ICRC's IHL documentation centre in Nairobi remained open to public use.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies received ICRC funds, materials, training and logistical and technical back-up to help them, as appropriate, provide assistance to vulnerable communities, offer family-links services and promote IHL.

Kenyan Red Cross personnel received training to implement livelihood-support projects (see *Civilians*) and consolidate the tracing and RCM network. It also boosted emergency preparedness in advance of two events: Kenya's constitutional referendum in August, and at year-end (in liaison with the Uganda Red Cross Society), the January 2011 referendum in neighbouring Sudan. Kenya Red Cross personnel also participated in training sessions in the Safer Access approach.

Having taken charge, in October 2009, of the family-links service for refugees in camps in the west of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Tanzanian Red Cross continued to reinforce its network. Plans to implement new tracing guidelines, drawn up jointly by the National Society and the ICRC, were set in motion. The National Society also produced a video on its water supply project on Pemba Island (see *Civilians*), with the aim of raising funds.

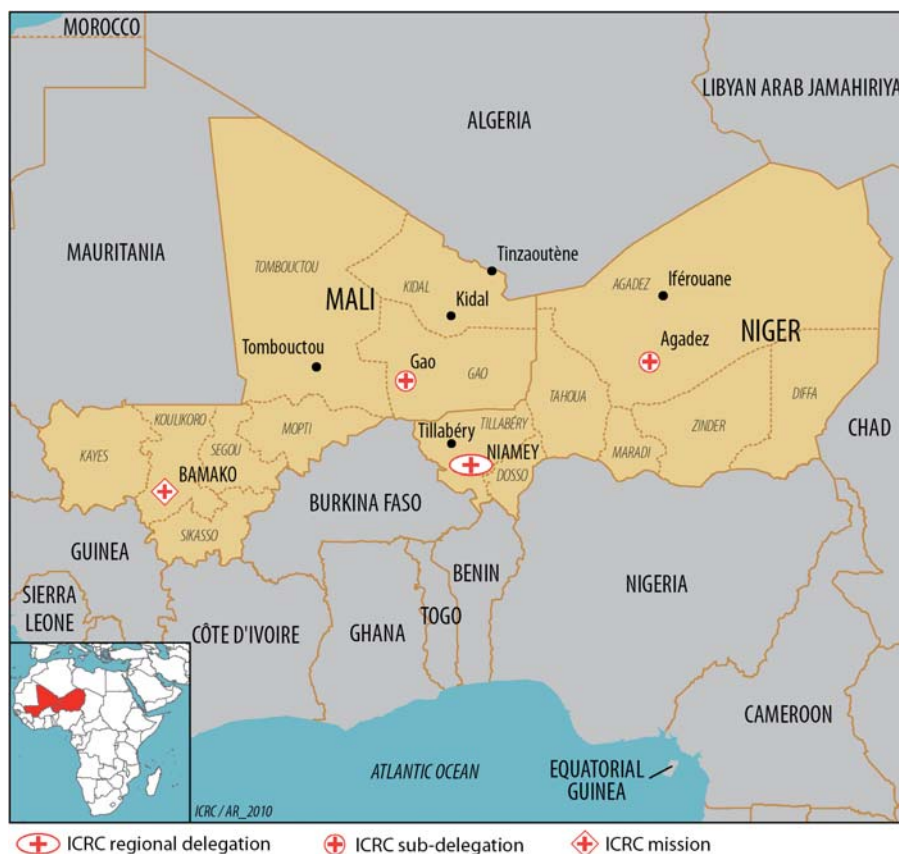
To enhance their emergency response skills, 40 personnel from the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti joined in disaster-simulation and first-aid exercises. A magazine and film explaining the National Society's activities were produced.

Political instability in the Comoros, together with internal problems at the Comoros Red Crescent, delayed the implementation of a joint action plan to develop the National Society's tracing activities.

To better coordinate activities in the region among Movement partners, National Societies participated in regional and international Movement meetings, with a focus on governance and management practice.

# NIAMEY (regional)

**COVERING:** Mali, Niger



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,500
Assistance	25,475
Prevention	2,434
Cooperation with National Societies	1,663
General	-

► **31,073**

of which: Overheads 1,896

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	86%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	24
National staff (daily workers not included)	107

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with the National Societies, provided food to 305,126 people affected by violence/adverse environmental conditions in northern Mali and in Niger, combined with livelihood support for 99,425 pastoralists and 76,095 crop farmers
- enabled 4 primary health care centres in Niger's Agadez region to resume services by providing them with medical supplies and equipment, while facilitating vaccination campaigns there for children and women of childbearing age
- enhanced care of the region's weapon-wounded, particularly by providing 18 mine-victims with artificial limbs in partnership with a local NGO in Niger
- with the Mali Red Cross, provided food, medical attention, transport and family-links support to over 5,100 vulnerable migrants stranded on the Mali-Algeria border, transporting the most vulnerable among them to the nearest town
- in Niger, carried out urgent renovations to water and sanitation infrastructure in prisons, backed up by maintenance training for prison directors
- with the National Societies, increased support for humanitarian principles and the Movement among the Malian authorities, Niger's transitional military administration, military and security personnel and civil society

The ICRC has been continually present in the region since 1982, opening its Niamey regional delegation in 2010 in response to the consequences of fighting between government forces and various armed groups in northern Mali and Niger. It seeks to protect and assist people affected by violence and adverse climatic conditions, and visits detainees of ICRC concern, providing them with material aid where necessary. It also focuses on promoting IHL among the armed forces and other bearers of weapons and on encouraging its implementation by the authorities throughout the region. It works closely with the region's National Societies and helps them develop their operational capacities.

## CONTEXT

During 2010, the economic, social and political environment of the Sahel region was dominated by a food-security crisis. Exceptionally erratic rainfall in 2009 had had a devastating impact on stockbreeding and crop production in northern Mali and in Niger, exacerbating conditions for communities already struggling with insecurity and poverty. Livestock grew weak and lost market value, food stocks dwindled and market prices soared, leaving millions of people unable to support themselves. Population movements were also reported. With international support, the authorities mounted a coordinated response to the crisis. These efforts, combined with higher-than-average rainfall in 2010, helped stabilize the situation towards year-end, although localized flooding subsequently contributed to difficult living conditions for some.

Meanwhile, fighting ceased between government forces and armed Touareg groups in northern Niger, enabling some displaced people to return home. Sporadic intercommunal violence persisted, however, fuelled partly by competition for scarce

resources. Banditry and looting were commonly reported and mines remained present in some areas. A number of kidnappings took place in eastern Mali and northern Niger. A network of armed Islamist groups claiming to belong to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, reportedly based in northern Mali and active regionwide, claimed responsibility. Associated security operations and widespread insecurity prompted fresh displacements and hindered humanitarian access and basic services. Remote frontier regions served as a thoroughfare for migrants.

Following the arrest of Niger's president and several ministers on 18 February on the grounds of unconstitutional conduct, the military junta responsible established a transitional government, pledging to restore democratic rule and to address the food-security crisis. Preparations progressed for elections aimed at returning the country to civilian leadership in 2011. The former president remained under arrest at year-end.

In Mali, political circles began to position themselves ahead of elections in 2012.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	20		
RCMs distributed	17		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	732		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	3,560		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	36	1	
Detainees newly registered	17	1	
Number of visits carried out	18		
Number of places of detention visited	13		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	24		
RCMs distributed	9		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	64		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) <sup>1</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	305,126	30%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	73,939		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	22,115	30%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	14,413		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	176,453	33%	16%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	12,569		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	618	36%	41%
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	10		
Average catchment population		34,906		
Consultations	Patients	17,646		
	<i>of which curative</i>		6,300	10,774
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		497	
Immunizations	Doses	19,124		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	18,699		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	425		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	147		
Health education	Sessions	243		

1. Mali and Niger



MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,098		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	946		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	906		
WOUNDED AND SICK <sup>2</sup>				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	2		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	18	3	
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	18	3	
Prostheses delivered	Units	18	3	
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>		Units	13	

1. Mali and Niger

2. Niger only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

With the opening of its delegation in Niamey covering Mali and Niger, the ICRC increased its operations in these countries, focusing on assisting violence-affected people in northern regions and on developing its contacts to better understand the challenges faced by local populations. It put in place working and monitoring procedures to carry out such activities via remote management, with many field activities conducted by ICRC national staff and National Society personnel. Such cooperation helped overcome logistical and staffing challenges caused by regional security risks. Security constraints nevertheless delayed the implementation of some initiatives.

As planned, the ICRC supported victims of violence in northern parts of Mali and Niger. It provided food, shelter materials and household necessities to people displaced by intercommunal violence and, through agricultural inputs, helped farmers affected by past fighting to rebuild their livelihoods. In April, as the scale of the food-security threat emerged, the ICRC increased its budget and appealed for additional funding. It reinforced the delegation's staffing and, in cooperation with the National Societies, significantly expanded its assistance activities. It continued to concentrate its efforts on violence-prone regions where few other humanitarian actors were present. The ICRC's response, combining food relief and support to stockbreeders and crop farmers, aimed to cover immediate needs while supporting long-term recovery. The ICRC adapted its operations as the situation evolved to target those most in need. It developed partnerships with local structures to facilitate large-scale distributions and the establishment of sustainable livelihood-support mechanisms.

The ICRC strengthened support to health structures in northern Niger, donating medical supplies, renovating infrastructure and facilitating vaccination campaigns and health-worker training. It began developing similar initiatives in Mali. To improve care of the weapon-wounded, it provided hospitals with surgical materials, sponsored war-surgery training and, with an NGO in Niger, launched an initiative to support the physical rehabilitation of people disabled by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The ICRC developed dialogue with the Malian government and Niger's transitional leadership, deepening their understanding of its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work. It continued to support their efforts to implement IHL, while working with them to respond to the food-security crisis in coordination with other humanitarian actors.

Given regional insecurity, the ICRC conducted briefings on IHL/ international human rights law for military and security personnel, including peacekeepers, in both countries, while providing training, advice and encouragement to advance the integration of IHL into forces' training, doctrine and operations. In parallel, delegates and National Society personnel expanded contacts among civil society, including religious and community leaders, building support for the Movement to facilitate assistance operations.

In both countries, the ICRC visited detainees, regaining systematic access to detainees in Mali following discussion with the authorities. In Niger, it supported the authorities in reducing inmates' health risks through improvements to water supply and sanitation.

By partnering the National Societies in the field and providing them with financial, material and training support, the ICRC strengthened their operational capacities. In particular, it reinforced their first-aid and communication capacities and supported their activities in favour of vulnerable migrants and children.

## CIVILIANS

Given regional insecurity, the ICRC reminded relevant authorities and weapon bearers of their responsibilities to respect civilians at all times.

Such insecurity, combined with environmental challenges, meant that many people in parts of northern Mali and Niger struggled to support themselves even before the food-security crisis set in. They received assistance from the National Societies/ICRC to alleviate precarious conditions.

Following intercommunal violence in Niger's Tillabéry region, 10,780 IDPs and residents of host communities (2,156 households) received three months' food to tide them over until the next harvest; 1,780 IDPs were given shelter materials. In northern Mali, 2,000 people (400 households) uprooted during the Touareg confrontation and market sellers whose goods had been destroyed by fire received food and/or household essentials. In Gao and Tinzaoutène, market gardeners benefited from ICRC agricultural inputs and repairs to wells to improve irrigation, boosting productivity.

### **Crisis-hit communities receive vital relief and livelihood support**

With the National Societies, the ICRC stepped up activities to meet the needs of people affected by the food-security crisis. It maintained its focus on violence-prone regions: Agadez and Tillabéry in Niger, and Gao, Kidal and Tombouctou in Mali. Together they initiated a flexible response combining food relief with support to stockbreeders and crop farmers, aimed at covering victims' immediate needs while providing them with the means to recover their self-sufficiency and economic security. As the crisis unfolded, the ICRC modified its assistance according to emerging needs.

#### ***Immediate relief provided***

Between June and August, 148,110 people (30,792 households) received three months' food to cover the lean period between harvests. The 2010 harvest proving broadly satisfactory, the ICRC then discontinued blanket food distributions to avoid any negative impact on market prices. It directed further relief to communities beset by new food-security threats.

In Niger, 11,760 farmers (2,352 households) in Tillabéry whose harvests failed owing to crop infestation received an additional one-month food ration to supplement their yield, while in Agadez 89,320 flood victims (17,864 households) received half-month food rations.

In northern Mali, 17,570 people (3,514 households) displaced by fresh intercommunal violence, and 32,230 IDPs (6,446 households)

living in Tombouctou having fled security operations in the north-west, received three months' food to ease strain on local resources, alongside household items as needed.

#### ***Pastoralists recover their livelihoods***

With their herds decimated by the crisis, pastoralists reliant on stockbreeding activities were invited to sell their weakest animals at pre-crisis prices to the ICRC, which arranged for them to be slaughtered and for any edible meat to be cured. Accordingly, 59,940 herders (11,988 households) took advantage of this initiative. This stabilized market prices and left pastoralists with a healthy herd and a cash injection with which to buy essentials. Schools and health facilities received the cured meat, helping feed people under their care.

Regional livestock management authorities in Niger and the ICRC embarked on joint efforts to help pastoralists keep their animals healthy by restocking local fodder banks and launching an animal vaccination and treatment campaign. With ICRC guidance, logistical and financial support and veterinary equipment, the campaign began in December. By year-end, 39,485 stockbreeders (7,897 households) had benefited. Preparations began to launch a similar campaign in Mali.

#### ***Farming communities' economic security increased***

To support crisis-affected farmers, including IDPs, refugees and returnees, regional agricultural authorities in Gao, Agadez and Tillabéry worked with the ICRC to mobilize large-scale seed distributions through local cereal banks. In total, 76,065 farmers (15,214 households) acquired tools and staple seed and/or cash-crop seed, helping them restart their activities while diversifying and increasing their sources of income. Owing to poor availability on the market, seeds were distributed later than foreseen, so planned training initiatives could not be organized by year-end.

#### ***Violence-affected communities regain access to health care***

In parts of Niger's Agadez region where security had improved, four health centres resumed services thanks to ICRC medical supplies, equipment and renovations to water and sanitation

CIVILIANS			MALI	NIGER
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries		78,341	226,785
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	51,261	22,678
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		20,335	1,780
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	14,235	178
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		84,613	91,840
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	3,385	9,184
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		48	570
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures		6	4
Average catchment population			14,018	20,888
Consultations	Patients		3,387	14,259
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients	3,302	312
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	185	13,947
Immunizations	Doses		14,911	4,213
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses	14,767	3,932
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses	144	281
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients		22	125
Health education	Sessions		77	166

infrastructure. To reduce health risks during pregnancy and childbirth, 40 traditional birth attendants upgraded their skills through training from district health professionals, financed by the ICRC. With ICRC logistical and supervisory support, the health authorities relaunched vital vaccination campaigns that had stalled in recent years, enabling the immunization against measles of thousands of vulnerable women and children (4,213 doses) and thus reducing the threat of epidemics.

In northern Mali, where insecurity continued to impede service delivery, district health authorities and the ICRC developed similar initiatives in support of six health centres.

#### Authorities supported in maintaining access to clean water

Owing to security constraints, the ICRC delayed most planned water activities, focusing instead on responding to the food-security crisis. Small-scale initiatives took place, however, benefiting market gardeners in Mali (see above) and crisis-affected communities in Niger. In Agadez, where widely scattered animal corpses threatened to contaminate water sources, the water authorities received chlorine from the ICRC to purify the water supply, as well as laboratory equipment with which to monitor its quality.

#### Vulnerable migrants and children receive vital relief and family-links services

As few family members sought Movement help in contacting relatives from whom they had become separated, vulnerable migrants and street children became the focus of ICRC-supported National Society family-links initiatives to help ensure their well-being.

After being turned away from Algeria, 5,111 illegal migrants stranded on the Mali-Algeria border received food, accommodation and medical attention from the Mali Red Cross, which transported the most vulnerable to a safe location to recuperate and arrange their next move. In Niger, similarly vulnerable migrants obtained travel documents, transport and/or financial support from the ICRC to facilitate their onward journey. Migrants in both countries contacted relatives using telephone/RCM services provided by the National Societies with ICRC financial support.

In a Mali Red Cross pilot initiative to support street children in Mopti town, 23 were reunited with relatives, while 61 re-established family contact by telephone/RCM.

Such activities contributed to a greater understanding of migrants' needs among National Society/ICRC personnel, who shared their experiences at a regional meeting (see *Dakar*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Mali and Niger, including members of the overthrown government and other security detainees arrested in Niamey on 18 February, received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Those serving sentences in Mali under the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda were visited in liaison with the ICRC's Nairobi delegation (see *Nairobi*). Following such visits, the delegates shared feedback with the authorities confidentially.

In October, after discussing with delegates the benefits of ICRC activities in favour of detainees, the Malian authorities granted the ICRC systematic access to detainees under their jurisdiction, including those held for reasons of State security.

During ICRC visits, detainees were able to exchange news with their families using RCMs. Those families that lacked the resources to visit detained relatives had their travel paid for by the ICRC.

Planned visits to detainees held by armed groups did not take place owing to their release in late 2009.

#### Detainees' environmental health improved

In light of health risks caused by dilapidated prison infrastructure and overcrowding, the ICRC stepped in to support the authorities in improving detainees' living conditions, primarily in Niger.

In total, 832 detainees in 7 of Niger's prisons benefited from ICRC improvements to water, sanitation and kitchen facilities. Although ICRC staffing constraints delayed some planned activities, including the donation of medical equipment to prison infirmaries, inmates in 38 prisons received hygiene items, further contributing to their health and well-being, as well as seed with which to grow vegetables.

Meanwhile, Niger's prison administration strengthened cooperation with delegates aimed at ensuring that ICRC support yielded

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	MALI	NIGER
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	2,144	1,416
Detainees visited and monitored individually	14	22
<i>of whom women</i>		1
Detainees newly registered		17
<i>of whom women</i>		1
Number of visits carried out	6	12
Number of places of detention visited	6	7
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	19	5
RCMs distributed	5	4
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	64	

long-term benefits. At a seminar organized by the Justice Ministry, the security forces and the ICRC, 37 prison directors examined the importance of properly maintaining water and sanitation infrastructure. To support them in implementing ensuing recommendations, prison managers obtained tools, wheelbarrows and dustbins from the ICRC to facilitate routine repairs and solid-waste disposal.

In Mali, inmates in Gao enjoyed better comfort outdoors after the ICRC constructed a sun-shelter in the prison courtyard, and received hygiene items to reduce health risks. Planned ICRC renovations in Bamako's main prison were put aside after the authorities announced their intention to construct a new facility in its place.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

The region's hospitals benefited from ICRC support to help ensure the care of weapon-wounded patients.

Victims of violence, including military personnel wounded on 18 February in Niamey, obtained adequate treatment after affected hospitals had surgical materials delivered to them from ICRC emergency stocks.

Five surgeons from Mali and Niger learnt techniques to treat the weapon-wounded at an ICRC war-surgery workshop in Senegal (see *Dakar*), thereby enhancing regional surgical capacities.

To support victims of mines/ERW in rebuilding their lives, the ICRC entered into partnership with a Niger-based NGO experienced in supporting physical rehabilitation. Subsequently, 18 amputees were fitted with prostheses and trained to use and maintain them, with the ICRC arranging and paying for their transport, accommodation and treatment.

## AUTHORITIES

Following initial contacts, Niger's transitional leadership engaged in constructive discussion with delegates, deepening their understanding of IHL and ICRC operations. High-level meetings with the Malian authorities, including the president, strengthened their cooperation with the ICRC. Both administrations demonstrated support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, facilitating its work in detention (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

With the onset of the food crisis, the two governments invited the ICRC to participate in efforts to mobilize an effective response,

in coordination with regional bodies, the diplomatic community and other humanitarian actors. Together they established where to focus their respective assistance efforts to avoid duplication. Local authorities in violence-prone northern regions, where the ICRC undertook to concentrate its assistance (see *Civilians*), learnt about IHL and the Movement at National Society/ICRC briefings. Such cooperation enhanced mutual understanding and facilitated the smooth running of Movement operations.

Both countries made progress in accelerating national IHL implementation, welcoming ICRC expertise and sponsorship to help them do so. As such, government representatives explored ways forward at an Economic Community of West African States/ICRC seminar (see *Nigeria*). After reviewing pending treaties with delegates, Mali ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Niger established a unit dedicated to promoting IHL and expressed interest in working with the ICRC to incorporate provisions on the repression of war crimes into the penal code and military justice system.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Several hundred armed and security personnel, including police officers, raised their awareness of IHL, international human rights law, the Movement and its emblems at ICRC briefings and seminars in volatile parts of Mali and Niger. Such events, alongside briefings for members of Touareg groups associated with past fighting, contributed to mutual understanding and safe access by Movement personnel to crisis-affected people.

Besides learning about IHL at ICRC presentations, trainees at Bamako's regional peacekeeping school practised applying its principles during simulation exercises devised with ICRC input.

Both countries' military and security commands maintained dialogue with the ICRC, drawing on its IHL expertise to encourage systematic respect for humanitarian principles among their forces. Mali's chief of defence staff issued a directive to incorporate IHL into military training and operations. Niger's IHL liaison officer requested ICRC guidance in establishing an IHL committee and revising its IHL manual.

Military and police instructors in Niger acquired the skills to teach IHL and international human rights law respectively at train-the-trainer courses organized by Niger's forces with ICRC input. Some officers were subsequently deployed to pass on their knowledge to peers in the field. With ICRC sponsorship, officers from both countries enhanced their IHL expertise at courses in Switzerland and Italy.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		MALI	NIGER
Economic security, water and habitat			
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	152	946
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		946
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	74	832

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In preparation for National Society/ICRC assistance activities (see *Civilians*), affected communities attended presentations to familiarize them with the Movement, its emblems and its procedures for relief distributions and other support. Journalists, including local radio representatives, participated in these briefings and received ICRC press releases, enabling them to report widely and accurately on Movement initiatives, even among remote communities. Such efforts contributed to the smooth running of National Society/ICRC operations for victims of the crisis, despite many having had little prior contact with international organizations.

Through discussion sessions and bilateral contacts, NGOs and traditional and religious leaders, including Mali's High Islamic Council, exchanged views on humanitarian and security concerns and explored parallels between IHL and Islamic law. These helped build mutual understanding and expanded the ICRC's network of contacts, including in border regions of northern Mali and southern Niger where armed groups were reportedly active.

Academic circles, including religious institutions, cooperated with the National Societies and the ICRC to stimulate youth interest in IHL and promote its relevance. Rather than participating in competitions, students and lecturers attended Movement presentations and training respectively, prompting two institutions to establish on-site Red Cross committees. After learning about customary IHL and the repression of IHL violations at an ICRC briefing in Niger, 25 trainee magistrates requested more substantial ICRC training to enhance their skills.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

In accordance with cooperation agreements, the region's National Societies benefited from ICRC training, logistical, material and financial support to improve their emergency response, communication, family-links and management capacities, including through internal restructuring. Close coordination with the International Federation and other Movement partners enhanced cross-border cooperation.

Both National Societies were better equipped to respond to crises after the ICRC rehabilitated their offices in Diffa (Niger) and in Bamako and Gao (Mali). They also expanded their first-aid networks with ICRC training and equipment. Sixty instructors in each country enhanced their teaching technique at ICRC courses, enabling them to train hundreds of first-aiders in violence-prone areas.

Family-links coordinators in Mali and Niger benefited from ICRC refresher training, communications equipment and financial support, boosting their capacities to assist vulnerable migrants and children (see *Civilians*).

Aided by delegates, both National Societies worked to promote humanitarian principles, the Movement and its emblems among opinion leaders (see *Authorities* and *Civil society*) and the wider public. With ICRC backing, the Mali Red Cross established a website, produced a documentary highlighting its activities and conducted an internal communication workshop. Similarly, the Red Cross Society of Niger revised its publications, applying techniques acquired during professional communication training. Through well-publicized activities, such as school competitions, first-aid demonstrations and clean-up campaigns in flood-stricken districts, both organizations boosted their visibility and attracted new volunteers.

National Society personnel contributed significantly to ICRC assistance operations following the food-security crisis. On the strength of such field experience and ICRC needs-assessment training, both National Societies mobilized effective relief for flood victims, with ICRC support (see *Civilians*).



# PRETORIA (regional)

**COVERING:** Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	943
Assistance	46
Prevention	1,810
Cooperation with National Societies	1,808
General	-

► **4,607**

of which: Overheads 281

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>107%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>10</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>37</b>

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- organized 2 major events for government representatives from across Africa to exchange expertise on IHL implementation
- reinforced the National Societies' capacities to respond to needs created by political protests and social demonstrations
- continued visiting inmates in Angola, Lesotho and Madagascar, while working with the detaining authorities in Madagascar to improve detainees' living conditions
- handed over historic records of ICRC visits to detainees in South Africa to the country's Robben Island Museum

The ICRC opened a regional delegation in Pretoria in 1978. It keeps a close eye on the domestic situation in the countries covered and helps refugees and asylum seekers restore family links severed by armed conflict and other situations of violence. It promotes ratification of IHL treaties and their national implementation and encourages the incorporation of IHL into military and police training and into secondary school and university curricula. The ICRC supports the region's National Societies, in cooperation with the International Federation. It also visits detainees in Angola, Lesotho and Madagascar.

## CONTEXT

South Africa maintained its political and economic influence within the region, engaging in diplomacy, providing troops for peacekeeping operations abroad and hosting the 2010 football World Cup. On the domestic front, protests and strikes over job losses, income inequality and poor delivery of public services sometimes turned violent, with foreigners working in the country occasionally coming under attack during the unrest.

Madagascar's political stalemate had not been resolved, hampering the economy and worsening the country's already chronic poverty. In November, a group of military officers attempted a coup while citizens went to the polls to approve a new constitution. The officers turned themselves in a few days later. Presidential elections were scheduled to take place in 2011.

Riots broke out in Mozambique's capital in September after a jump in the price of food, water and electricity. Following an emergency

cabinet meeting, the government announced plans to reverse and stabilize the rising prices.

In Angola, an attack on the Togolese soccer team during the Africa Cup of Nations in January, claimed by a branch of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda, illustrated that the situation in the oil-rich enclave remained volatile.

Swaziland's fragile political situation was tested during rallies organized by opposition movements calling for multi-party democracy. Demonstrators reportedly continued to be arrested but quickly released.

In Lesotho, in view of the disputed 2007 elections, all parties agreed to postpone local elections scheduled for 2010 until electoral reforms were adopted.

Following the 2009 global financial crisis, the economy continued to be the main preoccupation in the region.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	427		
RCMs distributed	436		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	3		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	5	1	
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	88	14	36
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	179		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	595		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	102	3	
Detainees newly registered	79	3	
Number of visits carried out	36		
Number of places of detention visited	13		
Restoring family links	Total		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Angola, Lesotho and Madagascar

ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>2</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	494		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,399		

2. Madagascar only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Pretoria regional delegation focused on promoting humanitarian principles and reinforcing the ICRC's standing as a reference on IHL for political and military authorities and other influential actors.

Thus, the ICRC strengthened contacts with national and international political authorities, regularly updating them on the Movement's activities and humanitarian concerns during workshops and bilateral meetings. During two major events in Pretoria, government representatives discussed ratifying IHL treaties, notably the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the African Union (AU) Convention on IDPs. Meanwhile, the region's IHL committees drew on ICRC technical advice to implement IHL treaties domestically, for example during a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on the need for legislation to repress war crimes.

To increase understanding of and support for IHL and the Movement among the region's armed and security forces, delegates conducted presentations and briefings for personnel from throughout the ranks. Among those attending such presentations were South African National Defence Force (SANDF) troops and students attending a Southern African Development Community (SADC) pilot military training exercise. Officers were in a better position to integrate IHL norms into military doctrine, training and operations following a one-week workshop.

Similarly, the ICRC reached out to a wide range of civil society actors in the region, including journalists, members of think-tanks and academics. The delegation continued to support IHL teaching in the region's universities, including by sponsoring students to participate in competitions abroad and by organizing a course for students and lecturers.

Delegates visited people detained for security reasons in Angola's Cabinda province, in Lesotho and in Madagascar, monitored their treatment and living conditions and provided the authorities with confidential feedback and, where relevant, recommendations. In Madagascar, the delegation continued to support the authorities in their efforts to bring detention conditions in line with internationally recognized standards, for example by conducting a seminar for prison administration officials and NGOs on ways to improve prison hygiene. Meanwhile, detainees in three Malagasy detention centres benefited from rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities. In Swaziland, the delegation intensified its dialogue with the authorities with a view to gaining access to detainees in the country.

The ICRC continued to provide material, financial and technical support to help the region's National Societies respond effectively to emergencies and reconnect refugees and asylum seekers with their families. Training in first aid and the Safer Access approach proved essential for volunteers regionwide to assist people injured during protests and demonstrations. The delegation also helped the National Societies continue developing their family-links services, notably during a five-day workshop in Malawi.

The ICRC and other Movement partners worked to strengthen their coordination mechanisms, notably with the International Federation's new Africa headquarters in Johannesburg.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees held in places of detention in Angola, Lesotho and Madagascar received visits, conducted in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures, enabling delegates to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Those monitored individually were mainly security detainees, including people detained in Angola's Cabinda province in connection with the attack on the Togolese football team and officers arrested in Madagascar following the attempted coup (see *Context*). After the visits, the authorities were given confidential oral and written feedback on the delegates' findings, along with recommendations, where relevant. In Swaziland, based on an offer of services made to the detaining authorities in 2009, the ICRC pursued efforts to conclude an agreement granting the delegation access to detainees in the country.

In Madagascar, the authorities and the ICRC continued to work to improve detainees' living conditions, enhance respect for their judicial guarantees and address overcrowding in prisons. Some 490 detainees in two prisons with high malnutrition rates supplemented their diets with high-energy biscuits. Inmates in three detention facilities faced fewer health risks thanks to ongoing projects to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure. Meanwhile, prison administration officials and NGO staff explored practical measures to improve general prison hygiene at an ICRC seminar. In agreement with the authorities, international donors were kept informed about the situation in Malagasy prisons. Other actors providing prison services in the country and the delegation also coordinated their activities to avoid duplication.

In South Africa, the Robben Island Museum received the first set of detention reports based on ICRC visits carried out in 1963–64. Twenty former detainees, who had since joined political parties, attended the handover ceremony, generating discussions on past and contemporary issues surrounding detention.

Families in South Africa stayed in contact with people held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba through regular videoconference calls (see *Washington*). Others exchanged news with relatives detained abroad by means of RCMs after being informed of their detention by an ICRC phone call.

## AUTHORITIES

In Pretoria, members of the diplomatic community, government officials and representatives of regional/international organizations, such as the AU, SADC and the UN, kept abreast of the Movement's humanitarian concerns and activities during briefings and workshops. For example, members of the Pan-African Parliament's Gender Committee learnt about the ICRC's work addressing the specific dangers faced by women in armed conflict.

The South African government hosted the 10th regional IHL seminar, during which officials from 15 African countries, including Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique and Swaziland, discussed the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, such as the AU Convention on IDPs. Additionally, representatives of 30 African States, including all those covered by the Pretoria delegation, exchanged expertise at the Africa Regional Conference on the Universalization and Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Such events contributed to encouraging results. With technical support, Lesotho ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions and made the optional declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. Mozambique signed the AU Convention on IDPs, and 50 Mozambican officials discussed its ratification at a workshop co-hosted with the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

In parallel, the region's IHL committees received ICRC technical advice and materials to implement IHL treaties domestically. South Africa's IHL committee completed a draft bill implementing provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which was submitted to parliament. Representatives of the IHL committees in Lesotho and South Africa examined the need for effective national legislation repressing war crimes during the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Madagascar's IHL committee, which was unable to meet in 2009 owing to the political crisis, regrouped and set priorities for the months ahead.

The African Peer Review Mechanism received ICRC input on including references to IHL in a questionnaire designed to help governments self-assess their compliance with African and international treaties.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Regionwide, members of the armed and security forces participated in briefings and presentations aiming to enhance their understanding of humanitarian principles and garner their support for the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Among those attending such presentations were students and instructors attending a SADC pilot military training exercise, SANDF troops destined for peacekeeping operations abroad, and Malagasy military cadets. In Angola, the delegation was invited as an observer during the "Kwanza"

military training exercise for armed and police forces of the Economic Community of Central African States. Plans to foster dialogue on IHL with private military and security companies based in South Africa were postponed.

The region's armed forces received technical support to integrate IHL norms into military doctrine, training and operations, for example during a one-week workshop at the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Zimbabwe (see *Harare*). In Madagascar, the new president of the Defence Ministry's IHL committee and the ICRC discussed the next steps towards integrating IHL into military training. At year-end, SANDF authorities were staffing and training two new bodies charged with IHL integration.

Police officers from throughout the ranks in Lesotho, Madagascar and Swaziland were briefed on basic humanitarian principles during two training sessions.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Press, radio and television networks enhanced their coverage of humanitarian issues and Movement activities in Africa with the help of ICRC interviews and press releases. Journalists and staff of influential think-tanks and NGOs exchanged expertise with the ICRC during various events, including a media networking forum and a conference on the Convention on Cluster Munitions 48 hours before its entry into force.

Law faculties in 14 universities in Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland continued teaching IHL, aided by the ICRC. With financial support, the 2010 edition of the *African Yearbook on International Humanitarian Law* was published, and students tested their skills during two IHL competitions abroad. University lecturers and postgraduate students from 17 countries sharpened their skills during the 9th All-Africa Course on IHL, and health professionals familiarized themselves with the protection afforded to civilians and medical staff under IHL during the H.E.L.P. (Health Emergencies in Large Populations) course. Both events were organized with the University of Pretoria. Given the abundance of IHL reference materials in South Africa's academic institutions, the delegation's documentation centre was no longer needed, and closed.

At a regional seminar in Pretoria, education representatives explored ways to teach the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in secondary schools.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ANGOLA	LESOTHO	MADAGASCAR
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	32	3	560
Detainees visited and monitored individually	27	3	72
of whom women			3
Detainees newly registered	9		70
of whom women			3
Number of visits carried out	3	1	32
Number of places of detention visited	1	1	11
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		1	

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

With ICRC training and material, financial and technical support, the region's National Societies continued to develop their capacities to respond to emergencies, restore family links and promote IHL and the Movement.

Training in first aid and the Safer Access approach proved vital for personnel regionwide to assist people injured during political protests and social demonstrations (see *Context*). In South Africa, volunteers deployed to key medical facilities during public service strikes ensured that people received treatment. The National Society also developed a new emergency preparedness strategy and, in coordination with the Movement, assisted those affected by urban violence in settlements. Several of the region's National Societies developed a new project, dubbed "Ubuntu", to address discrimination against foreigners and assist those affected by it.

In Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland, the National Societies developed their services helping refugees and asylum seekers in the region to reconnect with their families. Personnel from across the region examined ways to strengthen the family-links network during a five-day regional workshop in Malawi (see *Harare*). At the request of various embassies and UNHCR, over 179 refugees and asylum seekers resettled abroad upon receipt of travel documents issued by the ICRC.

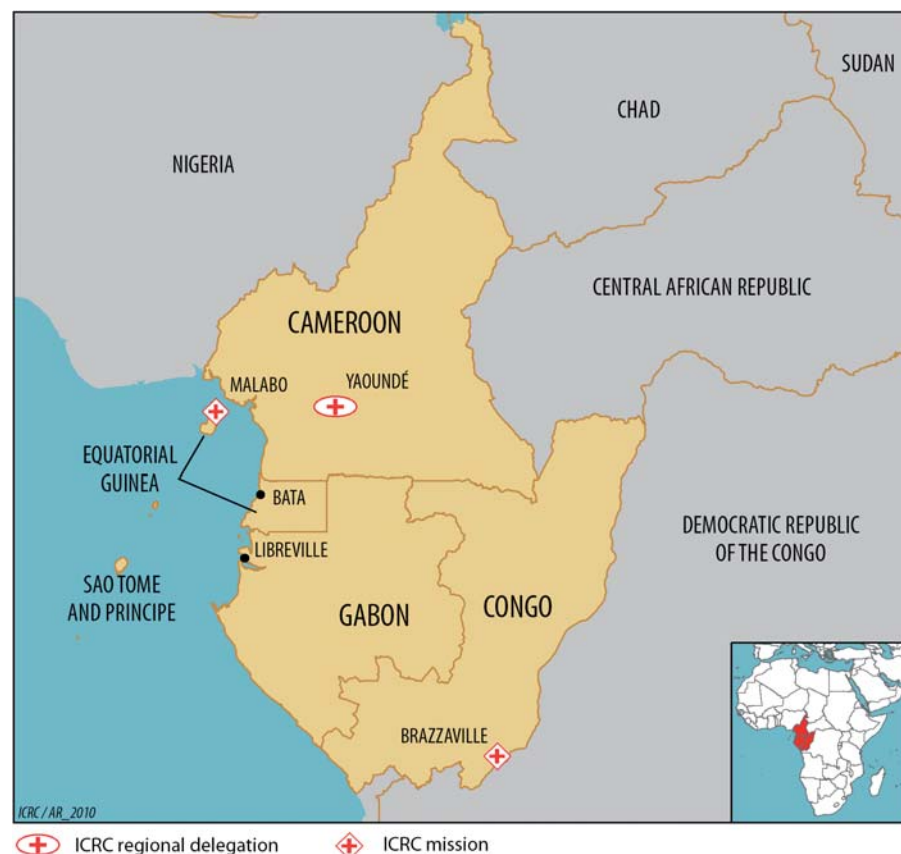
Volunteers bolstered their capacities to increase public understanding of IHL and the Movement during training sessions in their respective countries and abroad. Swaziland's National Society also held a series of meetings with the authorities and opposition groups to improve understanding of and garner support for the Movement. In South Africa, the National Society continued developing a football-based project to curb youth violence.

Movement components met regularly to coordinate their activities.



# YAOUNDÉ (regional)

**COVERING:** Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	473
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,834
Cooperation with National Societies	1,497
General	-

► **3,804**

of which: Overheads 232

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	93%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	7
National staff (daily workers not included)	35

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- signed a cooperation agreement with the Economic Community of Central African States outlining joint initiatives to promote IHL among the organization's member States and peacekeeping brigade
- gained access for the first time to people detained in Gabon and expanded visits to detainees in Equatorial Guinea
- organized a conference on customary IHL – the first of its kind in the region – for government officials and academics from 13 African countries
- welcomed Gabon's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Protocols II, IV and V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
- in cooperation with the Congolese Red Cross, drew up a plan of action for 2011 to maintain and boost the output of farmers and fishermen living in communities in north-eastern Congo overwhelmed with refugees

The ICRC set up its Yaoundé regional delegation in 1992 but has been working in the region since 1972. It monitors the domestic situation in the countries covered, visits security detainees and restores contact between refugees and their families. It pursues long-standing programmes to spread knowledge of IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society, and supports the development of the National Societies.

## CONTEXT

While the region remained generally stable, much of its population continued to struggle with poverty, limited public services and sporadic banditry and violence.

Cameroon's Rapid Intervention Battalion (RIB) deployed units to maintain security in the Bakassi Peninsula and in the north of the country. Some 85,000 people from the Central African Republic and Chad continued to seek refuge in the country's northern and eastern regions. In the capital, tensions between the government and opposition groups over slow progress on electoral reforms prompted demonstrations and strikes.

Congo remained mostly calm and continued to consolidate peace in the country. Around 110,000 refugees were still sheltering in

the north-eastern region of Likouala, having fled intercommunal violence that broke out in late 2009 in Equateur province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

In Equatorial Guinea, the trial of those allegedly involved in an armed attack on the presidential palace in 2009 resulted in four people being sentenced to death and executed. The appointment of the president's son as the ruling party's vice president reportedly triggered tension among party members.

Gabon remained stable despite rising social discontent that sparked regular strikes. A new constitution reinforcing the president's powers was adopted as the country prepared for legislative elections in 2011.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	308	10		
RCMs distributed	855	63		
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total			
People reunited with their families	7			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	33	7		9
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	9			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	24	5		7
<b>UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>	Total	Girls	Demobilized children	
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	25	12		
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	7	3		
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	34	17		
<b>Documents</b>				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	1			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>1</sup></b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	100			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	98	3		9
Detainees newly registered	73	3		9
Number of visits carried out	10			
Number of places of detention visited	8			
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total			
RCMs collected	15			
RCMs distributed	21			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	2			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon

ASSISTANCE				
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat<sup>2</sup></b>		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	392		

2. Equatorial Guinea only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Throughout the year, the Yaoundé regional delegation focused resources on promoting widespread understanding of humanitarian principles and the Movement's mandate and work.

To this end, the ICRC continued to strengthen its dialogue with regional and national authorities, including by signing an agreement on IHL promotion with the Gabon-based Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and by holding a first-ever regional conference on customary IHL. The delegation offered legal expertise to the region's governments in ratifying and implementing IHL treaties. Drawing on such advice, Gabon became party to a number of humanitarian instruments.

The delegation briefed hundreds of members of the armed, security and police forces on IHL and the Movement. It also helped the relevant authorities integrate IHL norms into the forces' doctrine, training and operations. As part of this process, the ICRC sponsored high-ranking officers from Cameroon and Congo to attend an IHL course abroad and trained and equipped instructors in those countries to teach IHL.

During presentations and workshops, the ICRC also fostered dialogue with influential members of civil society, such as community leaders, journalists, and university instructors and students, on IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles and activities. Meanwhile, in Cameroon, the delegation stepped up efforts to introduce young people to humanitarian principles through National Society youth clubs.

With ICRC training, technical, material and financial support, the National Societies reinforced their capacities to provide relief, first aid assistance, and tracing and RCM services to people affected by violence, natural disasters and other emergencies, including those spilling over from neighbouring countries. Such was the case in Congo's Likouala region, where the ICRC and the Congolese Red Cross assessed the needs of communities overwhelmed with refugees from the DRC and devised a plan of action to assist them in 2011.

The ICRC visited detainees in four of the five countries covered by the delegation, to monitor their treatment and living conditions.

For the first time, the ICRC was able to visit detainees in Gabon. The delegation also gained additional access to people detained in Equatorial Guinea.

### CIVILIANS

People fleeing violence in neighbouring countries continued to seek refuge in areas covered by the Yaoundé delegation (see *Context*). The population of Congo's Likouala region more than doubled when over 110,000 refugees arrived from the DRC's Equateur province in late 2009, placing additional strain on the already impoverished communities there. In Likouala, emergency assistance provided by the National Society, together with the International Federation, alleviated some of the pressure on resources from hosting the refugees. Meanwhile, the ICRC and the Congolese Red Cross assessed resident communities' needs and drew up a plan of action for 2011 aiming to maintain and boost the economic capacities of local families through the provision of farming tools and fishing equipment.

Refugees and asylum seekers in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon restored contact with family members back home through the tracing and RCM services provided by the region's National Societies, with ICRC support. As a priority, unaccompanied children were put back in touch with their families and, where appropriate, reunited with them. Seven children thus rejoined their families during the year.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People held for security reasons in Cameroon, Congo and Equatorial Guinea received visits from delegates, carried out in accordance with standard ICRC procedures, to assess their treatment and living conditions. Detainees were also visited for the first time in Gabon. Following visits, the authorities received confidential oral and written feedback on delegates' findings and, where relevant, recommendations. In Equatorial Guinea, building on the resumption of visits in 2009, the delegation had access to detainees in five places of detention, four more than in 2009, including those held in lock-ups run by the national *gendarmérie*.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	CAMEROON	CONGO	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GABON
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited	7	49	41	3
Detainees visited and monitored individually	7	49	39	3
<i>of whom women</i>		3		
<i>of whom minors</i>		9		
Detainees newly registered	1	49	20	3
<i>of whom women</i>		3		
<i>of whom minors</i>		9		
Number of visits carried out	3	2	4	1
Number of places of detention visited	3	1	3	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected		12	3	
RCMs distributed		20	1	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1		1	

During such visits, particular attention was paid to vulnerable detainees. Nearly 400 inmates in Equatorial Guinea received essential items for their personal use. Inmates, notably foreign detainees, also had the opportunity to write RCMs to their families.

In Cameroon, national and prison authorities received regular advice from ICRC legal experts on incorporating international standards of criminal law in the country's legislation.

## AUTHORITIES

National authorities throughout the region discussed humanitarian issues and the Movement's activities during bilateral meetings and ICRC seminars, conducted with the relevant National Society whenever possible. Cameroon hosted the region's first conference on customary IHL, where government officials and academics from 13 African countries heightened their understanding of IHL provisions relating to the conduct of hostilities and the protection of IDPs.

The region's governments were offered legal expertise in acceding to IHL treaties. Thus, Gabon ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Protocols II, IV and V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. In parallel, national authorities received technical support in integrating IHL provisions into their domestic legislation, for example during two ICRC workshops for legal experts from various Cameroonian and Gabonese ministries. In Equatorial Guinea, the ICRC resumed support to IHL implementation activities put on hold in 2009, and 30 representatives of several ministerial cabinets discussed with the delegation the next steps in integrating IHL norms into the country's law.

At the regional level, ECCAS and the ICRC signed a formal agreement outlining joint initiatives to promote IHL among ECCAS member States. The agreement included a plan of action to: reinforce the capacities of the ECCAS peacekeeping brigade to respect and promote humanitarian norms; strengthen dialogue relating to support for humanitarian work in areas affected by violence; and advance IHL implementation among ECCAS member States.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Regionwide, hundreds of members of the armed, security and police forces, including those about to be deployed on peace-support missions and personnel from Cameroon's RIB, participated in ICRC briefings and seminars aimed at improving respect for basic humanitarian principles and increasing knowledge of the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Where possible, the relevant National Society personnel participated in such events. Meanwhile, ECCAS held its 2010 "Kwanza" regional military training exercise in Angola, at which the ICRC was the only international organization present.

The region's armed forces continued to discuss with the ICRC ways to integrate IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. As part of efforts to revive IHL integration activities in Gabon, the armed forces drafted a plan of action with the delegation, and 15 senior officers participated in information sessions on IHL and the Movement. During bilateral talks with the ICRC, army officials in Congo evaluated their IHL instruction, and senior officials from five ministries in Equatorial Guinea discussed IHL integration techniques. Two high-ranking officers from Cameroon and Congo attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Lucerne, Switzerland, and over 30 IHL instructors received training and materials to teach IHL. Military schools in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon also received new reference materials to guide coursework. Meanwhile, army officers from 17 African countries attending the War School in Yaoundé discussed IHL integration during an ICRC presentation.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Influential sectors of civil society learnt about humanitarian issues and the Movement from information materials and during presentations, for example a one-day workshop for 24 imams and NGO representatives in northern Cameroon. Where possible, such events were organized with the National Society.

To encourage the region's media to expand and enhance their coverage of humanitarian issues, journalists from Cameroon and Gabon participated in national and regional workshops and a two-week seminar on IHL. Others gained a first-hand perspective during field trips, thus improving their ability to report accurately on Movement activities.

As part of efforts to stimulate interest in IHL among future leaders, some 500 students and 8 lecturers in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea participated in workshops on the Movement's mandate and activities. Libraries across Cameroon received up-to-date reference materials, and a university in Gabon requested a complete set of IHL reference books. An IHL competition was postponed to allow students to complete their coursework beforehand. To support quality IHL teaching, instructors sharpened their skills abroad during an advanced Pan-African IHL course in Senegal (see *Dakar*) and a regional conference on customary IHL (see *Authorities*).

Young people in Cameroon were introduced to humanitarian principles through National Society youth clubs across the country rather than through the implementation of the Exploring Humanitarian Law school programme.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies continued to boost their capacities to meet the needs of vulnerable people and to promote IHL and the Movement, with ICRC training and technical, material and financial support.

Throughout the region, specific training in the design, implementation and evaluation of economic security projects put the National Societies in a better position to ensure the success of their activities to assist vulnerable communities in the long term. For example, the Congolese Red Cross received technical support in propagating disease-resistant varieties of manioc and hired an agronomist to oversee this project.

In Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, National Society personnel were trained in first aid and the Safer Access approach and equipped with first-aid kits to help them treat people injured during emergencies. The Cameroon Red Cross Society also received an ambulance and another vehicle.

Meanwhile, volunteers attended workshops and training/refresher courses to enhance their capacities to restore family links (see *Civilians*). In Cameroon, the National Society published a tracing guide and organized a seminar on migration for its volunteers.

National Society personnel were better equipped to promote IHL and the Movement following training in various communication techniques.

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate their activities.







## DELEGATIONS

Afghanistan  
Myanmar  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Bangkok  
Beijing  
Jakarta  
Kuala Lumpur  
New Delhi  
Suva

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	<b>39,103</b>
Assistance	<b>191,824</b>
Prevention	<b>30,527</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	<b>19,148</b>
General	-

**280,602** of which: Overheads **17,285**

**Implementation rate**  
**89%**

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

In 2010, the Asia and the Pacific region was the theatre of the ICRC's two largest operations worldwide – Pakistan, followed by Afghanistan. The operational environment in both countries remained challenging in terms of the scale and scope of humanitarian needs and access restrictions resulting from the fighting and insecurity. In Pakistan, this was compounded by devastating flooding that severely affected millions of people in more than a third of the country, including many violence-affected regions. This led the ICRC to appeal for additional funding for its operation there.

Across the region, including in Bangladesh, where it signed an agreement with the government formalizing its presence in the country, the ICRC continued to respond to the needs of people affected by armed conflict and/or other situations of violence and natural disasters, focusing on addressing issues by means of its specific expertise, neutrality and independence. Where IHL applied, the ICRC reminded the parties to conflicts of their obligation to protect those not or no longer taking part in the fighting. In all contexts, in dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers at all levels, the ICRC sought to raise awareness of its neutral, impartial and independent approach with a view to ensuring safe access to victims for its staff. Nevertheless, access to those affected by violence was often hampered by the fighting itself or by related government restrictions and security measures, the latter being particularly pronounced in Pakistan. Whenever access restrictions compelled it to operate via “remote management”, the ICRC put in place procedures and control mechanisms to ensure its activities could be properly monitored. These mechanisms had to be constantly adapted in response to the challenges posed by the size of the operation.

Despite security constraints, the ICRC ran major assistance operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Philippines, even managing to extend its activities in Afghanistan to parts of 31 of the country's 34 provinces. Operational partnerships with the region's National Societies were pivotal in increasing the coverage or effectiveness of operations, particularly in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. Many National Societies received specific training to that end. In parallel, the ICRC provided them with technical, financial and material support to develop their own profiles and activities and to strengthen their capacity to respond to armed conflicts, other situations of violence and natural disasters in accordance with the Movement's Fundamental Principles. As in the past, ICRC activities were also coordinated with other Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian players in fields of common interest, to maximize impact and avoid gaps or duplication.

The situations in Afghanistan and Pakistan resulted in rising numbers of civilian casualties and weapon-wounded patients. In these countries, as well as in India, Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand, which also received people wounded over the border from Myanmar, the ICRC sought to improve access to adequate first-aid and surgical care. It did so by, as needed, acting as a neutral intermediary, financing or carrying out evacuations, supporting ambulance services, training medical staff and first-responders, supplying and maintaining existing first-aid posts and hospitals, and financing

patients' treatment costs. In Afghanistan, it maintained its support to Kandahar's Mirwais Hospital, supplying all departments with drugs and consumables, working alongside and training local medical staff, and improving infrastructure. In Pakistan, it ran its own field hospital in Peshawar, staffed by some 20 expatriates and 200 national staff.

Fighting and unrest in these and other contexts affected hundreds of thousands of people, some of whom had been displaced multiple times. Together with National Societies, the ICRC endeavoured to meet the immediate needs of IDPs in camps and affected resident communities, including those hosting IDPs, tailoring its relief to the differing requirements. Thus, some 3.2 million violence- and disaster-affected people received essential household items, often accompanied by emergency food rations, mostly in Pakistan, which accounted for over 2 million beneficiaries, in Afghanistan and the Philippines. Over 1 million saw conflict-damaged and overstretched water and sanitation facilities improved. In Pakistan, the ICRC supported the National Society and other organizations running services in IDP camps by installing water facilities and constructing latrines and bathing and kitchen facilities.

Livelihood-support projects were implemented in several contexts, helping some 112,000 families (742,000 people) restore their traditional sources of income or find new ones. People affected by ongoing fighting, such as residents, returnees and the long-term displaced in Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, as well as those still suffering the consequences of past conflicts, as in Nepal, benefited from agricultural and micro-economic initiatives. These ranged from seed and tool distributions to agricultural training and cash grants, for example to set up shops or rent tractor services.

Ensuring access to quality preventive and curative health care for affected people also remained a priority. Primary health centres in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, and National Society fixed and mobile health clinics in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, received supplies, training and maintenance support from the ICRC. In Pakistan, diarrhoea treatment centres were established after the floods to treat people with water-borne diseases.

Delegates visited detainees, particularly those held in connection with an armed conflict, another situation of violence or for reasons of State security, in Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Jammu and Kashmir (India), the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste. After conducting private interviews with the detainees, the ICRC submitted confidential reports to the authorities containing, where necessary, recommendations for improving their treatment or living conditions.

In Afghanistan, the ICRC visited detainees/internees in Afghan, US and NATO/International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) custody. Together with the ICRC's delegation in Washington, United States of America, the delegation in Afghanistan discussed with the US authorities their humanitarian obligations towards individual detainees/internees, ensuring they were held under an adequate legal framework and were provided with the relevant procedural safeguards, also in view of the planned transfer of detainees to Afghan authority. There and, for example, in Cambodia, the Philippines and

Pakistan, the ICRC worked together with the authorities notably to improve sanitation conditions in the most problematic detention facilities, to strengthen health care, including with regard to tuberculosis and HIV, to find practical means of speeding up the judicial process for inmates or to boost the technical and managerial capacities of prison administrations. Similarly, it organized: a regional workshop where representatives from the Justice Ministries and Central Prison Administrations of eight Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries shared experiences and discussed topics such as national standards for prison infrastructure; two seminars in China on infectious diseases in places of detention; and two study tours to Swiss prisons for Chinese officials from the Ministries of Justice and of Public Security. To support its offer of services to the relevant authorities, the ICRC assessed the treatment and living conditions of migrants in detention centres and detainees in prisons in Malaysia and Papua New Guinea, respectively.

The ICRC continued its endeavour to regain access to detainees in Pakistan and to discuss the possibility of reinitiating some activities in Myanmar prisons, more specifically in the areas of water and energy supply.

All delegations pursued the ICRC's core activity of restoring and maintaining contact between family members separated by an armed conflict or other situation of violence. The ICRC offered RCM, tracing and sometimes telephone/videoconference services to people seeking to contact relatives, including those who were detained. It continued to impress upon the governments and the National Societies of the Korean peninsula the importance of finding a solution to the prolonged anguish endured by family members split up by the 1950–53 Korean War, considering in particular the age of those concerned. It also kept up efforts to improve the capacities of governments and local players in Afghanistan, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste to address the issue of missing persons. This included psychological, social, economic and legal support, provided directly or indirectly to families of missing persons, and training in the correct handling of human remains to help ensure people could be accounted for. In Afghanistan the ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in facilitating the handover of the remains of fallen fighters between the parties to the conflict.

The ICRC remained a leading player in the provision of physical rehabilitation services, running or supporting centres in Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Over 108,000 people received services at ICRC-supported centres. In some countries, the ICRC, with the National Society, ran outreach programmes to identify, transport and accommodate vulnerable amputees, particularly those from remote areas, to enable them to obtain prosthetic/orthotic services.

The ICRC pursued its discussions with the Indonesian authorities with a view to redefining the basis and scope of its action in the country and reaching an agreement formalizing its presence and activities, including for people deprived of their freedom, which had been suspended since 2009. In Sri Lanka, ICRC access to former conflict areas remained limited throughout the year,

hindering the implementation of most of its planned assistance activities. By the end of 2010, as a result of meetings with high-ranking government officials, the implementation of a plan to reduce the organization's scope of humanitarian action and operational set-up had started. Meanwhile, the government restrictions imposed on the ICRC in Myanmar remained in place and continued to prevent the organization from discharging its mission in accordance with its internationally recognized working methods. The ICRC spared no effort to re-establish dialogue with the authorities with the aim of resuming meaningful activities in the country.

A large part of the ICRC's activities in the region consisted of promoting IHL, humanitarian principles and humanitarian issues and enhancing understanding of its work and mandate. The ICRC office in Tokyo, Japan, engaged in dialogue on humanitarian issues with the Japanese authorities. Throughout the region, the ICRC offered technical support and advice to governments on acceding to IHL instruments and enacting national legislation. It organized major regional events such as the 16th and 17th South Asia Teaching Sessions on IHL with universities in India and Nepal respectively, a seminar for representatives of 10 Pacific islands on Additional Protocols I-III and, together with the ASEAN secretariat and Australia's Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine, a workshop on the management of human remains during disasters causing mass fatalities.

The ICRC also worked with armed and security forces to advance the integration of IHL and humanitarian principles into their doctrine, training and operations. As several countries in the region were contributing to international peacekeeping missions, the ICRC gave pre-deployment IHL briefings for many of their troops. It held dissemination sessions for all kinds of weapon bearers, including members of armed groups, to heighten their awareness of IHL and the ICRC's mandate and to ensure the security of its staff.

The ICRC promoted IHL among influential members of civil society, notably the media, NGOs and religious leaders, to enhance their understanding of and respect for IHL and to gain their support for ICRC activities. Young people, as future leaders, were another key target group. The ICRC worked with the authorities to incorporate IHL and humanitarian principles into curricula, not only in university law schools but also in international relations and journalism faculties. The Exploring Humanitarian Law programme continued in China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Singapore, where Education Ministries or National Societies received support for its implementation in Indonesia, Thailand and Timor-Leste, where the programme was under study or being pilot-tested; and in Mongolia, where the Education Ministry and the National Society have taken over full responsibility for the programme.

The regional resource centre attached to the regional delegation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, again offered expertise and other support to individual delegations in East and South-East Asia and in the Pacific, helping them promote IHL implementation and humanitarian principles and raise awareness of the ICRC's mandate, activities and capacities to provide humanitarian services. This included participation in meetings of Asian regional organizations, particularly bodies related to ASEAN.



# AFGHANISTAN



+ ICRC delegation    + ICRC sub-delegation    + ICRC office/presence    + ICRC-supported hospital  
 △ ICRC regional logistics centre    ▽ ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre

\* Hospital run fully by the ICRC    \*\* Map shows structures supporting ICRC operations in Afghanistan

Having assisted victims of the Afghan armed conflict for six years in Pakistan, the ICRC opened a delegation in Kabul in 1987. Its current operations focus on: protecting detainees and helping them keep in contact with their families; monitoring the conduct of hostilities and acting to prevent IHL violations; assisting the wounded and disabled; supporting hospital care; improving water and sanitation services; promoting accession to and implementation of IHL treaties and compliance with IHL by military forces; and strengthening the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	10,176
Assistance	59,765
Prevention	3,149
Cooperation with National Societies	3,368
General	-

► **76,458**

of which: Overheads 4,666

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	89%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	136
National staff (daily workers not included)	1,478

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- intensified its dialogue with US and Afghan authorities on the challenges of transferring detention operations from international to national hands while observing IHL
- visited 5 members of the Afghan security forces held by an armed group and monitored individually 2,506 people held by the Afghan authorities, US forces and the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force
- provided some 142,700 people affected by conflict or natural disaster, including IDPs, with food, some 108,800 with essential household items and some 63,800 with various support to improve their livelihood
- re-established water supplies where systems had been destroyed by the conflict, improving the quality of water consumed by affected populations, both in urban and rural areas
- opened a new physical rehabilitation centre for amputees/disabled people in Lashkar Gah, Helmand province
- acted as a neutral intermediary between parties to the conflict to facilitate the provision of medical care and the evacuation of the bodies of fallen fighters and their handover to their families

## CONTEXT

The conflict in Afghanistan intensified and expanded geographically during 2010, resulting in a growing number of civilian casualties. The fragmentation of parties to the conflict – including the formation of local militias and more armed groups – posed new challenges for both the population and aid workers, who faced problems reaching victims. Drone attacks continued in the border areas with Pakistan, fighting spread in most provinces and explosions caused by bombs, mines and improvised explosive devices increased.

US authorities and NATO partners agreed to a gradual withdrawal of combat troops from Afghanistan and the transfer of security to the Afghan authorities by the end of 2014. Meanwhile, the US armed forces continued to transfer to Afghan authority internees previously held in the former Bagram Theater Internment Facility, the new US Parwan detention facility at Bagram airbase, and the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, as did several countries in the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) holding internees in field detention sites.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	3,868		
RCMs distributed	5,645		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	3,037		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
Human remains transferred/repatriated	293		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	1,404		507
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	264		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	265		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	1,068	141	357
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited <sup>1</sup>	21,416		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	2,511	17	83
Detainees newly registered	916	3	60
Number of visits carried out	285		
Number of places of detention visited	113		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	4,821		
RCMs distributed	2,638		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	588		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	385		
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	4		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	16		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. For people in US custody: all detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	232,877	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	91,725		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	108,807	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	69,129		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	63,825	40%	29%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	334,583	30%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	33,458		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	11		
Average catchment population		229,433		
Consultations	Patients	162,369		
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients	53,009	76,893
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	663	
Immunizations	Doses	128,486		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses	119,062	
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses	9,424	
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	1,263		
Health education	Sessions	4,119		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	26,708		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	17,318		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	7		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	2	
Admissions	Patients	40,194	21,373	9,281
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	2,664	107
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	1,380	
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	11,969	
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	Patients	10,622	
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	Patients	14,939	
Operations	Operations performed	13,096		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	232,959		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	Patients	100,825	
	<i>of which medical</i>	Patients	95,807	
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	Patients	36,327	
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	9		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	8	
Wounded patients treated	Patients	6,427		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	540		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	8		
Patients receiving services	Patients	75,297	13,144	16,066
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	954	85	65
Prostheses delivered	Units	3,790	304	171
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	2,383	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	4,512	887	1,994
Orthoses delivered	Units	9,975	1,649	4,814
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	34	
Crutches delivered	Units	10,382		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	985		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Against a background of intensifying conflict and insecurity, much of the country remained off-limits for the ICRC. Nevertheless, thanks to its contact with all parties to the conflict and their acceptance of its neutral, impartial and independent approach, the ICRC extended its activities, accessing parts of 31 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. To assist as many conflict-affected people as possible, it relied on an extensive network of Afghan Red Crescent Society volunteers active in all provinces and provided financial, material and technical support and training to help build the National Society's capacity.

ICRC delegates collected specific allegations of IHL violations and made confidential representations to the parties concerned with a view to ending such abuses. They reminded the authorities and weapon bearers, at all levels, of their general obligations under IHL, particularly regarding the conduct of hostilities and their duty to protect people not or no longer participating in the fighting. This included in-depth dialogue with the US armed forces on the conduct of hostilities. The ICRC also supported the Afghan National Army in integrating IHL into its doctrine, training and operations and familiarized army and police personnel in the field

with the basic rules of IHL and international human rights law applicable to their functions.

The ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary, collecting fallen fighters from the battlefield and handing over their bodies to their families. Efforts were made to prevent people from being unaccounted for by disseminating information on the management of human remains to all conflict parties and enhancing local capacities to handle unidentified and unclaimed bodies correctly.

ICRC delegates visited people held by the Afghan authorities, the US authorities, NATO/ISAF and armed groups, to monitor their treatment and living conditions, including respect for their judicial guarantees. Detainees/internees maintained contact with their families by means of RCMs and/or video calls. Following visits, delegates' findings, along with any recommendations, were shared confidentially with the relevant authorities. The US armed forces, NATO/ISAF and the ICRC continued to discuss detention matters, including the transfer of detainees to Afghan custody. ICRC expertise in prison infrastructure helped the Afghan authorities use their limited resources to rehabilitate prisons and improve inmates' health and hygiene conditions.

Through a comprehensive approach to medical assistance, the ICRC and the National Society endeavoured to meet the needs of the growing number of conflict casualties, while complying with Ministry of Public Health policies. ICRC first-aid posts, ICRC-supported National Society primary health care centres and National Society/ICRC-trained first-aiders treated weapon-wounded people and referred them for further treatment when necessary. The ICRC gave ad hoc supplies to hospitals treating the wounded and continued to provide substantial and systematic support to two government hospitals, Mirwais and Shiberghan. ICRC-run or supplied physical rehabilitation centres provided services to the disabled, with a new satellite centre opened in Lashkar Gah.

Civilians' basic material needs were frequently unmet because of violence, poverty or lack of investment caused by years of conflict. The Afghan Red Crescent and the ICRC distributed food and essential household items to families displaced by conflict or natural disaster. Communities were provided with different livelihood-support programmes to enable them to protect their assets and generate income. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure through food-for-work schemes helped to increase food production and improve the food security situation at community level. Water quality and sanitation in rural areas and cities improved thanks to ICRC support.

Movement components in Afghanistan coordinated their activities. While preserving its independence, the ICRC maintained close contact with other humanitarian actors to coordinate its activities with theirs, thus maximizing impact, identifying unmet needs and avoiding duplication. It also provided financial, material and technical support and training to the Afghan Red Crescent – with additional support from the German, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies – to help the National Society boost its capacity to meet the needs of conflict-affected people.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians continued to bear the brunt of the fighting. They reported IHL violations to the ICRC, which systematically followed up these allegations, confidentially, with the relevant parties, although the fragmentation of armed groups sometimes made this difficult. Parties were encouraged to take corrective action to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and to ensure hostilities were conducted in accordance with IHL, including the obligation to protect those not or no longer participating in the fighting.

Acceptance of the ICRC by all main parties to the conflict meant it was frequently requested to act as a neutral intermediary during hostage releases and the handover of human remains to the families. The ICRC used its contacts and credibility to facilitate the work of others with purely humanitarian aims, such as medical NGOs.

### Family members stay in touch

People used the National Society/ICRC's services to restore and maintain contact, mainly through RCMs, with separated or

detained relatives (see *People deprived of their freedom*). Families of Afghans held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility spoke to their relatives by telephone and in person to ICRC delegates who had visited them. The National Society developed its capacity to restore family links with support from the ICRC and the German and Swedish Red Cross Societies.

Given the many people killed, conflict parties received guidelines on handling human remains, including on preserving data for future identification to ensure people were accounted for and on how to preserve gravesites. Morgues were rehabilitated, their capacities were strengthened and they received materials.

### Civilians strengthen their economic security

Despite security constraints limiting field access, the National Society and the ICRC ran a large-scale assistance operation for conflict-affected communities, for which the Afghan Red Crescent received training. Some 108,807 people displaced by the conflict or flooding used tarpaulins and essential household items to establish temporary homes. Food distributions (one-off food rations) helped 142,687 people meet their emergency nutritional needs.

Throughout the country, 82,882 conflict-affected villagers worked on community projects in return for food for themselves and their families. Some rehabilitated irrigation networks to improve farmland and water availability for livestock while others built terraces for pistachio and almond plantations. Some pilot projects that began in 2009 were expanded to provide long-term livelihood security to vulnerable communities. Farmers were given pistachio and almond saplings, plus training, to plant orchards – often on the terracing prepared in ICRC food-for-work programmes – which achieved an 85% success rate. Some 19 villages which had received sesame and flax seed and equipment to produce oil reported a good harvest. These initiatives – along with saffron-seed multiplication, animal husbandry and community-managed micro-credit schemes for small businesses – helped kick-start income generation for 54,614 people. Particularly vulnerable farmers received one-off food rations to help meet their families' immediate needs (7,308 total beneficiaries) and some 2,365 disabled patients benefited from schooling, vocational training and micro-credit schemes enabling them to open small businesses and generate income for their households (9,211 beneficiaries).

In districts outside government control, 200 basic veterinary workers learnt animal husbandry, and 65,000 animals were treated in a deworming campaign, helping to preserve the assets of residents in remote conflict-affected areas.

### Communities enjoy a reliable water supply

More than 330,000 people accessed safe drinking water and learnt good hygiene practices thanks to rehabilitated water facilities and a nationwide hygiene-promotion programme, both supported by the ICRC. In cities, people enjoyed safe drinking water following repairs to pumping stations and supply systems. In rural areas, water distribution improved life for villagers after hand pumps were installed on wells and they were shown how to maintain them.

### Civilians have access to vital health care

People in conflict-affected areas relied on 10 ICRC-supported Afghan Red Crescent primary health care centres for low-cost care, in accordance with the country's Basic Package of Health Services. Staff learnt about data collection and analysis through ICRC-supported training to detect and respond quickly to any deterioration in public health. The National Society's remaining 37 centres were supported by the International Federation.

The community at Qalaygal, in east Afghanistan, gained access to basic health care at one ICRC health post. Plans to establish other posts were dropped in favour of expanding a network of mobile health providers. The ICRC, with support from the Norwegian Red Cross, focused on training and equipping community-based first-aiders, who also referred patients to secondary care providers, provided ante/post-natal care and taught good hygiene practices.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees/internees in Afghanistan received ICRC visits, carried out in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. Delegates monitored inmates' treatment and living conditions, including respect for judicial guarantees. Confidential reports, containing recommendations where necessary, were submitted to the authorities concerned following visits to: people in US custody in the new Parwan detention facility and field sites; people in NATO/ISAF custody prior to their transfer to Afghan custody; and people held by the Afghan authorities, including security detainees, foreign detainees, and Afghan nationals previously held at the Bagram Theater Internment Facility, the Parwan detention facility and the Guantanamo Bay internment facility.

Detainees/internees maintained contact with their families through RCMs. Those in the Parwan detention facility benefited

from face-to-face visits, video conference calls and telephone calls facilitated by the US authorities and the ICRC. The US authorities continued to inform the ICRC of new arrests, transfers and releases. Upon release, 140 vulnerable detainees/internees received clothing and funds to cover their transport home.

Before their release, five Afghan security force members detained by an armed group were visited by ICRC delegates, who shared their findings and recommendations with the captors and relayed oral greetings to the detainees' families.

The US authorities and the ICRC pursued discussions on defining the rights of individual detainees/internees, ensuring they fitted an adequate legal framework and were provided with the relevant procedural safeguards (see *Washington*). The planned transfer of detainees and detention facilities from US to Afghan authority and related challenges, involving both a legal framework and detention conditions, featured heavily in dialogue with both US and Afghan authorities. The ICRC continued to work with NATO/ISAF on humanitarian matters, including the length of detention and family links.

Respect for judicial guarantees and the provisions of IHL and international human rights law applicable to detention were discussed in bilateral meetings with the Afghan authorities. New recruits at the National Security Directorate, Afghanistan's domestic intelligence agency, were familiarized with the provisions relevant to their future functions during ICRC-run sessions (see *Authorities and Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

The Afghan prison authorities received help in improving detention conditions, including in seeking extra financing for infrastructure development. More than 17,300 detainees benefited from better living conditions following repair or construction work carried out by the ICRC and ICRC-trained maintenance staff. Inmates kept warm with ICRC-donated blankets and clothing.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	HELD BY THE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT	HELD BY ARMED GROUPS	HELD BY US FORCES	IN NATO/ ISAF CUSTODY PRIOR TO THEIR TRANSFER TO AFGHAN CUSTODY
<b>ICRC visits</b>				
Detainees visited <sup>1,2</sup>	19,905	5	1,506	117
Detainees visited and monitored individually <sup>2</sup>	1,471	5	1,035	11
<i>of whom women<sup>2</sup></i>	17			
<i>of whom minors<sup>2</sup></i>	40		43	3
Detainees newly registered	322	5	589	11
<i>of whom women<sup>2</sup></i>	3		0	
<i>of whom minors<sup>2</sup></i>	25		35	3
Number of visits carried out	249	1	12	23
Number of places of detention visited	99	1	2	11
<b>Restoring family links</b>				
RCMs collected	803		4,018	
RCMs distributed	464		2,174	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	534		54	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	23		362	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	4			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	13		3	

1. For people in US custody: all detainees known through the authorities' notifications and followed up by the ICRC

2. For people in Afghan custody: all figures include those visited in NATO/ISAF custody prior to their transfer to Afghan custody



In accordance with the 2008 agreement between the Health and Justice Ministries to provide the Basic Package of Health Services to all detainees, health and hygiene conditions in places of detention received a boost. Drugs, consumables and equipment were supplied to prison clinics and sick detainees were transferred to referral hospitals. Inmates at 49 detention centres learnt better hygiene practices from ICRC-trained prison staff and peer educators and received hygiene kits. In addition to receiving leisure articles, some detainees attended vocational training, including six as bakers at Badghis provincial prison.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

While fighters were often treated or evacuated by their own, wounded and sick civilians needed support, particularly those in pre-hospital care. Weapon-wounded patients in 29 conflict-affected provinces were stabilized at first-aid posts before being evacuated to hospital, including some 6,420 at ICRC first-aid posts. Others were treated at the 10 National Society primary health centres supported by the ICRC or by community health workers (see *Civilians*), army and police personnel and other weapon bearers trained in pre-hospital care by the National Society/ICRC. Patients were evacuated to health care facilities in ICRC-funded transport, organized in agreement with local health providers and parties to the conflict.

Wounded and sick people in the Kandahar region relied on the 380-bed Mirwais Hospital, where more than 20 ICRC expatriate staff worked alongside, and trained, Afghan staff to improve the most critical services, including surgery, obstetrics and paediatrics, in line with the Health Ministry's secondary health care policy, the Essential Package of Hospital Services. The supply of drugs and consumables to all hospital departments and improvements to infrastructure in the paediatric, obstetric and general medical wards enabled better care provision to more people. Hospital maintenance staff received training and equipment to repair infrastructure. When Lashkar Gah hospital closed owing to insecurity, ICRC-funded taxis transferred numerous wounded to Mirwais. Patients in north-western Afghanistan attended the 200-bed Shiberghan Hospital, which received supplies and surgical and management training from the ICRC. Blood banks at both hospitals received year-round support. Four other hospitals received ad hoc supplies to ensure readiness for mass-casualty influxes. More than 40 surgeons in Afghanistan perfected their skills at a three-day seminar on war surgery, and medical doctors attended an emergency room trauma course.

### Disabled people improve their mobility and social reintegration

At seven ICRC-run physical rehabilitation centres, including the one newly opened in Lashkar Gah, 75,297 disabled Afghans benefited from physiotherapy and prosthetic/orthotic devices. The existing centres and the component production centre were managed by 600 disabled employees. Staff received on-the-job training and professional development through ICRC/Health Ministry and distance-learning courses. Some 2,600 disabled people were

empowered by access to vocational training, micro-credit schemes (see *Civilians*), schooling and employment programmes. Staff at four non-ICRC centres were given training, and raw materials were supplied by an ICRC-managed component factory.

For people with spinal cord injuries, children with cerebral palsy, and their carers, a home visit programme, along with counselling services and the donation of medical appliances, increased their quality of life and mental well-being.

## AUTHORITIES

As the fighting intensified, it was important that the authorities fulfilled their obligations under IHL, understood the ICRC's distinct identity and allowed it to reach people in conflict-affected areas. Through frequent bilateral meetings, prominent members of the Afghan authorities at State and provincial level throughout the country maintained a systematic dialogue with the ICRC on such issues. Meetings were backed up by ICRC-produced written materials in English, Dari and Pashto. Diplomats and representatives of international organizations also received such publications and attended briefings aimed at garnering their support for ICRC activities.

Following Afghanistan's accession to the 1977 Additional Protocols in 2009, the government began considering becoming party to other humanitarian treaties. Members of parliament and of various government ministries discussed the ratification of, among others, the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons at an ICRC-led seminar, using Dari and Pashto translations of the instruments prepared by the ICRC, as well as during meetings with ICRC delegates. IHL implementation was also discussed by officials and their regional counterparts at courses abroad, such as the Second South Asian Conference on IHL in Dhaka, Bangladesh (see *New Delhi*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Through dialogue with the ICRC, weapon bearers in Afghanistan reacquainted themselves with their obligations under IHL, including those relating to the conduct of hostilities and the protection of those not or no longer taking part in the fighting. ICRC delegates raised specific allegations of IHL violations confidentially with the forces or groups concerned. By explaining the ICRC's neutrality, impartiality and independence, they also sought to ensure safe and unhindered access to victims.

The Afghan National Army continued to implement the Defence Ministry's 2009 policy on integrating IHL into its doctrine, training and operating procedures, setting favourable conditions for greater compliance with IHL and enhancing their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities. Some 180 army instructors honed their skills at ICRC-run IHL training courses. Senior army officers gained greater knowledge of IHL at ICRC-run dissemina-

tion and education sessions, with several participating in overseas training. Other army officers and police personnel brushed up on their knowledge of IHL provisions applicable to their functions at ICRC presentations held at their training establishments, supported by written materials in local languages.

Regular reports and bilateral meetings between the ICRC and US armed forces fostered a systematic dialogue on the conduct of hostilities and detention matters, while NATO/ISAF and the ICRC continued to discuss the transfer of detainees to Afghan forces. At pre-deployment training exercises, troops assigned to Afghanistan in the United States of America, Canada and Europe were briefed by the ICRC on its activities and IHL.

Members of armed groups met with the ICRC and participated in training enabling them to provide first aid to weapon-wounded people and stabilize their condition before their possible transfer to hospital. This also helped to ensure safe access to victims and enhanced weapon bearers' understanding of the ICRC's activities.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Influential community leaders, such as elders, teachers at religious schools, members of local *shura* councils, and representatives of NGOs, learnt more about the basic rules of IHL and the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action during bilateral meetings and presentations. They also received ICRC publications in local languages.

Media correspondents produced articles accurately portraying humanitarian issues and ICRC activities following briefings and press releases. Journalists of print, television and radio regularly sought interviews with ICRC delegates, and more than 50 participated in workshops on their rights and obligations when working in armed conflicts. Contacts with Pashto- and Dari-speaking media were expanded and contributed to the ICRC's acceptance nationwide.

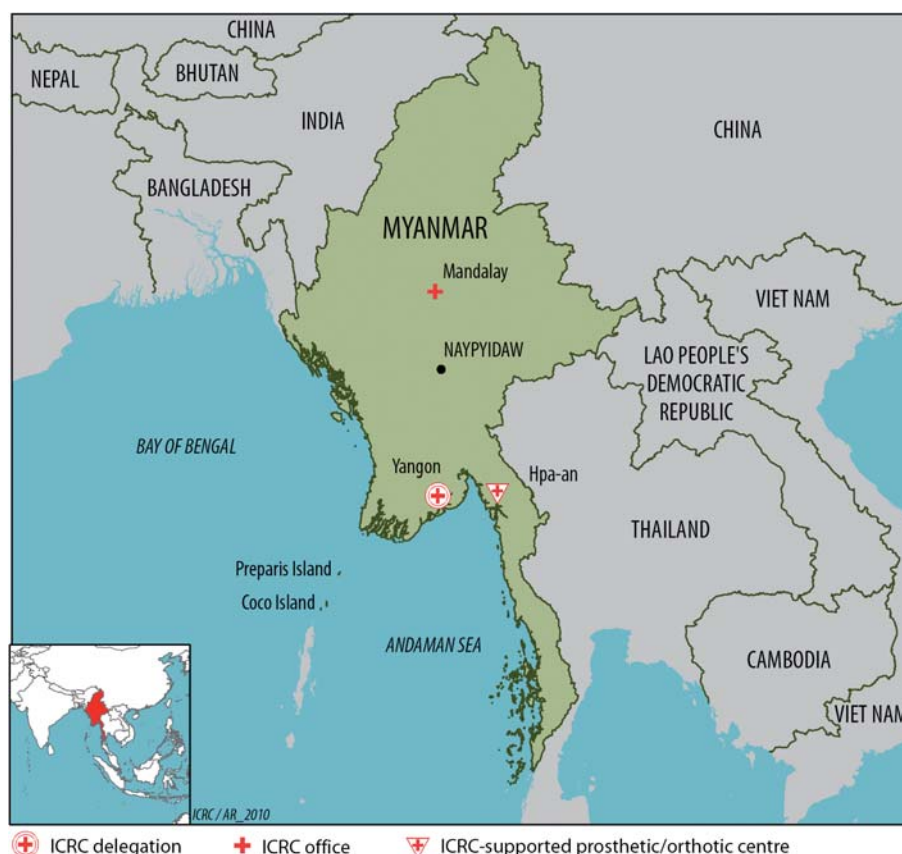
To stimulate interest in IHL in universities, lecturers received IHL teaching resources, including texts translated into local languages, and two law lecturers took the online postgraduate IHL diploma course run by NALSAR University, India. Balkh University began teaching IHL as an optional subject.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Afghan Red Crescent remained the ICRC's main operational partner in providing conflict victims with relief and health care (see *Civilians*) and first aid (see *Wounded and sick*). It received ICRC financial, technical and material support for these and other activities, such as mine action and medical care for sick children. ICRC-donated vehicles, including motorcycles, facilitated the National Society's distribution of RCMs and additional support aided its promotion of IHL among a variety of target audiences as part of its Safer Access approach. Volunteer management programmes were boosted by a Swedish Red Cross/ICRC project and National Society tracing staff received training and material support through a joint German Red Cross/ICRC initiative.

Movement partners present in Afghanistan and the ICRC met regularly to coordinate their activities.

# MYANMAR



The ICRC began working in Myanmar in 1986, providing physical rehabilitation for mine victims and other disabled people. Between 1999 and 2005, delegates visited detainees, assisted and protected civilians in conflict areas, and provided supplies to hospitals treating the wounded. By the end of 2005, restrictions imposed on the ICRC's ability to work according to its standard procedures had led to a progressive downsizing of activities. The ICRC actively seeks dialogue with government authorities with a view to resuming priority activities. It also works with the International Federation to enhance the effectiveness of the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,317
Assistance	972
Prevention	583
Cooperation with National Societies	756
General	-

► **3,628**

of which: Overheads 221

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	97%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	5
National staff (daily workers not included)	107

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- facilitated family visits for 673 detainees
- assessed ways of improving water and power supply in 3 prisons and submitted proposals for infrastructure rehabilitation to the authorities
- with the Myanmar Red Cross Society, provided services to 5,515 patients at the Hpa-an Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre
- organized 36 dissemination sessions with the National Society for over 3,000 government and local authority officials, members of social organizations, teachers, students and Red Cross volunteers
- arranged for 11 government officials and 4 Myanmar Red Cross representatives to attend training events abroad
- facilitated the discharge of 8 minors from the Myanmar Army and their reunification with their families

## CONTEXT

The first general elections in Myanmar in 20 years took place on 7 November in a relatively calm environment. The government-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party won 76% of seats in the two-chamber national parliament and 14 regional assemblies. The opposition National League for Democracy had decided not to participate and been dissolved in accordance with new election laws. The party's leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, was released from house arrest on 13 November.

The population in areas of Kayin and Shan States and eastern Bago Division continued to suffer the effects of low-intensity armed conflict between government forces and various armed groups. Apart from the Democratic Kayin Buddhist Army (DKBA), the main groups that had accepted a ceasefire continued to reject government ultimatums to transform into a border guard force under army control. A faction that had broken away from the DKBA

over the border guard issue clashed with government forces in Kayin State. There were also armed clashes between government troops and the Shan State Army (North).

During the dry season, months of extreme heat led to reduced energy supply and shortages of drinking water countrywide, causing a rise in chronic illnesses and morbidity among the population.

Recovery and reconstruction efforts continued in the areas hit by Cyclone Nargis in May 2008. In October 2010, Cyclone Giri struck Rakhine State, leaving at least 45 people dead or missing and over 100,000 homeless, according to official reports.

Myanmar maintained relations with a range of countries, particularly member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its neighbours India and China. It also received delegations from the United States of America and the UN to discuss bilateral engagements and human rights issues.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	59	9		
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	69			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	28	5		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Restoring family links	Total			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	673			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	20			

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	10	40%	
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals		Total	Women	Children
Hospitals supported	Structures	22		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	35		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,515	730	397
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	806	75	17
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,454	118	57
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	869	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	635	219	168
Orthoses delivered	Units	1,325	352	559
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	17	
Crutches delivered	Units	2,133		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	11		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Government restrictions imposed on the ICRC remained in place and continued to prevent the organization from fully discharging its mandate in accordance with its internationally recognized working methods, which the Myanmar authorities had accepted until the end of 2005. Despite sustained efforts to re-establish a dialogue

with the authorities on issues of humanitarian concern, no tangible progress was made in obtaining access to vulnerable civilians living in violence-affected border areas or in resuming visits to detainees.

A number of ongoing programmes could nonetheless continue, primarily family visits for detainees and support to the Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre run by the Myanmar Red

Cross Society in Hpa-an. Additional government representatives attended ICRC conferences and teaching sessions abroad, with ICRC sponsorship, to strengthen their knowledge of IHL and the organization's role and mandate.

A first ICRC technical survey was conducted in three Nargis-affected places of detention, focusing on power- and water-related structural problems. Discussions ensued with the authorities on possible ICRC support, and proposals for projects to rehabilitate prison infrastructure were submitted, which were still pending approval at year-end.

Medical consumables were provided to health structures in Yangon and southern Shan State found to have urgent basic medical needs.

The Myanmar Red Cross and the ICRC conducted joint dissemination sessions on IHL and basic humanitarian principles for various target audiences across the country. In addition, both partners put particular emphasis on improving emergency response and coordination capacities in the cities of Yangon and Mandalay as well as in the Thai-Myanmar border areas of southern and eastern Shan State. These activities led to an ICRC presence in some of the most conflict/tension-prone areas for the first time since 2005–6.

The National Society and the International Federation received ICRC logistics support for their joint Nargis recovery operation.

## CIVILIANS

Owing to the existing government restrictions (see *ICRC action and results*), civilians in sensitive areas along the Thai-Myanmar border did not benefit from any direct ICRC activities. The ICRC sought to re-establish a substantive dialogue with the central Myanmar authorities on humanitarian issues, without much success.

Meanwhile, people affected by armed conflict continued to approach the ICRC for help in locating relatives who were unaccounted for. Written representations were submitted to the authorities regarding an additional 12 minors who had allegedly been recruited into the armed forces. By year-end, eight of them had been reunited with their families, while seven remaining cases were still being handled.

To boost national capacity to respond to emergencies, 24 water and sanitation engineers and technicians and Red Cross volunteers received ICRC training in operating and maintaining water purification units during an International Federation/Myanmar Red Cross emergency preparedness course. A representative of the Defence Ministry and one National Society staff member took part in a regional workshop on disaster-victim identification in Indonesia (see *Jakarta*), while 12 national NGOs attended ICRC briefings on human-remains management.

Joint Myanmar Red Cross/ICRC assessment missions and dissemination sessions across the country led to an ICRC presence in some of the most conflict/tension-prone areas for the first time since 2005–6 (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees had not received ICRC visits, aimed at assessing their treatment and living conditions, since December 2005, as the authorities would no longer allow the organization to carry out visits in accordance with its standard procedures. Nonetheless, 673 detainees benefited from ICRC-supported visits from their families, often in remote areas of the country. Upon their release, 39 former inmates had the cost of their journey home covered by the ICRC.

The Prisons Department and the ICRC pursued dialogue on possible improvements to water and sanitation infrastructure in places of detention. In May, a preliminary technical survey conducted in three Nargis-affected prisons in Ayeyarwady, Mon and Kayin States found acute power and water supply problems owing to weak infrastructure compounded by decreasing rainfall. Proposals for rehabilitation projects were submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs and were still pending approval at year-end.

The Director General of the Prisons Department and one other staff member learnt more about international water and habitat standards in places of detention at an ICRC regional seminar in Indonesia (see *Jakarta*). As much of the authorities' energies were absorbed elsewhere in the build-up to the elections, ICRC plans to support training for prison health staff in Myanmar could not be realized. Similarly, the recently reactivated Joint Working Group, comprising the Prison Department, the Ministry of Health and the ICRC, did not meet.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

A joint assessment carried out with the National Society in southern Shan State (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*) led to the identification, with the local authorities, of some urgent basic medical needs in hospitals. As a result, 21 township hospitals increased their capacities to treat the wounded and sick following the distribution, via the local Myanmar Red Cross branch, of ICRC dressing kits for 4,000 patients and surgical material with infusions for 1,000 hospitalized patients.

A general public hospital in Yangon also received sufficient medical consumables for 1,500 hospitalized patients.

Some 5,500 physically disabled people, mainly from south-eastern Myanmar, continued to receive services at the Hpa-an Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre, run by the Myanmar Red Cross with ICRC managerial, technical, financial and training support. In addition to the annual delivery of raw materials for the production of prostheses, orthoses and walking aids, the construction of a new outdoor gait-training area (capacity: 35 patients) improved conditions for patients learning to use their new devices. New user guides, translated and adapted to the local context, instructed patients on caring for their stumps and prostheses. Victims of landmines were the recipients of 64% of the prostheses produced.



One physiotherapist and one prosthetist enhanced their expertise at the Special Fund for the Disabled training centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, while two other of the centre's employees enrolled in a three-year course at the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics. Prosthetic/orthotic technicians from the Ministries of Health and Defence for the first time shared their experiences during a two-day workshop funded by the ICRC.

A total of 162 patients were referred to the Hpa-an centre thanks to the National Society/ICRC outreach prosthetic programme. Joint assessments were conducted in Kayah State, Thanintharyi Division and eastern Bago Division with a view to extending the outreach programme.

A survey was conducted to determine the efficiency of the ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation programme, although the small sample of patients polled made for inconclusive results. Planned follow-up visits to three prosthetic units run by the Ministries of Health and Defence in Mandalay Division to monitor the continuity of services since the end of ICRC support in 2007, could not take place owing to the government restrictions. The ICRC could however visit the National Rehabilitation Hospital in Yangon.

## AUTHORITIES

Every opportunity was sought to engage the Myanmar government in a substantive dialogue in order to overcome differences and clarify possible misunderstandings. Two high-ranking officials were met to explain and promote the ICRC's mandate and activities.

Eight officials from various government ministries, the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General's Office, as well as three National Society representatives, took part in ICRC regional IHL conferences and teaching sessions held in Bangladesh and India (see *New Delhi*) and in Malaysia (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

In addition, national and local government officials learnt more about IHL, humanitarian principles and the Movement at dissemination sessions run by the Myanmar Red Cross with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Following discussions on the integration of IHL into the training of the Myanmar Armed Forces, the Office of the Judge Advocate-General received a standard IHL library kit.

Despite these efforts, however, there was no resumption of meaningful exchange with the authorities.

Representatives of ASEAN and the wider international community regularly received public information about the ICRC and humanitarian concerns in Myanmar to bolster support for the organization's work.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The media in Myanmar picked up ICRC press releases, relaying information on the organization's humanitarian activities in Myanmar and worldwide to the general public. In their contacts with the ICRC, civil society groups, such as NGO networks and think-tanks, learnt more about IHL, the Movement, the Fundamental Principles and the emblem. Some 48 journalists and 25 members of local NGOs improved their knowledge of similar topics during, respectively, a media workshop organized by the Myanmar Red Cross and an ICRC dissemination day.

Dissemination sessions for members of the public and Red Cross volunteers were enlivened by a documentary on IHL translated into Myanmar language.

Undergraduate law students and military officers doing post-graduate degrees in international law made a total of 140 visits to the ICRC's resource centres in Yangon and Mandalay, which were kept stocked with the latest IHL literature. Student access to such material was further increased by the provision of reference works to university law libraries. One lecturer attended a regional IHL teaching session in India (see *New Delhi*). However, further dialogue on IHL promotion in Myanmar did not take place with the Ministry of Education at central level.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Myanmar Red Cross remained mostly engaged in recovery activities in Nargis-affected areas, with the support of the International Federation and other Movement partners. At the same time, it pursued its efforts to define a transition plan from Nargis-related operations to strategic and organizational development.

From October on, the National Society prepared for and responded swiftly to the destruction caused by Cyclone Giri, with the support of the International Federation.

In order to enhance the National Society's preparedness for crisis situations and to support branch development, joint ICRC/Myanmar Red Cross teams conducted assessments in conflict/tension-prone areas. Infrastructure support and volunteer training strengthened coordination and emergency response capacities.

- 86 Red Cross volunteers in southern Shan State trained in leading a Red Cross branch and in vulnerability and capacity assessment
- Red Cross branches in Yangon, Mandalay and southern Shan State repaired their ambulances and renovated their office buildings with ICRC support

The Yangon branch provided emergency medical services to people injured during bomb explosions in April.

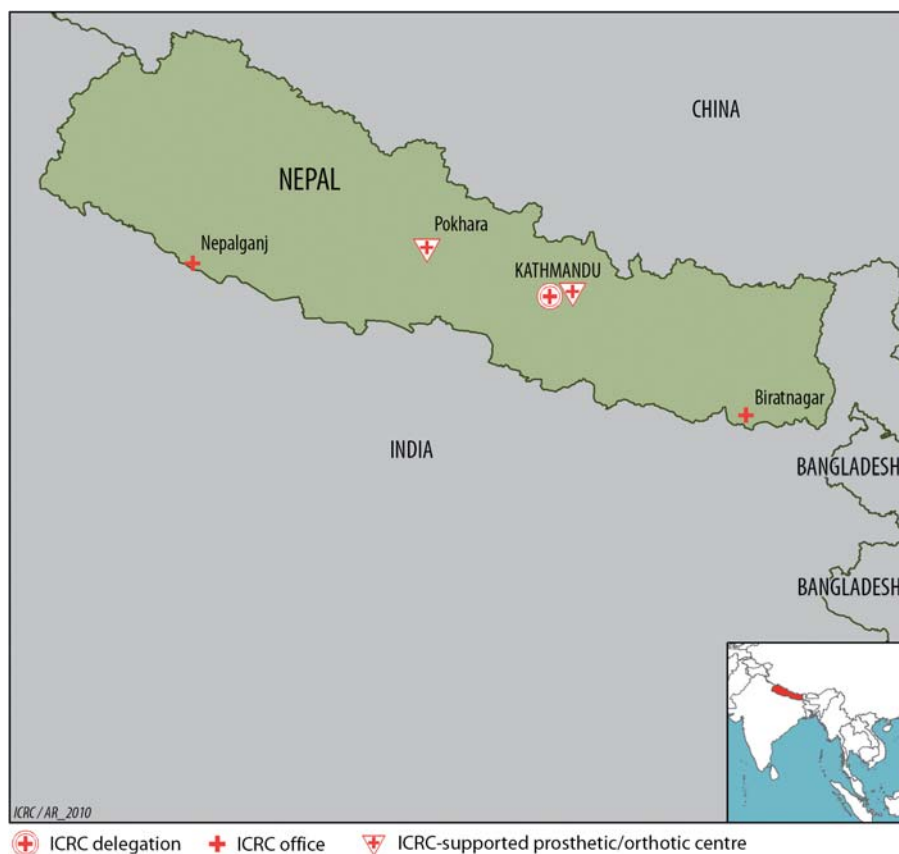
With ICRC technical, financial and logistical support, the Myanmar Red Cross conducted 36 dissemination sessions across the country and produced Red Cross literature for distribution. These sessions enabled a total of 3,023 government and local authority officials, members of social organizations, teachers, students and Red Cross volunteers to better understand the basic rules of IHL and humanitarian principles, the Movement, the Fundamental Principles and the emblem.

The National Society improved the capacity of its family-links service within the framework of an Australian Red Cross-supported project, with the ICRC providing technical advice. Dissemination sessions conducted by the National Society included briefings on this service.

Two ICRC second-hand vehicles were donated to the Myanmar Red Cross to enhance national coordination.

The National Society, the International Federation and the ICRC held regular meetings to strengthen Movement coordination. However, no progress was made in revising the Red Cross Act, as the focus of the government for most of the year was on the elections.

# NEPAL



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,629
Assistance	943
Prevention	1,351
Cooperation with National Societies	934
General	-

► **4,857**

of which: Overheads 296

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	12
National staff (daily workers not included)	75

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- provided psychological, social, economic and legal support to families of missing persons, in partnership with local and international NGOs
- helped the Nepal Red Cross Society's first-aid and ambulance services to assist more than 6,100 people wounded in unrest
- with the National Society, supported the treatment of patients at 2 physical rehabilitation centres
- organized, for the first time in Nepal, the South Asia Teaching Session on IHL, attended by 45 officials from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Islamic Republic of Iran

The ICRC initially worked in Nepal out of its regional delegation in New Delhi, opening a delegation in Kathmandu in 2001. Since the May 2006 agreement between the government and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist, the ICRC has focused on: clarifying the fate of missing persons and supporting their families; taking action on behalf of people deprived of their freedom; promoting full compliance with IHL; and improving medical care for the wounded. It works closely with the Nepal Red Cross Society.

## CONTEXT

Little progress was made in Nepal's peace process in 2010. Power struggles between political parties persisted, hampering the government's efforts to fulfil its basic obligations. Major initiatives foreseen in the peace agreement and interim constitution, including the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission and a commission on missing persons, did not materialize. The integration of members of the Maoist People's Liberation Army (PLA) into the Nepalese Army and other security forces did not happen, and the drafting of a new constitution remained stalled owing to major differences on some of its core elements. Dissatisfaction led to confrontations between youth groups and student unions

affiliated to the various political parties and nationwide strikes. A week-long strike at the beginning of May caused serious disruption to public life.

On 28 May, the expiry date of the interim constitution and of the Constituent Assembly's tenure, the parties agreed to extend both by one year on the condition that a new government of national unity be formed. The UN Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Nepal for the final time, until 15 January 2011.

In the Terai region, a number of political and sometimes armed groups continued to demand more rights, and violent clashes erupted periodically.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	71		
RCMs distributed	111		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	1,369		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	31	2	8
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	13		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	1,376	90	156
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	12		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	38		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1		1
Detainees newly registered	1		1
Number of visits carried out	28		
Number of places of detention visited	20		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	19		
RCMs distributed	6		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	3		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,021	38%	36%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	1,775	34%	39%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	600		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	17		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures		
Admissions	Patients	98	14	21
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	14	21
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	4	
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	1	
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	37		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	37	
Wounded patients treated	Patients	6,139		

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

Physical rehabilitation		Total	Women	Children
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,629	415	102
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	194	50	10
Prostheses delivered	Units	204	54	10
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	15		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	105	25	37
Orthoses delivered	Units	124	25	50
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	2		
Crutches delivered	Units	206		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	173		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Given the uncertainty about the peace process and the frequent internal disturbances, the ICRC maintained a flexible approach in Nepal, continuing to deal with the residual effects of the past armed conflict while responding to the needs of people affected by ongoing unrest. Most activities were conducted with the Nepal Red Cross Society, whose capacities were boosted by ICRC financial, technical and material support and training.

The ICRC kept up comprehensive efforts to help more than 1,300 families clarify the fate or whereabouts of relatives still unaccounted for in connection with the past conflict. Delegates made representations in this regard to the former conflict parties and submitted proposals to the government for further amendments to draft legislation to ensure that the primary needs of the families were addressed, including their right to know the fate of their relatives and, if they had died, to take possession of their remains. An ICRC study identified the psychological, social, economic and legal needs of the families of the missing, enabling it to respond better to these needs, in partnership with local and international actors. Trained National Society staff and volunteers began to take over responsibility for interaction with the families, helping the latter benefit from the education and financial relief packages they were entitled to. To increase the likelihood of bodies being identified, efforts continued to build the capacities of several institutions involved in exhumation and forensic work.

Meanwhile, to ensure that victims of the current violence received the necessary medical attention, the ICRC supported National Society first-aid activities and ambulance services and provided hospitals with supplies. A series of discussions involving a range of stakeholders at district level sought to prevent the obstruction and vandalism of ambulances during civil unrest. Those arrested in relation to various disturbances were visited by ICRC delegates, who checked on their treatment and living conditions.

Support to the Green Pastures Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre and the new Aerahiti National Rehabilitation Centre was maintained through the training of prosthetic/orthotic technicians and physiotherapists and the provision of materials. Amputees and

other disabled people from across the country were referred to these centres for treatment and fitting and, in a bid to reduce the risk of future mine accidents, the National Society continued to educate people on the dangers of mines, with ICRC support.

The ratification and implementation of IHL gained some momentum, with the national IHL committee conducting a study on the state of implementation of treaties to which Nepal was already party. As a result, a sub-committee proposed a draft bill incorporating the 1949 Geneva Conventions into domestic law and recommended Nepal's accession to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and its Second Protocol, as well as the adoption of a stand-alone Red Cross Act aimed at strengthening the National Society's legal base. Furthermore, Nepal hosted the South Asia Teaching Session on IHL for the first time, at which 45 officials from the region shared their experiences of IHL implementation.

The armed and security forces received support in raising awareness of IHL and/or international human rights law among their troops, while influential members of civil society, including journalists and university students and lecturers, attended ICRC events aimed at improving their knowledge of and respect for humanitarian principles.

The ICRC continued to coordinate its activities with Movement partners, other humanitarian agencies operating in the country and local human rights organizations, thereby maximizing impact, identifying unmet needs and avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

While the conflict ended in 2006, civil unrest and violent disturbances during the year prompted the ICRC to remind the authorities, security forces and prominent members of society, whenever possible, of their obligations to respect civilians and international human rights law, including the right of access to medical care and the importance of respecting ambulances and medical structures and staff (see *Wounded and sick*). Over 2,000 people affected by unrest received essential household items from National Society/ICRC teams.



### Families of missing persons supported in their search for answers

More than 1,300 families were still seeking missing relatives as a result of the past conflict. On the basis of information collected from the families by the National Society or the ICRC, cases of missing persons were submitted to the former parties (the Nepalese Army, the Armed Police Force, the Police and the PLA) with the aim of clarifying their fate. In all, 31 new cases were registered and the fate of 13 people was ascertained. An updated list was also published on the website [www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org).

Given the slow rate of progress on this issue, the ICRC encouraged the government to create an independent body tasked with supervising activities to clarify the fate of missing persons, adopting relevant legal provisions and reparation policies, and ensuring that families had access to appropriate assistance (see *Authorities*). The government's decision to consider families of missing persons as conflict victims – something the ICRC had advocated – meant that the majority of families had access to support mechanisms and interim relief. During 2010, the ICRC asked 1,083 families if they had received such payments. Any that had not applied were advised on how to do so, and any rejected applications were referred to the government for follow-up. Some 388 families of the missing were able to access advice quickly when 87 prior-trained National Society staff and volunteers were appointed as their focal contacts. The ICRC also recommended that the wives of missing persons receive the same financial assistance granted to the widows of people killed during the conflict. Following the authorities' decision in 2009 to provide scholarships to the children of the missing, it suggested that official instructions be disseminated to ensure that all eligible families could benefit.

Meanwhile, an ICRC study into the needs of mothers and wives of missing persons led to the launch of a pilot project to provide more than 260 women in one district with psychological support and financial advice via group meetings and social activities carried out by ICRC-trained National Society staff and a local NGO partner. Some 21 community members, most of whom had missing relatives themselves, were also trained to provide peer support. In parallel, the ICRC partnered with the NGO Heifer International to provide particularly vulnerable women (e.g. those rejected by their families) with the necessary training and input to start income-generating activities. With training on animal management, fodder management and vegetable production provided by the NGO and livestock provided by the ICRC, 260 women and their families started becoming self-sufficient (1,775 beneficiaries).

At a second meeting of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and the national network of families of the missing, which was formed after a first regional meeting between families and the ministry in 2009, participants nationwide shared their concerns and suggestions. To mobilize more widespread support for these families, the community learnt about their plight through events such as street theatre and school art productions, organized by the National Society and family associations with ICRC support.

### Knowledge of human remains management and identification boosted

An ICRC forensic training course in 2009 led to the creation in 2010 of two task forces, chaired by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC): the first was to mobilize and coordinate various experts for the drafting of a legal framework for exhumations related to the past conflict in Nepal, and the second was to merge the lists of missing persons registered by the government, the NHRC and the ICRC. Both task forces drew on ICRC technical expertise and resources, including in the adoption of a standard form for the collection of ante-mortem data – information that was then used during the exhumation of remains believed to be of missing persons.

Some 16 national experts and professionals likely to be involved in exhumations and identification of human remains completed advanced technical training in forensic anthropology. Relevant government and medical staff, as well as members of the NHRC, also gained knowledge of human remains management at seminars and conferences, for example the Second World Congress on Psychosocial Work in Exhumation Processes, Forced Disappearance, Justice and Truth, held in Colombia with ICRC support.

### Relatives stay in touch

Bhutanese refugees in Nepal maintained contact with relatives detained in Bhutan by means of RCMs; some made the journey to see 18 of them in person (see *New Delhi*). To help improve services, National Society staff received training in all aspects of restoring family links, including dealing with tracing requests and the issue of missing persons.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

While all those held in relation to the past conflict had been released, the authorities made new arrests during situations of violence and unrest, particularly of alleged armed group members from the Terai and eastern regions. Detainees held in district police offices, police stations and prisons, including those considered vulnerable, such as foreigners and minors, received visits from the ICRC according to its standard procedures. Delegates assessed detainees' treatment and living conditions and shared their findings and recommendations in confidential reports to the relevant authorities. Given a lack of donor backing for an International Centre for Prison Studies project to improve the training of prison staff, there was no need for ICRC input.

Some detainees used RCMs to keep in touch with family members. Books donated by the ICRC helped relieve the monotony of detention. Female detainees received hygiene kits and one detained amputee received a pair of crutches, improving his mobility. Meanwhile, environmentally friendly biogas plants, installed by the ICRC in 2008 and 2009, continued to improve the general living conditions of detainees, providing a solution to human excreta disposal while also improving cooking facilities, reducing firewood consumption and lowering fuel costs. ICRC engineers

visited two prisons to check that the plants were functioning and made recommendations to the Prison Management Department regarding any necessary maintenance or minor modifications.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Victims of violence and unrest required urgent medical attention. National Society first-aid instructors underwent training to upgrade their skills and went on to train more than 500 police officers, journalists and National Society action teams. During the week-long strike in May, 60 such volunteer teams were mobilized in 29 districts, treating in 37 first-aid posts more than 6,100 wounded people. With ICRC technical support, the National Society revised its first-aid training curriculum to incorporate psychological support – for both victims and volunteers – and major trauma treatment.

Ambulances continued to encounter obstruction and suffer damage during strikes and demonstrations. The ICRC took care of their maintenance and repair. At an ICRC-organized round-table, the authorities, representatives of political parties and ethnic groups, the traffic police, ambulance providers and National Society volunteers discussed the use and misuse of ambulances. Bilateral contact with individuals and relevant groups helped increase awareness of the obligation to allow free movement of ambulances, and jingles aired in three languages on seven local and national radio stations reinforced the message. The Ministry of Health and Population also drew on National Society/ICRC expertise when drafting its new ambulance policy.

While 17 hospitals received medical supplies to help them cope with an influx of patients following unrest, following ICRC intercession, 98 people were treated free of charge or with ICRC financial support. Some 40 trauma-room specialists working at 29 hospitals were better able to treat such cases having honed their skills during two ICRC-run courses.

### Disabled people improve their mobility

For amputees (including mine victims) at the Nepalese Army's Aerahti National Rehabilitation Centre, artificial limbs produced using ICRC-donated materials and fitted by technicians coached full-time by an ICRC expatriate led to increased mobility. In accordance with the 2009 agreement signed by the army and the ICRC, all Nepalese people, irrespective of their class, community or political affiliation, had equal access to physical rehabilitation there.

Disabled patients at the Green Pastures Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre in Pokhara also benefited from the skills of technicians trained by ICRC specialists during a series of stints at the hospital. People disabled as a result of the conflict were treated free of charge. Patients enjoyed an improved referral system between district and ICRC-supported centres after the National Society received an ICRC procedure manual. Both centres received advice on publicizing their services and developing follow-up services, and amputees' travel and accommodation costs were covered by the ICRC.

## AUTHORITIES

Ongoing changes in government made IHL implementation difficult. However, the national IHL committee took up the ICRC's suggestion of conducting a study on the extent to which IHL had been incorporated into domestic law. It formed a sub-committee for that purpose and submitted a draft bill to implement the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. It also recommended Nepal's accession to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and its Second Protocol and the passing of a stand-alone Red Cross Act to strengthen the Nepalese Red Cross's legal status, as advocated by the National Society/ICRC.

In 2009, the cabinet had considered a draft bill on establishing a commission for the investigation of disappearances that had included a first round of ICRC proposals. In 2010, after meetings with representatives of the government, the Constituent Assembly and the main political parties, the ICRC submitted a proposal for more detailed amendments to the bill to some 70 members of the parliament's legislative committee, aimed at enlisting their support. The amendments included a definition of "the missing", provision for the systematic exhumation, identification and hand-over of human remains to families, and the future commission's obligation to share investigation results with the families.

To stimulate further support for IHL implementation, key officials were sponsored to attend seminars and courses within the country and abroad. Furthermore, Nepal hosted the 17th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL, at which 45 participants from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Islamic Republic of Iran, including government officials, NGO representatives and military officers, increased their IHL understanding. The Judicial Service Training Centre included IHL in the training of government legal officers, with ICRC support, signalling a more systematic approach to teaching the application of fundamental rules during armed conflict.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Nepalese Army's IHL Core Group, co-chaired by the adjutant general and the ICRC, continued to oversee IHL integration into the force's doctrine, training and operations. Senior army instructors learnt advanced IHL training techniques during ICRC-run seminars, including at the first International Course for Senior Law Enforcement Officers, held in Geneva, Switzerland. The knowledge and techniques they acquired were then used in their own instruction sessions. Other officers brushed up on their IHL knowledge at ICRC-run seminars or benefited from ICRC participation in courses at the Nepalese Army Command and Staff College, backed up with a commanders' handbook on IHL, published by the Nepalese Army with ICRC support.

Following an ICRC assessment of its training capabilities, the Armed Police Force drew up plans to improve the integration of IHL and international human rights law into its doctrine and training system, with ICRC support.

Army and police troops in the field and other weapon bearers in the Terai attended presentations on IHL, international human rights law and the Movement, as did senior PLA commanders from seven quartering areas. Troops departing on peacekeeping missions received similar briefings prior to deployment.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Given the potential for unrest, it remained vital that influential citizens were aware of the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent nature and of humanitarian issues in general. Human rights organizations, politically affiliated youth groups and indigenous communities enhanced their understanding of such topics during National Society/ICRC presentations, backed up with written materials. On the basis of ICRC briefings and press releases, journalists produced articles on humanitarian themes.

Law lecturers, including those at Kathmandu Law School and Tribhuvan University, continued teaching IHL with ICRC support. To keep up to date, three lecturers participated in a three-day advanced IHL course in Goa, India (see *New Delhi*), and two teachers attended the South Asia Teaching Session on IHL. Students from a number of universities, including the College of Journalism and Mass Communication, attended ICRC seminars and used ICRC-donated IHL reference books. They also tested their skills in a national moot court competition.

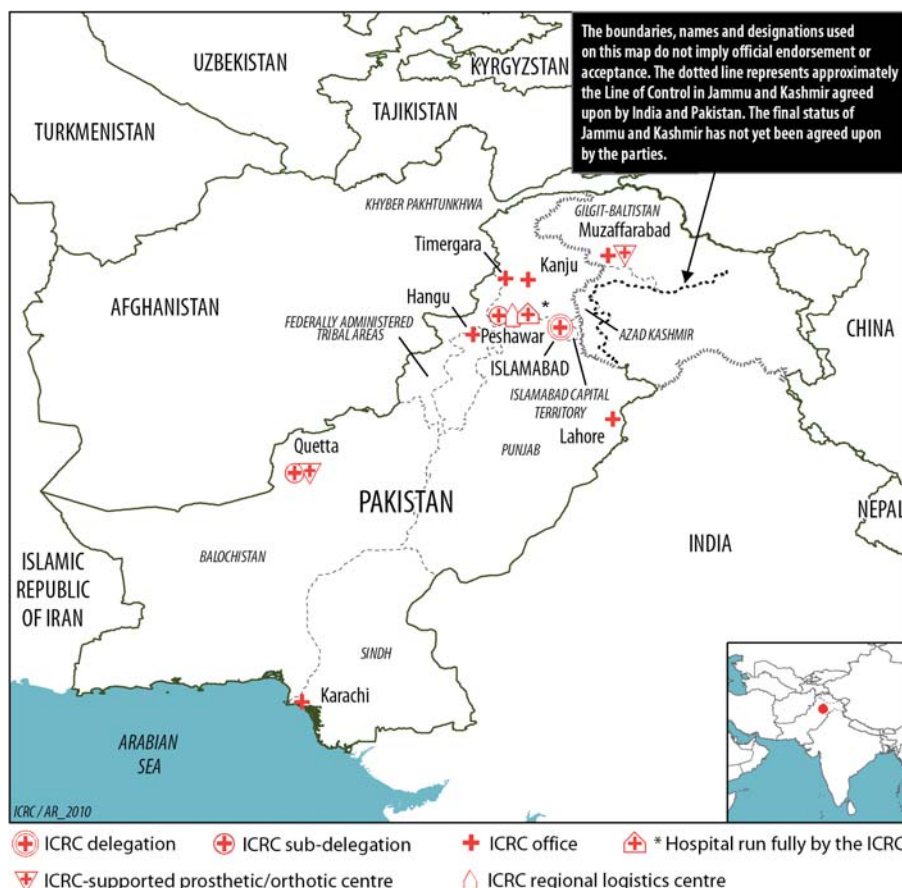
The National Society drew on ICRC resources in its efforts to promote humanitarian values, which included increasing its radio coverage in the Terai. An ICRC-produced documentary film on missing persons and the repercussions for their families fostered greater understanding of the issue among the wider community.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Nepalese Red Cross remained the ICRC's key operational partner in providing first-aid services, supporting the families of missing persons and promoting IHL (see above). It drew on ICRC technical, training and material support to strengthen its legal base and capacities in the fields of mine-risk education and emergency preparedness. A workshop held in August, for example, saw 30 of the 36 district chapters review their progress in implementing the Safer Access approach.

Movement components in Nepal exchanged information and gave activity updates at regular coordination meetings. The National Society, with ICRC funding, was able to exchange best practices with other National Societies at regional events, such as the 8th Asia Pacific Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies held in Jordan (see *Jordan*).

# PAKISTAN



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	5,211
Assistance	106,925
Prevention	6,317
Cooperation with National Societies	4,040
General	-

► **122,494**

of which: Overheads 7,635

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	112
National staff (daily workers not included)	922

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with the National Society, distributed at least 1 four-week food ration to some 2,168,000 violence- and flood-affected civilians
- with the National Society and authorities, enabled more than 554,000 people to resume income generation
- supported the Sindh authorities' prison reform programme, including by improving living and health conditions for 7,000 inmates through water and sanitation rehabilitation projects
- contributed to the treatment of 1,146 weapon-wounded patients in its hospital in Peshawar or through support provided to other hospitals, in particular in Quetta
- provided supplies and other support to 13 primary health care facilities, which treated 152,783 patients, and 4 diarrhoea treatment centres, which treated 3,352 patients
- enabled 11,719 disabled patients to receive physical rehabilitation services

The ICRC began working in Pakistan in 1981 to assist victims of the armed conflict in Afghanistan. Its current operations focus on: visiting security detainees; assisting residents and displaced victims of armed violence and natural disaster; supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent Society; ensuring care of the weapon-wounded and the disabled; promoting compliance with IHL among officials and military forces; and fostering dialogue with religious leaders, academic institutions and the media on IHL-related issues, the conduct of hostilities and neutral and independent humanitarian action.

## CONTEXT

Fighting between the Pakistani armed forces and armed groups continued in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP, formerly North-West Frontier Province) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Although the return of people displaced to Bajaur and FATA in 2009 was completed in June 2010, ongoing security operations in FATA caused further large-scale displacements. In Balochistan, low-level insurgency took the form of targeted attacks, mainly on infrastructure and central government representatives. There were reports of increased civilian casualties and new arrests. Attacks by armed elements against army and police personnel persisted, and suicide and bomb attacks continued

to kill civilians in KP, FATA and Punjab. Sectarian violence, in particular against Shia communities, continued.

Torrential monsoon rains mid-year caused devastating flooding across more than a third of the country, affecting 20 million people. Homes and possessions were swept away, livestock was lost, and damage to infrastructure and agricultural land severely jeopardized food production. Crops that were not washed away died. Damage to or destruction of infrastructure complicated efforts to assist the victims. Some of the worst-affected populations, including those living in Balochistan and KP, also bore the brunt of military operations and attacks by armed elements and were difficult for humanitarian workers to reach.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages		Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		504		
RCMs distributed		563		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		1,470		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations		Total		
People reunited with their families		2		
		1		
		<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>		
People transferred/repatriated		1		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons		Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		120	18	40
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		54		
		1		
		<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)		166	14	31
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers		Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		1		
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		1		
Documents				
People to whom travel documents were issued		11		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		2		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits		Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited		30,591		
Detainees visited and monitored individually		139	1	6
Detainees newly registered		110	1	6
Number of visits carried out		69		
Number of places of detention visited		41		
Restoring family links		Total		
RCMs collected		52		
RCMs distributed		12		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		3		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	2,167,858	28%	44%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	310,303		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,744,567	28%	44%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	548,464		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	554,449	28%	32%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	16,177		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	569,603	28%	44%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	20,956		



MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	13		
Average catchment population		222,418		
Consultations	Patients	152,783		
	<i>of which curative</i>		47,871	69,203
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		2,650	
Immunizations	Doses	25,697		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	24,209		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	1,488		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	1,419		
Health education	Sessions	14,392		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	7,000		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	24		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	16		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	5		
Admissions	Patients	1,146	80	168
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	1,146	80	168
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	67		
Operations	Operations performed	3,488		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	6,191		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	6,191		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	120		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	4		
Patients receiving services	Patients	11,719	1,712	2,746
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	1,130	140	85
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,386	169	87
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	517		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	1,530	226	685
Orthoses delivered	Units	2,397	316	1,168
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	262		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,894		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	206		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Given the ongoing fighting and prolonged displacement, the needs of Pakistan's violence-affected populations in 2010 were substantially greater than predicted – a situation further exacerbated by the floods, which affected many in already volatile areas. To meet the population's growing needs, the ICRC appealed for additional funding in August.

In KP and FATA, military operations, government security restrictions and attacks by armed elements continued to hamper humanitarian access to victims. Flood damage to infrastructure also hindered access, and security concerns led to some ICRC activities being placed on hold, causing delays in their implementation or necessitating their cancellation. Nevertheless, the ICRC and the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, through an extensive network of volunteers, were able to conduct a large-scale relief operation, including in Balochistan. Often having to operate via "remote management", the ICRC put in place procedures and control mechanisms

to ensure its activities could be properly monitored. These mechanisms required constant adaptation in order to respond to the challenges posed by the size of the operation. The National Society received financial, technical and material support to boost its capacities to carry out joint operations with the ICRC, to run and expand its own programmes and to lead Movement coordination for the response to the needs arising from the floods, according to the Movement's Fundamental Principles.

As the ability to deliver aid relied on safe and unimpeded access to the victims, the ICRC raised awareness of the National Society/ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent approach during all contact with military and civilian authorities, armed elements and traditional leaders, to obtain the necessary assurances of respect for Movement activities.

The distribution of food rations and essential household items contributed to the survival of over 2.1 million people, including IDPs and returnees in violence-prone areas and flood-affected people

in districts of Balochistan, FATA, KP, Pakistan-administered Kashmir, northern Sindh and southern Punjab. Livelihood-support projects, including the provision of cows to widows and cash-for-work schemes, although delayed by insecurity and the flood response, were eventually launched in KP and FATA, as was agricultural support to farmers who had lost land, crops and/or cattle. Technical and financial support to the National Society and other organizations running services in IDP camps, as well as to flood-affected communities, contributed to improvements in water supply, sanitation infrastructure and habitat for nearly 570,000 people.

The ICRC helped ensure that displaced people or resident communities affected by the fighting and/or floods had access to adequate primary health care by supplying health centres and supporting National Society-run facilities, both fixed and mobile. Diarrhoea treatment centres were established following the floods to treat people with water-borne diseases, and the ICRC's hospital in Peshawar attended to bomb-blast victims and weapon-wounded people. Plans for a second ICRC hospital in Quetta were cancelled, but support was maintained to private medical facilities there. Local health workers were trained in first aid, and other hospitals received essential supplies. Disabled people were fitted with artificial limbs and mobility devices at ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres, and patients at the Muzaffarabad centre received training and grants to enable them to run small businesses.

ICRC delegates continued to visit people held under the authority of the Ministry of Interior and shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. No progress was made in obtaining access to all individuals held in connection with the ongoing violence. The ICRC also followed the cases of former detainees/internees repatriated from Afghanistan and the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and helped families in Pakistan maintain contact with relatives detained/interned in Pakistan or abroad. In a number of facilities, maintenance work and training of prison staff helped improve inmates' living conditions.

As in previous years, the ICRC worked to promote IHL among members of the government and the armed and security forces and to raise public awareness of humanitarian issues and principles.

While preserving its independence, the ICRC kept in close contact with other actors, including the government, UN agencies and NGOs, to ensure relief activities were coordinated and to contribute to policy development in fields related to its core mandate.

## CIVILIANS

Security operations continued to affect civilians, but restricted access to affected areas prevented the ICRC from systematically monitoring their needs. Consequently, dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers remained general, recalling

their obligations to protect civilians, to allow all wounded to reach medical treatment, to respect medical personnel, equipment and infrastructure, and to ensure that displaced people could return to their homes with dignity, under voluntary and safe conditions.

### Civilians assisted in coping with the immediate consequences of fighting and flooding

Structured on-the-job training of National Society staff boosted their ability to conduct relief and livelihood-support programmes and run seven IDP camps in KP.

Fighting and floods saw needs and the number of beneficiaries of National Society/ICRC emergency relief exceed 2009 predictions (see *ICRC action and results*). Mass movements, insecurity and flood damage to infrastructure prevented a systematic approach to relief distributions, particularly of consecutive monthly food rations. However, 2,167,858 people – including 570,108 IDPs and residents in violence-affected areas and 1,320,928 in the worst flood-affected districts of Balochistan, FATA, KP, Pakistan-administered Kashmir, northern Sindh and southern Punjab – received at least one four-week food ration. Similarly, 2,744,567 received essential household items or hygiene kits (including 801,374 and 1,651,618 in violence and flood-affected areas respectively), which helped alleviate the burden on economically disadvantaged host communities. With winter looming, quilts, mattresses, winter clothes, stoves and firewood helped 15,253 people keep warm in violence-affected areas and with homes destroyed or abandoned, emergency shelter kits and tents provided some protection against the elements for 209,895 homeless flood victims.

Public health improved for over 350,000 people, who gained access to clean water. In violence-affected communities, including IDP camps, some 175,000 persons benefited from ICRC-rehabilitated or -constructed boreholes, wells, water tanks, latrines, irrigation systems and a pumping station providing water for household and farming purposes and better sanitation. Following the flooding, water filters, mobile water purification units and water trucking reduced the risk of water-borne illnesses. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets helped protect against malaria.

### Civilians access health care

Access to health care remained difficult for violence-affected communities. Those in IDP camps in KP and FATA relied on ICRC-supplied basic health care units and ICRC-supported National Society mobile health units, where staff received training and incentives. The mobile unit in Dera Ismail Khan became a permanent structure and continued to serve IDPs from Waziristan. Residents attended consultations at ICRC-supported National Society basic health care units and at ICRC-assisted Ministry of Health facilities, including Paroa and Tank rural hospitals in KP, which provided preventive and curative care – including child vaccinations and hygiene lessons aimed at reducing disease. In all, 222,418 people attended consultations at 13 ICRC-supported health facilities. Additionally, 3,352 patients suffering from acute watery diarrhoea contracted from contaminated flood water accessed treatment at four specialized centres.

### **Vulnerable people resume productive activities**

While fighting and flooding restricted income generation, with livestock lost or sold and crops damaged or abandoned, various initiatives launched to support/restore livelihoods benefited 18,371 farmers and their families (128,597 beneficiaries). Following initial delays, structural support to Model Farm Service Centres, through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Livestock and Dairy Development, began to revive agriculture and livestock production – especially in KP and FATA, where farmers in the eight worst-affected districts gained access to ICRC-donated veterinary and farming equipment. Widows in Buner used ICRC-donated cattle to meet their children's nutritional needs and generate income through calf breeding, while people in Upper and Lower Dir rebuilt flood-damaged infrastructure in return for cash to support themselves and their families. Plans to train and equip community animal health workers in Balochistan were suspended owing to access problems.

In addition, a total of 407,260 people (58,180 households), including returnees and flood-affected people in KP and Balochistan, began crop-production activities with ICRC-donated seed, fertilizer and manual tools, aimed at meeting at least half of their annual food needs. Some 276,822 people (39,546 households) who had received agricultural support in 2009 and 2010 received food aid and hygiene kits while their crops grew.

Cash grants and training enabled 345 patients at the ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Muzaffarabad (see *Wounded and sick*) to establish businesses, including grocery shops. They opened bank accounts and generated up to 50% of their household income, benefiting 2,415 people in total.

### **People made aware of the dangers of weapon contamination**

At National Society/ICRC sessions, nearly 80,000 people in KP and FATA were alerted to the dangers of mines and other unexploded weapons. Hospital staff learnt about weapon contamination and data collection to help them document accidents, and community mobilizers discovered how to educate others about the risks. Leaflets, posters and radio spots backed up safety messages, particularly during the floods, when people were warned that the waters had moved such weapons.

### **Dispersed family members get back in touch**

Large-scale returns improved communications, decreasing demand for ICRC/National Society tracing and RCM services, though they remained available to those separated during fighting or those wanting to contact family in Pakistan or abroad, including refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers. Relatives also used the services to maintain contact with Pakistanis detained/interned abroad, including in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility. Those with relatives held at the former Bagram Theater Internment Facility – the new US Parwan detention facility at Bagram airbase – visited them or communicated via videoconferencing calls facilitated by the ICRC. During the floods, free emergency phone calls helped 1,470 people, including unaccompanied children, contact relatives.

Against a backdrop of fighting and natural disaster, 30 health and forensic specialists learnt more about the proper handling of human remains and the preservation of data for future identification at an ICRC introductory course. Several government officials participated in two courses abroad with a view to developing a clear national mechanism to deal with the issue of missing persons.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Detainees held under the authority of the Ministry of Interior in Sindh, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan received visits from delegates, according to standard ICRC procedures, who assessed their treatment and living conditions. Visits focused on vulnerable individuals, including those held for security reasons or sentenced to death, foreigners and children. Delegates confidentially reported their findings to the authorities, making recommendations where necessary. Visits in Punjab, suspended in July 2010 owing to difficulties encountered by the ICRC in following its standard procedures, did not resume. Despite increased networking efforts, a response to the ICRC's 2009 offer to visit all people held in relation to the fighting in KP and FATA, regardless of the detaining authority, had yet to be received. The ICRC was also awaiting a response to a similar offer made in 2010 to visit individuals held in Pakistan in relation to the conflict in Afghanistan.

Detainees used RCMs and phone calls to maintain contact with relatives, and foreign embassies were notified of the detention of their nationals. Former detainees/internees repatriated from abroad (including Afghanistan or the Guantanamo Bay internment facility), who were visited by the ICRC while in custody, received follow-up home visits, and 24 former detainees/internees were given ICRC assistance upon their release.

Following a request from the Sindh home secretary for assistance in monitoring the province's prison reform process, the ICRC compiled a comprehensive report on 22 prisons, containing recommendations. To enhance prison personnel's knowledge of their duties, the National Academy for Prison Administration received reference books for use in training. Before the suspension of ICRC visits, staff at Lahore Central Jail discussed internationally recognized standards for the treatment of detainees during an ICRC-organized seminar.

### **Detainees see conditions improve**

Some 7,000 inmates at Sindh prisons enjoyed better health and hygiene conditions thanks to ICRC-supplied medical stocks, hygiene kits and anti-scabies treatment and to ICRC technical expertise in infrastructure repair and management, including of sanitation systems. Before the suspension of visits in Punjab, prison health experts attended an ICRC-organized seminar aimed at improving the province's prison health care system.

The planned provision of seed and tools to detainees and wardens, and the start of vocational training for young detainees in the three

central prisons of Balochistan, KP and Punjab, were hampered by access problems. However, books were distributed to prisons to set up libraries.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

The weapon-wounded from Pakistan and Afghanistan accessed high-quality surgical care at the ICRC field hospital in Peshawar, provided by the Finnish Red Cross and supplied and managed by the ICRC. The hospital's capacity doubled in 2010 from 60 to 120 beds. Although administrative difficulties prevented the ICRC establishing a hospital in Quetta, shelving plans to establish a systematic referral system for women with pregnancy complications, the wounded received emergency treatment at ICRC-supported hospitals and clinics in the town. Patients were transferred, when necessary, to the ICRC surgical hospital in Peshawar using ICRC-supported National Society ambulances, which also responded to emergencies, such as bomb blasts.

The ICRC continued supporting local hospitals through rehabilitation work and the provision of equipment, regular supplies of consumables and, when necessary, staff incentives, and local health workers received first-aid training. In KP, agreements between hospitals and the ICRC were signed towards the end of 2010 to further develop cooperation.

Some 180 Pakistani surgeons honed their skills at war-surgery seminars in Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar and nurses received on-the-job training, including in pain- and infection-control.

### Disabled people undergo physical rehabilitation

The disabled and amputees, including patients from Afghanistan, were fitted with artificial limbs or other mobility devices through the ICRC's comprehensive referral system. More than 11,700 patients received services at ICRC-supported centres, including the Muzaffarabad Physical Rehabilitation Centre, the Pakistan Institute of Prosthetic and Orthotic Sciences in Peshawar and the Christian Hospital Rehabilitation Centre in Quetta. Discussions regarding the handover of the running of the Muzaffarabad centre to the Ministry of Health continued, while its patients applied for livelihood support through an ICRC-run programme (see *Civilians*). Staff at the centres underwent on-the-job training or studied at the Tanzania Training Centre for Orthopaedic Technologists to obtain a Bachelor's degree in prosthetics and orthotics.

Patients with spinal cord injuries received home visits before activities were suspended in late June owing to insecurity.

## AUTHORITIES

Dialogue with the authorities at all levels remained essential to ensuring the protection of civilians and access to victims of the fighting and floods. Meetings with the Foreign Affairs, Law and Justice, and Human Rights Ministries provided opportunities to

raise awareness of the ICRC/National Society, neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and the importance of IHL implementation. Such a meeting took place for the first time with representatives of the Defence Ministry. Various embassies and donor agencies were kept abreast of ICRC/National Society activities through regular meetings with delegates.

Despite other priorities, such as dealing with the widespread flooding, the Pakistani authorities pursued efforts to implement IHL. A national conference helped identify IHL treaties Pakistan could accede to, such as the 1977 Additional Protocols, or implement, such as the Biological Weapons Convention and the Hague Convention on Cultural Property. Representatives of the Foreign Affairs and Human Rights Ministries attended the South Asian Teaching Session on IHL in Kathmandu (see *Nepal*), further strengthening IHL understanding within government circles. To ensure long-term support on these issues, future high-level government employees learnt more about the ICRC, Pakistani Red Crescent and IHL implementation at training sessions held at the Foreign Service Academy in Islamabad and the Civil Service Academy in Lahore.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

At meetings with representatives of the armed and security forces, and during limited contact with armed groups, the ICRC reminded them of the need to protect civilians, to respect medical staff and infrastructure and humanitarian workers, and to allow the ICRC and Pakistani Red Crescent, as neutral, impartial and independent organizations, access to people affected by the fighting.

With the focus on operational deployment – particularly during the floods – the integration of IHL into the doctrine, training and operations of the armed forces remained relatively slow. Nevertheless, high-ranking officers from all three forces attended ICRC-run training sessions in which they learnt more about IHL and discussed its application. Those involved in UN peacekeeping missions were briefed on IHL and the ICRC prior to their deployment.

Through bilateral meetings and regular ICRC visits to police stations (see *People deprived of their freedom*), federal and provincial command teams became familiar with the organization's mandate, its activities for detainees, and best practices in arrest, interrogation and detention. Such activities led the Punjab police to conduct a doctrine review, which assisted the provincial government's taskforce on prisons in drafting new legislation.

Senior police officers shared their experiences with counterparts at regional events, such as the first International Conference for Senior Law Enforcement Officials in Geneva, Switzerland, attended by the inspector general of KP. A pocket guide for supervisory officers was written by the National Police Academy, with ICRC support, to serve as a handy best practice reference. In Balochistan, inspectors and superintendents from every police division learnt more about mass-casualty first aid and disaster-victim identification.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Given the ongoing violence, it remained imperative that the general public understood and supported the National Society/ICRC's work. Drawing on ICRC news releases, interviews and briefings in English and Urdu, the Pakistani and international media covered humanitarian issues and National Society/ICRC activities. During ICRC-run seminars, journalists in KP, Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan learnt first aid and explored humanitarian issues, along with their rights and obligations when reporting in armed conflict and other situations of violence.

Traditional and religious leaders and scholars gained a better understanding of the National Society/ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action through bilateral meetings, seminars on IHL and Islamic law, or participation in IHL courses abroad.

Academic institutions continued to promote IHL using ICRC-supplied teaching materials. At its request, the Islamic Studies Department of Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, for example, received two sets of reference books and copies of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Students of law, international relations and political science from the University of Balochistan and Lahore University of Management Sciences attended ICRC presentations on IHL. Owing to visa difficulties, several students and lecturers were unable to attend such events abroad.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Pakistani Red Crescent remained the ICRC's main operational partner in joint activities to provide essential relief and services to people affected by fighting and flooding (see *Civilians*). Given the size of the emergency operation and the expanded partnership with the ICRC, in addition to training in relief, livelihood support and camp management, the National Society received increased material, financial and technical support to boost its overall emergency response capacity. This included office and IT equipment, support for vehicle fleet management, and training in the Safer Access approach. Such support also allowed the National Society to run its own programmes, including emergency first-aid and ambulance services, after bomb blasts throughout the country. With ICRC support, it also enhanced its ability to restore contact between separated family members and to spread awareness of IHL and the Fundamental Principles.

Under the leadership of the Pakistani Red Crescent, coordination between Movement partners was strengthened to ensure the most effective and timely response to the humanitarian needs of those affected by the floods.



# PHILIPPINES



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,155
Assistance	10,520
Prevention	2,468
Cooperation with National Societies	1,117
General	-

► **17,260**

of which: Overheads **1,053**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>85%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>35</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>143</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with the Philippine Red Cross, conducted a final relief distribution for nearly 180,000 IDPs in Central Mindanao before redirecting assistance to livelihood support for some 56,000 vulnerable people
- improved access to safe water and sanitation for nearly 108,000 residents and IDPs in conflict-affected areas
- provided material and technical support to 6 primary health care centres, 15 hospitals and 1 physical rehabilitation centre
- visited 166 places of detention holding over 72,000 detainees, following up some 700 inmates individually
- supported the authorities' efforts to improve living conditions in prisons and reduce overcrowding, including through measures to address delays in the criminal justice system and implementation of the national tuberculosis-control programme in pilot sites
- supported the publication and distribution of the Soldier's Handbook on Human Rights and IHL

In the Philippines, where the ICRC has worked since 1982, the delegation assists and protects civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes between the government and insurgent groups, primarily on the southern islands of Mindanao. It acts as a neutral intermediary between opposing forces in humanitarian matters. It visits security detainees and, with the authorities, aims to improve conditions in prisons, through direct interventions and prison reform. It also works with the Philippine Red Cross, through its network of regional chapters, local branches and volunteers, to assist displaced people and vulnerable communities and promote compliance with IHL.

## CONTEXT

The transfer of power from President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo to Senator Benigno “Noynoy” Aquino III, elected president of the Philippines in a landslide victory in May 2010, put an end to months of pre-election turmoil and instability.

The July 2009 ceasefire between the government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the return of the Malaysian-led international monitoring team in March 2010 led to an improvement in the humanitarian situation in Central Mindanao. Several hundred thousand IDPs had returned to their home villages (leaving fewer than 30,000 displaced), even though the aftermath of the 2008–09 conflict had put a heavy strain on local infrastructure, basic services and individual livelihoods, and violence persisted, notably around land issues. However, and despite agreements reached under the aegis of the Organization of the Islamic Conference between the government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in April 2010

and between the MNLF and the MILF the following May, the long-term outlook of the peace process remained uncertain.

The low-intensity conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People’s Army (NPA) continued to affect people living mainly in Eastern Mindanao, North Luzon (Cordillera region), South Luzon (Bicol region) and the Visayas (Northern Samar and Negros), also causing significant losses among the armed forces and police. Both parties nevertheless agreed for the first time since 2005 to resume peace talks in January 2011 under Norwegian auspices.

Throughout the year, confrontations between the security forces and armed elements took place on Sulu island.

In October, Super Typhoon Megi caused massive destruction and affected over 1.3 million people in North Luzon. The Philippine Red Cross played a key role in assisting the victims.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	1		
RCMs distributed	5		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	7		
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	3		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	28	2	2
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	3		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	72,544		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	691	65	5
Detainees newly registered	218	42	5
Number of visits carried out	276		
Number of places of detention visited	166		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	11		
RCMs distributed	4		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	295		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	252,698	15%	70%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	257,726	15%	70%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	72,108	15%	70%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	107,748	17%	67%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	6		
Average catchment population		131,779		
Consultations	Patients	28,624		
	<i>of which curative</i>		7,641	11,601
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		4,748	
Immunizations	Doses	35,728		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	33,471		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	2,257		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	227		
Health education	Sessions	372		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	11,242		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	12,064		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	15		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	10		
Admissions	Patients	70,456	33,390	21,784
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	925	58	50
	<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	26		
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	7,154		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	40,621		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	21,756		
Operations	Operations performed	10,510		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	152,437		
	<i>of which surgical</i>	29,035		
	<i>of which medical</i>	96,034		
	<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	27,368		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	47	5	2
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	16	3	2
Prostheses delivered	Units	43	4	2
Crutches delivered	Units	86		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	4		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC worked to promote the protection of and respect for people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the Philippines through monitoring of IHL violations and other misconduct, dialogue with the conflict parties, and dissemination of IHL and humanitarian principles among weapon bearers and the civilian population.

The large-scale emergency operation carried out jointly by the Philippine Red Cross and the ICRC in Central Mindanao since 2008 ended in March. After reassessing the needs of communities affected by the 2008–09 fighting, assistance was redirected to some 56,000 people left vulnerable by loss of land and assets or high levels of individual debt, to help them recover their livelihoods. In other violence-affected areas of the country, people struggling to cope because of failed harvests or the remoteness of their communities also received food, seed and tools.

Mainly in Central Mindanao, the general health of resident and displaced populations improved thanks to the construction of

water supply and sanitation facilities and support to six primary health care centres in violence-affected areas. Sick civilians and wounded weapon bearers received medical care boosted by ICRC support to hospitals, and some weapon-wounded patients had the costs of their treatment covered.

Visits to people deprived of their freedom continued, with confidential reports containing the ICRC's findings and recommendations shared with the detaining authorities. Within the framework of the "Call for Action" process, launched in 2007, the government and the ICRC continued to mobilize the authorities and relevant government agencies at central and local level to support the allocation of more resources to improve prison facilities and tackle overcrowding in prisons. The ICRC helped organize working group sessions bringing together key actors involved in preventing and treating tuberculosis (TB) among detainees, improving sanitation conditions in poorly served detention facilities and finding practical solutions to speed up the judicial process. At a national conference convened by the ICRC, the authorities reaffirmed the need and their willingness to pursue efforts already made in these regards. The process expanded in 2010 with the extension of the

national TB programme to all prisons in three regions and the launch of local initiatives to deal with procedural delays affecting the legal cases of inmates in two prisons in Manila and Tacloban.

Building on the momentum created by the adoption of an IHL Act in late 2009, the ICRC continued to promote national implementation of IHL, its integration into the doctrine, training and operations of the AFP, and knowledge of the subject among academics. Following publication, with ICRC support, of the Soldier's Handbook on Human Rights and IHL, the AFP chief of staff issued a directive to strengthen knowledge of and respect for IHL among troops.

Targeting future decision-makers, the ICRC and National Society invited law students and lecturers to participate in IHL events, such as a national moot court competition.

The Philippine Red Cross, which played a central role in many of the above activities, strengthened its capacity to assist people affected by natural disaster, armed conflict or other situations of violence, with ICRC training and material support.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians continued to suffer the consequences of the various armed conflicts and other situations of violence in the Philippines. Wherever fighting took place, they faced casualties, loss of livelihoods and short-term displacements in regions often lacking infrastructure and essential services.

The presence of ICRC delegates in violence-affected areas and dialogue with the parties concerned and weapon bearers helped to promote protection of and respect for the civilian population. Contacts with affected people and residents, the military, armed groups, local authorities, and religious and other community leaders enabled the ICRC to gain a better understanding of humanitarian issues in those areas. Whenever possible, the relevant parties were made aware of allegations of IHL violations and other concerns so that corrective action could be taken. Dissemination sessions on IHL and humanitarian principles for weapon bearers and the civilian population, including on the risks posed by weapon contamination, contributed to these efforts.

National actors involved in the management of human remains attended the third ICRC course on Managing the Dead in Armed Conflicts and Catastrophes, held in Geneva, Switzerland. Two medico-legal officers from the National Bureau of Investigation and the Philippine National Police (PNP) benefited from practical forensic knowledge enhancing their future operational capacities.

### **Vulnerable families assisted in recovering a means of livelihood**

In the first quarter of 2010, some 179,000 IDPs (29,900 households) in Central Mindanao received a final round of food distributions and sufficient basic household items to improve their living conditions whether they remained displaced, returned to their places of origin or resettled elsewhere.

Thereafter, after jointly reassessing the needs of affected communities in Central Mindanao and finding that most IDPs had returned to their places of origin or were moving back and forth between their villages and their current safer location, the ICRC and the Philippine Red Cross redirected assistance to the remaining IDPs and struggling resident populations, left vulnerable because of loss of land and assets or high levels of individual debt, to help them recover their means of livelihood. By year-end, some 56,000 people (9,300 households) had received agricultural or fishing inputs and equipment, of whom 36,000 (5,100 households) also received food (usually a one-off ration) and 35,000 received essential household items, thus enabling them to increase their income and improve their daily living conditions.

Vulnerable people in other areas of the Philippines also coped better with adverse conditions following ICRC assistance. In North Luzon, 42,600 people (7,100 households) in communities that had suffered three consecutive failed harvests as a result of typhoons in 2009 and drought in early 2010 were helped to pull through by the distribution of food and laundry soap, while the 14,400 most affected (2,400 households) also received maize seed and fertilizer. In the Visayas, 1,620 individuals (270 households) in two isolated conflict-prone barangays in Northern Samar received vegetable seed, tools and agro training.

Some 1,000 undocumented migrant workers deported from Malaysia and housed at a processing centre in Zamboanga and 100 minors at a centre for trafficked children received hygiene parcels. The ICRC prepared to undertake basic rehabilitation work to improve living conditions at the migrant centre in 2011.

### **Civilians have better access to health care, water and sanitation**

In Central Mindanao, a catchment population of some 131,779 people, including 1,700 IDPs at year-end, had access to improved primary health care at six facilities supported by the ICRC for a second and final year. Regular donations of essential drugs, consumables and equipment and ongoing technical support, including supervisory visits and training when security conditions permitted, helped enhance the quality of the care given. In particular, local health professionals strengthened their skills in drug management, data collection, the use of clinical protocols and good immunization practices. Five of the facilities were rehabilitated, while the sixth, a damaged health post serving some 6,000 people, was rebuilt.

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities remained a major concern for remote rural communities and IDPs in violence-affected areas. The construction of permanent infrastructure, such as toilets, septic tanks, deep wells, reservoirs and small-scale rural water supply systems, helped improve the situation for around 108,000 residents and IDPs in Mindanao and the Visayas. One project in Indanan (Sulu), carried out with a local NGO, covered the needs of the rural population and helped residents of the nearby city of Jolo during the dry season. The projects, conducted by the ICRC in coordination with the local authorities, were community-based, and beneficiaries provided the manpower.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

On receiving allegations of conflict and violence-related arrests or learning of them from media reports, the ICRC requested immediate access to those arrested in order to ensure they were being treated with full respect for their dignity and essential judicial guarantees.

Over 166 places of detention, holding 72,500 detainees, under the responsibility of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), the Bureau of Corrections, the provincial authorities, the armed forces and the police received ICRC visits to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Vulnerable detainees, such as minors, women, the elderly and the mentally ill, were given particular attention. Over 11,000 detainees in 18 jails received hygiene kits and recreational materials. Following the visits, which were carried out in accordance with the ICRC's standard procedures, the authorities received confidential reports containing delegates' findings and recommendations.

Nearly 300 detainees had visits from relatives facilitated by the Philippine Red Cross and funded by the ICRC.

Detainees in 21 prisons benefited from ICRC monitoring of their general health and access to medical care. Places of detention with permanent health staff received basic medical items, potentially benefiting some 21,000 inmates.

### Causes of jail congestion addressed

The authorities and key government agencies at central and local level pursued efforts to improve prison facilities and tackle overcrowding through the allocation of more resources, mobilized within the framework of the "Call for Action" process. Three working groups, set up in 2008 as part of the process, continued to address the issues of prison infrastructure, TB in places of detention, and shortcomings, in particular procedural delays, in the criminal justice system, seen as one of the major causes of overcrowding in jails. In addition, a pilot working group, created in late 2009 with implementing agencies of the criminal justice system at the local level, met regularly to discuss, and resolve, urgent concerns stemming from procedural delays affecting the legal cases of inmates at Manila City Jail. At end-2010, a similar initiative was launched to deal with overcrowding at Tacloban City Jail in Eastern Visayas.

National stakeholders met to discuss the achievements so far and next steps at two conferences organized by the ICRC and the Supreme Court respectively. In late 2010, a BJMP-convened national summit adopted a declaration strongly calling for a more "restorative" criminal justice system and improved coordination among the agencies concerned.

### Conditions of detention improve

Some 12,000 detainees benefited from improved living conditions, in particular water and sanitation, ventilation, health infrastructure, sleeping areas and cooking facilities, thanks to projects conducted in 27 BJMP-run and 4 provincial jails with ICRC material support and expertise. In addition, 47 BJMP engineers were trained in the application of international technical standards relating to living conditions in prisons. The BJMP published a manual on national standards in prisons officially setting minimum technical standards for its detention facilities.

### Detainees receive treatment under the national TB programme

The implementation phase of the national TB programme started in seven pilot prisons, based on technical and operational guidelines adopted in 2009 with ICRC support. Monitoring by the technical working group found good adherence to the guidelines and improved management of TB cases. A year after data collection had started, the working group issued the final report on a TB-prevalence survey, which found that the disease was up to five times more frequent in detention facilities than among the general population.

After nine detention health staff received ICRC training in direct sputum smear microscopy as a diagnostic tool, four of the country's largest prisons were ready to provide directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) services.

Given the acceptance of the programme in the seven pilot jails, the authorities decided to expand it to all prisons within the National Capital, Central Visayas and Davao regions, thus extending access to systematic TB treatment to 50% of the total prison population. Two weeks of training in DOTS, attended by 78 health providers from 38 places of detention, initiated the process.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Conflict victims, including 30 weapon-wounded people, benefited throughout the year from ICRC financial support to ensure they received appropriate medical and surgical care. In addition, 15 hospitals increased their capacities to care for weapon-wounded and IDP emergency cases thanks to regular ICRC assistance. Ten of these hospitals, those that provided data, were considered to be the main referral centres for cases related to violence. Using ICRC surgical and dressing materials, they performed 10,510 operations and treated 925 weapon-wounded patients over the year.

In addition, 47 amputees received specialized services at the ICRC-supported Jubilee physical rehabilitation centre in Davao, which benefited from the construction of a new gait training area and sponsorship of staff training abroad. The centre conducted outreach activities to inform people in the region about the services available.



The Philippine Red Cross, as the main provider of first aid to victims of violence, continued to treat the weapon-wounded following ICRC-supported training, the supply of first-aid kits and a review of its materials and methods. Four National Society chapters received dressing materials in case of election-related violence.

A surgeon from the AFP attended an ICRC war-surgery seminar in Geneva, Switzerland.

## AUTHORITIES

National and local authorities in the Philippines and the ICRC maintained regular contact on operational matters, helping ensure that all concerned knew about and supported the ICRC and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

The adoption in December 2009 of an IHL Act, defining and penalizing war crimes, genocide and other crimes against humanity, delivered a major boost to interest and training in the subject. The Philippine Judicial Academy, the Supreme Court, the Commission on Human Rights and other stakeholders worked with ICRC support to broaden knowledge of IHL among members of the judiciary, State officials and academics.

The new government was encouraged to make progress in acceding to and implementing other IHL instruments, in particular to ratify Additional Protocol I and enact pending bills on protection of the emblems and IDPs. No headway was made in replacing the national IHL committee with a higher-level interministerial body. Planned ICRC seminars on IHL implementation were postponed until 2011, once the new government was more firmly established.

Eight government representatives increased their knowledge of IHL at five ICRC-supported events abroad, including the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

During field dissemination sessions, members of the armed forces, the police and armed groups were reminded of the need to respect civilians and their property and to ensure the security of humanitarian workers in accordance with IHL and other international standards.

Military instructors expanded their knowledge of IHL by attending workshops organized by key military training institutions with ICRC support. The AFP Human Rights Office published the Soldier's Handbook on Human Rights and IHL, with ICRC input, and distributed it nationwide. The chief of staff issued a directive to strengthen knowledge of and respect for IHL within the armed forces using the handbook.

Four high-ranking army and police officers attended training events abroad, including the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Senior police officers discussed policing concepts and law enforcement practices at ICRC-supported workshops. Pocket cards and stickers for police cars containing the basic rules of law enforcement were printed and distributed by the ICRC in cooperation with the PNP Human Rights Affairs Office. Police stations countrywide received posters spelling out the rights of arrested persons.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

National and local media used ICRC materials to raise public awareness of the humanitarian effects of armed conflict and the organization's activities in the country. Around 150 journalists increased their knowledge of IHL, conflict reporting and safety in the field at five ICRC workshops held in conflict-affected areas. A nationwide Red Cross award for humanitarian reporting was launched, with the results to be announced in 2011.

In their contacts with the ICRC, members of selected think-tanks and NGOs gained greater understanding of the organization and its humanitarian concerns. Two experts from the Philippines took part in a workshop on the protection of civilians, held in Singapore (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

Political science and law students learnt more about IHL at ICRC-supported moot court and debating competitions, photo exhibitions and lectures. Academics and other experts had access to specialist material on IHL following distribution of the third volume of the *Asia-Pacific Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law* via the largest network of national bookstores.

A study aimed at analysing cultural acceptance and perceptions of the ICRC was launched in collaboration with the University of the Philippines.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Philippine Red Cross remained a key operational partner for the ICRC, and cooperation between the two organizations enhanced both the ICRC's ability to assist conflict and violence-affected people and the National Society's emergency response capacity (see *Civilians, People deprived of their freedom and Wounded and sick*).

Joint relief operations in Central Mindanao combined with training provided opportunities to strengthen the capacities of local staff and volunteers in economic security techniques and the use and maintenance of emergency water and sanitation equipment. In addition, four water supply kits were donated for rapid deployment after natural disasters and new vehicles and VHF radios were given to chapters in violence-affected areas. Some 108 first-aiders

received training, and first-aid kits were donated. All first-aiders were prepared to respond to any conflict incidents or violence related to May's elections.

The Philippine Red Cross and ICRC worked together to review family-links needs, capacity and strategy. After nationwide staff training, the National Society was better equipped to scale up its family-links response during disasters.

As security remained a priority, National Society management, staff and volunteers attended ICRC briefings on the Safer Access approach. Disseminators, as well as members of the boards of directors at chapter level, took part in training to improve their own knowledge of the Movement and its Fundamental Principles.

Regular senior management meetings between the ICRC, International Federation and Philippine Red Cross helped ensure a common understanding of Movement coordination in emergencies and large-scale disasters.

# SRI LANKA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	7,747
Assistance	4,347
Prevention	1,685
Cooperation with National Societies	1,468
General	-

► **15,247**

of which: Overheads 931

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	73%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	35
National staff (daily workers not included)	326

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- visited 26,318 detainees, monitoring 3,575 of them individually, in 123 places of detention
- facilitated family visits for more than 9,000 people detained by the authorities, including those held in rehabilitation centres
- with the local authorities, provided farmers and fishermen who had returned to or resettled in the Vanni with the means, including tractors, seed, canoes and fishing kits, to re-establish livelihood activities
- distributed shelter materials to 760 of the most vulnerable families returning to or resettling on the Jaffna peninsula, enabling them to build temporary homes
- closed its Vavuniya and Jaffna offices, at the government's request
- increased its support to the National Society's ongoing structural reform and its island-wide capacity-building efforts, in cooperation with Movement partners

The ICRC has worked in Sri Lanka since 1989. Operations focus on: protecting and assisting civilians affected by the past armed conflict; visiting detainees and enabling family members to remain in touch; providing adequate water supply and economic security for IDPs, returnees and resident communities; improving access to physical rehabilitation facilities; and supporting military training in IHL.

## CONTEXT

During 2010, Sri Lanka's ruling coalition consolidated its position. The incumbent, Mahinda Rajapaksa, won January's presidential election, and pro-government coalition parties secured a comfortable majority in April's parliamentary elections. A cabinet reshuffle followed the president's swearing-in.

With the end of the armed conflict in 2009, the country entered the early recovery phase; most of the 280,000 displaced civilians who had

hitherto been accommodated in government camps resettled in their areas of origin, mainly in the north. The resettlement process proved complex, however, as full security and access to resources, infrastructure and sustainable income-generating activities was reportedly not guaranteed in the areas of return, particularly in the Vanni.

Despite waves of releases in 2010, several thousand people suspected by the government of being formerly associated with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were still being held in so-called rehabilitation centres.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	1,102	6	
RCMs distributed	1,449		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	490	57	16
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	581		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	13,474	490	1,158
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	47	17	
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	28		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	26,318		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	3,575	313	10
Detainees newly registered	505	15	5
Number of visits carried out	287		
Number of places of detention visited	123		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	2,102		
RCMs distributed	659		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	9,059		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	3,223		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	45,956	40%	20%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		45,956		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	20,445	33%	23%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
		20,445		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	19,253		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	6,687		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,280	327	63
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	309	88	2
Prostheses delivered	Units	416	122	5
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units		
		143		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	104	45	18
Orthoses delivered	Units	154	63	26
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units		
		9		
Crutches delivered	Units	232		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	53		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC pursued discussions with the Sri Lankan government on the future of ICRC activities in the country and on the organization's role in the new post-conflict environment. A series of meetings took place between high-ranking government officials and the ICRC to review the organization's operational set-up and its proposals for a range of humanitarian activities. The year ended with a governmental order to close ICRC sub-delegations in Vavuniya and Jaffna and to cease its assistance activities in the northern regions.

As a consequence of these developments, most of the ICRC's proposed programmes to assist resettling or returning populations did not take place – including cash grants for the most vulnerable to invest in improving their livelihoods, vocational training for people who had surrendered, and the rehabilitation of urban water supply systems and health care facilities.

However, across the country the ICRC visited more than 26,000 people, including those arrested and detained in relation to the former armed conflict, with a focus on those held under the Emergency Regulations or suspected of affiliation with the LTTE. Delegates checked on inmates' treatment and living conditions and reported their findings and recommendations confidentially to the detaining authorities. Efforts to obtain access to people held in rehabilitation centres proved unsuccessful. Working with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, the ICRC also continued, albeit in a limited way, to enable IDPs separated from relatives by the former conflict to restore and maintain contact. More than 9,000 detainees received visits from family members thanks to the ICRC's reimbursement of their transport costs.

As the National Society was able to continue its assistance to returning and resettling populations, it distributed pre-positioned emergency ICRC stocks to cover water supply, sanitation and temporary shelter needs. These supplies, as well as water tanks donated to the local water authority in Jaffna, helped protect the health of more than 20,000 people. The provision of motorbikes and mopeds to Health Ministry staff and local authorities in the Vanni facilitated better access to patients in remote rural areas, and mobile clinics, run by the National Society with ICRC support, provided health care to people resettling in areas with inadequate health infrastructure. In the Jaffna peninsula, the ICRC continued to provide technical and material support to the Jaffna Jaipur Centre for Disability Rehabilitation (JJCDR).

In the second half of the year, and in cooperation with various ministries, a one-off ICRC donation of equipment to farmers and fishermen in the Vanni, including tractors for land preparation and canoes for fishing, helped the recipients kick-start livelihood activities, as well as food production for both them and their families, benefiting nearly 46,000 people.

While IHL promotion continued among influential members of civil society, such as the media and academics, the pace of activities targeting government institutions was slow. Support to the armed

forces in instructing troops in IHL was similarly slow, adversely affected by the ICRC's limited access to the parts of the country in which they were deployed. Nevertheless, some presentations did take place and, at the request of the Sri Lankan army, the ICRC conducted pre-deployment briefings for troops departing on UN peacekeeping missions.

As the ICRC scaled down its activities in Sri Lanka, its cooperation with the National Society became even more important for reaching returnees. The ICRC therefore continued to provide financial and technical support to build the Sri Lankan Red Cross's capacities at an institutional level, aiming to improve the services available to victims of the former conflict. With ICRC support, the National Society also continued its traditional countrywide activities, such as first-aid training and dissemination of the Fundamental Principles.

The ICRC coordinated its activities with those of the UN and other humanitarian actors in the country.

## CIVILIANS

### Family members get back in touch

More than 13,000 cases of conflict-induced family separation reported to the ICRC remained unresolved. While reliable postal networks and phone coverage allowed people to restore contact with relatives they had lost touch with during the former conflict, numerous families remained without news of relatives, many of whom had been the main breadwinners. Thanks to the combined efforts of the National Society and the ICRC, however, separated family members exchanged more than 1,000 RCMs. The National Society received specific ICRC training in all aspects of restoring family links and support in upgrading its database. Families with detained relatives, including those held in rehabilitation camps, visited them with ICRC financial support (see *People deprived of their freedom*), thus saving some of their meagre resources for other essentials such as health care or education.

In 2010, more families approached the ICRC for help in searching for relatives, including children, with whom they had lost contact during the fighting. Restrictions on the ICRC's access to most of the displaced population, the rehabilitation centres and designated resettlement areas limited its ability to help these people, but 581 people were still located. During contact with law enforcement officials (see *People deprived of their freedom*), the ICRC reminded them of their obligation to observe relevant international norms and standards, particularly in relation to arrests, with a view to preventing people becoming unaccounted for.

Given the number of people still missing, Health Ministry representatives and the ICRC continued to discuss the proper management and identification of human remains, although no progress was made on the formulation of a national strategy. To build momentum, a forensic specialist was sponsored to attend a conference organized by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Seattle, United States of America, to share his experiences and learn



from counterparts. In addition, four forensic practitioners shared experiences and knowledge with counterparts at the 10th Indo-Pacific Congress of Law, Medicine and Science, held in India.

### **Communities resettling in the north receive support**

Agriculture- and fishing-reliant communities returning to or resettling in northern districts had lost their equipment and stocks during the former conflict, hampering their ability to generate an income or provide food for themselves and their families.

Despite ongoing discussions with the authorities regarding the ICRC's role, a lack of access to some areas and people prevented the organization from carrying out most of the assistance projects it had planned for the returning/resettling IDP population during 2010 (see *ICRC action and results*). However, as the Sri Lankan Red Cross was able to continue its activities, it distributed pre-positioned ICRC emergency stocks, covering water supply, sanitation and temporary shelter needs, to help ease the resettlement process for affected communities. These stocks, along with ad hoc donations to the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) in Jaffna, helped protect the health of 20,445 people in return areas. For example, the most vulnerable 760 families of the thousands who arrived in the Point Pedro area of Jaffna used ICRC-donated materials to build semi-permanent shelter, and some 2,500 people had access to a minimum of 15 litres of drinking water a day following the donation of 11 water tanks to the NWSDB. Those living in rural villages in the Vanni could access primary health care through ICRC-supported National Society mobile clinics, and Ministry of Health mobile clinics also provided health care, supported by ICRC donations of motorbikes and mopeds.

In the second half of the year, the authorities approved a one-off ICRC project to help farmers, fishermen and their families (45,956 people) living in the Vanni to restart income-generating activities. Farmers belonging to 278 farmers' organizations received 360 two-wheeled tractors, water pumps for irrigation, and seed and tools to prepare land for the Maha planting season, which began in September. Fishermen returned to the water after receiving fishing kits and canoes, along with bicycles and boxes for taking the catch to market. Tanks were also restocked with baby fish. This assistance, provided in coordination with the relevant ministries, helped the recipients to become self-sufficient and kick-started food production for the wider community. National Society staff and volunteers increased their capacities to implement such projects by attending ICRC-supported workshops.

In parallel, the authorities were reminded of their responsibilities to respect the rights of the people held in government IDP camps and to ensure that the return home of the displaced was voluntary.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Thousands of people were held in relation to the former armed conflict in many places of permanent and temporary detention around the country, and arrests continued to take place under the Emergency Regulations and the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

More than 26,000, among them those detained for conflict-related reasons, including in special police units, received visits from the ICRC according to its standard procedures. Following all visits, delegates made confidential reports to the relevant detaining authorities containing their findings and any recommendations with regard to detainees' treatment, living conditions and judicial guarantees. ICRC access to the 5,000 people who remained in rehabilitation centres on suspicion of being formerly associated with the LTTE, had yet to be granted. However, the authorities were reminded, when possible, of the legal provisions governing their treatment and of the procedural safeguards to which they were entitled.

RCMs and/or ICRC-funded visits, including to those in rehabilitation centres, allowed more than 9,000 detainees to maintain contact with their relatives. An evaluation of the family-visit programme found that the detention of a family's main breadwinner reduced overall household income generation by between 50% and 85%. With their transport costs covered, families did not have to reduce the number of times they visited or pawn their belongings in order to fund visits themselves.

During ICRC visits, detainees were given clothing and hygiene kits, as well as recreational materials such as games and books to keep them occupied. For the disabled, simple mobility aids such as crutches were provided, and 18 detained amputees at Boosa detention centre gained greater independence within six weeks of the launch of a prosthetic/orthotic service, run by a local NGO with ICRC support.

With a view to supporting the authorities in improving the general living conditions of detainees, the ICRC completed an assessment of places of detention initiated in 2009 and submitted the recommendations to the authorities. More than 6,500 inmates benefited from ICRC-constructed and rehabilitated toilet blocks in Welikada prison in Colombo and from the provision of hygiene kits and materials to, and the cleaning of a well at, Omanthai temporary prison in Vavuniya.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

The final months of the conflict resulted in high numbers of injuries and placed a heavy demand on health facilities. There was a shortage of health personnel, especially in terms of physical rehabilitation. During 2010, however, public services began to resume as people resettled, and, having reopened, health facilities no longer required planned ICRC support.

Some of the people wounded as a result of the past conflict, either during the fighting or afterwards by explosive remnants of war, had had limbs amputated. The resettlement process increased the ability of such people to seek treatment, and 1,280 patients received services at the only longstanding centre in the north, the JJCDR, which continued to enjoy ICRC technical and material support, including the continuous training of local staff by two ICRC specialists. Those unable to reach the centre benefited from

its outreach programme. To meet the increased demand, staff worked longer days and stepped up production in order to deliver 416 prostheses and 104 orthoses to patients.

Plans to construct a similar centre in Anuradhapura in early 2010 were cancelled after long delays in obtaining the necessary government authorization. Moreover, the opening in the meantime of several prosthetic/orthotic workshops that appeared capable of meeting the needs of the country's amputees, had rendered it redundant. Limited access to the Vanni prevented the ICRC from helping provide treatment or mobility devices to the weapon-wounded and disabled IDPs in camps.

## AUTHORITIES

The 2010 elections and subsequent cabinet reshuffle meant that many of the ICRC's key contacts changed. Nonetheless, meetings with high-level government ministers and officials – including the prime minister, the presidential secretary/minister of economic development, and the secretaries of defence and foreign affairs – continued to take place to redefine the ICRC's role in post-conflict Sri Lanka (see *ICRC action and results*). These officials, along with newly appointed key ministers, received ICRC publications and operational updates in local languages, to keep them abreast of activities.

Representatives of the UN, NGOs and diplomatic missions met frequently with the ICRC and received ICRC publications aimed at maximizing the impact of aid, fostering a better understanding of the organization's mandate and boosting support for its activities.

Sri Lanka was party to several IHL treaties, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions, but had not fully incorporated them into domestic law. Despite other priorities, such as the resettlement of IDPs (see *Context*), two senior officials from the Ministries of Justice and External Affairs exchanged experiences and ideas at the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Senior officials from the Attorney General's Office and the Ministries of Defence and Human Rights discussed IHL implementation with regional counterparts at the South Asian Regional IHL Conference in Bangladesh (see *New Delhi*), while a High Court judge was among those who learnt about basic IHL at the 17th South Asia Teaching Session in Kathmandu (see *Nepal*).

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Sri Lankan armed forces continued to conduct most of their own IHL training, with regular ICRC support enabling them to reach more than 1,600 officers during the year. In order to maintain the quality of the courses, 22 military instructors brushed up on their IHL teaching techniques at an ICRC-run course and 18 officers who had previously attended international ICRC courses refreshed their knowledge at ICRC seminars. Meanwhile a senior officer better understood the law applicable to his work

after attending the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Discussions with top-level commanders of the army, security forces and the police included possible ICRC support in raising IHL awareness, as well as its post-conflict role, with a view to securing unhindered access to people in need. Operational updates and ICRC publications were also provided to them to support these efforts. No progress was made in the implementation of the 2008 agreement between the ICRC and the Special Task Force, the Sri Lankan police's elite paramilitary force.

Meanwhile, more than 2,400 personnel taking part in UN peace-keeping missions in Haiti and Lebanon gained knowledge of their legal obligations and the role of the ICRC during briefings carried out in those countries.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Public awareness of the Movement's specific mandate, particularly in the post-conflict situation, remained important in fostering acceptance of and support for its activities. The media contributed to raising awareness by drawing on National Society/ICRC briefings and press releases to produce articles on humanitarian issues and ICRC operations in Sri Lanka. Religious leaders and NGO staff learnt more about IHL and ICRC activities during bilateral meetings.

Universities teaching IHL received reference materials in support of their efforts. Students attended National Society/ICRC presentations, and, after winning a national moot court competition, a team of students from the Open University of Sri Lanka competed in a regional moot court competition in India (see *New Delhi*).

Academics engaged in IHL teaching and research attended training abroad, including at the Advanced Training Course in IHL for University Teachers, in Geneva, Switzerland.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Despite its own access difficulties, the National Society remained an invaluable operational partner for the ICRC, including in restoring family links, assisting people in the Vanni and raising awareness of IHL and humanitarian principles (see above). It received financial, technical and material support and training from the ICRC for these, and its own, programmes.

At an institutional level, the ICRC supported the National Society's pursuit of structural reform, including the re-establishment of its branches in the Vanni. To strengthen its IHL-promotion efforts, it received written materials and devised a new internal training curriculum with ICRC technical support. The National Society's headquarters received two generators to support its day-to-day running and rented out ICRC-donated steel shelters to generate income.

The National Society's ability to deliver first-aid and medical services was boosted by ICRC-donated dressing materials, which were used, for example, by staff treating festival-goers in Jaffna. The National Society also ran mobile health clinics with ICRC financial support and, during the elections, deployed first-aid teams at polling and counting stations. Its disaster response capacity was bolstered by ICRC-donated materials and stocks – including tents, tarpaulins, pumps for well-cleaning, and hygiene kits, as well as by the funding of volunteer costs and fleet maintenance.

# BANGKOK (regional)

**COVERING:** Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, Viet Nam



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,776
Assistance	2,987
Prevention	2,352
Cooperation with National Societies	1,360
General	-

► **9,476**

of which: Overheads 578

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	104%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	32
National staff (daily workers not included)	74

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- during unrest in Bangkok, stood ready to act as a neutral and independent intermediary and to facilitate the provision of medical care
- strengthened dialogue with representatives of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and Royal Thai Police on the consequences for the civilian population of the ongoing violence in southern Thailand
- visited persons held in 12 prisons in Cambodia and detainees arrested in relation to the situation in southern Thailand in 36 places of detention, including 23 police stations and 1 police interrogation centre
- with the Thai Red Cross and civil authorities, provided 30,000 civilians and 8,000 detainees affected by floods in southern Thailand with water, food, stoves and hygiene articles
- discussed the findings of an assessment of the causes of prison overcrowding with the Cambodian detention authorities
- sent a high-level delegation to the first meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Having first established a presence in Bangkok in 1975 to support its operation in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, the ICRC now works to promote the ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties and the integration of IHL into military training in all the countries covered. It strives to raise awareness of humanitarian issues and supports National Societies in developing their IHL promotion and tracing activities. The ICRC visits detainees in Cambodia and Thailand and works to protect and assist vulnerable populations. Its prosthetic/orthotic project in Cambodia contributes to meeting the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses.

## CONTEXT

Political instability continued to plague Thailand. Between March and May 2010, mass demonstrations followed by clashes between anti-government protesters and security forces paralysed central Bangkok and led to the deaths of a reported 90 people, while at least 1,400 others were injured. Over 400 people were reportedly arrested. The authorities took steps to implement a reconciliation plan, including a roadmap for general elections in 2011, but the potential for further unrest in the capital and parts of northern and north-eastern Thailand remained.

Meanwhile, in Thailand's three southern border provinces, violent incidents, in particular drive-by shootings and bombings in public places, continued to occur frequently, causing deaths and injuries among civilians. The extension of emergency law gave the security forces exceptional powers.

Torrential rains in Thailand caused the worst nationwide flooding in decades, including in the far south and in border areas of

Cambodia, affecting hundreds of thousands of people. Central Viet Nam was also devastated by repeated floods.

The conflict in Myanmar continued to have a spillover effect in border areas of Thailand, with civilians seeking refuge in camps located along the border as well as outside these camps. During and after the general elections in Myanmar, some 20,000 civilians fled to Thailand owing to a renewal of fighting between Karen armed groups and the Myanmar army.

Calm prevailed in the contested Thai-Cambodian border area, apart from one skirmish between troops of both sides.

The more than 4,500 ethnic Lao Hmong who had to return from Thailand to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) in late 2009 were resettled in their country of origin.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed	36		
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	176		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	8,782		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	718	3	
Detainees newly registered	139	1	
Number of visits carried out	73		
Number of places of detention visited	48		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	34		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	44		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	30,000		
Essential household items <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	30,000		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	30	66%	34%
Water and habitat activities <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	557	52%	30%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	8,000		
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	18,689		
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	7,947		

1. Cambodia and Thailand

2. Thailand only

3. Lao PDR only

4. Cambodia only



## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

WOUNDED AND SICK <sup>4</sup>				
Water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	141		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	3		
Patients receiving services	Patients	10,662	1,144	743
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	238	31	8
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,806	153	45
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	1,554		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	349	61	136
Orthoses delivered	Units	1,264	253	416
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	13		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,564		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	398		

4. Cambodia only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

During the violent demonstrations in Bangkok, the ICRC called on all sides to observe humanitarian standards and to show respect for human life and dignity. It stood ready to facilitate the provision of medical care and to act as a neutral and independent intermediary, and maintained regular contacts with the Thai Red Cross Society, as the main emergency responder.

ICRC delegates monitored the violence in Thailand's three southern-most provinces and its consequences for the population. First-hand information on the humanitarian situation was collected during numerous field trips and brought to the attention of the relevant authorities for follow-up. Contacts were established with the leaders of political groups in Bangkok and the north/north-east, and broadened with Thai military and security forces, government representatives and community leaders in southern Thailand, to familiarize them with the ICRC's mandate and activities and to work with them to promote respect for civilians' lives and dignity.

On the Thai-Myanmarese border, the ICRC continued to monitor the situation of civilians seeking refuge in Thailand and the spillover effects of the armed conflict and violence in Myanmar. In Thai hospitals, the ICRC paid for the surgical treatment of patients with weapon-related injuries who could not be treated in Myanmar.

Within the framework of its visits to people arrested in relation to the situation in southern Thailand and those held in prisons in Cambodia, the ICRC encouraged prison authorities in both countries to share experiences. In Thailand, alongside visits to detainees held under the responsibility of the Thai Ministry of Justice and the Royal Thai Police, the ICRC pursued efforts to gain access to people held in all other places of temporary detention under emergency laws or in army camps. In Cambodia, the ICRC increased its cooperation with and support to the General Department of Prisons, providing guidance on issues related to prison management, health, water and sanitation, in order to help it improve detainees' living conditions and health care. The results of an assessment of the causes of the worsening prison overcrowding in Cambodia were

endorsed by the authorities. Coordination among the authorities and with other actors involved in health in detention increased, including through bi-monthly meetings facilitated by the ICRC.

In close cooperation with the relevant authorities, the ICRC continued to support the provision of physical rehabilitation services in Cambodia through two regional rehabilitation centres, their outreach programmes and the factory supplying prosthetic/orthotic components to all centres in the country.

In order to promote the ratification of further IHL treaties, their national implementation and the integration of IHL into military doctrine, training and operating procedures, the ICRC worked with government representatives in all four countries covered, including staff of the national secretariats of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This included cooperation with the Royal Thai Police regarding training in internationally recognized standards relating to policing.

National Societies in the region, with ICRC support, strengthened their capacities in the core fields of family links, mine action and promotion of the Fundamental Principles, IHL and humanitarian principles.

## CIVILIANS

During the unrest in Bangkok, the various parties were reminded of the need to respect human life and dignity, medical services and the red cross emblem. The Thai Red Cross, as the main emergency responder, and the ICRC kept in regular contact (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). The ICRC stood ready to facilitate the provision of medical care and to act as a neutral and independent intermediary if needed. Seven wounded civilians were evacuated from a temple during an ICRC-arranged ceasefire.

In southern Thailand, the civilian population continued to bear the brunt of the ongoing violence. Following regular ICRC field trips and assessments in the affected areas, observations and

issues of concern were raised with the relevant authorities and other entities, including religious and community leaders, who were also briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities. Follow-up included strengthened dialogue with representatives of the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF) and Royal Thai Police on the consequences of the violence for the population.

Violence-affected communities benefited from small-scale ICRC economic assistance, ranging from individual income-generating projects, such as sewing classes or the provision of livestock, to a bakery project for women who had lost their means of livelihood. An ICRC assessment of the effects of the violence on civilians' access to health care found that needs were mostly structural and were on the whole being tackled by the authorities.

In addition, over 30,000 civilians affected by the floods in southern Thailand received food, clean water, hygiene articles and stoves provided by Thai Red Cross/ICRC teams, in close cooperation with the civil authorities.

In the Lao PDR, following a National Society/ICRC assessment of the situation of vulnerable minorities in eight remote villages, 557 Hmong villagers gained access to sufficient water for household and livestock needs, thanks to the construction of a new water-supply system. They also benefited from new latrines in conjunction with a hygiene-promotion programme conducted by the Lao Red Cross. The ICRC did not yet have access to the Hmong, returned from Thailand in December 2009, to assess their situation and needs.

On the Thai-Myanmar border, Myanmar civilians who had sought refuge outside established camps voiced any concerns to ICRC delegates, who in turn communicated them to the relevant authorities. Myanmar community leaders in Thailand, the Thai authorities and the police were made aware of the ICRC's mandate and activities, humanitarian principles and IHL. The ICRC participated in coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors operating in the area.

Civilians in the region were able to restore and maintain contact with relatives through the tracing and RCM services. Using ICRC-issued travel documents, 176 refugees, mainly Lao Hmong and Myanmar, resettled abroad under UNHCR auspices.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People arrested in relation to the situation in southern Thailand and those held in prisons in Cambodia received ICRC visits, carried out in accordance with the organization's standard procedures. The findings and any recommendations on detainees'

treatment and living conditions were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities through meetings and reports.

To promote the sharing of expertise and experiences between prison authorities, exchange visits between the Thai Department of Corrections and Ministry of Public Health and their counterparts in Cambodia took place with ICRC support, focusing on health care practices in prisons, and a health specialist from the Thai Department of Corrections attended a seminar in Phnom Penh (see below).

Water and sanitation specialists from the prison departments of all four countries participated in a regional seminar in Indonesia (see *Jakarta*). The Vietnamese General Department of Criminal Sentence Execution and the ICRC held several meetings in order to identify areas of potential cooperation.

### More detainees in Thailand visited by the ICRC

Detainees in 36 places of detention, including 23 police stations and 1 police interrogation centre in southern Thailand, received visits from ICRC delegates. Efforts to gain access to detainees held in all other places of temporary detention under emergency laws or in army camps continued.

Vulnerable detainees such as migrants and women were paid particular attention during prison visits. Whenever necessary, detainees contacted relatives via RCMs and received visits from them with the ICRC's help. Detainees, in particular migrants and women, benefited from hygiene articles, books and sports items. Sanitation conditions in three prisons improved following the provision of kitchen and water/sanitation equipment. Some 8,000 detainees affected by flooding in southern Thailand received emergency assistance from Thai Red Cross/ICRC teams.

Former security detainees were visited by ICRC delegates to assess their well-being after release.

At year-end, the ICRC had not yet received a final answer to its offer of services made to the Thai authorities to visit persons arrested in relation to the unrest in May 2010.

### Detainees in Cambodia obtain improved living conditions

The General Department of Prisons in Cambodia pursued efforts to cope with the increasing number of detainees accommodated in old and overcrowded prisons. To support this process, an ICRC-recruited consultant carried out an assessment of the causes of the overcrowding, the final report of which was endorsed by the authorities. Plans were made to bring together relevant stakeholders to address the issues identified in 2011 with ICRC technical support. Meanwhile, ICRC delegates continued to regularly visit people held in prisons throughout Cambodia.

CIVILIANS		LAO PDR	THAILAND
Economic security, water and habitat			
Food	Beneficiaries		30,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		30,000
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		30
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	557	

Following an ICRC-organized seminar on health care in prisons in 2009, the General Department of Prisons health office, the Ministry of Health and NGOs working in prisons strengthened their cooperation, including through bi-monthly meetings facilitated by the ICRC. In a significant step forward, the Ministries of Health and Interior signed a letter of agreement defining their respective responsibilities on health in prisons. Subsequently, health staff from all prisons attended a training course on tuberculosis (TB) supported by the ICRC. Several NGOs extended their support to other prisons, especially in the fields of HIV/AIDS and TB. At a second national seminar, facilitated by the ICRC in Phnom Penh, high-level representatives of the Health and Interior Ministries, prison directors and health staff discussed the year's achievements in combating TB in prisons and the steps ahead.

Some 8,000 detainees in 12 prisons enjoyed better living conditions, water supply and sanitation thanks to the upgrade and maintenance of infrastructure by engineers from the General Department of Prisons in cooperation with the ICRC. Salient projects included the equipping of a new prison with a solar water-pumping system and the installation of a biogas system in another prison. In addition, 9,200 detainees received ICRC hygiene items; nearly 2,700 of them were given anti-scabies treatment, conducted by prison health staff equipped and trained by the ICRC. In addition, anti-fungal treatment was carried out in one prison and other help was provided following cholera outbreaks and flooding.

The setting up of small-scale economic security projects in selected prisons was postponed, pending a full needs assessment by specialist ICRC staff in early 2011.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

A total of 79 weapon-wounded patients from Myanmar seeking treatment in Thai hospitals, including 49 civilians injured by anti-personnel mines or shelling, had their medical costs covered by the ICRC.

The Thai authorities, medical NGOs and the ICRC initiated coordination efforts with a view to streamlining access to adequate rehabilitation services for war-wounded patients in need of artificial limbs.

Around 100 Thai surgeons, health personnel from various hospitals situated along the border with Myanmar, and medical staff from Karen areas of Myanmar received training in treating violence-related injuries at a seminar on weapon-wound management at Mae Sot Hospital, organized by the ICRC with the Thai Red Cross.

## Physical rehabilitation services in Cambodia receive support

Despite longstanding mine-clearance and mine-risk education activities, in 2010 Cambodia registered its first increase in casualties resulting from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) since 2005, with nearly 20% more people either killed or injured than in 2009. Many survivors among the 60,000 recorded mine/ERW casualties and other physically disabled persons still required regular rehabilitative and/or medical care.

Some 10,660 people in need of treatment had access to adequate services at the two ICRC-supported regional physical rehabilitation centres in Battambang and Kampong Speu. The national component factory in Phnom Penh ensured the production and supply of necessary components for the manufacture of prostheses, orthoses and walking aids to all physical rehabilitation service providers in Cambodia, including the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics. Rehabilitation centre and factory staff strengthened their technical and managerial skills thanks to ICRC mentoring and training opportunities.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation continued gradually to take over increased financial and managerial responsibilities for running the two centres and the component factory, developing new tools for coordinating and leading the rehabilitation sector with ICRC support.

In cooperation with the ministry and the ICRC, Cambodian Red Cross Society branches played an active role in referring physically

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		CAMBODIA	THAILAND
ICRC visits			
Detainees visited		8,122	660
Detainees visited and monitored individually		58	660
	<i>of whom women</i>	2	1
Detainees newly registered		5	134
	<i>of whom women</i>		1
Number of visits carried out		19	54
Number of places of detention visited		12	36
Restoring family links			
RCMs collected		1	33
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support			44

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		CAMBODIA	THAILAND
Economic security, water and habitat			
Food	Beneficiaries		8,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	9,209	9,480
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	7,947	

disabled persons living in remote areas to the two centres. In addition, outreach teams comprising prosthetists, orthotists and physiotherapists carried out 176 field trips from Battambang and 116 trips from Kampong Speu, during which:

- 8,465 patients' conditions and needs were assessed
- 4,636 prostheses/orthoses and 654 wheelchairs were repaired
- 856 crutches and 171 wheelchairs were delivered
- 132 appointments were arranged for patients at the 2 centres

Sixty patients who had received services in ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres were referred to NGOs working in the field of socio-economic reintegration and inclusion. The two centres benefited from general maintenance and renovation work conducted with ICRC technical support.

## AUTHORITIES

During the violence in Bangkok, the Thai authorities and the ICRC had contacts regarding the organization's mandate and possible role in situations of violence, protection of the medical mission, and respect for and use of the red cross emblem. At the end of the demonstrations, meetings with the Thai prime minister, the foreign minister and other high-ranking officials strengthened this dialogue.

In their contacts with the ICRC, government representatives in all four countries covered, including staff of ASEAN national secretariats, were encouraged to take steps to accede to major IHL treaties not yet ratified and familiarized with ICRC activities, humanitarian principles and IHL, with a view to gaining their support.

Representatives of various Thai ministries learnt more about the legal and technical aspects of the Convention on Cluster Munitions at a round-table discussion, co-organized by the Thai Foreign Ministry and the ICRC in order to promote ratification by Thailand of the treaty.

The first meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions was held in Vientiane, attended by representatives of 121 governments. The ICRC was represented by a delegation led by Vice-President Christine Beerli.

Government officials and academics in Cambodia and the Lao PDR had access to more information on customary IHL after a summary article on the subject was translated into the national languages with ICRC support.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

After introducing a new IHL curriculum in key military educational and training establishments, the Thai Defence Ministry worked to ensure sufficient teaching capacity. To back up these efforts, the ICRC supplied translated IHL texts and other materials and facilitated four officers' participation in the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in

Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*); IHL courses in San Remo; and the Annual Senior Officers' Security and Law Conference at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy. RTARF troops preparing for UN peacekeeping missions attended ICRC pre-deployment briefings.

Cambodian military personnel participating in a US-sponsored exercise attended briefings on the ICRC and IHL. The ICRC was prepared to support the National Society in reviving a programme to assist IHL instructors in delivering their courses, once it was ready.

Senior military representatives from ASEAN member States learnt more about the ICRC's support to military training and educational facilities during a symposium at the National Defence Studies Institute of Thailand.

The Royal Thai Police Education Bureau and the ICRC worked together to raise awareness of international human rights law and internationally recognized standards of policing. Over 20 senior police officers attended an ICRC workshop on the subject, while an experienced instructor took part in an international conference for senior law enforcement officials in Geneva. Police officers from several Asian countries attended an ICRC module on policing and human rights standards at a regional conference organized by the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok.

Leaders of armed groups from Myanmar were periodically briefed on the ICRC's activities and the need to respect and promote respect for IHL, with emphasis on the issues of child soldiers and anti-personnel mines.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

A broad spectrum of civil society – the media, NGOs, think-tanks, and, in Thailand, political parties, professional associations and community leaders – gained greater knowledge of humanitarian issues and understanding of the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent mandate and humanitarian activities through presentations and briefings, backed up by publications and audiovisual materials in local languages.

A team of students from Thailand's Chulalongkorn University tested their skills at the regional IHL moot court competition in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*), while a first-ever national moot court competition was held in Cambodia, co-organized by the Royal University of Law and Economics and the ICRC.

Some 60 students and lecturers from the National University of Laos learnt more about IHL at a seminar, while Thai students and lecturers visiting the ICRC delegation in Bangkok were familiarized with the organization and its work.

The Thai Red Cross Youth Bureau, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, monitored pilot lessons given by teachers using Exploring Humanitarian Law materials in 15 schools in

Bangkok and eight provinces. Selected programme materials in Thai were revised accordingly, in preparation for integration into the Red Cross Youth curriculum in secondary schools from 2011.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

During the unrest in Bangkok, the Thai Red Cross and the ICRC remained in regular contact. Leaflets on the emblem were handed over to the National Society for distribution. Other support, offered on several occasions, was not required.

In Thailand and Viet Nam, the National Societies provided flood victims with food, clothing and shelter items, with significant local funding and Movement support.

Staff from all four National Societies participated in a workshop on human remains management in Indonesia (see *Jakarta*).

The Cambodian Red Cross assessed current needs for family-links services, paying special attention to migrants and human-trafficking victims. It provided such services to the families of victims of a stampede in Phnom Penh and handled over 300 tracing requests. The Red Cross of Viet Nam held a workshop to raise government officials' awareness of family-links services and discuss coordination in case of natural disaster. Representatives of all four National Societies honed their skills at an ICRC/Cambodian Red Cross regional family-links meeting in Phnom Penh and at a workshop on restoring family links in disasters in Malaysia (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

All four National Societies received ICRC financial support for their communication programmes. An International Federation/ICRC initiative to train Thai Red Cross trainers in basic Movement matters continued.

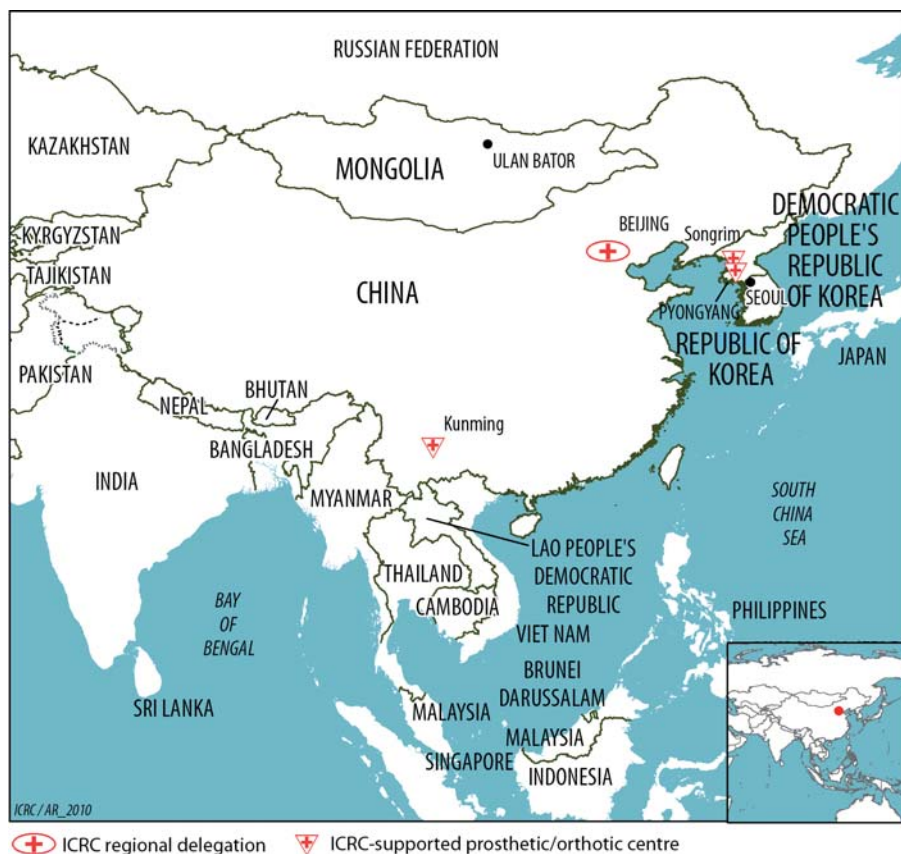
The Cambodian Red Cross pursued its mine-risk reduction and education programme, with the support of the Australian Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and the ICRC. The pilot project with the Red Cross of Viet Nam aimed at reducing the impact of ERW ended successfully in central Viet Nam and was extended to two other districts. Six first-aid courses for community representatives and volunteers were completed in Quang Tri province.

The Cambodian Red Cross revised its statutes with guidance from the ICRC/International Federation Joint Statutory Commission.



# BEIJING (regional)

**COVERING:** China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Republic of Korea (ROK), Mongolia



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	497
Assistance	1,749
Prevention	3,853
Cooperation with National Societies	961
General	-

► **7,060**

of which: Overheads 431

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	14
National staff (daily workers not included)	32

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- strengthened dialogue with the Chinese authorities during 2 high-level ICRC missions to Beijing and in meetings with senior Foreign Affairs Ministry officials
- organized 2 study tours to prisons in Switzerland and, together with the ministries concerned, 2 seminars on health in detention for Chinese government officials, prison managers and medical personnel
- supported physical rehabilitation centres in China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in providing services to 1,543 people
- submitted studies on the compatibility of domestic legislation with IHL to the authorities in China and the Republic of Korea
- organized a second course on Health Emergencies in Large Populations with Peking University School of Public Health and the Red Cross Society of China
- contributed to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Pavilion at the World Expo 2010 in Shanghai

Present in the region since 1987, the ICRC moved its regional delegation for East Asia to Beijing in 2005. The delegation fosters support among governments, experts and National Societies for humanitarian principles, IHL and ICRC activities in the region and worldwide. It promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, military training and academic curricula. It also supports the region's National Societies in developing their dissemination and tracing activities. ICRC/National Society prosthetic/orthotic projects in China and the DPRK contribute to meeting the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses.

## CONTEXT

Tensions escalated between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) following an exchange of artillery fire at Yeonpyeong Island in November, in which two marines and two civilians from the ROK were killed. Inter-Korean relations had already been tense in March after a ROK navy warship sank, allegedly due to a suspected DPRK torpedo.

Sino-Japanese relations were strained after a Chinese fishing vessel was detained by Japan near disputed islands in September.

Severe flooding in the DPRK in August left an estimated 15,000 families homeless and over 98,000 lacking clean drinking water. In November, the ROK National Red Cross sent the first government-financed rice aid to the DPRK in more than two and

a half years. The WFP warned that much of the DPRK's population was facing hunger following an exceptionally poor harvest.

At least 2,200 people died and over 100,000 were left homeless when a 7.1-magnitude earthquake struck the Chinese province of Qinghai in April. In addition, the country was hit by a series of floods and landslides causing mass evacuations and affecting millions of people. The authorities did not request international assistance.

Mongolia had to cope with the consequences of its worst winter in 50 years, during which large numbers of livestock, vital to the country's economy, were wiped out.

China held the World Expo 2010 in Shanghai from May to October, drawing a record 73 million visitors, while the ROK became the first Asian country to host a G-20 summit.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### ASSISTANCE

##### WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals <sup>1</sup>		Total	Women	Children
Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	1	
Admissions	Patients	124	14	1
	<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	124	
Operations	Operations performed	124		
Physical rehabilitation <sup>2</sup>				
Centres supported	Structures	5		
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,543	270	45
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	582	95	6
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,279	199	39
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	34	
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	3	1	0
Orthoses delivered	Units	11	4	3
Crutches delivered	Units	969		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	28		

1. DPRK only

2. China and DPRK

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Promoting IHL and humanitarian principles and securing support for ICRC operations in the region and beyond remained an important focus of the Beijing regional delegation. In China, dialogue was strengthened with the authorities at various levels, notably through two high-level ICRC missions to Beijing, which led to an exchange of views on current IHL issues and the need for neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

The ICRC continued to encourage the authorities in China, the ROK and Mongolia to ratify and implement key IHL treaties. In Mongolia, the national IHL committee held its first official meeting, with ICRC technical support. China and the ROK provided feedback on ICRC studies assessing the compatibility of their domestic legislation with IHL obligations. China ratified Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on Explosive Remnants of War. To support

the development of relations with armed and police forces in the region, the ICRC organized with the ROK Army Judge Advocate General's Office in Seoul a regional conference on the regulation of weapons under IHL, attended by 11 East and South-East Asian countries.

Dialogue and cooperation on detention issues, in particular detainee health, developed with the Chinese Ministries of Justice and Public Security. In this respect, the ICRC organized two study tours to its headquarters and to Swiss prisons for officials from both ministries, including prison managers, and two seminars in China on infectious diseases in places of detention.

The ICRC raised its concerns about the plight of separated family members on the Korean peninsula with the respective governments and National Societies. No real progress was made in resolving this issue owing to deteriorating inter-Korean relations, despite a meeting of families in November at Mount Kumgang.

Together, the National Societies and the ICRC continued to play a key role in the provision of physical rehabilitation services in China and the DPRK. In the latter country, ICRC support to the Songrim centre ended on expiry of the existing cooperation agreement in July, while a two-year extension of support was decided for the Rakrang centre. Following an assessment of surgical and structural rehabilitation needs in three provincial hospitals, a new cooperation programme was under discussion with the DPRK Ministry of Public Health at year-end.

Raising awareness of IHL, ICRC activities and humanitarian issues among specific audiences and the wider public included the production of additional documentation in Chinese and Korean and the posting of information in Korean on the National Society's website. Together with the Red Cross Society of China and the International Federation, the ICRC was actively involved in setting up the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Pavilion at the World Expo 2010 in Shanghai.

The ICRC continued to promote the teaching of IHL in major universities in China and the ROK, co-organizing moot court competitions for students and IHL events for academics and delivering lectures on the subject.

Integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into the Mongolian national secondary school curriculum was completed and the programme handed over to the Ministry of Education and the Mongolian Red Cross Society. With ICRC technical support, the Chinese Red Cross started using materials adapted from the programme in Shanghai and Tianjin. The ROK Red Cross made plans to introduce the programme in schools in 2011.

Cooperation with the region's National Societies focused on the promotion of IHL and the Fundamental Principles and on building their family-links and first-aid capacities. The Red Cross Society of the DPRK completed its Korean translation of the ICRC manual on first aid in armed conflict and other situations of violence.

## CIVILIANS

In November, the DPRK and the ROK Red Cross Societies organized a round of meetings at Mount Kumgang for family members separated since the 1950–53 Korean War. A total of 313 people from the North met 573 relatives from the South. Nearly 18,000 people had benefited from these encounters since they began in 2000, although they had been sporadic since 2007 owing to strained inter-Korean relations.

More than 87,000 people wishing to have contact with family members across the border, most now over 70 years old, had been registered by the ROK Red Cross.

Throughout the year, the ICRC stood ready to assist in finding a long-term solution to the plight of these families and systematically

raised its concerns with the respective governments and National Societies and key representatives of the international community whenever the opportunity arose.

No Koreans residing in third countries made use of ICRC tracing and RCM services to re-establish or maintain contact with their families at home.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Dialogue between the Chinese authorities and the ICRC on detention conditions in prisons developed, in particular regarding health services for detainees.

In March, 112 prison directors and health personnel from the Ministries of Justice and Public Security attended 2 seminars on infectious diseases in places of detention, co-organized with the ICRC in Kunming and Tianjin. Specific problems related to the prevention, control and treatment of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS and to prison management and overcrowding were addressed.

Ministry of Justice representatives and prison managers from five different provinces travelled to Switzerland in January to discuss health and prison-management issues at ICRC headquarters and to visit a number of Swiss prisons. In November, a similar visit by Public Security Ministry officials, focusing on remand prisons and a secure psychiatric prison, led to further positive exchanges.

Both ministries expressed the wish to cooperate further with the ICRC on these issues, including through additional study tours and through training events.

In Mongolia, where most people arrested in relation to unrest in 2008 had been released, a meeting with the human rights adviser to the president enabled the ICRC to pursue its dialogue with the authorities on its role in detention-related matters and its standard procedures during visits to detainees.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### Disabled people in China have access to physical rehabilitation services

Disabled people living in China's south-western Yunnan province continued to access the rehabilitation services provided in Kunming by the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Red Cross. The majority of patients had their worn-out prostheses replaced at the physical rehabilitation centre, while others had their appliances repaired or adjusted at workshops in Kaiyuan and Malipo, near the Vietnamese border. In addition to the provision of prosthetic/orthotic components, raw materials, wheelchairs and walking aids, ICRC monitoring of production and fittings helped the centre further strengthen its capacity to deliver high-quality devices and services to patients.

In December, a new cooperation agreement was concluded between the Chinese Red Cross, its Yunnan branch and the ICRC, allowing for the continuation of the existing cooperation agreement until December 2011.

### **DPRK physical rehabilitation centre staff enhance their skills**

Disabled people in the DPRK received appropriate treatment at the Songrim and Rakrang physical rehabilitation centres, with support from the ICRC and the DPRK Red Cross.

The centres continued to enhance their capacities and grow more autonomous and sustainable, boosted by ICRC training support. Staff at both centres received on-the-job training in the manufacture and fitting of lower-limb orthoses and in gait training for people with prosthetic/orthotic devices, as well as ongoing mentoring of daily patient-fitting and management activities. Four rehabilitation therapy assistants completed a one-year course at the Mobility India Rehabilitation Research and Training Centre in Bangalore, India, while five orthopaedic technologists finished their three-year training course at the Cambodian School of Prosthetics and Orthotics.

In addition to producing high-quality prostheses and orthoses, the Rakrang centre carried out 124 stump revisions for both military and civilian amputees, using essential equipment and consumables provided by the ICRC. However, the planned review of the stump-revision programme could not be conducted, as visa delays led to time constraints during ICRC technical missions to the DPRK.

After the existing cooperation agreement ended in July, the DPRK authorities declared that the Songrim centre, after eight years of ICRC support, had reached a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency and would therefore no longer require the organization's assistance. However, the DPRK authorities asked the ICRC to extend its support to the centre in Rakrang for two more years. To this end, a memorandum of understanding defining the objectives and responsibilities of each party was signed in January 2011.

As agreed with the authorities, the ICRC, together with the DPRK Red Cross, conducted an assessment of surgical and structural rehabilitation needs at three provincial hospitals (Hamhung, Pyongsong and Sariwon) in July. Subsequently, the Ministry of Health, the DPRK Red Cross and the ICRC examined the support to be provided to orthopaedic surgery and related departments in these hospitals on the basis of a draft memorandum of understanding, still under discussion at year-end.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Missions to Beijing by the ICRC's director of operations and director-general strengthened dialogue with Chinese political decision-makers. In addition to briefings on ICRC operations and concerns worldwide, discussions with high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials centred on neutral, impartial and independent

humanitarian action, the benefit of greater exchange between Chinese embassies and ICRC delegations, and the results of a recent ICRC study on the current state of IHL.

The Chinese IHL committee and the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs analysed the findings of ICRC studies on the compatibility of domestic law with IHL obligations, respectively discussing the findings with the ICRC in a working session and providing written comments.

China ratified Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on Explosive Remnants of War, at the prompting of the national IHL committee.

During its first formal session, held with ICRC guidance, Mongolia's IHL committee clarified basic organizational issues and identified priorities.

China, the ROK and Mongolia participated in the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

Military operational decision-makers in the region and the ICRC maintained contact, not least in view of recurring tensions on the Korean peninsula. Working relations between the Chinese and the ROK armed forces and the ICRC developed. Military lawyers discussed current IHL issues, including the notion of direct participation by civilians in hostilities, the legal review of new weapons and a future arms trade treaty.

Experts reviewing Chinese doctrine on the handling of detainees gained new insight on this issue at an ICRC workshop. During a first official visit, a high-level delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army learnt more about the organization and discussed future cooperation at ICRC headquarters in Geneva. The Military Law Centre of the China University of Political Science and Law taught a new master's degree in military law, with ICRC participation.

Military officers and diplomats from 11 East and South-East Asian countries enhanced their knowledge of the rules governing means and methods of warfare and IHL implementation during a regional seminar organized by the ROK Army Judge Advocate General's Office and the ICRC.

Two senior officers from China and two from the ROK took part in the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Both countries also sent participants to a conference at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy.

At lectures and presentations, members of the armed forces of China, Mongolia and the ROK gained greater understanding of IHL and the ICRC.

Police personnel from China and military personnel from the ROK attended ICRC briefings before their deployment on overseas missions. The Chinese People's Armed Police and the ICRC established first contacts outside the field of peacekeeping.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

General and specialist audiences in China and the ROK enjoyed increased access to ICRC multimedia material on IHL, humanitarian principles and other humanitarian issues in their own languages, including through the ICRC's Chinese-language website and sub-site within the ROK Red Cross site. Journalists worked with the ICRC to cover topical humanitarian themes and received help in contacting ICRC delegations worldwide.

Over 1 million visitors to the World Expo 2010 in Shanghai gained a vivid picture of the suffering of victims of conflict and natural disaster at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Pavilion, set up by the Chinese Red Cross with the International Federation and the ICRC.

To strengthen its teaching of IHL, Ewha Women's University in Seoul signed a memorandum of understanding with the ICRC. Academics, practitioners and researchers discussed IHL issues, including provisions on the protection of civilians, and teaching challenges at workshops organized jointly by academic institutions and the ICRC in Beijing and Seoul and at regional events in Malaysia and Singapore (see *Kuala Lumpur*). Students improved their IHL knowledge during ICRC-supported regional and national moot court competitions organized by universities and National Societies in Beijing, Hong Kong, Seoul and Taipei.

In Mongolia, following the integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into the official school curriculum, the Ministry of Education and the Mongolian Red Cross took over full responsibility for the programme. In China, with material adapted from the programme, the National Society and education authorities organized a teacher-training course in Tianjin and a symposium in Shanghai. Young people were introduced to the materials at a Red Cross summer camp in Nanjing. The ROK Red Cross planned to introduce the programme in schools in 2011.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Societies in the region, with ICRC financial and technical support, worked to promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles and to improve their capacities to meet humanitarian needs in the event of emergencies.

Following a review of its dissemination programme in 2009, the Chinese Red Cross developed new communication strategies and capacity building in specific areas and enlarged its network through regional training seminars.

At a first China/Association of Southeast Asian Nations Red Cross and Red Crescent symposium on disaster management, participants included in their final statement a reference to family-links activities in disaster response. The Chinese and ROK Red Cross Societies received further related training at an ICRC workshop (see *Kuala Lumpur*).

Some 30 volunteers honed their first-aid skills at a Chinese Red Cross/ICRC workshop and 28 health professionals from the National Society, government and armed forces shared their experiences at the second Health Emergencies in Large Populations course organized with the Peking University School of Public Health and the Chinese Red Cross.

The Chinese Red Cross and the ICRC conducted joint missions to the Tibet and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Regions, identifying branch needs and discussing possible future support.

The DPRK Red Cross translated and printed the ICRC manual on first aid in armed conflict and other situations of violence. Together with the International Federation, it provided emergency relief to flood victims, which included the distribution of over 1 million ICRC-supplied water purification tablets. A cooperation agreement strategy meeting with the DPRK Red Cross and its Movement partners was held in Sweden.



# JAKARTA (regional)

**COVERING:** Indonesia, Timor-Leste



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,204
Assistance	347
Prevention	1,846
Cooperation with National Societies	1,121
General	-

► **5,517**

of which: Overheads 337

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	79%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	10
National staff (daily workers not included)	56

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- held high-level meetings with the Indonesian authorities with a view to drafting a new agreement formalizing the ICRC's presence and activities in the country
- handed to the Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities a first list of minors who were unaccounted for and published a special report on the needs of families of missing persons
- held a seminar on water, sanitation and habitat in detention for prison officials from 8 South-East Asian countries
- supported the Indonesian Red Cross Society's response to 3 major natural disasters in the fields of water and sanitation and restoring family links
- co-organized a regional seminar on disaster-victim identification and human-remains management with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations secretariat and Australia's Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine
- signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Education of Timor-Leste and the Timor-Leste Red Cross launching the pilot phase of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in secondary schools

The ICRC established a presence in Indonesia in 1979 and in Timor-Leste following its independence in 2002. In each country, the ICRC supports the National Society in boosting its emergency response capacities. The ICRC cooperates with the authorities to improve penitentiary standards, while seeking to visit detainees and monitor conditions. It works with the armed forces (and the police in Indonesia) to promote the inclusion of IHL in their training. It maintains dialogue with regional bodies and conducts activities with universities to further the study of IHL and humanitarian principles. In Timor-Leste, it provides support to the families of missing persons.

## CONTEXT

Politically stable and economically strong, Indonesia continued to develop its influence in regional affairs, including within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and on the international scene.

The Indonesian security forces pursued their fight against “terrorism”, reportedly arresting several hundred suspects, mostly in Java and Sumatra. Security incidents, involving the armed and police forces, affected isolated areas of Papua province. The government called on Papuan pro-independence movements to reject all use of violence as a pre-condition for starting negotiations on the status of the province.

Hundreds of thousands of people were affected by major natural disasters in Indonesia, most notably a volcano eruption in Central

Java, an earthquake and tsunami in West Sumatra, and flash floods in West Papua.

The Timor-Leste authorities continued to reform all spheres of public administration, including education, the judiciary and the security forces. Most of the humanitarian problems linked to past conflicts had been solved and the last IDP camps were closed in March. However, thousands of families were still seeking the truth about what happened to relatives who went missing during the conflict.

With its secretariat in Jakarta, ASEAN focused on boosting regional cooperation, including in the field of defence, and on strengthening its role in multilateral diplomacy. It worked to implement its Community Blueprints notably with respect to dispute resolution and conflict management.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	189		
RCMs distributed	160		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	53	10	19
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	172		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	2,220	214	397
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	13		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	28		1
Detainees newly registered	2		1
Number of visits carried out	5		
Number of places of detention visited	2		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	73		
RCMs distributed	57		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	1		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	24		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Timor-Leste only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC pursued discussions with the Indonesian authorities with a view to redefining the basis and scope of its action in the country and to reaching an agreement formalizing its presence and activities, including on behalf of people deprived of their freedom, suspended since 2009. In high-level meetings, the ministers of foreign affairs and of law and human rights expressed their support for the drafting of such an agreement.

The ICRC kept the issue of people who went missing during past conflicts in East Timor on the agendas of the Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities. It provided them with a consolidated list

of minors who were unaccounted for, published a report on the needs of the families of missing persons, and liaised with Timorese officials involved in preparing a law supporting the establishment of a mechanism to assist the families. Working with the Timor-Leste Red Cross, the ICRC contacted the families of 961 persons unaccounted for across the country to check and update the information in its possession before submitting any further cases to the authorities. During a visit to ICRC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the president of Timor-Leste expressed support for the organization's efforts to address the issue of missing persons.

The Indonesian and Timor-Leste authorities pursued efforts to promote IHL among officials and to implement IHL instruments,

with ICRC technical back-up. Indonesian government and military officials gathered to discuss implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the results of an ICRC study on strengthening the legal protection of victims of armed conflict.

Dissemination of IHL and international human rights law among the armed and police forces, including peacekeepers, continued, with the delegation providing support for the conduct of training courses and specialized seminars. Various presentations and competitions were held in order to increase knowledge of IHL among university lecturers and students, including from Islamic universities, to gain support for its inclusion as a compulsory subject in relevant curricula. The Ministry of Education of Timor-Leste and the Timor-Leste Red Cross signed a memorandum of understanding with the ICRC, launching the pilot phase of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in secondary schools.

To support these efforts, the ICRC opened an IHL documentation centre at its premises in Jakarta.

Cooperation with ASEAN was strengthened. Members of its Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Indonesian national secretariat became more familiar with the ICRC's different areas of expertise through high-level meetings and briefings, leading to expectations that the two institutions would develop a more structured relationship. Together they organized a workshop on human-remains management and disaster-victim identification.

Both the Indonesian and the Timor-Leste Red Cross Societies remained key ICRC operational partners. They continued to strengthen their capacities in emergency preparedness, restoring family links and the promotion of IHL and humanitarian principles, with ICRC technical and material support. In Timor-Leste, the National Society assisted the ICRC in assessing water and sanitation facilities for rehabilitation projects. The Indonesian Red Cross, together with a local hospital, facilitated a series of cataract operations for people in remote areas of Papua, with ICRC support.

While maintaining its usual programmes, the Indonesian Red Cross launched major relief programmes, mostly self-financed, for over a hundred thousand victims of natural disasters. The ICRC provided financial and human resources to help with restoring family links and water and sanitation programmes.

## CIVILIANS

Pending the conclusion of a new agreement formalizing the ICRC's presence and activities in Indonesia, almost all activities on behalf of civilians affected by violence or past conflicts were on hold.

Thousands of families continued to suffer the anguish of not knowing the fate of loved ones who became unaccounted for between 1975 and 1999 in relation to the situation in East Timor. As the Indonesian and Timor-Leste governments had expressed the political will to tackle the issue of missing minors,

they received a first list of 43 cases from the ICRC, which strove to ensure that both parties understood its humanitarian approach and its readiness to give all the necessary support. By year-end, no concrete outcome had yet followed the submission of the list, despite repeated ICRC attempts to keep the issue on the agenda of bilateral discussions between the Indonesian and Timor-Leste delegations to the Joint Ministerial Commission.

During a visit to ICRC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the president of Timor-Leste expressed support for the organization's efforts to address the issue of missing persons.

The authorities in Timor-Leste pursued efforts to establish a follow-up entity to implement the recommendations of the 2008 report of the Commission for Truth and Friendship, drafting legislation to that effect. Following ICRC input, the draft law contained articles on the establishment of a central database of missing persons, a reference to a law on missing persons to be adopted later, clauses on data protection and confidentiality, and a reference to forensic activities. However, the parliament postponed the discussion of the law to February 2011, to allow time for more preparatory work.

The Timor-Leste authorities gained a deeper understanding of the needs of the families of missing persons following the publication of an ICRC report in English, Bahasa Indonesia, Portuguese and Tetum summarizing the findings of an assessment conducted in 2009 and making recommendations. The public launch in Dili was attended in particular by Timor-Leste government officials and members of parliament, the media, NGOs and relatives of missing persons.

In the meantime, the families of 961 missing persons, over half of whom had been minors at the time of disappearance, received visits from ICRC/Timor-Leste Red Cross teams to check and update information before submission of any further cases to the authorities. Needy families received basic material assistance to help them hold proper burial ceremonies for loved ones whose remains had been exhumed and identified.

In a combined effort by the ICRC and the two National Societies, three brothers who had been minors at the time of their disappearance were located in Indonesia. Two of them were helped to visit their family in Timor-Leste.

After an ICRC assessment confirmed the need to strengthen the forensic capacities of local actors in Timor-Leste and coordination among them, a planning exercise was undertaken to determine how the ICRC could best support this process. The scheduled workshop on the management of human remains was postponed, however, until 2011, in light of the delay in adoption of the law establishing a follow-up entity to implement the recommendations of the 2008 report of the Commission for Truth and Friendship.

People in Indonesia and Timor-Leste continued to use National Society/ICRC tracing and RCM services to restore or maintain contact with relatives from whom they had become separated,

either within the country or abroad. One family in Sulawesi and two in Java received the first news in years from their sons, currently detained in the Philippines, thanks to RCMs. The direct transmission of RCMs across the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste was still difficult, despite ICRC efforts to work out a sustainable solution with the National Societies of both countries.

Thirteen Sri Lankan asylum seekers held in the Tanjung Pinang holding facility in Sumatra travelled to third countries using ICRC travel documents issued at the request of UNHCR.

A total of 136 patients in isolated areas in the Papua highlands underwent cataract surgery organized by the Indonesian Red Cross and the local health authorities with ICRC support. Some 800 patients were examined.

At regional level, to build the capacities of countries at risk of mass-fatality disasters to manage and identify human remains, senior officials from the police, health authorities, disaster-management agencies and the National Societies from nine ASEAN member States took part in a workshop on the subject in Jakarta, co-organized with the ASEAN secretariat and Australia's Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People deprived of their freedom in Indonesia received no visits from the ICRC, given the suspension of the organization's work in this field pending the renegotiation and signing of a new agreement formalizing its presence and activities in the country.

Nonetheless, the Directorate General of Correctional Services and the ICRC maintained a minimum level of technical cooperation, primarily in the fields of water, sanitation and health. With ICRC support, the Directorate General drafted and published new national guidelines on environmental health in prisons, disseminated them during observation visits to two places of detention, and held a four-day workshop on health in detention for prison directors and doctors. No ICRC rehabilitation work was conducted in prisons in 2010.

Meanwhile, 17 representatives from the Justice Ministries and Central Prison Administrations of eight ASEAN countries, attending a four-day ICRC water and habitat seminar in Jakarta, discussed topics such as national standards for prison infrastructure and lessons learnt from joint projects with the ICRC and visited a local prison.

In Timor-Leste, 28 detainees in two out of the three existing detention facilities were visited by ICRC delegates, during which some wrote to or received RCMs from their families. Detainees in both places were given recreational materials. Following the visits, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, the authorities received confidential reports on the delegates' findings along with any recommendations regarding inmates' treatment and living conditions.

## AUTHORITIES

The Indonesian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Law and Human Rights and the ICRC held several meetings with a view to initiating the drafting of a new agreement formalizing the organization's presence and activities in the country.

The Indonesian authorities pursued efforts to promote IHL among officials and to implement IHL instruments, with ICRC technical back-up. The National Law Development Agency drafted a revised law on the Human Rights Court, including provisions related to war crimes, conducted a study to support a draft law on the Movement's emblems discussed in parliament, and hosted a meeting in which representatives of national institutions discussed the conclusions of an ICRC study on strengthening the legal protection of victims of armed conflict.

Several hundred Indonesian officials improved their knowledge of IHL, humanitarian principles and the ICRC in a variety of fora. Diplomats attended training sessions, including a first-ever IHL moot court exercise; local government members followed courses; and government and military officials and academics discussed implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Information sessions and briefings were boosted by the publication of a book on basic IHL in Bahasa Indonesia.

ASEAN and its related bodies became more familiar with the ICRC's different areas of expertise and concerns as a result of high-level meetings with and briefings of members of its Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Indonesian national secretariat. Dialogue on topics of common interest was strengthened with a view to developing a more structured relationship between the two organizations.

Members of the Indonesian authorities and armed forces, academics, journalists and ASEAN officials had access to reference works and publications on IHL and humanitarian issues contained in the new ICRC documentation centre in Jakarta.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Military establishments in Indonesia representing all three armed forces worked to include IHL in their training curricula, with the support of their Permanent Working Group on IHL. At various ICRC-backed courses, field exercises and briefings, some 1,000 officers, including 50 instructors, learnt more about their obligations under IHL and about the ICRC in sessions tailored to the depth of knowledge required for their functions. In addition, 1,600 military personnel receiving pre-deployment training for UN peacekeeping missions attended ICRC briefings on the basic provisions of IHL, with particular emphasis on the protection of women and children in armed conflict. A senior Indonesian officer took part in the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Some 30 senior officers from the Mobile Brigade studied international human rights law and international policing standards at a national workshop organized with the Indonesian police. Some 150 Mobile Brigade officers and police in the provinces of Papua, Maluku and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam were briefed on similar subjects. In addition, 150 police officers about to be deployed with the UN overseas attended a briefing on the ICRC and international standards applicable to law enforcement.

The Timor-Leste armed forces continued to train troops with support from the International Stabilization Force, Australia, Portugal and the United States of America. All those involved met regularly with the ICRC to discuss IHL-related matters.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Opinion-makers, including media professionals, in Indonesia and Timor-Leste were kept up to date on the ICRC's activities and humanitarian concerns through regular contacts. The media seized the opportunity of the launch of a report on the needs of the families of missing persons (see *Civilians*) and a book on basic IHL (see *Authorities*) to report more widely on the work of the ICRC/National Societies.

Leading law, political science and international relations faculties continued to integrate IHL into their curricula, with the ICRC's help. At two workshops, over 80 lecturers from different academic institutions discussed the opportunities and challenges of teaching IHL, resulting, in one case, in the drafting of a model international law syllabus containing IHL elements. Similarly, at a workshop on the provisions of IHL and Islamic law, over 30 lecturers from Islamic universities shared methods of disseminating IHL among their students and communities.

Students tested their knowledge of IHL during a national moot court competition in Yogyakarta, a regional competition in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*) and a national IHL debate in Sumatra, and by attending ICRC presentations.

The Ministry of Education of Timor-Leste signed a memorandum of understanding with the Timor-Leste Red Cross and the ICRC launching the pilot phase of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in secondary schools. The Indonesian Ministry of Education held several meetings with the ICRC to discuss the initiation of a similar project.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Guided by new five-year strategic plans, the National Societies of Indonesia and Timor-Leste pursued their activities with support from the ICRC and other Movement partners working in the region. They strengthened their capacities through training staff and volunteers in emergency assessment in violence-prone areas, human-remains management, first aid, water and sanitation, youth and volunteer management, and promotion of IHL and humanitarian principles. The Indonesian Red Cross worked on revising its guidelines and manuals for disaster management, health, communication and resource development. Six of its branches, four in Papua and two in Central Sulawesi, benefited from ICRC training, material and financial assistance.

Indonesian Red Cross emergency response teams responded effectively to the various natural disasters that affected the country, providing relief and health assistance to over 100,000 victims. Primarily financed by locally collected funds, they received targeted support from Movement partners, including the ICRC in the fields of water and sanitation and restoring family links.

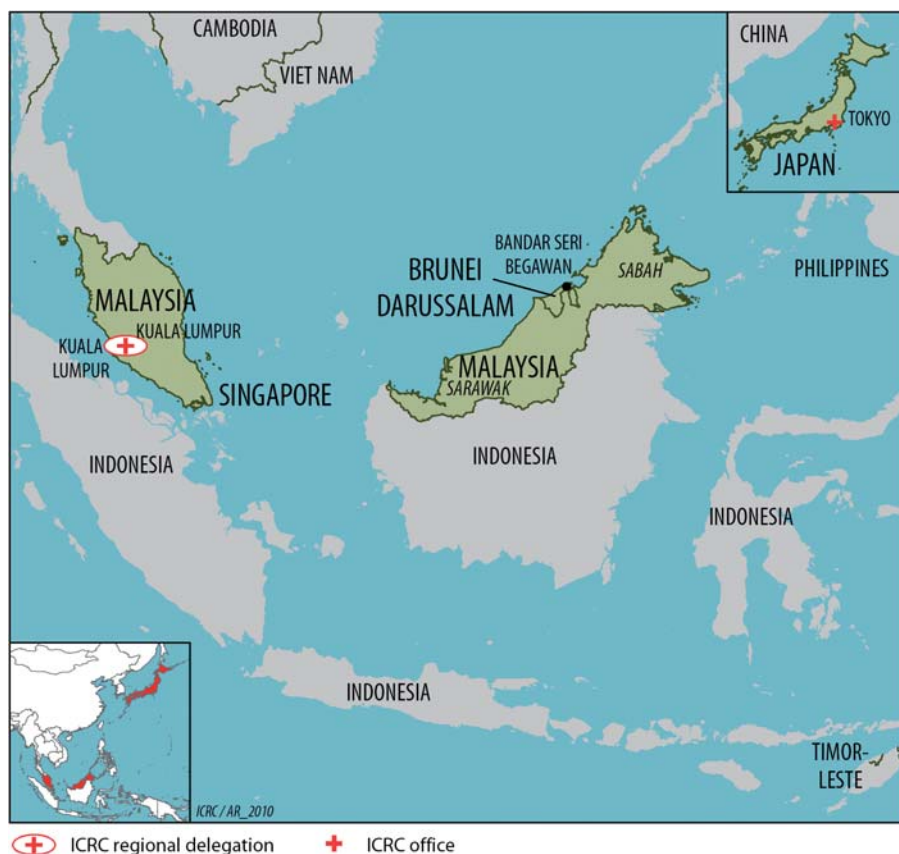
The Timor-Leste Red Cross worked with the ICRC to identify previously supported water and sanitation facilities needing repairs to remain functional. It rehabilitated one of its buildings formerly belonging to the Portuguese Red Cross and put it at the ICRC's disposal. The Indonesian Red Cross purchased an office block in Jakarta, primarily for income-generation purposes, with financial back-up from Movement partners. The Papua branch started renovating and expanding its premises, with financial and technical support from the ICRC.

The Indonesian Red Cross hosted the Southeast Asia Red Cross/Red Crescent Leadership Meeting, which adopted the Jakarta Declaration calling for increased cooperation among the region's National Societies.



# KUALA LUMPUR (regional)

**COVERING:** Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	173
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,877
Cooperation with National Societies	416
General	-

► **2,467**

of which: Overheads 151

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	10
National staff (daily workers not included)	19

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- assessed health, water and sanitation facilities in 3 Malaysian immigration detention centres holding around 3,000 foreign migrants
- conducted a seminar on the notion of direct participation by civilians in hostilities for 25 senior Malaysian army officers
- held a pre-deployment briefing for the Singaporean police force and, with the Royal Malaysia Police, organized a workshop on international policing standards for 31 senior officers
- with the Malaysian Attorney-General's Chambers, organized a workshop for government officials on the protection of cultural property in armed conflict
- strengthened its dialogue with the Japanese authorities through a series of meetings with high-ranking officials, notably from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economy, Trade and Industry
- together with the Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore, organized a workshop on the protection of civilians for 28 representatives of think-tanks from East and South-East Asia

Having worked in Malaysia since 1972, the ICRC opened its regional delegation in Kuala Lumpur in 2001 and an office in Japan in 2009. It works with governments, regional bodies, experts and National Societies to promote humanitarian issues and gain their support for its activities. It encourages the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties and the incorporation of IHL into military training and academic curricula. The delegation hosts the ICRC's regional resource centre, which supports delegations in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific in promoting IHL and strengthening support for the ICRC's humanitarian action and cooperation within the Movement.

## CONTEXT

Japan, Malaysia and Singapore remained politically and economically stable and influential within Asia and globally.

The presence of large numbers of migrants, both documented and irregular, gave rise to increased public and political debate in Malaysia and Singapore. The Malaysian authorities announced their intention to reduce the number of documented migrant workers by a quarter over the next three years and launched a

five-year national action plan to combat people trafficking. At the same time, they took steps to improve management of and security in immigration detention centres, including setting up a new department within the Home Affairs Ministry to address the humanitarian needs of detained migrants.

Internationally, Japan was one of the largest donors to relief efforts in earthquake-stricken countries such as Haiti and Chile and continued to aid nations affected by conflict. Both Malaysia and Singapore contributed forces to UN peacekeeping missions.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	34		
RCMs distributed	173		
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	87		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Number of visits carried out	3		
Number of places of detention visited	3		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	2		
RCMs distributed	2		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Malaysia only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Kuala Lumpur regional delegation continued to focus on promoting IHL and humanitarian principles in the countries covered and enhancing understanding of and support for the ICRC's humanitarian action in the region and worldwide.

Regular contacts with the Malaysian Immigration Department and first-ever meetings with top officials from the Home Affairs Ministry gave rise to nascent dialogue on the situation of detained foreign migrants in Malaysia. The ICRC assessed health, water and sanitation conditions in three immigration detention centres, sharing the findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. This led to government-financed structural improvements in the centres, planned ICRC assessments in more centres in 2011, and a pilot project proposal, drawn up with the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, to help detainees in one centre restore contact with their families. In meetings at the end of the year, the Malaysian Prisons Department expressed its willingness to see the ICRC start visiting, according to its standard procedures, people held in prisons and to hold joint training seminars for prison staff in 2011.

Cooperation with the Malaysian Home Affairs Ministry was further expanded through a workshop on the management of human remains held jointly with the Civil Defence Department.

Thanks to the opening of an ICRC office in Japan in February 2009, ties with the authorities, the military, academia and the media

were strengthened, including through a visit of the ICRC director of operations at the beginning of 2010. This helped to enhance the profile of the organization in the country and consolidate cooperation with the Japanese Red Cross Society. Several workshops, seminars and symposia organized with partner institutions led to increased understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work, as well as of humanitarian action in general.

Following an ICRC mission to Brunei Darussalam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC organized a workshop for ministry officials on the 2007 Geneva Conventions Act.

The region's armed forces continued to work with the ICRC to further the integration of IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. The ICRC also nurtured media and civil society contacts, while pursuing efforts to promote IHL in schools and universities as a means of raising awareness of humanitarian issues among future decision-makers.

As in past years, the ICRC worked with the National Societies of Japan, Malaysia and Singapore to promote IHL through capacity building and joint dissemination activities. In all three countries, the National Societies received support in using the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme.

Families in Malaysia restored or maintained contact with relatives detained/interned abroad via the ICRC/Malaysian Red Crescent RCM network, while the ICRC continued to help the National

Society build its tracing and family-links capacities, including in the areas of human remains management and restoring family links in disasters.

Cooperation with the International Federation's Asia Pacific Zone office was maintained through regular meetings.

The delegation's regional resource centre, established in 2003, continued to support the efforts of ICRC delegations in East and South-East Asia and the Pacific to enhance their prevention activities. These included promoting IHL and other humanitarian standards in the region, networking with think-tanks and other stakeholders in the diplomatic arena, and participating in meetings of Asian regional organizations, particularly the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (see *Jakarta*).

## CIVILIANS

People made use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent family-links network to re-establish and maintain contact with relatives detained/interned or residing abroad, mainly in countries affected by conflict or other situations of violence. This included families of Malaysian nationals held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, who stayed in touch with their relatives by means of RCMs. With ICRC-issued travel documents, 87 refugees were able to travel to countries that had accepted them for resettlement. Three former detainees obtained copies of detention certificates through the ICRC, which they needed to support their applications for asylum-seeker status with UNHCR.

To strengthen its capacity to provide family-links services, including for migrants and refugees and in case of natural disaster, the Malaysian Red Crescent held training courses for members of its branches in Kuala Lumpur, Sabah and Sarawak and promoted the RCM service among the general public, with ICRC support. At an ICRC-supported workshop, members of the Malaysian Civil Defence enhanced their knowledge of the management of human remains in emergencies so as to be able to inform families of the deaths of relatives.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Following discussions between the Malaysian Immigration Department, the Ministry of Health and the ICRC at the end of 2009 on the management of health issues in custodial settings, the ICRC conducted assessments of living conditions, in particular health, water and sanitation facilities, in three immigration detention centres in western Malaysia holding around 3,000 foreign migrants. The findings and recommendations, shared confidentially with the Immigration Department and the newly established Department for Depot Administration, provided a basis for dialogue with the authorities at various levels on further action necessary to improve conditions of detention and treatment. As a first step, the government provided additional

financial resources for training, equipment and repairs to the 13 centres nationwide, in particular with respect to water and sanitation. ICRC assessments of other immigration detention centres and projects to help improve health services, water supply and general living conditions for detained migrants were discussed for 2011.

During the assessments, a number of inmates in all three immigration detention centres expressed the wish to contact relatives. One case was referred to the Malaysian Red Crescent for follow-up, while, after tracing them successfully, the ICRC enabled three children to exchange news with their detained parent. Together, the Malaysian Red Crescent and the ICRC developed a pilot project proposal to help detainees in one centre re-establish and maintain contact with their families, with the aim of expanding the service to other centres in due course. The proposal was accepted by the relevant authorities and implementation was set to begin in January 2011.

Two senior prison officials gained new expertise on the management of prison infrastructure at an ICRC regional workshop in Indonesia (see *Jakarta*). Seventy senior prison officers attending an ICRC presentation learnt about the organization's work on behalf of people deprived of their freedom.

In meetings at the end of the year, the Malaysian Prisons Department expressed its willingness to see the ICRC start visiting, according to its standard procedures, people held in prisons and to hold joint training seminars for prison staff in 2011. The last ICRC visits had been conducted in 1994.

## AUTHORITIES

The countries of the region pursued efforts to implement IHL, with ICRC technical support. Malaysian government officials reviewed the protection of cultural property in armed conflict at a workshop organized by the Attorney-General's Chambers to promote ratification of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property. In Brunei Darussalam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC held a workshop on the 2007 Geneva Conventions Act. Malaysia and Singapore sent representatives to the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Government officials, as well as staff of ASEAN national secretariats, became more aware of humanitarian issues and the relevance of IHL and humanitarian principles through regular dialogue with the ICRC and by attending ICRC-supported events. These included: training sessions for diplomats from 20 countries at the Malaysian Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations, for Malaysian judges at the Judicial and Legal Training Institute, and for members of the national IHL committee's new secretariat; a presentation on the notion of direct participation by civilians in hostilities at the Singaporean Foreign Affairs Ministry; and a symposium on humanitarian assistance, focusing on Afghanistan, co-organized with the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry.

In Japan, relations were strengthened with the authorities, notably the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economy, Trade and Industry, in particular during a visit by the ICRC director of operations. Dialogue was also developed with members of parliament.

Discussions continued between the Singaporean authorities and the ICRC on the potential signing of an agreement on the use of logistics facilities in the country in the event of a humanitarian emergency in the region.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

With ICRC support, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the Malaysian armed forces started assessments of the status of IHL integration into military doctrine, training and operations with a view to boosting this process.

Members of the region's armed forces attending command and staff colleges and training centres or participating in various multilateral military events and exercises learnt more about their obligations under IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities during briefings and events. In Malaysia, 25 senior army officers discussed IHL and the notion of direct participation by civilians in hostilities during a seminar organized by army headquarters. At a symposium convened by the Japanese National Institute for Defence Studies, a wide audience discussed peace operations, new weapons and the protection of civilians.

Malaysian and Singaporean police officers preparing for UN peacekeeping missions attended ICRC pre-deployment briefings.

As part of the ongoing operational dialogue with the Royal Malaysia Police, the ICRC conducted a briefing for senior police officers on IHL and international standards for law enforcement. Subsequently, 31 high-ranking police officers from across the country attended a workshop on the same topics organized with ICRC support.

Three senior officers from Japan, Malaysia and Singapore took part in the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The general public in Japan and Malaysia enjoyed access to multimedia material on IHL and humanitarian issues in local languages. Journalists worked with the ICRC to cover topical subjects and received help in contacting ICRC delegations worldwide. Malaysian media professionals learnt about IHL at a training workshop.

Think-tanks and NGO networks in Japan and Islamic organizations in Malaysia developed dialogue with the ICRC on topics of common interest. Some 28 representatives of leading

think-tanks from East and South-East Asia reviewed and discussed the protection of civilians and related issues of current concern in the region at a workshop organized with the Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore.

In Malaysia, although the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme had been formally handed over to the Ministry of Education and the Malaysian Red Crescent in June 2009, both partners continued to receive ICRC advice and training support. In Japan, the National Society completed classroom trials of the translated modules and trained teachers. Instructors from the Singapore Red Cross Society, which planned to incorporate the programme into its revised youth syllabus, were familiarized with the methodology at an ICRC workshop.

Leading universities in Japan, Malaysia and Singapore continued to integrate IHL teaching. Japanese academics received ICRC input towards developing an intensive course for postgraduate students. Academics, researchers, and government and military officials from 11 countries enhanced their expertise at the fifth South-East and East Asian Teaching Session on IHL, held at the National University of Malaysia. Students increased their understanding of IHL at ICRC-supported moot court and debating competitions, workshops and lectures.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Malaysian Red Crescent strengthened its capacity to provide tracing and family-links services (see *Civilians*), including for detained migrants (see *People deprived of their freedom*). It participated in an ICRC/Cambodian Red Cross Society regional meeting on the subject in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (see *Bangkok*) and, with other National Society representatives from across Asia, learnt more about tools and techniques for restoring family links in disasters and emergencies at an ICRC workshop in Kuala Lumpur.

The Malaysian Red Crescent built up its IHL resource centre, receiving publications and other material support from the ICRC. Strengthened ties between the Japanese Red Cross and the ICRC were reflected in joint public communication on humanitarian issues and the setting up of an ICRC sub-site within the National Society website.

The Japanese Red Cross contributed to relief operations following the earthquake in Haiti, dispatching nine staff members to take part in medical assistance efforts.

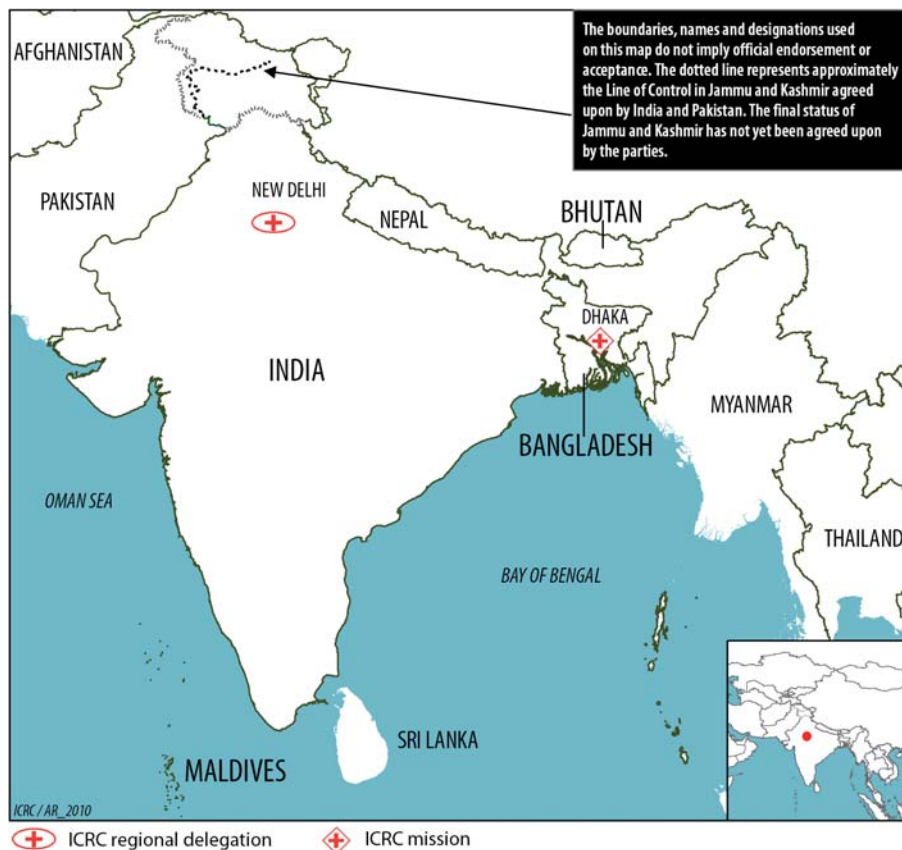
The region's National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC discussed issues of humanitarian concern, including migration and natural disaster, at the 2010 Southeast Asia Organizational Development Forum, hosted by the Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society. Movement coordination was ensured through regular meetings between the ICRC and the International Federation's Asia Pacific Zone office.

The Malaysian Red Crescent reviewed its statutes, with support from the International Federation and the ICRC.



# NEW DELHI (regional)

**COVERING:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,706
Assistance	3,268
Prevention	3,502
Cooperation with National Societies	2,562
General	-

► **13,039**

of which: Overheads 796

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	34
National staff (daily workers not included)	122

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- visited detainees in Bhutan, India and the Maldives, to monitor their treatment and living conditions
- signed a headquarters agreement with the government of Bangladesh
- with the Indian Red Cross Society, provided 18 hospitals with drugs and medical equipment to help treat people injured during violent demonstrations in Srinagar
- with the Indian Red Cross, improved access to health care for people in remote areas of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Nagaland states
- with the Indian Red Cross, established a physical rehabilitation centre in Nagaland to treat disabled people in the north-east
- helped organize several major national and regional events to promote IHL implementation, including the first Advanced IHL South Asia Academics Training

The regional delegation in New Delhi opened in 1982. It works with the armed forces, universities, civil society and the media in the region to promote broader understanding and implementation of IHL and to encourage respect for humanitarian rules and principles. The ICRC visits people arrested and detained in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir (India), as well as in Bhutan and the Maldives. With the Indian Red Cross, it seeks to assist civilians affected by violence. It also supports the development of the region's Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.



## CONTEXT

Violent incidents persisted in some parts of India. In Jammu and Kashmir, in addition to periodic armed confrontations between the security forces and militants, violent demonstrations against the government and clashes between protestors and police occurred mid-year, leading to the imposition of a curfew in Srinagar. In states such as Chhattisgarh, attacks by Naxalite armed groups increased in frequency, prompting the government to step

up counter-insurgency operations. In north-eastern states, such as Manipur and Nagaland, ongoing ethnic tensions often led to outbreaks of fighting.

Clashes between indigenous people and Bengali settlers erupted in February in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Bangladesh). According to reports, hundreds of houses were set on fire, some 1,500 people displaced and 7 killed.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	32		
RCMs distributed	105		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	8		1
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	2		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	11		1
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	730		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	909		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	870	7	22
Detainees newly registered	360	2	19
Number of visits carried out	38		
Number of places of detention visited	25		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	231		
RCMs distributed	159		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	184		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	6		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Bhutan, India, Maldives

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	4,100		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	5,465		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries		
Water and habitat activities <sup>4</sup>	Beneficiaries	1,240	30%	
Health <sup>4</sup>				
Health centres supported	Structures	1		
Average catchment population		12,667		
Consultations	Patients	9,754		
	<i>of which curative</i>	Patients	1,940	4,451
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>	Patients	979	
Immunizations	Doses	743		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	Doses		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	Doses		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	38		
Health education	Sessions	444		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat <sup>3</sup>				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,976		

2. Bangladesh only

3. Bangladesh and India

4. India only

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals		Total	Women	Children
Hospitals supported	Structures	18		
Physical rehabilitation <sup>4</sup>				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	412	88	49
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	42	7	
Prostheses delivered	Units	55	9	2
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	5		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	64	23	20
Orthoses delivered	Units	66	24	21
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	0		
Crutches delivered	Units	73		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	23		

4. India only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

ICRC visits to detainees held in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, both in that state and in others, continued. Detainees' treatment and living conditions, including access to medical care, formed the basis of a confidential dialogue between the ICRC and the detaining authorities. If detainees or their families were experiencing particular hardship, they received basic material assistance, such as clothing or hygiene items, or school books for their children. Newly released detainees were given essential household items to help them settle back into civilian life and were visited by ICRC delegates to check on their well-being. Security detainees in Bhutan and the Maldives also received visits from ICRC delegates, whose findings and recommendations were reported confidentially to the respective authorities. Detainees in India and Bhutan, and Bangladeshi detainees being held overseas, used the RCM service to keep in touch with relatives and received ICRC-facilitated visits from family members living far from the places in which they were held. Bangladeshi detainees who received ICRC visits during incarceration overseas were checked on following their release and return to Bangladesh.

The ICRC worked with the National Societies of Bangladesh and India to meet the urgent needs of people affected by violence, providing them with food, water and medical attention, as necessary. It also offered technical and financial support to boost the National Societies' capacities at an institutional level. Advice and training helped improve their emergency preparedness and their ability to restore contact between separated family members.

Preparations for the further expansion of the ICRC's operational partnership with the Indian Red Cross Society and state authorities in violence-prone areas continued in the form of assessments and planning meetings, with a view to providing health services and clean water to vulnerable communities in the southern districts of Chhattisgarh. However, delays in concluding a mutually acceptable agreement formalizing the ICRC's presence and intentions in the state, as well as delays in obtaining visas for expatriate

delegates, prevented the implementation of any livelihood projects and hampered the implementation of health projects.

Despite these difficulties, however, the ICRC's cooperation with the Chhattisgarh health authorities resulted in the ICRC taking on an active role in supporting the Kutru Public Health Centre. ICRC-supported Indian Red Cross teams also ran a mobile health unit and organized health camps that dispensed vital preventive and curative health care services to people in remote areas of Maharashtra and Nagaland states respectively. ICRC-trained National Society staff passed on first-aid skills to the extensive volunteer network, enabling them to respond effectively to emergencies, including demonstrations. Amputees in Jammu and Kashmir continued to receive limb-fitting and gait-training and other physiotherapy services at two National Society/ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres. The establishment, with the National Society, of a similar centre in Nagaland toward year-end was set to provide these services for amputees in the north-east of India.

Throughout the region, the ICRC pursued efforts at government level to promote ratification of IHL treaties and to encourage the integration of IHL and international human rights law into the doctrine, training and operations of the armed and police forces respectively. Technical support, presentations and ICRC-organized events, such as the second regional IHL conference, held in Dhaka, sought to increase interest in IHL implementation and ensure that the relevant authorities had the requisite knowledge and skills. Seminars and competitions were held for journalists, academics, students and schoolchildren to promote greater understanding of IHL and humanitarian issues among key members of civil society. For example, the ICRC launched a new event, the Advanced IHL South Asia Academics Training, with a view to taking IHL research and development in South Asia to the next level.

In November, the government of Bangladesh and the ICRC signed a headquarters agreement formalizing their cooperation and paving the way for the establishment of an ICRC delegation in the capital, Dhaka.

## CIVILIANS

Violence in India's Naxalite-affected areas and north-eastern states and in Bangladesh continued to restrict people's access to basic services or to uproot them from their homes, leading to loss of property, assets and livelihoods. During dialogue with weapon bearers, the ICRC reminded them of the importance of respecting medical personnel, vehicles and facilities during tense situations.

### People affected by violence better able to cope

Violence-affected communities in parts of India, people displaced in Bangladesh from the Indian enclave of Panchagar, and victims of violence in Bangladesh's Chittagong Hill Tracts used one-month food rations, essential household items and hygiene products from the relevant National Society/ICRC to cope with the immediate losses caused by displacement or looting.

Residents in 48 communities of India's Assam state affected by interethnic violence learnt better coping mechanisms and engaged in community development activities with psychological support from ICRC-trained National Society staff and community volunteers.

Elsewhere in India, the wounded were stabilized before being evacuated to hospital, when necessary, by a network of National Society volunteers using ICRC-supplied first-aid kits and following ICRC-supported training (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). In Srinagar, victims of road traffic accidents and explosions and people injured in violent demonstrations accessed blood transfusions and medical care thanks to these volunteers, whose help was often requested by the authorities during large public gatherings (see *Wounded and sick*).

### Violence-affected communities access health care

The violence in India affected the provision of health care, either directly, owing to damaged infrastructure, limited physical access and disrupted supply chains, or indirectly, because of a lack of investment and insufficient qualified staff in the area.

ICRC teams undertook several assessments in Chhattisgarh and met key stakeholders in the fields of health, water and sanitation. However, difficulties in obtaining visas for ICRC personnel and the lack of an official agreement meant that plans to support two mobile clinics in Chhattisgarh, along with the training of surgeons in the management and treatment of weapon wounds and the organization of first-aid courses for community health workers and the security forces, were delayed.

Nonetheless, patients attended consultations at the ICRC-managed Kutru Public Health Centre in Chhattisgarh from October. Within the first three weeks of ICRC involvement, the number of consultations increased from an average of 10 to 50 per day. A total of 38 patients were evacuated to referral hospitals.

Following a cholera outbreak in the Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh, the ICRC mobilized stakeholders and supervised and coached Health Ministry personnel sent to villages to respond to cases and set up treatment centres. It treated the most severely affected itself.

In the rural Dimapur region of Nagaland, 700 people living in communities where access to health care was difficult, sometimes because of their affiliation to local armed groups, received curative and preventive care at two short-term National Society/ICRC health camps. They learnt about good hygiene practices and received mosquito nets and water filters to help prevent disease. After being rehabilitated, two remote health centres in the state were able to provide an average of 1,240 patient consultations per month. Rehabilitation of a third centre was under way.

Villagers in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra state, an area affected by Naxalite activity and to which state health services had no access, were served by an ICRC-supported National Society mobile clinic, staffed by a doctor and a nurse, which concentrated on vaccination, malaria control and health promotion. Some 9,754 people received consultations or attended one of 444 health-education sessions that aimed to improve hygiene and reduce the spread of disease.

### Refugees travel to resettlement countries with the aid of ICRC documents

Many refugees continued to live in Bangladesh and India, some of whom had been accepted for resettlement in third countries. Thus, 730 people without the necessary identity papers for their journey were issued with ICRC travel documents, in coordination with UNHCR.

Refugees in, and nationals of, the countries covered used the tracing and RCM services to maintain contact with relatives, including those detained/interned either in the same country or abroad.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Among the people detained in India were those held in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, some outside the state. As a priority, the ICRC continued to visit them, including people arrested during disturbances mid-year. Following the visits, ICRC delegates made confidential reports to the authorities outlining their findings in terms of detainees' treatment and living conditions, including access to medical care and respect for judicial guarantees, and making recommendations when necessary. The ICRC continued to urge the authorities to notify it of arrests, transfers and releases so it could follow up accordingly. Particular attention was paid to those deemed vulnerable, such as foreigners, women, minors and the mentally ill.

Police and security forces in Jammu and Kashmir attended presentations to increase their knowledge of the ICRC's mandate, its activities on behalf of detainees and basic international human rights law. Some 195 detainees benefited from ICRC medical consultations. However, a lack of available doctors prevented it from holding seminars for medical personnel working with inmates.

Security detainees in Bhutan and the Maldives also benefited from visits by ICRC delegates, who shared their findings in a confidential dialogue with the respective detaining authorities. The ICRC

informed the Maldivian government that it intended to phase out prison visits there because there were no longer any people being held on security-related charges. The ICRC expressed its readiness to resume visits in the event of new arrests of people of concern to the organization. It also continued to discuss with the Bangladeshi authorities the possibility of visiting certain categories of detainees, particularly following the signing of a headquarters agreement in November (see *ICRC action and results*).

Inmates in India and Bhutan kept in touch with their families, including those abroad, by means of RCMs and received ICRC-facilitated visits from relatives who lived far away, such as Bhutanese living in a refugee camp in Nepal.

While the authorities were encouraged to continue meeting their responsibilities towards people in their custody, 1,400 detainees in India were given dried fruit to supplement their diet, as well as books and stationery to ease the monotony of incarceration. The families of 200 particularly vulnerable detainees (1,095 people) received essential household items, such as clothing, food, hygiene products and school books for their children. Upon their release, 481 detainees took such items home with them to ease their return to their families and communities. They also received home visits from delegates, who paid special attention to their physical and mental health. Where necessary, the National Society/ICRC covered their medical expenses. Meanwhile, the authorities were urged to provide inmates with vocational training to make social reintegration easier.

In Bangladesh, 1,000 foreign detainees received ICRC-supplied hygiene kits and clothing from ICRC-trained National Society volunteers, who also gave warm clothing to the children of foreign detainees in the Cox's Bazaar district.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

People continued to be injured during fighting, security incidents and natural disasters. More than 600 wounded patients in Jammu and Kashmir were evacuated to eight Srinagar referral hospitals during several months of violence in the Kashmir valley mid-year

using five ICRC-supported National Society ambulances. Staff at these hospitals, as well as 10 district hospitals, were better able to treat these patients thanks to ad hoc ICRC supplies of drugs and medical equipment. In order to provide low-cost, or free, emergency medicine to patients and distribute medical stocks to health facilities during emergencies, work began on constructing a National Society pharmacy and medical storage facility in Srinagar, with ICRC funding.

Meanwhile, people who had lost limbs or required amputations were provided with limb-fitting and gait-training and other physiotherapy services at the National Society/ICRC-supported Government Medical College in Jammu and at the Bone and Joint Hospital in Srinagar. Vulnerable patients visiting these centres had their transport, food and accommodation costs covered by the ICRC/National Society. Those unable to travel benefited from an outreach referral system. Technicians used ICRC-supplied raw materials and equipment to produce mobility devices, while training aimed to ensure the longer-term sustainability of services. Technicians and physiotherapists benefited from on-the-job coaching, and two student technicians continued their training course on lower-limb prosthetics/orthotics run by Mobility India. A review of services at the centres revealed that, having received material and technical support from the ICRC since 2004, the services had improved. The ICRC began phasing out its support.

In 2011, patients in the north-east of the country would have access to similar services at a new physical rehabilitation centre, opened in Nagaland by the National Society with ICRC support at the end of 2010. Its establishment followed the decision, at the end of 2009, not to proceed with a planned centre at the National Society's Guwahati Hospital owing to the constraints involved.

## AUTHORITIES

The region's governments were at different stages of IHL implementation. During the year, Bangladesh acceded to the Rome Statute. The authorities were encouraged to become party to additional treaties and received technical advice to assist them in incorporating

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		BHUTAN	INDIA	MALDIVES
ICRC visits				
Detainees visited		86	814	9
Detainees visited and monitored individually		86	775	9
	<i>of whom women</i>		7	
	<i>of whom minors</i>		22	
Detainees newly registered		1	359	
	<i>of whom women</i>		2	
	<i>of whom minors</i>		19	
Number of visits carried out		1	31	6
Number of places of detention visited		1	18	6
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		118	113	
RCMs distributed		45	114	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		18	166	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		5	1	

instruments to which they were already party into domestic legislation. Bangladesh hosted the second Annual South Asian Regional IHL Conference in Dhaka, where nearly 30 participants representing various ministries, armed forces, parliaments and national IHL committees from eight countries, including Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives, shared their experiences of IHL implementation. Government officials from the region's four countries also attended the 16th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL (see *Civil society*).

More broadly, the New Delhi-based Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) and the ICRC worked to promote IHL implementation among the organization's 47 member States, particularly at the 49th AALCO Annual Session in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Given the ongoing violence in parts of India and Bangladesh, the authorities were reminded of their obligations to protect and assist violence-affected populations. Meanwhile, the ICRC pursued discussions with the Indian authorities on formalizing its presence in Chhattisgarh.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Weapon bearers, too, were reminded of their obligations to protect civilians and to allow humanitarian assistance to reach them. This dialogue was stepped up during the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.

The armed forces of Bangladesh and India pursued efforts to integrate IHL into their training and doctrine and to improve knowledge of IHL among their members. Although direct interaction with troops involved in military operations in India remained difficult, the ICRC supported training centres there and in Bangladesh, including by training IHL instructors. Senior officers enhanced their knowledge of IHL at an advanced course in San Remo and during ICRC-run courses, including the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Cadets also attended ICRC presentations. Meanwhile, the armed forces were encouraged to establish IHL training programmes independently.

Officers at police and paramilitary academies learnt about international human rights law applicable to arrest and detention and the management of human remains at ICRC-run sessions. Manuals in Bengali and Urdu, distributed to police personnel, highlighted best practices. Bangladesh's Rapid Action Battalion received first-aid training from the National Society, while the Indian Bureau of Police Research and Development continued to receive ICRC technical support in the police reform process.

Troops departing on peacekeeping missions overseas received predeployment ICRC briefings.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

With violence persisting in parts of Bangladesh and India, familiarizing their diverse civil societies with the National Society/ICRC's specific mandate and activities remained important. Various audiences thus received promotional publications and leaflets translated into local languages.

Journalists used ICRC briefings and press releases to produce features on humanitarian themes. They, and journalism students, better understood their rights and obligations when covering situations of violence after attending workshops.

Judges, government and military officials, academics, and NGO and think-tank representatives from eight countries, including those of the region, exchanged views at the 16th South Asia Teaching Session on IHL, organized with India University, Bangalore. Regional representatives then attended the 17th Teaching Session in Kathmandu (see *Nepal*). Building on more than a decade of holding such sessions, Goa University hosted the first Advanced IHL South Asia Academics Training, bringing together participants with previous ICRC training, including from Bangladesh and India, to develop IHL teaching.

Following the pilot-testing of the ICRC's Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in 2009, the Jammu and Kashmir School Education Department established a committee to oversee its integration into secondary education. Officials visited Malaysia, where the programme had been integrated successfully, for advice. Plans to pilot-test the programme in Assam were shelved owing to a lack of interest from potential partners.

To boost IHL knowledge among future opinion-makers, university students and lecturers in Bangladesh and India participated in ICRC-run events. Indira Gandhi National Open University launched a six-month IHL course devised with ICRC input. The winners of national moot court competitions tested their skills at the regional round of the 6th Henry Dunant Memorial Moot Court Competition in New Delhi and in the Asia-Pacific regional competition in Hong Kong (see *Beijing*). The ICRC continued to help finance the Centre for IHL Studies and Research at the Indian Society of International Law.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Bangladeshi Red Crescent and the Indian Red Cross worked with the ICRC to meet the needs of violence-affected people (see *Civilians*). They built their institutional and operational capacities with ICRC financial, technical and material support, including in volunteer management at India's priority branches in volatile areas, in the Safer Access approach and in relief interventions, emergency response and tracing activities. Both National Societies held a series of door-to-door campaigns to stop misuse of the emblems.



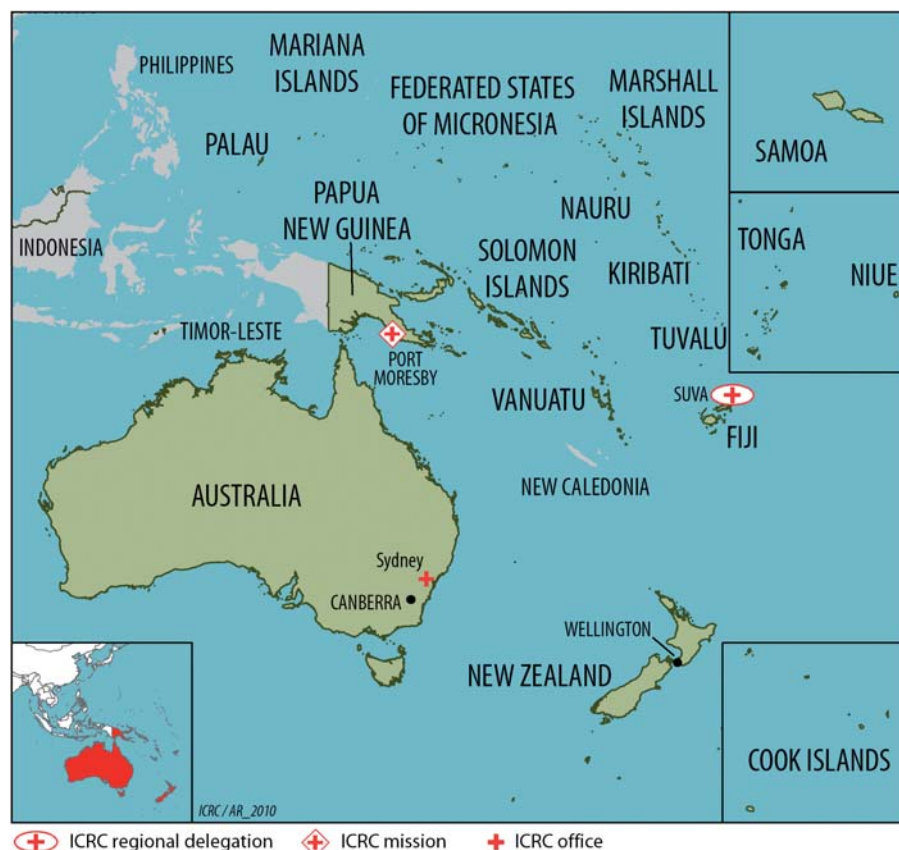
Indian Red Cross staff from priority branches attended two-week first-aid instructor courses before training volunteers, including additional recruits, to provide emergency life-saving care. The Nagaland state branch provided medical assistance, and evacuated where necessary, people affected by clashes on the Manipur/Nagaland state border. In Jammu and Kashmir, the National Society used two ICRC-donated ambulances during the unrest. The Indian Red Cross continued to refer mine victims to physical rehabilitation centres (see *Wounded and sick*).

The family-links services of both National Societies were boosted through training, including in the proper management of human remains and the provision of psychological support to the families. The Indian Red Cross provided feedback to the National Disaster Management Authority on the draft national guidelines on the management of human remains in disasters. During August's flash floods, ICRC-supplied body bags and protective gear enhanced the National Society's response capacity.

Following its recognition by the Maldivian government in 2009, the Maldivian Red Crescent continued working towards recognition by the Movement. With ICRC and International Federation support, it held its second general assembly and worked on developing a sustainable funding base.

# SUVA (regional)

**COVERING:** Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and autonomous states, territories and colonies of the Pacific



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	510
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,544
Cooperation with National Societies	1,045
General	-

► **3,099**

of which: Overheads 189

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	87%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	3
National staff (daily workers not included)	15

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- in coordination with Movement partners, helped the region's National Societies strengthen their capacities to respond to emergencies, restore family links and promote humanitarian principles
- with the National Society, provided assistance to over 3,600 people displaced by tribal and intercommunal violence in Papua New Guinea
- visited people deprived of their freedom in Fiji and Solomon Islands and assessed living conditions in 6 places of detention in Papua New Guinea
- advised on and welcomed Fiji's and Samoa's ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- raised public awareness of the impact of war on civilians and on women in particular and the relevance of IHL in the Pacific and elsewhere through 3 ICRC photo exhibitions shown in Australia and New Zealand
- strengthened its working relationship with the Australian armed forces, including through participation in various military training exercises

Since 2001, ICRC operations in the Pacific have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. In cooperation with the National Societies, it assists governments in the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties and promotes respect for and compliance with IHL among the region's armed and security forces. It also promotes IHL and humanitarian issues among academic circles, the media and civil society. The ICRC visits people detained in connection with past unrest in Fiji and Solomon Islands. It also helps build the emergency response capacities of the region's National Societies, particularly in Papua New Guinea.

## CONTEXT

The Pacific region remained prone to the effects of climate change, in particular rising sea levels and frequent natural disasters. A series of powerful earthquakes in New Zealand's South Island damaged homes and infrastructure but fortunately spared lives, unlike the unprecedented floods in Australia's Queensland in December.

Interethnic tensions persisted in Papua New Guinea's Highlands region, periodically erupting into violence. Serious clashes and protests occurred in various parts of the country in relation to works to enable large-scale natural gas extraction projects, which were expected to increase the country's existing revenue by up to a third.

Fiji remained suspended from the Pacific Islands Forum and instead devoted its attention to another platform for multilateral diplomacy, the Melanesian Spearhead Group, of which it assumed the chair.

In Solomon Islands, which saw a brief outbreak of renewed riots, the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands remained a stabilizing element. The recently established Truth and Reconciliation Commission investigating the 1998–2003 violence held its first public hearings.

In Tonga, the first democratic parliamentary elections were held, but a state of emergency remained in place in the capital.

Australia and New Zealand continued to be actively engaged in Afghanistan, with troops and diplomatic representation on the ground, and in Solomon Islands with other Pacific Island nations. Both countries maintained a dozen much smaller commitments to bilateral or UN deployments. The first Tongan contingent joined international coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Papua New Guinea ratified a bill enabling the deployment of troops under UN mandate.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

##### CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)

Documents	Total		
People to whom travel documents were issued	1		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	39		
Number of visits carried out	18		
Number of places of detention visited	18		

1. Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands

#### ASSISTANCE

##### CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)<sup>2</sup>

Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	3,690		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	1		
Average catchment population		30,000		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	230		

2. Papua New Guinea only

3. Solomon Islands only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Cooperation with the region's National Societies and the International Federation remained a priority for the Suva delegation. It focused its financial and technical support on the Red Cross Societies of Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu in order to boost their capacities in the fields of emergency preparedness, restoring family links in disaster situations and the promotion of humanitarian principles. Partnership meetings were held with the Australian Red Cross, the International Federation and the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society in order to consolidate the Movement's strategy for strengthening the Papua New Guinea Red Cross's capacities.

The ICRC visited people detained in connection with past unrest in Fiji and in Solomon Islands, as well as former inmates of the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba resettled in Palau. With a view to initiating similar work in Papua New Guinea, it assessed the general living conditions in six prisons.

People displaced by tribal disputes in Papua New Guinea received assistance, delivered by the National Society with ICRC financial and technical support. A health centre in violence-affected Bougainville received medical supplies.

The region's governments benefited from ICRC technical advice, including model laws, compatibility reviews of existing legislation and training, to help them ratify and implement IHL

treaties. Major progress was achieved in several countries, with, for example, the ratification by Fiji and Samoa of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and promising steps by Australia, Cook Islands and Palau towards the same goal.

In light of Australia’s substantial troop deployments and increased focus on whole-of-government approaches to disaster response and conflict missions, the ICRC worked to strengthen and broaden its contacts with all relevant stakeholders to better communicate with them on issues of humanitarian importance such as IHL, civil-military interaction, the protection of civilians and the safety of humanitarian workers. The focus of activities moved beyond promotional or educational work to a substantive dialogue on issues of principle, law and practice with both government and non-government audiences. The ICRC office in Australia also sought to draw on Australian expertise on and analysis of issues of relevance to ICRC operations within the wider Asia-Pacific region.

Cooperation with the media in Australia and in New Zealand was consolidated with the organization by the ICRC of a seminar on war reporting held at Auckland University and presentations on IHL and the ICRC’s activities and mandate given at training courses for foreign correspondents organized by the Australian public television broadcaster.

CIVILIANS

In Papua New Guinea, urban and rural populations alike continued to suffer the effects of endemic violence. The heavily populated Highlands region and Bougainville island were most seriously affected by tribal strife and other forms of armed violence. Meanwhile, the main cities witnessed high levels of intercommunal violence, aggravated by the proliferation of weapons.

Given the situation, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross and the ICRC launched joint activities to respond to the needs of the people affected.

Over 3,600 people displaced following tribal disputes near the capital and in the Highlands used emergency shelter, household items and farming inputs to create makeshift homes and start to re-establish a livelihood. Medical material delivered to Arawa health clinic in Bougainville helped boost the facility’s capacity to meet the needs of the 30,000 people within its catchment area. At the same time, ICRC representations reminded the authorities of their obligation to protect civilians from violence, intimidation or harassment and to prevent forced displacements.

As it was engaged in a reorganization process, the National Society slowed down its ICRC-supported work to strengthen its capacity

to assist victims of violence. Therefore, planned training activities did not take place. However, at a disaster-management and discussion forum held by the National Society in Morobe province with ICRC participation, volunteers learnt more about their roles and responsibilities with respect to victims of violence.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People held in connection with past unrest in Fiji and Solomon Islands continued to receive ICRC visits, carried out according to the organization’s standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Following the visits, delegates provided confidential feedback to the relevant authorities. Detainees received clothing and hygiene, recreational and educational items as necessary.

In Fiji, the findings and recommendations from ICRC visits to detainees in several places of detention helped the authorities to assess progress made in their efforts to bring the country’s prisons in line with international standards. Detainees held in Honiara, Solomon Islands, received visits from family members living on outlying islands, organized with ICRC/National Society support, although the programme was temporarily suspended by the National Society because of staff management problems.

To support an ICRC offer of services to the relevant Papua New Guinea authorities, the treatment and living conditions of detainees in six prisons in the Highlands were assessed by the ICRC at the end of the year. An emergency supply of clean water was distributed in one prison in response to an acute shortage leading to an outbreak of dysentery. The findings and recommendations of these initial visits were to be shared with the national detaining authorities together with information on standard ICRC procedures for visits to people deprived of their freedom and proposals to initiate longer-term cooperation in this field.

Six former inmates of the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay who had been accepted for resettlement in Palau in November 2009 were visited by the ICRC to check how they were coping in their new surroundings.

AUTHORITIES

The Pacific States made progress in implementing IHL, with technical support from the ICRC, including through model laws, compatibility reviews of existing legislation and training. Fiji and Samoa ratified and started implementing the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Australia and Cook Islands initiated work towards the same goal and Palau announced its intention to ratify the convention.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	FIJI	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
ICRC visits			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	7		32
Number of visits carried out	10	6	2
Number of places of detention visited	10	6	2

Vanuatu took steps to accede to the Rome Statute. The Papua New Guinea parliament approved accession to the 1977 Additional Protocols. The Solomon Islands authorities decided to include the Rome Statute in the law reform agenda. New Zealand undertook preparatory work towards ratifying Additional Protocol III.

Representatives of 10 Pacific Island nations discussed the three Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions and related issues at an ICRC seminar. They took home reasons why their countries should accede to and implement these fundamental humanitarian treaties. At the annual meeting of the Pacific Island Law Officers' Network, senior legal professionals from 12 countries gained greater insight into IHL, the humanitarian impact of the proliferation of small arms, and the importance of weapons trade regulation during an ICRC presentation. Representatives from Australia, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Samoa attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

In Australia and New Zealand, substantive dialogue between relevant government departments and the ICRC, in addition to presentations and events organized with the National Societies, helped strengthen authorities' support for IHL and knowledge of the ICRC's mandate and position within the Movement.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Australian and New Zealand armed forces and the ICRC strengthened their high-level and operational contacts on topics including detention, the protection of civilians, civil-military-police relations and the independence of humanitarian action. At various discussions, presentations and military exercises in which the ICRC took part, over 860 Australian Defence Force officers gained greater understanding of IHL and the ICRC. A further 220 members of the military and police, as well as representatives of government bodies and NGOs, from Australia and the Asia-Pacific region heard and debated the ICRC's views at civil-military interaction seminars and workshops.

Australian and New Zealand government officials and the ICRC discussed the ICRC's Interpretive Guidance on Direct Participation in Hostilities and the Montreux Document on Private Military and Security Companies. At a seminar, 70 academics and legal advisers debated with the ICRC on IHL training issues and standards for military and security companies.

Some 200 high-level participants from over 30 countries learnt about the ICRC's approach and the legal framework underpinning the protection of civilians at the third International Forum for the Challenges of Peace Operations, held in Australia.

Members of the armed and security forces of Fiji (including those preparing for deployment on peacekeeping missions), Papua New Guinea and Tonga learnt about IHL and the Movement at ICRC briefings. A military legal adviser from Papua New Guinea attended an IHL course in San Remo.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The Australian and New Zealand media used ICRC material to raise public awareness of the impact of conflict. Journalists learnt about IHL, ICRC activities and the importance of accurate reporting on humanitarian themes at a seminar on the challenges of war reporting in New Zealand and at presentations during training courses for foreign correspondents organized by the Australian public television broadcaster. An edition of the *Pacific Journalism Review* focusing on conflict reporting was published.

Some 9,200 visitors viewed the impact of war on women, its long-term effects on civilians and the relevance of IHL in the Pacific and elsewhere at three ICRC photo exhibitions put on display in Australia and New Zealand.

Links forged between selected Australian think-tanks, NGOs and the ICRC helped foster specialist and public debate, including through joint events, on issues such as the protection of civilians and the security risks faced by humanitarian personnel. Initial contacts with Muslim and Pacific community leaders in Australia led to nascent dialogue and the planning of joint events for 2011.

Academics and students in Australia and New Zealand learnt about IHL and humanitarian issues at ICRC presentations and through moot court and essay-writing competitions and up-to-date reference materials. The University of Papua New Guinea consulted the ICRC on the possible inclusion of IHL in an undergraduate law course. Art students produced paintings with humanitarian messages, to be printed on playing cards for people in violence-affected areas.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies continued to strengthen their capacities in core fields of activity, with ICRC technical and financial support. The Red Cross Societies of Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu developed their activities to promote knowledge of IHL and the Movement among volunteers and the public. The Fiji and Micronesia Red Cross Societies received draft model laws to establish their legal bases.

In Papua New Guinea, the National Society received support from the Australian Red Cross, the International Federation and the ICRC in its reorganization process. In parallel, a survey on public perception of the National Society was initiated focusing on violence-affected regions, and the first draft of a dissemination handbook for volunteers was produced.

The Australian Red Cross and the ICRC continued to work together to develop the capacities of the Pacific National Societies to restore family links in natural disasters. Fiji Red Cross officers received training, a needs assessment was conducted in Tonga, a new train-the-trainers manual was produced, and a review of the support programme was launched.



The main Movement partners working in the region held coordination meetings to harmonize strategies. They carried out joint missions to nine Pacific Island nations to better understand the National Societies' priorities and define suitable support. Management members from seven National Societies attended a good governance workshop organized by the International Federation with ICRC support.

Cooperation between the Australian and New Zealand Red Cross Societies and the ICRC continued in the areas of IHL, communication and the training of delegates. The Australian Red Cross worked on adapting an IHL handbook for parliamentarians in Samoa and Solomon Islands and organized an IHL course for dissemination officers from the Samoa and Solomon Islands Red Cross Societies. The New Zealand Red Cross trained Solomon Island and Vanuatu Red Cross members in providing first aid in situations of violence.





## EUROPE DELEGATIONS

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Georgia

## EUROPE REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Moscow  
Tashkent  
Western Balkans

Ankara  
Brussels  
International Tracing Service  
London  
Paris

## THE AMERICAS DELEGATIONS

Colombia  
Haiti

## THE AMERICAS REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Brasilia  
Caracas  
Lima  
Mexico City  
Washington

New York

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection  
**35,856**

Assistance  
**75,787**

Prevention  
**37,126**

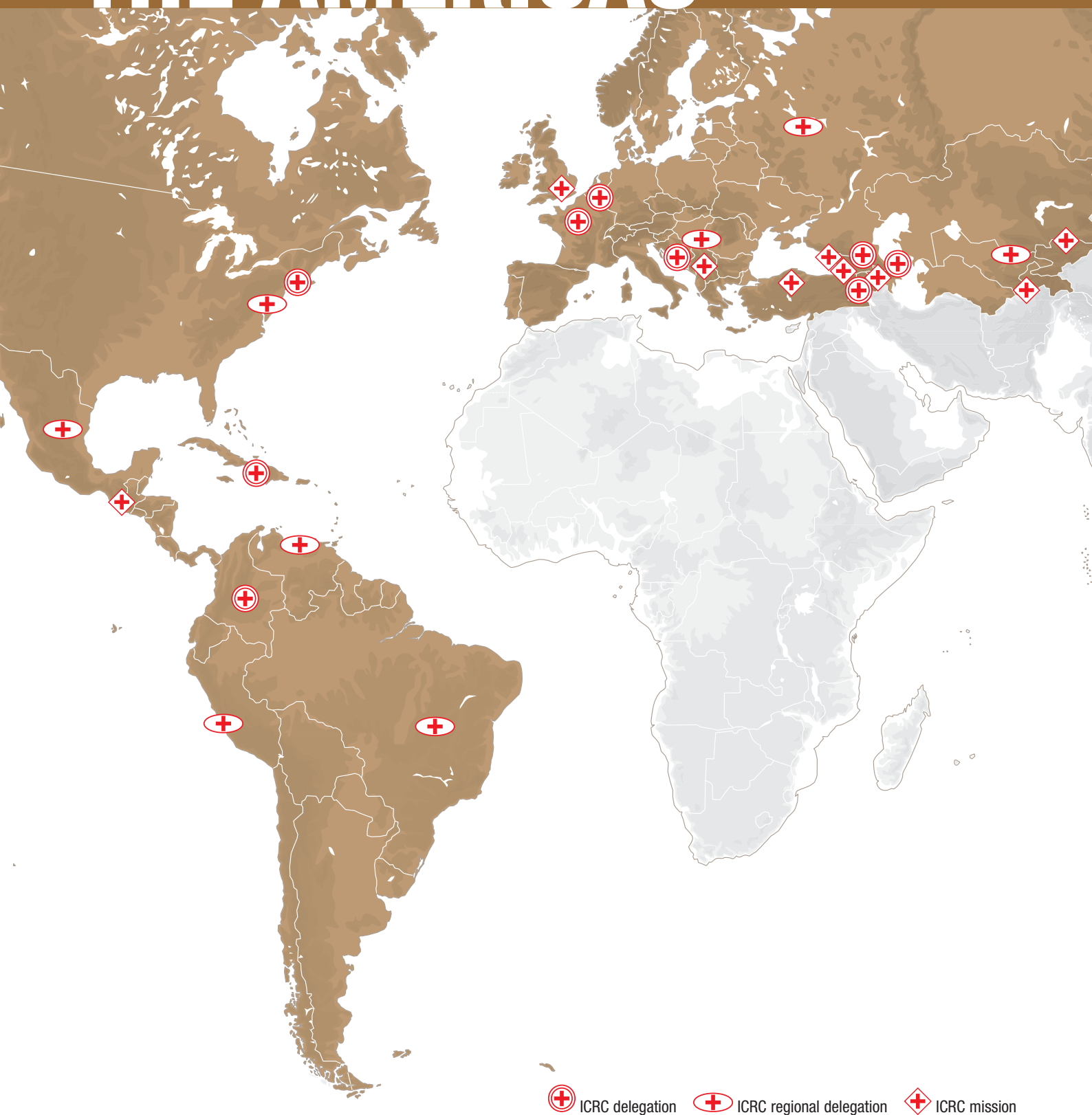
Cooperation with National Societies  
**15,465**

General  
-

**164,234** of which: Overheads **9,946**

**Implementation rate**  
**95%**

# EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS



## EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

In 2010, the ICRC's priorities were: to assist and improve the protection of people directly affected by an ongoing armed conflict or other situation of violence, including displaced persons, particularly in Colombia, the Caucasus and Kyrgyzstan; to help clarify the fate of people unaccounted for from past and current conflicts and provide support for their families; and to contribute to better protection of people deprived of their freedom. The ICRC also continued to promote IHL and other applicable norms, and to foster a deeper understanding of its role and activities among authorities, armed and security forces, universities and schools.

National Societies were the ICRC's main operational partners in many activities, notably in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Georgia, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. They continued to benefit from ICRC capacity-building support, particularly in the field of emergency preparedness, the Safer Access approach, weapon contamination, restoring family links, and IHL dissemination. In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC helped National Societies adapt their legal bases and structures to Movement requirements.

The ICRC coordinated its activities with Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian players as appropriate to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

Regionwide, delegates continued to visit detainees according to the organization's standard procedures, particularly those held for reasons of State security. The detainees were able to communicate with their families using the RCM network. Confidential reports were submitted to the authorities, where necessary recommending measures for improving the detainees' treatment or living conditions.

The ICRC offered its expertise to governments in acceding to IHL treaties and enacting national implementing legislation. It worked with the armed forces to incorporate IHL norms into military doctrine, operating procedures and manuals, while helping them to achieve autonomy in conducting IHL training. A similar approach was employed regarding police training in international human rights standards and humanitarian principles applicable to the use of force. The ICRC encouraged academic institutions and secondary schools to integrate IHL and humanitarian topics into their curricula. It further consolidated its network of media contacts to spur journalists to highlight humanitarian concerns when reporting on conflicts around the world.

The region covered in this section comprises three sub-regions: Eastern Europe and Central Asia; North America and Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe; and Latin America and the Caribbean. The main ICRC activities in each sub-region in 2010 are summarized below.

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

In 2010 the ICRC deployed a rapid response team in Central Asia that provided emergency aid to nearly 400,000 victims of inter-communal violence in Kyrgyzstan, including those who had fled to neighbouring countries, in partnership with the relevant National Societies. The team helped ensure medical and other essential services, visited people detained in relation to the events, repaired damaged houses and assisted the authorities in the management of human remains. To be able to carry out these activities, the ICRC appealed for additional funds. Following clashes between security forces and armed groups in Tajikistan's Rasht valley, medical facilities and affected households received emergency aid from the ICRC and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. In both cases, the ICRC called on all concerned to protect violence-affected people.

The ICRC continued to deal with the aftermath of the 2008 hostilities between Georgia and the Russian Federation, and earlier conflicts in the Caucasus, notably by supporting efforts to address the issue of people unaccounted for. It facilitated meetings of two coordination mechanisms aiming to clarify the fate of a few dozen people missing from the 2008 hostilities and of over 2,000 people missing from the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The ICRC worked with NGOs and family associations to extend psychological and other support to the families of missing persons, and included them in ICRC micro-economic initiatives. In parallel, it urged the authorities to provide answers to the families, lending them expertise to boost national forensic capacities and to strengthen legislation.

In the Caucasus in particular, activities were developed to heighten awareness of, and to reduce risks and provide livelihood support for villagers affected by weapon contamination.

While providing emergency relief to meet the immediate needs of victims of violence, the ICRC focused on helping particularly vulnerable households, including IDPs and returnees, to regain self-sufficiency. For example, some 8,400 households in Georgia, 1,000 in Kyrgyzstan and 980 in the Russian Federation benefited from vocational training, agricultural supplies or micro-economic projects. Health facilities and local water boards received support, and IDP centres and settlements and water supply systems were refurbished.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, ICRC medical supplies and training enabled health facilities and medical professionals to cope with influxes of weapon-wounded patients. In the Caucasus and Tajikistan, amputees, including many mine victims, continued to benefit from ICRC support for prosthetic/orthotic centres.

People deprived of their freedom in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, as well as in the breakaway region of Transnistria, received ICRC visits. The national authorities in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan worked with the ICRC to screen and treat tuberculosis (TB) in prisons; cure rates were high in Azerbaijan, where the authorities were taking over responsibility



for TB treatment, and in Georgia, where they had already done so. With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, one POW and one civilian internee held in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict were repatriated, as were the remains of six people. In the Russian Federation, where visits were suspended in 2004 owing to the authorities' disagreement with its standard procedures, the ICRC continued to organize family visits and the delivery of family parcels for some 360 sentenced detainees from Chechnya held far from their homes. In Georgia/South Ossetia, the ICRC initiated family visits for detainees across administrative boundaries.

Dialogue with the Turkmen authorities on access to detainees did not bring concrete results. While such discussions remained suspended in Tajikistan, detainees were nonetheless offered family-links services provided by the National Society, with ICRC support.

Cooperation on IHL continued with regional bodies, such as the Secretariat of the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Community of Independent States. During a regional meeting on IHL implementation in Belarus, steps were taken to set up an association of national IHL committees. Dialogue continued with the Interior Ministries of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan on international standards applicable to situations of violence. The ICRC wound up its support for the school programme, begun in 1995, in Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, with final reports being prepared by the education authorities.

## **NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**

ICRC activities in the United States of America focused on detention-related issues and the protection of civilians during military operations. In its dialogue with the US Department of Defense, the ICRC provided input on IHL for military doctrinal texts and for debates on the modalities in the event of the use of force by the United States outside existing theatres of military operations. A similar dialogue was engaged with the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Delegates continued to visit people held by the US authorities at their internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, and in Afghanistan and Iraq. In Guantanamo, internees enjoyed improved contact with relatives through expanded telephone and videoconferencing services. Similarly, across the region, the ICRC visited people deprived of their freedom who were under investigation or had been sentenced for war crimes, including those in the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. It also visited people released from the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and resettled in third countries.

In the Western Balkans, ascertaining the fate of the approximately 14,600 people still unaccounted for in relation to past conflicts remained an ICRC priority. Access to various archives resulted in the exchange of information, exhumations and the handover

of human remains to families. The ICRC chaired further sessions of the Working Group on Missing Persons (and the sub-working group on forensic issues), the only forum for dialogue between Belgrade (Serbia) and Pristina (Kosovo<sup>1</sup>) on the issue.

Through its presence in Brussels (Belgium), London (United Kingdom), Paris (France), New York and Washington (United States), the ICRC entered into dialogue on IHL, the Movement and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, in particular with intergovernmental organizations and their member States, and endeavoured to enlist their support. The ICRC engaged with various European Union (EU) institutions, UN bodies and agencies, inter-American organizations such as the Organization of American States, and their member States on critical humanitarian issues and shared its expertise in debates and reports as appropriate, for example, on the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the protection of civilians in armed conflict and humanitarian coordination. From Brussels and Washington, it pursued its dialogue on civil-military relations with NATO commanders and EU and US armed forces and participated in pre-deployment and training exercises, particularly for troops going to Afghanistan.

From these cities, the ICRC also strengthened humanitarian coordination with all concerned and its network of contacts with NGOs, the media and think-tanks.

## **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Within hours of the earthquake that struck Haiti in early January, the ICRC took action to support Movement efforts and flew in additional staff and materials to mount a swift response in cooperation with the Haitian National Red Cross Society, for which it appealed for additional funds. Together the Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC launched emergency water and health activities and provided food and other essentials to people who had lost their homes. In Haiti and after the earthquake in Chile, National Society/ICRC teams provided services to restore family links.

When cholera broke out in Haiti in October, the ICRC helped the authorities apply a variety of measures to stem the epidemic. It treated 5,800 prisoners in 18 places of detention and evacuated some 2,000 sick people from violence-prone neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince through the ambulance services of the Haitian Red Cross.

The ICRC worked to address the consequences of the armed conflict in Colombia and its spillover into the border regions of neighbouring countries, of sporadic fighting between government forces and Shining Path members in Peru, and of situations of violence related to social, economic or land issues in other countries.

1. UN Security Council Resolution 1244

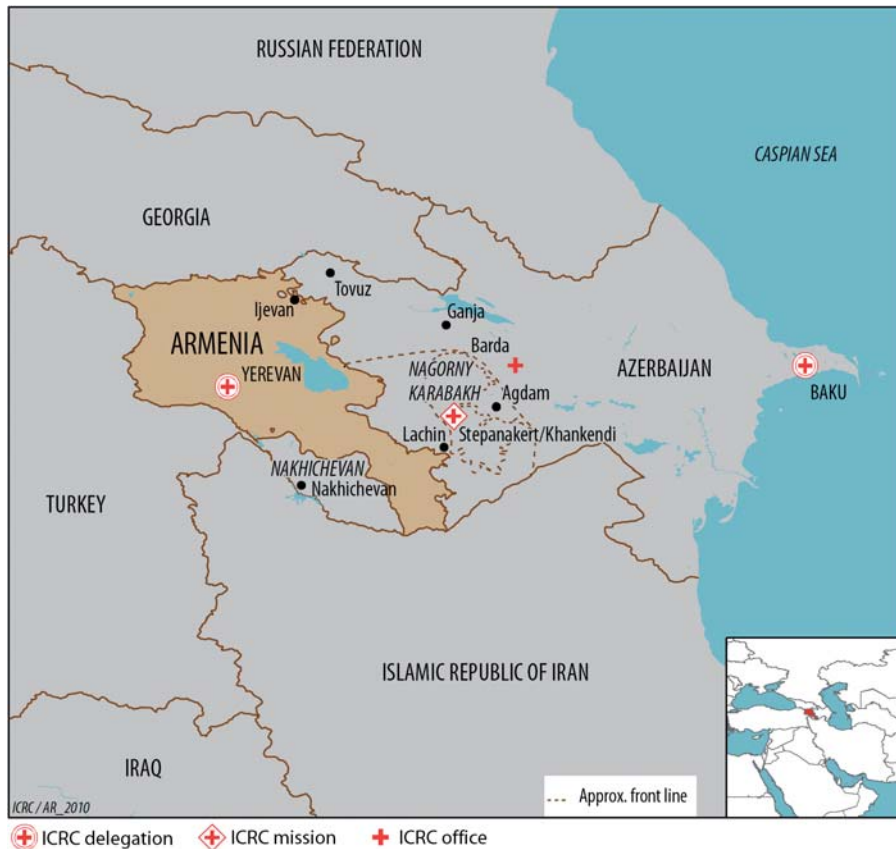
The ICRC pursued a multidisciplinary approach to meeting the needs of affected people in Colombia, focusing on 25 mainly rural and remote zones. Delegates documented abuses against civilians and medical services and, through representations, urged the alleged perpetrators to end such practices, reminding them of their obligations under IHL and explaining the ICRC's neutrality and independence. This helped the ICRC facilitate health care services, medical evacuations, the release of people held by armed groups, and the recovery of human remains. The ICRC continued to advocate improved services for IDPs, while working with the Colombian Red Cross to provide direct assistance to IDPs and affected residents, including activities to restore livelihoods and reduce mine risks.

In Ecuador's Sucumbios department, the ICRC and the National Society strengthened their presence to help people affected by the spillover from the Colombian conflict. Similarly, aid was provided to health care services for remote communities in Panama's Darien region. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru, community projects provided support for residents of violence-affected areas.

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the ICRC's multidisciplinary project to help civilians particularly affected by armed violence in seven *favelas* progressed in cooperation with the National Society and municipal health and state education authorities. Across the region, the ICRC developed its dialogue with the military and civil police forces and other weapon bearers on basic rules to respect at all times, in particular regarding the use of force in law enforcement. It worked with national mechanisms for missing persons and forensic experts in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Peru, and shared its expertise regarding the exhumation and identification of human remains, and the support needed by families of missing persons.

The ICRC monitored the living conditions and treatment of detainees in 10 countries. It shared its findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities and backed their efforts to upgrade penitentiary health care, including through regional events for health officials and prison health staff co-organized with the Paraguayan and Peruvian authorities respectively. In Haiti, the ICRC supplied food, hygiene products and medicines to detainees immediately following the earthquake, and made emergency repairs to detention facilities with the authorities.

# ARMENIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	592
Assistance	580
Prevention	597
Cooperation with National Societies	263
General	-

► **2,032**

of which: Overheads 124

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	3
National staff (daily workers not included)	28

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- continued monitoring the situation of people deprived of their freedom, including those held in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, POWs and civilian internees
- acted as a neutral intermediary in the repatriation of POWs, civilian internees and human remains
- provided people living in the frontline village of Koti, in Tavush province, with safe access to clean water by rehabilitating 5 spring water catchments
- with a local NGO, funded the repair of 8 houses belonging to vulnerable families of missing persons, following completion of a household economic survey
- handed over ante/post-mortem database software to the State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons to aid its management of data collected in 2008 and 2009
- identified local mental health professionals and social workers who could support families of missing persons and began training them using ICRC-devised materials

The ICRC has been working in Armenia since 1992 in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh armed conflict. It focuses on the issue of missing persons and on detainees held for conflict-related or security reasons, and works to protect and assist communities living along the international border with Azerbaijan. It promotes the national implementation of IHL and its integration into the armed and security forces' doctrine, training and sanctions and into academic curricula. The ICRC works in partnership with and aims to strengthen the capacities of the Armenian Red Cross Society.

## CONTEXT

Despite several high-level meetings between Armenia and Azerbaijan, mediated by the three co-chairs of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and meetings mediated by the Russian Federation, little progress was

made in finding a peaceful solution to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict. Incidents along the international border with Azerbaijan and the presence of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) continued to affect the lives of the local civilian population, causing both military and civilian casualties and exacerbating political tensions between the two countries.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	8			
RCMs distributed	8			
Phone calls facilitated between family members	1			
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total			
Human remains transferred/repatriated	2			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	3	1	1	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	2			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	411	24	14	
Documents				
People to whom travel documents were issued	5			
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	12			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	12			
Detainees newly registered	2			
Number of visits carried out	14			
Number of places of detention visited	5			
Restoring family links	Total			
RCMs collected	8			
RCMs distributed	8			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	4			
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	2			
* Unaccompanied minors/separated children				
ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,300		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC in Armenia continued to tackle the humanitarian consequences of the unresolved Nagorny Karabakh conflict, acting as a neutral intermediary during the return of civilian internees, POWs and human remains. Delegates monitored the situation of civilians through field visits to areas along the international border with Azerbaijan and raised any concerns with the authorities when necessary.

A household economic survey of families of persons missing in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict was completed, confirming their vulnerability, and recommendations on specific areas of possible support were submitted to the authorities and other actors concerned (including the Armenian Red Cross Society), with a view to developing joint activities. The ICRC and a local NGO signed a cooperation agreement to rehabilitate dilapidated houses of vulnerable families of missing persons in the province part-funded

through long-term, interest-free loans. At the same time, the delegation laid the groundwork for the provision of psychological support to such families by identifying local mental health and social workers and giving them the appropriate training using ICRC-devised materials. With the National Society, it also raised awareness of the issue among the general public and other organizations working in the country and brought together representatives of families of the missing to share their concerns and potentially form family associations. The ICRC also provided the authorities with software with which to start entering ante-mortem data collected in 2008 and 2009. In a bid to improve safe access to sufficient quantities of water for people living in the border village of Koti, Tavush province, including families of the missing, the ICRC supported the rehabilitation of five spring water catchments.

The ICRC monitored the treatment and living conditions of people deprived of their freedom, including those detained in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, and provided confidential

feedback to the authorities. A review of the prison health system, conducted by the ICRC and focusing on tuberculosis (TB) following the handover of its TB programme, enabled the authorities to assess the care they provided to inmates and make any necessary improvements.

ICRC delegates held regular meetings with the authorities to discuss Armenia's accession to and implementation of IHL treaties and work was in progress on the adoption of a national law on missing persons. In line with a cooperation agreement signed in 2009, the ICRC and the Defence Ministry continued integrating IHL into military doctrine, education and training and supported the training of IHL instructors. The delegation completed its support to the education authorities in incorporating IHL into the secondary school curriculum, notably by training textbook authors. Meanwhile, the National Society and the ICRC, for the first time in collaboration with the Armenian Association of International Law, organized a moot court competition for law students to further encourage the study of and research in IHL.

Cooperation between the Armenian Red Cross and the ICRC included assisting families of missing persons, restoring family links, dissemination, and first-aid training, during all of which the National Society strengthened its capacities, in coordination with the International Federation.

## CIVILIANS

### Civilians' basic needs met

Civilians living along the international border with Azerbaijan, particularly in Tavush province, faced continued insecurity because of cross-border fire and the presence of mines/ERW. Through field trips to all five of the regions along the border, and its contact with local civilian and military authorities and National Society branches, the ICRC kept abreast of the situation. During these field trips, civilians were able to raise their concerns with ICRC delegates, who brought them to the attention of the authorities. The authorities were also reminded of their obligations and responsibilities towards civilians and received further assistance in integrating IHL into military doctrine and training (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

The prevailing insecurity impeded access to means of livelihood for people living near the border, particularly in terms of land and water for irrigation. However, 1,300 residents in Koti village, Tavush province, were able to access clean water from five spring catchments rehabilitated by fellow villagers in exchange for cash and using ICRC-donated tools.

### Families of the missing better able to cope

As a result of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, 4,571 people were still unaccounted for, with 411 families in contact with the National Society/ICRC in this respect. To assess the economic and other needs of the families of missing persons and, on that basis, make recommendations to the authorities, plan joint activities with the National Society and mobilize social actors, an ICRC-sponsored

household survey initiated in 2009 was completed. It confirmed that families had lost assets while searching for missing relatives, lacked opportunities to improve their economic conditions and struggled to live with the psychological trauma of a relative's disappearance. It also identified other organizations working with families of the missing in Armenia with a view to future collaboration, and they, along with the authorities, received a comprehensive report on the findings. Consequently, a local NGO specializing in the rehabilitation of homes via a long-term, interest-free loan programme signed a cooperation agreement with the ICRC to provide technical assistance, materials and partial funding for the repair of houses belonging to the most vulnerable of these families. Work began on the repair of the roofs of eight homes in Tavush province, with the owners taking part in the construction.

In parallel, local mental health professionals and social workers who could provide psychological support to these families were identified, and some received training using ICRC-devised materials. Representatives of families of the missing came together for the first time at three meetings organized by National Society branches and the ICRC, where they shared their concerns and discussed the possibility of forming family associations to represent their interests.

The general public and national and international actors in Armenia learnt more about the issue of missing persons, including where to obtain further information or seek advice on the matter, and the ICRC's role in this domain, through media reports and ICRC publications (see *Civil society*).

### Authorities assisted in assuming their responsibilities towards the missing

The authorities received updated lists of missing persons and discussed the humanitarian nature of the issue and support for the families with the ICRC, which provided input to a draft law on the subject (see *Authorities*).

During dialogue with the ICRC, officials expressed a desire to improve forensic procedures, including the management of ante-mortem data collected from families of missing persons in 2008 and 2009. With this in mind, they received specially designed software from the ICRC, while the ICRC/National Society continued to prepare electronic files, including photographs and other documents, for handover to the authorities.

Representatives of the State Commission for Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons learnt about the proper management of human remains and standard operating procedures for exhumations and identification from an ICRC expert. They also received ICRC-produced materials on best practices.

With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, four families in Azerbaijan received the remains of dead relatives, of which two were transferred from Nagorny Karabakh and two were repatriated from Armenia, while one family in Armenia and one family in Nagorny Karabakh received the remains of their relatives respectively repatriated and transferred from Azerbaijan.



### Families separated by conflict receive support

Conventional communications links between Armenia and Azerbaijan, including Nagorny Karabakh, had not been fully restored. RCMs and ICRC-facilitated satellite phone calls thus remained the only means for some family members separated by the conflict to communicate with one another. For example, a phone conversation was organized between a mother and her daughter living in Azerbaijan. A family of four and another individual without the necessary identity papers received travel documents from the ICRC at the request of UNHCR to enable their resettlement abroad.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Civilians and soldiers continued to be captured along the international border with Azerbaijan in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, albeit in small numbers. Detainees, including three POWs and one civilian internee held in connection with the conflict, were visited by the ICRC according to its standard procedures. Delegates assessed their treatment and living conditions and shared their findings and any recommendations confidentially with the relevant authorities. Particular attention was paid to vulnerable individual detainees, including foreigners, women, minors and people arrested in relation to post-electoral events in 2008.

When needed, detainees were able to correspond with their families via RCMs. Inmates of Azeri origin received books in Azeri. At the request of all parties, one POW and one civilian internee were repatriated from Armenia to Azerbaijan, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary.

### Detainees with TB and other health problems receive treatment

Following the 2009 handover of the ICRC's TB programme in Armenia's prisons to the national authorities, the ICRC continued monitoring the situation. The authorities received ICRC technical expertise where necessary, particularly to encourage coordination between the penitentiary and civilian health sectors. A survey of the prison health system, focusing on TB post-handover, was completed and served as a means for the authorities to assess the care they provided to inmates and make any necessary improvements. Other international organizations working in the field

of TB, as well as educational institutions, pursued dialogue and cooperation with the ICRC where relevant.

To help prison health services increase their capacities to deal with infectious diseases, including TB and HIV/AIDS, 13 prison doctors underwent ICRC-supported training in related issues, including sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases. Similarly, five prison doctors undertook postgraduate training in family medicine, public health and TB prevention at the National Health Institute.

The distribution of 1,200 clinical waste-disposal containers to prison health units improved infection-control measures.

## AUTHORITIES

Although Armenia had not yet acceded to several key treaties, the authorities and the ICRC regularly discussed humanitarian issues of mutual interest. These included ICRC activities and Armenia's progress in the ratification of IHL treaties, including the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Additional Protocol III, the latter of which was submitted to the Constitutional Court to ensure it complied with the national legal framework, a prerequisite for ratification.

The Culture, Defence and Foreign Affairs Ministries established a commission charged with implementing the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, with ICRC input. Representatives of the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs discussed IHL implementation with regional counterparts and presented a report on the state of IHL implementation in Armenia at the third Regional Seminar on the Implementation of IHL, held in November in Minsk, Belarus (see *Moscow*). Officials from the same ministries reaffirmed their commitment to the process by attending the third Universal Meeting of IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Meanwhile, the interministerial working group, established in 2009 to work on a draft law protecting the rights of missing persons and their families, held regular meetings, with ICRC input, including legal expertise. State officials and parliamentarians gleaned further advice from Armenian-language copies of *Missing Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians*.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ARMENIA	IN ARMENIA, IN RELATION TO THE NAGORNY KARABAKH CONFLICT
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	8	4
Detainees visited and monitored individually	8	4
Detainees newly registered		2
Number of visits carried out	3	11
Number of places of detention visited	3	2
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	1	7
RCMs distributed	1	7
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	1	3
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC		2

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

IHL continued to be taught at the Defence Ministry's main institutes of higher education, but it had not been fully integrated into military doctrine, training and operations. To better focus future activities, the Defence Ministry began assessing the level to which such integration had taken place, with ICRC technical support. To improve the quality of IHL training in the armed forces, the Defence Ministry and the ICRC co-organized two IHL train-the-trainer courses, while a senior ministry official participated in an IHL course in San Remo. A high-ranking army officer also shared experiences in IHL implementation with counterparts at the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Some 40 officers and soldiers set to join the NATO-led international forces in Afghanistan were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

During all of these activities, Defence Ministry and armed forces representatives were reminded of their duties under IHL to protect civilians and detainees and to ensure ICRC access to vulnerable populations.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The media continued to raise public awareness of humanitarian issues, drawing on press releases, meetings and interviews to produce articles on National Society/ICRC activities, including those for missing persons and their families and for detainees. Trainee journalists learnt about IHL relevant to their profession during ICRC presentations, and international organizations, foreign embassies and NGOs kept abreast of ICRC activities via publications in Armenian and English.

The ICRC's IHL education programme for secondary schools was completed and handed over to the authorities, along with a report on the programme's 15-year evolution to promote its sustainability. The programme's integration into the curriculum continued, and local authors added basic information on IHL, acquired at an ICRC seminar, to the 10th grade military education textbook. To boost the quality of IHL teaching, six universities introduced the subject in their teacher-training syllabuses, in one instance following a lecturer's attendance at an IHL summer course in Warsaw, Poland, which was also attended by Armenian legal specialists, cadets and humanitarian actors.

University lecturers and students enhanced their IHL knowledge after receiving relevant materials. Law students tested their skills at a national moot court competition organized for the first time by the Armenian Association of International Law, with National Society/ICRC support. The winning team participated in the de Martens regional IHL competition (see *Moscow*) with ICRC funding.

The pool of national IHL experts, created with ICRC support to further encourage IHL research in universities, formalized its existence by establishing an NGO. Some of these experts participated in international IHL events.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Armenian Red Cross continued to respond to the needs of conflict-affected people and to strengthen its capacities in the areas of restoring family links, dissemination of IHL basics and the Fundamental Principles, and first-aid training, with ICRC technical and financial support provided in close coordination with the International Federation. It also played a pivotal role in efforts to support families of missing persons (see *Civilians*).

Drawing on ICRC expertise, the National Society carried out a countrywide assessment of potential family-links needs during disasters. The findings contributed to ongoing efforts to increase the Movement's family-links capacity in Armenia.

As part of emergency preparedness activities, around 70 National Society volunteers and residents from communities along the international border learnt first aid during six ICRC-funded courses.

Armenian Red Cross staff/volunteers were familiarized with IHL and ICRC action, particularly its education programmes, before undertaking IHL dissemination activities themselves, sometimes alongside the ICRC.

# AZERBAIJAN



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,808
Assistance	2,255
Prevention	710
Cooperation with National Societies	263
General	-

► **6,036**

of which: Overheads 368

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	92%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	9
National staff (daily workers not included)	72

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- visited detainees held under the authority of the Interior, Justice and National Security Ministries, including people held in relation to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, to monitor their treatment, living conditions and improve the treatment of tuberculosis
- acted as a neutral intermediary during the return of POWs, civilian internees and human remains
- monitored the situation of civilians living along the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia, discussing any concerns with the authorities
- improved living conditions for conflict-affected communities through the rehabilitation of 7 water supply systems and 2 school premises
- identified the specific psychological needs of families of missing persons, their coping mechanisms and the capacities of local NGOs to meet these needs, with a view to developing appropriate programmes with local partners
- with Azerbaijan's Ministry of Culture and Tourism, co-organized a conference on the protection of cultural property during armed conflict

The ICRC has been working in Azerbaijan since 1992 in relation to the Nagorno Karabakh armed conflict. It focuses on the issue of missing persons and on detainees held for conflict-related or security reasons, supports health-related initiatives in places of detention, particularly tuberculosis control; and works to protect and assist communities living along the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia. It promotes implementation of IHL and its integration into armed and security forces' training and into academic curricula. The ICRC works in partnership with and aims to strengthen the capacities of the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan.

## CONTEXT

Despite several high-level meetings between Armenia and Azerbaijan, mediated by the three co-chairs of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and meetings mediated by the Russian Federation, little progress

was made in finding a peaceful solution to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict. Incidents along the international border with Armenia and the Line of Contact and the presence of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) continued to affect the lives of the local civilian population, causing both military and civilian casualties and exacerbating political tensions between the two countries.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	73			
RCMs distributed	33			
Phone calls facilitated between family members	69			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total			
Human remains transferred/repatriated	4			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	37	5	2	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	18			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	4,160	338	89	
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued	53			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	10,179			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	72	1	3	
Detainees newly registered	17	1	3	
Number of visits carried out	51			
Number of places of detention visited	27			
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total			
RCMs collected	46			
RCMs distributed	58			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	42			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	4			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	850	85%	
	of whom IDPs	85		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	850	85%	
	of whom IDPs	85		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	24,203	39%	27%
	of whom IDPs	3,630		
<b>Health</b>				
Health centres supported	Structures	70		
Average catchment population		47,463		
Consultations	Patients	125,637		
	of which curative		41,676	40,850
	of which ante/post-natal		6,711	
Health education	Sessions	1,433		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	970		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC in Azerbaijan continued to tackle the humanitarian consequences of the unresolved Nagorny Karabakh conflict, acting as a neutral intermediary during the return of civilian internees, POWs and human remains. During field visits to communities living near the Line of Contact and the international border with Armenia, ICRC delegates monitored civilians' needs and concerns, raising these with the authorities when necessary.

To improve access to clean drinking water and education for several communities along the front line, the ICRC rehabilitated seven water networks and two schools, providing furniture and teaching equipment to a third school for displaced children. The completion of a household survey into the economic and other needs of residents, IDPs and families of the missing living in conflict-affected areas enabled the ICRC to make recommendations to the authorities and plan activities for 2011.

In line with an agreement concluded with the Azerbaijani authorities in 2008, the ICRC and the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan collected further ante-mortem data from the families of persons missing in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict. The delegation arranged for families of missing persons to meet, facilitating contacts between them and resulting in the creation of a family association. The psychological needs and traditional coping mechanisms of families of the missing were further assessed, as were the capacities of local organizations providing psychological support, so that the ICRC could develop culturally appropriate psychological and social support programmes for implementation in 2011. The ICRC provided advice to the authorities on a draft law on missing persons. In Nagorny Karabakh, too, it collected ante-mortem data, raised awareness of the needs of families of the missing, and used an assessment of such families' needs undertaken in 2009 to submit recommendations to the *de facto* authorities.

ICRC delegates monitored the treatment and living conditions of people deprived of their freedom, including those interned in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, providing confidential feedback to the authorities. The treatment of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) continued to improve in Azerbaijan's prisons, with the ICRC providing materials and expert advice to support the authorities in their efforts to combat both TB and MDR TB and encouraging the Health and Justice Ministries to coordinate their activities, particularly in the follow-up of released detainees undergoing treatment for the disease. These efforts were complemented by ICRC technical assistance, training and management support to the national reference laboratory and the rehabilitation of a prison hospital.

The ICRC encouraged the authorities to accede to and implement IHL treaties, providing input to and documentation for a government conference on the protection of cultural property during armed conflict. It also pursued discussions with the relevant authorities on the integration of IHL into the training of the military and interior troops. It strengthened contacts with the media to heighten public awareness of humanitarian issues and

ICRC activities, particularly the ante-mortem data-collection project and the ICRC's role as a neutral intermediary. Delegates continued to assist the education authorities in integrating IHL into secondary school curricula and to discuss further IHL training with universities.

The ICRC kept up support to the Azerbaijani Red Crescent in strengthening its tracing and dissemination capacities and its cooperation with others involved in mine action. With the help of the ICRC and other Movement partners, the National Society constructed additional safe play areas for children in conflict-affected villages and continued collecting data on mine-related incidents. After assessing the needs of families who had lost breadwinners in mine incidents, the National Society provided 13 families with livestock, with ICRC support.

## CIVILIANS

### Conflict-affected civilians better able to cope

Civilians living on both sides of the Line of Contact and along the international border with Armenia, including refugees and IDPs, faced continuous insecurity because of cross-border fire and the presence of mines/ERW. They were able to raise their concerns with the ICRC during its regular field trips to these areas and, through its intercession, bring them to the attention of the national and local authorities, who were reminded of their obligations towards civilians.

A household survey carried out in villages along the Line of Contact confirmed that the prevailing insecurity was impeding residents' access to means of livelihood, particularly in terms of land and water for irrigation, as well as to public services and adequate housing. Based on these findings, the ICRC made recommendations for corrective measures to the authorities and planned activities for 2011. Meanwhile, civilians, including IDPs, from seven communities near the Line of Control faced fewer health risks thanks to the rehabilitation of water supply systems by the ICRC. Teaching at a school for displaced children was aided by ICRC-donated furniture and equipment (including desks, blackboards and bookshelves) and at two other schools by ICRC-funded structural repairs.

In Nagorny Karabakh, 125,637 people living in conflict-affected districts, including the elderly, IDPs, returnees and families of the missing, attended consultations at 70 village health centres, which received regular ICRC deliveries of essential drugs. While the ICRC remained ready to provide medical support for the wounded in case of an emergency, such intervention was not required. However, children were better protected against intestinal worms thanks to ad hoc ICRC donations of medicines to the epidemiological services, and communities learnt good hygiene practices during 1,433 education sessions conducted by ICRC-supported health workers.

Ahead of a planned handover of ICRC-supported primary health care programmes in 2011, and to help them with the recentralization



of health services, the *de facto* health authorities took part in all ICRC field trips, and regular meetings were held with both central and district health officers. They also received training in drug management, and drug-management forms were printed instead of hygiene-education materials.

Meanwhile, the most vulnerable citizens within Nagorny Karabakh's urban population, namely the elderly, invalids and some families of missing persons, relied on humanitarian assistance to meet their nutritional needs, with 850 people receiving ICRC food rations and hygiene kits.

### **Families of the missing supported in their quest for answers**

As a result of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, 4,571 people were still unaccounted for, with 4,160 of the cases being handled by the National Society/ICRC in Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijani authorities were reminded of their responsibilities towards, and the needs of, the families of the missing. They received updated lists of missing persons and discussed the humanitarian nature of the issue and support to the families with the ICRC, which provided input for a draft law on the subject (see *Authorities*).

In line with agreements concluded in 2008 with the State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons and the Azerbaijani Red Crescent, the collection of ante-mortem data from the families of missing persons continued. The families received psychological support during the process from ICRC-trained National Society volunteers, who themselves received psychological support and further training in data-collection techniques. By mid-December, 1,249 families living in the Baku area, 819 families in western Azerbaijan and 931 families in central and southern Azerbaijan had completed questionnaires and provided other documents.

Families of missing persons were better placed to provide mutual support and advocate with the authorities on their own behalf when the first association of such families in Azerbaijan was established in May. Their specific psychological needs and traditional coping mechanisms were identified and the capacities of local organizations providing psychological support were assessed to enable implementation of appropriate programmes, through appropriate organizations, in 2011. Meanwhile, families accessed advice via a National Society helpline and a network of legal NGOs, with the ICRC covering transport costs when necessary. In parallel, public campaigns raised awareness of the issue of missing persons and the plight of their families (see *Civil society*).

Difficulties in identifying relevant forensic practitioners prevented the ICRC from providing any of them with training, including in the handling of human remains, but ICRC forensic publications were translated into Azeri and given to the Ministries of Defence and Health.

With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, four families in Azerbaijan received the remains of dead relatives, of which two were transferred from Nagorny Karabakh and two were

repatriated from Armenia, while one family in Armenia and one family in Nagorny Karabakh received the remains of their relatives respectively repatriated and transferred from Azerbaijan.

In Nagorny Karabakh, the *de facto* authorities were assisted in strengthening the capacity of the working group on data collection and consolidation. Some 200 families of missing persons provided ante-mortem data to the ICRC, and the results of a survey conducted in 2009 to assess their economic vulnerability and needs were presented in a report to the *de facto* authorities to raise awareness of the families' plight and make recommendations.

### **Relatives separated by conflict receive support**

RCMs and satellite phone calls remained the only means for some family members separated by the conflict to communicate with one another. Three such families living in Azerbaijan, including Nagorny Karabakh, benefited from reunions in Tbilisi, facilitated and financed by the ICRC.

Meanwhile, 53 refugees and asylum seekers were issued with ICRC travel documents, in coordination with the UNHCR, to facilitate family reunification or their resettlement in third countries.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

### **Detainees better able to cope with incarceration**

On both sides of the Line of Contact of Nagorny Karabakh and the international border between Azerbaijan and Armenia, people continued to be captured, albeit in small numbers. Detainees held under the authority of Azerbaijan's Interior, Justice and National Security Ministries, including six POWs and six civilian internees held in relation to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, were visited by the ICRC according to its standard procedures. Particular attention was paid to vulnerable inmates, including POWs, civilian internees, security detainees, women, minors and foreigners. In Nagorny Karabakh, people held in detention facilities under the responsibility of the *de facto* Ministry of Justice received similar visits. At all times, detainees' treatment and living conditions were assessed, and delegates' findings and any recommendations were shared confidentially with the relevant authorities.

Inmates corresponded with their families via RCMs, while families in Nagorny Karabakh received financial support to visit their relatives in prison. At the request of all parties, one POW and one civilian internee were repatriated from Armenia to Azerbaijan, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. A person of Azerbaijani origin, formerly held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and resettled in a third country, received an ICRC-funded family visit.

Living conditions improved for detainees in Nagorny Karabakh thanks to ICRC-donated furniture. Vulnerable foreign detainees received clothing and personal items, female detainees were given personal hygiene items and, in a bid to break the monotony of their incarceration, detainees received ad hoc supplies of books and games and gained access to two computers. Visits from ICRC

delegates and donations of schoolbooks helped the families of some civilian internees to better cope with their circumstances.

### **Detainees with TB and other health problems receive treatment**

The Justice Ministry assumed greater responsibility for efforts to tackle the MDR TB epidemic in prisons, with ICRC technical and financial advice, including on the implementation of a directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)-plus pilot project, with a view to the handover of the ICRC's TB programme by mid-2011. The programme's success had led to the number of TB-related deaths at the country's Special Treatment Institution for detainees near Baku falling from 285 in 1999 to 20 in 2009.

Through a national working group, the Health and Justice Ministries cooperated to develop joint policies to address MDR TB throughout society. Thanks to these efforts, 472 detainees began DOTS treatment, 102 detainees began DOTS-plus treatment and 384 detainees completed DOTS treatment. The Justice Ministry screened detainees using the hospital laboratory, providing treatment where necessary, while detainees and health personnel at Justice Ministry-run detention facilities received protective masks and examination gloves to prevent infection.

Following the signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2009, the Health and Justice Ministries and the ICRC continued to follow up 39 detainees with MDR TB after their release, providing them with medical treatment and subsidizing their transport to health facilities.

To ensure the programme's long-term sustainability, the national reference laboratory increased its capacity, with ICRC technical, material and training support, including in training laboratory technicians in Azerbaijan. Sanitary conditions in the prison TB hospital in Baku improved after the garbage-disposal area was rehabilitated, sterile areas were created on the wards, and doors and windows in three wards were replaced.

Meanwhile, a donation of medical equipment and the sponsorship of a detention nurse's attendance at a "TB in detention" course

in Yerevan, Armenia, aimed to improve the health care of people held under the responsibility of the *de facto* Interior Ministry in Nagorny Karabakh.

Three disabled detainees were fitted with prostheses, with ICRC support, at the Prosthetic Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Centre in Baku.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Although Azerbaijan was not yet party to several key IHL instruments, the authorities continued to discuss with the ICRC the rules contained in the Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Mine Ban Convention and the Rome Statute.

The Culture and Tourism Ministry organized a conference on the protection of cultural property during armed conflict, attended by State officials and members of the national commission on the implementation of the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, with ICRC input. The ministry subsequently began drafting a new plan of action to implement the convention.

Meanwhile, the Azerbaijani parliament started work on the first draft of a law on missing persons and their families, with the ICRC providing input for a round-table on the subject (see *Civil society*).

The State's understanding of IHL implementation and the role of national IHL committees improved when representatives of the Defence, Foreign Affairs and Justice Ministries attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Officials also shared experiences with counterparts at the third Regional Seminar on the Implementation of IHL, held in Minsk, Belarus (see *Moscow*).

During all contacts with the authorities, the ICRC emphasized the need to protect civilians and people deprived of their freedom and to facilitate ICRC access to conflict-affected populations.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	AZERBAIJAN	IN AZERBAIJAN, IN RELATION TO THE NAGORNY KARABAKH CONFLICT	IN NAGORNY KARABAKH
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	10,167	12	
Detainees visited and monitored individually	60	12	
		1	
		3	
Detainees newly registered	11	6	
		1	
		3	
Number of visits carried out	41	8	2
Number of places of detention visited	24	1	2
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	43	3	
RCMs distributed	55	3	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	25	17	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	2	2	

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

With IHL not fully integrated into the armed forces' doctrine, training, operations and sanctions, the military authorities in Azerbaijan and the ICRC discussed progress made in this regard, as well as their duties under IHL to protect civilians and detainees and to ensure ICRC access to vulnerable populations. Representatives of the Defence Ministry learnt more about IHL at an international seminar in Switzerland (see *Authorities*). To better understand how humanitarian principles could be integrated into staff work, 47 senior officers, including from the land and air forces and working at the Azerbaijan Higher Military School and the Defence Ministry's training and education centre, participated in three IHL courses.

Senior staff of the interior troops, under the responsibility of the Interior Ministry and of the military school, kept up dialogue with the ICRC on training in IHL and international human rights law. IHL continued to be taught to military staff within the interior troops, with ICRC advice, and to sustain efforts made, some 25 senior officers and trainers of operational officers explored international policing standards and their applicability to their work at a workshop-style seminar.

In Nagorny Karabakh, 14 officers of the *de facto* security forces increased their knowledge of IHL during an ICRC course.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The media continued to play a key role in raising public awareness of humanitarian issues, drawing on press releases, briefings, newsletters and courses when reporting on National Society/ICRC activities, particularly those on behalf of detainees, internees and missing persons. Journalists covering the conflict better understood their rights and ICRC activities after attending a regional workshop.

NGOs working with families of missing persons cooperated with the ICRC to increase awareness of the issue during a round-table discussion also attended by a member of parliament and representatives of the families. In Nagorny Karabakh, leaflets listing potential sources of advice were produced and distributed by the ICRC in cooperation with the local family association.

Education Ministry representatives continued integrating IHL into new secondary school textbooks. The content of an ICRC CD-ROM on teaching IHL was uploaded to the ministry's education network and made accessible to secondary school students and teachers.

Azerbaijani institutes of higher education also continued to discuss cooperation on IHL teaching. A lecturer from Baku State University tested his knowledge at an IHL summer course abroad while students of international law and international relations learnt about IHL at various presentations. Law and journalism students from Nagorny Karabakh attended three ICRC seminars/lectures and, for the first time, applied their new knowledge at a moot court competition.

Meanwhile, trainee judges learnt about sanctions for IHL violations at ICRC presentations.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The National Society continued to respond to the needs of people affected by conflict, including the families of missing persons (see *Civilians*). Meetings between the National Society, the International Federation and the ICRC increased the efficiency of joint activities.

Drawing on ICRC expertise, the National Society continued its support to mine victims. It conducted a household survey of the needs of 13 families whose breadwinners had been killed in mine incidents and consequently provided them with livestock to kick-start income generation. It also trained personnel in mine-incident data collection and, with funding from Movement partners, constructed seven safe playgrounds in mine-affected villages near the Line of Contact.

In accordance with the National Society's mandate, ICRC-trained volunteers dealt with non-conflict-related tracing cases.

Volunteers refreshed their knowledge of the Movement and its Fundamental Principles, basic IHL, the emblem and the Safer Access approach at ICRC-funded workshops, and relayed the relevant information to the general public.

# GEORGIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,681
Assistance	8,754
Prevention	1,820
Cooperation with National Societies	685
General	-

► **13,939**

of which: Overheads 851

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	93%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	29
National staff (daily workers not included)	198

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- where possible working with the National Society, helped some 28,580 people, including 1,429 IDPs, recover from the effects of the August 2008 hostilities, by providing them with support to improve or restore their livelihoods
- supported the Red Cross Society of Georgia in building its capacities to assist vulnerable people, by training staff and volunteers in first aid, mine action and needs assessment
- enabled family members separated by armed conflict to exchange news, reuniting 29 with relatives at their request, and to cross the administrative boundaries in case of emergency
- encouraged coordination mechanisms to clarify the fate of persons missing from the 2008 hostilities and earlier conflict, while working with NGOs and family associations to extend support to their families
- worked to improve the living conditions of detainees by means of a confidential dialogue with the relevant authorities, the provision of support to prison health care, and the launch of a family-visits programme
- supported the authorities in integrating IHL into national legislation, the armed forces and academic curricula

The ICRC has been present in Georgia since 1992. It supports the families of missing persons and protects and assists displaced people and other vulnerable groups in conflict-affected regions. It visits detainees throughout Georgia, including Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and provides expertise on health-related issues in places of detention. It promotes the national implementation of IHL and its integration into armed and security forces' doctrine, training and sanctions and into academic curricula. In cooperation with Movement partners, the ICRC helps to strengthen the capacities of the Red Cross Society of Georgia.

## CONTEXT

The effects of the 2008 international armed conflict between Georgia and the Russian Federation continued to be felt by the civilian population living along the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundaries, which were still patrolled by Russian border guards. Although the withdrawal of border guards from Perevi in October was a step towards greater mobility for the population, movement restrictions and related arrests continued to affect many, worsening existing economic problems. IDPs accommodated in State-built settlements, returnees and elderly

Georgians remaining in South Ossetia without family faced particular hardship.

The peace negotiations (Geneva Talks) between Georgia, the Russian Federation and the *de facto* Abkhaz and South Ossetian authorities continued, with the UN, the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe acting as mediators.

The EU Monitoring Mission did not gain access to Abkhazia or South Ossetia, but its mandate was extended for another year.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	741		
RCMs distributed	704		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	29		
People transferred/repatriated	98		
Human remains transferred/repatriated	3		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	53	21	12
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	23		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	83	19	12
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	22		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	25,190		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	104	10	2
Detainees newly registered	25	5	2
Number of visits carried out	88		
Number of places of detention visited	30		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	65		
RCMs distributed	72		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	12		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. not including people missing as a consequence of the 1992–1993 Georgian-Abkhaz conflict

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	619	42%	11%
	of whom IDPs	31		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,746	44%	19%
	of whom IDPs	238		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	28,581	43%	20%
	of whom IDPs	1,429		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	72,487	35%	15%
	of whom IDPs	6,370		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	59		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	2		
Patients receiving services	Patients	1,088	115	429
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	78	16	
Prostheses delivered	Units	196	26	5
	of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war	33		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	404	39	318
Orthoses delivered	Units	802	61	656
Crutches delivered	Units	226		



## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to monitor the situation of civilians in central and western Georgia, Abkhazia and, as the only humanitarian organization present, in South Ossetia, adapting its response to their needs. With the Red Cross Society of Georgia, and after training its volunteers, the ICRC assessed the needs of families of missing persons and of people affected by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW) in central and western Georgia, aiming to provide recommendations to the authorities and plan future action.

Some vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, in Abkhazia and South Ossetia still received food and essential household items from the ICRC. To aid long-term recovery, the ICRC provided agricultural support to people across Georgia, enabled others to increase their income through micro-economic initiatives, which it extended to rural areas of South Ossetia, and built water supply systems along the South Ossetian administrative boundary. ICRC rehabilitation projects helped improve living conditions and sanitation in collective centres housing IDPs and a kindergarten in central and western Georgia and in an orphanage in South Ossetia. To extend access to health care in South Ossetia, the ICRC renovated health centres, donated supplies and equipment to the centres and to hospitals, and provided medical support to elderly people. With the relevant authorities' permission, it reunited family members separated by conflict and transported in particular ill people to hospital across the administrative boundaries.

The ICRC alerted the authorities to the presence of mines/ERW, contributed to their efforts to include mine awareness in school curricula, and trained National Society volunteers in data collection and the assessment of mine/ERW victims' needs. It supported physical rehabilitation centres in Gagra and Tbilisi and enabled some South Ossetian patients to receive such services in the Russian Federation.

The ICRC reminded the authorities of their obligation to provide answers to the families of missing persons, offering technical support to the relevant parties with regard to those missing in connection with the 2008 hostilities. As a neutral intermediary, it encouraged the parties to establish a tripartite coordination mechanism to resolve the cases of missing persons. This helped revive the dialogue between Georgian and *de facto* Abkhaz authorities, resulting in the creation of a similar mechanism in relation to the 1992–93 Georgia-Abkhazia conflict. It consolidated the collection of ante-mortem data from the families and launched a pilot project to address families' psychological and social needs through local providers.

The delegation monitored the individual cases of security detainees, including those held in relation to the conflicts and the alleged planned military mutiny in 2009, people accused of spying and those arrested for crossing the administrative boundaries. In March, the ICRC handed over its tuberculosis (TB) programme in prisons, begun in 1998, to the authorities, continuing to offer ad hoc support to the programme and technical input for a pilot primary health care programme, including mental health aspects,

for detainees. For the first time, families were able to visit across administrative boundaries relatives detained in western and central Georgia and South Ossetia.

The Georgian authorities and the *de facto* authorities in Abkhazia and South Ossetia held discussions with the ICRC on IHL and other norms relevant to conflict and other situations of violence and were briefed on ICRC activities to enlist their support. Progress was made in discussions with the Georgian authorities on establishing a national IHL committee.

The ICRC continued to develop its longstanding efforts to promote IHL among the armed forces, academic circles and the general public, providing relevant training for military lawyers, officers and troops. The delegation also assisted the Education Ministry in introducing IHL-related topics into school curricula and stimulated wide interest in the subject through competitions for university students. Widespread media coverage prompted by ICRC initiatives raised public awareness of humanitarian issues.

In cooperation with the International Federation, the ICRC continued to support the Georgian Red Cross in developing its capacities, particularly in emergency response. It coordinated its activities with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors, as appropriate.

## CIVILIANS

The situation of civilians living in areas affected by the August 2008 hostilities was closely monitored by the ICRC. All parties were reminded of their obligations under IHL and other relevant norms to protect civilians and to meet their basic needs.

### Civilians get relief and income-generating opportunities

Vulnerable people living on both sides of the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundaries continued to receive assistance as needed, provided by the ICRC, where possible, jointly with the National Society. Following assessments of changed circumstances, the planned cash grants and micro-credit programmes were replaced by additional agricultural support or micro-economic initiatives.

In central and western Georgia and Abkhazia, 9,935 IDPs, returnees and affected residents (2,915 households) maximized their summer harvest with ICRC-donated seed and agro-chemicals. In South Ossetia, 14,000 similarly vulnerable people (4,242 households) received similar inputs for their orchards and vegetable gardens.

Through micro-economic projects in central and western Georgia and Abkhazia, 3,904 vulnerable people (1,046 households), including 50 households whose breadwinner was missing or who lived in mine/ERW-contaminated areas, increased their incomes, with ICRC funding, material supplies and, in 833 cases, business training. In South Ossetia, 742 people (242 households) received tractors, livestock or beekeeping equipment. IDPs in collective centres who had participated in similar projects in 2009 received additional guidance.

To plan further assistance, Georgian Red Cross/ICRC teams conducted a household survey among such vulnerable families in central and western Georgia, sharing the findings with the authorities. Similarly in South Ossetia, the ICRC identified vulnerable IDP families requiring assistance.

Vulnerable groups still needed household basics and regular or ad hoc food supplies to cover immediate needs. Some 4,805 people therefore received essential household items and 619 got food rations from the ICRC. They included mostly: people living in South Ossetia, such as returnees in rural areas and 576 households (1,248 people) affected by weapon contamination (see below); elderly people or those awaiting integration into welfare programmes; households that were assisted with the transport of flour supplies from the market back to their villages; and 250 others, including residents of Abkhazia's remote Kodori valley and IDPs expelled from Tbilisi to western Georgia.

### **Communities enjoy better water, sanitation and health services**

Overall, 72,487 people, including 6,370 IDPs, benefited from ICRC renovation/infrastructure projects. These included the refurbishment of water and sewage networks and the replacement/installation of roofs, windows and sanitation facilities in collective centres and settlements housing IDPs in central and western Georgia. In South Ossetia, an orphanage was refurbished and villagers received materials to repair houses.

On both sides of the South Ossetian administrative boundary, communities had access to more and better-quality water through ICRC projects to construct/renovate water supply systems; the irrigation system was assessed regarding potential need for improvement. Georgia's water supply company received ICRC equipment and training enabling it to upgrade its services. In South Ossetia, the water board restored the Tskhinvali/Tskhinval sewage system, the irrigation network and public infrastructure using a truck, excavators, materials and expertise provided by the ICRC.

In South Ossetia, ambulance and health facilities were able to function thanks to ICRC provision of materials and infrastructure renovation (see *Wounded and sick*). The authorities refurbished the Tskhinvali/Tskhinval hospital and nursing school using such assistance; seven health centres were renovated/constructed by the ICRC. The Tskhinvali/Tskhinval children's polyclinic received fuel and transport for an immunization campaign. With clearance from the relevant authorities, 34 people needing specialized medical care were transported across administrative boundaries by the ICRC.

### **Mine/ERW-affected communities helped in reducing risks**

Authorities welcomed ICRC input on the location of mines/ERW. An ICRC-initiated working group standardized data-collection forms, while the Georgian Red Cross agreed to exchange data with the national mine action centre. Red Cross volunteers were trained in data collection and assessment of victims' needs. In South Ossetia, families received firewood to reduce risks associated with gathering wood in weapon-contaminated areas, a safe play area was built in the Tskhinvali/Tskhinval district, and

ICRC-trained schoolteachers undertook mine-risk education. The South Ossetian mine-clearance unit acquired additional expertise through ICRC training.

### **Families and authorities benefit from ICRC expertise on family links and missing persons**

Family members separated by conflict communicated or sought to trace relatives through the tracing and RCM services, and in 29 cases were reunited across administrative boundaries by the ICRC, with clearance from the relevant authorities. Three families also had the remains of relatives returned to them, while 22 official documents were relayed between family members across the administrative boundaries. With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, 98 people also crossed administrative boundaries, mainly for medical care.

The authorities concerned were reminded of their obligation to provide answers to the families of persons missing in relation to the August 2008 conflict. The Georgian, Russian and *de facto* South Ossetian authorities met three times under the auspices of a tripartite coordination mechanism convened by the ICRC, exchanging and updating lists of missing persons. The parties had received the names of the 45 people still being sought by the ICRC by end-2010. Missing persons' families provided the ICRC with ante-mortem data.

To follow up the cases of over 2,000 people missing from the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, with the ICRC acting as neutral intermediary, the Georgian and *de facto* Abkhaz authorities met in December, which led them to establish a coordination mechanism and to set up a forensic working group.

Around 190 families of missing persons received psychological support, as well as legal and economic assistance, through group meetings and home visits conducted by local NGOs and associations trained by the ICRC. A new NGO was identified to extend such services to families of people missing in relation to the 2008 conflict.

In both contexts, the authorities were offered ICRC technical support regarding the management of human remains.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Security detainees across Georgia, including people held in connection with armed conflicts or the alleged planned military mutiny in 2009, or for crossing the South Ossetian administrative boundary, or who had been accused of spying, were visited individually by the ICRC according to its standard procedures. The authorities received confidential feedback on the findings and, as necessary, recommendations regarding detainees' treatment and living conditions. Detainees held by the *de facto* Abkhaz Interior Ministry and security services also continued to benefit from ICRC visits.

Detainees in the custody of the *de facto* South Ossetian Interior and Justice Ministries, including, for the first time, those held

in police stations, received ad hoc ICRC visits. By year-end, the *de facto* authorities had not replied to a formal offer made by the ICRC in 2009 to visit all detainees regularly.

Detainees contacted relatives through RCMs and received family parcels, some containing medicines otherwise unavailable, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary; in total, 55 parcels were delivered. Thanks to a programme launched by the ICRC in coordination with the relevant authorities, 10 detainees in Georgia and 2 in South Ossetia were able to receive visits from 18 relatives.

In the absence of projects undertaken by the *de facto* Abkhaz authorities to improve detention conditions, detainees in their custody received recreational and cleaning materials from the ICRC.

Contact was established with Georgia's new national mechanism to prevent torture.

To mark the handover of the ICRC TB programme in prisons to the Georgian authorities, the authorities and the ICRC published a brochure and presented the programme at Tbilisi's medical school. The authorities continued to receive ad hoc ICRC support in terms of transport of health teams, supervision of detainees with multi-drug-resistant TB, and maintenance of prison TB facilities.

With ICRC expertise and funding, the ministry newly responsible for primary health care in prisons established a pilot project plan for two detention facilities, and the penitentiary medical department introduced disease-reporting software and trained prison health staff in primary and mental health care.

To exchange expertise with colleagues, representatives from Kyrgyzstan studied the TB programme in Georgian prisons during a visit facilitated by the ICRC, while joint teams of Georgian and ICRC representatives visited Azerbaijani and UK prisons. A Georgian representative attended an expert meeting on TB in Germany, with ICRC funding.

In South Ossetia's Tskhinvali/Tskhinval prison, the refurbishment of women's cells in a separate block was completed; a ventilation system was installed in a newly renovated block.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In South Ossetia, the needs of some 30 medical facilities continued to be monitored by the ICRC. Four main rural hospitals and the nursing school offered better services thanks to ICRC donations of medicines and medical, surgical and maternity-care supplies and equipment, as well as of bed linen, hygiene kits, water supply and storage equipment, and teaching materials. Rural health centres received similar provisions. Elderly Georgians remaining in South Ossetia were regularly visited by the ICRC, which provided them with basic health care and hygiene items. Disabled elderly people got walking aids; as needed, patients received incontinence pads.

There were an estimated 5,600 amputees, including mine/ERW victims, throughout Georgia. By year-end, the physical rehabilitation centre run by the Georgian Foundation for Prosthetic Orthopaedic Rehabilitation in Tbilisi had achieved financial autonomy, enabling the ICRC to end its funding as planned. The centre continued to receive monitoring visits from the ICRC, which also financed and ensured the delivery of prostheses and orthoses. Meanwhile, the authorities were urged to take account of international standards in developing Georgia's national physical rehabilitation policy. Abkhazia's Gagra Orthopaedic Centre received ICRC technical assistance and funding for the centre's partial refurbishment and to cover the costs of importing prosthetic/orthotic materials, as well as help with transporting these across the administrative boundary. Five South Ossetian patients were treated in the Russian Federation, with ICRC support (see *Moscow*).

While no South Ossetian doctors were available for ICRC-funded training, two Abkhaz surgeons upgraded their skills at an ICRC emergency-surgery course.

## AUTHORITIES

The Georgian and *de facto* Abkhaz and South Ossetian authorities were reminded of their responsibilities under IHL and other relevant norms, were briefed on ICRC operations with a view to enlisting their support, and drew on ICRC expertise to address the issue of missing persons (see *Civilians*). Other international actors sought the ICRC's views on the general situation and operational issues.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	GEORGIA	ABKHAZIA	SOUTH OSSETIA
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	25,158	4	28
Detainees visited and monitored individually	72	4	28
of whom women	5	2	3
of whom minors			2
Detainees newly registered	10		15
of whom women	3		2
of whom minors			2
Number of visits carried out	48	8	32
Number of places of detention visited	19	3	8
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	16	20	29
RCMs distributed	39	13	20
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	10		2

To encourage Georgia's adherence to key IHL treaties, the authorities and the ICRC pursued discussions on the creation of a national IHL committee. To this end, an earlier study on the compatibility of Georgian legislation with IHL was being updated by the ICRC, which also sponsored Georgian representatives to attend fora such as the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland, (see *International Law and Cooperation*) and a regional IHL seminar in Belarus (see *Moscow*). These efforts contributed to Georgia's ratification of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on Cultural Property.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Georgian Defence Ministry, and particularly the relevant working group, continued to integrate IHL into military training, including field manuals, and operations, inviting the ICRC to contribute expertise. Officers of the Joint Staff and military lawyers honed their IHL skills at week-long ICRC courses, while troops heading to Afghanistan learnt about IHL and the ICRC during pre-deployment briefings. A representative of the Georgian Army Joint Staff participated in the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). The Georgian Army Joint Staff and the ICRC printed and distributed 1,500 copies of an IHL handbook for officers, as well as 16,000 copies of a booklet for soldiers on the rules of behaviour in combat.

In Abkhazia, the ICRC maintained a dialogue on IHL with military personnel and the *de facto* authorities.

In South Ossetia, the *de facto* armed and security forces, the Russian Interior Ministry and Russian border guards learnt about the ICRC's mandate and IHL through dissemination sessions and seminars.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Journalists regularly reported on humanitarian issues and ICRC activities across Georgia, using ICRC-provided information and focusing particularly on activities for detainees and missing persons, including the tripartite coordination meetings (see *Civilians*). Russian journalists covered ICRC activities in South Ossetia, while local media in Abkhazia and South Ossetia broadcast similar items. Local government and NGO representatives across Georgia attended briefings on ICRC action.

The Education Ministry continued to finalize the integration of IHL topics into new school curricula and textbooks with ICRC technical support. University lecturers providing input to the integration process learnt more about IHL and the teaching of the subject from the ICRC, while two universities included IHL in 2010–11 teacher-training curricula. A national coordinator was appointed to oversee IHL teaching in schools after the end of ICRC involvement, and reference publications were made widely accessible in digital form at the National Library.

IHL was an optional subject in the law curricula of leading universities, where students received copies of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. Tbilisi State University and the ICRC consolidated their longstanding cooperation through a written agreement. Student teams tested their IHL skills at an ICRC-organized national IHL competition, while a Tbilisi State University team participated, with ICRC sponsorship, in the international Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL, held in Canada. In western Georgia, an ICRC-coordinated university project brought together lecturers, students, schoolchildren and representatives of local authorities, NGOs and the media to learn about IHL.

Students in Abkhazia attended an ICRC presentation and a local IHL competition. In South Ossetia, the local university agreed to include IHL in its law curriculum, using ICRC publications, and sent a law lecturer to an IHL seminar in the Russian Federation, with ICRC sponsorship.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Movement partners met regularly to coordinate both aid efforts and support to the Georgian Red Cross.

The Georgian Red Cross and the ICRC worked together to assist people affected by the 2008 hostilities, distributing relief supplies and agricultural inputs, conducting household surveys and improving capacities to deal with victims of mines/ERW (see *Civilians*).

With Movement support, the National Society developed its emergency management and assistance strategies, focusing on training trainers and volunteers in first aid, the Safer Access approach and restoring family links, and working with local authorities to help vulnerable groups. With European first-aid certification in mind, it prepared to publish the Georgian-language version of an ICRC first-aid manual.

With ICRC support, the Georgian Red Cross reinforced links between its headquarters and 33 branches, prepared to commission an audit of its accounts and drafted a communication strategy.

The Red Cross in Abkhazia discussed possible cooperation projects with the ICRC.

Reference documents relating to the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement were translated into Georgian to facilitate its implementation by the National Society in 2011.



# MOSCOW (regional)

**COVERING:** Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine



Opened in 1992, the Moscow delegation combines operational functions in the Russian Federation with regional functions. It supports families of missing persons and, with the Russian Red Cross Society, works to protect and assist vulnerable conflict-affected populations in the northern Caucasus. It helps build the capacities of the region's National Societies, particularly in the field of emergency preparedness and restoring family links. In all the countries covered, it runs communication programmes to promote an environment conducive to the respect of IHL and other norms relevant to the use of force and fosters understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	3,433
Assistance	4,681
Prevention	4,987
Cooperation with National Societies	2,360
General	-

► **15,461**

of which: Overheads 944

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	94%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	22
National staff (daily workers not included)	247

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- in the northern Caucasus, helped 5,243 vulnerable people to join income-generating schemes and over 1,000 elderly people and relatives of missing persons to receive support provided by Russian Red Cross nurses
- encouraged the Russian authorities to establish mechanisms to clarify the fate of missing persons in the northern Caucasus, providing forensic training for national experts
- organized 3 meetings of a new tripartite coordination mechanism aimed at clarifying the fate of people unaccounted for from the 2008 armed conflict with Georgia
- helped 348 families to visit detained relatives and others to send 340 parcels to detainees
- in the northern Caucasus, provided emergency-surgery training to specialists and assistance to 11 hospitals, enabling them to treat 11,541 patients, including 200 victims of explosions and suicide bombings
- welcomed the ratification by the Republic of Moldova of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Rome Statute and Ukraine's deposit of the instrument of ratification for Additional Protocol III



## CONTEXT

A new northern Caucasus federal district was created in January to better address the region's social and economic problems. Tensions and insecurity nonetheless persisted, leading to ad hoc "special operations". Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) continued to affect rural inhabitants. Occasionally the violence spread further afield, as shown by a suicide attack on the Moscow underground system in March.

Relations between the Russian Federation and Georgia remained tense following the 2008 hostilities. Russian border guards continued to patrol the Abkhaz and South Ossetian administrative boundaries.

The Russian Federation continued to emphasize its interests in the "near abroad" of former Soviet republics, including through regional mechanisms such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO).

In Belarus, over 600 opposition supporters were reportedly arrested following protests in connection with December's presidential election, which was brought forward from the originally planned date in 2011. The incumbent president remained in office. Some people were still in detention by year-end.

After the election of a new president early in the year, Ukraine consolidated relations with the Russian Federation, signing agreements on energy and prolonging the presence of the Russian Black Sea Fleet on the Crimean Peninsula until 2042.

In the Republic of Moldova, the pro-European coalition was still unable to elect a head of State after more than 18 months. Negotiations between the Republic of Moldova and the breakaway Transnistria region continued but made no significant progress.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	30		
RCMs distributed	26		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	2		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	1		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	435	17	19
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	21		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	2,256	81	83
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	52		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	5		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	4		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	4		
Detainees newly registered	4		
Number of visits carried out	2		
Number of places of detention visited	1		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	12		
RCMs distributed	32		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	359		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	9		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Republic of Moldova only

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) <sup>2</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	1,566	70%	8%
	of whom IDPs	392		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	8,028	40%	39%
	of whom IDPs	2,007		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	5,243	36%	39%
	of whom IDPs	1,311		

2. Russian Federation only

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>2</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	340		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	340		
WOUNDED AND SICK <sup>2</sup>				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	11		
<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	11		
Admissions	Patients	11,541	4,579	4,293
<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	200	12	1
<i>(including by mines or explosive remnants of war)</i>	Patients	76		
<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	5,183		
<i>of whom medical cases</i>	Patients	3,759		
<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	Patients	2,399		
Operations	Operations performed	5,745		

2. Russian Federation only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In the northern Caucasus, the ICRC focused on helping vulnerable populations recover from the effects of the past conflict, as well as of the ongoing insecurity. It implemented micro-economic initiatives to boost self-sufficiency, targeting mainly IDPs, families of the missing and detainees, patients of the Grozny Prosthetic/Orthotic Centre, including mine victims, and residents of rural mine-affected areas. It supported health structures by donating emergency surgical supplies, promoted the training of health personnel, monitored the functioning of the Grozny Prosthetic/Orthotic Centre and enabled a few disabled patients from South Ossetia to receive treatment at the Vladikavkaz Orthopaedic Centre. In Chechnya, it assisted the Russian Red Cross branch in increasing the number of elderly people it could reach through its home visiting nurses programme.

The ICRC continued to promote a comprehensive and systematic approach to addressing the issue of missing persons in the northern Caucasus, including through discussions with government and civil society representatives. It reminded federal and republican authorities of the need to intensify efforts to resolve outstanding cases and to provide answers to the families. Government officials and specialists in the management of human remains received training in forensics and data management, while families benefited from psychological and social support from the ICRC and the Russian Red Cross Society. To resolve the cases of persons missing as a result of the 2008 hostilities, the ICRC convened tripartite meetings of the parties.

The ICRC enabled family members to stay in touch with detained relatives through visits and RCMs and to send them parcels. Delegates visited four detainees held in Transnistria. The ICRC did not gain access to people detained in connection with the Belarus presidential election. It continued to express its interest to the Russian federal authorities in resuming visits, according to its standard procedures, to people detained in connection with the situation in the northern Caucasus.

The ICRC pursued cooperation with the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) and the CSTO secretariat to encourage the integration of IHL and the promotion of other relevant norms at regional level and itself promoted the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties in all the countries covered. It supported national IHL committees in developing or implementing legislation protecting missing persons and their families and cultural property. The ICRC and the Ministry of Justice of Belarus strengthened regional cooperation on IHL implementation by co-organizing a regional seminar on the subject. IHL continued to be integrated into the education systems and operations of the region's armed forces.

The ICRC worked with universities, secondary schools and the media to boost IHL dissemination and teaching efforts and with National Societies to publicize family-links and other services. It promoted humanitarian principles widely through photo exhibitions and held a regional competition to familiarize journalism students with IHL and humanitarian issues. In Ukraine, the ICRC helped the Ukrainian Red Cross to strengthen its capacities to administer first aid in Crimea and provide family-links services, particularly to migrants. The ICRC's Moscow-based regional communication centre supported long-term communication and prevention programmes in the countries covered by the delegation, as well as in other Russian-speaking countries.

## CIVILIANS

### Vulnerable people receive assistance and regain some economic security

As confirmed by an assessment conducted in April, the worst-off people in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia, in particular those who had lost a breadwinner, were able to increase their income and cover subsistence costs through ICRC micro-economic initiatives carried out in 2009. In 2010, 5,243 people (982 households), of whom about a quarter were IDPs, benefited from such initiatives. They comprised 334 families of missing persons,

161 families of victims of weapon contamination (see below), and 487 households whose breadwinner was detained or was a patient of the Grozny Prosthetic-Orthotic Centre.

In addition, to help people cope with the immediate aftermath of an emergency, some 8,028 people received essential household items and 490 one-off food rations provided by the local branches of the Russian Red Cross.

#### **Civilians' protection concerns shared with the authorities**

The humanitarian consequences for civilians of the deteriorating security situation in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia continued to be monitored by the ICRC. Although reforms at the Interior Ministry and the creation of the northern Caucasus federal district constrained dialogue with the authorities, they were reminded of their obligations under IHL and other relevant norms to respect and protect people not or no longer participating in armed conflict or other situations of violence, with reference to specific incidents when necessary. The authorities were also encouraged, where relevant, to ensure that people received State-guaranteed entitlements and were adequately compensated for loss or damage to property. The people concerned were informed by the ICRC – via a referral system – of the steps they had to follow to receive compensation.

The authorities and the ICRC regularly discussed the situation of IDPs in the northern Caucasus, particularly those living in temporary accommodation in Ingushetia.

#### **Missing persons' families get counselling and experts build forensic capacities**

In the northern Caucasus, families continued to approach the ICRC to register missing relatives; 435 requests were registered, bringing to 2,256 the total number of cases followed by the ICRC. Representations on behalf of relatives whose family members had disappeared recently were made to the authorities. During regular discussions, the Russian federal and republican authorities were reminded by the ICRC of their responsibilities to the families of the missing and the need to establish relevant mechanisms, including a legal framework (see *Authorities*) and a federal commission to coordinate lists of missing persons. Representatives of the federal authorities attended three tripartite meetings of the parties to the August 2008 conflict with Georgia, convened by the ICRC to address the issue of persons missing in relation to that conflict (see *Georgia*).

To assist the authorities in providing answers to families of the missing, a government representative was sponsored to attend an ICRC international training course on the management of human remains, while experts from the northern Caucasus underwent training in the use of ICRC ante/post-mortem data management software. The Grozny morgue received forensic equipment enabling it to strengthen its capacity to conduct exhumations and identifications of human remains.

At the same time, national organizations working on the issue of missing persons and associations of families of the missing received ICRC support for their activities. Four organizations were equipped with computers, and one association got office

supplies. For the first time, family associations were coached in working with relatives of missing persons at a three-day training course run by an ICRC psychologist.

In Chechnya and Ingushetia, families of the missing benefited directly from ICRC-funded micro-economic initiatives (see above). In Chechnya, elderly relatives of missing persons also received home care, sometimes including essential items or supplementary food (1,076 beneficiaries), from ICRC-supported Russian Red Cross nurses (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). After further training, including that provided by an ICRC psychologist in accompanying relatives of the missing through active listening, they were able to increase the number of people helped.

As in past years, a small number of relatives separated by conflict communicated through the Russian Red Cross family-links service (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). In coordination with the authorities concerned, 52 refugees and asylum seekers were provided with travel documents to facilitate their resettlement in third countries.

#### **Civilians access safe water supplies and get help to overcome mine/ERW risks**

The population in rural Chechnya continued to have access to safe drinking water thanks to rehabilitation projects completed in 2009 by the Chechen rural water board, in partnership with the ICRC, and monitored by the delegation in 2010. Their needs in terms of access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities were further assessed, and the authorities were urged to prioritize investment in rural water infrastructure.

Despite regular dialogue and advocacy with the Chechen authorities, little progress was achieved in stepping up demining efforts and in establishing a relevant coordination mechanism. However, 161 families in villages where fields were suspected of mine/ERW contamination participated in ICRC micro-economic initiatives reducing their exposure to risky income-generating activities (see above). As part of longstanding cooperation between the education authorities and the ICRC (see *Civil society*), teachers were encouraged to teach mine-risk education in schools, with technical support from the ICRC.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

The ICRC reiterated its interest in resuming its visits, according to its standard procedures, to monitor the treatment and living conditions of people detained in connection with the situation in the northern Caucasus.

Families were able to keep in touch with relatives detained in penal colonies across the Russian Federation through RCMs and 359 ICRC-supported visits, while those unable to visit could send parcels via the ICRC; 340 parcels, containing food and essentials such as hygiene items, were delivered to detainees. The most vulnerable families had access to ICRC-funded micro-economic initiatives (see *Civilians*).

Four Moldovan detainees held in Transnistria were visited by delegates, according to standard ICRC procedures. The findings and recommendations were shared with the authorities in a confidential dialogue.

In Belarus, the ICRC did not obtain access to people detained following opposition rallies in connection with presidential elections.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

In Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia, 200 victims of explosions and suicide bombings were treated with the help of surgical materials provided by the ICRC to 11 hospitals. Six hospitals in Chechnya, along with the Grozny central blood bank, were twice supplied with drugs and consumables to bolster their contingency stocks.

The authorities in the northern Caucasus were given further support to train health personnel, thereby improving the quality of emergency medical care, with 10 nurses participating in advanced trauma, surgery and anaesthesia courses co-organized by the Rostov-on-Don nursing training centre and the ICRC. The North Ossetian State Medical Academy and the ICRC developed their partnership to strengthen training, including through two emergency-room trauma courses attended by 40 specialists from Belarus, the Russian Federation and the southern Caucasus.

The Grozny Prosthetic-Orthotic Centre continued to be fully financed by the authorities. Its work was monitored by the ICRC following the cessation of its direct support in 2008. Disabled people, including mine victims, in Chechnya received appropriate physical rehabilitation services, which were extended to patients from Ingushetia following an agreement concluded in 2010 between the centre and the Ingush Social Insurance Fund. Staff included orthotic technicians and a physiotherapy nurse who had undergone ICRC-supported training; four orthotic technicians from Grozny upgraded their skills at seminars in Moscow, thanks to ICRC sponsorship.

With ICRC assistance, five disabled patients from South Ossetia were fitted with prosthetic/orthotic appliances at the Vladikavkaz Orthopaedic Centre, under a partnership agreement between the centre and the ICRC.

## AUTHORITIES

The Russian authorities and the ICRC maintained dialogue on ICRC operations in the northern Caucasus, including ICRC access to victims and staff safety, and on humanitarian and IHL-related issues, for example missing persons and their families.

The CIS IPA, as well as the region's authorities, including their national IHL committees, and the ICRC discussed the promotion, ratification and implementation of IHL treaties bilaterally and in regional and international fora. This contributed to the Republic of Moldova's ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

and the Rome Statute and to Ukraine's sending the instrument of ratification for Additional Protocol III to the depositary. Belarus made headway in implementing the Hague Convention on Cultural Property, while in the Russian Federation a study comparing national and international law on missing persons was completed. In Ukraine, work began on updating the 2006 study on the same topic.

Representatives from Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees, held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). In Belarus, the Ministry of Justice and the ICRC co-organized the third Regional Seminar on the Implementation of IHL for countries of the former Soviet Union. These events helped create a new dynamic for both regional and international cooperation on IHL promotion, prompting Belarus to propose the establishment of an international association of national IHL committees and to draft its statutes.

The CIS IPA reviewed recommendations on implementing the Hague Convention on Cultural Property and the Biological and Chemical Weapons Conventions. The IPA Council addressed CIS parliaments and governments, making recommendations on IHL teaching in universities.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Ongoing reforms in the Russian Federation reduced interaction between the Defence and Interior Ministries and the ICRC. However, the Defence Ministry continued to integrate IHL into the operational, educational and legal systems of the Russian armed forces. Notably, the ministry included draft instructions on its cooperation with the ICRC during hostilities in the revision of IHL regulations for the armed forces. Some 110 lecturers from military education establishments attended IHL instructor training co-organized by the Ministry of Defence and the ICRC. Teachers and pupils of military academies and schools participated in ICRC sessions on IHL. The Russian Federation sent a representative to the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*), and training of Russian-speaking officers resumed in San Remo after a four-year break. Armed forces members destined for peacekeeping operations or service in the northern and southern Caucasus were briefed on the ICRC's humanitarian activities and basic IHL norms.

In the northern Caucasus, particularly in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia, law enforcement agents participating in "special operations", and representatives of the local Interior Ministries were briefed on international law enforcement standards and the ICRC's activities in the region.

Elsewhere in the region, dialogue on the integration of IHL into armed forces' doctrine, training and operations continued, and the ICRC contributed regularly to officer training in IHL. As a result of the creation of a working group comprising the CSTO secretariat

and Joint Staff representatives and the ICRC, IHL-related topics were included in pre-deployment briefings and training of Joint Staff officers. High-ranking military officials were involved in ICRC regional and supra-regional activities.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The Russian media covered humanitarian and IHL-related issues, including ICRC activities regarding missing persons and their families and visits by International Tracing Service representatives (see *International Tracing Service*). A regional ICRC competition for journalism students from 12 universities helped build IHL awareness among future reporters.

The “Humanity in War” and “The Road to Peace” photo exhibitions highlighting humanitarian issues and ICRC action attracted over 3,700 viewers in Belarus, the northern Caucasus and Ukraine.

The Russian Association of International Law and leading universities in the region were encouraged to provide input for CIS deliberations (see *Authorities*). To stimulate interest in IHL teaching and research, students and lecturers received IHL materials, and lecturers from the region and from Central Asia attended ICRC seminars on IHL, including a course held in Switzerland, an international conference co-organized with Kazan State University and IHL-related events organized by Moscow academic establishments. Student teams tested their skills at IHL competitions, with ICRC sponsorship. These included the de Martens regional IHL competition in Moscow, the international Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL, held in Canada, and the International Olympiad on IHL in Belarus.

The ongoing Russian education reform process provided opportunities to lobby for the further integration of IHL into student and teacher-training curricula. The authorities received a draft report on the completion of the ICRC programme to promote humanitarian principles in schools, conducted jointly with the Education Ministry and the Russian Red Cross over 15 years, aimed at promoting the sustainability of such teaching.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region’s National Societies continued work to improve their legal base, management and performance and to provide family-links services, with ICRC and International Federation support. At a meeting in Kyiv, the leadership of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from countries of the former Soviet Union pledged to revise their statutes according to ICRC/International Federation recommendations.

The tracing service of the Ukrainian Red Cross received funding to pursue its family-links programme for detained migrants. Its first-aid capacity-building programme continued, with further volunteer training and first-aid competitions offered by the Crimean branch.

The Belarus Red Cross worked with the ICRC on dissemination and planned activities for migrants similar to those in Ukraine.

Russian Red Cross branches in the northern Caucasus consolidated their emergency preparedness and assistance programmes, with ICRC support. The home visiting nurses programme focused on chronically ill people in remote areas, as well as on the elderly and families of missing persons (see *Civilians*). In North Ossetia, IDPs, children and vulnerable people benefited from psychological and social support provided through Red Cross playrooms and a psychosocial centre in Beslan. In the tension-prone Prigorodny district, the North Ossetian branch built a playroom for both Ingush and Ossetian youngsters. The Ingush branch worked with the ICRC to launch a psychological and social support project for vulnerable groups in 2011.



# TASHKENT (regional)

**COVERING:** Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	5,672
Assistance	23,782
Prevention	3,245
Cooperation with National Societies	2,129
General	-

► **34,828**

of which: Overheads 2,056

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	93%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	51
National staff	127
(daily workers not included)	

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- with the relevant National Societies, provided almost 400,000 people affected by the violence in southern Kyrgyzstan, including those who took refuge in neighbouring countries, with food, essential household items and clean water
- in Kyrgyzstan, supplied 64 health facilities with medical materials and equipped first-aiders
- through a cash-for-work programme, reconstructed 317 destroyed houses in Kyrgyzstan to enable people to have shelter before the winter
- continued visits to detainees in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, while supporting tuberculosis control measures in Kyrgyzstan and pursuing discussions with the interim government there on a formal agreement on access to all detainees in the country
- in Tajikistan, with the National Society, provided emergency assistance to medical facilities and victims of clashes between armed groups and security forces in Rasht district

The regional delegation in Central Asia was opened in 1992. It assists governments in implementing IHL instruments and integrating IHL into academic curricula. It also supports the integration of IHL into armed forces' doctrine, training and sanctions, and promotes international norms among police and security forces dealing with law enforcement. It endeavours to protect and assist people affected by tensions or violence and people detained for security reasons and, in Kyrgyzstan, provides support on health-related issues, particularly tuberculosis, in places of detention. The ICRC contributes to strengthening the capacities of the region's National Societies, particularly in the fields of restoring family links and promoting IHL.

## CONTEXT

In April, thousands of people took to the streets of Bishkek and Talas in Kyrgyzstan to protest against the arrest of senior leaders, price increases and alleged corruption. The government of President Kurmanbek Bakiyev was overthrown and an interim government, headed by Roza Otunbayeva, installed in its place. Tensions persisted, however, and in May violent riots broke out, particularly in Jalal-Abad and Osh, opposing supporters of the interim government and followers of the former president. These were followed by interethnic clashes, including between young people of Kyrgyz and Uzbek origin. According to the official death toll, almost 400 people were killed and thousands wounded. The clashes also prompted the burning of houses and public buildings. Tens of thousands of people were internally displaced, some 100,000 others fled into Uzbekistan, and a few hundred crossed into Tajikistan.

By end-June, the situation was slowly calming down and people were returning home. Although a referendum on the new constitution

went smoothly, tensions between communities remained high. In July, Ms Otunbayeva was sworn in as caretaker president until presidential elections in 2011. In October, the country held parliamentary elections – the first step in moving from a presidential system to a parliamentary democracy.

Violence was also on the rise in Tajikistan later in the year, particularly in the Rasht valley, where attacks on law enforcement and security forces triggered major security operations.

Tensions persisted between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan over border-demarcation and energy- and water-related issues.

In Turkmenistan, reforms of the judiciary, law enforcement and penitentiary system got under way, leading to the approval of a new penal code.

Kazakhstan became the first post-Soviet State to assume the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	152		
RCMs distributed	209		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	25		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	3		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	88	6	9
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	42		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	55	4	4
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	3	3	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	3	3	
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	104		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	7,390		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,084	120	4
Detainees newly registered	724	59	4
Number of visits carried out	147		
Number of places of detention visited	51		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	315		
RCMs distributed	208		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	4		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	396,059	20%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	200,709		
Essential household items <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiaries	93,627	20%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	38,255		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	3,754	20%	65%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	1,502		
Water and habitat activities <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	73,360	40%	30%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	8,800		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	24		
Average catchment population		133,288		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat <sup>3</sup>				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	800		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals <sup>1</sup>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	40		

1. Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan

2. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan

3. Kyrgyzstan only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In partnership with the relevant National Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC launched a large-scale operation to respond to the needs of people affected by the violence in Kyrgyzstan and appealed for additional funds.

In Kyrgyzstan, to ensure that the wounded received adequate treatment, the ICRC supplied medical facilities, equipped National Society first-aiders, and trained surgeons. IDPs and their hosts received food rations, essential household items, and clean water trucked in while existing water systems were rehabilitated. This assistance, along with support to health centres, helped avoid outbreaks of disease. Psychological support was provided by an association set up with National Society/ICRC support. A few family members separated by the violence kept in touch using RCMs, and the ICRC gave technical support to Kyrgyz forensic practitioners to contribute to efforts to clarify the whereabouts of people unaccounted for.

To complement the efforts of the authorities in Uzbekistan to care for refugees, the ICRC delivered three planeloads of relief materials and installed showers, latrines, water points and rubbish collection boxes in camps. In Tajikistan, with the National Society, the ICRC provided first aid and transport to refugees and returning Tajik nationals.

Once the emergency phase was over, as part of a cash-for-work programme, the ICRC supported the reconstruction of 317 destroyed houses in Osh, to enable people to be accommodated before the winter, and provided roofing materials to other families.

Later in the year, with the Tajik National Society, the ICRC also provided emergency medical assistance to hospitals and food and shelter materials to victims of the clashes between

armed groups and government military and security forces that broke out in Rasht district.

ICRC delegates continued to visit detainees in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan to monitor their treatment and living conditions and provided confidential reports to the relevant authorities. After the change of government in Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC established contacts with the interim authorities to pursue discussions on a formal agreement on access to all detainees in the country, including those arrested in connection with the violence. In parallel, it continued to support the Health Ministry and the GSIN, an independent State agency under the direct responsibility of the prime minister, in efforts to control multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB), particularly in implementing the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)-plus programme and upgrading infrastructure.

With ICRC support, the region's authorities pursued work to implement IHL, drafting related legislation and improving training in IHL and international norms relating to law enforcement. In all dialogue, the ICRC reminded authorities and weapon bearers of their obligation to protect people not participating in but affected by violence. Through various media, including radio and mobile phone messages (SMS), it raised awareness of humanitarian principles among the general public and organized events to help sustain IHL teaching in universities, schools and military lyceums.

As well as being key partners of the ICRC during emergencies, the region's National Red Crescent Societies continued to receive financial, technical and material support to boost their emergency preparedness, family-links services and IHL dissemination skills. Throughout the region, Movement components coordinated their activities with those of other humanitarian actors to maximize impact while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

During the violence in Kyrgyzstan, people approached the ICRC to report abuses by weapon bearers. The authorities were reminded of their obligations to protect people not participating in but affected by the violence, to meet their basic needs and to allow medical and humanitarian workers safe access to them. To respond better to victims' material needs, Kyrgyz National Society personnel underwent training and received equipment to boost its capacities to provide emergency relief items and a clean water supply. National Society/ICRC partnerships in all three countries affected (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) were instrumental in ensuring an effective response to the needs of victims (see below).

### People affected by violence in Kyrgyzstan able to meet their immediate needs

In Kyrgyzstan, some 325,000 people who had lost their food stocks or ability to procure food themselves or who had shared their own limited supplies with IDPs received a one-month food ration and hygiene items. More than 80,000 of these people received food/goods on more than one occasion. In addition, some 92,000 people were given essential items such as tents and blankets or cash to buy winter footwear. In support of the efforts of the Uzbek government and National Society to assist refugees arriving from Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC sent three plane-loads of relief items (food, shelter materials, first-aid kits, etc.) to the country, enough to assist a further 70,000 people. In Tajikistan, the most needy among the refugees and returning nationals received first aid or help with their transport.

In Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh, the water board received trucks, electrical transformers and other equipment so that they could continue to provide essential services, such as water distribution, sewage management and power supply, benefiting some 10,000 people. Furthermore, some 25,000 people around Osh benefited from the rehabilitation of 12 boreholes. In villages hosting IDPs, existing water resources were already insufficient for the usual inhabitants. Thus, with ICRC support, the water board trucked in water for 15,000 people (780m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water over five weeks), installed extra water points and repaired others. Following a National Society/ICRC assessment of needs in 27 refugee camps in Uzbekistan, more than 12,000 people were provided with showers, latrines, water points and storage tanks, and rubbish collection boxes. Once the refugees had returned home, the facilities remained for the people who usually used the premises hosting the refugees.

While such water and sanitation work aimed to prevent disease, people in need of curative care attended 24 primary health care centres in Osh supplied or rehabilitated by the ICRC. Furthermore, with National Society/ICRC support, local psychologists, psychiatrists and the ombudsman for the southern region set up an association to provide support to victims of violence, including sexual violence.

### Communities in Kyrgyzstan begin to rebuild their lives

Upon their return home, IDPs and refugees often found their homes uninhabitable. More than 10,000 people benefited from an emergency shelter programme, which included the reconstruction of 317 houses allowing 3,000 people to be accommodated before winter, and the provision of roofing kits to other families. Additionally, 1,021 daily labourers received cash for clearing rubble for preparing the houses for rehabilitation, and for the reconstruction work, helping them support themselves and their families (3,754 people).

With a view to assisting other people who had lost their jobs/assets, the ICRC assessed local markets to determine the impact of the violence on household economies and began to plan livelihood-support projects for 2011.

### Forensic capacities receive a boost

People generally managed to keep in touch with relatives by their own means, although a few RCMs were exchanged and three children were reunited with relatives. Many people, however, remained without news of relatives unaccounted for since the unrest. Furthermore, some human remains could not be immediately identified. The Kyrgyz authorities received ICRC support in the management and identification of the human remains. The Jalal-Abad and Osh forensic departments received technical advice, Osh central morgue was renovated, and ICRC-donated equipment facilitated the work of forensic practitioners in the field. Alongside, National Society volunteers were trained in ante-mortem data collection, to better enable comparison of ante- and post-mortem data, in parallel with DNA analysis initiated by the authorities.

### Victims of violence in Tajikistan's Rasht district better able to cope

Ninety people (18 households) whose homes were severely damaged during clashes between armed groups and security and military forces, or who were affected by mines, received an emergency food ration, shelter materials and essential household items from the National Society/ICRC.

CIVILIANS			KYRGYZSTAN	TAJIKISTAN	UZBEKISTAN
Economic security, water and habitat					
Food	Beneficiaries		325,433	90	70,536
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	130,173		70,536
Essential household items	Beneficiaries		92,137	90	1,400
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	36,855		1,400
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries		3,754		
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries	1,502		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries		60,980		12,380
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	Beneficiaries			8,800

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People in places of detention under the authority of the Interior Ministry and the GSIN in Kyrgyzstan and under the authority of the Interior Ministry in Uzbekistan received visits from delegates, carried out in accordance with standard ICRC procedures. They monitored detainees' treatment and living conditions, paying particular attention to potentially vulnerable inmates, such as people held on security-related charges, women, minors, foreigners, and detainees serving life sentences, and informed the relevant authority confidentially of their findings and any recommendations.

In Kyrgyzstan, visits took place despite the lack of a formal agreement with the authorities on ICRC access to all detainees. Following the unrest, the ICRC made an offer of services to the new authorities and intensified efforts to visit people detained in relation to the violence, including to follow up allegations of arrest. In August, at the request of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the ICRC handed over a proposal for an agreement on visits to all detainees for review by the ministries and agencies concerned.

In Turkmenistan, there was no tangible progress regarding the initiation of ICRC visits to places of detention as an agreement on use of the organization's standard procedures had yet to be reached.

During visits, detainees were able to restore/maintain contact with their families through RCMs. In Kyrgyzstan, four children visited their detained mothers. In Uzbekistan, with the consent of the authorities, 17 foreign detainees were able to notify their embassies of their detention, via the ICRC. Discussions continued, meanwhile, regarding family visits for detained women and minors and phone calls for foreign detainees. In Tajikistan, where the ICRC had suspended active negotiations regarding access to detainees in 2009, family-links services were provided by the National Society.

### Detainees' health prospects improve

Kyrgyzstan had one of the world's highest rates of MDR TB, posing a serious health threat both within and outside prisons. The GSIN and Health and Justice Ministries continued to address

the problem, including by implementing the DOTS-plus programme. TB detection, diagnostic and treatment activities were undertaken with ICRC funding and technical back-up, while MDR TB patients were monitored for treatment side-effects and given medication to combat them, along with dietary supplements. Detainees benefited from improved treatment conditions following rehabilitation of a TB laboratory and hospital and ventilation systems.

From January, detainees with TB and staff working in Colony 27 were supported by an ICRC psychologist, while GSIN nurses were supervised and trained by an ICRC nurse, who also conducted health education sessions for detainees and staff. The GSIN created a working group to draft TB guidelines for the penitentiary system, and its staff began training in the use of ICRC software for managing MDR TB data. Negotiations with the national TB control programme, and thus preparations for a pilot project to help MDR TB sufferers complete their treatment after their release, were interrupted by the violence and postponed. To support the authorities in their long-term planning, five GSIN officials conducted a study tour of facilities accommodating detainees with TB in Azerbaijan and Georgia, where the ICRC also ran support programmes.

TB sufferers were among the detainees in five Kyrgyz places of detention, including three police stations, who benefited from improvements to infrastructure, including water and electricity systems, and from ICRC support for ongoing maintenance. As GSIN donors were not forthcoming with funds for the renovation of Colony 19, ICRC expertise was not required for the project.

In Uzbekistan, four disabled detainees received wheelchairs; two more wheelchairs were donated to a penitentiary hospital.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Thousands of people wounded as a result of the violence in Kyrgyzstan received emergency medical treatment at 37 ICRC-supplied medical facilities and from ICRC-equipped National Society volunteers. To strengthen the country's emergency preparedness, the National Society trained almost 200 law enforcement

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	KYRGYZSTAN	TAJIKISTAN	UZBEKISTAN
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited	6,583		807
Detainees visited and monitored individually	277		807
<i>of whom women</i>	7		113
<i>of whom minors</i>	4		0
Detainees newly registered	248		476
<i>of whom women</i>	5		54
<i>of whom minors</i>	4		
Number of visits carried out	100		47
Number of places of detention visited	32		19
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	39	7	269
RCMs distributed	13	16	179
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	4		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued			1



staff in first aid, and 250 doctors from the Health and Interior Ministries and from hospitals under the State Service for National Security and the Border Service learnt war-surgery techniques during three ICRC-held seminars.

People wounded during the armed clashes in the Rasht district in Tajikistan received treatment at three ICRC-assisted medical facilities in Dushanbe and Gharm.

The Tajik Labour and Social Protection Ministry continued to run the physical rehabilitation centre in Dushanbe with technical and financial support from the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled. The delegation monitored the services and discussed with the centre possibilities for diversifying funding. Two State technicians underwent training abroad to help further boost the quality of the services provided.

## AUTHORITIES

Given the violence in Kyrgyzstan, the movement of many of the people affected into Uzbekistan, and the clashes in Tajikistan, the region's authorities were reminded of their obligations under applicable laws to protect and assist those affected and to allow medical and humanitarian workers access to them.

In parallel, the authorities and the ICRC discussed the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties. Officials attended a range of events that aimed to create momentum. For example, representatives of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz IHL committees participated in the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*), as did an Uzbek official to learn more about the workings and benefits of such bodies. Meanwhile, future members of the Turkmen IHL working group within the interministerial committee on human rights took part in a round-table on the same topic. Furthermore, officials from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan attended the third regional seminar on IHL implementation in Belarus (see *Moscow*).

At national level, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan received advice on revising draft laws regulating the status of their National Societies, while with the support of the Kazakh Justice Ministry and the ICRC, the Kazakh National Society began drafting a law to protect the emblems. The Tajik authorities and the ICRC discussed the need for a study on the compatibility of national legislation on missing persons with model legislation promulgated by the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States, while law professors began drafting a legal commentary on war-crimes articles in the criminal code. Discussions continued with the Kazakh authorities regarding a headquarters agreement to formalize the ICRC's status and presence in the country.

Members of the diplomatic community attended briefings and received newsletters on Movement activities that aimed to enlist their support.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Weapon bearers were reminded of their obligations to protect people not participating in violence and to respect relevant international norms relating to law enforcement. At its own request, the Tajik Interior Ministry received 320 copies of the ICRC booklet *Code of Conduct for Combatants* for troops in Rasht. With ICRC support, it also set up a working group to consider ways of improving training for law enforcement troops. A plan of action based on the group's recommendations was submitted to the ministry for consideration.

The region's Defence Ministries and the ICRC discussed integration of IHL into the armed forces' decision-making processes and into their training. High-ranking officers in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and military instructors in Turkmenistan participated in ICRC workshops. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, these officers made progress in assessing the extent to which IHL featured in operational documentation, while similar work began in Uzbekistan. For the first time the Collective Security Treaty Organization invited the ICRC to attend, as an observer, a military field exercise in Tajikistan.

All participants in discussions and courses were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Following the violent events in Kyrgyzstan, community leaders and other influential figures were encouraged to help restore an environment conducive to maintaining law and order. A communication campaign involving the two largest mobile phone operators and four radio stations was organized via SMS and radio spots to promote the protection of people not participating in the violence, including health care and humanitarian workers.

Otherwise, opinion-makers and the general public across the region increased their awareness of humanitarian principles thanks to media coverage based on ICRC press releases, events such as round-tables and competitions for journalists, the broadcast of ICRC films and publicly distributed fact sheets.

Senior academics, lecturers and students deepened their IHL knowledge at national and regional training events and competitions, while law faculties in Astana, Bishkek, Dushanbe and Osh received equipment and publications to develop IHL resource centres.

The region's Education Ministries and National Societies pursued efforts to ensure the continuity of IHL teaching in secondary education. Uzbek teachers and curriculum writers attended ICRC round-tables, conferences and guest lectures at teacher-training universities, while the Tajik Defence and Education Ministries integrated IHL into a new pre-military training curriculum. Ten years of ICRC support to the secondary school programme drew to a close at the end of the year, with the ICRC/Education Ministry producing final reports on the programme's evolution with a view to ensuring sustainability.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Kyrgyz, Tajik and Uzbek National Societies were key ICRC partners in efforts to assist people affected by violence and to enable them to restore contact with family (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). All Movement partners present in the area closely coordinated their activities.

With ICRC support, the region's National Societies continued to build their capacities and strengthen their legal bases (see *Authorities*). The Turkmen National Society hosted the annual regional meeting, at which common goals and strategies were formulated, while the heads of all five National Societies participated in the Russian-speaking Leadership Meeting in Ukraine.

The National Societies worked to boost their disaster preparedness. Staff and volunteers underwent training in the Safer Access approach and first aid, and the Kyrgyz and Turkmen National Societies worked to better integrate tracing and RCM services into their emergency response. All National Societies organized training to enhance family-links services in general, and the Uzbek National Society developed electronic data-management tools.

The National Societies continued to disseminate IHL and humanitarian principles. In Kyrgyzstan, a new dissemination method and training module improved the quality of the work undertaken. In addition, the Tajik National Society pursued its activities to raise awareness of mine risks.

# WESTERN BALKANS (regional)

**COVERING:** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo\*, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Montenegro, Serbia



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	4,133
Assistance	7
Prevention	1,512
Cooperation with National Societies	1,503
General	-

► **7,154**

of which: Overheads 437

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	90%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	13
National staff (daily workers not included)	71

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- mobilized international support for efforts to determine the fate of missing persons in the Western Balkans
- chaired 4 sessions of the working group on missing persons in Kosovo and 2 sessions of its sub-working group on forensics, contributing to the exhumation and handover of 47 sets of human remains and the identification of 6 others
- increased public awareness, regionally and internationally, of the plight of the families of missing persons through the publication of a book and the launch of an open-air photo exhibition
- visited people held on war-crimes or security-related charges in 23 places of detention, including The Hague, Netherlands
- participated in the training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers involved in war-crimes cases, in order to expand their knowledge of IHL, humanitarian issues, including missing persons, and the work of the ICRC/National Societies

The ICRC has been working in the countries covered since the early 1990s. The organization strives to respond to the needs remaining from armed conflicts in the region. It seeks to clarify the fate of missing persons and to address the needs of their families. Throughout the region, the ICRC visits detainees, works with the authorities and civil society to promote IHL, and supports the development of the National Societies.

\* UN Security Council Resolution 1244

## CONTEXT

In Kosovo, the international community and NATO remained concerned about ethnic divisions, the fragile security situation, political instability and growing poverty. Members of the Serbian community resisted Pristina's efforts to extend its control, and parallel government structures remained in place. In July 2010, the International Court of Justice delivered its advisory opinion that Kosovo's 2008 declaration of independence did not violate international law. The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) launched investigations into alleged corruption and organized crime, and arrested crime suspects.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, political tensions persisted, particularly in the run-up to the October elections. The Office of the High Representative, the Peace Implementation Council and the European Forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR)

remained there following the extension of their mandates in 2009. In March, the Serbian parliament formally apologized for the 1995 Srebrenica massacre.

Although the Serbian authorities filed a countersuit for genocide against Croatia at the International Court of Justice, relations between the countries improved, paving the way for dialogue on long-outstanding issues.

Progress towards European Union (EU) membership remained stalled in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia) owing to the ongoing dispute over its name, and in Albania following accusations by the political opposition of fraud during the 2009 elections. The EU Stabilisation and Association Agreement entered into force in Montenegro in May, and Serbia's EU membership application was accepted for review by the European Commission.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	12,973		
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons<sup>1</sup></b>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	27	7	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	884		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	12,100	1,459	651
<b>Documents</b>			
People to whom travel documents were issued	1		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	68		
Detainees newly registered	4		
Number of visits carried out	40		
Number of places of detention visited	35		
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	9		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	515		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Not including cases of persons missing in relation to the Croatia conflicts 1991–95, dealt with by the Croatian Red Cross and Red Cross of Serbia

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to support efforts in the region to determine the fate of persons missing in relation to past conflicts and to safeguard their families' legal rights and provide for their psychological and economic needs. Dialogue between the authorities of Kosovo and Serbia through the ICRC-chaired Working Group on Missing Persons, combined with ICRC endeavours to glean new information from the archives of international organizations and national military contingents in Kosovo, resulted in the exchange of information, exhumations, and the handover of human remains to families in both countries. In a major breakthrough, the Serbian Defence Ministry submitted information from the military archives to the Serbian Missing Persons Commission, at the ICRC's prompting, while the ICRC examined police documents to which access was granted in 2009.

The delegation continued to support the capacity building of the Missing Persons Institute in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government Commission on Missing Persons in Kosovo. To boost assistance to families of the missing, the delegation trained National Society staff in the provision of psychological support and gave funds and advice to family associations. The launch of an ICRC book, *Missing Lives*, and an accompanying open-air photo exhibition displayed in various cities across Europe, increased public awareness of the plight of the families of missing persons in the Western Balkans. Together with the authorities and the Croatian Red Cross, the ICRC also published a new edition of the *Book of Missing Persons in the Territory of the Republic of Croatia*.

The ICRC visited people deprived of their freedom throughout the region, in accordance with its standard procedures, focusing

on those detained on war-crimes or security-related charges and particularly vulnerable detainees. The authorities were provided, in confidence, with the findings of these visits and, when necessary, recommendations. Delegates assessed the situation of three people released from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and resettled in Albania. They also facilitated visits by relatives to detainees held in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo, contacts between people held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and their families and, acting as a neutral intermediary, the return home of a Serbian detainee following his release from a Croatian prison.

National authorities in the region received advice from the ICRC on acceding to and implementing IHL treaties and on developing laws protecting missing persons and their families. Judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers dealing with war-crimes cases attended presentations on IHL and its relevance to their work. The delegation maintained a dialogue with the region's armed forces regarding the integration of IHL into military training and helped develop training manuals. It also participated in training sessions at the Peace Support Operations Training Centre (PSOTC) and conducted various others on IHL for military and police troops in the region.

The ICRC raised awareness of humanitarian issues, particularly those relating to missing persons, through public events and dialogue with media and civil society representatives throughout the region. It also assisted the authorities in ensuring the sustainability of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme in schools by supporting systematic teacher training and monitoring, and contributed to university IHL teaching through various competitions and seminars.

In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC provided the region's National Societies with funding, training and technical assistance to develop their family-links services, IHL dissemination and mine action.

## CIVILIANS

### Work to clarify the fate of the missing continues

The process of clarifying the fate of persons still missing from the Balkan conflicts advanced during 2010, albeit slowly. More than 14,600 of the 34,700 people whose relatives had approached the ICRC for assistance in locating them remained unaccounted for. More than 4,300 sets of human remains had been recovered but not identified. The National Societies/ICRC provided detailed, updated information on missing persons to all relevant authorities, based on ongoing contact with families and the consultation of available archives. People all over the world could consult the list of names of those still being sought in the Western Balkans on the ICRC family-links website ([www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org)).

The region's authorities were reminded of their obligations towards the families of the missing and encouraged to share information with one another and with the families, to support the relevant bodies, institutions and mechanisms involved in work to clarify the fate of missing persons, and to enact relevant legislation.

A regional cooperation meeting organized by the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) and the ICRC brought all stakeholders together to discuss these issues.

To increase global support for efforts to ascertain the fate of people unaccounted for, the ICRC discussed the issue with representatives of the UN, European Union member States and institutions and the United States of America, both in the region and abroad.

### *Bosnia and Herzegovina conflict 1992–95*

Of the region's missing, more than 10,500 had disappeared during the 1992–95 conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although the fate of more than 800 persons was resolved during 2010, most families remained without information or compensation.

The Missing Persons Institute (MPI) benefited from ICRC expertise, in addition to that of other organizations, and material assistance, including seminars to boost communication and coordination both internally and with family associations and other institutions. The transfer of data from the National Societies/ICRC to the MPI on all persons reported missing in relation to the conflict was initiated, and the MPI used it in its efforts to establish a national central register of missing persons. The ICRC monitored this process, providing technical support where necessary.

With ICRC input, the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina pursued efforts to amend and implement the law on missing persons.

### *Kosovo conflict 1999*

Further progress was made in identifying people missing in relation to the Kosovo conflict, although some 1,800 individuals remained unaccounted for.

The authorities in Belgrade and Pristina exchanged new information about gravesites at four meetings of the ICRC-chaired Working Group on Missing Persons. As a result, 47 sets of human remains were handed over to families in Kosovo and Serbia, another 6 sets were identified and Belgrade began working on 3 locations in Serbia where 11 sets of human remains were discovered before the end of 2010.

Forensic coordination between the authorities in Belgrade and Pristina improved following two meetings of the Kosovo Sub-Working Group on Forensic Issues, chaired by the ICRC. Members of this working group became aware of challenges in forensics and strengthened their regional network at a meeting in Albania, which was also attended by forensic pathologists from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and representatives of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus. Meanwhile, the EULEX Office of Missing Persons and Forensics and the Pristina Forensic Institute were merged to form the Department of Forensic Medicine (DFM), where staff continued to be trained to use the ICRC ante/post-mortem database.

For the first time, the Serbian Defence Ministry gave the Serbian Missing Persons Commission access to military archive documents, following sustained ICRC advocacy, and the process of



checking them for new burial sites began. Serbian police documents containing information about gravesites, access to which was granted in 2009, were also examined by the ICRC. New information was provided to the DFM thanks to ongoing National Society/ICRC efforts to access the archives of international organizations and those of the national military contingents deployed in Kosovo. Nine sets of human remains were recovered following the excavation of three gravesites reported to the DFM.

The Kosovar authorities received further ICRC input for the draft law on missing persons, although it was not enacted by the time the parliament was dissolved in November. Kosovo's Government Commission for Missing Persons benefited from ICRC expertise during its regular deliberations.

### **Croatia conflicts 1991–95**

Work on determining the fate of some 2,400 people still missing from the past conflict in Croatia gained momentum as the Croatian and Serbian authorities were encouraged to exchange further information and carry out more exhumations. In November, following the publication of a common list of missing persons, the ICRC made representations to the highest authorities in Belgrade and Zagreb, with support from the two national committees on the missing and the EU, aiming to accelerate the process.

### **Families of the missing receive support**

Families of the missing travelled to identify the remains of their relatives and buried them, with ICRC financial help. When visiting morgues, during handovers of human remains and at reburial ceremonies, they received psychological support, and first aid when necessary, from National Society and family association staff and volunteers, trained with ICRC support. An ICRC handbook, widely distributed to NGOs and social and psychological health services, provided a consistent framework of best practice to guide those endeavouring to help such families.

Family associations throughout the region continued to receive funding, materials and advice to support their efforts to help families of the missing, which included raising public awareness, holding commemorative ceremonies, providing economic assistance and advocating for the families' rights. They also received support to improve cooperation with each other, National Societies and national institutions and were kept updated by the various working groups on any progress made in discovering the fate of missing persons.

Meanwhile, the region's National Societies assumed greater responsibility for activities dealing with the missing and received equipment such as computers, when necessary, to aid their work. The ICRC transferred further case summaries to the Red Cross of Serbia which became the focal point for the 1,200 families of missing persons that lived within its remit.

Local and international support to resolve issues relating to missing persons was mobilized with the launch of the ICRC publication, *Missing Lives*, and an accompanying open-air photo exhibition, which was shown in various European cities. Both documented the plight of families of the missing across the Western Balkans through 15 individual stories. A second edition of the *Book of Missing Persons in the Territory of the Republic of Croatia* was also launched by the authorities, the National Society and the ICRC, listing the names of all missing persons and providing official recognition of their status.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Throughout the Western Balkans, people continued to be held in connection with war crimes or for security reasons. Others were held by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague, Netherlands, and other locations in Europe. Such detainees and others deemed potentially vulnerable, particularly women and children, were visited by the ICRC according to its standard procedures. The authorities were informed confidentially of delegates' observations and any recommendations arising from these visits.

Detainees held in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia in relation to past conflicts were visited by relatives living in other countries thanks to ICRC funding for their transportation costs. A detainee without identification or travel documents was able to rejoin his family in Serbia after release from a Croatian prison, with the agreement of both countries' authorities and with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary.

Internees in US custody at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba kept in touch with family members in Bosnia and Herzegovina through video calls, while three former inmates who were resettled in Albania upon release were visited twice by ICRC delegates to check on how they had settled in and to address any potential needs, such as contact with their families.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	CROATIA	KOSOVO	FYR MACEDONIA	MONTENEGRO	SERBIA	OTHER COUNTRIES*
<b>ICRC visits</b>							
Detainees visited and monitored individually	21	2		3	2	16	24
Detainees newly registered	2			2			
Number of visits carried out	13	2		5	2	4	14
Number of places of detention visited	10	2		3	2	4	14
<b>Restoring family links</b>							
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	1	7				1	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	486		28				1

\* Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden

## AUTHORITIES

The region's authorities continued to pursue legal reforms to meet international standards, some of which were required for EU/NATO membership. They discussed accession to, and national implementation of, IHL treaties with the ICRC, through IHL committees where they existed, with varying results. Both Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro became party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Serbia established a national IHL committee and ratified Additional Protocol III. The new committee then participated in the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*), as did regional counterparts.

Drawing on ICRC expertise, the Kosovar parliament passed laws on the red cross and red crescent emblems and the status of the Red Cross of Kosova, and the government in Bosnia and Herzegovina drafted a law protecting torture victims and civilian victims of armed conflict. Both authorities worked on drafting a law protecting the rights of missing persons and their families.

To stimulate further interest in IHL implementation, senior officials were briefed on the subject at regional seminars. Meanwhile, judges and prosecutors dealing with war-crimes cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina increased their knowledge of IHL and humanitarian issues, including missing persons, at an ICRC-run course and at a conference co-organized with the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

With NATO membership high on the political agenda, the region's armed forces continued to integrate IHL into their training and operations. Their commitment and resources, along with the presence and involvement of other international partners, reduced the need for ICRC support.

Drawing on ICRC expertise, the Serbian armed forces adopted a five-year action plan, with guidelines, for IHL integration into military education and training. It also published an IHL training manual, and the Belgrade Faculty of Political Science, the General Staff, the National Society and the ICRC continued working on a manual incorporating IHL into military exercises. The legal adviser to the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina enhanced his IHL knowledge at a seminar organized by the Austrian Ministry of Defence in Vienna, for which he received ICRC financial support.

In parallel, troops of the Serbian armed forces and cadets at military and police academies in Belgrade gained understanding of the provisions of IHL applicable to their roles and of neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian action at courses run by trained IHL instructors.

Likewise, more than 60 officers from the region preparing for peacekeeping missions learnt about IHL at a variety of courses

run at the PSOTC in Sarajevo, where delegates were regular guest lecturers. The PSOTC continued integrating IHL into its curricula and courses, with National Society/ICRC support, including in producing textbooks.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Media coverage of humanitarian issues, particularly the issue of missing persons, received a boost mid-year following the publication of the ICRC book *Missing Lives* and launch of the accompanying open-air photo exhibition. Journalists drew on ICRC advice and materials to raise public awareness of IHL and ICRC activities. Kosovar, Serbian and international civil society organizations were briefed on National Society/ICRC activities related to the missing, to enlist their support.

The integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into school curricula progressed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia, while the programme was fully handed over to the Albanian, Macedonian and Montenegrin authorities. To ensure its sustainability, pre-teacher training in the programme was made obligatory at the University of Mostar's teacher-training faculty in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Society/ICRC supported systematic training for both teachers and university lecturers, with hundreds attending workshops and seminars. To ensure smooth implementation of the programme, coordination meetings were organized for education authorities and National Societies and materials provided.

Students at the region's major universities continued to have access to IHL education, increasing their interest and knowledge in the subject through ICRC-run courses, such as a regional one held in Belgrade. Students in Kosovo also explored international public law at an ICRC-sponsored course at Pristina Summer University. They further enhanced their IHL knowledge by participating in moot court competitions. In Serbia, for the second year in a row, the National Society held a national moot court competition, without ICRC support, having secured alternative funding. Students from nine states, including Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, deepened their understanding of IHL at a regional moot court competition in Sarajevo and, following their success at national and regional level, some Serbian undergraduates went on to compete in the international Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL held in Canada. Albanian and Macedonian lecturers gained advanced knowledge of IHL at the sixth Advanced Training Course in IHL for University Teachers held in Geneva, Switzerland.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies received International Federation and ICRC support towards their capacity building. The two Red Cross entities in Kosovo continued to cooperate with the Movement. The Red Cross of Kosova's legal base was strengthened by the passing of a law recognizing its status (see *Authorities*).

With ICRC training and support, National Society volunteers taught schoolchildren and adults in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo about mine risks, gathered data on mine-related incidents in Albania and arranged the construction of safe playgrounds for children in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The region's National Societies and authorities shared data and experiences at a second regional conference organized by the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the national Mine Action Centre and the ICRC.

Meanwhile, National Society ownership of tracing activities gathered pace, with staff capacity strengthened to support families of the missing, to manage data and to work with family associations and national institutions responsible for missing persons (see *Civilians*). In Kosovo, for example, the Red Cross entities began providing psychological support. Training and materials were provided when needed, including an off-road vehicle which allowed staff to provide better services to families. Across the region, volunteers were better placed to restore family links after attending an ICRC presentation at a seminar organized by the Hungarian Red Cross.

National Society personnel continued to learn about IHL, the Movement and its Fundamental Principles before sharing their knowledge with the public.

# ANKARA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	102
Assistance	-
Prevention	678
Cooperation with National Societies	131
General	-

► **912**

of which: Overheads 56

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	85%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	1
National staff (daily workers not included)	4

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- helped families in Turkey stay in touch with relatives detained/interned in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Iraq via RCMs and/or telephone calls
- submitted to the Turkish authorities a consolidated list of activities it would like to carry out in Turkey
- participated in IHL training for more than 200 military officers from 22 countries taking part in courses run by NATO's Ankara-based Partnership for Peace Training Center
- provided relevant authorities and civil society circles with various publications
- gave financial and editing support to academics at Galatasaray University to produce a Turkish translation of the ICRC's study on customary IHL
- continued to support the integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into secondary school curricula by the Ministry of Education and the Turkish Red Crescent Society

In direct relation to the armed conflict in neighbouring Iraq, the ICRC opened a temporary mission in Ankara in 2003. ICRC activities in connection with the situation in Iraq focus mainly on protection issues. ICRC activities in Turkey include supporting the authorities in the promotion of IHL and assisting the armed forces in integrating IHL into their training programmes. The ICRC stands ready to work with the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

CONTEXT

In 2010, Turkey continued to assert its position as an influential political player at regional level and worldwide and to play an important mediation role in defusing tensions in the region and beyond.

The country further strengthened its political, economic and military ties with the Syrian Arab Republic and worked towards the creation of a free trade zone with Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Turkish leaders contributed proactively to efforts to reconcile rival groups in Iraq.

High-level talks were also held with the Chinese and Russian governments in Ankara and in Beijing and Moscow respectively.

Armenia and Turkey had not yet ratified the protocols they signed in October 2009 to normalize their bilateral relations.

Turkey’s relations with Israel remained strained following an Israeli commando attack on a Gaza-bound aid flotilla in May, in which several Turkish nationals were killed.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	17		
RCMs distributed	5		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	12		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC maintained its temporary presence in the Turkish capital to support operations in neighbouring conflict-affected Iraq.

Dialogue with the Turkish authorities centred mainly on operational matters related to the armed conflict in Iraq. ICRC activities in relation to the situation in Iraq included visiting Turkish nationals detained/interned there and enabling them to exchange news with their families in Turkey through RCMs.

The ICRC briefed the authorities on its mandate, activities and IHL, and in its dialogue with them explored possibilities for developing ICRC activities inside Turkey.

The Ministry of Education and the Turkish Red Crescent Society received technical support to facilitate the integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into secondary school curricula.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Turkish families were able to renew or maintain contact with relatives detained/interned in Iraq, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan – and visited by ICRC delegates – through the ICRC family-links service.

Such families received 5 RCMs from and sent 17 RCMs and 3 family parcels to detained/interned relatives. Four of them spoke from the ICRC’s Ankara office to relatives interned in the Bagram Theater Internment Facility in Afghanistan (12 calls altogether); the calls

lasted for an hour and each detainee/internee was allowed to make one call a month to family (see *Afghanistan*). In October, the mother of a Turkish citizen detained in Dohuk, northern Iraq, paid a visit to her son under ICRC auspices. The mother was accompanied during the journey by an ICRC representative from the Ankara office.

AUTHORITIES

At the beginning of the year, following dialogue with the Turkish authorities, the ICRC provided the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a list of the activities it wished to carry out in Turkey. The ICRC also indicated through which channels and institutions it planned to carry out the proposed activities.

Published in 2009 with ICRC support, the Galatasaray University Turkish-language version of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols was circulated among relevant ministries and military circles, parliamentarians and universities.

In early April, the head of the ICRC mission in Ankara spent five days in northern Iraq, where he visited Dohuk and Erbil. In Erbil, the new Turkish consul and the ICRC representative had a meeting where they reviewed humanitarian issues of mutual concern.

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

More than 200 military officers from some 20 countries, including members of the Turkish Armed Forces, received training in IHL



and related issues during six courses run by NATO's Partnership for Peace Training Center in Ankara. In March, the ICRC took part in a one-week field exercise in the framework of courses on the provisions of IHL applicable in armed conflict. Participants were informed about the ICRC, its roots, mandate, services and IHL and received various ICRC publications, including *Discover the ICRC* and *Emblems of Humanity*.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

A team of academics from Galatasaray University completed the translation of the ICRC study on customary IHL into Turkish for publication in early 2011, with ICRC support.

Fifty students at Gazi University's communications faculty in Ankara learnt about the ICRC, its mandate, its activities and basic IHL during an ICRC presentation. Galatasaray University, Istanbul Kultur University, Istanbul Koç University and the Marmara University law faculty each received a full set of reference materials in support of their IHL teaching.

A four-member team (one lecturer and three students) from Marmara University law faculty took part in a regional moot court competition organized by the ICRC in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (see *Western Balkans*).

Representatives of several national and international NGOs attending a three-day conference on the role of humanitarian organizations in international politics, organized by the governor of the southern city of Şanlıurfa, were familiarized with the ICRC and its mandate and activities, which contributed to better mutual understanding. In June, a senior ICRC delegate also met members of various think-tanks and other foreign policy experts to gain a better understanding of Turkish views on matters of concern to the ICRC.

With ICRC support, the Ministry of Education and the Turkish Red Crescent pursued their commitment to integrate the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into secondary school curricula, although the testing and integration of the programme were delayed. The ministry's new coordinator visited the Austrian Ministry of Education and National Society, at the ICRC's invitation, to learn about how the programme had been integrated in Austria.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Turkish Red Crescent finalized and began to implement its five-year strategic plan focusing on disaster preparedness and response.

# BRUSSELS



The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 1999, building strong institutional and operational relations with European Union institutions, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and NATO and its Parliamentary Assembly. It is expanding its sphere of activity to include key armed forces based in Western Europe. Its aim is to make the ICRC's mandate better known, mobilize political, diplomatic and financial support for its activities and ensure that relevant military decision-makers in Western Europe view the ICRC as the main reference point for neutral and independent humanitarian action.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	42
Assistance	-
Prevention	2,453
Cooperation with National Societies	203
General	-

► **2,697**

*of which: Overheads 165*

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	87%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	2
National staff (daily workers not included)	10

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- president exchanged views on humanitarian contexts, issues and challenges with the new European commissioner for international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response, the NATO secretary general and the NATO supreme allied commander Europe
- discussed with EU institutions, the Council of Europe, NATO and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe topical humanitarian issues, the integration of IHL into their activities, decisions and policies, and use of the ICRC's expertise and experience in so doing
- organized for the first time with the European Union Institute for Security Studies in Paris, France, a colloquium on humanitarian issues
- organized with the College of Europe the 11th Bruges Colloquium on IHL, focusing on new technologies of warfare and applicable laws
- coordinated activities with European National Societies and the International Federation through the Brussels-based Red Cross/EU Office

## CONTEXT

The European Union (EU) remained involved in crisis management and conflict resolution worldwide through political mediation or other interventions. The EU expressed particular concern about the situations in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Somalia and in Haiti following the earthquake. It supported efforts to find a settlement to the 2008 conflict over South Ossetia, in particular as co-chair, with the UN and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), of the continuing Geneva Discussions on Georgia. Within the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy, 13 EU field missions were under way at the end of 2010, including an operation to counter piracy off the Somali coast.

Spain and Belgium held the EU presidency in 2010, during which EU States and institutions began implementing the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty, including the creation of the new posts of European council president and high representative for foreign affairs and the new European External Action Service, and looked at ways to create a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps. The EU Council Working Group on Public International Law continued to work on IHL, including its provisions related to direct participation in hostilities, the ICRC study on the current state of IHL, and the Review Conference of the Rome Statute. The EU Council's Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid and the European Commission adopted several measures to implement the plan of action of the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (ECHA).

Other political institutions addressed matters of ICRC concern, including specific contexts, IDPs and the issue of missing persons and their families. Council of Europe bodies and the OSCE deliberated similar issues, in particular the conflicts in the Caucasus, the crisis in Kyrgyzstan and the humanitarian consequences of past conflicts in the Balkans.

NATO's International Security Assistance Force remained heavily deployed in Afghanistan, with the United States of America increasing the number of its troops there and calling on EU member States to do the same. In Kosovo,<sup>1</sup> NATO forces continued to lead a peace-support operation, in cooperation with the UN, the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo and other actors, although it was expected to progressively reduce its troop presence there. NATO also conducted an operation to counter piracy off the Somali coast. NATO's New Strategic Concept was adopted at the Lisbon summit in November.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to develop its dialogue with EU institutions, the Council of Europe, NATO and the OSCE to ensure that IHL was taken into account in Europe-wide decisions, policies and

programmes. It also drew attention to specific humanitarian issues and contexts to contribute to European efforts to protect and assist conflict victims worldwide.

ICRC discussions with EU bodies centred on the humanitarian situation and related issues in major operational contexts, particularly relevant in light of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Promoting Compliance with IHL. The dialogue also touched on thematic issues such as IDPs, migration, missing persons, direct participation in hostilities and the current state of IHL.

The ICRC also provided input on specific contexts or thematic issues into a range of European Parliament hearings and debates, maintained discussions with the European Commission, particularly its Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), and participated in discussions on the ECHA and on the planned creation of the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps. Following developments linked to the EU Common Security and Defence Policy, the delegation initiated or strengthened contacts with relevant civilian and military entities. It also contributed to European Parliament and NATO thinking on civil-military cooperation through input into hearings, briefings and exercises.

Dialogue on humanitarian issues and operational contexts continued with NATO political representatives and with commanders of NATO and US Africa Command forces based in Stuttgart, Germany. In support of these discussions, the ICRC gave presentations on IHL and its neutral, impartial and independent approach during training activities, including pre-deployment exercises, for EU and NATO forces and other bodies.

Participation in events run by NGOs and think-tanks based in Brussels enabled the ICRC to increase knowledge of humanitarian principles and action and IHL. With this aim, the ICRC and respectively the College of Europe and EU Institute for Security Studies also organized colloquiums on IHL.

To ensure the coherence of Movement humanitarian diplomacy, European National Societies, the International Federation and the ICRC enhanced their cooperation through the Red Cross/EU Office in Brussels.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees and released detainees/internees transferred to Belgium from abroad, including from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, or detained in Belgium following their conviction by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia were monitored or visited by the delegation. Any findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities.

1. UN Security Council Resolution 1244

## AUTHORITIES

To help integrate IHL into EU activities and decisions, dialogue was fostered with the Council of the EU, including the Spanish and Belgian presidencies and the General Secretariat. Topics broached included the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Promoting Compliance with IHL and Common Security and Defence Policy missions. Attention was also paid to following up recommendations from the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and preparing for the 31st Conference. Members of Council working groups made use in their debates of ICRC briefings on IHL, direct participation in hostilities, IDPs, and missing persons in the Balkans.

Regular contact with representatives of other multilateral institutions in Brussels enabled the ICRC to monitor and contribute to developments in the humanitarian field. The new European commissioner for international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response met and exchanged views with the ICRC president three times. The European Commission – particularly ECHO – and delegates discussed ways to implement the ECHA, establish the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps and enhance support for ICRC operations.

The European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, its Sub-Committee on Security and Defence and the Committee on Development also deliberated on humanitarian issues, including civil-military cooperation and ECHA implementation, thanks to ICRC input during debates and hearings.

Meetings with the NATO secretary general, with NATO's assistant secretaries general for political affairs and security policy and for operations and with participants in NATO's Parliamentary Assembly sessions and the NATO/ICRC annual staff talks provided opportunities to share views on issues of common interest, including IHL, the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and missing persons in the Balkans.

The main bodies of the Council of Europe and the OSCE also benefited from ICRC expertise and advice on humanitarian issues and IHL integration.

Whenever requested or possible, the ICRC contributed to the drafting and implementation of guidelines and other policies by providing the relevant institutional bodies, officials and member State representatives with legal and operational input.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The supreme allied commander Europe and the ICRC president met twice to discuss specific operational contexts. The highest levels of NATO's military command regularly exchanged views with delegates on topics of common interest during specific training sessions for senior and general officers in the framework of generic and pre-deployment exercises. Topics discussed included the conduct of hostilities, detention, the protection of medical

workers, facilities and equipment, missing persons and the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent approach. For the first time, senior officers of the Allied Joint Force Command Brunssum and ICRC delegates discussed human remains management in Afghanistan as part of efforts to prevent people from becoming unaccounted for. A high-level meeting with its commander and command group strengthened ICRC relations with Allied Joint Force Command Lisbon. Similarly, relations with Allied Joint Force Command Naples were enhanced through the ICRC's participation in the NATO Response Force's main annual exercise.

Numerous NATO and EU officers attended briefings on IHL and ICRC activities during courses or pre-deployment training sessions held by the EU Somalia Training Mission and the NATO School and Defence College. Such briefings were systematic for UK armed forces departing for Afghanistan. The German Ministry of Defence and the ICRC agreed on a plan of action for general officers' training and relations, and a constructive relationship was developed with the Italian Armed Forces' training institutes. The US Africa Command based in Stuttgart invited the ICRC to take part in its Joint Planners Course for senior staff officers.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Participants in debates and conferences organized by think-tanks, including the European Policy Centre and the Security & Defence Agenda, and humanitarian NGOs were made more aware of humanitarian issues and activities through ICRC input.

The 11th Bruges Colloquium on IHL, organized jointly with the College of Europe, focused on new technological challenges, including cyber warfare and autonomous and remote-controlled weapons such as drones, and the applicable laws. The event brought together researchers, university professors and experts from governments and international organizations. A first colloquium on humanitarian issues held in Paris, France, in cooperation with the EU Institute for Security Studies dealt with current challenges to humanitarian action.

Students were familiarized with humanitarian principles during ICRC-run IHL courses at College of Europe campuses in Belgium and Poland. Others attending a European Network on Humanitarian Action seminar learnt about IHL and international human rights law applicable to private military and security companies during an ICRC presentation.

A photo exhibition on missing persons was displayed in the EU buildings in Brussels. While work started on a new spot, cinemas in additional EU countries showed the existing ECHO/ICRC spot highlighting the plight of children in armed conflict and the partnership between the two institutions.

European media services and the large network of ICRC contacts in the EU received regular electronic information from the ICRC, including news releases and operational updates, which they drew upon in their work.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Coordination between the Red Cross/EU Office and the ICRC facilitated coherence in Movement humanitarian diplomacy among European institutions. In addition to reviewing various issues such as disaster management and migration and benefiting from ICRC expertise in IHL, they endeavoured to follow up on pledges made at the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent ahead of the 31st Conference in 2011. With the aim of presenting a shared vision, they also reviewed the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps project.

In wider Movement efforts, meetings of the Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants, of the European Legal Support Group and of the Disaster Management Working Group benefited from ICRC expertise and experience in IHL.



# INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE



The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen, Germany, serves the victims of Nazi persecution and their families by documenting their fate through the archives it manages. The ITS preserves these historical records and makes them available for research. The ITS is governed under the 1955 Bonn Agreements and their 2006 Protocol by the 11-member International Commission for the International Tracing Service (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America). The ICRC manages the ITS on behalf of the International Commission.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	302
Assistance	-
Prevention	315
Cooperation with National Societies	-
General	-

► **617**

of which: Overheads 38

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	2
National staff (daily workers not included)	0

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- provided answers to 12,981 enquiries (relating to 30,786 persons), 10,265 of which were from victims of Nazi persecution and/or their families (430 coming from survivors themselves) and the remainder from public and academic institutions and the media
- promoted its work and services to make them better known and accessible in Eastern European countries through missions to Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and the launch of a Russian-language website
- introduced new electronic search tools on its website to facilitate access to its records, while pursuing work to complete the digitization of its archived documents
- restored personal effects from the ITS archives to their rightful owners in the Netherlands
- took an active part in the debate on the future of the institution

## CONTEXT

The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen, Germany, remained an invaluable resource for civilians persecuted under the Third Reich and for their families, particularly those residing in Eastern Europe, where the ITS made a concerted effort to make its services better known through joint ITS/ICRC missions to Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The ITS used its archives to record and confirm the incarceration of individuals and their subjection to forced labour and other forms of Nazi persecution. It also undertook worldwide searches for persons missing from that period.

Researchers, research institutions, and memorial and educational bodies continued to show strong interest in the work of the ITS following the opening of the archives to the public in 2007, requiring the ITS to adapt its services to accommodate this added focus, including the introduction in 2010 of new electronic search tools. It also meant striking an appropriate balance between the need to protect sensitive personal data and that of ensuring public access to information required for historical research or other purposes, reinforced by a data protection handbook introduced in 2010.

The Strategic Study Group established by the International Commission in 2008 continued to discuss the future of the ITS. At its annual meeting in May in Washington D.C., United States of America, the International Commission endorsed the text of a new agreement on the ITS to replace the 1955 Bonn Agreements and their 2006 Protocol. The new agreement formally added cataloguing, historical research, education and commemoration to the existing ITS mandate and provided a basis for its future organizational structure. The International Commission also decided that the German Federal Archives would play a key role in the management of the ITS following the ICRC's withdrawal, planned for the end of 2012.

## ITS ACTION AND RESULTS

### CIVILIANS

#### Victims of Nazi persecution and their families receive answers

Victims of persecution under the Third Reich and/or their family members continued to receive timely responses to their enquiries, including certificates to enable them to access due compensation. The number of requests from victims and families increased by nearly 16% compared with 2009, and averaged around 850 per month. A total of 10,265 humanitarian enquiries were answered, the majority of them within eight weeks of submission.

The increase was partly attributable to more frequent requests for information from countries in Eastern Europe. This followed five joint ITS/ICRC missions there (see *Context*) to raise awareness of ITS services, and the establishment of a Russian-language ITS website in May where survivors and next of kin could make

online information requests in Russian free of charge. During the missions, contacts were established with representatives of local archives covering similar periods and topics, as well as with National Societies, victims' associations and research institutions. This led to various proposed cooperation projects, some of which were initiated.

A study carried out in 2009 led to the completion of a data protection handbook for use in the processing of humanitarian requests. This was particularly helpful to staff, for example in dealing with tracing requests for next of kin such as siblings. In many cases, the ITS could help provide information obtained from its large archive and social network in Germany and the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent network.

Thanks to renewed ITS efforts, 35 families of victims in the Netherlands – including resistance fighters and others deported between 1940 and 1945 to the Neuengamme concentration camp in Germany – had personal effects, mainly wallets and letters, formerly stored in the ITS archives, returned to them.

#### Researchers have better access to the archives and other information

Since the opening of the ITS archives to the public in 2007, an increasing number of researchers, scholars and authors continued to consult them, regarding them as an important information source. In 2010, 1,546 scholars and authors made use of the records. A further 442 visited the ITS to conduct research on-site.

To cope with this high level of demand, the ITS visitors' centre and catalogues were expanded, improving in particular facilities for researchers, scholars and authors. Two new archive collections of administrative documents and four search tools addressing specific collections were made accessible on the ITS website. Work to complete the digitization of archived documents continued, with the conversion of the ITS's 3 million correspondence files beginning in January, while that of documents relating to the tracing of children was ongoing.

Research and remembrance institutions in France received digital copies of ITS archive data for the first time, while those in Belgium, Israel, Luxembourg, Poland and the United States of America, which had first received data in 2008 and 2009, were sent further digitized archival material.

#### The public and visitors learn about the historic importance of ITS documents

The number of visitors to the archives slightly decreased, totalling some 1,863 visits in 2010 (compared with 1,975 in 2009). They benefited from the improvements made to the ITS visitors' centre (see above).

Various organizations, including universities, remembrance institutions, and research and education facilities, continued to cooperate with the ITS. This led to public exhibitions hosted by the ITS, including one developed by the Darmstadt History Workshop about Karl Plagge, a Wehrmacht major recognized

as “Righteous Among the Nations” for his efforts to save Jewish people during the Second World War. Another exhibition, mounted by the regional youth organization Kreisjugendring Ebersberg, explored the goals of the Schutzstaffel (SS) association “Lebensborn”. The definition in 2010 of a pedagogic concept for partnerships with educational institutions led to agreements on projects with two schools and two universities.

In addition, 282 information requests from the media were answered.

**Discussions on the future of the ITS progress**

To ensure the long-term sustainability of its support to people who suffered Nazi persecution, their family members and the public, including researchers, the ITS and the ICRC continued to take an active part in the work of the Strategic Study Group to determine the future of the institution (see *Context*).

# LONDON

**COVERING:** Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	104
Assistance	-
Prevention	704
Cooperation with National Societies	385
General	-

► **1,193**

of which: Overheads 73

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	117%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	1
National staff (daily workers not included)	0

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- developed contacts and dialogue with the new UK government and key decision-makers in the UK parliament and civil service on a range of humanitarian issues
- strengthened dialogue with senior government officials and high-ranking members of the UK armed forces on issues related to the conduct of hostilities and to people deprived of their freedom during armed conflict and other situations of violence
- contributed to discussions on a future code of conduct for private military and security companies
- welcomed the UK government's ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- developed contacts and dialogue in Northern Ireland relating to the humanitarian effects of recent tensions there
- worked with the British Red Cross to raise the public profile of IHL, humanitarian action and the Movement

Set up in 2003, the London mission focuses on pursuing humanitarian diplomacy and facilitating ICRC operations in the field. Its target audiences include the British authorities and armed forces, members of parliament, think-tanks, the media and major international NGOs. Through such contacts, the ICRC seeks to improve understanding of and secure broad support for IHL and ICRC and Movement operations. The London mission works in close cooperation with the British Red Cross on a wide range of areas of common interest.

## CONTEXT

After 13 years of Labour rule, a general election in May brought a Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition to power. The new government announced major public spending cuts aimed at reducing the country's largest peacetime deficit on record, and was faced with tackling weak economic growth.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereafter United Kingdom) continued to play an important role on the international scene and to be politically active in many contexts of interest to the ICRC. UK armed forces remained engaged in the non-international armed conflict in Afghanistan. The situation in that country, as well as in the Middle East, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, featured regularly in the media and was of public concern.

In Northern Ireland, the risk of violence increased owing to lack of political development, economic recession, and sectarian tensions resurfacing ahead of local elections set for spring 2011.

In part owing to the diverse community of hundreds of ethnicities, languages and cultures that co-exist there and in other UK urban centres, London remained home to influential think-tanks and civil society and academic institutions with an international focus. It hosted conferences, seminars and workshops dealing with international relations, security, humanitarian issues, conflict analysis and military intervention. As one of the world's foremost media centres, the city was a focal point for international debate on current global issues. A large number of news organizations with worldwide reach were based in London.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

To enhance its network for humanitarian diplomacy, the ICRC continued to build close relations with the UK political authorities and other key stakeholders. It organized events with the British Red Cross and fostered ties with academic institutions and think-tanks to increase public awareness of IHL, humanitarian action and ICRC activities. The ICRC reinforced its links with UK-based media, encouraging journalists to give prominence to humanitarian issues when reporting on conflicts around the world. Resources were allocated to developing contacts in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland relating to the humanitarian effects of the resurfacing tensions.

In addition to briefings on ICRC operations and current major humanitarian challenges, meetings with the authorities, in particular with Ministry of Defence officials, focused on IHL implementation, especially regarding the conduct of hostilities and issues surrounding people detained in relation to armed conflict and other situations of violence, on the ICRC's mandate and on neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. The ICRC further developed its IHL training activities with the UK armed forces. These included support for officer training at the Joint Services Command and Staff College and participation in training events for troops heading to Afghanistan. The organization also contributed to discussions on a future code of conduct for private military and security companies.

The British Red Cross and the ICRC continued to implement their cooperation agreement, consolidating their partnership and further strengthening working relations.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People resident in the United Kingdom after their release from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba were approached by ICRC delegates with a dual objective: to gain an insight into their perceptions of the ICRC during their captivity; and to identify any difficulties they may have faced since their release and look at ways in which they could be assisted.

## AUTHORITIES

Key decision-makers in the UK parliament and civil service and ICRC representatives met regularly to discuss shared concerns, thus improving mutual understanding. These included issues surrounding people detained in relation to armed conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC's mandate and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and the possibility of formalizing the ICRC's presence in the United Kingdom. Senior politicians from all parties were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

Representatives of the UK and Irish governments also met ICRC delegates in Belfast, Dublin and London to discuss the effects in humanitarian terms of the current situation in Northern Ireland. Moreover, an exchange on people deprived of their freedom took place with the authorities concerned. The ICRC also had a discussion on the role of the existing mechanisms to address the issue of persons missing in connection with past unrest.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) hosted a series of workshops to draft a paper for ministers on a code of conduct for private military and security companies, benefiting from ICRC advice. The FCO and the Department for International Development (DFID) received expert ICRC input during meetings on such issues as health in armed conflict, priority operational contexts, and women and war. At its request, DFID was provided with the information required for the conduct of a series of reviews into the effectiveness of its overseas development aid.

In May, the United Kingdom ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions, following ICRC support in 2009 to introduce the relevant bill in the House of Commons.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Senior Defence Ministry staff, Permanent Joint Headquarters officers, civil servants and ICRC personnel engaged in dialogue on areas of operational interest, particularly Afghanistan, as well as on people detained in relation to armed conflict, the conduct of hostilities, the protection due to people not or no longer participating in hostilities, and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.



Military officers, as well as troops to be deployed in contexts such as Afghanistan, enhanced their knowledge of the ICRC's mandate and activities and worked on IHL implementation during training and regular briefings. Senior officers at the Joint Services Command and Staff College and the Permanent Joint Headquarters took part in IHL training sessions, at which the ICRC gave presentations. Participants in training courses run by the UK Joint Civil-Military Cooperation Group and the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst also learnt about ICRC activities and their relevance to UK military operations.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Representatives of UK-based media, NGOs and think-tanks met regularly with senior ICRC personnel to discuss the organization's mandate and activities in conflict zones and the importance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Events hosted by think-tanks, NGOs and academic institutions provided opportunities to increase knowledge of IHL and ICRC activities, as well as awareness of current topics of ICRC concern, among influential members of civil society. This included a photo exhibition to launch the "Missing Lives" publication.

The UK media gave extensive coverage to humanitarian issues and stories based on ICRC statements and press releases, helping to increase public awareness of IHL and ICRC activities worldwide, including in Afghanistan, Haiti and Pakistan. The British Red Cross and the ICRC also worked together to boost the public profile of IHL, humanitarian action and the Movement. Audiences inside and outside the United Kingdom gained insight into the neutral, impartial and independent nature of ICRC activities thanks to media broadcasts of interviews with ICRC staff.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The British Red Cross and the ICRC continued to implement the partnership framework agreement established in 2009, strengthening cooperation through regular working meetings and high-level strategic discussions, which took place in London and Geneva, Switzerland.

As part of the agreement, the two organizations worked together on communication activities and events. For example, they jointly carried out presentations at the London School of Economics. A round-table on Somalia chaired by the British Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières provided the ICRC with an opportunity to present its activities in the country and illustrate the importance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

In Northern Ireland, the British Red Cross and the ICRC discussed the integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into secondary school curricula.

# PARIS



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	46
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,016
Cooperation with National Societies	272
General	-

► **1,333**

of which: Overheads 81

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	82%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	1
National staff (daily workers not included)	5

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- welcomed the establishment of a Prisoners of War Information Bureau by the French authorities and the integration of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Rome Statute into French legislation
- visited or monitored the conditions of detainees transferred to France from abroad, including those convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, sharing its findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities
- raised public awareness of IHL, humanitarian issues and its mandate and activities, including through 4 web-based public debates, exhibitions and a blog
- briefed armed forces officers at military schools and the Groupement interarmées des actions civilo-militaires and Defence Ministry legal advisers on IHL
- enhanced cooperation with the French Red Cross, which made its first-aid expertise available to ICRC operations

The Paris delegation, set up in 2000, focuses on promoting IHL, pursuing humanitarian diplomacy and facilitating ICRC operations in the field. Its target audiences include the French authorities, military and academic circles, the diplomatic community, representatives of third countries, economic interest groups, the media, and the French Red Cross.

## CONTEXT

France continued to play an important role in international affairs in 2010, undertaking high-profile diplomatic initiatives in contexts of interest to the ICRC. The French armed forces remained engaged in Afghanistan, Chad and Côte d'Ivoire, among others, and participated in UN and European Union peacekeeping and military operations.

Given the country's traditionally close ties with many African countries and its large Arabic-speaking community, France remained an important focus for humanitarian diplomacy, offering opportunities for the ICRC to intercede on behalf of victims of armed conflict in parts of Africa and the Middle East.

The French authorities hosted the 25th Africa-France Summit on 31 May–1 June.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Paris delegation remained a key element of the ICRC's humanitarian diplomacy network, through which the organization sought support for its operations worldwide, promoted IHL and its integration into national legislation, increased understanding of its mandate, and stimulated debate on humanitarian issues. In France, this network included the French authorities, particularly the president's staff, the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Justice, the National Assembly and the Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme, as well as foreign opposition movements based in the country, Paris-based international organizations, NGOs and the media.

With French Red Cross and ICRC assistance, the French authorities created a Prisoners of War Information Bureau. The ICRC also welcomed the integration of the provisions of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Rome Statute into French legislation.

The delegation continued to assist the authorities in their efforts to train the French armed forces in IHL, briefing officers on the ICRC's mandate and operations.

The ICRC gave presentations on IHL at leading academic and research institutions. It also worked on projects to stimulate and inform public interest in humanitarian issues and the ICRC's mandate and activities, particularly through the delegation's blog and the Internet.

Detainees transferred to France from abroad, detainees convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and people held prior to their transfer to The Hague received visits from ICRC delegates, who monitored their treatment and living conditions and shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities.

The ICRC and the French Red Cross maintained their dialogue on practical issues regarding contexts in which both were working.

Together, they continued to mount the "Humanity in War" photographic exhibition in French cities and to implement a cooperation agreement to make French Red Cross first-aid expertise available to ICRC operations.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

One detainee transferred to France from abroad, as well as people detained in France following their conviction by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and others held prior to their transfer to The Hague, were visited by ICRC delegates, who monitored their treatment and living conditions. Visits included private interviews. Any findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities. Ex-detainees transferred to France from the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba were also met.

## AUTHORITIES

The French authorities and the ICRC broadened their discussions on a wide range of humanitarian issues. These exchanges included in-depth briefings on the ICRC's mandate and activities, particularly in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Territories, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.

In major developments, the French authorities created a Prisoners of War Information Bureau with French Red Cross and ICRC assistance and integrated the provisions of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Rome Statute into national legislation.

In parallel, parliamentarians and Defence, Foreign and Justice Ministry officials worked closely with the ICRC on France's accession to and implementation of other IHL treaties, in particular Additional Protocol III. They welcomed ICRC input into discussions on the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions and contributed to updating the ICRC customary IHL study and to the ICRC study on the current status of IHL in terms of its relevance in protecting victims of contemporary forms of armed conflict. Working sessions as well as a conference attended by 60 Defence, Foreign and Justice Ministry officials and academics were opportunities to promote and review the ICRC's *Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities under International Humanitarian Law*.

The Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme involved the delegation in its meetings as an observer. It received ICRC expert opinions on IHL and the role of national IHL committees and decided to re-create a sub-committee specifically charged with promoting IHL. Its representatives attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Participants in the 25th Africa-France Summit in Nice discussed humanitarian issues with ICRC representatives. Foreign opposition

movements and international organizations based in France increased their understanding of the ICRC's mandate and role through regular contact with the organization, facilitating ICRC operations in the field.

UNESCO received ICRC input into its "Protecting Education from Attack" review. The fifth meeting of the UNESCO Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, held in Vienna, Austria, also benefited from ICRC expertise in IHL.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Defence Ministry and the ICRC continued to discuss IHL training and the integration of IHL into military curricula. For the first time, military intelligence and operational command representatives took part in these discussions.

Defence Ministry legal advisers learnt more about IHL and the ICRC at a course prior to their deployment abroad. Following the course, other armed forces divisions and the delegation discussed ad hoc IHL training for officers similarly deployed. Three Defence Ministry officials attended an IHL course in Vienna and one senior officer participated in the 2010 Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Switzerland.

Some 70 military officers and cadets at main military training establishments, including the Groupement interarmées des actions civilo-militaires were briefed on IHL, the importance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, and ICRC activities. Around 150 high-ranking officers were briefed on the same topics during three presentations.

Owing to Defence Ministry budgetary constraints, planned IHL briefing sessions for officers at the Ecole de gendarmerie de Rochefort did not take place.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Media, academic and NGO circles received regular information on topics of ICRC concern, and relevant articles appeared in the French-language press. An international audience also enjoyed access to high-quality television and radio programmes on IHL-related subjects selected by members of the Paris-based International Radio and Television University chaired by Radio France. The university received five ICRC audiovisual productions on various humanitarian topics. The Monte Carlo Television Festival again featured an ICRC-sponsored prize for a documentary focusing on a humanitarian topic.

Lecturers, researchers and students from leading academic institutions and research centres increased their knowledge of IHL and ICRC action at presentations and courses. To boost such activities, the delegation began developing an interactive online IHL course. At the request of universities, it presented IHL to some 200 master's level students.

Academics, journalists and the wider public also followed and discussed humanitarian issues and ICRC activities on the ICRC blog and a Facebook page, which received 7,800 visitors. Some 50 academics, researchers, journalists and representatives of the authorities, armed forces, National Society, NGOs and international organizations joined four ICRC public debates on humanitarian issues, streamed live online at [www.lesinfos.com](http://www.lesinfos.com) and posted on the ICRC blog. French humanitarian NGOs and other relevant organizations invited the ICRC to participate in conferences and debates, contributing to improved coordination of humanitarian action.

Work started on a photo-book project by an independent photographer to illustrate the resilience of women affected by armed conflict.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The French Red Cross and the ICRC regularly discussed practical issues regarding operational contexts in which both were working, including Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Niger and Sudan, as well as issues such as staff training, IHL promotion and restoring family links. They co-organized a number of events on IHL (see *Civil society*).

Some 15,000 people visited the ICRC "Humanity in War" photographic exhibition, shown in several major French cities and in Monte Carlo, with French Red Cross assistance. To mark the 100th anniversary of Dunant's death, the Henry Dunant Society, with ICRC funding, published the proceedings of a symposium on the topic, while public commemorations received ICRC support.

The French Red Cross and the ICRC continued to implement a joint project whereby French Red Cross first-aid expertise was made available to other National Societies and to ICRC operations in Chad, Georgia and Guinea. Staff at the French Red Cross Guadeloupe branch received ICRC training at the request of national headquarters.

# COLOMBIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	7,246
Assistance	23,350
Prevention	3,755
Cooperation with National Societies	1,933
General	-

► **36,284**

of which: Overheads 2,214

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	68
National staff (daily workers not included)	287

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- continued to remind all parties of the need to respect civilians, the wounded, and medical personnel and infrastructure
- acted as a neutral intermediary to facilitate the release of hostages or the return of human remains to families
- together with the Colombian Red Cross, enabled IDPs and residents to better cope with the effects of the fighting by providing 18,683 with food rations and 47,162 with essential household items
- boosted health and medical care by facilitating access of the population in remote areas to health services and training staff in the management of weapon wounds
- contributed expertise to efforts to clarify the fate of missing persons and to assist their families, particularly in terms of psychological support during exhumations
- with the penitentiary authorities, completed a joint assessment of the prison health system, leading to the establishment of a plan of action to address shortcomings

In Colombia since 1969, the ICRC strives to protect and assist victims of the armed conflict, to secure greater compliance with IHL by all weapon bearers, and to promote integration of IHL into the armed forces' doctrine, training and operations. The ICRC also visits security detainees. For IDPs and conflict-affected residents, it provides relief, helps ensure access to health care, and carries out small-scale repairs to infrastructure. It also runs a comprehensive mine-action programme that includes mine-risk education and physical rehabilitation for victims. It works closely with the Colombian Red Cross and other Movement components active in Colombia.



## CONTEXT

The former minister of defence, Juan Manuel Santos, obtained a clear majority in the second round of the presidential elections. The new government launched a series of major reforms, such as the passing of laws relating to conflict victims, land restitution and the distribution of revenue from natural resources, and worked to normalize relations with Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Clashes between the army and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) escalated around the elections. Targeted attacks on FARC camps reportedly led to the deaths of some high-level commanders. Nonetheless, in a highly publicized operation, the FARC released two army officers, one of whom had been held for 12 years, and handed over the remains of a police officer who had died in captivity.

The situation in the country was exacerbated by intensifying confrontations between competing armed groups along drug routes and in cities. According to the authorities, emerging armed groups were consolidating their activities, necessitating an increase in security operations.

For civilians, the fighting, together with the widespread use of improvised explosive devices, meant continuing abuses, restrictions on movement, general economic hardship, a lack of basic services and further displacements.

To compound the situation, heavy rains at year-end caused floods and mudslides affecting more than 2 million people, mostly in the northern departments and on the Pacific coast.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	35		
RCMs distributed	30		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People transferred/repatriated	12		
Human remains transferred/repatriated	2		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	247	15	61
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	106		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	313	28	56
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	2		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	5,534		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	3,319	224	2
Detainees newly registered	1,105	95	2
Number of visits carried out	153		
Number of places of detention visited	86		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	13		
RCMs distributed	26		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	1,998		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	18,683	26%	51%
	of whom IDPs	9,769		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	47,162	26%	51%
	of whom IDPs	37,690		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	37,191	26%	53%
	of whom IDPs	27,921		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	11,859	24%	53%
	of whom IDPs	4,094		

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	20		
Average catchment population		161,549		
Consultations	Patients	11,764		
	<i>of which curative</i>		3,726	5,015
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		207	62
Immunizations	Doses	3,025		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	1,486		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	1,539		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	2,331		
Health education	Sessions	120		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	50		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	7		
Patients receiving services	Patients	29,161	6,623	13,839
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	135	21	1
Prostheses delivered	Units	963	186	80
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	216		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	9	2	
Orthoses delivered	Units	6,813	1,350	3,394
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	19		
Crutches delivered	Units	204		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	48		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC pursued a multidisciplinary approach to meeting the needs of violence- and conflict-affected people in Colombia. In addition to focusing on 25 mainly rural and remote zones, it began to build contacts in Buenaventura and Medellín with a view to initiating and pursuing projects in 2011 to address some of the needs of people subjected to armed violence in urban settings. The ICRC maintained dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers, reminding them of their obligation to respect civilians and to allow Movement staff unhindered access to victims. Delegates documented abuses against civilians and medical personnel/infrastructure and made representations to the alleged perpetrators urging them to end such practices. The ICRC's dialogue with all parties and its acceptance as a neutral intermediary enabled it, with logistical support from the Brazilian authorities, to facilitate the release of hostages, including two army officers, and the hand-over of the remains of a police officer who died while in FARC custody. The ICRC shared with the authorities and other organizations its analysis of the situation in Colombia, from a legal and a humanitarian point of view.

To help clarify the fate of missing persons, the ICRC worked with the relevant State bodies, NGOs and family associations. It offered technical expertise to strengthen the national database on missing persons, gave input into various working groups dealing with identification, and promoted the prompt ratification of the Convention on Enforced Disappearance. It helped organize an international congress, which adopted minimum standards for psychological support for families.

While exhorting the authorities to provide a better response to IDPs' needs, the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross worked to assist displaced people in cities. In parallel, IDPs and residents in remote rural areas, including those hit by flooding and mudslides, received food and household essentials, while agricultural projects sought to boost self-sufficiency and help prevent displacement. In cities, the ICRC repaired or upgraded State-run IDP reception centres, and in remote areas it renovated schools.

The ICRC facilitated patients' access to health care by referring them to national services and in some cases funding transport/treatment. In remote areas, it supplied and rehabilitated health centres and obtained security guarantees for mobile units to circulate, sending its own staff when necessary. It worked with the National Society to build community first-responder capacities and trained medical staff in dealing with weapon wounds. An ICRC surgeon helped the authorities draft a manual on weapon-wound management.

Weapon contamination was addressed through a mix of mobilization and persuasion of the relevant actors and direct support to victims. These efforts enabled: victims to obtain first aid and medical and physical rehabilitation services along with other wounded people; communities to develop self-protection measures; and national mine-action bodies to enhance their work and improve coordination.

Detainees received visits from ICRC delegates, who checked on their treatment and living conditions and made confidential reports to the authorities. Dialogue with the penitentiary authorities (INPEC) and the Interior and Justice Ministries was further strengthened to boost prison health.

The ICRC worked with the armed forces to translate IHL and humanitarian norms into practice. Activities ranged from holding IHL information sessions for troops to contributing expertise to After Action Review exercises. The police, too, received training in the proper use of force during urban security operations, along with advice on improving their training. The authorities were encouraged to accede to additional IHL treaties and enact implementing legislation.

Cooperation between ICRC structures and National Society branches in remote areas remained essential to meeting victims' needs. The ICRC provided support to boost the National Society's institutional and operational capacities, and the two organizations coordinated their activities with those of other humanitarian actors to maximize impact and avoid duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Civilians in remote areas remained at risk of abuses by weapon bearers, including summary executions, forced disappearances, sexual violence and death threats. People reported such abuses to ICRC delegates, who made representations to the relevant authorities and weapon bearers urging them to end such practices.

People also approached the ICRC hoping to trace relatives. Others, including demobilized child soldiers, used the RCM service to restore contact with their families. Recipients of death threats were referred to organizations that could help them or were given the means to move to safer places. Families of civilians killed in the fighting were helped with funeral expenses.

### IDPs in cities and people in remote areas better able to cope

Prompted by fear or by actual abuses, individual households and larger groups continued to flee their homes. However, the overall number of newly displaced people fell, reducing the demand for ICRC assistance.

In cities, the worst-off IDPs got through the first three months (six months if necessary) of their displacement thanks to the support provided by the Colombian Red Cross and the ICRC. This gave them time to find alternative support mechanisms. A total of 9,769 people (2,425 households) received food and 37,690 people essential household items. As direct assistance continued to be replaced by vouchers, 27,921 people (7,991 households) had greater autonomy in choosing goods to suit their needs. Some 370 individuals improved their chances of social reintegration through National Society psychological or vocational counselling sessions.

Meanwhile, the authorities and relevant organizations were urged to improve services for longer-term IDPs, based on the findings of a 2007 ICRC/WFP study on their needs. Some 90,000 people had access to greater support after being oriented to State services, while those in 14 State-run reception centres benefited from better conditions and services after the centres were given furniture and IT equipment.

In the 25 remote conflict zones on which the ICRC focused, where free movement was restricted by weapon bearers or by mines/explosive

remnants of war (ERW) or where host communities were sharing resources with IDPs, 8,914 residents (1,998 households) received one-off food rations and 9,472 received essential household items to meet their immediate needs. They included people also affected by the floods and landslides at year-end. Agricultural and other income-generating projects, such as handicraft production and small retail businesses, helped shore up the economic security of 9,270 residents. This enabled them to stay put rather than flee to already crowded cities. For 1,600 children in 14 conflict-affected areas, renovated or rebuilt schools meant higher attendance rates and less exposure to weapon contamination, recruitment and fighting.

### Isolated communities access health services

For the first time in over a year, people in six remote rural areas had access to health services after the ICRC, as a neutral intermediary, obtained safe passage for nine mobile health units operated by the Ministry of Health (when necessary accompanied by the ICRC), or by ICRC staff when the security of national health workers could not be guaranteed. Patients able to reach fixed health centres benefited from services boosted by ICRC supplies, and seven such centres provided treatment in more hygienic conditions following ICRC repairs to infrastructure.

Primary health care services included vaccinations of children and women. Some 2,300 patients, including 247 mine/ERW victims, were referred to a second level of care, with 1,316 receiving financial assistance for their transport and treatment. At the ICRC's behest, authorities in Antioquia started including victims of weapon contamination in the public health surveillance system. While 172 victims of sexual violence received medical and psychological care directly from the ICRC, 58 were referred to specialized organizations.

### Medical infrastructure marked with protective emblem

Following reports of infractions against medical personnel, equipment and infrastructure, weapon bearers and authorities were reminded of their obligations to protect the medical mission. For their part, 1,217 medical personnel in rural areas received training in how to better protect medical services, prompting the proper marking of 89 medical facilities and vehicles. Health officials drew up an action plan for the collection of data on infractions during a workshop co-organized by the Ministry of Social Protection and the ICRC.

### Communities learn to cope with weapon contamination

A total of 11,017 community members and local authorities in weapon-contaminated areas were better equipped to cope with the associated risks thanks to 275 workshops on safe behaviour and victims' rights organized by the National Society with Norwegian Red Cross/ICRC support; nearly 1,000 others acquired first-aid skills. The National Workshop on Mine Risk Education, a coordination and advocacy group comprising the main actors dealing with weapon contamination in Colombia, including the ICRC, drafted a multi-year plan to address issues such as victims' rights and mine-risk education. Mine/ERW victims were among those benefiting from ICRC income-generating projects (see above).

Unfortunately, a mine/ERW disposal project with indigenous communities had to be halted owing to security concerns.

### Families of missing persons receive psychological support

State entities and family associations, backed by the ICRC, continued working to clarify the fate of nearly 44,000 people missing as a result of the conflict. Affected families received psychological and legal support or funds enabling them to travel to exhumation sites. With the plight of these families in mind, specialists in psychological support shared best practices at the second World Congress on Psychosocial Work in Exhumation Processes, Forced Disappearance, Justice and Truth, held in Bogotá. Practitioners from 27 countries adopted minimum standards for psychological support to families and a plan for their dissemination worldwide. A high-level working group facilitated by OHCHR and the ICRC discussed improving psychological support for families during the exhumation process and lobbying authorities to implement core provisions of legislation on missing persons. The group also mobilized key senators to work towards the ratification by Colombia of the Convention on Enforced Disappearance.

To help consolidate data on the missing and speed up the identification of human remains, members of the National Forensic Institute discussed improvements to the ante/post-mortem software with ICRC experts in Geneva, Switzerland. Following a forensics seminar held in 2009, another such event brought together local experts from small towns to discuss identification procedures and methods, such as the use of DNA. An inter-institutional working group met regularly to harmonize procedures and provide the Prosecutor's Office with methodological recommendations. The National Police began implementing a national plan to trace missing persons by drawing up a directive and training measures, in coordination with other institutions.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

A total of 5,534 people detained by the Colombian authorities in relation to the conflict received regular visits, carried out according to the ICRC's standard procedures, from delegates, who assessed their treatment and living conditions. The detaining authorities were informed confidentially of delegates' findings and recommendations. Some detainees contacted their families using RCMs and 1,998 received ICRC-facilitated family visits.

Although people held by armed groups were denied ICRC visits, some were able to receive family news via RCMs. Acting as a neutral intermediary, and in one case with the logistic support of Brazil, the ICRC facilitated the release of 2 army officers and 2 civilians and the return to the family of a police officer's remains. Families with a member held by an armed group obtained support from a specialized organization that had received ICRC funding.

### The authorities take steps to improve prison conditions

Acting on insights gained during an ICRC-organized round-table on judicial guarantees, local authorities took remedial measures to address prolonged police custody. Despite efforts to improve conditions in prisons, however, detainees remained affected by overcrowding and the persistence of certain diseases coupled with limited access to health care. High-level prison authorities continued

to receive ICRC representations regarding the need for greater technical and financial involvement in upgrading the national prison health system. After carrying out an in-depth assessment of the system with the ICRC, INPEC committed to implement the resulting recommendations. The authorities set up a joint working group to draft a prison health policy and drew on ICRC expertise and financial support to tackle specific areas of concern, such as tuberculosis.

To boost skills in various health-related areas, INPEC staff members participated in training events, including an international seminar on prison health in Peru (see *Lima*). Prison health personnel attended a special course based on a curriculum elaborated by several Colombian universities to enable them to train health promoters within prisons to inform other inmates of basic health and hygiene practices. INPEC officials and academics examined prison psychiatric care at an ICRC-sponsored round-table during the annual meeting of the National Association of Psychiatry.

Detainees in need of physical rehabilitation were cared for by a private health provider appointed by INPEC.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Patients from remote conflict zones were referred to the national health system for specialized care (see *Civilians*), while eight wounded people were evacuated by the ICRC to the nearest health facility. To increase first-responder capacity within communities in these areas, 30% of health workers attended ICRC/National Society seminars on how to handle incoming wounded, including mine/ERW victims. Similarly, civilian and military surgeons, doctors and nurses enhanced their skills during ICRC-sponsored or -organized events, including the country's first advanced seminar on the management of weapon wounds held at the general military hospital in Bogotá for 130 medical staff. With the full-time support of an ICRC surgeon, the Ministry of Social Protection produced a manual containing new national guidelines on weapon-wound management.

Some 29,000 disabled patients, including mine/ERW victims, received multidisciplinary services at 7 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres, including lodging if they had travelled far. To ensure good-quality care, the centres received materials and technical assistance, and prosthetic/orthotic technicians and physiotherapists underwent further training, including abroad. The authorities drew on ICRC expertise in introducing technical standards and international professional requirements for the manufacture of prosthetic/orthotic devices and in designing two technician training centres.

### AUTHORITIES

In their dialogue with the ICRC, authorities were reminded of their obligations to ensure respect for civilians, medical services and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and to allow it access to vulnerable populations. In response to ICRC representations regarding reported IHL violations

(see *Civilians*), the Ministry of Defence issued instructions requiring all troops to observe the principle of precautions in attack. The launch by the Public Prosecutor's and Presidential Offices of a broad IHL and human rights programme for the investigation and prosecution of IHL and human rights violations meant that a similar ICRC training programme was no longer required.

Colombia ratified the Hague Convention on Cultural Property. With ICRC technical support, the National Congress made progress towards ratification of the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and Convention on Cluster Munitions, which was approved by the Senate's Second Committee. At the Organization of the American States General Assembly (see *Washington*), Colombia's Foreign Ministry sponsored a resolution on missing persons.

Thanks to the support of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four, the international community in Colombia learnt more about humanitarian issues, including the applicability of IHL to Colombia's situation and the urgent need to address weapon contamination.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Weapon bearers were reminded of their obligations under IHL. Thousands of troops in conflict areas and several hundred police personnel were briefed on the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the protection of medical services during information sessions co-organized by the Ministry of Health, the National Society and the ICRC. In preparation for the extension of activities for victims of violence in urban settings, the ICRC stepped up contacts with police forces in Buenaventura and Medellín. Armed groups in previously inaccessible areas attended sessions on IHL and respect for the emblem, sometimes coupled with first-aid training.

The Defence Ministry accepted the organization's recommendations on its pedagogical material on IHL promotion and the proper use of force. The findings of an ICRC report on the conduct of hostilities in 2009 were also used in After Action Review exercises, during which officers analysed case studies and suggested corrective measures. Implementing a formal directive issued by the Defence Ministry, with National Society/ICRC expertise, the armed forces took charge of organizing and running 12 four-day IHL training workshops with key personnel.

The police, too, pursued efforts to enhance the training of its personnel in international human rights law and IHL provisions relevant to their functions. For the first time, members of the National Police Intelligence Directorate in Bogotá and the military police in Medellín participated in two ICRC seminars on the legal use of force during security operations in an urban context, also learning how to integrate these legal requirements into training. Acting on an ICRC/National Society assessment of police schools, the director of police training shared recommendations with the various establishments and scheduled follow-up visits to ensure IHL/international human rights law were properly integrated into police training and education.

### CIVIL SOCIETY

The media remained a key player in fostering public understanding of the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Thanks to press releases, radio and TV interviews and specialized workshops, journalists reported more accurately on humanitarian themes. Writers from a leading weekly gained access to conflict zones, accompanied by the ICRC, generating four features on vulnerable populations, such as victims of sexual violence.

The public also learnt about the importance of respect for the emblem and Movement action through presentations and photo exhibitions. Lecturers and students regularly approached the ICRC for reference materials on a wide range of humanitarian topics, and medical faculties participated in ICRC projects (see *People deprived of their freedom* and *Wounded and sick*).

### RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Colombian Red Cross remained a key ICRC partner in alleviating the plight of conflict-affected people and in informing weapon bearers of their obligations under international law (see above). It received financial, material and technical support for these joint operations as well as for its own programmes.

Meetings between the two organizations ensured smooth operations in the field, where the focus was on strengthening coordination between National Society branches and ICRC structures in remote areas. There, the branches honed their emergency response skills, in particular in meeting the needs of IDPs and in the provision of psychological support, and established a mechanism for revising their security-management strategy using the Safer Access approach. The National Society also strengthened internal communication, designating branch focal points.

To boost the National Society's institutional set-up as a whole, staff attended training events on topics such as leadership and volunteer management, and four branches were rehabilitated.



# HAITI



ICRC delegation

The ICRC opened a fully-fledged delegation in Haiti in 2004. It responds to acute humanitarian situations in prisons and supports national authorities in improving respect for judicial guarantees. It seeks to mitigate the effects of social unrest throughout the country and in violence-prone shanty towns in Port-au-Prince. It also supports security forces in integrating human rights norms applicable to the use of force into their doctrine, training and operations. With other Movement partners, the ICRC helps strengthen the emergency response capacity of the National Society.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,066
Assistance	9,440
Prevention	1,263
Cooperation with National Societies	1,673
General	-

► **14,443**

of which: Overheads 874

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	98%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	22
National staff (daily workers not included)	73

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- supported all Movement partners responding to January's earthquake by facilitating family contact, first aid, hospital care, access to clean water and dead body management
- reminded all weapon bearers, but particularly those in violence-affected neighbourhoods, of their obligations to protect civilians, to allow them access to medical care and to respect the emblem
- with the penitentiary authorities, set up a cholera response mechanism, which included hiring additional health staff, supplying medicines, hygiene items and cleaning materials, and disinfecting premises
- in the violence-affected neighbourhood of Cité Soleil, worked with the water boards to repair water and sanitation systems damaged in the earthquake or dilapidated after years of neglect
- helped relieve the problem of overcrowding in prisons and police stations by carrying out rehabilitation projects with the authorities and supporting their efforts to respect judicial guarantees

## CONTEXT

The devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January, killing more than 230,000 people, injuring nearly 250,000 and leaving over a million people homeless, triggered a large-scale relief effort by States, international and national organizations, and NGOs. The quake inflicted heavy damage on the country's infrastructure, in some areas wrecking up to 80% of water systems, roads, hospitals, schools and other buildings. Many places of detention were also badly hit, allowing an estimated 60% of the country's 8,500 prison inmates to escape, although many were soon rearrested. The overall security situation nonetheless stayed relatively stable as the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) rapidly redeployed with increased troop numbers.

As reconstruction efforts got under way, so did preparations for legislative and presidential elections in November. The announcement of inconclusive provisional results in December triggered some violent protests. Throughout the year, people in poorer neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince continued to be affected by a lack of basic services and ongoing criminal violence.

In October, an outbreak of cholera spread throughout the country, including in prisons, infecting 140,000 people and killing about 3,000 by December.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	5,861			
Names published in the media	112			
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	29,288			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total			
People reunited with their families	22			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	130	8	110	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	81			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	19	1	14	
<b>UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers</b>	Total	Girls	Demobilized children	
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	145	61		
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	27	10		
<i>including UAMs/SCs registered by another delegation</i>	1			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	39	13		
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued	1			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	8			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	6,181			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	81	4	18	
Detainees newly registered	11	1	4	
Number of visits carried out	123			
Number of places of detention visited	33			
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	585			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	4,430	56%	5%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	8,559	75%	5%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	250,000	35%	32%
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>				
Food	Beneficiaries	4,500		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,687		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	5,500		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	13		
<b>First aid</b>				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	12		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Within hours of the earthquake, the ICRC had flown additional staff and materials to Haiti and the neighbouring Dominican Republic, using chartered planes, to mount a swift response in collaboration with the Haitian National Red Cross Society. With the National Society, the ICRC initiated emergency water and health activities, as well as a substantial programme to restore family links, making available a special website, a telephone service and other resources. Unaccompanied/separated children were registered and put in the care of UNICEF until parents or relatives could be found. To manage the large number of human remains, ICRC forensic specialists provided the authorities with advice and body bags. As the Movement operation unfolded, 35 National Societies became involved, led by the International Federation. Alongside them, the ICRC stepped up its action to contribute to the response, appealing to donors for additional funds.

Given their extensive presence on the ground, Movement partners set up coordination mechanisms. The emergency phase requiring massive mobilization lasted until late March, after which the ICRC gradually scaled back its operations and refocused on its previously planned activities in Haiti. Some work directly related to the emergency continued, however, such as tracing activities for vulnerable children.

Key to relief work in violence-prone neighbourhoods was the ICRC's ongoing dialogue with the residents, various community organizations and weapon bearers active there, including MINUSTAH and members of armed gangs, to whom it explained the need to respect civilians and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. Dialogue was stepped up ahead of the elections. The Haitian Red Cross first-aid posts in these neighbourhoods continued to provide emergency care and ambulance services and held public health-awareness sessions with ICRC support. The ICRC and the water board continued work, begun in 2009, to improve water supply in the violence-affected neighbourhood of Cité Soleil.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the ICRC, which under normal circumstances conducted regular visits to detainees in the country, assessed the situation in Port-au-Prince's still-functioning detention centres. It supplied inmates with food, hygiene products and medicines and carried out emergency repairs with the authorities. Once the situation had normalized, it resumed its regular visits, in accordance with its standard procedures, to prisons and police stations in and around Port-au-Prince and continued discussing urgent needs for improvements with the authorities, notably regarding the problem of overcrowding. To improve conditions, the ICRC rehabilitated prison units and upgraded cells, kitchens, and water and sanitation facilities.

Following the cholera outbreak in October, the ICRC immediately took measures to stem its spread. In prisons, it assisted the detaining authorities in a variety of ways, including by disinfecting cells and other areas, distributing hygiene kits to all detainees, supplying dispensaries with medicines, dispensing antibiotics

to inmates and hiring additional personnel. In violence-affected neighbourhoods, it supported the evacuation of patients and, with the Haitian Red Cross, distributed water-purification tablets, chlorinated private water tanks and a pumping station, and raised hygiene awareness.

## CIVILIANS

Notwithstanding January's earthquake and the cholera epidemic at the end of the year (see below), the situation for residents of Haiti's violence-affected neighbourhoods continued to be very harsh. In oral and written representations and awareness-raising sessions, all weapon bearers, including the police, MINUSTAH and gang members, were familiarized with basic humanitarian principles and urged to respect civilians and the humanitarian workers and medical teams assisting them. In view of the potential for greater violence in the run-up to the election, such dialogue was stepped up.

The ICRC also intensified contacts within the communities themselves, as well as with national and international NGOs active in the neighbourhoods, highlighting the needs of particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and children, who were often targets of crime and sexual violence. Specially trained volunteers operated the ICRC-supported Haitian Red Cross first-aid and ambulance services in Cité Soleil and Martissant, which treated the wounded, transferred sick people and pregnant women to hospital, and referred victims of sexual violence to specialized medical and psychological care.

### Earthquake victims receive life-saving medical care

During the post-quake emergency phase, which lasted until May, injured and sick people were treated at 13 hospitals and 12 first-aid posts supplied with medicines and medical materials by the ICRC. The first-aid posts comprised four permanent ones run by the Haitian Red Cross in Cité Soleil and Martissant to meet violence-related needs (see above) and those set up by the Haitian Red Cross and other National Societies in the makeshift camps where people made homeless by the earthquake had gathered. As well as treating minor injuries, the first-aiders stabilized more seriously wounded people before taking them to hospital.

Even before the earthquake, Haitian physical rehabilitation services had struggled to meet the needs of the huge number of disabled people in the country. The disaster led to thousands more people requiring such services, while the facilities providing them were damaged or destroyed. Towards the end of the year, the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled, with financial support from the American Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross, began to rebuild and re-equip the limb-fitting centre managed by Healing Hands for Haiti International in Port-au-Prince. The work continued into 2011.

### Homeless people and residents face fewer health risks

Despite the disruption caused by the earthquake, over 250,000 people, mainly in Port-au-Prince, had sufficient drinking water and faced fewer health risks thanks to the action of joint Haitian

Red Cross/ICRC water and sanitation teams and the ICRC's ongoing cooperation with the water authorities. This number included over 43,000 people in Cité Soleil and seven makeshift sites housing the homeless across the capital who received water from distribution ramps and storage tanks, as well as from trucks that delivered more than 13,000 cubic metres of water in the five months following the disaster. They also benefited from better hygiene conditions with the removal, organized by the ICRC, of 1,486 cubic metres of refuse and the building of latrines in camps and institutions. Given the precarious sanitary situation, camp dwellers learnt ways of lowering their exposure to health risks through hygiene-awareness sessions conducted by the Haitian Red Cross with ICRC support; more than 12,000 children and adults in Cité Soleil and Martissant were immunized against common diseases in a campaign carried out jointly by Red Cross volunteers, the Ministry of Health and the International Federation, with ICRC support. Additionally, 8,559 people were given essential household items, including soap, jerrycans and mosquito nets to help reduce the risk of infection. Some 4,430 others received food.

In addition to emergency measures, the authorities worked to repair water points and supply networks damaged during the earthquake, using ICRC-provided hydraulic materials, fuel and logistical support. Cité Soleil's water committee managed to keep the neighbourhood water supply going with reinforced ICRC assistance, including salary support for the committee's 84 members over five months, and technical advice and materials thereafter. With ICRC support, Haiti's water board also resumed work, begun in 2009 but disrupted by the earthquake, to build or refurbish pumping stations and a network of tapstands in Cité Soleil. Building on relations consolidated during the earthquake response, the water authorities, other bodies and organizations addressing needs in violence-affected neighbourhoods, and the ICRC set up a working group that met fortnightly to plan and execute further improvements.

Following the cholera outbreak in mid-October, some 2,000 people were evacuated from Cité Soleil and Martissant and taken to appropriate facilities by National Society volunteers in ICRC-provided vehicles. To prevent the disease from spreading further, people received some 90,000 water-purification tablets, private water retailers were given chlorine for their tanks, and a chlorination system was installed at a pumping station. During special Haitian Red Cross/ICRC sessions, some 30,000 residents were reminded of the need to be extra strict about hygiene.

#### **Families able to reconnect after the earthquake**

Because of the earthquake, many people lost contact with relatives. Family members in Haiti and abroad were able to restore contact using a website set up by the ICRC ([www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org)) less than 24 hours following the disaster. More than 29,000 people registered, either looking for relatives or announcing that they were alive.

While telecommunication links were down, survivors could contact relatives via a back-up service set up by the Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC in coordination with Télécoms Sans Frontières;

5,861 satellite and cell phone calls were made, mostly abroad. The population was alerted to these services via radio broadcasts and other promotional means.

The Haitian Red Cross opened a tracing office at its headquarters with fixed and mobile units run by National Society/ICRC teams in Port-au-Prince and outlying areas. They collected tracing requests and sought survivors, including during visits to hospitals and other institutions.

Unaccompanied/separated children were in a highly vulnerable position, including the risk of being taken abroad illegally for unauthorized adoption and other purposes. They were thus given priority. Such children referred to the ICRC/Haitian Red Cross were registered and then placed in the care of UNICEF-approved institutions. Meanwhile, the ICRC worked to trace the children's relatives and reunited the families whenever possible and appropriate.

As normal services resumed, the demand for family-links services declined. As of late March, only activities for the most vulnerable individuals, mainly unaccompanied/separated children, were maintained. Poster campaigns later in the year helped resolve some of the remaining cases, although they also generated new tracing requests.

#### **Support provided for human remains management**

Faced with the enormous number of people killed in the earthquake, the Directorate of Civil Protection consulted ICRC forensic specialists on ways to better manage human remains. Some 20 mortuary staff were trained, and mortuaries received over 2,000 body bags.

### **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

Many places of detention were damaged in the earthquake. Within days, the ICRC had assessed the immediate needs in police stations and still-functioning prisons throughout the country. Detainees had the opportunity to contact their relatives and more than 4,500 received food, hygiene products, essential household items and medicines. Where needed, they were housed in ICRC-supplied tents. To restore adequate conditions as fast as possible, three prisons (in Jacmel, Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince) were cleaned, disinfected and had their water supply and waste-disposal systems repaired. The prison authorities used ICRC technical assessments to prioritize reconstruction work.

Regular visits to detainees in prisons and police stations, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures, resumed in May, with 6,181 detainees being visited during the year. The detaining authorities were informed confidentially of the findings and recommendations regarding detainees' treatment and living conditions. The visits also revitalized discussions, begun before the earthquake, notably on issues such as respect for judicial guarantees and means of combating the overcrowding contributing to poor health conditions in places of detention (see overleaf). Plans to provide the prison legal and social services with the necessary materials and expertise were revived, and a bimonthly meeting between the authorities and the ICRC ensured coordination and momentum in addressing the most pressing issues.



For the rest of the year, work continued on supporting the repair and rebuilding of prisons and police stations damaged in the earthquake, with a focus on those already identified as priorities by the ICRC in 2009 (prisons in Port-au-Prince, Hinche, Cap Haïtien, Les Cayes and Jacmel, and police stations in Petit Goave, Aquin, Miragoâne and Gonaïves). For example, two units of the central prison of Port-au-Prince were rehabilitated, while repair of the main block continued into 2011. Infrastructure under strain because of the severe overcrowding also received attention, with inmates benefiting from improved water supply and kitchen facilities and more comfortable sleeping arrangements thanks to the installation of bunk beds.

MINUSTAH and other stakeholders in Haiti's prison reform process acted in close coordination with the ICRC, drawing on its expertise for their own purposes as well as for seminars organized for prison administrators.

### **Detainees and prison authorities combat the spread of cholera**

Efforts to improve health in prisons resumed after the earthquake, when additional health staff recruited in 2009 finally took up their posts in April 2010 and prisons outside Port-au-Prince established and stocked dispensaries. As the pilot project to address tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS also resumed, detainees attended consultations, had sputum tests sent for analysis at the laboratory and received treatment at the prison dispensary. Prison health personnel, guided by the ICRC, established a medical file for each detainee.

The TB and HIV/AIDS control programme had to take a back seat, however, as resources were diverted in October to combating the cholera epidemic. Almost 5,000 detainees received antibiotics, and prison dispensaries were continuously restocked. Detainees who fell ill were treated in especially designated areas inside the prison facilities by additional health personnel hired by the ICRC or by regular staff whose overtime was paid by the ICRC. Inmates and staff learnt how to prevent the spread of the disease. They received hygiene kits and cleaning products on a regular basis and benefited from the disinfection of cells and latrines and chlorination of the water supply.

## **AUTHORITIES**

The country's infrastructure having suffered severe damage in the earthquake, the national authorities turned their attention first to the reconstruction effort and later to the parliamentary and presidential elections, thus adjourning all work on IHL or related topics. Contact with the authorities nevertheless remained crucial as it contributed to the smooth running of relief efforts and helped maintain the dialogue built up over the years on various humanitarian issues, such as the situation of detainees (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

Given the large-scale response to the earthquake involving many additional international actors, regular coordination meetings were essential, as was the constant briefing of those same actors on the Movement's operations and the ICRC's mandate as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian organization.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

MINUSTAH resumed its activities rapidly after the quake, boosting its numbers with additional troops and police, and backed up an international Joint Task Force during the emergency phase. These weapon bearers, along with gang members in violence-affected neighbourhoods, were briefed on Movement activities and on their obligations to respect civilians and the emblem and to allow humanitarian workers to reach and assist all vulnerable people unhindered.

With the potential for violence increasing as the elections neared, police officers deployed on the ground as well as those in police stations attended a number of ICRC sessions on humanitarian issues, such as international norms regulating the use of force and the treatment of people during arrest, interrogation and detention, as well as general respect for civilians, medical personnel and infrastructure.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Networking with influential community members in Cité Soleil and Martissant contributed to informing residents and gang members in these neighbourhoods of the Movement's activities and neutral and impartial stance, with a view to gaining their support.

Radio was widely used to inform the general public about family-links services and the search for relatives of unaccompanied/separated children following the earthquake, as well as to promote awareness of the emblem and the medical mission, particularly in the run-up to the elections. Worldwide, reporting on the earthquake and the ensuing humanitarian response drew attention to the plight of Haitians and the vulnerability of unaccompanied/separated children, the situation of detainees in Haitian jails and the precarious living conditions of people made homeless. In addition to journalists receiving press releases and other information materials to aid their reporting, 15 teams from major international media organizations gained first-hand insight into the plight of earthquake victims in the course of ICRC-facilitated trips.

In spite of damage to the State University, law and economics students attended presentations on IHL and were able to consult a newly donated set of IHL reference books.

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

Throughout the year, the Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC worked together to deliver emergency assistance to and restore family links among people affected by the earthquake and, as in previous years, those in violence-affected neighbourhoods (see *Civilians*).

Despite being seriously affected itself by the earthquake, the Haitian Red Cross mobilized swiftly, backed up by partner National Societies already present in the country and first-aid materials and fuel supplied by the ICRC. It then joined in the



Movement relief effort involving 35 National Societies, coordinated by the International Federation through strategic, operational and technical coordination meetings, and supported by the ICRC. In their daily operations, National Society staff and vehicles enjoyed greater security and communications range thanks to very-high-frequency radios and other materials donated by the ICRC.

The Haitian Red Cross drew on ICRC financial, technical and material support to boost its capacities and to help it get back on its feet after the earthquake. With major constraints to its work removed as damaged infrastructure began to be repaired, the National Society was better able to focus on its core activities. To improve services for violence-affected neighbourhoods, 13 regional and 108 local National Society committees received first-aid kits and training and support for ambulance fleet maintenance. Volunteers were also trained in using street theatre to raise awareness of a variety of issues, from the consequences of and support available to victims of sexual violence to the importance of breastfeeding. Following the cholera outbreak, volunteers underwent emergency training in promoting good hygiene practices to help stem the spread of the disease.

To prepare for the tropical storm season and other emergencies, such as election-related violence, the National Society developed a contingency plan with help from Movement partners. This included the pre-positioning of relief goods.

Throughout the year, volunteers continued to raise awareness of humanitarian principles among a wide variety of audiences.

# BRASILIA (regional)

**COVERING:** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,016
Assistance	2,150
Prevention	2,591
Cooperation with National Societies	853
General	-

► **6,610**

of which: Overheads 403

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	100%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	7
National staff (daily workers not included)	42

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- developed dialogue with the region's military and police commanders on their obligations regarding the use of force in law enforcement operations and regarding respect for civilians and medical services
- with the Rio de Janeiro authorities and the Brazilian Red Cross progressed in the implementation of a multidisciplinary project in 7 *favelas* to help civilians particularly affected by armed violence
- helped provide training in first aid and the Safer Access approach to trainers and volunteers of the region's National Societies, as well as to communities and other first responders
- backed the Chilean Red Cross in restoring family links following the earthquake
- supported efforts to improve health care and tuberculosis control in Paraguayan prisons

Established in 1975 in Buenos Aires, the delegation moved to Brasilia in late 2009. The ICRC visits security detainees and responds to situations of internal strife and social unrest, often with the region's National Societies, which it supports in developing their capacity to act in such situations. It also runs a project to address urban violence in Rio de Janeiro. The ICRC promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into the doctrine, training and operations of the armed forces. It also works with police forces to integrate international human rights law applicable to the use of force into theirs.

## CONTEXT

Brazil's international influence and economic performance on the global market contrasted with the economic disparities at home and the drug-related violence blighting many of its cities. The Rio de Janeiro state government stepped up its "pacification" programme by launching large-scale law enforcement operations in a number of the city's slum neighbourhoods or *favelas*, resorting to the use of the military alongside police units. While public agencies returned to some areas, many *favela* dwellers continued to be affected by violence. Thus, in December, after regaining control of the Complexo do Alemão *favela*, considered a drug traffickers' stronghold, a joint force under military command remained in charge of law enforcement.

In Chile, an earthquake in February reportedly left more than 800 dead or wounded and devastated mainly the coastal regions

of Maule and Bio Bio, home to the indigenous Mapuche community. Members of this community continued to be arrested and charged under anti-terrorism legislation in relation to disputes over land-tenure issues, in some cases leading to expulsions. A number of the people arrested went on hunger strike to protest against alleged violations of judicial guarantees. In December, after police on Easter Island ejected Rapa Nui indigenous people from properties they had occupied, several wounded people had to be evacuated from the island.

In Paraguay, the authorities declared a state of emergency and deployed several thousand troops and police in five northern provinces to curb the activity of an armed group known as the Paraguayan People's Army. Arrests, deaths and abuses were reported. Land distribution issues also led to the expulsion back to Brazil of around 500 families of Brazilian origin settled in Paraguay.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	2		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	402		
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	599		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	100	10	2
Detainees newly registered	38	7	1
Number of visits carried out	40		
Number of places of detention visited	17		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) <sup>2</sup>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	
Food	Beneficiaries	2,000	30%	
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	2,180	33%	
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	140		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives <sup>3</sup>	Beneficiaries	2		

1. Chile and Paraguay

2. Brazil only

3. Chile only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Addressing the humanitarian consequences of violence due to social, economic, indigenous and land issues plaguing various regions and communities in Brazil, Chile and Paraguay remained the ICRC's operational priority. To respond better to these challenges, it moved its regional delegation from Argentina to Brazil.

Through a multidisciplinary project in Rio de Janeiro, the ICRC developed activities in seven *favelas* to assist civilians particularly

affected by armed violence. In so doing, it reinforced cooperation with the municipal health and state education authorities, co-organizing training in the Safer Access approach for first-aiders and other medical personnel working in the *favelas*. Teams trained in psychological support led group therapy sessions for violence-affected people. First-aid training for *favela* residents continued, in cooperation with the Rio de Janeiro branch of the Brazilian Red Cross. Children at seven high schools participated in activities aimed at preventing violence. In parallel, the ICRC developed dialogue with the military and civil police forces and other weapon bearers on basic rules to respect at all times and on humanitarian

issues in the *favelas*. It pursued discussions with the authorities concerned on possible visits to people held in Rio de Janeiro's prisons, where much of the violence was rooted.

In southern Chile and central and northern Paraguay, operational cooperation with local Red Cross branches was strengthened. National Society health teams provided services to isolated Mapuche communities, where police agents were trained in first aid, as were inhabitants of rural communities in northern Paraguay. In both countries, the ICRC regularly visited people detained in connection with protests over land tenure and indigenous issues. In Chile, following the earthquake, the ICRC provided medicines and family-links services to detainees. In Paraguay, the National Society managed family visits for ICRC-registered detainees and kept up a craft project for women detained in Asunción. Across the region, the ICRC worked with authorities to address prison health issues.

In coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC supported the National Societies in responding to natural disasters. Following the earthquake in Chile, it assisted the Chilean Red Cross in restoring family links. After floods struck Rio de Janeiro in April, it coordinated the Red Cross relief distribution for *favela* residents.

The ICRC continued to cooperate with the national IHL committees on integrating IHL into domestic legislation, including that relating to missing persons, and encouraged them to mobilize support for these and similar issues raised in regional fora, such as the Organization of American States (OAS). It worked with national forensic institutes in the region to improve skills in human remains management.

The ICRC kept up its dialogue with the region's police forces on their obligation to observe applicable laws and standards governing the use of force in law enforcement operations. It developed a similar dialogue with military forces increasingly being deployed alongside police in such operations throughout the region. With the region's armed forces, the ICRC also continued to work on integrating IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. UN peacekeepers were briefed on humanitarian principles and the ICRC prior to being sent to Haiti.

Universities in Brazil and Paraguay continued to integrate IHL into their curricula, with ICRC expertise and training.

## CIVILIANS

### **In Rio de Janeiro, *favela* residents get community health care, first aid and safer schools**

As confirmed by an ICRC assessment, residents of the worst-affected neighbourhoods in seven violence-ridden *favelas*, including Complexo do Alemão, lacked access to adequate health care, particularly teenage mothers and their children and people traumatized by violence. This situation was set to improve with the further implementation of the ICRC's multidisciplinary project,

carried out in partnership with the Rio de Janeiro municipality, the local branch of the Brazilian Red Cross, Brazilian universities and research centres, and other bodies, aiming to: secure safer access of primary health care professionals to violent neighbourhoods, thereby facilitating inhabitants' access to health services; provide back-up to teams dispensing specialized mental health care to violence-affected patients; and set up a comprehensive support system for teenage mothers and their babies by means of weekly home visits.

First-aiders and other medical personnel working in the *favelas*, in particular 14 teams of the state-run family health programme (84 health professionals in all), received training in the Safer Access approach to enable them to assist people in need while ensuring their own safety. These teams also benefited from professional support in their daily practice. As a result, 112 people in three *favelas* were referred to and attended group therapy sessions provided by teams coached by an ICRC psychologist. Guided by an ICRC women's health specialist and a social worker, health staff, university students and community focal points received training in conducting home visits and discussion groups with a view to launching activities to provide teenage mothers with psychological and other support starting in 2011. To further improve communities' capacities to deal with medical emergencies, 208 residents were trained in first aid, while 45 others became instructors.

During the police operation in Complexo do Alemão, National Red Cross volunteers, mobilized to support state and municipal emergency medical facilities, received ICRC operational and logistical support. At the request of the authorities, 88 health professionals working there and in another neighbourhood attended emergency workshops on basic security and stress management issues.

In a bid to reduce and prevent violence and improve security in schools, pupils at seven high schools in dangerous neighbourhoods learnt about safe behaviour, respect for life, solidarity and basic first aid in courses and activities run as part of the "Opening Humanitarian Spaces" project. Prior to the launch of the project, which was coordinated by the Rio de Janeiro education authorities and the ICRC, 40 teachers studied course modules adapted from the ICRC's Exploring Humanitarian Law programme.

The effects of violence in the *favelas* were exacerbated in April by torrential floods that forced people from their homes. To ease their plight, some 150 temporarily displaced people in two of the *favelas* received hygiene items and cleaning materials distributed by the local Red Cross branch, with ICRC logistical support.

In parallel, dialogue continued with all security forces operating in and around the *favelas* (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

Elsewhere in Brazil, 500 Paraguayans families of Brazilian origin (2,000 people) expelled from Paraguay owing to land disputes received ICRC emergency food rations and basic supplies to help them cope with their displacement.

Concerns of violence-affected communities in Chile and Paraguay taken up by the ICRC

Mapuche leaders and Rapa Nui representatives on Chile’s Easter Island and members of rural communities in central and northern Paraguay reported abuses to and shared their grievances with ICRC delegates. In both countries, meetings with central and local authorities, including police and other security forces, NGOs and community representatives, enabled the ICRC to voice its concerns, highlighting the need to respect civilians, to ensure medical access to the wounded and sick at all times, and to observe rules governing the use of force in maintaining law and order.

In Chile, members of remote Mapuche communities accessed medical services, including primary health care and hospital referrals, provided by the Chilean Red Cross/ICRC. Police agents received first-aid training, as they were likely to be among the first on the scene in an emergency. In Paraguay, residents of 20 violence-affected communities learnt basic first aid through an ICRC-financed project implemented by the Paraguayan Red Cross.

People trace missing family members

Following February’s earthquake in Chile, people searching for relatives or those who had no other means of getting in touch used the family-links website set up by the ICRC in cooperation with the Chilean Red Cross. Red Cross staff received coaching and training from ICRC tracing specialists drawn from a pool of experts created as part of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement. During the emergency phase, 402 families in remote coastal areas of the Bio Bio region used a satellite telephone service provided by three mobile Red Cross/ICRC teams. The national forensic institute also drew on ICRC expertise to improve the handling and identification of human remains and received basic materials. Once the needs diminished, the National Society designed a plan of action for the next few years to strengthen its capacities in this field with ICRC support.

Similarly, as part of efforts to build family-links capacities across Latin America, a Paraguayan Red Cross volunteer and ICRC staff took part in a regional training course in Panama.

Regionwide, many people continued to seek information about relatives who had disappeared during the years of military rule. To optimize the use of forensic science for the recovery and identification of human remains and to provide missing persons’ families with support, eight forensic specialists from Argentina, Brazil and Chile shared best practices with counterparts from other countries at the Second World Congress on Psychosocial

Work in Exhumation Processes, Forced Disappearance, Justice and Truth, held in Bogotá (see *Colombia*). Disaster management, forensics and human rights were also discussed by representatives of most forensic institutes in Latin America at the fourth annual meeting of Ibero-American Medico-Legal Institutes in Santiago, co-organized and sponsored by the ICRC. To broaden the transfer of skills, a member of Argentina’s national forensic team qualified as a teacher trainer for instructors working with the ICRC-developed ante/post-mortem software. Two officers from the Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations in Rio de Janeiro attended a one-week course in Geneva, Switzerland, on the management of human remains, with the aim of enhancing the centre’s curriculum.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People in Chile, mainly from the indigenous Mapuche community, and in Paraguay, arrested in connection with land grievances or political issues, had their treatment and living conditions monitored in the course of ICRC visits conducted according to the organization’s standard procedures. The authorities were informed confidentially of the ICRC’s findings and recommendations. In Chile, they were to receive the conclusions of a study completed during the year regarding respect for judicial guarantees under anti-terrorism legislation. A group of Mapuche hunger-strikers were regularly visited by an ICRC medical delegate, including for recording their will in case they lost consciousness, and authorities were reminded of the World Medical Association’s position on force-feeding.

During visits, detainees in Chile contacted their families through the RCM service, as necessary, following the earthquake, using telephones made available by Chilean Red Cross/ICRC mobile teams (see *Civilians*). In Paraguay, they also enjoyed family visits organized by the National Society, enabling them to receive medication and other assistance. Two women detained in Asunción’s Buen Pastor prison learnt crafts as part of a joint project with the National Handcraft Institute, providing them with job skills and income.

Brazilian provincial authorities continued to examine the possibility of the ICRC visiting Rio de Janeiro’s prisons and of engaging in joint humanitarian projects. As an initial step, the health coordinator in charge of young offenders imprisoned in Rio state took part in the fourth Latin American seminar on penitentiary health (see overleaf).

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	CHILE	PARAGUAY
ICRC visits		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	55	45
of whom women	1	9
of whom minors	2	
Detainees newly registered	17	21
of whom women		7
of whom minors	1	
Number of visits carried out	27	13
Number of places of detention visited	11	6



### **Detainees' health concerns addressed**

As a way of improving health in prisons generally, all detainees visited received hygiene kits. After the earthquake, medical staff in Chilean detention facilities treated sick and wounded detainees, in part with ICRC supplies.

Health officials and medical personnel working in prisons in the region examined prevention, detection and treatment programmes and ways of tackling tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted diseases at two regional events: the fourth Latin American seminar on health in prisons, co-organized with Peru's National Penitentiary Institute (see *Lima*), and a technical workshop on TB and HIV/AIDS in detention centres, co-organized with the Paraguayan Ministry of Health. The latter was attended by 25 representatives from the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.

Drawing on ICRC recommendations and experiences shared during regional events on prison health, the Paraguayan Ministry of Health prepared a TB and HIV/AIDS control programme for prisons supported financially by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As a first step towards its implementation, the ministry organized a national workshop during which participants took stock of the results of the extensive assessment of Paraguay's prison health system conducted in 2007 and benefited from ICRC expertise and technical support. Following the workshop, the Ministry of Health and the ICRC conducted a new series of assessments of the state of health in the country's six main prisons. On the basis of these updated results, the authorities were encouraged to start reforming the prison health system, including through setting up an information system to track and manage prison health.

### **AUTHORITIES**

Governments in the region pursued dialogue with the ICRC on the need to strengthen respect for IHL and international rules governing the use of force in situations of violence. They were encouraged to address humanitarian concerns, including on IHL promotion, displacement, enforced disappearance and detention issues, in national and regional fora, such as the Latin American Parliament and the OAS. They supported the adoption of the amended Rome Statute at the Review Conference of the International Criminal Court held in Uganda. Based on discussions on the Convention on Enforced Disappearance, they were offered ICRC expertise in addressing the issue of persons gone missing during past regimes or conflicts. Argentina and Chile completed studies to assess whether their national legislation on missing persons and their families was in line with ICRC recommendations.

With ICRC input, the region's national IHL committees continued to work to advance the ratification of IHL treaties and their national implementation. They shared best practices with their counterparts from other Latin American and Caribbean countries at a conference hosted by Mexico, as well as at the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Chile ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Paraguay established a national information bureau by presidential decree. ICRC support for the training of magistrates in measures to repress war crimes was not required.

### **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

#### **Armed and security forces learn the need to observe norms and standards in law enforcement operations**

In Brazil, including Rio de Janeiro, and in Paraguay, authorities and the ICRC developed their dialogue on law enforcement operations and the obligations of armed and security personnel to observe applicable laws and standards governing the use of force in such operations and relating to respect for civilians and medical services.

Brazilian police officers countrywide started to benefit from a new e-learning module on human rights norms introduced by the National Secretariat of Public Security with ICRC support. An evaluation by external consultants in four states confirmed the need to follow up the integration of human rights norms into training in all states where work had been initiated, while concentrating efforts on the military police and security forces in a few states (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and possibly Pará) with the aim of fully integrating human rights norms into doctrine, training, operations and sanctions. In São Paulo, based on an agreement, the state military police and the ICRC began to assess the force's current curriculum to prepare for the integration of human rights norms.

In Rio de Janeiro, military and civil police forces operating in the *favelas*, including newly created community police units, and the ICRC strengthened dialogue on security and humanitarian issues. This was facilitated by a designated liaison officer for the ICRC within the military police and included meetings with commanders and dissemination sessions. As the law enforcement operations got under way in the *favelas* of Complexo do Alemão and Vila Cruzeiro, regular dialogue also started with the federal- and state-level military bodies involved.

In Paraguay, the interior minister and the national police director started to work with the ICRC to revise the national police training curriculum, while 30 human rights instructors attended training courses. In Chile, in addition to first-aid training provided to the police by the National Society, discussions with various branches of the police, including the *Carabineros*, on joint dissemination and prevention activities were ongoing.

#### **Armed forces continue integrating IHL**

The region's armed forces continued to work on integrating IHL into their doctrine, training and operations. Argentina and Brazil finalized a new IHL manual for soldiers, while Chile incorporated IHL into more than 200 manuals used by the different services. Military instructors in Argentina were trained in IHL. In Paraguay, military decision-makers issued a directive on IHL integration and began drafting rules of conduct for operations

carried out alongside police forces. In all their meetings, the armed forces' upper echelons in Brazil and Paraguay and the ICRC discussed the use of force in situations of violence, and high-ranking officers from both countries attended the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Peacekeeping contingents from Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay were briefed by the ICRC on core humanitarian issues prior to their deployment to Haiti.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

The general public kept informed of humanitarian issues and ICRC activities through the ICRC's Spanish and Portuguese websites, publications, the photo exhibition "Humanity in War", and media coverage of the response to the Haiti and Chile earthquakes. Residents of the Rio de Janeiro *favelas* became aware of and engaged in ICRC work thanks to a partnership with local media and community relations.

Journalists and communication students studied the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and safer reporting at a course on journalism in armed conflict and other situations of violence. The leading universities of the region continued to enhance knowledge of IHL thanks to ICRC presentations and donations of IHL literature to libraries. To complement these efforts, three lecturers participated in an advanced IHL course in Geneva, Switzerland.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The region's National Societies continued to strengthen their legal bases and good governance mechanisms with support from the International Federation and the ICRC: the Argentine Red Cross provided members of its steering committee with further training; the Brazilian Red Cross initiated a financial audit; and the Uruguayan Red Cross progressed with statutory reforms.

With ICRC support, the National Societies also worked on building their operational capacities, including in restoring family links; this helped them assist populations enduring violence or natural disaster (see *Civilians*). They improved their Safer Access and first-aid skills and learnt basic security and stress management. The Paraguayan Red Cross expanded its range of action after receiving a 4x4 vehicle from the ICRC.

# CARACAS (regional)

**COVERING:** Suriname, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM): Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago



ICRC / AR, 2010

ICRC regional delegation

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	170
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,210
Cooperation with National Societies	471
General	-

► **1,851**

of which: Overheads 113

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	86%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	4
National staff (daily workers not included)	8

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- supported the region's National Societies in boosting their emergency preparedness by honing their first-aid and Safer Access skills
- supported the Jamaica Red Cross in assisting over 1,000 families affected by unrest in Kingston
- offered technical advice in the integration of international human rights norms into the new training curriculum of Venezuela's Bolivarian National Police
- welcomed the ratification of IHL treaties by Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

The Caracas regional delegation was established in 1971. It promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into the operational procedures and training of the region's armed forces, as well as the inclusion of human rights standards in police manuals and training. It reinforces the capacities of the region's National Societies in the fields of IHL promotion, restoring family links, emergency response capacity and assistance to victims of violence. It visits security detainees in the region and monitors the humanitarian situation along the Venezuelan border with Colombia.

## CONTEXT

For the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela), 2010 was a year of hardship, with enduring recession and heavy rain and floods towards year-end. The country's economic problems in turn contributed to the growing crime rate, which posed a challenge for the newly created Bolivarian National Police. Legislative elections on 26 September returned the opposition to the National Assembly. A few days before the inauguration of the new Assembly, the outgoing members voted in a law entitling the president to rule by decree for a period of 18 months.

The spillover of the conflict in Colombia continued to fuel tensions in the border states of Tachira and Zulia. Relations between

the two countries improved, however, following the Colombian presidential elections in August when the two countries began to discuss confidence-building mechanisms. These aimed to solve economic disputes and improve cooperation on border security and transnational issues.

The countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) also felt the effects of the global economic crisis. Gang and community violence was on the rise, driven by drug and small arms trafficking. In May, violence erupted in Kingston and other parts of Jamaica following the government's decision to extradite an alleged drug trader to the United States of America. The armed forces were sent in alongside police to quell the unrest. Over 75 people were reportedly killed.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>UAMs/SCs*</b>	
RCMs collected		1		
RCMs distributed		1		
Phone calls facilitated between family members		2		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Minors</b>
Detainees visited and monitored individually		32		
Detainees newly registered		10		
Number of visits carried out		5		
Number of places of detention visited		2		
* Unaccompanied minors/separated children				
ASSISTANCE				
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>
Essential household items <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries	2		

1. Venezuela only

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to act as the principal reference in the region for IHL matters. The constructive working relationship resulting from the 2007 cooperation agreement between the CARICOM Secretariat and the ICRC continued to bear fruit. The ICRC offered the various bodies and member States its expertise in the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties. During the year, Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines all became party to additional IHL instruments.

Given the tensions in Venezuelan regions bordering Colombia and in the Caribbean, it remained crucial for the military, which often backed up police personnel during law-enforcement operations, and the police themselves to raise awareness among their ranks of IHL and international human rights law applicable to the use of force. Through dissemination sessions and other training events, along with advice in the development of training curricula and manuals, the ICRC sought to support the armed and police forces' efforts in this regard. The smooth working relationship

with the Jamaica Defence Force allowed the ICRC to discuss with it the use of force in security operations relating to the violence in May.

In light of the general volatility in the region, the ICRC assisted the National Societies in upgrading their emergency response skills. It provided financial, material and technical support to enable them to hone their skills in first aid and applying the Safer Access approach. During the turmoil in Kingston, the ICRC assisted the Jamaica Red Cross in distributing emergency supplies.

In Venezuela, ICRC delegates visited and monitored the treatment and living conditions of security detainees, sharing their observations confidentially with the authorities.

In February, the ICRC closed its office in Port of Spain, Trinidad, ending its 10-year presence there. It had earlier informed the authorities and the diplomatic community that ICRC activities for the English-speaking countries of CARICOM would be covered by its delegation in Caracas.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Venezuela, arrests were reportedly on the rise. Despite a five-year plan to reform the penitentiary system launched in 2010, the situation in prisons remained worrying, with severe overcrowding, high levels of violence and frequent hunger strikes.

A total of 32 security detainees in 2 places of detention received visits from delegates carried out according to standard ICRC procedures. Their treatment and living conditions were checked in relation to internationally recognized standards, and the authorities were informed of delegates' observations and recommendations in a confidential dialogue. All detainees were offered the RCM service to contact their families. A Colombian boy whose mother was detained was able to return to his family thanks to a coordinated effort involving the authorities, the Colombian consulate, the boy's relatives and the ICRC's delegations in Bogotá and Caracas.

During ICRC visits, two vulnerable individuals received telephone cards, underwear and hygiene items. To boost the capacities of the prison administration in meeting the needs of detainees, the authorities were invited to send a representative to the fourth Latin American seminar on health in prisons held in Peru (see *Lima*). Unfortunately, however, Venezuela was not represented.

In Jamaica, in the immediate aftermath of the unrest in May, six detainees held in a temporary holding facility talked informally to ICRC delegates prior to their release.

## AUTHORITIES

CARICOM member States, supported by the CARICOM Secretariat and drawing on ICRC legal resources and expertise, continued their work on ratifying and implementing IHL treaties. To keep up the momentum, a high-level representative of the CARICOM Secretariat attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). CARICOM States supported resolutions promoted by the ICRC at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (see *Washington*).

The CARICOM Secretariat and the ICRC focused on a number of humanitarian issues, such as the proliferation of small arms/light weapons. To regulate the use of a variety of weapons, Antigua and Barbuda ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, along with Protocols I, III and IV to that instrument, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, along with all five Protocols. Both countries became party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Progress was made elsewhere in the region, with Guyana ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Saint Lucia ratifying the Rome Statute. Suriname's Ministry of Justice and Police continued, with ICRC support, to revise its criminal code to outlaw war crimes.

Furthermore, CARICOM's Implementation Agency for Crime and Security discussed with delegates the possibility of the ICRC familiarizing the Councils for Foreign and Community Relations and for National Security and Law Enforcement with IHL and humanitarian norms and their application in security operations.

In Venezuela, IHL implementation was slow owing to the political situation. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Defence amended the draft emblem law to strengthen penalties for abuse and sent it for approval to the Attorney General's Office. Dialogue initiated with the National Assembly's international relations director led to lawmakers being briefed on the ICRC and its IHL advisory services. Authorities were informed of the ICRC's activities for detainees and armed and police forces and of ICRC/National Society activities along the border with Colombia.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Rising urban violence and the growing involvement of the military in law enforcement, as exemplified during the Kingston unrest, highlighted the need for armed and police forces to integrate IHL and human rights norms into their doctrine, training and operations. This was the main topic at numerous bilateral and multi-lateral meetings between CARICOM chiefs of defence and police commissioners and the ICRC.

Thanks to high-level contacts, the ICRC was able to share its concerns with the Jamaica Defence Force and Constabulary Force regarding actions during the Kingston unrest. To improve compliance with IHL, the Jamaica Defence Force developed an abridged manual on the use of force and trained with regional military officers at the Caribbean Junior Command and Staff Course, which used various teaching modules drawn from ICRC resources. A high-ranking officer was sent to the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations held in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Elsewhere in the Caribbean, the armed forces of Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago revised their education and training orders to comply with IHL norms, while some 50 military and police officers in Belize learnt basic IHL rules during an ICRC presentation.

In Venezuela, the armed forces continued to raise awareness of IHL among troops. Given the potential for increased tension along the border with Colombia, some 60 officers in Tachira and Zulia learnt more about IHL and the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. In addition, 880 cadets at military schools attended courses to familiarize them with those topics, although efforts to access senior military personnel in charge of policy and writing doctrine were so far unsuccessful.

Similarly, the Bolivarian National Police General Council welcomed continuing ICRC expertise in incorporating international human rights norms into new policing standards and training. Although no police representative was able to attend



an international seminar on human rights norms, key officials discussed the integration of such standards into the new police curriculum at an ICRC-facilitated seminar at the National Experimental Security University in Caracas. During other events, the university's teachers and trainers and police advisers refreshed their knowledge of human rights norms and those governing the use of force.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Escalating volatility in the region, combined with growing public demand for information on humanitarian issues affecting the region and the wider world, increased the need to reinforce the media's capacity to give greater and more accurate coverage to such matters, including respect for the emblem and support for National Society/ICRC work. With this aim, journalists were given briefings, interviews, and resource materials and participated in workshops on conflict reporting. One of the main TV stations in Caracas, with an estimated audience of five million, received audiovisual material.

Likewise, law and journalism lecturers and students used ICRC reference materials and expertise on IHL and weapon contamination for specialized courses and research.

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

National Societies in the region worked to strengthen their legal bases and capacities with financial, material and technical support from the International Federation and the ICRC. Progress was made towards approval of a draft emblem law in Venezuela (see *Authorities*). Heads of the CARICOM National Societies discussed best management and governance practices at the annual cooperation meeting co-organized by the International Federation and the ICRC.

In light of increasing violence, the region's National Societies worked to strengthen their emergency response capacities. The Jamaica Red Cross and the ICRC collaborated to bring food, water and medication to some 1,000 families during the unrest in May, and offered psychological support to some 200 people. In the aftermath, all branches held Safer Access training as a prelude to formulating security and operational guidelines. In Venezuela, volunteers also honed their Safer Access skills and went on to share their knowledge of first aid with violence-affected communities, including those affected by the spillover of the Colombian conflict. In Trinidad and Tobago, the National Society used the Safer Access approach to bring first aid to one of Port of Spain's most dangerous neighbourhoods. In Guyana and Suriname, the National Societies upgraded their communication units.

# LIMA (regional)

**COVERING:** Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,979
Assistance	457
Prevention	1,809
Cooperation with National Societies	850
General	-

► **5,095**

of which: Overheads 311

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	97%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	8
National staff (daily workers not included)	32

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- extended its network of contacts in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, while implementing a joint project with health authorities and local NGOs to address mental health problems in violence-affected communities
- welcomed the agreement of the Bolivian authorities to cooperate on incorporating IHL/international human rights norms into military and police doctrine, training and operations and into national legislation
- in Peru, on 2 occasions comprehensively addressed the humanitarian consequences of social violence by providing medical assistance, discussing the use of force with authorities and law enforcers, and visiting people arrested
- contributed to strengthening psychological and social support to missing persons' relatives in Peru by providing NGOs and family associations with funding, and medical, legal and forensic officials with expertise
- in Ecuador, reinforced its presence along the border with Colombia, enabling it to strengthen dialogue with weapon bearers and to support an Ecuadorean Red Cross project to help remote communities improve their water supply
- welcomed the ratification by Ecuador of the Conventions on Cluster Munitions and on Enforced Disappearance, and the adoption of a resolution on missing persons by the Organization of American States

The delegation in Lima opened in 1984, becoming a regional delegation in 2003. The ICRC visits detainees, addresses the issue of missing persons, and monitors the humanitarian situation along the Ecuadorean border with Colombia. It seeks to respond to needs arising from internal strife and reinforces the capacities of the region's National Societies to do the same. It helps security forces integrate human rights norms applicable to the use of force into their doctrine, training and operations and the armed forces do the same for IHL. It also promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation.

## CONTEXT

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter Bolivia), Ecuador and Peru, deep-rooted social, political and indigenous grievances frequently sparked protests that turned violent. Confrontations between protesters and law enforcement agents often resulted in injuries, arrests and, sometimes, deaths. In Bolivia, this was the case during outbreaks of violence in Potosí, Santa Cruz and Caranavi, and in the main cities at year-end, following protests against a government decree, later rescinded, announcing a fuel price hike. In Ecuador, social tension peaked on 30 September

when President Rafael Correa was briefly sequestered by police dissatisfied with pay conditions, and later freed by armed forces units. In Peru, social conflict triggered violence, for example in Arequipa and Piura.

In Peru's Apurímac-Ene valley, civilians suffered the effects of weapon contamination, movement restrictions and sporadic clashes between armed forces and Shining Path members. In Ecuador's northern border provinces, communities were at risk because of the presence of weapon bearers linked to the armed conflict in neighbouring Colombia.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed	4		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	9		
<b>Documents</b>			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	3		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	312		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	253	66	13
Detainees newly registered	89	6	13
Number of visits carried out	58		
Number of places of detention visited	22		
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total		
RCMs collected	5		
RCMs distributed	1		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	1		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	42		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	5		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Bolivia and Peru

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Lima delegation kept a close eye on situations of violence and their impact on civilians in all three countries covered. It endeavoured to address these through dialogue with weapon bearers and authorities, visits to detainees, and emergency assistance to affected populations. In parallel, it worked to strengthen the capacities of the region's National Societies to respond to such situations, alongside the ICRC or independently.

In Ecuador and Peru, the ICRC dealt with the issue of excessive use of force in situations of violence through awareness-raising and the training of armed and security forces and continued cooperation with the military and police on integrating IHL and international human rights norms into their doctrine, training and operations. It signed similar cooperation agreements with the Bolivian military and police.

The Bolivian authorities expressed their support for a fledgling ICRC project to address mental health needs in violence-affected communities in the Pando department; residents were trained as health promoters so that they could provide services in their own communities.

In Ecuador, the ICRC regularly visited the Carchi, Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos departments bordering Colombia to monitor the situation of the population living there and to foster dialogue with armed forces stationed there regarding the need to respect and protect the civilian population; it also shared these concerns with armed forces at central level. To get a clearer picture of the humanitarian consequences stemming from the spillover of Colombia's armed conflict, the ICRC opened an office in Nueva Loja, Sucumbíos. An ICRC-funded rainwater recycling project of the Ecuadorean Red Cross ensured that Putumayo river communities had access to safer water.

In Peru, the ICRC stepped up field trips to the Apurímac-Ene valley, where it prepared a school sanitation project with the health and education authorities, and to Alto Huallaga. Delegates registered and followed individually the cases of people arrested in connection with the situation there, and shared their concerns and recommendations regarding the protection of civilians with military, police and civil authorities. Security detainees in other places benefited from similar visits, while prison staff were trained in human rights norms.

In Peru, as in Bolivia, where it also visited security detainees, the ICRC provided the penitentiary administration with support to address prison health issues. Prison administrators from 11 Spanish-speaking countries discussed detainee health issues at an ICRC regional seminar in Lima.

Using a combination of awareness-raising and technical support activities, the ICRC worked to keep the issue of missing persons and the support due to their families on the agendas of the Peruvian authorities and civil society and of the Washington-based Organization of American States (OAS), which held its General Assembly in Lima. It also raised this and other issues of mutual concern with the region's three permanent missions to the OAS. In Bolivia, the ICRC prepared to assess national forensic capacities.

To promote the ratification and implementation of IHL in all three countries, the ICRC worked with the respective national IHL committee. In Peru, one partner university introduced an IHL degree, while two others started teaching IHL as part of other courses.

## CIVILIANS

In all three countries, as social protests turned violent, injured civilians and police officers received first aid from National Society volunteers and were taken to hospital if necessary. In Arequipa and Piura, Peru, the injured received medical attention from the ICRC, which also visited people arrested (see *People deprived of their freedom*) and documented allegations of excessive use of force by both police and demonstrators. Observations on the need to curb excessive use of force and ensure proper medical treatment for the injured were later shared with the police high command. The need to promote respect for civilians, basic humanitarian principles, the emblem and medical services was stressed in all ICRC dialogue with weapon bearers (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*), with the authorities both at central level and during frequent ICRC visits to areas variously affected or threatened by violence (see *Context*), and with community representatives.

Communities in such areas were better able to deal with their situation thanks to ICRC-funded projects. This was the case of some 15 communities in Bolivia's Pando department still psychologically scarred by violence that erupted there in 2008. To help address mental problems and other violence-related issues, 12 future health promoters attended eight two-day training sessions enabling them to provide services in their own communities under a pilot project carried out in close cooperation with the Health Ministry, local NGOs and an indigenous women's organization. In Ecuador's Sucumbíos region, 163 families living in communities along the Putumayo river bordering Colombia learnt how to improve their water supply and reduce health risks by recycling rainwater and adopting better hygiene practices through an ICRC-funded project of the Ecuadorean Red Cross. In both Bolivia and Ecuador, these projects resulted in plans to extend similar initiatives to other communities in 2011. In Peru's remote Canaire region, in the Apurímac-Ene valley, 30 teachers received training and teaching materials in preparation for a pilot

project conducted with the education and health authorities to improve hygiene and sanitation in schools.

In all three countries, people who had been uprooted or lived in remote areas were offered National Society/ICRC services to locate or restore contact with family.

### Families of missing persons have access to psychological and social support

Peruvian State bodies and NGOs worked to optimize their coordination and practices to clarify the fate of some 15,000 people missing as a result of Peru's past armed conflict and to assist their families, with ICRC technical back-up and funding.

Missing persons' families had better access to psychological and social services thanks to an ICRC-supported project carried out by a Peruvian NGO, while State and private organizations worked to have such services incorporated into forensic investigation procedures. To this end, they held three coordination meetings and sent representatives to the second World Congress on Psychosocial Work in Exhumation Processes, Forced Disappearance, Justice and Truth (see *Colombia*), where they shared best practices with forensic experts from other countries. The national association of families of missing persons and detainees drew up objectives and action plans at a workshop organized and financed by the ICRC, which also funded the participation of associations in national fora and the organization of awareness-raising and information events.

As part of an ICRC-supported project, a specialized NGO continued to collect ante-mortem data from families of the missing, which were fed into a centralized victim registry established by the State Reparations Commission to facilitate the identification of human remains. Meanwhile, ICRC efforts were directed at further clarifying the procedural framework for and encouraging best practices in the work of prosecutors and forensic experts during exhumations (see *Authorities*).

With their travel expenses covered by the ICRC, 98 relatives of missing persons were able to take part in preliminary investigations and travel to exhumation sites. Where needed, families were provided with coffins by the ICRC.

To strengthen forensic capacity, Peru set up a coordination mechanism to standardize technical procedures for forensic institutes, organized regular meetings of forensic teams and assessed the technical needs of the national Medico-Legal Institute, resulting in ICRC funding of a conference on forensic anthropology hosted by Peru's Catholic University (see *Civil society*). Peruvian forensic practitioners broadened their knowledge at events held in Peru and abroad, such as the annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in the United States of America and a train-the-trainer course on ante/post-mortem data management in Geneva, Switzerland.

In Bolivia, where 158 people were still missing from the time of military rule, the head of the national forensic service agreed to an assessment of capacities and training needs, to be carried out with ICRC support.

Directors of Bolivian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian institutes of forensic medicine attended the fourth Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Institutes of Forensic Medicine, held in Santiago de Chile, Chile, in November (see *Brasilia*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Ecuador, the ICRC stood ready to visit people arrested during protests or for alleged links with armed groups. In Bolivia, a number of people were detained for security reasons. In Peru, people continued to be arrested, frequently on “terrorism” charges, especially in the violence-prone Alto Huallaga and Ayacucho regions. In both Bolivia and Peru, these detainees were visited, according to standard ICRC procedures, by delegates, who checked on their treatment and living conditions and then provided the authorities with confidential feedback, recommending or carrying out improvements as needed. In Peru, detainees held in a police station enjoyed better access to running water and shower facilities thanks to ICRC renovation work, and in another detention centre inmates were better able to cope with overcrowded conditions after receiving ICRC-donated mattresses and board games. Proposals for improvements in six temporary detention centres were included in a working paper to be shared with the relevant authorities in early 2011.

The detainees were offered the RCM service to contact relatives and were able to receive family visits financed by the ICRC.

### Authorities provided with technical back-up to improve the penitentiary system

In Peru, the Justice Ministry and the ICRC renewed a cooperation agreement aimed at accelerating the judicial process and reducing chronic overcrowding by strengthening the public defender system. In three workshops, 120 court-appointed lawyers updated their knowledge of criminal law, enabling them to give adequate legal counsel and bringing to 380 the number of public defenders trained over a three-year period. This initiative was backed up by a revised manual informing detainees and lawyers of the new procedures and detainees’ rights, produced by the ministry with ICRC technical support.

In a new initiative, 32 staff of the national penitentiary administration (INPE) from five regions were coached in teaching human rights norms to other prison personnel at Peru’s first course for prison human rights instructors. The course, held in March, was co-organized by INPE, the centre for penitentiary studies and the ICRC, based on a manual produced in 2008 with ICRC technical and financial support. The newly qualified instructors in turn trained 194 colleagues countrywide.

In Bolivia, ICRC recommendations regarding penitentiary reforms, including the introduction of a digitized detainee registry and training of prison staff, had not resulted in any follow-up by year-end. Similarly, the opening of the new Qalauma rehabilitation centre for young offenders continued to be delayed, although the authorities were provided with internal regulations specifically produced for the centre by an NGO, with ICRC expertise.

### Penitentiary authorities work to control TB and HIV/AIDS

At the ICRC’s fourth Latin American seminar on prison health in Lima, prison administrators and health specialists from 11 Spanish-speaking countries discussed best practices in addressing detainee health issues such as tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infections.

The Peruvian penitentiary administration and the ICRC monitored the TB- and HIV/AIDS-control programmes under way in four of the country’s prisons, which enabled them to identify shortcomings and take remedial action to ensure that national standards were properly applied. An ICRC report on detainees’ mental health issues did not yet lead to any action as the authorities had other priorities.

In Bolivia, disease-control issues were addressed through the training of 15 prison health staff at a one-week certification course organized by the Health Ministry with ICRC support, while experts discussed ways to tackle TB and HIV/AIDS at an ICRC seminar in Santa Cruz in November. The authorities also used the findings of an assessment conducted jointly with the ICRC in eight major prisons to present a new funding proposal to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and prepared a training module on the national TB programme for prison health professionals with ICRC participation.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA	PERU
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	33	279
Detainees visited and monitored individually	31	222
	<i>of whom women</i>	66
	<i>of whom minors</i>	12
Detainees newly registered	17	72
	<i>of whom women</i>	6
	<i>of whom minors</i>	12
Number of visits carried out	10	48
Number of places of detention visited	3	19
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected		5
RCMs distributed		1
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		1
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		42
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	4	1



The training of health promoters recruited among the prison population was carried out by the penitentiary authorities in Peru without further ICRC involvement, but was shelved in Bolivia, where prison health services were not yet up to ensuring the continuity of training.

## AUTHORITIES

National authorities and OAS permanent missions discussed with the ICRC the need to regulate the use of force in situations of violence, to respect the emblem and to prevent disappearances. The OAS adopted a resolution on missing persons proposed by Peru at its 40th General Assembly in Lima.

In all three countries, following up a 2008 regional meeting, experts carried out ICRC-commissioned studies on the compatibility of international rules governing the use of force with national legislation. Ecuador's IHL committee included regulation of the use of force and the protection of civilians in its two-year work plan and worked towards the adoption of emblem legislation, while Peru's committee drafted legislation on the use of force by the military, according to IHL requirements and other applicable standards. The proper use of force was also the central theme debated by government, military, civil society and National Society representatives at the fifth Miguel Grau seminar organized by Peru's IHL committee, with ICRC technical support. Based on the outcome of ICRC-initiated workshops in 2009, the committee prepared a working paper for the authorities outlining best practices in preventing disappearances, clarifying the fate of missing persons and providing support to their families.

The Ecuadorean and Peruvian IHL committees drew on ICRC expertise to promote and implement IHL treaties and sent representatives to a regional conference of IHL committees (see *Mexico*), while the Bolivian committee requested the ICRC's cooperation. Ecuador ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on Enforced Disappearance and examined draft legislation to implement the Rome Statute. Peru drafted legislation outlawing the recruitment of child soldiers.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

In all dialogue with the ICRC, whether at central level or on the spot following violent incidents, weapon bearers were reminded to observe rules governing the use of force and respect humanitarian principles.

### Armed forces incorporate IHL and human rights standards

The Bolivian Defence Ministry and the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement on the integration of IHL and international human rights norms into military doctrine, training and operations and began working on an action plan.

In Ecuador, IHL had been integrated into military curricula at all levels. The IHL committee, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Defence, armed forces Joint Command,

the Ecuadorean Red Cross and the ICRC, included in its agenda the revision of legislation regulating armed forces' activities on the Colombian border. The National Society also accompanied the ICRC in its dialogue with weapon bearers stationed in Quito and near the northern border.

In both countries, the vice-ministers of defence and military commanders listened to presentations on IHL and ICRC activities, and officers attended courses for IHL/international human rights law instructors; in Bolivia, these were organized by the Defence Ministry, with ICRC support, and in Ecuador, by the ICRC. In Ecuador, troops were familiarized with the basic principles of IHL.

The Peruvian armed forces' IHL centre organized some 60 courses on IHL/international human rights law for officers and other military personnel, with ICRC input. Peacekeepers going to Haiti learnt about the ICRC's mandate and activities at two courses organized by the peacekeeping training centre.

Ecuador and Peru sent officers to an IHL course in San Remo, while Bolivian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian officers participated in the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

### Police work to integrate rules on the use of force

After signing an agreement with the ICRC, the Bolivian Interior Ministry and police commanders established an action plan, allowing training in international standards governing the use of force to go ahead, and requested ICRC input to update police doctrine.

In Ecuador, the police human rights department pursued cooperation with the ICRC, requesting its expertise in the drafting of a manual on law enforcement operations. Police officers stationed in Cuenca and along the northern border learnt about human rights norms relating to policing at two seminars organized with ICRC participation.

Peru's police leadership and the ICRC discussed strategies to limit the use of force in situations of violence, starting with police doctrine and education and focusing on special units. At two ICRC-supported training events, 30 instructors updated their human rights teaching skills, and 50 riot police studied human rights norms.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Regionwide, the general public kept abreast of ICRC activities through a variety of sources, including the ICRC website and the media. To be able to portray these accurately and help raise awareness of humanitarian concerns, some 150 journalists attended briefings and workshops; in Peru, the plight of missing persons' families was highlighted in an initiative to commemorate the missing by knitting a giant "Scarf of hope". A wide audience learnt about the humanitarian consequences of violence and the dangers of weapon contamination by cluster munitions through two ICRC photo exhibitions.

With ICRC sponsorship, university lecturers from Ecuador and Peru attended an advanced IHL course in Switzerland, while a Peruvian student team participated in the 22nd Jean Pictet Competition on IHL held in Canada. Peru's Centre for Higher National Studies introduced a human rights law/IHL master's degree, and another university incorporated IHL slots into penal law and public administration courses. Peru's Catholic University integrated IHL into international public law studies and hosted a conference on forensic anthropology and a human rights contest for representatives of relevant universities in the region.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Bolivian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian Red Cross Societies strengthened their emergency response capacities with ICRC technical support and funding, enabling them to respond in situations of violence (see *Context*), and the Ecuadorean Red Cross to work along the northern border (see *Civilians*). All three National Societies trained staff and volunteers in first aid and the Safer Access approach and carried out family-links activities, following ICRC training in 2009.

With support from the International Federation and the ICRC, the Peruvian Red Cross started an extensive review process ahead of developing a 2011–2020 strategic plan and revising its statutes. The National Society leadership elected in 2009 was still waiting to take over from the transitional management appointed during the internal crisis.

# MEXICO CITY (regional)

**COVERING:** Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,370
Assistance	331
Prevention	2,671
Cooperation with National Societies	562
General	-

► **4,934**

of which: Overheads 301

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	91%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	10
National staff (daily workers not included)	34

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- familiarized over 1,700 members of the Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran and Mexican armed forces with IHL and the rules governing the use of force in law enforcement
- in cooperation with the National Societies, provided health care to border communities in Panama and first-aid, ambulance and limb-fitting services to injured migrants in Central America and Mexico
- with the judiciary authorities, held Mexico's first national conference of forensic services, resulting in the creation of a working group to establish a national protocol for the identification of dead bodies
- under the auspices of the Mexican Foreign Ministry, organized an international conference of national IHL committees from Latin America and the Caribbean
- following an earlier agreement with the Mexican navy, welcomed the willingness expressed by Mexico's National Defence Secretariat to cooperate on the integration of IHL and human rights norms by the army and air force
- in Honduras, signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education on an "Opening Humanitarian Spaces" project to address the consequences of violence affecting inner-city schools

The Mexico delegation opened in 1998, becoming a regional delegation in 2002. It strengthens the capacities of the region's National Societies, works with them to meet the needs of violence-affected people, including those in Panama affected by the conflict in Colombia, and vulnerable migrants, monitors detainees' conditions, and endeavours to ascertain the fate of missing persons, particularly in Guatemala. It helps integrate IHL into armed forces' doctrine and into academic curricula, and human rights norms applicable to the use of force into the doctrine, training and operations of security forces. The delegation hosts the regional advisory service on IHL.

## CONTEXT

Growing violence linked to the expansion of organized crime meant that the region's governments frequently deployed armed forces alongside police to ensure law and order. Social tensions often led to protest movements and, occasionally, violence. In Mexico, armed confrontations between drug cartels and security forces had severe consequences for civilians caught in the crossfire and exposed many, including Red Cross workers, journalists and human rights defenders, to deadly dangers. In Guatemala, the government declared a state of siege in Coban in December to curb organized crime.

Tensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua arose over their San Juan river border dispute. Panama continued to feel the

spillover effects of the conflict and drug trade in Colombia, particularly in the Darién border region. In Honduras, following the overthrow of the previous government in June 2009, the new government continued to seek recognition by the Organization of American States (OAS).

Migrants headed for the United States of America risked abuses, physical injury and even death on their hazardous journey. The region remained affected by the issue of people unaccounted for as a result of past and current violence and by migration.

In Cuba, after the hunger strike and death of a human rights activist, the authorities released the majority of a group of 75 detainees allegedly held for political reasons.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs distributed	2		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	2		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	3		1
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>1</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	84	3	
Detainees newly registered	53	2	
Number of visits carried out	40		
Number of places of detention visited	21		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	1		
RCMs distributed	1		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	2		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	6		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	2		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Honduras, Mexico and Panama

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.) <sup>2</sup>				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	3		
Average catchment population		2,290		
Consultations	Patients	662		
	<i>of which curative</i>		54	334
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		18	
Immunizations	Doses	337		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	201		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	136		
Health education	Sessions	2		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation <sup>3</sup>				
Centres supported	Structures	4		
Patients receiving services	Patients	36		
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	36		
Prostheses delivered	Units	36		

2. Panama only

3. Guatemala and Mexico

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

As a priority, alongside cooperation on IHL integration, the ICRC strengthened its dialogue with Mexican and Central American armed and security forces, including, at the regional level, the Conference of Central American Armed Forces (CAFC), on international human rights norms applicable to law enforcement operations. After completing the training of Mexican federal police instructors in human rights norms and humanitarian principles, the ICRC pursued discussions with the Public Security Secretariat regarding the integration of these norms into police doctrine and education. In Guatemala, similar activities resumed. A joint assessment of the state of IHL integration in the military started in Guatemala, based on a previous exercise conducted in El Salvador.

In Mexico, the ICRC stepped up visits to people detained for alleged links with armed groups or arrested during confrontations with security forces, mainly in the southern states. In Panama, visits continued to detained Colombian nationals allegedly linked to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). In Honduras, as in Mexico, comprehensive agreements giving the ICRC access to detainees in any prison were being studied. The ICRC addressed the overarching issue of detainee health by, among other things, sponsoring relevant officials from the region to participate in an ICRC prison health seminar in Peru (see *Lima*).

In meetings with the Guatemalan authorities, the ICRC stressed the need to address the issue of persons missing as a result of confrontations in the 1970s and 80s, including the support due to their families. In parallel, it provided technical and financial support to relevant State institutions and NGOs and helped families deal with administrative, legal and economic problems arising in connection with the disappearance of a relative. With the Mexican authorities and forensic services, it started the process of building national forensic and institutional capacities to improve the management and identification of dead bodies.

In Panama's Darién region, the Red Cross Society of Panama and the ICRC assessed and then reoriented their joint health activities to also meet the longer-term water and sanitation needs of border communities. The ICRC signed a headquarters agreement with the authorities formalizing its presence in the country.

The ICRC continued to fund Guatemalan, Mexican and Salvadorean Red Cross services for vulnerable and injured migrants and increased its support to prosthetic/orthotic centres treating them.

In cooperation with the International Federation and other Movement partners, Mexican and Central American Red Cross Societies continued to receive ICRC support in implementing the Safer Access approach in situations of violence. Across the board, National Societies worked to develop a regional family-links strategy for migrants and natural disaster victims. To help address youth violence, the ICRC continued supporting a project run by the Guatemalan and Spanish Red Cross Societies in Guatemala

City and worked with Honduran education professionals to develop a project for inner-city schools, building on the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme.

The ICRC participated in regional fora, including the OAS and the Central American Integration System (SICA), to ensure that topics of humanitarian concern, in particular the missing persons issue, stayed on the agenda, to contribute IHL and humanitarian expertise to their deliberations, and to foster understanding of its neutral, impartial and independent stance. The Mexico City-based IHL advisory service for Latin America and the Caribbean continued to work with national authorities to promote the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties. The ICRC coordinated its activities with Movement partners and other humanitarian players, as appropriate.

## CIVILIANS

Addressing the issue of persons missing as a result of armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disaster or migration remained a key concern across the region, requiring forensic, legal, psychological and social expertise. In April, a Guatemalan Red Cross representative and Mexican forensic expert updated their knowledge of human-remains management at an ICRC-led course in Geneva, Switzerland. Meanwhile, 10 psychological and social counsellors from 5 countries covered by the Mexico delegation shared best practices with their colleagues at the second World Congress on Psychosocial Work in Exhumation Processes, Forced Disappearance, Justice and Truth, held in Bogotá (see *Colombia*).

### Guatemalan families assisted in their search for information on missing relatives

Guatemala's non-international armed conflict, which spanned three decades, left tens of thousands of people unaccounted for. Their families continued to encounter administrative, legal and economic problems. A draft law on the establishment of a permanent commission on missing persons was still awaiting final approval in Congress. In meetings with the ICRC vice-president in February, the authorities discussed the problems experienced by missing persons' families and the need to create a national search committee to inject fresh momentum into the process of clarifying the fate of the disappeared. The authorities received an ICRC report providing them with essential guidance on these issues.

Families continued to receive assistance from State institutions and NGOs working to ascertain the fate of missing persons, reunite families and provide psychological support; 14 NGOs and more than 20 local committees in 5 departments received funding and/or technical and material support, including computer equipment and training, from the ICRC; a total of 19 NGOs were trained in the use of the national ante/post-mortem database, based on specially designed ICRC software to facilitate data centralization and management. Thanks to the work of institutions and NGOs, 362 families started searching for missing relatives, while another 395 families whose relatives' remains had been found were able to give them a proper burial. Thirty-five people who had been



separated from their families as children were reunited with kin. Nearly 650 birth, death and marriage certificates were delivered to facilitate administrative procedures for missing persons' relatives.

Preparations were made to commission a study aimed at identifying ways of speeding up legal procedures for the exhumation of human remains.

### **Mexico takes steps to establish a national protocol for the identification of the dead**

In Mexico, inadequate investigation and identification procedures reportedly resulted in unidentified human remains, including those of many migrants, being disposed of in a way that precluded any possibility of recovery for future identification. In their dialogue with the ICRC, the authorities were urged to create a national protocol and mechanism to standardize and facilitate the search for missing persons and identification of the dead. To enable Mexican agencies and investigators to share information and expertise with their counterparts from abroad, the Federal District Supreme Court of Justice and the ICRC co-organized the country's first national meeting of forensic services in Mexico City, with the participation of armed forces and police representatives and experts from abroad. The meeting resulted in the creation of a working group to draw up a national protocol for the identification of dead bodies. The proposal to establish such a protocol was approved by the conference of directors of forensic services under the public prosecutor at year-end, which enabled the working group to start the drafting process, with ICRC guidance.

### **Efforts made to reduce the effects of excessive use of force**

Across the region, governments opted for robust policies to fight expanding organized crime. Social unrest frequently led to clashes between demonstrators and law enforcement agents. As part of ICRC efforts to address the excessive use of force in these situations, Central American and Mexican armed and security forces were reminded of international human rights norms applicable to law enforcement operations (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). Violence also affected many urban areas, prompting Red Cross initiatives to help their inhabitants. A project run by the Guatemalan and Spanish Red Cross Societies enabled 100 residents and National Society volunteers in two violence-affected neighbourhoods of Guatemala City to receive ICRC-funded training in first aid and the Safer Access approach. An ICRC assessment prepared the ground for future health activities.

### **Struggling communities and injured migrants access medical care**

In Panama's Darién region, indigenous families and Colombians who had fled the violence in their home country had extremely limited access to primary health care services and lived in precarious hygiene conditions. In the course of three field visits carried out jointly by Red Cross Society of Panama/ICRC mobile health teams in April, August and October, 662 people in 6 communities had medical consultations and learnt about hygiene measures; training for community health workers was in preparation. Uprooted families were offered ICRC services to locate or restore contact with

relatives. The April tour had to be interrupted because of security concerns raised by the authorities but was completed in July. An assessment of the communities' longer-term needs undertaken during the April visit resulted in plans to improve their access to basic health care, clean water and emergency assistance, to be provided by the local branch of the Panamanian Red Cross and the ICRC. The National Society branch premises were being refurbished in the latter part of the year in preparation for these activities.

Many US-bound Central American and Mexican migrants were seriously injured travelling north in dangerous conditions and were left stranded in border regions, with little chance of access to physical rehabilitation. Sick or injured migrants were transported home by Guatemalan and Mexican Red Cross ambulance services, with the ICRC covering the costs. To that end, Guatemalan Red Cross volunteers of the Tecun Uman branch received first-aid training and supplies. Migration officers were trained in first aid by the Salvadorean Red Cross, enabling them to treat migrants if needed. People who had injured or lost a limb had access to appropriate care delivered by an ICRC-trained technician at a physical rehabilitation centre in Mexico and at three centres in Guatemala, all supplied by the ICRC with equipment and raw materials to produce prosthetic/orthotic devices. With ICRC sponsorship, three technicians from Honduras and Mexico were trained in ICRC polypropylene technology. In total, 36 patients regained mobility through ICRC-supported services, three times the number assisted in 2009.

## **PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**

In Mexico, people detained for alleged links with armed groups or arrested in connection with political unrest, mainly arising from social, ethnic and land issues in Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca states, were visited by delegates according to standard ICRC procedures. They checked on detainees' treatment and living conditions and provided confidential feedback to the authorities. Intensified contacts with authorities and an increased ICRC presence in the southern states led to more frequent visits. Detainees on hunger strike in Chiapas state were visited by an ICRC doctor, who provided the authorities with written recommendations regarding their health, in line with World Medical Association guidelines. Six detainees were visited by family, with transport costs covered by the ICRC. In the state of Guerrero, the Mexican Red Cross branch and the ICRC concluded an agreement aimed at providing immediate assistance to families of people detained there. Federal prison guards were trained in detention standards as part of the ICRC train-the-trainer programme on human rights and humanitarian principles for federal police (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). Efforts to secure a comprehensive agreement on visits to detainees in any prison were ongoing with the public security authorities.

In Honduras, a similar agreement was being discussed with the new authorities. Two people detained in the aftermath of political upheaval in 2009 were visited.

In Panama, one person still detained in connection with the 1989 US military operation and other people arrested for alleged links with the FARC were similarly visited by ICRC delegates. Acting on ICRC recommendations, the authorities transferred four detainees from a transitory to a permanent detention facility in March.

To enhance their expertise on prison health issues, one Guatemalan and six Mexican officials took part in the ICRC's fourth Latin American seminar on prison health (see *Lima*). Following an assessment of the prison health system in Guerrero state, the ICRC looked into the possibility of providing the authorities with technical support in this domain, including training in HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis management for prison doctors. As Guatemala's national mechanism for the prevention of torture was not yet functioning, ICRC training plans for members were postponed.

## AUTHORITIES

Dialogue with the region's governments focused on rules governing the use of force in law enforcement operations (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*). The Guatemalan authorities were urged to address the missing persons issue (see *Civilians*) and consulted the ICRC on the creation of national search and reparations mechanisms.

States worked with the ICRC to promote IHL through their national IHL committees, inspired by events such as an international conference of IHL committees from Latin America, the Caribbean and Suriname, hosted by Mexico's IHL committee and attended by representatives of 17 countries and the OAS. The third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland, (see *International Law and Cooperation*) helped galvanize processes, including the revision of national penal codes by the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico. Guatemala and Panama ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Dominican Republic ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Additional Protocols I to IV, while Honduras and Panama ratified Additional Protocol V to that Convention. Honduras also ratified the Environmental Modification Convention. Mexico and Panama were encouraged to ratify, respectively, Additional Protocols II and III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Inter-American institutions helped promote IHL in their member States. The OAS Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs co-organized with the ICRC the fourth annual IHL course for OAS officials and members of permanent commissions and the eighth OAS special session on IHL, and requested ICRC expertise on the International Criminal Court (see *Washington*). The Inter-American Court of Human Rights held another IHL study day and exchanged expertise with the ICRC, as did the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

Based on their 2009 agreement, SICA and the ICRC discussed cooperation possibilities.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

### Armed forces urged to apply rules on the use of force alongside IHL

The Guatemalan, Honduran and Mexican armed forces were urged to apply rules governing the use of force and firearms in law enforcement, in addition to incorporating IHL. Nearly 1,700 armed forces' legal advisers, defence officials, military trainers, and military and civilian personnel were familiarized with such rules, as well as with IHL, through ICRC presentations and training sessions.

As done in El Salvador, the Guatemalan armed forces and the ICRC started a joint assessment of the state of IHL integration, including the integration of rules governing the use of force in military manuals. In December, Mexico's Secretariat of National Defence agreed to cooperate with the ICRC on the promotion of IHL and human rights norms in the army and air force; cooperation with the navy had already started.

In support of CAFC peacekeeping missions, 400 Guatemalan personnel heading abroad were briefed on the ICRC and the Movement; 42 members of the regional body were trained in rules governing the use of force and on the repression of war crimes.

Six representatives in all from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua were sponsored by the ICRC to attend the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*) and IHL training in San Remo.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	HONDURAS	MEXICO	PANAMA
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	2	63	19
of whom women		3	
Detainees newly registered	1	38	14
of whom women		2	
Number of visits carried out	2	33	5
Number of places of detention visited	1	17	3
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected			1
RCMs distributed			1
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative		2	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support		6	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued		2	

In Cuba, the IHL study centre run by the National Society with ICRC funding pursued its teaching, research and dissemination activities mainly aimed at armed and security forces.

### **Police trained in human rights norms and proper use of force**

After ICRC training, 3 police officials from Honduras and Panama and 98 federal police instructors and 3 prison officials from Mexico stood ready to coach police and penitentiary personnel in human rights norms and humanitarian principles. Twenty Mexican federal trainers had in-depth training in the proper use of force and the integration of human rights norms into police doctrine and education. Discussions were ongoing with the Secretariat of Public Security on allowing such integration to go ahead. Some 90 federal police officers, state police directors and public security officials involved in crime-fighting were trained in or briefed on the proper use of force and ICRC activities. In Guatemala, 47 officers of the National Civil Police attended a seminar on these topics.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

The general public learnt about ICRC activities through the media and ICRC sources, including two photo exhibitions to mark the 100th anniversary of the Mexican Red Cross and an electronic newsletter on mine action. In Guatemala, key media representatives were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities so they could report on them more accurately. In Mexico, over 150 journalists and State and human rights representatives attended workshops on security issues and/or ICRC activities.

Contact was maintained with academic institutions, and a lecturer from Mexico was sponsored to attend advanced IHL training in Geneva, Switzerland. The Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in Costa Rica held a multidisciplinary course enriched by ICRC presentations.

In Honduras, to ensure that secondary school pupils would continue to study humanitarian principles after the ICRC's handover of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme to the authorities, education professionals were trained in project management and specific teaching skills. Simultaneously, the education authorities agreed to an ICRC project entitled "Opening Humanitarian Spaces" to address violence in 20 schools in 5 affected regions.

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

With funding and technical back-up from the ICRC and other Movement partners, the National Societies of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama made or updated contingency plans and trained staff and volunteers in the Safer Access approach. In Nicaragua, the new National Society board and chapters were inducted into their responsibilities.

National Societies worked with the ICRC and assisted sick or injured migrants (see *Civilians*); Red Cross representatives participated in the conference of national IHL committees (see *Authorities*).

The Honduran, Italian and Swiss Red Cross Societies continued the "Broadening Opportunities" (*Ampliando Oportunidades*) project in Tegucigalpa, enabling more than 2,500 violence-affected youngsters to learn first-aid, literacy and job skills.

Dominican and Mexican Red Cross volunteers were trained with a view to increasing the pool of family-links experts in the Americas available for emergencies. During the earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, all National Societies activated their networks and connected their web pages to the ICRC's. The National Societies of El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico restored family links, with ICRC technical back-up, following a tropical storm and flooding.

The Cuban Red Cross created a dissemination training centre and included family-links provisions in its contingency plans.

# WASHINGTON (regional)

**COVERING:** Canada, United States of America, Organization of American States



Established in 1995, the Washington regional delegation engages in a regular dialogue on IHL and issues of humanitarian concern with government officials and bodies, academic institutions and other interested groups in Canada and the United States of America. The delegation heightens awareness of the ICRC's mandate, mobilizes political and financial support for ICRC activities and secures support for IHL implementation. It visits people held at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba. It works closely with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, focusing on their international activities and the promotion of IHL.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,093
Assistance	-
Prevention	3,256
Cooperation with National Societies	932
General	-

► **6,281**

of which: Overheads 383

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	103%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	11
National staff (daily workers not included)	19

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- through special briefings given by its field staff, reinforced its operational dialogue with US political and military authorities
- was increasingly consulted by members of the US administration, security agencies and the law and policy system on detention/internment policy and other IHL-related and humanitarian issues
- stepped up telephone and videoconferencing services to restore/maintain contact between people in US custody at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and their families in 22 countries
- strengthened IHL expertise by helping to establish common teaching practices at top law schools across the United States of America
- fostered exchanges between civil society and national authorities at fora on civil-military relations and IHL

CONTEXT

The US administration continued to face significant economic and foreign policy challenges. National security remained a major concern, prompting the State Department legal adviser to reaffirm the right of the United States of America (hereafter United States) to self-defence.

Over the course of the year, the government stalled or backtracked on many of its detention policy initiatives, including efforts to close the internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, transfer its inmates to the United States and try suspects through civilian courts. Mid-term elections in November 2010

resulted in a Republican majority in the House of Representatives and a narrow Democratic majority in the Senate, which increased uncertainty over policy directions.

At the international level, the United States continued to withdraw US combat troops from Iraq, but stepped up its military effort in Afghanistan.

The US response to the earthquake in Haiti was substantial. The year also saw the administration take the leadership on nuclear issues, re-engage with the UN Human Rights Council and the International Criminal Court, and initiate a review of its stance on the Mine Ban Convention.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
Phone calls facilitated between family members <sup>1</sup>	489		
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	1		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	199		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	196		
Number of visits carried out	10		
Number of places of detention visited	2		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	3,043		
RCMs distributed	1,972		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	407		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	25		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children  
1. Phone calls/videoconferences between people held in US custody in Guantanamo Bay and their families abroad

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The Washington delegation maintained close contacts within the US law and policy system connecting government, NGOs, media, think-tanks and universities. Network-building and awareness-raising helped the ICRC enhance its understanding of the system and engage in a substantive dialogue with the various components.

The ICRC expanded its dialogue with the US authorities, especially the Department of Defense, on the protection of civilians in military operations. It provided input on IHL for military doctrinal texts and for debates on the modalities of the use of force by the United States outside existing theatres of military operations.

Contacts with senior military personnel on US soil played an important role in promoting respect for civilians in battle zones. ICRC pre-deployment training helped heighten military awareness of the risks faced by civilians and of the organization’s work and neutral, impartial and independent stance.

ICRC activities and working methods also formed the substance of briefings provided to US political and military authorities both by

the Washington delegation and visiting ICRC delegates from the field or the organization’s headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. These personalized briefings helped maintain US trust in the ICRC and funding for its operations. By organizing visits for congressional staff to its operations in Georgia and the Balkans, the ICRC aimed to give them first-hand insights into the humanitarian issues at stake and the ICRC’s response.

As a matter of priority, the ICRC continued to visit people held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and helped them maintain family contact via RCMs and increasingly also through expanded telephone and videoconferencing services.

Efforts to establish the ICRC as a reference organization on IHL resulted in numerous invitations for the delegation to take part in government and civil society discussion panels on humanitarian and IHL-related issues. This led to lively interaction with a widening network of political and military circles, including, at the regional level, the Organization of American States (OAS).

As before, the delegation shared electronic and printed information on ICRC operations, as well as IHL reference materials, with authorities and civil society, including the media.



Cooperation continued with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, focusing mainly on a consistent approach to the media and IHL promotion across civil society. The two National Societies and the ICRC also worked together as the Movement rolled out its earthquake response in Haiti.

## CIVILIANS

There continued to be civilian casualties as a result of US military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. The humanitarian consequences of military activity and the importance of conducting hostilities in line with IHL rules thus remained at the core of the in-depth dialogue between US authorities and senior military personnel and the ICRC, both in the United States and in the field. These discussions aimed to heighten awareness of the risks faced by civilians during military operations; combined with training sessions and briefings for the US military, they contributed to enhancing understanding of the ICRC's role and mandate (see *Authorities and Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

By year-end, 174 people remained in US custody at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station. They included: internees who had been cleared for departure by an Inter-Agency Task Force, but for whom no suitable host country had yet been found or whom the US authorities deemed to pose a security threat should they return to their countries of origin; people identified for indefinite internment or awaiting trial; and a small number sentenced by military commissions.

The detainees continued to receive visits, according to standard ICRC procedures, from delegates who checked that their treatment and living conditions complied with internationally recognized standards. The findings were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities. One detainee was visited in a detention facility on the US mainland.

Many of the detainees/internees had significantly improved family contact after family phone calls were introduced in 2008, including "humanitarian calls" arranged rapidly following the death of a close relative. The number of inmates able to interact visually with their families via videoconferencing, starting in 2009, grew rapidly as the service was extended to Saudi Arabia in September and to Yemen in December, raising to 22 the number of countries where it was available. In total, 489 phone calls and videoconference calls took place

in 2010 and delegates made 407 calls to convey messages between detainees/internees and their relatives. Family visits for all persons held at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station continued to be recommended by the ICRC, which offered its services to facilitate them.

The US authorities and the ICRC held regular discussions on detention-related issues, including clarification of the legal framework governing present and future US detention/internment at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station and in other operational theatres.

## AUTHORITIES

Dialogue with an expanding network of political decision-makers remained essential to promoting respect for IHL and mobilizing support for the ICRC. Consultations with the US administration covered, for example, detention/internment-related issues, humanitarian concerns in Afghanistan and Iraq, ICRC operations elsewhere, and the geographic scope of IHL applicability. The US authorities and members of security agencies and the law and policy system sought the ICRC's views on topics ranging from detention policy reviews to the modalities of using force in potential military operations conducted outside existing battlefields.

The government used ICRC input for its policy review on anti-personnel landmines and a report on sexual violence in parts of Africa.

Congress members and staff gained insights into ICRC working methods through field visits to Georgia and the Western Balkans. Congressional counsels preparing for hearings on US drone policy and Truman Security Fellows obtained IHL expertise during ICRC briefings. Congressional staff studied IHL topics at a seminar hosted by the Congressional Research Service and another co-hosted by the Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, the University of Virginia and the ICRC.

Substantive dialogue with the Canadian and US authorities on the protection of civilians not or no longer participating in hostilities led to a better mutual understanding of viewpoints.

In Canada, official investigations into the treatment of Afghan detainees by Canadian forces were followed closely by the ICRC.

## IHL is promoted throughout the Americas

The OAS and its related bodies drew on ICRC expertise on IHL, rules governing the use of force and humanitarian issues.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	Guantanamo	USA
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	198	1
Detainees visited and monitored individually	195	1
Number of visits carried out	9	1
Number of places of detention visited	1	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	3,043	
RCMs distributed	1,972	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	407	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	25	

Following the earthquake in Haiti, the OAS referred to the ICRC family-links website in its disaster response information. At the organization's general assembly, member States adopted IHL-related resolutions, for example on missing persons and IDPs.

Diplomats and staff of inter-American entities studied IHL and other international norms at an ICRC course, while defence ministers of the Americas renewed their commitment to these bodies of law at their ninth conference. Contacts with Washington-based OAS diplomats enhanced support for ICRC operations in their respective countries.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The dialogue between the US military and the ICRC focused on the conduct of hostilities and protection of civilians in military operations, detention/internment-related issues and the inclusion of IHL elements in training and doctrine. Relations with the Department of Defense were further consolidated through high-level meetings. Operational dialogue was expanded to include the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy.

Pre-deployment briefings for US troops on the ICRC's mandate and activities remained a priority, particularly for Marines units deploying to southern Afghanistan, and were extended to Marines units preparing for global deployment at sea. Officers taking part in mission rehearsal exercises organized by the Joint Warfighting Centre and Canadian troops going abroad were similarly briefed.

Interaction with US Special Operations forces was substantiated through operational briefings conducted jointly with their training division and with the Joint Special Operations University. Staff at Special Operations Command headquarters were briefed on major ICRC operations.

Leading military education facilities, for example the National Defense University, pursued joint activities with the ICRC. Contact was consolidated with the US land forces through an ICRC visit to the Combined Arms Center at Fort Leavenworth and initiated with two additional Combatant Commands.

Contacts were expanded with Army, Marines and Special Operations civil affairs units. The Military Police School requested regular ICRC participation in their captains' career course. Career officers at specialized military schools were briefed on the ICRC and IHL, as were provincial reconstruction teams deploying to Afghanistan and, for the first time, participants in a Canadian Forces interrogators' course.

The US Joint Forces Command drew on ICRC input regarding IDPs for their Joint Rule of Law Handbook, while the military media received ICRC press releases.

Both the Canadian and the US armed forces sent representatives to the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Key think-tanks and NGOs deepened their understanding of IHL and humanitarian concerns by drawing on ICRC expertise, for example regarding respect for civilians and health services in armed conflict and professional protection standards. The US Institute of Peace Working Group on Civil-Military Relations consulted the ICRC on guidelines for such relations and for peace-keeping operations. Others similarly shared expertise and worked with the ICRC to increase awareness of humanitarian issues and IHL-related topics by organizing or participating in events on such themes. This helped give the ICRC greater insight into key humanitarian and policy debates in North America.

Policy-makers and law experts in Canada and the United States, also drawn from government and military circles, built their IHL expertise and forged mutual links through participation in fora involving the ICRC, including events co-hosted with top universities. ICRC-trained experts went on to lecture at the ICRC's IHL courses in North America and Europe.

More than 6,000 people gained better understanding of humanitarian issues by viewing the "Our World At War" travelling photo exhibition and participating in associated events. The exhibition was co-hosted by the American Red Cross and, in Boston, by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, providing opportunities to forge new partnerships for promoting humanitarian topics.

The media and other target groups were updated on ICRC operations and IHL topics via the ICRC's electronic monthly newsletter and other information materials. More than 4,000 publications were distributed, including an IHL reference library requested by the US Department of Justice.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The American and Canadian Red Cross Societies cooperated with the ICRC to promote IHL, highlight humanitarian concerns and inform the media. During the initial Movement response to the earthquake in Haiti, they used ICRC family-links and media relations expertise.

Both National Societies expanded their IHL-related activities, particularly the Exploring Humanitarian Law school programme, with ICRC funding. The American Red Cross increased the programme's audience via its website, publications and teacher training. An ICRC-funded survey showed heightened awareness of IHL-related issues among US and Canadian pupils studying the programme.

The Canadian Red Cross drew on ICRC expertise to organize IHL events for diplomats and continued its joint project with the Liu Institute for Global Issues to mobilize IHL capacity in policymaking. ICRC-trained Red Cross volunteers took part in simulated field exercises of the Canadian military.

# NEW YORK



The multiple tasks and activities of the UN often have implications of a humanitarian nature. Operating since 1983, the ICRC delegation to the UN serves as a support and a liaison for ICRC operational and legal initiatives. The delegation conveys the ICRC's viewpoint, keeps abreast of trends and developments relating to humanitarian issues and promotes IHL.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	-
Assistance	-
Prevention	<b>2,533</b>
Cooperation with National Societies	-
General	-

► **2,533**

of which: Overheads **155**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>105%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>4</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>7</b>

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- president and other senior ICRC representatives exchanged views on humanitarian issues and contexts with members of the UN Security Council and selected member States of the UN General Assembly
- vice-president highlighted the ICRC's mandate in a ministerial-level meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security
- director-general reaffirmed the ICRC's central role in the protection of civilians in armed conflict in an address to the Security Council
- made 9 official statements before the General Assembly on legal, thematic and humanitarian issues
- maintained its outreach to the diplomatic community, including through the 27th annual seminar on IHL for UN-accredited diplomats and numerous thematic and operational briefings
- on a monthly basis, briefed the rotating presidency of the Security Council on humanitarian issues

## CONTEXT

The UN and diplomatic community in New York continued to address topics of global concern and contexts of relevance to the ICRC.

The efficiency of humanitarian action and coordination was called into question at year-end following the large-scale response by the UN, international humanitarian organizations and NGOs to needs resulting from January's earthquake in Haiti and August's floods in Pakistan.

The UN Security Council oversaw UN peacekeeping operations and monitored situations around the world, including many in which the ICRC operated. It also addressed themes of interest to the ICRC, such as: the protection of civilians in armed conflict; women and children affected by armed conflict; post-conflict peacebuilding; disarmament and non-proliferation; strategies for UN peacekeeping operations; and international criminal justice.

Weapons and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, remained key issues. The 2010 Review Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons took place in May, and the first Preparatory Committee for the Arms Trade Treaty was held in July.

Women were high on the UN agenda, with the 10th anniversary of the Security Council's landmark resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, the decision to create a UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the appointment of a special representative of the secretary-general on sexual violence in conflict and, as a follow-up to renewed reports of mass rapes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in August, a Security Council resolution establishing a monitoring and reporting mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence.

The Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute met in New York twice, before and after the first Review Conference of the Statute in Kampala, Uganda, in June.

At the 65th session of the UN General Assembly, many States defended the UN's relevance as the only truly global forum at a time when its legitimacy was being challenged. Apart from the situation in the Middle East, natural disasters received more attention than contexts involving the application of IHL. Member States continued to have divergent views on humanitarian issues, in particular on humanitarian action and coordination, the proposed Arms Trade Treaty, and universal jurisdiction for serious international crimes, including violations of IHL.

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

To contribute to international efforts to protect and assist people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence worldwide, the ICRC maintained contact with UN bodies, member States, observers and civil society. Through seminars, meetings, reports and bilateral dialogue, the ICRC expressed its views and shared its legal expertise and operational perspective with UN and State officials, encouraging the incorporation of IHL and related humanitarian issues into UN activities, policies, programmes and resolutions.

The ICRC president's February meetings with members of the Security Council and General Assembly, meetings between other high-level ICRC representatives and UN and diplomatic officials, monthly meetings between delegates and the rotating Security Council president, and ICRC attendance at Security Council and General Assembly debates, enhanced understanding of each other's perspective on humanitarian issues and strengthened ties with member State and UN Secretariat representatives.

Visits of high-level ICRC representatives organized by the delegation included those of: the vice-president on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325; the director-general, notably to address the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict; the director and deputy director of operations; and three heads of operations.

As part of its ongoing activities to promote IHL and its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian approach among the diplomatic community in New York, the ICRC engaged with UN, member State and NGO representatives on matters within its expertise. It held bilateral meetings and organized briefings on topics such as IDPs, weapons and IHL, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict during peacekeeping operations. The delegation and the New York University School of Law jointly organized the 27th annual IHL seminar for State diplomats.

The delegation monitored international debates on and developments regarding humanitarian and IHL-related issues, including peacekeeping, humanitarian coordination and international criminal justice. To this end, it followed the work of UN bodies, in particular the Security Council and General Assembly, and maintained regular contact with the UN Secretariat and other UN bodies and agencies, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and the Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The delegation also contributed to UN discussions on specific topics, such as children, women and sexual violence in armed conflict, the Rome Statute, cluster munitions, nuclear disarmament, and operational contexts.

Events organized by NGOs provided further opportunities to contribute to humanitarian dialogue and coordination and to enhance understanding of each other's roles, challenges and activities. The delegation liaised with the International Federation's representatives in New York, to coordinate humanitarian diplomacy efforts.

## AUTHORITIES

UN bodies and member States and the ICRC pursued dialogue on humanitarian issues and measures to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence.

In February, Security Council, General Assembly and Humanitarian Liaison Working Group members met the ICRC president for in-depth exchanges on humanitarian issues, IHL and the ICRC's mandate and operations. Monthly meetings between the Security Council president and ICRC delegates permitted regular discussion of humanitarian concerns and contexts on the Council's agenda. Delegates' attendance as observers at open debates served to further such discussions, with a debate on Kosovo resulting in the encouragement of parties to communicate information on missing persons to relevant organizations, including the ICRC, and another on the protection of civilians in armed conflict in which the ICRC, through its director-general, took on a central role.

Security Council and General Assembly members were informed of emerging humanitarian needs and responses through meetings, ICRC reports and press releases. Contacts were fostered with the UN Secretariat and other UN bodies, including the DPA and UNDSS, and strengthened during high-level meetings, including with member State representatives and:

- the UN under-secretary general for safety and security during a visit of the ICRC director of operations
- the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict in connection with the ICRC vice-president's address to mark the 10th anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325
- the Security Council, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and other bodies during two visits of the director-general and a statement by the deputy director of operations at the opening of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) segment on humanitarian affairs
- the UN Secretariat, in particular the UN legal counsel and the OLA, during a visit of the head of the legal division

The ICRC's specific role and scope of activities in armed conflict and other situations of violence were highlighted during the address of the director-general to the Security Council and during briefings by the heads of ICRC operations in Africa and the Middle East for UN officials and member State representatives. ICRC operational practice in responding to sexual violence in armed conflict was kept regularly on the agenda, including during a panel discussion on violence against women at the annual meeting of the ECOSOC Commission on the Status of Women. Discussions also dealt with the importance of safeguarding neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and of recognizing the distinct roles of the UN and the ICRC while strengthening areas of complementarity. Delegates pursued this dialogue daily in many fora, including coordination meetings organized by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and OCHA. They provided input for various reports and draft resolutions, including the secretary-general's report on

humanitarian coordination submitted to ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

At the 65th session of the General Assembly, nine ICRC statements made in committees and the plenary raised member States' awareness of ICRC concerns and positions, including on internal displacement, children and women, humanitarian coordination, peacekeeping operations, weapons, and universal jurisdiction. Thematic and context-related resolutions adopted during the session included references to IHL and humanitarian issues discussed by the ICRC with member State representatives. Similarly, during their meetings, members of the Peacebuilding Commission drew on ICRC expertise.

Cooperation with the DPKO developed, notably with a first briefing on ICRC activities for police commissioners from peacekeeping operations and the second annual DPKO/ICRC workshop, bringing together peacekeeping officials with ICRC experts. Participants at a workshop organized by UN member States on the protection of civilians by peacekeeping forces and members of the Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations benefited from ICRC contributions on the topic.

At the sessions of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute and at preparatory meetings for the June Review Conference, delegates provided expertise on ways to encourage States to pledge commitments to the Statute and discussed developments in international criminal law with State diplomats. An expert meeting on international criminal tribunals benefited from ICRC input. The UN high representative for disarmament affairs discussed the ICRC president's April 2010 statement on nuclear weapons with the ICRC delegation at the Review Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

UN and member State representatives consulted the ICRC on matters within its expertise, often sparked by their attendance at events held by or with ICRC participation. Many such events included input from ICRC operational and legal experts visiting New York.

State and/or UN representatives also attended:

- the 27th annual IHL seminar, organized jointly by the New York University School of Law and the ICRC, which focused on IHL and the protection of civilians in armed conflict
- a briefing on IHL for government legal advisers by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization and the ICRC
- briefings by ICRC experts on IDPs and the protection of civilians in armed conflict

Over 70 officers from some 50 States attending courses at the US Naval Staff College were briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities worldwide.

To coordinate the above efforts in humanitarian diplomacy, information on UN-related activities and policies affecting



ICRC operations was exchanged regularly with ICRC headquarters and field delegations. Coordination with the International Federation's New York delegation on matters of common concern was strengthened.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

In addition to regular exchange of information with the consortium of NGOs connected to the UN, workshops and seminars organized by think-tanks and NGOs contributed to strengthening humanitarian action and coordination and facilitated the exchange of views and expertise, in part thanks to ICRC participation. They also helped promote understanding of the ICRC's mandate and activities, as did the distribution of ICRC publications. Numerous bilateral meetings between civil society and ICRC representatives, including experts visiting New York, deepened dialogue on humanitarian issues.

UN media services and UN-accredited media included in their reports information based on ICRC news releases and interviews and briefings given by the delegation. Major UN-accredited media and the ICRC strengthened contacts during the year. Upon request, students and academics received briefings from the ICRC on IHL and humanitarian action.





## DELEGATIONS

Algeria  
Egypt  
Iran, Islamic Republic of  
Iraq  
Israel and the Occupied Territories  
Jordan  
Lebanon  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Yemen

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

Kuwait  
Tunis

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection  
**46,117**  
Assistance  
**113,597**  
Prevention  
**20,495**  
Cooperation with National Societies  
**11,452**  
General  
**261**  
**191,923** of which: Overheads **11,700**

**Implementation rate**  
**92%**

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

In 2010, the ICRC maintained a strong presence and wide operational reach in the Middle East and North Africa in order to meet the multiple urgent needs of victims of past and current conflicts in the region. Its broad range of protection and assistance activities, carried out alongside preventive action based on advocacy for greater adherence to and respect for IHL, remained rooted in the organization's neutral, independent and impartial approach to its strictly humanitarian mission.

In contexts experiencing ongoing or recurrent armed conflict, such as Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories and Yemen, the ICRC sought as a priority compliance with the provisions of IHL relative to the conduct of hostilities and/or occupation by the parties directly concerned. It fostered relations with government authorities, armed groups, influential sectors of civil society, religious circles and militant groups as an essential step to gaining acceptance of and support for its work. By nurturing these relations, the ICRC also aimed to enhance understanding of the humanitarian norms common to both IHL and Islamic law insofar as they reflect the universality of certain basic principles of humanity.

ICRC operations in Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories and Yemen remained among the organization's largest worldwide. In Iraq, the ICRC continued to expand its presence and operational reach, enabling it to assess and respond to humanitarian needs in a more direct and targeted manner, including in previously inaccessible regions, although access and security constraints still hindered full implementation of planned activities. In the occupied Palestinian territory, the humanitarian consequences of certain policies and the impact of military operations were regularly taken up with the Israeli authorities with a view to at least tempering their effects. The ICRC's dialogue with the Palestinian authorities and armed groups focused on the need to respect both Israeli and Palestinian civilians. In Yemen's conflict-ravaged northern provinces, the organization decided in May to increase its budget to cover, together with the Yemen Red Crescent Society and despite a fragile security situation, the emergency needs of more conflict victims. However, insecurity and mobility restrictions sometimes impeded National Society/ICRC teams from working according to the Movement's Fundamental Principles and from fully responding to the needs of thousands of conflict-affected people.

The ICRC endeavoured to ensure that people directly affected by armed conflict or the consequences of occupation had access to food, water, sanitation and medical care and that those deprived of their freedom were treated humanely. Restoring family links and determining the fate of people unaccounted for from past and current conflicts also remained core activities in many countries in the region.

In Iraq, while some newly displaced people received emergency supplies, emphasis was placed on restoring or boosting livelihoods to foster sustainable self-reliance, rather than on direct aid. The roughly 73,600 beneficiaries of livelihood support included mainly farmers, returnees and residents in insecure and neglected rural regions as well as households headed by women and disabled people. With the

focus of activities shifting to conflict-prone and neglected rural areas, more than 4.3 million Iraqis benefited from water and sanitation repair, maintenance and construction projects. In the same regions, primary health care centres received support to reinforce their services. Medical and surgical supplies enabled hospitals to better cope with sudden high influxes of wounded people, and Iraqi doctors and nurses obtained additional qualifications through a joint project with the health authorities to strengthen the Iraqi emergency services.

In the occupied Palestinian territory, ICRC assistance focused on alleviating the plight of Palestinians suffering the worst effects of the occupation. Cash-for-work and livelihood-support projects benefited more than 58,000 destitute Palestinians, mainly in the Gaza Strip, but also West Bank residents affected by restrictions on access to their land. Water and sanitation services were improved for more than 662,000 people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, while life-saving medical and surgical supplies and equipment spare parts, as well as training, helped Gaza hospitals maintain essential services for the wounded and sick. The Palestine Red Crescent Society continued to carry out life-saving medical evacuations, with the ICRC supporting its emergency medical services together with the Norwegian Red Cross and, as a neutral intermediary, facilitating ambulance movements for emergency cases in need of treatment outside Gaza.

In Yemen, the ICRC constantly adapted activities conducted via "remote management" through Yemen Red Crescent volunteers and ICRC local staff. Despite the difficulties, some 157,000 people received food rations to cover their needs for one month and 156,000 people essential household items, most of them only once. During the second half of the year, however, residents in some northern parts of Amran province and IDPs and residents in the Sa'ada area benefited from regular assistance. Water and sanitation projects benefited some 161,500 people, mainly IDPs and residents in Sa'ada. About 4,000 people displaced by fighting in Shabwa province received water supplies in the first joint Yemen Red Crescent/ICRC emergency operation carried out from the ICRC's newly opened office in Aden. The provision of medical supplies and training support kept primary health care centres treating the wounded and sick in the north operational.

In Lebanon, the ICRC continued to help the Lebanese Red Cross strengthen its ambulance and first-aid services and together they agreed on a joint contingency plan to respond to humanitarian needs in emergencies. Further staff training and medical equipment were provided to Palestine Red Crescent Society medical facilities in Lebanon to improve health services for the more than 400,000 Palestinian refugees in the country. Water and sanitation services were upgraded for some 340,000 people living in poorly served areas while in the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic, 21,000 people in drought-ridden north-eastern provinces had their water supply improved to sustain their livelihoods.

ICRC delegates visited people detained in Algeria, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, the occupied Palestinian territory, Qatar and Tunisia, and resumed visits in Yemen after an interruption of several years. The largest number of detainees visited was in Iraq, where, thanks to its expanded presence on



the ground, the ICRC visited 32,801 detainees held in 81 facilities, mainly under the custody of the Iraqi central government, of whom 1,839 were monitored individually. Discussions with the Saudi authorities regarding access to Saudi nationals held by them after their transfer or release from detention/interment abroad remained at a standstill, while those with Bahrain's authorities on a possible resumption of visits to detainees continued. Despite repeated requests, the ICRC had still not been granted access to an Israeli soldier held by Hamas by year-end.

Delegates' findings during visits and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities, and in several cases the ICRC provided support to enhance detainees' treatment and living conditions. For example, in Lebanon, the first phase of a project to boost water supply in the biggest prison was completed; in Mauritania, an emergency health programme in the main prison was initiated; and in Tunisia, progress was made on a pilot project to alleviate prison overcrowding. The specific needs of detained women were taken into account wherever possible. In Yemen, for example, female detainees continued to receive vocational training to enhance their prospects of reintegration after release.

In addition to exchanging news through the ICRC with their families, 4,749 detainees, mainly in Israel, were able to receive family visits arranged by the organization. In Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, families of people in US custody in Afghanistan or in the internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba had contact with their relatives through teleconference calls facilitated by the ICRC. In all, 15,642 former inmates or their families received ICRC detention certificates, which sometimes qualified them to obtain State allowances. Several foreign detainees were repatriated under ICRC auspices after their release.

Demand remained high for ICRC tracing and RCM services as a means of restoring or maintaining contact with family members living in places where normal communications remained difficult. Several countries in the region, such as Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, hosted large and sometimes rising numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, many of whom were able to contact their families through the ICRC/National Society RCM network.

In Yemen, some 3,800 irregular asylum seekers, mainly from the Horn of Africa, held in precarious conditions while awaiting deportation, continued to receive emergency assistance to ensure their health and well-being in a joint Yemen Red Crescent/ICRC operation. First visits to foreign nationals awaiting deportation in Algerian retention centres contributed to a greater understanding of their needs. Similarly, the ICRC engaged the Egyptian authorities in confidential discussions aimed at alleviating the plight of irregular African migrants heading for Israel. Following a joint Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran/ICRC assessment of the living conditions and needs of migrant communities in three Iranian provinces, the two organizations developed an assistance project with the Interior Ministry, to be implemented by the National Society in 2011.

Some 2,330 people, mainly in Egypt and Iraq, were issued ICRC travel documents to allow family reunification or resettlement in

third countries. The ICRC also facilitated travel for Palestinians wishing to visit or be reunited with family members living in other parts of the occupied territory or in Jordan, as well as contacts between Syrian nationals in the occupied Golan and their families in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC pursued action to address unresolved cases of persons who had gone missing during past conflicts in the region, including support to help strengthen forensic capacities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Lebanon. Significant progress was registered in addressing the issue in connection with the 1990–91 Gulf War and very positive steps were taken regarding the 1980–88 Iran–Iraq war in the framework of formal ICRC-facilitated mechanisms. This resulted, for example, in the first meetings between Iranian and Iraqi representatives since 2008 and the repatriation of remains of Iranian and Iraqi combatants. It also led to the first two joint operations by Iraqi and Kuwaiti forensic experts: the first, to exhume remains in Kuwait and subsequently repatriate the bodies of 55 Iraqi military personnel; the second, to locate mass graves possibly containing the remains of missing Kuwaitis in Nasariya, Iraq. In ongoing efforts to resolve the cases of combatants and civilians from both sides still missing in connection with the Western Sahara conflict, dialogue was pursued with the Moroccan authorities and the Polisario Front.

The ICRC initiated mine-clearance operations in Iraq, lent its support to a pilot mine-risk education initiative in both areas of the Western Sahara, signed a cooperation agreement on mine-risk education with the Iranian Red Crescent Society in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and contributed to a mine-awareness campaign in the Syrian Arab Republic. ICRC technical and material support was maintained for physical rehabilitation centres in Algeria, the Gaza Strip (centre renovated by the ICRC), Iraq and Yemen. In Iraq, where the number of disabled people continued to rise, physical rehabilitation centres either run or supported by the ICRC remained the main structures providing such services in the country.

Promoting greater knowledge, acceptance and implementation of IHL throughout the region, in cooperation with the Cairo-based League of Arab States, remained the main task of the ICRC in Egypt. To this end, it continued to encourage adherence to IHL and promote its incorporation into national legislation, military training and doctrine and school and university curricula through regional seminars, providing written and audiovisual materials on IHL translated into Arabic for governments and key civil society groups throughout the region.

National Societies were the ICRC's main operational partners in several countries of the region. The primary aim was to enable them to strengthen their emergency-response capacities, focusing on ambulance services, first aid, tracing, restoring family links, mine action, and IHL dissemination.

Close coordination was maintained with Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian players, particularly in conflict zones, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

# ALGERIA



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,099
Assistance	-
Prevention	517
Cooperation with National Societies	173
General	-

► **1,790**

of which: Overheads 109

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	82%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	5
National staff (daily workers not included)	8

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- shared with the detaining authorities its findings and recommendations following 71 visits to persons deprived of their freedom in prisons, police stations and *gendarmeries*
- submitted summary reports to the authorities covering key issues related to detainees' treatment and living conditions identified during its visits to prisons (2007–09) and police stations/*gendarmeries* (2008–10)
- with the National Society, enabled families to exchange news with relatives detained/interned abroad by means of RCMs as well as 18 telephone/videoconference calls
- enabled 86 foreign nationals detained in Algeria to contact their families or notify their consular representatives of their whereabouts
- provided 60 army officers, 25 trainee and 27 practising magistrates, 200 parliamentarians and 40 journalists with IHL training

The ICRC has been working in Algeria, with some interruptions, since the 1954–62 Algerian war of independence. It carries out visits to people held in places of detention run by the Ministry of Justice and to people remanded in custody in police stations and *gendarmeries*. The ICRC also works to promote IHL among Algerian civil society, the authorities and the armed forces. The ICRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent's reform process and tracing activities.

## CONTEXT

Localized clashes between national security forces and armed groups persisted throughout the year, particularly east of Algiers, leaving hundreds of people dead or wounded and triggering multiple arrests. Scores of civilians were reportedly among the casualties, mainly the victims of roadside bomb attacks attributed to armed groups.

The government stepped up its efforts to combat criminal activity and eradicate violent armed groups in the Sahel region. In order to develop a common strategy to address these issues, it convened a meeting of regional peers, leading to the establishment of a regional intelligence cell and a joint operational base in the southern city of Tamanrasset.

There were reports in the press that key members of the self-styled Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb, formerly known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, had turned themselves in to the authorities.

Against a backdrop of ongoing social unrest linked to high levels of unemployment and poverty and political sensitivity regarding future electoral processes, the government adopted a five-year plan aimed at boosting the economy and improving public infrastructure.

According to official figures, around 55,000 detainees were being held in 127 prisons across the country. To alleviate overcrowding, the government took steps to implement alternatives to imprisonment while embarking on the construction of new detention facilities.

Algeria continued to serve as a point of departure or transit for irregular migrants seeking entry into Europe, including many sub-Saharan Africans as well as Algerian nationals. Unable to reach their destinations owing to tighter entry restrictions and border controls, many faced arrest or deportation.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	103		
RCMs distributed	76		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	18		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	25,655		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	69	2	
Detainees newly registered	9		
Number of visits carried out	71		
Number of places of detention visited	70		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	1		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	28		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2010, the ICRC maintained its focus on visiting detainees in Algeria to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Dialogue with the authorities, particularly within the Justice Ministry, was further developed based on the findings of such visits. In parallel, the ICRC reinforced its cooperation with the national IHL committee, military training institutions and civil society actors to foster widespread understanding of humanitarian principles and the Movement.

Delegates visited detainees in prisons and other facilities country-wide, sharing findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. Over the year, the ICRC also submitted two summary reports to the authorities, drawing their attention to key issues identified during its visits over a two- to three-year period. The first, submitted in February, focused on the welfare of detainees in prisons. The second, regarding the welfare of people held temporarily in police stations or *gendarmeries*, was submitted

in September. The reports laid the groundwork for constructive discussions with the Justice Ministry and the penitentiary administration, with the ICRC offering expert input to support them in improving detainees' physical and psychological well-being in the context of wider penal and penitentiary reforms. Such dialogue contributed to new government directives aimed at reducing overcrowding in prisons and introducing confidential medical consultations for persons held in temporary detention. A procedure was developed to notify families more systematically of a relative's detention. The Defence and Interior Ministries were formally invited to engage in a similar dialogue regarding detainees under their jurisdictions. Meanwhile, the ICRC pursued efforts to gather information about and gain access to detainees held by Algeria's intelligence and security services.

Following visits to foreign nationals awaiting deportation in Algerian retention centres, the ICRC submitted a note to the authorities to initiate a dialogue with them on the welfare of such people.

With ongoing ICRC back-up and encouragement, the Algerian Red Crescent provided Algerians with the opportunity to exchange news through its tracing and RCM services with family members detained/interned abroad or living in conflict-affected countries. Some detainees enjoyed the first direct contact with their families in 10 years.

Together with the authorities, the ICRC helped build the capacities of Algerian officials and structures to implement IHL independently in due course. To accelerate the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, it trained national IHL committee members, parliamentarians and magistrates in their role in supporting the process. To strengthen the integration of IHL into military training, the ICRC consolidated its working relationship with the Defence Ministry's training department, particularly by helping it enhance the quality of IHL instruction at the Cherchell Military Academy.

Meanwhile, efforts continued to build public awareness of and support for IHL and the Movement, notably by developing existing relationships with influential contacts in the media and religious and academic circles through seminars and discussion groups. Such activities gave rise to numerous articles in the press highlighting humanitarian issues and ICRC activities.

## CIVILIANS

Families in Algeria were able to exchange news with relatives detained/interned in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba or in countries such as Iraq and Lebanon, and visited by ICRC delegates, through telephone and RCM services facilitated by the Algerian Red Crescent. Such services were also made available to Algerians with relatives living in conflict-affected countries where communications were limited, and to former detainees/internees in efforts to ensure their welfare upon release. Families had the opportunity to see and speak to relatives currently held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility via videoconference calls organized by the National Society in cooperation with the ICRC. For some, this was their first direct contact in over 10 years.

The Algerian Red Crescent continued to work with the ICRC on enhancing and expanding its family-links services, although at a slower pace than anticipated owing to internal reorganization (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). Through contacts with foreign communities resident in Algeria and with national and international actors working in the field of migration, the ICRC gained a better understanding of the challenges facing migrants, enabling it to apprise relevant actors of the Movement's family-links services at their disposal.

Within the framework of the 2005 Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, the Algerian authorities proceeded with the financial compensation of the families of persons unaccounted for from the internal strife of the 1990s. In this respect, they were reminded of the ICRC's readiness to share its experience in responding to the needs of such families.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees held in prisons under the authority of the Justice Ministry and in police/*gendarmerie* custody received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions and respect for their judicial guarantees. Five weeks' notice of any such visits was required by the authorities.

Foreign nationals, including those detained after being refused entry to Algeria, were the focus of special attention given the particular risk of their becoming isolated. Through delegates, 86 of them informed their families or consular representatives of their situation.

Following visits, delegates shared their findings and recommendations, in confidence, with the authorities. A summary report submitted in February, covering key issues identified during visits to prisons between 2007 and 2009, served as a basis for discussions aimed at supporting the authorities in making lasting improvements to detainees' conditions. At a round-table convened to spearhead these efforts, the Justice Ministry, the prison service and the ICRC discussed the report findings and reviewed progress made towards implementing planned penal and penitentiary reforms. In particular, they examined issues relating to overcrowding and to disciplinary procedures in prisons with a view to preserving detainees' physical and psychological well-being.

A second summary report, submitted in September to the Foreign Affairs Ministry for distribution to the relevant authorities, focused on the welfare of people in police/*gendarmerie* custody, based on ICRC visits to such detainees between 2008 and 2010. The report aimed to support the development of a sustained dialogue between the relevant ministries and the ICRC, including on ways to ensure systematic adherence to complaints and investigation procedures provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act, with a view to reinforcing existing regulations designed to preserve inmates' legal rights. The authorities' response had not been received by year-end.

Visits to foreign nationals awaiting deportation in Algerian retention centres, complemented by information collected by the Mali Red Cross during contacts with migrants on the Algeria-Mali border (see *Niamey*), contributed to a greater understanding of their needs and the terms of their return to their countries of origin. The ICRC's initial observations from these visits regarding the material conditions of persons awaiting deportation aimed to give impetus to a discussion with the authorities on their welfare.

The ICRC pursued its efforts to seek information about and gain access to people detained by Algeria's intelligence and security services.

### Authorities take steps to improve detainees' conditions

Detainees in prisons, numbering around 55,000 across 127 facilities, continued to suffer the repercussions of severe overcrowding. While progressing with the construction of new prisons, the authorities also took more immediate steps to alleviate the problem in coordination with the ICRC and other international bodies. These included making use of new legislation permitting the use of alternatives to



imprisonment when handing down sentences for minor offences and facilitating the partial or conditional release of detainees where appropriate. At local level, prison directors benefited from ICRC advice on implementing short-term measures to improve conditions in facilities under their management, such as enhanced aeration, better access to natural light and improved hygiene.

As part of efforts to raise prison health care standards, 60 prison health personnel attended a refresher seminar organized by the penitentiary administration, with ICRC participation. Training focused on the diagnosis and treatment of common health problems in prisons to pave the way for dialogue on medical ethics. After being briefed on the ICRC's detention-related activities, participants welcomed the prospect of closer cooperation.

Following discussions with the ICRC on how to improve the treatment of people held in police stations and *gendarmeries*, the Justice Ministry issued an instruction providing for these detainees to have a private medical consultation prior to their release. Relevant authorities were also reminded of the importance of allowing detainees to contact their relatives immediately after their arrest, resulting in more systematic notification of families.

## AUTHORITIES

National and international authorities, diplomats and the ICRC maintained regular contact, exchanging information regarding Movement activities and mutual concerns such as penitentiary reform, irregular migration and regional insecurity.

Together with the ICRC, the Algerian authorities carried out activities to build the capacities of relevant officials and structures to incorporate IHL into national legislation. National IHL committee representatives shared their experiences with peers at an ICRC meeting of IHL experts in Beirut (see *Lebanon*) and attended regional courses, thereby acquiring the skills to pass on their knowledge to colleagues. Alongside some 200 parliamentarians, committee members also learnt about their role in supporting IHL implementation, and discussed the legal protection of the red cross and red crescent emblems at a study day organized by the People's National Assembly, the Commission for Foreign Affairs and the ICRC. Based on positive feedback, the People's National Assembly suggested collaborating with the ICRC on future events.

Twenty-seven practising magistrates enhanced their IHL expertise at one of a series of seminars planned by the Algerian Magistrates' School and the ICRC aimed at creating a future pool of specialists able to teach IHL independently.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

IHL having been formally integrated into the curricula of military training establishments countrywide, the Defence Ministry and the ICRC worked together to support such facilities, particularly the Cherchell Military Academy, to reinforce military instructors'

capacities to teach IHL systematically and effectively to all sectors of the armed forces. To strengthen teaching resources, the ministry's training unit was supplied with IHL reference books.

Sixty IHL instructors enhanced their teaching techniques at a train-the-trainer course organized by the Cherchell Military Academy and the ICRC. Participants also learnt about the ICRC's support to the Algerian authorities in ensuring detainees' welfare. With ICRC sponsorship, one high-level officer further advanced his skills at the fourth Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Lucerne, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). To enhance their awareness of humanitarian principles, some 300 cadets at the Academy attended an introductory briefing by the ICRC on IHL and the Movement.

Following changes within the Interior Ministry hierarchy, a similar briefing planned for police, *gendarmes* and security service officers was postponed with a view to combining it with a training exercise in 2011.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Existing ICRC contacts with the media, NGOs and academic and religious circles were strengthened, helping build support for the Movement among a broad cross-section of society.

To enhance reporting on humanitarian issues, one journalist received sponsorship to attend an IHL seminar abroad, while 40 others deepened their understanding of IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent role at a seminar co-organized by the ICRC and El Djazair News. This event, which prompted an animated debate about journalists' responsibilities during armed conflict, generated several articles in the press on ICRC activities. El Djazair News also published ICRC press releases weekly, while the ICRC's Arabic-language quarterly *Al-Insani* featured articles highlighting the links between IHL and Islamic law. One such contribution was commissioned from the president of the High Islamic Council. To focus resources on these activities, plans to broadcast radio spots were put on hold.

An influential Muslim Sufi order invited the ICRC to address its members for the second time, allowing more in-depth discussion of IHL-related issues and ICRC operations. Local NGOs also maintained dialogue with delegates, including on the humanitarian consequences of irregular migration.

Within the framework of the ICRC's ongoing partnership with the Algerian Magistrates' School, 25 trainee magistrates attending the third seminar of its kind learnt about the protection afforded to detainees under IHL. Magistrates previously trained by the ICRC contributed to the event.

Lecturers and students at the 14 Algerian law faculties teaching IHL received ICRC reference materials to support their work; many also made use of the delegation's research library. Three lecturers ben-



efited from sponsorship to join national IHL committee members at an IHL event abroad. To encourage further institutions to introduce IHL in their curricula, the dean of Algiers's Islamic Sciences faculty and the ICRC agreed to co-host a seminar in 2011 to promote the topic among law faculties countrywide; this was postponed from 2010 to facilitate maximum participation.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Algerian Red Crescent remained in a transition phase in anticipation of major management and structural changes. With the International Federation, the ICRC stood ready to support the National Society's efforts to regularize its governance, legal base and operational structures in line with the Movement's Fundamental Principles and the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, and to facilitate its participation in statutory Movement meetings.

National Society personnel strengthened their capacities to restore family links (see *Civilians*), growing in confidence with the help of ICRC expertise and encouragement. In particular, family-links coordinators worked with delegates to advance progress on unresolved cases, refining record-keeping procedures to facilitate follow-up and drawing up action plans to guide field missions.

# EGYPT



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	272
Assistance	-
Prevention	747
Cooperation with National Societies	185
General	-

► **1,204**

of which: Overheads 74

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	100%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	4
National staff (daily workers not included)	35

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- helped the Egyptian Red Crescent Society expand its logistical capacity in the northern Sinai to improve the channel of vital relief aid to the Gaza Strip and cope with any emergencies at the Egypt-Gaza border
- engaged the authorities in confidential discussions aimed at alleviating the plight of would-be irregular African migrants to Israel
- together with the League of Arab States, actively promoted the integration of IHL into national legislation, university and school curricula, and the training of national armed forces in Egypt and throughout the Arab world
- co-organized with the Arab Inter-parliamentary Union and the Egyptian parliament the 2nd meeting on IHL for parliamentarians from 11 Arab countries, who agreed a plan of action to adopt and implement IHL treaties
- restored and maintained contact between family members separated by armed conflict, detention, displacement or natural disaster
- pursued discussions with the Egyptian authorities on ICRC access to security detainees in the country

The ICRC has been in Egypt, with some interruptions, since the beginning of the Second World War. It promotes the incorporation of IHL into domestic legislation, military training and academic curricula in Egypt. Its Cairo-based regional legal advisory, communication and documentation centre works in close cooperation with the League of Arab States and other ICRC delegations to do the same throughout the Arab world. The ICRC supports the work of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. It also seeks to visit people deprived of their freedom in Egypt.

CONTEXT

The ruling National Democratic Party won a large majority in parliamentary elections held in June and November. Many, including observers and human rights organizations, alleged that the elections were marred by fraud.

In May, parliament extended the state of emergency, in place for three decades, by a further two years, despite strong criticism from opposition circles. The government limited application of the emergency law to cases of “terrorism” and drug-related crimes. Twenty-six Islamist militants of different nationalities were sentenced to heavy prison terms on charges of plotting to attack tourist and commercial sites.

Egypt contested an agreement signed by several other Nile River basin countries giving them a greater share of the Nile water flow, and sought to ensure respect for a 1959 accord granting it a majority share of the water.

Egypt continued to attract large numbers of people fleeing armed conflict, other situations of violence and economic hardship, mainly from the Horn of Africa. Thousands sought irregular entry into Israel, some of whom were killed by Egyptian border guards and others detained and deported. Many were reportedly held and abused by criminal gangs in the Sinai.

The Egyptian-brokered agreement between Fatah and Hamas was put on hold owing to persistent disagreement between the parties. In September, Egypt hosted the second round of direct Israeli-Palestinian talks, which ultimately collapsed over the Israeli settlement issue. Meanwhile, the Rafah border with the Gaza Strip was opened on a more regular basis to allow the passage of Palestinians to and from Egypt. Construction of a steel wall continued on the Egyptian side of the border, intended to stop the smuggling of goods and people through underground tunnels.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	42		
RCMs distributed	80		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	65		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	39	14	8
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	19		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	2		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	44	14	13
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	1,173		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	3		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Egypt continued to be a base of ICRC activities to support the promotion of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action and the national implementation of IHL in the 22 member countries of the League of Arab States (Arab League).

Government officials, parliamentarians, judges, academics, military staff and diplomats of Arab League member States attended regional seminars to promote the integration of IHL into national legislation, university and school curricula, and armed forces’ training programmes. In support of these activities, governments and national implementation bodies, as well as key civil society audiences, such as the national and international media, human rights NGOs and faith-based Arab humanitarian organizations, received relevant information from the ICRC’s regional documentation and promotion centre in Cairo, which continued to produce written and audiovisual materials on IHL. The ICRC’s

Cairo-based Arabic-language website remained a key reference on IHL-related issues. IHL courses for senior editorial staff from major Egyptian and international media outlets, including pan-Arab satellite broadcasters, resulted in more accurate and extensive coverage of IHL-related issues.

Together with the Inter-parliamentary Union and the Egyptian parliament, the ICRC organized the 2nd meeting on IHL for Arab parliamentarians, held in Cairo, during which 37 representatives of 11 Arab States agreed a plan of action to adopt and implement IHL treaties. Egypt’s national IHL committee, with ICRC input, submitted to the Foreign Affairs Ministry a proposal on accession to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and made further progress with the Egyptian parliament on the adoption of laws on the protection of the emblem and the prosecution of war crimes.

Asylum seekers and refugees, particularly from sub-Saharan Africa, continued to rely on ICRC family-links services to

exchange news with relatives in their home countries. Families living in Egypt used the same services to contact relatives either detained/interned abroad or present in countries where communications had been disrupted by armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster. Refugees without valid identity papers resettled in third countries using travel documents issued by the ICRC in coordination with the embassies and organizations concerned.

The ICRC pursued discussions with high-level officials regarding authorization to visit people detained on charges of endangering State security or in connection with the fight against “terrorism”, as yet to no avail. It also raised other issues of humanitarian concern with the relevant authorities, including the plight of irregular migrants trying to enter Israel via Egyptian territory.

A first-ever formal cooperation agreement was concluded between the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and the ICRC. A project to expand the National Society’s logistical capacity in northern Sinai was initiated to better enable it to manage the flow of relief aid to Gaza and cope with any emergencies at the Egypt-Gaza border.

## CIVILIANS

Asylum seekers and refugees, particularly from sub-Saharan Africa, continued to rely on the ICRC family-links service to exchange news with relatives in their home countries. Families living in Egypt used the same service to trace and re-establish contact with relatives either detained/interned abroad or present in countries where communications had been disrupted by armed conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster. In addition to the exchange of news via RCMs, dispersed family members also had direct contacts through phone calls facilitated by the ICRC. The remains of one Egyptian national who had died abroad were repatriated under ICRC auspices.

Family-links activities were carried out in close coordination with the IOM, UNHCR, NGOs and the Egyptian Red Crescent, as well as with community-based associations of refugees and migrants from Africa and Iraq. Information sessions held within these circles raised awareness of the Movement family-links network, thereby encouraging its use when required.

### **Families of people detained/interned make use of the family-links service**

Families of Egyptian nationals detained/interned abroad were visited by ICRC staff to deliver RCMs from and collect RCMs for their relatives. Phone calls, including video calls, allowed them to have direct contact with relatives held in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba.

After receiving certificates confirming the detention of their relatives, families were able to claim social welfare allowances and enrol their children in school. The situation of former detainees/internees released and transferred back to Egypt, including two Egyptian nationals repatriated under ICRC auspices after

their release from detention in Iraq, was assessed with a view to helping the most indigent among them. One Egyptian national formerly held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility received assistance to help him start a small income-generating project, and another former Guantanamo internee received medical care.

### **Refugees assisted in resettling in third countries**

Large numbers of people fleeing their home countries for political or economic reasons continued to arrive in Egypt. The majority came from Sudan but some from other countries in the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region and West Africa and from Iraq. Only a limited number were granted refugee status and accepted for resettlement in third countries.

Unaccompanied minors required particular attention. Coordination between organizations dealing with minors ensured maximum impact and the identification of unmet needs. Thus, when family reunifications were in their best interests, some minors joined their relatives abroad, having been provided with ICRC travel documents. Others, notably those without papers who had lost all support upon reaching majority and others awaiting family reunification, received psychological and vocational counselling provided by an NGO, with ICRC support.

Refugees without valid identity papers were able to resettle in third countries with travel documents issued by the ICRC in coordination with the embassies and organizations concerned.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Based on its right of initiative conferred by the Movement’s Statutes, the ICRC continued to engage in discussions with high-level officials regarding authorization to visit people held on charges of endangering State security or in connection with the fight against “terrorism”, as yet to no avail.

The Interior and Foreign Ministries and the ICRC held confidential discussions on the plight of would-be migrants to Israel either arrested by the Egyptian authorities prior to being deported or allegedly held and abused by people-trafficking gangs in the Sinai Peninsula. An ICRC report on this issue was submitted to the ministries in December with a view to developing discussions and cooperation with them regarding the welfare of these people.

## AUTHORITIES

The 22 member States of the Arab League were encouraged to promote and implement IHL, including through joint Arab League/ICRC regional seminars for government officials, in particular members of national implementation bodies, to refine mechanisms for the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into the curricula of training institutes for future judges and diplomats (see *Jordan, Kuwait and Lebanon*). To follow up a plan of action adopted by Arab government experts in 2009, feedback on an Arabic version of a draft model law on the Rome Statute

was submitted to the Arab League for circulation amongst its member States. In parallel, 37 parliamentarians representing 11 Arab countries agreed a plan of action to adopt and implement IHL treaties at the 2nd meeting of Arab parliamentarians on IHL held in Cairo and co-organized by the Arab Inter-parliamentary Union, the Egyptian parliament and the ICRC. Furthermore, 34 officials from 16 Arab States acquired the necessary skills to teach the subject to their peers during regional courses organized by the ICRC in Beirut, Lebanon, and in Cairo.

Governments in the region benefited from additional material in Arabic prepared together with the Arab League to help establish national IHL committees, organize their work or assist in any related issues. This included an updated edition of the handbook of IHL treaties, a book on the role of the ICRC in developing IHL, and a guide on national implementation of IHL.

In Egypt, in part as a result of meetings with the ICRC, the national IHL committee submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding Egypt's accession to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Three seminars on IHL implementation organized with the parliament facilitated progress in drafting legislation on the protection of the emblem and the prosecution of war crimes. There was no opportunity to initiate a planned study on the compatibility of national legislation with IHL.

Scores of Egyptian civilian and military judges and public prosecutors raised their awareness of IHL and the ICRC by participating in IHL courses and essay competitions.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The Arab League Military Affairs Department, together with the ICRC, continued to promote the integration of IHL into armed forces' doctrine and training in Egypt and throughout the Arab world. In this framework, 40 high-ranking officers from the military training and legal departments of 14 States attended a four-day IHL course co-organized by the Arab League and the ICRC in Cairo.

In Egypt, military forces participating in UN peacekeeping missions, as well as officers and judges at various military academies, attended tailored IHL training sessions. Police officers studying in academic institutes or based in the Sinai and 40 officials from six Arab States studying in the National Center for Social and Criminological Research heard presentations on IHL/international human rights law.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Pan-Arab media gave extensive coverage to IHL-related issues and ICRC operations, relaying key humanitarian messages to their audiences in the region and worldwide. In so doing, they drew on background materials in Arabic on IHL and the ICRC, including the ICRC's Cairo-based Arabic-language website and

quarterly *Al-Insani* magazine. Regional and national workshops, the latter organized by the national IHL committee, on IHL and the Movement for some 200 media professionals also contributed to more accurate reporting on these subjects. Egyptian TV channels marked International Women's Day by airing an ICRC spot on the plight of women in war zones.

The formal handover of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme to the Egyptian Ministry of Education was due to take place at the beginning of 2011. In addition to courses organized with the Arab League (see *Authorities*), PhD students from various Arab States and other students in Egypt deepened their IHL knowledge through documentation provided by the ICRC and presentations on IHL given in collaboration with UNHCR. In order to further optimize ICRC support in this domain, a survey was conducted on the status of IHL teaching in the Arab world.

At the invitation of two NGOs in Cairo, 44 human rights activists from Egypt and the occupied Palestinian territory attended briefings on IHL and the ICRC.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

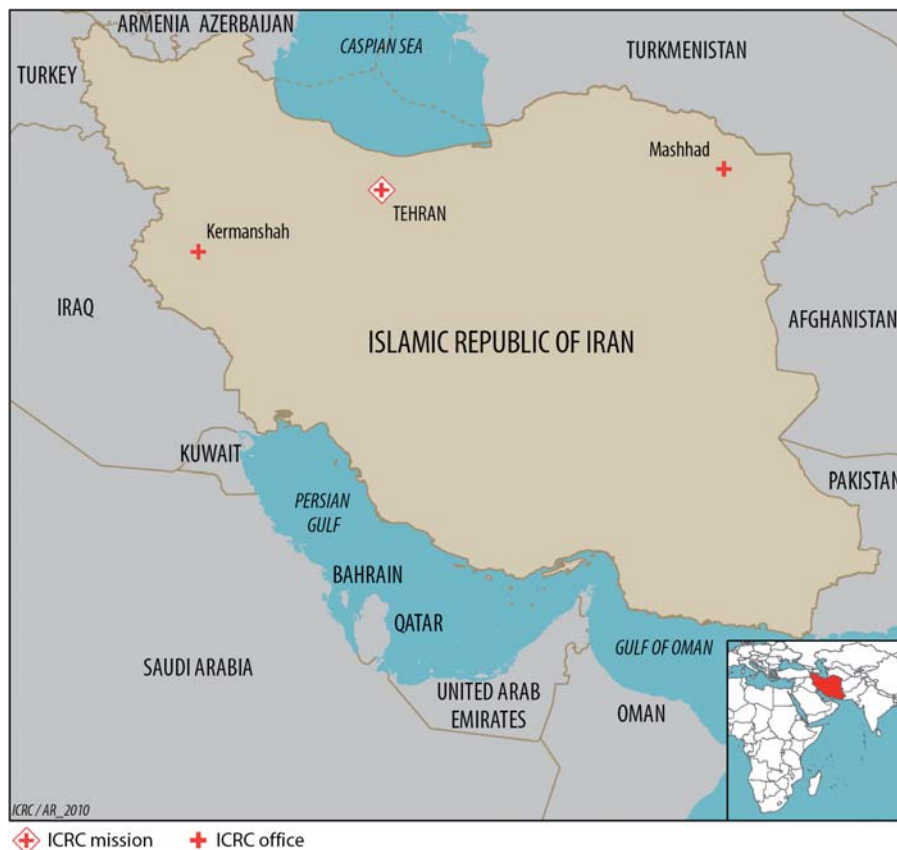
The Egyptian Red Crescent and the ICRC concluded their first-ever formal cooperation agreement, covering 2010–12 in the fields of best management practices, IHL promotion, communication, family links, and emergency preparedness and response.

The National Society again channelled large quantities of international and its own relief aid to the Gaza Strip. To help handle the workload and better cope with any emergencies at the Egypt-Gaza border, it launched a project in Al-Arish to expand its logistics capacity by building a warehouse and training its staff and volunteers, with ICRC technical and financial support.

Similarly, the National Society boosted its emergency preparedness and response capacities through the renovation and equipment of its first-aid branch training centre in Cairo, while some 60 volunteers and young people learnt about the Movement and IHL during 3 three-day courses.



# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,691
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,443
Cooperation with National Societies	407
General	-

► **3,541**

of which: Overheads 216

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	81%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	6
National staff (daily workers not included)	44

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- facilitated the first meetings since 2008 of Iranian and Iraqi representatives aimed at clarifying the fate of people unaccounted for in connection with the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war
- welcomed the commitment to increase cooperation made by the new president of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the ICRC president during a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland
- with the national IHL committee and the Payam Azadegan Cultural Institute, co-organized a conference on the challenges involved in the implementation of the Third Geneva Convention on the protection of POWs
- concluded a three-year cooperation agreement with the Iranian Red Crescent on mine-risk education
- with the National Society, developed a project to assist migrants in 3 provinces after assessing their needs
- pursued a research project with the Qom Institute for Islamic Studies, resulting in the publication of 2 volumes setting out common ground between Islamic law and IHL

The ICRC has been in the Islamic Republic of Iran, with some interruptions, since 1977. It seeks to clarify the fate of POWs registered during the Iran-Iraq war or identified through RCMs. It works in partnership with the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the fields of tracing, support to migrants, physical rehabilitation, international relief efforts and the promotion of IHL, for which the national IHL committee is an important partner. The ICRC supports mine-risk education. It also maintains a logistical supply base in the country in support of ICRC operations in the region.

## CONTEXT

Following the previous year's bitterly contested presidential election, the Islamic Republic of Iran remained relatively calm in 2010. For the first time, the UN recognized International Nowruz Day (21 March). Supreme Leader and President Ahmadinejad received the presidents of Afghanistan, Iraq, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in Iran to celebrate the occasion.

The leader of the People's Resistance Movement of Iran, formerly known as Jundullah, was arrested in February, and his brother was executed in March. The group had claimed responsibility for two bomb explosions in Sistan-Baluchestan province in 2009.

The government started eliminating subsidies for fuel, gas, electricity, water and staple food, instead offering cash allowances

reserved for Iranian nationals to make up for the expected increase in the cost of living.

The country's standoff with certain members of the international community over its nuclear development programme continued despite the May talks mediated by Brazil and Turkey. The UN Security Council and the European Union imposed additional sanctions in June.

The Islamic Republic of Iran continued to host large numbers of mainly Afghan and Iraqi refugees and migrants. The government called on the international community to assume a greater share of the resulting financial burden, while accelerating expulsions of irregular Afghan migrants.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	55		
RCMs distributed	159		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	1		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	4		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	97	22	30
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	22		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	110	29	36
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	2		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	281		
RCMs distributed	219		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	473		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Not including people missing as a consequence of the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

During a meeting in Switzerland, the Iranian foreign minister and the ICRC president discussed the establishment of a headquarters agreement formalizing the ICRC's presence in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The ICRC's operational priorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran focused on: addressing the humanitarian consequences of the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war; promoting the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties; restoring family links; providing support to ICRC operations in Afghanistan and Iraq; and enhancing cooperation with the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The media gave increased coverage to the ICRC's mandate and work, which helped create a more favourable environment for its activities and acceptance of its humanitarian messages.

The ICRC continued to act as a neutral intermediary to facilitate Iranian and Iraqi efforts to address the issue of people unaccounted for in relation to the Iran-Iraq war and to help strengthen Iranian forensic capacities through the provision of financial and technical support. It facilitated the first meetings of Iranian and Iraqi representatives since 2008 and continued to work with them on resolving cases of persons previously registered as POWs, presumed POWs, or reported as missing, as well as of human remains. The ICRC also continued to work with the Iranian authorities on clarifying the whereabouts of former Iraqi POWs allegedly released in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The national IHL committee remained a key ICRC partner in promoting IHL treaties. It encouraged the Islamic Republic of Iran's accession to the 1977 Additional Protocols and finalized a comparative study on Iranian law and IHL.

Leadership changes within the Iranian Red Crescent resulted in the postponement of some joint activities with the National Society; however, the newly appointed National Society president and the ICRC president affirmed their commitment to step up cooperation.

The ICRC/Iranian Red Crescent tracing and RCM services enabled people to restore and maintain contact with relatives detained/interned abroad. The two organizations conducted a joint assessment of migrants' needs, resulting in the development of an assistance project, to start in 2011.

Cooperation on addressing weapon-contamination issues continued with the Iranian Mine Action Centre and other partners. The Janbazan Medical and Engineering Research Centre, the Martyrs Foundation and the ICRC organized a second session to facilitate specialized treatment of young people injured by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW), aimed at patients who had been unable to attend the 2009 session. Building on their experience of co-organizing a regional seminar the previous year, the National Society and the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement on mine-risk education.

The ICRC maintained contact with religious authorities and institutions, universities and NGOs. It provided funding and technical support for their research and publications relating to IHL and/or common features shared by Islamic law and IHL, co-organized related events with them and sponsored their attendance at events abroad.

The Islamic Republic of Iran continued to serve as a logistics hub for ICRC operations in neighbouring countries, enabling large quantities of relief goods, water and shelter materials to be procured and/or dispatched to Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as to African countries.

## CIVILIANS

### **Iranian and Iraqi authorities speed up action to clarify the fate of people unaccounted for**

Further steps were taken to implement a joint memorandum of understanding signed by the Iranian and Iraqi governments in 2008, with the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary. The agreement aimed to clarify the fate of thousands of combatants and civilians on both sides still unaccounted for in connection with the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war and to relieve the anguish of their families.

The process gained fresh momentum as the Iranian and Iraqi authorities signed the rules and procedures proposed by the ICRC for the work of two tripartite committees intended to meet once a year with the respective tasks of resolving 1) cases of former and presumed POWs still unaccounted for and 2) cases of persons missing or killed in combat. This aimed to facilitate the collection and sharing of information and the exhumation, identification and repatriation of human remains.

In February 2010, nine sets of Iraqi human remains exhumed in the Islamic Republic of Iran were handed over to the Iraqi authorities, while the Iraqi authorities transferred a similar number of Iranian

human remains to the Iranian authorities, under ICRC auspices. In July, the remains of two Iranian soldiers were repatriated by the Iraqi authorities; the repatriation was facilitated by the ICRC.

In October, Iranian and Iraqi representatives met for the first time since 2008 under the ICRC aegis in Geneva, Switzerland, to settle unresolved cases of persons previously registered as POWs, presumed POWs, or reported as missing, as well as of cases of unidentified human remains. In a series of meetings, they clarified cases of missing persons, decided when and where to conduct future joint exhumations, and agreed to meet again in Tehran in January 2011. As a follow-up, the Iranian and Iraqi authorities received updated lists of missing Iranians and Iraqis from the ICRC, as well as answers provided by the respective authorities in some of the cases, enabling the families to be informed.

In the framework of a joint mechanism agreed upon by the Iranian authorities and the ICRC in 2004, new updated lists of former Iraqi POWs released in the Islamic Republic of Iran who remained unaccounted for were handed over to the Iranian authorities for further investigation. In addition, the ICRC issued former Iraqi POWs still in the Islamic Republic of Iran with detention certificates qualifying them for State allowances.

Iranian organizations involved in recovering and identifying human remains linked to the Iran-Iraq war continued to draw on ICRC forensic expertise, practical training and funding to strengthen their capacities. The Kawsar Genetic Research Centre (under the responsibility of the armed forces' Search and Recovery Committee) used ICRC funding to purchase spare parts for its DNA equipment. The Legal Medicine Organization sent an expert to attend a genetics course at a UK university, co-organized by the ICRC. The organization also requested the ICRC's help to introduce ICRC ante/post-mortem database software for use in large-scale disaster response, while discussions regarding training in the use of such software for the management of conflict-related data were ongoing with other actors.

### **Relatives separated by armed conflict maintain contact**

People in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including refugees, mainly from Afghanistan and Iraq, were able to restore or maintain links with family members detained/interned abroad (Afghanistan, Iraq or the US internment facility at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba) through tracing and RCM services operated jointly by the ICRC and the Iranian Red Crescent. Afghan nationals detained in the Islamic Republic of Iran were able to contact their families in Afghanistan by the same means.

The cases of five unaccompanied/separated Afghan children were brought to the attention of the ICRC, which reunited them with family in Denmark, taking account of the children's best interests; five Iranian nationals were voluntarily repatriated from Iraq in operations facilitated by the ICRC.

### **Mine-risk education developed in contaminated regions**

Weapon contamination remained a serious threat to people living in or transiting the five provinces bordering Iraq, as well as

an obstacle to economic development. Various partners involved in mine action continued to receive ICRC material and technical support and funding to develop their activities.

The Iranian Mine Action Centre and the ICRC cooperated on events such as International Mine Awareness Day (4 April), during which the authorities were briefed on ICRC mine-action work, and co-organized a refresher training course for mine-risk educators.

The Maaf NGO held mine-risk education sessions in 60 villages in Kurdistan and taught safe behaviour and first aid in another 60, reaching over 7,000 people in all. Maaf systematically shared data with the Mine Action Centre.

The Janbazan Centre devised measures to improve the quality of life of mine/ERW victims and their families, particularly by addressing their medical needs, based on a study produced jointly by the centre and the ICRC. The centre, the Martyrs Foundation and the ICRC co-organized a second session giving minors with mine/ERW-related disabilities the chance to have their cases examined individually and to be referred for specialized treatment; 37 youngsters attended, bringing to over 80 the number of people benefiting from the initiative. Their families were shown how to deal with their special needs.

After co-hosting a regional seminar on weapon contamination in 2009, the Iranian Red Crescent and the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement on mine-risk education. With ICRC support, the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security conducted mine-risk education for farmers and shepherds in Kermanshah and students in Khuzestan, found to be particularly endangered.

Representatives of the Iranian Red Crescent, the Janbazan Centre, the Mine Action Centre and the Welfare Organization were sponsored by the ICRC to attend relevant events abroad, for example an IHL course in Bangalore, India (see *New Delhi*), and a physicians' convention on the prevention of nuclear war held in Basel, Switzerland.

### **Migrants' needs assessed**

Following an assessment of the living conditions and needs of migrant communities in three provinces, the Iranian Red Crescent and the ICRC developed a tripartite assistance project with the Interior Ministry, to be implemented by the National Society in 2011 with ICRC funding and technical support.

## **AUTHORITIES**

Discussions continued between the ICRC and the Iranian authorities, including during a meeting between the foreign minister and the ICRC president, on the establishment of a headquarters agreement formalizing the ICRC's presence in the country. The Iranian president referred to IHL in a speech made at April's nuclear disarmament conference in Tehran, and the ICRC president's statement on nuclear weapons was circulated among Iranian officials. The authorities were also briefed on the organization's mandate and expertise on detention and weapon-contamination issues (see *Civilians*).

The national IHL committee contributed to the Islamic Republic of Iran's signing of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It stood ready to discuss with parliamentarians a study published by the parliamentary research centre on the country's accession to the Additional Protocols, recommending in particular the ratification of Additional Protocol I, albeit with some reservations. With the Payam Azadegan Cultural Institute and the ICRC, the national IHL committee organized a conference on the protection of POWs under the Third Geneva Convention, in which former POWs and military personnel participated. The national IHL committee finalized a study on Iranian law and IHL for publication and prepared the production/Farsi translation of IHL-related documents, including ICRC legal commentary.

Iranian officials visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and were sponsored to attend IHL-related events abroad (see *Nepal* and *New Delhi*). The Islamic Human Rights Commission sent representatives to the Review Conference of the Rome Statute (see *Uganda*) and invited the ICRC to give a speech at its conference on biological weapons.

Cooperation continued with religious institutions, including the Qom Institute of Islamic Studies. With ICRC technical support and funding, the Qom Secretariat produced research and other publications on Islamic law and IHL, sent a representative to participate in a regional IHL event in Beirut (see *Lebanon*) and contributed to IHL debates in religious circles.

## **ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS**

The ICRC still had no direct contact with the Iranian armed forces, but the national IHL committee and the ICRC discussed the committee's plans to produce IHL teaching materials for the military.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

Local media gave increased coverage to the ICRC's activities, drawing on its website in Farsi and other ICRC information sources. Contacts with media representatives, interviews with national news agencies and a first-ever national television interview enabled the ICRC to relay key humanitarian messages and information about its mandate and work to the general public.

Human suffering generated by war was brought home to a wide audience through the ICRC's "Humanity in War" photo exhibition hosted by the National Society and through a similar display staged on World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May) portraying the plight of civilians injured during the Iran-Iraq war. A documentary showing ICRC visits to Iranian POWs in Iraq was co-produced with the Payam Azadegan Cultural Institute and the Martyrs Foundation. Former POWs organized a national event, with ICRC participation, commemorating the 1990 mass repatriation of Iranian and Iraqi POWs.

At film festivals held by the Ministry of Education, a broad spectrum of viewers saw the Farsi versions of a “Save the health workers” TV spot and other productions provided by the ICRC, which gave out awards for the best films on humanitarian themes.

Work continued with the education authorities on the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme, which needed to be further adapted to the cultural context before its integration into school curricula.

Contacts with universities were pursued. Iranian student teams were sponsored by the ICRC to take part in an international and a national moot court competition; the winners of the latter event went on to the next round held in Bangladesh. Tehran University co-organized conferences with the ICRC on a study on Islamic law and IHL and on the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and an IHL course for diplomats; law experts prepared a book on the challenges facing IHL and materials on customary IHL. Other universities requested the ICRC’s expertise.

Some 30 NGO representatives participated in a workshop on IHL and the Movement, co-organized with the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Iranian Red Crescent and the ICRC continued to develop their operational partnership, particularly in the fields of restoring family links (for the first time RCMs were collected by the National Society from Afghans detained in the Islamic Republic of Iran), physical rehabilitation and mine-risk education. The secondment of National Society staff to ICRC rapid deployment missions and activities for migrants (see *Civilians*) was in preparation. The Iranian Red Crescent started its own project, initially planned as a joint undertaking with the ICRC, to provide war-affected women with psychological/social support. The year 2010 was marked by changes in the National Society leadership; the new president and the ICRC president undertook to increase bilateral cooperation and National Society coordination with Movement partners. National Society staff participated in meetings on the restoration of family links and IHL, as well as training courses at ICRC headquarters.

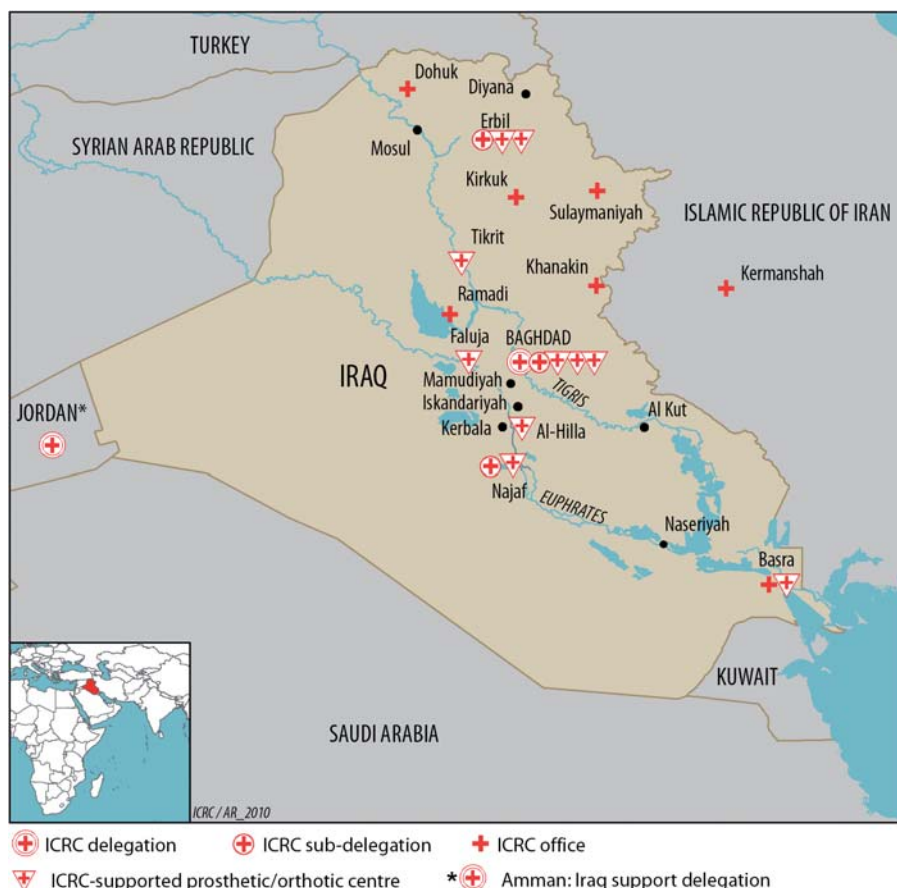
The leadership changes resulted in the postponement of some planned youth and physical rehabilitation activities; however, the first part of an ICRC training course on the management of international physical rehabilitation projects took place in November. The Iranian Red Crescent organized intensive training for two technicians working in an ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Tajikistan.

The ICRC and the International Federation coordinated on issues of common interest, such as the standardization of Iranian Red Crescent textile products. Some 200,000 blankets purchased from National Society textile factories were used in ICRC flood relief operations in Pakistan.

The quality of the National Society’s programme on IHL and the Fundamental Principles was highlighted in an external evaluation. Some 450 branch staff in 12 provinces attended workshops on IHL and the Movement, alongside participants from civil society, government and military circles.



# IRAQ



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	16,575
Assistance	46,258
Prevention	7,120
Cooperation with National Societies	1,346
General	-

► **71,299**

of which: Overheads **4,351**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>84%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>99</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>587</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- further extended its presence in Iraq, enabling it to implement its activities directly through its own staff, assess needs in previously inaccessible regions and open an office with expatriate staff in Kirkuk
- monitored the treatment and living conditions of around 32,800 people held in 81 places of detention, including 1,839 individually monitored detainees
- strengthened the resilience of IDPs, households headed by women, farmers and disabled people by providing them with livelihood support benefiting 73,597 people, as well as help with obtaining State benefits
- improved the delivery of essential water and sanitation services to some 4.4 million Iraqis countrywide
- facilitated the transfer of expertise by providing training to more than 460 doctors and nurses, water treatment plant operators, prosthetic/orthotic technicians and physiotherapists
- started a project to clear mines/explosive remnants of war, making life safer for more than 10,000 inhabitants in the Missan governorate by clearing some 1,600 pieces of ordnance

The ICRC has been present in Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. Protection activities focus in particular on people detained by Iraqi government, the Kurdistan regional authorities and the US forces in Iraq and on efforts to restore contact between separated family members with the support of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. Assistance activities involve helping IDPs and residents restore their livelihoods, with a focus on households headed by women, supporting physical rehabilitation centres and training medical personnel, and repairing and upgrading water, sanitation, health and detention infrastructure. The ICRC continues to promote IHL among weapon bearers.

## CONTEXT

Despite improvements in the security situation, Iraq was still wracked by armed conflict. Armed violence, including bombings, election-related incidents and attacks by armed groups, continued to kill, displace or otherwise affect people, disrupting the lives of many communities; minority groups were often singled out. Inhabitants in north/north-western areas were displaced as a result of tensions and shelling in May/June.

Inconclusive elections in March 2010 were followed by months of political deadlock. The formation of a new all-inclusive government started in November when the Iraqi parliament elected the president, who in turn appointed the prime minister. By year-end, many key ministries had yet to be filled.

While economic development and service provision improved in some urban areas, the new government faced many challenges, for example in meeting health and sanitation requirements in rural communities. The need for water remained particularly acute in view of persistent drought. Despite widespread weapon contamination, hardly any organizations were involved in clearance of mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW). The combined security and economic problems dissuaded many Iraqis who had fled to neighbouring countries from returning.

The United States of America pursued the withdrawal of its troops. During the gradual closure and handover of US internment facilities, inmates continued to be transferred to the custody of the Iraqi authorities. Many families remained without news of relatives who went missing during conflicts involving Iraq since 1980.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	2,901			
RCMs distributed	4,727			
Names published on the ICRC family-links website	9,456			
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total			
People transferred/repatriated	5			
Human remains transferred/repatriated	12			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	79	2	12	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	140			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	2,500	20	103	
UAMs/SCs,* including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers	Total	Girls	Demobilized children	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at 31 December 2010	1	1		
Documents				
People to whom travel documents were issued	803			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	42			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited <sup>2</sup>	32,801			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	1,839	63	24	
Detainees newly registered	913	29	21	
Number of visits carried out	228			
Number of places of detention visited	81			
Restoring family links	Total			
RCMs collected	8,294			
RCMs distributed	9,154			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	62			
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	12			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1,876			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Including people missing as a consequence of the 1990–91 Gulf War/not including people missing as a consequence of the 1980–88 Iran–Iraq war

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

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	105,763	30%	51%
	of whom IDPs	58,713		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	99,651	28%	53%
	of whom IDPs	73,745		
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	73,597	25%	50%
	of whom IDPs	20,161		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	4,390,364	30%	39%
	of whom IDPs	450,430		

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
ASSISTANCE				
Health		Total	Women	Children
Health centres supported	Structures	4		
Average catchment population		106,070		
Consultations	Patients	75,802		
	<i>of which curative</i>		21,338	29,787
	<i>of which ante/post-natal</i>		6,244	
Immunizations	Doses	34,076		
	<i>of which for children aged five or under</i>	33,606		
	<i>of which for women of childbearing age</i>	470		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	157		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Food	Beneficiaries	17,113		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7,370		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	1,400		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	23		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	4		
Admissions	Patients	3,733		
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	3,733		
Water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	5,623		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	13		
Patients receiving services	Patients	31,622	4,149	9,071
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	1,505	231	102
Prostheses delivered	Units	3,451	399	144
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	378		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	7,677	1,133	4,688
Orthoses delivered	Units	12,748	1,498	8,774
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	30		
Crutches delivered	Units	2,087		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	86		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to expand its presence and operational reach in Iraq, enabling it to assess and respond to humanitarian needs in a more direct and targeted manner. Intensified networking with authorities, community and religious leaders and weapon bearers, combined with communication to facilitate field operations, was crucial to ensuring greater acceptance of and support for ICRC action. The ICRC gained access to areas its own staff had not been able to visit in several years (Babil, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salaheddin, Wassit, and areas around Baghdad city). By year-end, most staff involved in the operation were based inside the country, including 90 expatriate delegates. However, limited access and security and other constraints still hindered the full implementation of planned activities; for example, the number of people benefiting from economic security projects fell below target.

People newly displaced by the ongoing violence received ad hoc food and other emergency supplies. Based on targeted needs assessments, the ICRC assisted particularly vulnerable groups such as IDPs, households headed by women, disabled people and impoverished farmers, emphasizing livelihood rather than direct aid. The ICRC conducted a comprehensive assessment in the second part of the year aimed at increasing the effectiveness of its

action for destitute households headed by women. Vulnerable returnees and residents in rural communities in insecure and neglected areas of Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Ninewa, Salaheddin and Wassit governorates took part in agricultural projects; needs assessments continued in other rural areas.

Large segments of the population in these areas benefited from assistance provided regularly to primary health care centres. Medical and surgical supplies enabled hospitals to better cope with sudden high influxes of wounded people. In parallel, Iraqi doctors and nurses obtained additional qualifications through a joint project with the Iraqi central and Kurdistan regional governments to strengthen the Iraqi emergency services. Training, material and technical support to physical rehabilitation centres across the country continued, enabling them to provide care for the growing number of people with conflict-related disabilities.

Some 4.4 million Iraqis benefited from repair, maintenance and construction projects to improve water and sanitation services, systematically involving the authorities and including training components. The focus of activities to improve the water supply shifted to neglected rural and/or disputed areas that hosted many IDPs or were otherwise affected by conflict.

The ICRC visited thousands of detainees/internees held by Iraqi, Kurdish or US authorities, mostly in Iraqi places of detention, as detainees were being transferred to Iraqi jurisdiction; respect for their judicial guarantees was one of the priorities in the ICRC's dialogue with the detaining authorities. The voluntary repatriation of released foreign detainees and internees continued. Joint assessments with the Iraqi Correctional Service were conducted, aimed at improving prison water and sanitation conditions.

Progress was made in work with the Iraqi authorities to clarify the fate of people still unaccounted for from the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war and the 1990–91 Gulf War. Medico-legal institutes continued to draw on ICRC expertise and material assistance to strengthen their capacities.

After initial delays, an ICRC project to clear mines/ERW dating from the Iran-Iraq war began in mid-2010, with community mine-risk education carried out by the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

Various military and civil society target groups increased their awareness of IHL and the ICRC's action by attending briefings/presentations.

In addition to cooperating with Movement partners, the ICRC coordinated its activities with those of UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations to identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Increased presence on the ground allowed the ICRC to monitor the situation of civilians more closely, although access constraints limited its ability to collect extensive first-hand information on IHL violations. All parties concerned were called upon publicly to respect IHL, notably its provisions prohibiting attacks targeting civilians and indiscriminate attacks.

The situation at Camp Ashraf housing several thousand members of the Iranian Mojahedin Khalq group was regularly discussed with the authorities and other stakeholders to ensure compliance with IHL.

### **Conflict victims have their urgent needs addressed and regain self-sufficiency**

Restoring or boosting conflict-affected people's livelihoods was a priority. Based on assessments, 53,436 people (8,307 households) benefited from agricultural inputs or other micro-economic initiatives. They included 7,829 destitute drought-stricken farmers (with their families, 50,175 people) who boosted their harvests thanks to ICRC agricultural inputs and the upgrading of irrigation canals as part of cash-for-work schemes. Combined with land reclamation, restocking and cattle vaccination campaigns, this meant they could continue to live off the land rather than seek work in cities. Some 465 disabled patients, including 16 women, from ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres started small businesses with ICRC grants, raising their family income by 40–80% (benefiting 3,166 people).

IDP households headed by women received particular attention; 2,505 of them (15,030 people) got food and essential household items monthly until scheduled distributions ended in May, as well as help with obtaining State benefits. After social services were decentralized, destitute women encountered additional problems in registering for benefits, although the ICRC urged central and local authorities to solve the problem. Thirteen households (95 people) participated in an initiative started by the ICRC with local NGOs to strengthen their income-generating capacities. The low number was largely due to the complex environment and the difficulties associated with identifying the types of project best suited to the women's needs and cultural context. After conducting a new comprehensive assessment of women's needs and the State pension system in the second part of the year, the ICRC decided to review its approach for 2011.

In addition, some 17,801 people displaced as a result of ongoing violence received one-off emergency food rations and 11,689 hygiene/household items. During Ramadan, over 72,900 vulnerable people received special food and relief handouts.

### **Water supply and health care improve in remote areas**

Some 4.4 million Iraqis, including some 450,000 IDPs, mainly in violence-prone rural and disputed areas, enjoyed better water and sanitation services, contributing to a safer environment and disease prevention. People had access to upgraded water facilities, new supply systems and refurbished primary health care centres. Some 7,000 IDPs in settlements were supplied by water-trucking. All projects were designed to involve authorities and communities in rebuilding infrastructure. Over 120 water treatment plant operators enhanced their skills at ICRC training courses.

In 2010, an estimated 280,000 inhabitants, including IDPs, had better access to basic health care and emergency services in 8 ICRC-supported rural centres. Mid-year these centres started receiving more comprehensive ICRC on-site support focusing on strengthening hygiene and universal precaution, drug management, emergency services and adequate care for women and children, as well as structural improvements. Data from these centres were only partially available. However, as a result of ICRC action, the local health authorities appointed additional female doctors and provided equipment such as ambulances and beds to some facilities.

### **Weapon contamination is tackled**

Communities in affected areas continued to be informed of the threat posed by weapon contamination through Iraqi Red Crescent awareness-raising activities, with ICRC material support.

After some delays, an ICRC project to clear mines/ERW in Missan governorate started in mid-year, in coordination with the authorities, the National Society and the Regional Mine Action Centre. By year-end, the team had cleared some 1,600 pieces of ordnance, making life safer in 26 areas.

### **Families receive news of their relatives**

Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC continued to encourage the parties concerned to clarify the fate of people still unaccounted

for from the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq war and the 1990–91 Gulf War in bilateral meetings and through the related mechanisms; some progress resulted (see *Iran, Islamic Republic of* and *Kuwait*).

Dialogue continued with the central authorities on the creation of a national centre as well as the adoption of legislation to deal with the issue of missing persons from all conflicts. Discussions with oil companies and the authorities centred on the need to apply Iraqi and international law to protect human remains found during drilling operations. The regional authorities in Erbil agreed to increased ICRC involvement in the Kurdish governorates, starting with an assessment of forensic capacities.

Medico-legal institutes and hospitals received further support in the identification and storage of human remains. An ICRC-sponsored forensic expert attended a specialized DNA training course abroad. The Al-Zubair Centre in Basra installed an archiving system for better management of the files of Iraqi soldiers killed in action during the Iran-Iraq and Gulf wars; its staff received forensic training. At Baghdad's medico-legal institute, a second autopsy room was being refurbished, while the Beiji general hospital received a new mortuary refrigerator.

People restored family links, mainly with detained or interned relatives, via the Iraqi Red Crescent/ICRC RCM service. Six families visited relatives detained in Kuwait since 1991. People mainly of Palestinian origin resettled or joined family in third countries after receiving ICRC travel documents. A joint assessment paved the way for the National Society and the ICRC to strengthen family-links services for detainees and migrants.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People in the custody of the Iraqi central government, the Kurdistan regional government and the United States Forces-Iraq continued to receive visits from the ICRC conducted according to its standard procedures. Although security constraints hampered the ICRC's work in some parts of the country, 32,801 detainees held in 81 facilities were visited, including 1,839 individually

monitored and 913 newly registered detainees. After ICRC visits, the detaining authorities received confidential feedback on detainees' treatment and living conditions. The safety and judicial rights of people transferred to the Iraqi authorities during the gradual closure and handover of US internment facilities featured prominently in the dialogue with the Iraqi and US authorities; by year-end, one US-run facility was still operating.

Detainees and internees, mainly those held in US facilities, restored or maintained contact with their families through the Iraqi Red Crescent/ICRC via RCMs. Foreign nationals were repatriated voluntarily after their release, under ICRC auspices, as were the remains of a Saudi national who had died in prison. Former detainees and internees received ICRC detention certificates enabling them to apply for social welfare benefits.

Some 7,000 detainees held by the Iraqi central and Kurdistan regional governments benefited from direct support provided by the ICRC, including blankets, winter clothes and hygiene kits, as well as games, books and, for 17,000 of them, Ramadan treats.

### People held by Iraqi federal authorities

Dialogue with the detaining authorities was expanded, focusing on ICRC access to all detainees and respect for judicial guarantees. At an ICRC workshop in Basra, 19 judges and prosecutors discussed in particular the use in courts of confessions obtained under duress.

Discussions regarding detainees' living conditions in some cases led to better access to open air spaces, improved cell conditions and more frequent family visits.

Prison health services received ICRC technical and material assistance, including drugs, medical equipment and advice on scabies treatment. Detainee health care improved significantly in two federal prisons in northern Iraq thanks to closer cooperation between the prison and local health authorities to address shortcomings together with the ICRC, including services for disabled detainees. Similar cooperation was being encouraged regarding health projects in the Rusafa and Fort Suse prisons.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	IRAQ CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	IRAQ KURDISTAN REGIONAL	UNITED STATES
<b>ICRC visits</b>			
Detainees visited <sup>1</sup>	23,126	3,559	6,116
Detainees visited and monitored individually	807	482	550
<i>of whom women</i>	52	11	
<i>of whom minors</i>	18	6	
Detainees newly registered	323	237	353
<i>of whom women</i>	23	6	
<i>of whom minors</i>	16	5	
Number of visits carried out	118	105	5
Number of places of detention visited	37	40	4
<b>Restoring family links</b>			
RCMs collected	8,232	62	
RCMs distributed	9,130	24	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	24	38	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	10	2	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1,292	293	

1. All detainees notified by the authorities and followed up by the ICRC



In detention places run by the Iraqi Correctional Service, measures were taken to address overcrowding and accelerate medical referral. Some 1,400 detainees in Baghdad and Hilla benefited from projects to install air conditioners and refurbish the sewage system. Joint assessments conducted with the ICRC in 11 prisons countrywide led to the preparation of infrastructure projects.

### People held by the Kurdistan regional government

The dialogue with the Kurdish authorities helped improve ICRC access to detainees as well as respect for judicial guarantees in some areas, as confirmed by interviews with 100 detainees. The Kurdish regional judicial council issued specific instructions to its members to respect such guarantees, including the right to legal counsel after arrest. This led to a review of the cases of several detainees under death sentence. The authorities also pardoned some detainees who had long been held without trial. The need to clarify the whereabouts of people allegedly arrested and to inform their families was taken up at the highest level.

The authorities acted on ICRC recommendations regarding overcrowding and the detention regime in specific cases. Discussions continued with police on conditions of detention and treatment in some police stations.

### WOUNDED AND SICK

Improved Ministry of Health supplies and fewer casualties meant a decrease in hospitals' need for ICRC emergency supplies. However, following armed violence, 23 hospitals provided emergency services in part thanks to the supply of ICRC medical and surgical materials. The 4 ICRC-supported hospitals that provided data treated 3,733 wounded patients.

As part of the project to strengthen emergency services in Iraq, run jointly by the Iraqi central and Kurdistan regional governments and the ICRC in the Najaf and Sulaymaniyah referral hospitals, 335 medical staff completed courses in emergency services, trauma management and infection control, bringing to 579 the number of health professionals certified by the programme since its start in 2009.

Conditions improved in several hospitals (total capacity: 5,623 beds) thanks to the upgrading of infrastructure and basic services by the ICRC; 143 hospital maintenance teams received training. Two major Baghdad hospitals suffering from water shortages relied on daily ICRC water-trucking. In all, 128 patients at the Al Rashad psychiatric hospital in Baghdad participated on a monthly basis in an ICRC-supported occupational therapy programme.

More than 31,622 physically disabled people received care at the 10 ICRC-supported rehabilitation centres in the country, including 8 run by the Ministry of Health in Baghdad, Basra, Fallujah, Hilla, Najaf and Tikrit, and two operated in Erbil by the ICRC and by a local NGO. The centres and three crutch-production units in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil used ICRC-supplied materials and received regular maintenance and staff training. Work progressed

on the construction of a new centre in Nassiriyah, intended to meet the growing demand for limb-fitting services.

Iraq's Prosthetics/Orthotics School continued to receive ICRC support and its teachers' skills stood to benefit from a budding partnership with a Scottish university.

### AUTHORITIES

Iraq acceded to Additional Protocol I, drawing on ICRC expertise. Otherwise, dialogue with the central, regional and local authorities focused on IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*).

Regular bilateral and multilateral meetings between the ICRC and UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations active in Iraq ensured coordination in fields of common interest. These organizations as well as the diplomatic community in Iraq received regular briefings and information on ICRC activities in the country.

### ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

The central and regional armed and security forces maintained a constructive dialogue with the ICRC on training in IHL and its incorporation into their training manuals and operating procedures. They were also briefed on the ICRC's mandate and activities.

Over 1,000 officers of the armed and security forces attended briefing sessions familiarizing them with the ICRC's mandate and activities, as well as humanitarian concerns. The sessions were mostly held in areas controlled by the Kurdistan regional government, given security constraints elsewhere in the country. For the first time, they included staff of the Kirkuk military division and two Peshmerga brigades deployed in the disputed areas. Senior officers increased their IHL knowledge at three workshops co-organized by the National Defence University, the armed forces' Training and Doctrine Command and the ICRC, and legal advisers from selected infantry divisions participated in an IHL seminar. Instructors at the Centre for Military Values enhanced their IHL teaching capacities at a train-the-trainer workshop; military training facilities received IHL reference materials.

Five high-ranking officers attended ICRC-sponsored IHL training in San Remo, including one who was subsequently appointed to chair a military commission tasked with overseeing the integration of IHL into the combined Peshmerga forces. Additionally, one military judge attended the Geneva Centre for Security Policy course, while another Iraqi officer, now based at the Baghdad Operation Command, attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Dialogue with the United States Forces-Iraq continued at all levels, both in Iraq and the United States of America.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

International and local media reported on ICRC activities and the enduring humanitarian consequences of the conflict in Iraq, based on regular briefings of journalists and ICRC information materials. Journalism students learnt more about these issues at a seminar held in Sulaymaniyah. Contacts were expanded with the large network of NGOs concerned with women's issues, particularly in view of ICRC activities for women (see *Civilians*).

Religious scholars from the Kurdistan region, Kirkuk and Mosul attended an ICRC conference on IHL and Islam in Dohuk, aimed at fostering dialogue on the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent action. Regular meetings with tribal leaders from southern, northern and central Iraq provided opportunities to familiarize them with the ICRC's mandate, to enhance mutual understanding and discuss humanitarian issues, as well as to facilitate the movements and work of ICRC staff. Academics from eight universities increased their knowledge of IHL and ICRC activities in Iraq during a series of lectures.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Iraqi Red Crescent and the ICRC signed a partnership framework agreement confirming and strengthening their operational cooperation in the fields of restoring family links, mine-risk education and data gathering (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*), and the promotion of the National Society's visual identity. As part of cooperation activities, a high-frequency radio network was installed in 11 governorates, the Iraqi Red Crescent received 157 first-aid kits and 30 National Society staff honed their dissemination/communication skills at an ICRC workshop.

The Iraqi Red Crescent continued to receive institutional support and guidance from the ICRC and the International Federation aimed at strengthening its legal and statutory base.

# ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	17,159
Assistance	35,522
Prevention	4,358
Cooperation with National Societies	3,825
General	-

► **60,865**

of which: Overheads 3,715

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	99%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	86
National staff (daily workers not included)	292

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- persisted in its efforts to seek compliance by Israel with its obligations under IHL towards the Palestinian population living under its occupation, as well as respect for civilians' and detainees' rights by Palestinian authorities and armed groups
- shared confidentially with the detaining authorities observations on detainees' treatment and living conditions after visiting 22,469 Palestinians held by Israel and 3,693 people detained by Palestinian authorities
- through its family visits programme, enabled people from the West Bank to visit 4,741 relatives detained in Israel
- kept Gaza's ailing health care system afloat by supplying it with 231 tonnes of drugs and consumables, medical equipment and spare parts and by training health professionals
- improved access to clean water and sanitation through projects benefiting 662,700 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank
- provided some 8,000 impoverished Gaza and West Bank residents with essential household items and/or monthly food supplies and assisted 58,345 others through economic security projects

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. 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 Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom.

## CONTEXT

After a 10-month moratorium on settlement construction, talks between the parties to the conflict stalled. The United States of America withdrew incentives it had planned to offer Israel to further freeze settlement building. The Palestinian Authority announced its intention to submit a resolution to the UN Security Council calling on Israel to halt Jewish settlements in Palestinian territory and Jerusalem.

Despite talks, the rift between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority persisted, and the political process remained at a standstill.

The plight of people living in the Gaza Strip under Israeli blockade remained critical. The blockade was eased under international pressure after Israeli forces forced the retreat of a Gaza-bound aid flotilla, killing nine Turkish people on board.

Sporadic rocket fire from Gaza into Israel prompted retaliatory Israeli ground incursions and bombardments, while Hamas took further steps to curb extremist Islamist militants held responsible for rocket attacks.

Movement restrictions still hampered people's lives in the West Bank, as did settlement building and settler violence against Palestinians.

No tangible progress was made in negotiations regarding the release of the Israeli soldier held by Hamas since 2006.

After Hamas and Israel replied to a UN report on their conduct of hostilities during the 2008–09 Gaza conflict, the UN resolved to continue monitoring the progress of domestic investigations.

Peace talks between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic remained suspended.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Red Cross messages</b>	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	6,343			
RCMs distributed	8,013			
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>	Total			
People reunited with their families	3			
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1		
People transferred/repatriated	951			
Human remains transferred/repatriated	6			
<b>Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	12	1		
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	3			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	17	4		
<b>Documents</b>				
People to whom travel documents were issued	8			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	2,817			
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>				
<b>ICRC visits</b>	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited <sup>1</sup>	26,162			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	8,334	70		572
Detainees newly registered	5,359	28		444
Number of visits carried out	750			
Number of places of detention visited	109			
<b>Restoring family links</b>	Total			
RCMs collected	8,330			
RCMs distributed	6,817			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	4,438			
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	4,741			
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	5			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	11,673			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

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

ASSISTANCE				
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>				
<b>Economic security, water and habitat</b>		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	8,163	26%	47%
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	7,936	26%	47%
Agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic initiatives	Beneficiaries	58,345	26%	47%
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	658,188	26%	47%

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)

Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	25,504		
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>				
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Hospitals supported	Structures	23		
<i>of which provided data</i>	Structures	23		
Admissions	Patients	343,947		
<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	Patients	1,061		
<i>of whom other surgical cases</i>	Patients	83,812		
<i>of whom medical cases</i>	Patients	125,591		
<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	Patients	133,483		
Operations	Operations performed	81,354		
Outpatient consultations	Patients	810,667		
<i>of which surgical</i>	Patients	363,016		
<i>of which medical</i>	Patients	325,325		
<i>of which gynaecological/obstetric</i>	Patients	122,326		
<b>Water and habitat</b>				
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	4,535		
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>				
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	2,833	215	1,892
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	67	9	2
Prostheses delivered	Units	68	9	2
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	400	18	342
Orthoses delivered	Units	416	20	355
Crutches delivered	Units	91		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	16		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to remind Israel of its obligations under IHL towards the Palestinian population living under its occupation. It monitored the humanitarian consequences of certain Israeli policies and the impact of military operations and took these up regularly with the Israeli authorities with a view to finding viable solutions to at least temper their effects.

As a basis for dialogue, the ICRC provided the Israeli authorities with reports on the impact of access restrictions on Gaza's fishing community, Israel's occupation policies on rural communities in the Jordan Valley, and the armed forces' use of force in and around Gaza's buffer zone. The authorities replied substantively to ICRC reports on the adverse consequences of the routing of the West Bank barrier and pursued dialogue with the ICRC on Israel's conduct of hostilities during the military operation in the Gaza Strip in late 2008/early 2009.

The ICRC's dialogue with the Palestinian authorities and armed groups focused on the need to respect both Israeli and Palestinian civilians.

In the course of regular visits to Palestinians detained by Israel, the ICRC checked that their treatment and living conditions were in line with internationally recognized standards. The ICRC family visits programme enabled detainees to exchange news with and receive visits from family members, although the Israeli authorities

continued to prevent family visits from the Gaza Strip. The ICRC also visited people held by Hamas in the Gaza Strip and by the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank. After all visits, the ICRC provided the authorities with confidential feedback. Efforts to gain access to the Israeli soldier captured in June 2006 and detained by Hamas remained unsuccessful.

ICRC assistance focused on alleviating the plight of Palestinians suffering the worst effects of the occupation. Cash-for-work and livelihood-support projects, where possible involving local solutions to circumvent import restrictions, benefited mainly impoverished people in the closed-off Gaza Strip, but also West Bank residents affected by restrictions on access to their land.

Through the provision of life-saving medical and surgical supplies, equipment and spare parts, as well as training, the ICRC helped Gazan hospitals maintain essential services for the wounded and sick. It contributed to better addressing the needs of amputees by providing technical and material assistance, including an upgrade of the building and the construction of an access route, to the only facility in the Gaza Strip that provided orthopaedic appliances and physical rehabilitation services.

The ICRC kept up its work to maintain the water and sanitation infrastructure in the Gaza Strip and to improve the water supply in poorly served West Bank communities. Where possible, the projects were designed to favour long-term solutions, aimed at helping to improve public health while protecting the aquifer.



The ICRC pursued efforts to clarify the fate of people – Israelis, Lebanese and Palestinians – still unaccounted for from past conflicts in the region. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the organization facilitated contacts and trade between inhabitants of the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic. It enabled several Palestinians to visit or permanently join family elsewhere after securing the necessary authorization from the Israeli authorities.

The delegation promoted IHL in government, military, academic, media and religious circles, and worked to raise awareness of humanitarian issues among members of the international community.

The Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society continued to receive ICRC financial, material and technical support to bolster their operational capacities, in particular their emergency medical services (EMS); support to the Palestine Red Crescent EMS was provided jointly with the Norwegian Red Cross.

## CIVILIANS

### Efforts made to ensure respect for civilians

Given the adverse impact of certain Israeli policies and practices on the civilian population, more than 1,100 oral and written representations were made to the Israeli authorities, urging them, *inter alia*, to:

- ▶ review their occupation policies in line with the relevant provisions of IHL
- ▶ protect the Palestinian population from attacks and harassment by Israeli settlers and damage to their property
- ▶ refrain from the disproportionate use of force during law enforcement, search and arrest operations
- ▶ find viable solutions for ensuring access to agricultural lands and essential services for Palestinian communities affected by the routing of the West Bank barrier and other movement restrictions

Through ICRC reports, the Israeli authorities were informed of the harmful consequences of: restrictions on sea access on the livelihood of Gaza's fishing community; the use of force by the military in and around Gaza's buffer zone; and Israel's occupation policies on rural communities in the Jordan valley (this report was also shared with certain States' representatives).

The Israeli authorities and the ICRC held substantive discussions on two ICRC reports submitted in 2009 on the negative impact of the routing of the West Bank barrier and on the conduct of hostilities by Israeli forces during their 2008–09 military operation in the Gaza Strip.

In the Gaza Strip, dialogue with the *de facto* authorities and armed groups focused on alleged violations of IHL and other relevant norms and on the need to end attacks against Israeli and Palestinian civilians.

### Struggling communities improve their livelihoods

In both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, over 1,000 people (164 households) whose houses had been damaged or destroyed as a result of the ongoing armed conflict were better able to cope after receiving shelter materials and other emergency supplies.

Impoverished people in the Gaza Strip benefited from ICRC economic security projects enabling them to increase their income and improve basic community services. In all, 13,346 people (2,053 households) benefited from cash-for-work projects (compared with initial planning, fewer people working more days). Through a compost-production project run with local partners to counter import restrictions, 13,937 farmers (2,144 households) boosted soil fertility and yields; some of them also received help with pest control.

In the West Bank, 13,056 people (2,341 households) affected by movement restrictions benefited from agricultural inputs or income-generating projects. To ease their dire economic conditions, 6,978 people (1,092 households) living in the most severely restricted areas of Hebron City continued to receive monthly food rations and hygiene kits provided jointly by the Palestine Red Crescent and the ICRC.

In Masafar Yata (rural Hebron), 17,732 residents (2,891 households) saw a 25% drop in their livestock's mortality rate after completion of a two-year programme to immunize 59,000 head of cattle against enterotoxaemia.

### Residents have access to a safe water supply and better sanitation

Some 529,688 people in the Gaza Strip and 128,500 in the West Bank benefited from ICRC projects to repair/upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure, implemented with local water boards. The projects improved the quality and quantity of the water supply, encouraged sustainable resource management and, through better treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater, contributed to disease prevention.

For example in the Gaza Strip, 350,000 residents faced fewer health risks from sewage flooding after the stormwater and manure treatment systems were fixed. Some 150,000 people benefited from work to refurbish/upgrade the Rafah wastewater treatment plant, which was equipped with bio-towers. This helped make treated water reusable for irrigation. Renovation of two storm-water pumping stations in Gaza City started in November, and the possibility of undertaking further sewage infrastructure projects was being assessed.

To help them cope with urgent sanitation problems, hospitals continued to receive technical and material assistance, benefiting 4,135 people.

In the West Bank, rural and urban residents had easier access to water as the rehabilitation/construction of water transportation and storage facilities to replace water trucking resulted in improved distribution systems, halving the cost of water per cubic metre. A project targeting 11 villages in south Nablus entered its final phase, while a similar project, including the installation of water tanks and water transmission lines started for 19 villages in the Hebron governorate.

## People overcome movement restrictions

Because of borders, front lines and movement restrictions, people used the ICRC as a neutral intermediary to facilitate the exchange of news via RCMs, reunification with family members, the transfer of documents, and travel between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic, between Lebanon and Israel, and sometimes between locations in the Palestinian territory. Family-links services were particularly in demand among: families of detainees held in Israel; people wishing to trace missing relatives or repatriate deceased relatives' remains from Israel; Lebanese nationals and migrants in Israel wanting to contact/join relatives abroad; and Palestinian children and elderly people, some with disabilities, visiting or going to live with relatives in other parts of the occupied territory or abroad after receiving authorization from the Israeli authorities.

Family visits between people living in the Golan and their relatives in the Syrian Arab Republic remained suspended, despite ICRC efforts to urge the Israeli authorities to lift the ban. Nonetheless, with transport/travel across the demarcation line facilitated by the ICRC, Golan farmers boosted their livelihoods by selling their apple harvest in Syrian markets for the fifth year running, and over 900 pilgrims and university students travelled to Damascus and back home (see *Syrian Arab Republic*).

The families of Israelis who went missing in past military action abroad maintained regular contact with the ICRC. After the discovery of human remains near Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where three Israelis went missing, the Israeli and Lebanese authorities and the ICRC agreed on work to identify the remains.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### People held by Israel

Detainees held by the Israeli authorities in prisons, interrogation centres, provisional detention centres and police stations received regular visits, conducted according to standard ICRC procedures. Detainees under interrogation, administrative detainees and detainees in prolonged solitary confinement were paid particular

attention, as were detained migrants, minors and women. After receiving confidential feedback on delegates' findings, the detaining authorities made a number of improvements, for example regarding material conditions.

Detainees with specific needs (in total 19,404), including women, minors and migrants, received clothes and educational and recreational items. Eighteen migrants were released and returned to their country of origin with the ICRC's help in dealing with administrative and other issues.

Detainees from the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Golan continued to benefit from the ICRC's extensive family visits programme; 46% of detainees held for more than three months received a monthly visit. The introduction of ICRC tracking software facilitated the process of obtaining permits issued by the detaining authorities, and problems related to the treatment of visiting relatives at Israeli checkpoints were raised with them. Some 124,000 people were transported, including 30 with health problems by ambulance, to visit relatives in detention.

Detainees from the Gaza Strip and their families, prevented by Israel from visiting their detained relatives since July 2007, exchanged news through RCMs, phone calls and news directly relayed by ICRC delegates, who doubled the number of their visits to Gazan detainees to ensure more regular family contact.

### People held in the Palestinian territory

Detainees in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank regularly received ICRC visits, which were followed up by confidential reports to the Palestinian detaining authorities detailing delegates' findings and recommendations, particularly regarding detainees' treatment, living conditions and respect for their judicial rights. In the West Bank, the minister of the interior received a comprehensive update on the state of affairs in detention centres under his jurisdiction.

In the Gaza Strip, the *de facto* authorities received ICRC representations regarding the treatment of detainees, and in specific cases, respect for their judicial rights.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	ISRAEL	PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited <sup>1</sup>	22,469	3,693
Detainees visited and monitored individually	4,641	3,693
	<i>of whom women</i>	12
	<i>of whom minors</i>	68
Detainees newly registered	2,232	3,127
	<i>of whom women</i>	3
	<i>of whom minors</i>	59
Number of visits carried out	373	377
Number of places of detention visited	39	70
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	8,076	254
RCMs distributed	6,698	119
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	2,649	1,789
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	4,741	
Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC	5	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	10,184	1,489

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

Some 6,100 detainees, mainly in the Gaza Strip, received hygiene items and other essentials.

In the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, medical and other staff of the Military Medical Services and the Palestinian Security Services (including the Palestinian Civil Police) studied public health issues and medical ethics in detention at two ICRC seminars.

ICRC efforts to visit the Israeli soldier captured in 2006 and detained by Hamas and to enable him to communicate with his family remained unsuccessful.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

Hospitals throughout the Palestinian territory were monitored to assess their needs in terms of medical supplies, equipment and spare parts and their use of ICRC-donated materials; concerns about the impact of movement and import restrictions on essential hospital activities and on patients' access to treatment in Israel or elsewhere were raised with the Israeli authorities, and patients' and ambulance movements across checkpoints were facilitated by the ICRC in its capacity as a neutral intermediary. Hospital staff were familiarized with IHL provisions protecting medical services.

In particular Gazan hospitals managed to function thanks to essential surgical and emergency equipment provided by the ICRC. This included spare parts, fuel, maintenance/rehabilitation, and substantial financial and other assistance, such as 231 tonnes of drugs and consumables, as well as help with transporting these from the West Bank, and up-to-date reference literature. Some 140 medical professionals enhanced their skills through emergency room training.

A total of 343,947 patients were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals.

The EMS of Gaza's *de facto* health authorities drew on substantial ICRC technical, material and financial assistance, and the Palestine Red Crescent received similar support provided jointly by the ICRC and the Norwegian Red Cross. This included funding of the operating costs of the Palestine Red Crescent EMS, managerial, medical and maintenance training for the other EMS, and, in both cases, the provision of communication equipment. This enabled the *de facto* health authorities' and the National Society's EMS to provide ambulance services for 103,066 patients and 69,412 patients, respectively.

Gaza's Artificial Limbs and Polio Centre received material support and training in post-surgical rehabilitation and physiotherapy. The renovation of its building and construction of an access road enabled the centre to extend opening hours, resulting in more thorough individual consultations and patient follow-up. Some 2,833 patients received services there. An ICRC-sponsored trainee technician completed prosthetic-orthotic training in India.

## AUTHORITIES

Dialogue with the Israeli and Palestinian authorities, including the *de facto* authorities in Gaza, focused on operational and IHL-related issues (see *Civilians*, *People deprived of their freedom* and *Wounded and sick*).

The Palestinian Legislative Council was still unable to pass emblem legislation because of its continued paralysis. Palestinian officials, including representatives of the *de facto* authorities in the Gaza Strip, political parties and village councils attended briefings on ICRC action and the legal norms applicable to their functions.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Familiarizing the armed and security forces with IHL, international human rights norms and the ICRC remained crucial (see *Civilians*).

Operational dialogue with the Israel Defense Forces gained pace as contact was initiated with the Southern Command stationed around Gaza and pursued with West Bank brigades and working groups established to follow up the ICRC's report on the conduct of hostilities during the military operation in Gaza. Some 970 members of the armed forces, border guards, police, prison service and crossing-point administration attended briefings on IHL and the ICRC's mandate and activities. Contact with the International Law Department and the Military Law School was ongoing. While the dialogue on IHL integration still needed to be developed, the working relationship with military training establishments was nurtured through ICRC presentations, and a high-ranking officer was sponsored by the ICRC to attend an IHL course in San Remo.

The Palestinian Interior Ministry drew on ICRC input to enhance security service training, including for a harmonized manual, and incorporated an ICRC lecture on the legal framework applicable to the functions of Palestinian security services into its leadership courses, attended by 400 officers. More than 1,000 members of the security services learnt about the Movement and human rights norms relating to law enforcement through ICRC-organized events.

Dialogue on operational issues was maintained with various armed groups in the Gaza Strip; 300 Palestinian militants learnt about the ICRC, IHL and first aid at ICRC workshops.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Information provided to international, Israeli and Palestinian journalists, who also took part in field visits, generated extensive coverage of IHL-related issues and ICRC activities in the Israeli-Palestinian context; two Palestinian journalists attended an ICRC regional seminar in Egypt. By participating in briefings and other events, Israeli, Israeli-Arab and Palestinian NGOs learnt about the

ICRC and IHL. Palestinian religious leaders and Islamic scholars discussed IHL and sharia law at ICRC-organized events, including with Christian leaders. Twenty-one scholars attended ICRC regional events (see *Jordan* and *Lebanon*).

Contact was maintained with Israel's academic community. The Hebrew University and the ICRC co-organized an IHL conference and a national IHL competition. Three ICRC-sponsored law experts participated in IHL events abroad.

Nine Gazan and West Bank law or sharia faculties taught IHL; representatives of other Gazan universities attended ICRC workshops with a view to incorporating IHL into their courses. ICRC-sponsored scholars honed their IHL teaching skills at local and regional ICRC events. West Bank law deans and the ICRC co-organized a conference on challenges facing IHL, while law students attended presentations on the ICRC and IHL.

The Exploring Humanitarian Law school programme continued to receive ICRC financial and other support, including help with finding new funding sources, in preparation for its handover to the Palestinian education authorities in 2011. The programme was taught in some 270 Gazan and West Bank classes.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Palestine Red Crescent worked closely with the ICRC, particularly on strengthening its EMS. Building on lessons learnt from the Israeli military operation in the Gaza Strip, the two organizations refined their emergency response tools. Based on ICRC input, the National Society enhanced its medical logistics and family-links capacities. It cooperated with the ICRC on programmes benefiting the Palestinian population (see *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick*). Palestine Red Crescent and other National Society staff used the ICRC's services to facilitate travel permits and coordination for their work in the Gaza Strip.

With ICRC support, the Palestine Red Crescent in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank:

- ▶ coached 660 EMS staff/volunteers in the Safer Access approach, disaster preparedness, warehouse management, and planning, monitoring and evaluation
- ▶ briefed 171 staff/volunteers on the Movement and IHL
- ▶ briefed 89 participants from various organizations on misuse of the emblems
- ▶ taught 934 children safe behaviour in an earthquake

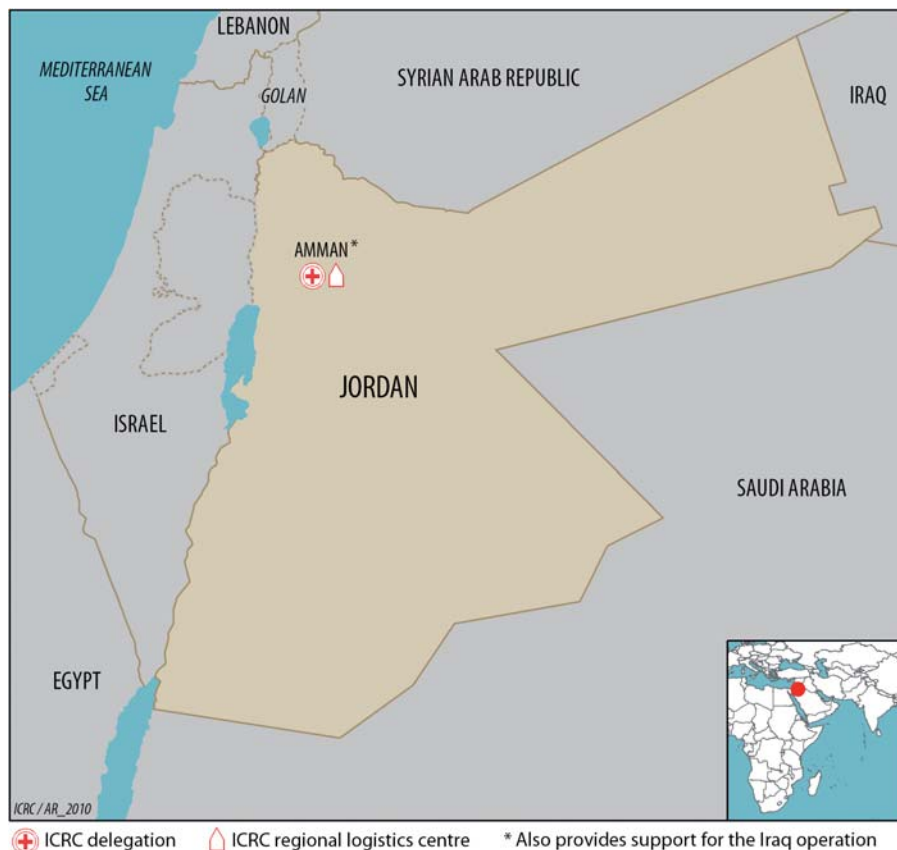
The Magen David Adom participated extensively in the humanitarian response following the Haiti earthquake, for the first time using the red crystal emblem.

With ICRC support, the Magen David Adom:

- ▶ hosted a tracing seminar for participants from 5 continents
- ▶ procured relief materials for immediate and contingency purposes
- ▶ maintained a team to lead its coordination with the Movement
- ▶ published a first-aid manual in Arabic
- ▶ extended EMS services to other vulnerable communities

Monitoring of the 2005 agreement between the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent was facilitated by the ICRC.

# JORDAN



## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,332
Assistance	-
Prevention	1,019
Cooperation with National Societies	215
General	- 11

► **3,555**

of which: Overheads 206

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	92%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	20
National staff (daily workers not included)	109

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- following regular visits to people deprived of their freedom, shared its findings and recommendations on their treatment and living conditions with the relevant authorities
- provided services enabling detainees and civilians to exchange news with family members in Jordan and abroad and refugees to travel to their country of resettlement
- organized a round-table for government officials and other concerned parties to examine Jordan's possible accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- continued to develop its dialogue with the armed and security forces and civil society representatives with a view to gaining better respect and support for IHL and the ICRC
- provided support to 4 branches of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society to complete micro-economic projects reaching vulnerable communities
- in Jordan, provided essential logistical and administrative support to ICRC emergency operations in the region and beyond, in particular in Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, the occupied Palestinian territory, Pakistan and Yemen

The ICRC has been present in Jordan since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Its work there largely consists of visiting detainees to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention, providing tracing and RCM services to enable civilians and foreign detainees to restore family links, and promoting IHL throughout Jordanian society, in close cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The delegation also provides logistical support to ICRC relief operations in the region and beyond.



## CONTEXT

The situation in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory remained a source of deep concern in the Kingdom. Jordan persistently advocated implementation of the Middle East peace initiative endorsed by the League of Arab States in 2002 and the prompt establishment of a Palestinian State. At the same time, Jordan's peace agreement with Israel and its involvement in the global fight against "terrorism" remained unpopular with many Jordanians, triggering frequent public demonstrations. Several security incidents (e.g. a roadside bomb attack on an Israeli convoy and rockets landing in the Aqaba area), for which no one claimed responsibility, led to heightened security measures.

Jordan further extended its diplomatic and economic ties with various countries in the region and worldwide. In May, during the official visit of the emir of Kuwait to the Kingdom – the first in

more than 20 years – both countries expressed a desire to promote bilateral trade relations. In December, the Jordanian king received an invitation from the Iranian president to visit Tehran, underlining the two countries' mutual interest in further improving relations.

Pro-government candidates won parliamentary elections in November in a poll marked by sporadic unrest and a boycott by the main opposition party, the Islamic Action Front. The new parliament was inaugurated by the king and a new cabinet sworn in at the end of November.

Despite government policies to stimulate the economy, a weakened job market, a sharp decline in remittances from Jordanians working abroad and rising prices of basic commodities led to a deterioration of the socio-economic environment for the population in Jordan.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
<b>CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)</b>			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	204		
RCMs distributed	173		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People reunited with their families	1		
	<i>including people registered by another delegation</i>	1	
People transferred/repatriated	1		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	3	1	1
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	3		
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	142		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	13		
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)</b>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	8,199		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	611	1	2
Detainees newly registered	473		2
Number of visits carried out	48		
Number of places of detention visited	14		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	291		
RCMs distributed	209		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	508		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	9		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

ICRC operations in Jordan focused on monitoring the treatment and living conditions of detainees and on restoring and maintaining family links disrupted by past and current conflicts in the region.

The ICRC continued to carry out regular visits to over 8,000 people held in places of detention, monitoring their treatment and living conditions in relation to internationally recognized standards and

sharing its findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities, including the Public Security Directorate (PSD), the General Intelligence Department (GID), the State Security Court and the head of the Jordanian Royal Court. Security detainees were followed up individually.

Following seminars held in 2009 aimed at ensuring appropriate application of the Crime Prevention Act (CPA), the Ministry of Interior took measures to review regularly the cases of administrative

detainees. It also drafted guidelines on body searches and dealing with prisoner hunger strikes. Coordination between the Correctional and Rehabilitation Centres (CRCs) and the Ministry of Health on prison health issues continued to develop. For the first time, CRC directors, guards and medical staff benefited from ICRC expertise in stress management. In parallel, the training initiated in 2009 for CRC prison staff continued.

People affected by past or current armed conflicts in the region were able to restore or maintain contact with relatives and to exchange official documents through the ICRC's family-links service. Refugees lacking valid identity papers resettled or joined relatives in third countries with travel documents issued by the ICRC in close cooperation with UNHCR and the embassies concerned.

Further steps were taken to promote the integration of IHL into national legislation, university curricula and the theoretical and operational training of the armed and security forces. The ICRC organized a round-table for representatives of the government and of the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) to examine Jordan's possible accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Military and security forces personnel attended IHL briefings prior to their deployment on international peacekeeping missions.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society received further support for its dissemination programmes and to implement small-scale micro-economic projects at branch level. It successfully organized the 8th Asia Pacific Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The ICRC in Jordan remained a key logistical and administrative hub for ICRC operations in the region, in particular in Iraq, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen, and further afield, notably Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. The delegation in Amman also continued to manage the main training centre for ICRC delegations working in the Middle East, the Balkans and the Caucasus.

## CIVILIANS

### Relatives separated by conflict or detention keep in touch

People in Jordan with relatives in neighbouring countries, mainly in Iraq, Israel or the occupied Palestinian territory and often held in detention there, continued to request ICRC assistance to locate, contact or exchange official documents with them. Over 60 home visits from ICRC delegates helped families living in precarious conditions and unable to come to the ICRC office to continue exchanging news with relatives. Families in Jordan also sent parcels to their relatives detained in Iraq via the ICRC.

Families wishing to visit their relatives detained in Israel were usually referred to the Jordanian Foreign Ministry. In exceptional cases, the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary, interceded with the ministry on their behalf to facilitate the process. Thanks to the ICRC, one elderly woman in Jordan joined her family in the Gaza Strip and another in the Gaza Strip was reunited with her family in Jordan.

A total of 142 recognized refugees without valid identity papers resettled or joined their families in third countries thanks to travel documents issued by the ICRC in coordination with UNHCR and the embassies concerned.

### Families assisted in clarifying the fate of missing relatives

The fate of people unaccounted for from past conflicts remained a source of enduring anguish for the families and a prime concern of the ICRC. After analysis of the DNA profiles of four families in Jordan provided under ICRC auspices to the Lebanese authorities, two of them received certificates confirming the death of a relative during the armed confrontation in Nahr El-Bared Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon in 2007 (see *Lebanon*).

The fate of 18 Jordanians missing in Israel since the 1980s remained unresolved, despite continuing efforts to clarify these cases in coordination with the authorities concerned.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

People held by the GID and in the CRCs continued to receive regular ICRC visits, carried out according to the organization's standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions, with a particular focus on security detainees.

The main issues raised with the authorities following the visits related to: detainees' treatment and access to medical care; administrative detention; prolonged solitary confinement without family visits; respect for judicial guarantees and procedural safeguards; respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*; and the right of detainees to have family contacts and visits. Detainees visited were able to communicate with relatives through the ICRC when necessary.

After each visit, the detaining authorities were provided with confidential oral and written reports on the ICRC's findings and recommendations. Such follow-up included meetings with the State Security Court and the head of the Jordanian Royal Court, notably regarding detainees in the custody of the GID.

The constructive dialogue developed with the CRC directorate bore fruit. For example, following CRC staff training and with ICRC advisory input, the directorate drafted guidelines on prisoner body searches in accordance with international standards. It also implemented guidelines on dealing with prisoner hunger strikes, from both a medical and ethical standpoint and in accordance with international standards. In part owing to ICRC advocacy and input, coordination between the Ministry of Health and the CRC directorate on prison health issues continued to develop, albeit at a slow pace. For the first time, CRC directors, guards and medical staff benefited from ICRC expertise in stress management. In parallel, training initiated in 2009 continued; some 250 additional CRC prison staff attended training sessions on internationally accepted norms relating to detainees' treatment and living conditions and on the ICRC's standard procedures during detention visits.

Following the 2009 training sessions organized, with ICRC support, by the Ministry of Interior for all administrative governors in the country to discuss ways of ensuring proper and uniform application of Jordan's CPA, the ministry's human rights directorate created an ad hoc committee whose members visited CRCs to look regularly into the cases of administrative detainees. This led to the release of administrative detainees. Furthermore, human rights NGOs became more active in taking up the issue of administrative detention with the authorities.

Cases of particularly vulnerable detainees, such as women detained to protect them from retribution for so-called "honour crimes", as well as particularly vulnerable foreign detainees, were referred to local NGOs for various forms of assistance.

Twenty-five foreign detainees benefited from consular protection and legal advice after the ICRC, at their request, notified their embassies in Jordan. The ICRC also endeavoured to ensure that foreign detainees fearing persecution in their home countries, including Iraqis awaiting deportation, benefited from the principle of *non-refoulement*. Ten cases of foreign detainees seeking asylum in Jordan were brought to the attention of the State Security Court and 18 notified to UNHCR. Foreign detainees in Iraq benefited from similar services from the ICRC in Jordan at the request of the Iraq delegation. Those released from prisons in Iraq or Israel were repatriated to or via Jordan under ICRC auspices, in coordination with the authorities concerned. Former detainees or their families were issued with certificates of detention, in some cases qualifying them for State welfare allowances.

## AUTHORITIES

The authorities continued working on the ratification of IHL treaties to which Jordan was not yet party and on the implementation of those already ratified, with ICRC support. The Foreign Ministry had still to review a draft law on the Rome Statute prepared by a legal working group. Government officials and members of the national IHL committee attended regional IHL meetings organized by the League of Arab States and the ICRC (see *Egypt* and *Lebanon*), as well as the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Dialogue on Jordan's possible accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions continued at the highest level. Representatives of various government ministries and the NCDR exchanged views on humanitarian and legal aspects of the convention during a round-table organized by the ICRC. Members of the national IHL committee, who also attended, confirmed their commitment to advocate for Jordan's accession to the convention.

The NCDR received further ICRC technical and material support for its mine-risk education programme, including help to conduct awareness training sessions and to produce materials highlighting the dangers of explosive remnants of war in contaminated regions.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Jordanian military and security forces officials, including members of the *gendarmerie* directorate, held several meetings with the ICRC to discuss issues relevant to the promotion and integration of IHL and applicable human rights norms, and to exchange information and views on the latest IHL developments and ICRC activities.

The Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) progressed in the systematic integration of IHL into their training programmes, with ICRC-trained instructors being able to teach IHL autonomously. After 35 senior medical military staff attended an IHL training course at the Princess Aicha Bint Al-Hussein medical training complex, the JAF issued specific instructions to secure future integration of IHL into the training curricula of all military medical personnel.

The armed and security forces benefited from ICRC contributions to various training courses and from briefings prior to their deployment on international peacekeeping missions. In both cases, the information provided included briefings on IHL and the ICRC with a view to gaining more support for its action, including, for example, its work regarding people deprived of their freedom.

- ▶ 4,557 military officers of various nationalities attended presentations on IHL/the ICRC
- ▶ 4,235 military, police and *gendarmerie* personnel briefed prior to their departure on peacekeeping missions

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Dialogue and meetings with community leaders, think-tanks, political parties, universities (including sharia faculties), human rights research centres and professional associations continued, aimed at raising awareness of IHL and ICRC activities in the region. They included the participation of some 18 religious leaders and sharia professors from across the region in an ICRC workshop on IHL and Islam. The wide distribution of ICRC publications, including the Arabic-language quarterly *Al-Insani*, drew public attention to humanitarian issues in the region and worldwide. The Jordan Engineers Association hosted an ICRC photo exhibition highlighting the humanitarian consequences of armed conflict.

National and international media gave extensive coverage to ICRC activities in Jordan and worldwide, drawing on information provided by the ICRC via news releases, a new leaflet in Arabic, a TV spot to mark World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May), and specific media events.

Fourteen of Jordan's 16 law faculties continued to teach IHL. After stating an interest in starting such courses, lecturers in journalism and political sciences had numerous meetings with the ICRC to initiate the process.

Three law students from the University of Jordan were sponsored by the ICRC to participate in the Jean Pictet Competition on IHL held in Canada.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Jordan National Red Crescent continued to receive ICRC support at headquarters and branch level in strengthening its capacities in the fields of IHL promotion, tracing, project management and the promotion of its image.

With ICRC support:

- ▶ the National Society successfully organized the 8th Asia Pacific Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, held in Jordan in October
- ▶ 4 branches carried out micro-economic projects reaching vulnerable communities

Movement partners present in Jordan, including the ICRC, held regular meetings to coordinate their activities.

### **Jordan a key logistical and administrative hub for the ICRC**

Jordan remained a key logistical and administrative hub for ICRC operations in the region, in particular in Iraq, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen. Assistance material was also airlifted from Amman to Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan. Purchase of relief items in the region expanded, resulting in cost savings, on-the-spot quality control and better response time. The regional training centre provided services for ICRC delegations working in the Middle East, the Balkans and the Caucasus, and conducted 39 courses for 458 staff.

# LEBANON



The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It gives priority to providing protection and assistance to civilians affected by armed conflict, in close cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross Society. It seeks compliance with IHL by the government and armed groups present in the country. The ICRC visits detainees held by the Lebanese authorities to monitor their living conditions and treatment. Restoring and maintaining links for people separated from members of their families is also a key activity.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,713
Assistance	4,295
Prevention	1,203
Cooperation with National Societies	1,216
General	-

► **8,427**

of which: Overheads 514

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	96%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	14
National staff (daily workers not included)	39

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- shared confidentially with the detaining authorities 2 reports regarding unrestricted access to and the treatment of security detainees based on its findings during visits to detainees in prisons and interrogation centres
- participated in the work of a committee set up by the detaining authorities in 2010 to address issues raised in a comprehensive ICRC assessment of health care in Lebanese prisons
- boosted emergency healthcare for Palestinian refugees through a six-month training course for health professionals, material support to Palestine Red Crescent Society hospitals and first-aid training in 3 Palestinian camps
- improved water supply for some 340,000 people living in poorly served areas
- welcomed the creation of a national IHL committee and Lebanon's ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- strengthened its emergency preparedness by developing a joint emergency response plan with the Lebanese Red Cross Society and maintaining substantial support to its Emergency Medical Services



## CONTEXT

After a relatively calm start to the year, mounting political tensions fuelled by speculation that the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon investigating the 2005 assassination of former prime minister Rafik Hariri might indict members of Hezbollah had brought the government to a standstill by year-end.

Hezbollah denounced the tribunal as an Israeli-inspired plot to stoke tension in the region. Its call for a boycott of the tribunal was not followed by other members of the coalition government. Leaders of various countries in the region, including the king of Saudi Arabia, the Syrian president, the emir of Qatar and the Turkish prime minister, attempted to defuse tensions surrounding the tribunal issue during visits to Beirut, reportedly to no avail. During an official visit to Lebanon in October, the Iranian president toured villages in the south, where he expressed strong support for Hezbollah.

In August, Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Israel Defense Forces clashed for several hours along the border for the first time since the 2006 conflict. The same month, heavy fighting erupted briefly between Hezbollah supporters and members of a Sunni Islamist faction in Beirut causing victims and extensive destruction.

Sporadic intra-Palestinian clashes opposed militants in the Ein El Helweh Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon and rival factions in the Bekaa Valley. In August, parliament adopted a controversial bill granting Palestinian refugees additional rights to work.

Hundreds of unresolved cases of people unaccounted for in relation to past conflicts in Lebanon continued to be a source of deep anguish for the families concerned.

Several marginalized rural and conflict-prone areas remained without adequate water supply owing to lack of funding and qualified manpower to operate, maintain and develop water supply systems.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	64		
RCMs distributed	41		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	4		
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	6		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	5		
Documents			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	5		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	6,449		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	389	10	2
Detainees newly registered	211	1	2
Number of visits carried out	146		
Number of places of detention visited	19		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	109		
RCMs distributed	65		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	360		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	2		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	30		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	346,253	20%	60%
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	3,500		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	17		
First aid				
First-aid posts supported	Structures	4		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC continued to focus on visiting security detainees to monitor their treatment and living conditions, on improving health care in prisons and for Palestinian refugees, on rehabilitating water infrastructure and on maintaining an operational capacity to respond to emergencies alongside the Lebanese Red Cross Society.

More than 6,400 people held in prisons and interrogation centres across the country received ICRC visits to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Compliance with the 2007 agreement between Lebanon and the ICRC, notably regarding timely and unrestricted access to security detainees, was discussed confidentially with the detaining authorities, as were delegates' findings and any recommendations arising from visits.

A comprehensive ICRC assessment of health care needs in Lebanese prisons led to the establishment by the Interior Ministry and its Internal Security Forces (ISF) of a committee, with active ICRC participation, to address shortcomings in the prison health care system. In parallel, the first phase of a large-scale project to boost water supply in Roumieh Central Prison housing some 3,500 inmates was completed.

More than 346,000 residents benefited from emergency repair work on collapsed water schemes and from the upgrade or extension of water supply infrastructure, primarily in remote, marginalized rural and violence-prone areas. The five Palestine Red Crescent hospitals in Lebanon and the Human Call Hospital in the Ein El Helweh Palestinian refugee camp received further staff training and material support to improve health care services for the Palestinian refugee population. In addition, 164 volunteer first responders in three Palestinian refugee camps received first-aid training to improve their emergency response skills.

Families, detainees and migrants continued to rely on the ICRC family-links service to exchange news with relatives detained/interned in Lebanon or abroad or living in countries disrupted by conflict. With a view to promoting best practices in handling the cases of persons missing in relation to the 1975–90 civil war, more technical support and training was provided, notably to family associations and forensic experts, and a group of key people paid a visit to the ICRC delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take stock of the achievements in this field there.

Following a round-table organized to promote IHL, a national IHL committee was created under the presidency of the defence minister. The LAF established an IHL office with the task of integrating IHL into military training and operational procedures. Networking in influential circles and information sessions on IHL and the Red Cross continued across the country.

The ICRC maintained its capacity to respond to emergencies alongside the Lebanese Red Cross. Together they agreed on a joint emergency preparedness and response plan, and the National Society's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) continued to receive substantial ICRC support to strengthen their response capacity.

Regular Movement partner meetings facilitated coordination between the National Society, the International Federation, National Societies working internationally and the ICRC. Similarly, meetings with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors working in fields of common interest contributed to greater efficiency of humanitarian activities.

## CIVILIANS

### Emergency preparedness capacity reinforced

The regular updating and development of the National Society/ICRC emergency preparedness and response plan and contacts with suppliers ensured the capacity to respond to emergencies. In parallel, ICRC contacts with key stakeholders aimed to bolster understanding of the ICRC's mandate and its neutral, impartial and independent approach and to promote the basic rules of IHL, highlighting the respect due to wounded people, health personnel and health infrastructure.

### Poorly served areas gain easier access to drinking water

More than 346,000 people gained improved access to safe water after 22 water projects, run in cooperation with regional water authorities, were completed in marginalized rural communities in the Bekaa, southern and northern regions, where water facilities were inadequate, non-existent or had collapsed owing to neglect. Water board personnel received technical training and basic equipment to improve their maintenance and systems management and acquired a more up-to-date monitoring capacity after the creation, with ICRC support, of a data bank centralizing information on the state of existing water infrastructure in northern Lebanon.

### Family members keep in contact despite armed conflict

Families in Lebanon, including migrants, exchanged news and official documents with relatives detained/interned or residing abroad, mainly in Iraq and Israel, through the ICRC's family-links service. Six Lebanese nationals released from detention in Iraq and Israel were repatriated under ICRC auspices, as were the remains of six Lebanese civilians who had died in Israel. People wishing to officially register in Lebanon the births or deaths of Lebanese citizens in Israel were able to do so after the ICRC translated the relevant Hebrew-language documents issued in Israel into Arabic and issued notifications of such births/deaths on this basis.

### Families of missing persons continue to await assistance

No progress was made in providing information to the hundreds of families awaiting news of relatives missing in relation to the 1975–90 armed conflict. However, to help move the process forward, family associations and NGOs, which had started to store relevant information using ICRC software to manage ante/post-mortem data, received further training on data entry. LAF and ISF officers received similar training. Representatives of the minister of State in charge of Lebanese-Syrian relations and the Lebanese commission working on cases of people presumed to have gone missing in the Syrian Arab Republic were briefed on the potential uses of the software, while 12 Justice Ministry experts received forensic training in the recovery and identification of human remains.

In addition to receiving information on the ICRC's approach to addressing the issue of missing persons, a group comprising Lebanese parliamentarians, judges, lawyers, human rights activists, members of family associations and journalists saw first hand what had been achieved in this respect in Bosnia and Herzegovina during a visit to the ICRC delegation in Sarajevo.

Two sets of human remains from the 2007 armed confrontation in the Nahr El Bared Palestinian refugee camp were identified and death certificates transmitted to the families. Confirmation of the identities of two other cases awaited receipt of matching family DNA data.

To raise awareness of the issue of missing persons, the ICRC's Missing Lives exhibition was displayed in a two-day event in Beirut marking International Day of the Disappeared (31 August).

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### **Detainees' treatment and living conditions monitored**

More than 6,400 detainees in prisons and in interrogation centres received ICRC visits to assess their treatment and living conditions, with a particular focus on security detainees. Following visits, delegates' findings were discussed confidentially with the authorities concerned. The authorities were urged to ensure delegates' timely and unrestricted access to all security detainees after their arrest, in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Lebanese government in 2007 and with the ICRC's standard procedures.

Two confidential reports on the treatment of security detainees were submitted to the interior minister and discussed with the LAF. Reports on ICRC access to security detainees were also discussed with the judicial authorities. After months of ICRC efforts, 10 security detainees who had been held in solitary confinement for prolonged periods were either released or transferred to the central prison. Other issues taken up with the detaining authorities included prison overcrowding, detainees' access to open-air spaces, family visits for detainees, and respect for judicial guarantees and the principle of *non-refoulement* regarding foreigners after their release from detention.

The interior minister and the ISF chief and senior officers established a joint committee to address the health issues identified during the ICRC's 2009 assessment of health care delivery in prisons. During the two meetings held so far with ICRC participation, the committee focused its deliberations on prison health care structural needs. Regular work with health staff at the Roumieh Central Prison enabled the ICRC to identify ways and means to provide structural support to its medical centre.

The first phase of a comprehensive project to improve water and sanitation conditions for the estimated 3,500 inmates at the Roumieh prison was completed. It included the installation of a new centralized water network, 29 roof water tanks, a chlorination station, a water distribution control room and the rehabilitation

of a deep well, this last increasing available water supply by 70% in the rainy season. Plans to drill an additional borehole to ensure uninterrupted water supply year-round were delayed pending government authorization.

If they so wished, detainees exchanged news with their families via RCMs. Two foreign detainees were visited by their families from abroad, with ICRC support. In a pilot project offering family-links services proactively to foreign detainees in six district prisons, 182 of them re-established contact with their families abroad and 204 informed their embassies of their detention. Released detainees or their families were issued with ICRC detention certificates.

## WOUNDED AND SICK

### **Health care improves in Palestine Red Crescent hospitals**

Following the completion in 2009 of a two-year teaching programme to improve the quality of health care for the Palestinian refugee population, work continued based in particular on recommendations resulting from a review of the programme. An intensive six-month training programme for 43 doctors and 27 nurses working in the emergency rooms of the five Palestine Red Crescent hospitals and in the Human Call Hospital in the Ein El Helweh camp improved their clinical management and organizational skills to respond to emergencies, complemented by the adoption of updated clinical guidelines. The programme concluded with a three-day emergency room trauma management course attended by 20 doctors and 6 nurses from the five Palestinian Red Crescent hospitals. The five hospitals' emergency response capacity was further reinforced through the delivery, repair or replacement of essential emergency medical equipment, the introduction of computerized standard equipment and maintenance guidelines, and the provision of medical supplies. In parallel, contacts with the UN Relief and Works Agency enabled the ICRC to advocate for improved access for Palestinian refugees to secondary care in Palestine Red Crescent health facilities.

Construction began on a community health clinic in the Nahr El Bared refugee camp to replace the one destroyed during the 2007 armed conflict there, and Balsam hospital run by the Palestine Red Crescent in the Rashidieh camp was equipped with a large septic tank to resolve a health-threatening sanitation problem. To improve first-aid emergency response services in the Beddawi, Bourj El Barajneh and Ein El Helweh camps, 164 volunteers from 12 camp-based community groups received initial first-aid training, and another 35 volunteers participated in a first-aid refresher course.

### **Emergency preparedness continues**

The maintenance of regular contacts with hospitals and other health facilities enabled the ICRC to continuously adapt its emergency preparedness, including a capacity to provide surgical materials at short notice. Hospitals as well as 6 dispensaries and 4 ambulance services regularly responding to emergencies received donations of medical supplies. Twenty surgeons and hospital doctors attended a war-surgery seminar.

The Lebanese Red Cross EMS drew on substantial ICRC support in implementing its five-year strategy (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). In total, 30 additional first-aid instructors graduated and additional volunteers attended first-aid training as planned. Forty-three EMS stations were upgraded through the provision of equipment and medical material and consumables and 200 ambulances were serviced or repaired.

## AUTHORITIES

Meetings with various authorities and regular networking with the main political, religious and secular groups and Palestinian factions across the country aimed to ensure mutual understanding and support for IHL and humanitarian action in the event of any outbreaks of violence.

Lebanon ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It created a national IHL committee chaired by the defence minister and including the National Society. This followed many meetings and a round-table organized in January for representatives of several ministries and parliamentarians on the role and relevance of such a committee. The committee was represented at the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*).

Representatives of the Defence, Foreign Affairs and Interior Ministries and the Lebanese Red Cross were among 100 officials (including 38 university lecturers) from 18 Arab States, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan who attended two regional IHL seminars co-organized by the Arab League's Centre for Legal and Judicial Studies in Beirut and the ICRC. Furthermore, 34 officials from 16 Arab States acquired the necessary skills to teach the subject to their peers during two other regional courses organized by the ICRC in Beirut and Cairo, Egypt.

The diplomatic community, UN agencies and other international bodies were regularly briefed on ICRC activities in Lebanon and the region.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Enhancing knowledge of basic IHL principles and respect for the Red Cross among all weapon bearers remained an ICRC priority.

Cooperation between the LAF and the ICRC proceeded smoothly. In January, the army established an IHL office with the task of integrating IHL into military training and operational procedures, and the head of the office attended a regional IHL course in Beirut (see *Authorities*). A total of 2,875 students in LAF training centres and 445 members of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (including for the first time a Chinese battalion) attended regular presentations on IHL and the ICRC.

Work initiated in 2009 with the ISF continued: 200 ISF staff, 90 members of the military police and 12 officers in charge of LAF detention centres attended briefings with a particular focus on ICRC work for detainees.

Some 225 members of various Palestinian factions and representatives of Islamist circles also attended presentations on basic IHL principles, the protection due to medical services, and the ICRC.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society circles, including the media, NGOs and Movement partners, were kept abreast of ICRC activities and IHL-related issues through the organization of various events, the distribution of informational literature, and briefings. The media regularly picked up ICRC press releases and background material, relaying information on ICRC activities to a wide audience. For example, Hezbollah's TV channel aired a documentary highlighting the ICRC's role in Lebanon.

- 4 senior Lebanese media representatives attended a regional IHL workshop in Cairo (see *Egypt*)
- 100 staff members of 2 NGOs operating inside Palestinian camps briefed on the ICRC and the protection due to medical services

Cooperation with universities continued on an ad hoc basis as no decision had been taken yet regarding the integration of IHL into law curricula.

- 30 law students attended an IHL presentation, 1 university lecturer participated in an IHL regional course and 3 students took part in a moot court competition

The Beirut International Arab Book Fair provided a forum to present an Arabic publication describing the ICRC's role in developing IHL.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

Partnership with the Lebanese Red Cross centred on strengthening its emergency response capacity. The National Society and the ICRC agreed on an emergency preparedness and response plan to serve as a basis for a coordinated Movement response in the event of armed conflict. A review of the EMS's five-year strategy acknowledged positive results and highlighted in particular the need for fundraising and a national volunteer policy.

In parallel, work to upgrade the EMS stations countrywide, to streamline and automate EMS working processes and to develop the National Society's logistics capacity continued according to plan (see *Wounded and sick*). Further efforts were required in the fields of mine-risk education and restoring family links.

With ICRC support:

- ▶ EMS radio and IT equipment updated
- ▶ 42 youth volunteers attended a refresher course on how to conduct needs assessments in emergencies
- ▶ managers, drivers and IT specialists in all regions attended technical training sessions

Regular meetings of Movement partners enhanced cooperation between the Lebanese Red Cross, the International Federation and National Societies working internationally. Work progressed on the revision of the National Society's statutes.

Two cases of abuse of the emblem were addressed.



# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



The ICRC has been present in the Syrian Arab Republic since 1967. It acts as a neutral intermediary on issues of humanitarian concern for Syrian inhabitants of the part of the Golan occupied by Israel. It facilitates travel for certain categories of people, such as students and pilgrims, between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic, and maintains links between separated family members. It works to spread knowledge of IHL in government, military, academic and media circles, and cooperates closely with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. The ICRC also seeks to visit people detained in the Syrian Arab Republic.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	315
Assistance	617
Prevention	585
Cooperation with National Societies	476
General	-

► **1,993**

of which: Overheads 122

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	80%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	4
National staff (daily workers not included)	10

## KEY POINTS

### In 2010, the ICRC:

- facilitated contacts between family members and travel by students and pilgrims across the demarcation line separating the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic
- helped boost Golan farmers' livelihoods by arranging the transport of 8,100 tonnes of apples to markets in the Syrian Arab Republic
- implemented water projects with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to help some 21,050 people sustain their livelihoods in drought-ridden north-eastern provinces
- co-organized with the Ministries of Defence and Interior respectively 2 courses on IHL for 75 Syrian armed forces officers and 2 courses on IHL/international human rights law for 60 Syrian police and security forces officers
- co-organized with the national IHL committee IHL workshops for 50 parliamentarians and 35 Syrian journalists, and an IHL train-the-trainer course for 11 representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior
- welcomed the success of mine-risk education programmes developed in Kuneitra by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent

## CONTEXT

The Syrian Arab Republic continued to develop relations with many Western and regional States and was widely recognized as a key player in efforts to stabilize the region.

Visits to Damascus by political leaders and senior officials from France, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Spain, Turkey and the United States of America and by the king of Saudi Arabia were generally perceived as an illustration of the importance they attached to enlisting Syrian support in reducing tensions in the region.

The Syrian Arab Republic offered its mediation to help defuse tensions in Lebanon over the outcome of the investigation by the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon, which was expected to issue indictments for the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri. It was also involved in regional deliberations on the formation of a new government in Iraq. As relations with Iraq improved, the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations in November.

Despite renewed US-Syrian dialogue and the likely nomination of a new US ambassador to Damascus after a five-year hiatus,

US sanctions against the country, in place since 2004 and due to expire in May 2010, were extended.

Israel's continuing occupation of the part of the Golan Heights it seized in 1967 remained the major issue of contention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel. The Syrian government expressed its willingness to resume Turkish-mediated peace talks with Israel, suspended since 2008, but only on condition that peace would be based on Israel's full withdrawal from the Golan Heights. The deadlock continued to leave some 22,000 inhabitants of the occupied Golan cut off from their families in the Syrian Arab Republic. In April, Israel accused the Syrian government of transferring Scud missiles over the Lebanese border to Hezbollah, which Damascus denied.

The government faced major economic and social challenges, notably declining oil production, high rates of unemployment linked to rapid population growth swelled by the presence of Iraqi refugees, and a protracted drought in the north-east. The drought was in its fourth year and had seriously disrupted agricultural production and forced thousands of farmers to migrate to urban centres.

### MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

#### PROTECTION

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	449		
RCMs distributed	494		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	10		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
People transferred/repatriated	944		
Human remains transferred/repatriated	1		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	7		
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	19		
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	168		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	38		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

#### ASSISTANCE

CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	21,050	30%	10%

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Family members cut off from one another for decades by the demarcation line between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic were able to maintain a minimum of contact through the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary with the authorities concerned. No progress was made in efforts to enable inhabitants of the occupied Golan to visit their families in the Syrian Arab Republic. Such visits were discontinued by the Israeli authorities in 1992.

For the fifth consecutive year, the ICRC facilitated the transport of the apple harvest from the occupied Golan to Syrian markets.

Action was taken to help address the drought emergency in the north-east, in partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the central and local authorities. Some 20,000 drought-affected people in Al Hassakeh and Deir Ez Zor provinces had improved access to safe drinking water delivered free of charge by five trucks donated by the ICRC to the National Society. Farming communities

in remote areas of Al Hassakeh province, not easily accessible by road for water-trucking operations, benefited from the installation of three water treatment plants making clean water available to them cost-free.

Demand remained steady for ICRC tracing and RCM services, which sought to help Syrian nationals and Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic locate and re-establish contact with family members detained/interned or unaccounted for abroad, mainly in Iraq but also in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba, and in Lebanon. In close cooperation with the Syrian authorities, organizations such as UNHCR and the embassies of host countries, the ICRC issued travel documents to Iraqi and other refugees accepted for resettlement.

Further IHL training events, organized jointly with the authorities concerned and generally with the participation of the National Society, were held for government officials, parliamentarians, journalists and members of the armed and police forces. Meetings with members of the national IHL committee, the training units of the Ministries of Defence and Interior, and university lecturers provided opportunities to discuss how to integrate IHL systematically into training and teaching curricula. For the first time, Syrian officials attended regional seminars on IHL. Public communication was also reinforced, resulting in wider media coverage of ICRC activities and IHL issues.

The ICRC and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent extended their partnership, with the ICRC helping boost the National Society's capacities in the fields of family links, emergency preparedness, first aid, communication and mine-risk education.

## CIVILIANS

### **Inhabitants of the occupied Golan benefit from humanitarian services**

Movements between the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic continued to be restricted, preventing people in the occupied Golan from visiting relatives living on the other side of the demarcation line. The restrictions remained in place despite ongoing ICRC diplomatic efforts to resume such visits, discontinued by the Israeli authorities in 1992.

Notwithstanding the restrictions, inhabitants of the occupied Golan and their families in the Syrian Arab Republic were able to maintain limited links facilitated by the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary. Thus, 262 students and 665 pilgrims living in the occupied Golan travelled to Damascus and back home with the help of the ICRC, in coordination with the UN Disengagement Observer Force and the Israeli and Syrian authorities. The evacuation of eight emergency medical cases from the occupied Golan to Damascus and nine humanitarian cases from Damascus to the occupied Golan was also facilitated by the ICRC.

Syrian nationals in the occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic also relied on the ICRC to convey official papers, such as

power-of-attorney documents, property claims and birth, death and marriage certificates, back and forth between them, enabling recipients to qualify for pensions or to settle personal issues such as inheritance or property rights.

For the fifth consecutive year, Golan farmers boosted their livelihoods by sending their apple harvest (more than 8,000 tonnes) to Syrian markets via transportation provided by the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary at their request and that of the Israeli and Syrian authorities.

### **Family contacts severed by conflict re-established**

Through the ICRC family-links network, families were able to locate and maintain contact with relatives either detained/interned or previously unaccounted for abroad. Such contacts included the exchange of news between Syrian families and their relatives held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility via six telephone calls facilitated by the ICRC. Families also used ICRC services to send parcels to their detained/interned relatives in Iraq and Lebanon. Particular attention was paid to ensuring that Syrian nationals released from the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and transferred to and detained in European countries were able to stay in touch with their families.

Establishing contact between families in the Syrian Arab Republic and their relatives detained/interned in Iraq remained difficult owing to the irregular rhythm of ICRC visits to Iraqi places of detention arising mainly from security constraints.

Families in Israel and Lebanon, as well as in the Syrian Arab Republic, remained without information on the fate of close relatives presumed missing in the Syrian Arab Republic or in Israel in relation to past conflicts. As in previous years, the ICRC remained available to act as a neutral intermediary in resolving these cases.

In total, 168 refugees, primarily Iraqi and stateless persons without valid identification papers, resettled in third countries thanks to travel documents issued by the ICRC in coordination with the Syrian authorities, organizations such as UNHCR and the embassies concerned.

### **Drought-affected rural farming communities receive livelihood assistance**

Based on joint Syrian Arab Red Crescent/ICRC assessments carried out during the second half of 2009, the Syrian authorities at all levels, the National Society and the ICRC agreed on activities to improve farmers' access to water in drought-ridden rural areas of Al Hassakeh province in the north-east of the country.

Additional field visits in and around Al Hassakeh enabled the collection of baseline data, further assessments, and exchanges of information on planned activities between the local authorities (including water boards), future beneficiaries and National Society/ICRC teams. On the basis of the information gathered, projects were redesigned with the authorities concerned and the area of intervention expanded to Deir Ez Zor and Homs provinces.

To help sustain the livelihoods of some 1,050 farmers in remote areas not easily accessible by water-trucking, three water treatment plants were installed in Al Hassakeh province. Plans were also made to build a water treatment plant in Homs province and two underground rainwater catchment reservoirs in Deir Ez Zor province. To help the local water authorities increase the supply of safe drinking water to people in rural communities in Al Hassakeh and Deir Ez Zor provinces, five cistern trucks were donated by the ICRC to the National Society. Used with the local water board, they provided 20,000 beneficiaries living in the two provinces with drinking water free of charge, helping them to sustain their livelihoods and use the money thus saved to buy other essential commodities.

By year-end, delays had prevented completion of the design work to rehabilitate the micro-dams along the Al Khabour river bed and the natural water ponds, while authorizations for low-cost irrigation projects had still to be provided on the basis of proposals made by ICRC experts. Planned hygiene-promotion work by Syrian Arab Red Crescent teams was cancelled.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Efforts to develop a constructive dialogue on detention with the Syrian authorities did not produce any tangible results. However, the response to ICRC requests to the authorities concerned for information on individuals detained in the Syrian Arab Republic improved, resulting in better feedback to their families.

An ICRC proposal to organize a discussion forum on water and habitat issues in places of detention was turned down by the authorities.

## AUTHORITIES

Following an agreement reached between the ICRC and the president of the national IHL committee, who was also the minister of State for Red Crescent affairs, two IHL courses for government officials and parliamentarians were organized. Members of the national IHL committee and ICRC representatives met after a five-year hiatus to explore ways to promote the ratification and implementation of IHL instruments and to reactivate the committee's work. Syrian Arab Red Crescent staff, who participated in most of these meetings, gave presentations on the National Society's activities and the Movement. Syrian officials for the first time attended regional seminars on IHL.

- ▶ 11 representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior participated in a five-day train-the-trainer course on IHL
- ▶ around 50 parliamentarians attended an IHL workshop
- ▶ 7 Syrian officials, including 2 law lecturers, participated in the annual IHL course for Arab government officials (see *Lebanon*)
- ▶ 3 Syrian representatives participated in the second IHL seminar for Arab country parliamentarians (see *Egypt*)

During a meeting with the head of the Damascus-based Hamas political bureau, the ICRC presented its confidential report on the conduct of Hamas security forces in the Gaza Strip between 28 December 2008 and 27 February 2009. It also reiterated its demand that the Israeli soldier held by Hamas be allowed to have family contacts and to receive ICRC visits, so far to no avail.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Representatives of the training units of the Ministries of Defence and Interior and the ICRC held several meetings to organize training events, to explore ways to integrate IHL more systematically into military doctrine, training and operations, and to introduce international human rights law and internationally recognized standards related to policing into police training programmes.

- ▶ 75 Syrian armed forces officers participated in 2 three-day IHL courses
- ▶ some 150 officers from the Syrian armed forces and from other Arab and non-Arab States participating in courses at the Syrian Command and Staff College attended a presentation on IHL
- ▶ 60 Syrian police and security force officers attended 2 three-day courses on IHL/international human rights law

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Networking with the media and religious/traditional leaders was reinforced to broaden their knowledge and understanding of IHL and ICRC activities. Some 35 Syrian journalists from the public and private sectors attended two one-day round-tables on IHL, the ICRC and the Movement. Heightened interest of national and international media resulted in increased coverage of the ICRC and its mandate and activities drawn from information provided regularly by the delegation. For example, the press reported extensively on the apple harvest operation (see *Civilians*) and on courses organized for the police and security forces (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*); Syrian national television broadcast a 30-minute programme on the ICRC and IHL.

Law lecturers from Damascus University and the ICRC discussed the status of IHL teaching in Syrian universities and worked on a strategy to promote teaching of the subject at university level.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to receive ICRC training, material and financial support to help strengthen its emergency preparedness, first aid, dissemination, mine-risk education and tracing capacities, to promote its new logo, designed to reinforce its public image and visibility, and to protect its emblem from misuse.

Mine-risk education progressed successfully in Kuneitra, with 25 additional volunteers and school teachers trained during a two-day course and six schools participating in awareness

activities. Authorities and international organizations showed interest in contributing to the programme.

Movement components operating in the country met on a regular basis to share information and ensure coordination of programmes and organized joint events to mark International Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May).

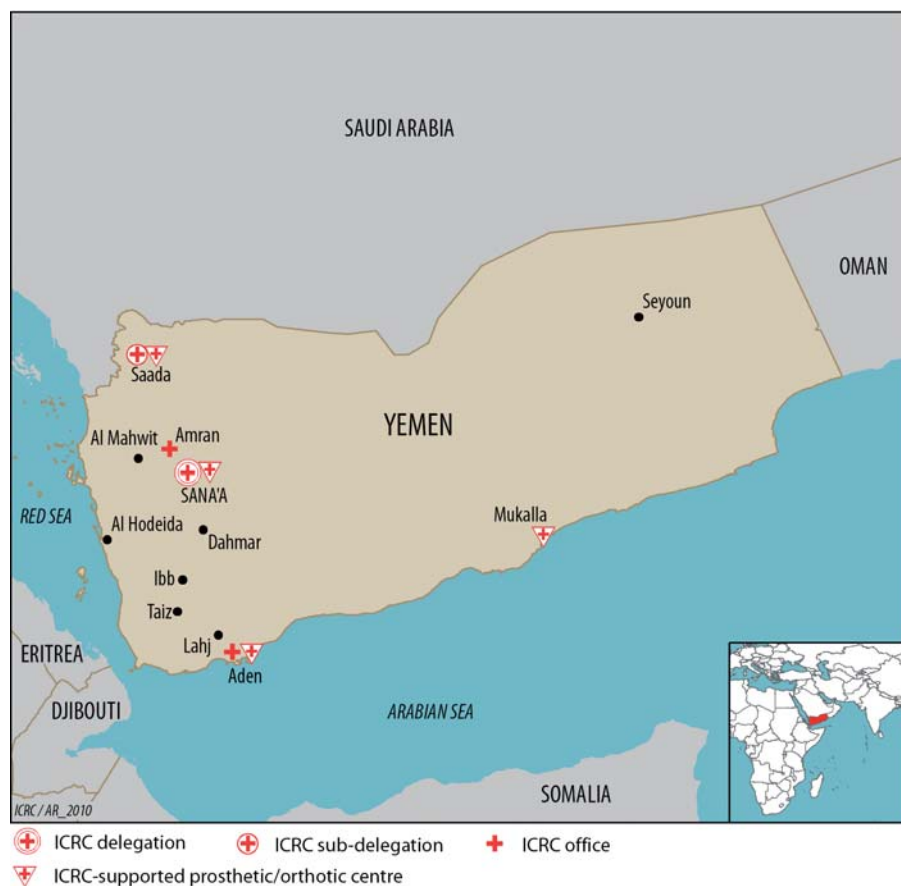
National Society board members from all 14 branches, including newly elected ones, attended a two-day introductory course organized by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the International Federation, the Danish Red Cross, the British Red Cross and the ICRC on the history of the Movement, the mandate and activities of its components, the Fundamental Principles, the emblem, and the International Federation's Strategy 2020.

With ICRC support:

- ▶ 14 volunteers attended a two-day workshop on the protection of the emblem
- ▶ 17 first-aid instructors participated in a ten-day training course, integrating the Safer Access approach
- ▶ 5,000 posters and 10,000 leaflets produced and distributed to complement mine-risk education activities
- ▶ 26 National Society volunteers participated in a four-day workshop on tracing/family links, and needs assessments were carried out in 9 of the 14 branches
- ▶ first-aid personnel received field uniforms
- ▶ 26 volunteers representing 9 branches attended an IHL "Training of Facilitators" workshop



# YEMEN



The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the outbreak of the civil war in 1962. It works with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society to assist civilians affected by hostilities. It monitors the treatment and living conditions of detainees held by the authorities, seeking to expand such activities throughout the country. It promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, academic curricula and the training of the armed and police forces. ICRC tracing activities enable refugees to restore family links and Yemeni nationals to locate and contact relatives detained/interned abroad.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	1,271
Assistance	26,260
Prevention	1,184
Cooperation with National Societies	2,674
General	-

► **31,389**

of which: Overheads **1,914**

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	<b>106%</b>
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	<b>32</b>
National staff (daily workers not included)	<b>125</b>

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- resumed visits to people held by the Political Security Organization in Sana'a to monitor their treatment and living conditions, sharing its findings and recommendations confidentially with the detaining authorities
- facilitated the first videoconference calls between people held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and their relatives in Yemen
- alongside the Yemen Red Crescent Society, provided emergency assistance to some 160,000 people in the north, including regular food rations and hygiene items to some 30,000 IDPs and residents between August and December
- supported 13 primary health care centres and mobile clinics in the north, which gave consultations to some 130,000 people, including IDPs, and 4 limb-fitting centres caring for 9,050 disabled patients
- in a first joint emergency response operation with the National Society from the new ICRC office in Aden, provided water to people displaced by fighting in Shabwa province
- helped the National Society strengthen its capacity to operate according to the Movement's Fundamental Principles, adopt its revised statutes and develop its management reform process

## CONTEXT

The February ceasefire ending the sixth round of open hostilities since 2004 between government forces/allied tribes and the Houthis in Yemen's northern provinces continued to be threatened by intermittent armed clashes. Tensions eased in August following Qatari government mediation to cement the truce and an exchange of prisoners in late December. However, the chances that this would lead towards a permanent peace agreement remained slight in the absence of a genuine political process.

Government forces sought to eradicate armed groups, including "Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula" (AQAP), held responsible for acts of violence against both national and foreign targets, and engaged in frequent and violent clashes with supporters of a secessionist movement in the south.

Security concerns and movement restrictions in the north hampered efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to conflict victims there, especially in rural areas. Many IDPs feared returning to their villages. Those that did return often found their homes, livelihood assets and basic infrastructure damaged or destroyed.

Political tensions over proposed electoral reforms prompted opposition groups to announce a boycott of parliamentary elections set for April 2011.

A steady flow of migrants, mostly from the Horn of Africa, put further strain on Yemen's limited resources.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS				
PROTECTION				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	3,081	5		
RCMs distributed	4,200	2		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	240			
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons	Total	Women	Minors	
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	158	49	58	
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	62			
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	198	64	65	
Documents				
People to whom travel documents were issued	7			
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	1			
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors	
Detainees visited and monitored individually	237			
Detainees newly registered	237			
Number of visits carried out	13			
Number of places of detention visited	3			
Restoring family links	Total			
RCMs collected	144			
RCMs distributed	29			
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	506			
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	10			

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

ASSISTANCE				
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	157,011	25%	55%
	of whom IDPs	76,830		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	155,725	25%	55%
	of whom IDPs	95,761		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	161,506	55%	40%
	of whom IDPs	80,753		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	13		
Consultations	Patients	130,438		
	of which curative		56,619	48,828
	of which ante/post-natal		231	
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	1,909		
Health education	Sessions	353		

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat		Total	Women	Children
Food	Beneficiaries	3,872		
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	4,168		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	4		
Patients receiving services	Patients	9,050	1,980	4,285
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	786	209	229
Prostheses delivered	Units	893	230	256
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	268		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	2,611	585	1,280
Orthoses delivered	Units	4,145	807	2,298
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	Units	49		
Crutches delivered	Units	1,390		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	7		

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

After the February ceasefire, despite a fragile security situation, which during the first half of the year simultaneously enabled the return of its expatriate staff to Sa'ada and forced those in Amran to relocate for two months to Sana'a, the ICRC decided in May to increase its budget to cover the emergency needs of a greater number of conflict victims, including some affected by a temporary decrease in WFP food assistance.

However, owing to security and other constraints, thousands of conflict-affected people could not be reached by Yemen Red Crescent Society/ICRC teams, with significant relief stocks remaining at year-end. Additional extended networking with civilian authorities, military commanders, and traditional and religious leaders at community level proved vital in securing access to conflict victims, including in areas outside government control, and gaining support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent approach. To enable it to work in partnership with the ICRC, the National Society continued to require wide-ranging support to strengthen its capacities to function in accordance with the Movement's Fundamental Principles and to operate in conflict-affected areas. The volatile situation forced the ICRC to constantly readapt its working procedures and guidelines for activities carried out via "remote management" by Yemeni Red Crescent volunteers and ICRC local staff to ensure these were properly monitored.

In Amran and Sa'ada provinces, some 157,000 people received food rations to cover their needs for one month and some 156,000 people received essential household items, most of them only once. During the second half of the year, however, residents in some northern parts of Amran province and IDPs and residents in the Sa'ada area benefited from regular assistance. Some 161,500 IDPs and residents in the Sa'ada region were the beneficiaries of projects carried out with local water boards or the National Society to maintain or improve water supply and sanitation systems. These projects included emergency measures, such as water-trucking, and the rehabilitation or repair of water networks and two primary

health care centres. Around 130,000 people attended consultations at 13 health facilities run by the Yemeni Red Crescent or the health authorities, which received regular ICRC medical supplies alongside management and staff-training support.

The opening of an office in Aden enabled the ICRC to better assess the situation and humanitarian needs and prepare contingency plans with National Society branches in the south. As a first result, in September, newly formed National Society/ICRC emergency response teams promptly provided water to some 4,350 people displaced by fighting in Shabwa province.

After a second ICRC war-surgery seminar in Sana'a, the Health Ministry and the ICRC reinforced their cooperation with a view to strengthening hospital surgical capacities in the north and south of the country. In coordination with the ministry, the National Society and the ICRC also worked to build up first-aid capacities in these areas. The four physical rehabilitation centres in Aden, Mukalla, Sana'a and Taiz, which provided care to some 9,050 disabled patients, received further ICRC technical, training and material assistance.

ICRC visits to people detained by the Political Security Organization (PSO) to assess their treatment and living conditions resumed in July after a hiatus of several years. Talks continued with the detaining authorities on gaining access to all detainees, including those held by the National Security Bureau, the Counter-Terrorism Unit, and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Ministry of Interior. Assistance programmes for women in prison and for irregular migrants awaiting deportation, in both cases implemented alongside the National Society, continued.

ICRC tracing and RCM services enabled Yemeni nationals, detainees and refugees to re-establish and maintain links with family members in Yemen or living or detained/interned abroad.

ICRC activities continued to be coordinated with those of its Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in fields of common interest.

## CIVILIANS

Insecurity and limited access (see *ICRC action and results*) prevented the collection of first-hand data on potential violations of IHL and slowed the development of dialogue with all parties to the conflict. Public appeals and confidential meetings that did take place focused on the necessity to spare the civilian population, respect health services and facilitate the passage of humanitarian aid.

Despite the insecurity, compounded by major difficulties in operating in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, thousands of families, both resident and displaced, mainly in the Amran and Sa'ada provinces but also in the south, received some emergency assistance from National Society/ICRC teams, including food, water, shelter materials, essential household items, basic medical care and family-links services. To carry out these various programmes, Yemeni Red Crescent and ICRC national staff received appropriate training (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

### **Conflict victims in the north receive limited aid vital to their survival**

In the north, 157,011 people (76,830 IDPs) received food rations covering their needs for one month and 155,725 people (95,761 IDPs) received essential household items, both at least once. They included IDPs in and around Sa'ada City, IDPs in Mandaba close to the border with Saudi Arabia, residents in and around Sa'ada City and, in Amran province, IDPs south of Houth district and destitute people living in isolated areas of Harf Sufyan and Houth districts.

However, security and other obstacles raised by local leaders or authorities frequently hampered impartial and independent aid delivery. Lengthy meetings were necessary to agree on needs assessments, beneficiary registration procedures and distribution sites. Therefore, thousands of conflict-affected people could not be reached by Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC teams and thousands were not assisted more than once. Between August and December, however, an average of 6,500 IDPs (some 950 households) mainly in Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC camps in and around Sa'ada City and 24,000 residents and IDPs (3,750 households) in Sa'ada old city and in some northern parts of Amran province benefited from monthly distributions of food rations and hygiene kits.

In the north of Amran province, more than 10,000 people (1,460 farming households) were able to preserve their livelihoods after their 43,000 animals were treated against a deadly parasite in coordination with the animal health authorities.

In total, some 161,500 people benefited from improved water supply and sanitation, mainly in Sa'ada province, through projects carried out with local water boards or the National Society.

Emergency measures for some 134,000 people included daily truck deliveries of drinking water (nearly 700,000 litres/day) and the construction of 73 water points to cover the needs of Sa'ada IDP camps and some 100,000 Sa'ada City residents, and the provision

of diesel to operate pumping stations providing water to residents in Dayan town and some 10,000 people living in temporary settlements in the Amran districts of Al-Gubba, Houth, Khaiwan and Khamer. Additional septic tanks and latrines installed in Sa'ada IDP camps contributed to a healthier environment and disease prevention. Work was also under way to boost Sa'ada City's water storage capacity. In rural communities, some 27,500 people benefited from the rehabilitation or repair of water networks and outlets damaged or destroyed in the fighting. The rehabilitation of two primary health care centres enlarged the consultation room of one centre in Amran and doubled the capacity of another in Sa'ada serving residents and IDPs. In Amran province's Al Harf district, preliminary steps laid the groundwork to rebuild the local health centre, badly damaged during hostilities.

In the southern province of Shabwa, some 4,350 people who had fled their homes owing to intensive fighting between government forces and alleged Al-Qaeda militants accessed water thanks to an emergency Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC operation. Some 4,500 residents of Kawkaban, Lahj province, benefited from improved water supply after rehabilitation of their local water network.

### **Conflict-affected people access primary health care**

In Sa'ada province, the signing of a cooperation agreement between the National Society, the Ministry of Health and the ICRC boosted support to primary health care services.

Some 130,000 people living in conflict-affected areas of Amran and Sa'ada provinces attended consultations at 13 health facilities, including mobile clinics, run by the Yemeni Red Crescent or the health authorities and receiving regular ICRC medical supplies alongside management and staff-training support. In addition to on-the-job training and coaching, some 50 National Society and Health Ministry staff attended workshops on primary health care and the protection due to medical services and the wounded and sick.

With ICRC support, over 128,000 children in IDP camps and villages in conflict areas in Sa'ada province were vaccinated against measles and polio in a Health Ministry prevention campaign. Similarly, a ministry malaria-control programme was reinforced through the provision of 7,500 mosquito nets distributed in the Amran districts of Harf Sufyan and Houth and associated training for 44 ministry staff and Yemeni Red Crescent volunteers.

### **Separated family members stay in touch**

Families restored or maintained contact through the National Society/ICRC tracing network with relatives detained/interned in Afghanistan, Iraq, the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, and elsewhere. These contacts were enhanced through 240 ICRC-facilitated phone calls and, for the first time in Yemen, 4 video conference calls between families and their detained/interned relatives. Families also received direct news from their relatives held in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility from an ICRC delegate who had visited them there. Those released from the Guantanamo Bay internment facility received medical care support upon their return to Yemen.

Refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from countries in the Horn of Africa, continued to rely on the same services for contact with their families in their home countries or elsewhere.

The situation did not allow either the organization of a planned regional meeting to strengthen family-links services with corresponding National Society services in Horn of Africa countries or progress in transferring expertise to Yemeni counterparts on the management of the remains of Yemen-bound African asylum seekers whose bodies were washed ashore along Yemen's coastline.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The authorities and the ICRC pursued dialogue on ICRC access to all detainees in Yemen, including those held in connection with the conflict in the north and the secessionist movement in the south, and detained members of armed groups, including AQAP. After a hiatus of several years, 237 people held in a place of detention in Sana'a under the responsibility of the PSO received ICRC visits, carried out according to the organization's standard procedures, to assess their treatment and living conditions and to enable them to re-establish contact with their families. Delegates' findings and recommendations were shared confidentially with the detaining authorities.

Talks continued on obtaining unrestricted ICRC access to detainees held by the National Security Bureau, the Counter-Terrorism Unit and the CID of the Ministry of Interior, as yet to no avail.

Members of these services were among 13 representatives of the detaining authorities who deepened their knowledge of internationally recognized norms related in particular to detainees' treatment and health care during a two-day seminar. In parallel to the resumption of ICRC visits, some 40 prison officers and guards attended briefings on the ICRC's standard procedures during detention visits.

### Detained irregular migrants receive assistance

Some 3,800 irregular migrants (in average, 720/month), mainly from the Horn of Africa, held in precarious conditions while awaiting deportation in a Ministry of Interior place of detention in Sana'a continued to receive emergency assistance to ensure their health and well-being in a joint Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC operation. Another 1,072 irregular migrants held in Hodeida and Taiz central prisons were provided with non-food items. At their request, the detention of 328 irregular migrants was notified to UNHCR or their embassies.

### Detained women improve their social reintegration prospects

Around 200 female detainees in 10 central prisons continued to benefit from a vocational training programme (e.g. sewing, literacy, handicraft and computer courses), which included the provision of recreational materials and day nursery facilities for their children. Run by the Yemeni Red Crescent with ICRC support, the programme aimed to improve their living conditions in detention and to facilitate their reintegration after release through

income generated from the sale of their products. After release, 19 women benefited from ICRC input to start their own businesses (e.g. a sewing equipment package).

## WOUNDED AND SICK

When monitoring allowed, civil and military hospitals in conflict areas in northern and southern provinces received ad hoc medical supplies to help them cope with influxes of wounded patients. After a second ICRC war-surgery seminar in Sana'a attended by 91 doctors from 21 provinces, the Health Ministry and the ICRC reinforced their cooperation with a view to strengthening surgical capacities.

In coordination with the Health Ministry, the National Society and the ICRC reviewed the curriculum and material for first-aid training and defined a plan of action to develop the first-aid network. Some 80 trainers from 12 branches updated their skills during training. In Aden, staff of Health Ministry emergency medical services attended first-aid training organized by the local Red Crescent branch with ICRC support.

Some 9,050 patients received services at the four State-run physical rehabilitation centres in Aden, Mukalla, Sana'a and Taiz, which continued to receive material and training support to produce mobility aids using ICRC polypropylene technology. Patients living in the north unable to reach Sana'a received treatment at the Sa'ada centre between April and June thanks to the presence of ICRC specialists; services were either irregular or discontinued for the rest of the year owing to security constraints. Seven local technicians sponsored by the ICRC pursued specialist training at a school in India to enhance their skills. The health authorities and other stakeholders discussed ways of improving coordination between the centres at two meetings organized by the ICRC.

## AUTHORITIES

Meetings with authorities and community leaders at central and local level provided opportunities to express concerns about the impact of the conflict on civilians not engaged in the hostilities, to promote the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent approach, and to solicit their help in facilitating National Society/ICRC activities (see *Civilians*). Information sessions on IHL and the Movement organized, for example, for 25 representatives of the Yemeni cabinet general secretariat and 150 Amran officials and traditional leaders, helped gain their support.

With further legal advice and in the course of three meetings, the national IHL committee agreed on joint activities and formulated a plan of action. Two committee members attended the third Universal Meeting of National IHL Committees held in Geneva, Switzerland (see *International Law and Cooperation*). Government officials participated in regional seminars on IHL (see *Kuwait and Lebanon*). Some 45 diplomats and 80 future judges increased their awareness of IHL at two training courses respectively at the Diplomatic Institute and the High Judicial Institute in Sana'a.



## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Extended networking with Yemeni armed forces and local traditional and religious leaders enabled the ICRC to have contacts with weapon bearers at local level (see *Authorities*). In a first meeting in two years with the influential commander of the North-West Military Command Region, the ICRC directly requested his support in gaining wider access to people in need of humanitarian assistance.

The Ministry of Defence and the ICRC discussed the modalities of including IHL in the armed forces' teaching and training programmes. They renewed an agreement on the publication of articles on IHL/ICRC-related issues in the Yemeni Armed Forces' monthly magazine. Military institutes and the North-West Military Command Region received publications on the ICRC and IHL.

In parallel, contacts with the army and the police enabled the ICRC to brief officers on IHL, on the provisions of IHL and international human rights law applicable to law enforcement, and on the Movement's mandate and activities. Participants included 95 Central Security Forces officers from all provinces who took part in a three-day workshop, and the following military and security personnel who attended dissemination sessions:

- ▶ 300 Central Security Forces officers based in Amran and Sana'a
- ▶ 150 commanders and officers at the Command and Staff College
- ▶ 50 officers in the North-West Military Command Region and the First Armoured Division
- ▶ 65 police officers occupying various positions in places of detention and in the CID
- ▶ 50 officers at the Police Academy

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In addition to information sessions conducted by the ICRC for officials and traditional leaders (see *Authorities*), national and regional media outlets were regularly updated on Yemeni Red Crescent/ICRC activities through interviews, newsletters and fact sheets. One senior Yemeni journalist attended a regional seminar on IHL for Arab media in Cairo (see *Egypt*) and 18 others gained knowledge of IHL and the Movement at a two-day workshop in Sana'a.

A new comic book explaining the ICRC and its partnership with the Yemeni Red Crescent was published, targeting a wide public. The first use of a mobile telephone SMS system to promote the five ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation facilities operating countrywide prompted numerous enquiries about them.

Several hundred students, including in Islamic law, raised their awareness of the common ground between Islamic law and IHL, as well as of the ICRC, at lectures and panel discussions held in

universities around the country, including in Aden, Hodeida, Sana'a, Taiz and Tareem. Two Islamic law lecturers participated in regional IHL courses (see *Lebanon*). Subsequently, all were able to enhance their knowledge of IHL through reference books provided to their faculties.

In a further step towards the full integration of the Exploring Humanitarian Law programme into school curricula, the Ministry of Education completed teaching manuals for the syllabus, already taught in 64 schools countrywide.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Yemeni Red Crescent remained the ICRC's main operational partner (see *Civilians*). It received wide-ranging financial, technical and material support to strengthen its capacities to work according to the Movement's Fundamental Principles and to operate in particular from its branches in Amran and Sa'ada provinces and in the south.

With this support, the National Society, primarily through its northern and southern branches, notably:

- ▶ reinforced/developed contingency plans
- ▶ trained some 100 staff and volunteers in the fields of economic security, primary health care, restoring family links and public communication
- ▶ established core groups of some 300 trained volunteers in the north
- ▶ recruited some 200 female volunteers to deal with women-headed households and initiated a sewing training workshop for displaced women in Sa'ada
- ▶ created a core communication group to reinforce its identity and image countrywide, organized events, provided volunteers with uniform vests, and produced/distributed brochures and its bi-monthly magazine *al-Ithar*
- ▶ adopted its revised statutes and developed its management reform process

Regular meetings with all partners present in the country ensured Movement coordination.

# KUWAIT (regional)

**COVERING:** Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates



 ICRC regional delegation

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	952
Assistance	-
Prevention	887
Cooperation with National Societies	424
General	273

► **2,536**

of which: Overheads 155

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	88%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	4
National staff (daily workers not included)	20

## KEY POINTS

**In 2010, the ICRC:**

- welcomed the significant progress made by the Tripartite Commission in clarifying the fate of people missing as a result of the 1990–91 Gulf War, notably through joint exhumation operations by Iraqi and Kuwaiti forensic experts
- acting as a neutral intermediary, facilitated the exhumation and repatriation of the remains of 55 Iraqi soldiers found in Kuwait and the repatriation of the remains of other Iraqis exhumed in 2009
- visited Kuwaiti and foreign security detainees, Iraqis, Palestinians and stateless persons detained in Kuwait, and security detainees in Qatar, providing the detaining authorities with confidential feedback and recommendations
- in partnership with Red Crescent Societies of the region, enabled families in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to communicate with relatives detained/interned abroad through family-links services, including videoconferencing
- strengthened cooperation with National Societies in GCC countries, focusing mainly on training in restoring family links
- with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, held the third regional training course on IHL for over 60 diplomats from 17 Arab countries

The ICRC has been in Kuwait since the outbreak of the 1990–91 Gulf War. Its presence in the region is linked to humanitarian issues remaining from that war and those arising from the current armed conflict in Iraq, and to work relating to people deprived of their freedom in the Gulf Cooperation Council member States. In addition, the ICRC focuses on promoting IHL and its own role as a neutral and independent humanitarian organization working in areas of armed conflict and other situations of violence. Strengthening its partnership with the National Red Crescent Societies of the region is another priority.

## CONTEXT

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries remained concerned about the ongoing violence in Iraq and its potential spillover into their territories along sectarian lines, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the persistent international tensions over the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme.

No further hostilities between Saudi armed forces and Yemeni weapon bearers along the border between the two countries were reported after armed confrontations ceased at the end of 2009.

Several countries in the region pursued a path of social and political reform, while seeking to eradicate the presence of militants

allegedly linked to al-Qaeda and held responsible for recurrent acts of violence against government and "Western" targets in recent years.

The effects of the global economic downturn led to the suspension or abandonment of major infrastructure development projects in some GCC countries and the subsequent expulsion of large numbers of migrant workers.

Iraq and Kuwait agreed to work together more closely to locate and excavate the gravesites of thousands of people presumed to have been killed in their respective countries during the 1990–91 Gulf War.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	118		
RCMs distributed	383		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	80		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations	Total		
Human remains transferred/repatriated	64		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	24	1	1
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	18		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	17		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	29	5	2
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	2		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	7		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>2</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited and monitored individually	75		
Detainees newly registered	24		
Number of visits carried out	6		
Number of places of detention visited	3		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	1		
RCMs distributed	6		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	19		
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	6		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1,541		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Not including people missing as a consequence of the 1990–91 Gulf War

2. Qatar and Kuwait

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

Resolving humanitarian issues outstanding from the 1990–91 Gulf War and others arising from the regional consequences of armed conflict in Iraq remained top priorities for the ICRC.

Efforts to clarify the fate of people missing in connection with the 1990–91 Gulf War made the most significant progress in years. In the framework of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Sub-Committee set up under ICRC auspices to bring together

representatives of the States concerned to address the issue, Iraq and Kuwait carried out a first joint exhumation operation in Kuwait, resulting in the recovery of the remains of 55 Iraqi military personnel. During a second joint mission in Iraq, they investigated the whereabouts of the remains of missing Kuwaitis.

The ICRC visited people deprived of their freedom in Kuwait and Qatar to assess their treatment and living conditions and shared their findings and recommendations confidentially with the authorities. Discussions continued with Bahrain's authorities on

a possible resumption of visits to detainees. The ICRC made no tangible progress in obtaining access to nationals of GCC member States imprisoned in their home countries after being transferred from the US internment facility at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba.

For the second consecutive year, the ICRC organized a visit for Iraqi families to relatives detained in Kuwait since the 1990–91 Gulf War. Red Crescent Societies of the region and the ICRC also enabled families in GCC countries to communicate with relatives detained/interned abroad through tracing and RCM services, introducing videoconferencing between detainees/internees in the Guantanamo Bay internment facility and their relatives in Saudi Arabia.

The ICRC continued to promote the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, university education and the training programmes of armed forces in GCC countries. It also networked with civil society groups to highlight similarities between Islamic law and IHL and held training workshops on IHL and the ICRC for journalists, enabling them to contribute to broader acceptance of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

Cooperation with National Societies focused on restoring family links. The ICRC coordinated its activities with Movement partners and other humanitarian players as appropriate, in order to maximize impact, identify unmet needs and avoid duplication.

## CIVILIANS

### Relatives separated by armed conflict restore contact

Families in GCC member States, including migrants, continued to require assistance in restoring or maintaining contact with relatives either detained/interned abroad, in particular in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba and in Iraq, or living in countries disrupted by conflict, other situations of violence or natural disaster.

Family links were assured through the tracing and RCM services run by the ICRC and the National Societies of the region (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), which played a pivotal role in ensuring the timely collection and delivery of RCMs. Whenever possible, these services were supplemented by telephone contact, including calls made by ICRC delegates to convey messages between detainees/internees visited and their relatives, or by videoconferencing between inmates and their families; starting in September, videoconferencing was extended to Saudi Arabia (see *Washington*).

In March, six Iraqi families travelled to Kuwait for the second time to visit their relatives detained in Kuwait's central prison (see *People deprived of their freedom*). The visit was organized by the ICRC in close cooperation with the Kuwaiti authorities. No reply had yet been received from the relevant authorities regarding possible family visits for Saudi nationals detained in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The same month, the remains of a Saudi national who had died in an Iraqi prison were repatriated under ICRC auspices and returned to his family in the presence of the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society.

### Iraqi and Kuwaiti forensic experts work together on the recovery of human remains

Hundreds of Kuwaiti and Iraqi nationals, both civilians and combatants, remained unaccounted for from the 1990–91 Gulf War, a source of deep anguish for their families.

Under the chairmanship of the ICRC, one meeting of the Tripartite Commission and five meetings of its Technical Sub-Committee dealing with cases of people missing from the conflict took place in 2010. A breakthrough occurred in March when Iraq and Kuwait agreed to let their forensic experts work together alongside counterparts from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the ICRC during exhumation and identification operations in their respective countries. In May, following the second international meeting of forensic experts organized by the ICRC, the first joint operation went ahead in northern Kuwait, resulting in the exhumation of the remains of 55 Iraqi military personnel and their subsequent repatriation to Iraq under ICRC auspices. Iraq had earlier handed over samples of human remains to Kuwait to check if they matched the national DNA database, while the remains of two Iraqis exhumed in Kuwait had been repatriated to Iraq. The families of people unaccounted for abroad had the opportunity to provide ante-mortem data to the ICRC for possible use in identifying missing relatives among the dead and to resort to its help to facilitate the repatriation of identified remains so that they could be given a proper burial.

In December, teams from Iraq, Kuwait, the United Kingdom and the United States conducted their first joint probing mission, facilitated by the ICRC, to locate mass graves in Naseriya, Iraq, possibly containing the remains of missing Kuwaitis. Although no remains were found, the operation showed the parties' willingness to work together.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

In Kuwait, security detainees, both Kuwaiti and foreign nationals, as well as Iraqi nationals, Palestinians and stateless persons held in the central prison for men or in the deportation centre, received visits from the ICRC, conducted according to its standard procedures, to check on their treatment and living conditions.

Detainees held in the Kuwait central prison were visited in March to assess their overall conditions of detention, particularly medical services and infrastructure, as a follow-up to an ICRC visit carried out in 2009 to study the Kuwaiti detention system as a whole. This led to the start of a dialogue with the detaining authorities regarding cooperation on prison health matters.

People held at the central prison in Doha, Qatar, since their conviction in connection with the failed coup attempt in 1996 received

a follow-up visit from ICRC delegates. In May, 21 of the detainees concerned were released by a decree from the Qatari emir and transferred to Saudi Arabia.

In both Kuwait and Qatar, the detaining authorities received confidential feedback and recommendations from ICRC delegates after visits. Special attention was paid to respect for detainees' judicial rights, including their access to legal counsel.

In Bahrain, dialogue was pursued with the authorities regarding the possible resumption of visits to detainees (discontinued in 2001), as well as seminars on detention-related issues.

Discussions regarding access to Saudi nationals held by Saudi authorities after their transfer or release from detention/internment in Afghanistan, Guantanamo Bay or Iraq remained at a standstill. Dialogue started with NGOs representing released detainees and/or their families to assess their needs and find ways of helping them. In response to the ICRC's offer of humanitarian services in connection with Saudi Arabia's military operations along the border with northern Yemen, the Saudi authorities informed the ICRC that Yemeni prisoners were treated in compliance with the country's international obligations and rapidly released and deported.

Former detainees, in particular Iraqi POWs, previously held in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia who had been visited by the ICRC in the past, or their families, were issued with certificates of detention, on request. In many cases, this entitled them to State allowances.

## AUTHORITIES

The national IHL committees in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) kept in regular contact with the ICRC to plan training events, share expertise in regional fora and discuss the adoption and implementation of humanitarian instruments, particularly weapon-related treaties. Oman and Qatar took additional measures to establish such committees, while Bahrain was still considering this step.

Over 60 diplomats from 17 Arab countries enhanced their knowledge of IHL and the ICRC at the annual regional IHL event in the UAE, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ICRC. In Bahrain and the UAE, judges and prosecutors took part in national

IHL training sessions, organized by the national Judicial and Legal Studies Institutes and, in the case of the UAE, the national IHL committee. Both the Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions were systematically discussed in these fora.

Government officials, academic experts and civil servants from GCC States attended advanced IHL courses in Beirut (see *Lebanon*), while representatives from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE participated in the second regional meeting of Arab parliamentarians on IHL implementation (see *Egypt*).

Together with the political authorities, the Saudi-based secretariats of the GCC and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (and its subsidiary organ, the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent) remained important focal points for conveying humanitarian messages and gaining acceptance of both IHL and neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in their member States. Although administrative delays continued to hamper the ICRC's efforts to step up regular meetings with these organizations, high-level meetings with the Saudi foreign minister and officials of the Organization of the Islamic Conference secretariat offered opportunities for dialogue.

The Saudi authorities continued to facilitate the transit through its territory of ICRC relief convoys bound for northern Yemen.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE had formally integrated IHL rules into their military instruction and training programmes or had shown interest in doing so. Bahrain, Oman and Qatar had established national military IHL committees.

The armed forces of Kuwait and Oman and the ICRC maintained regular working relations. About 200 officers of all nationalities attending Kuwait's and Oman's Command and Staff Colleges learnt about the basic rules of IHL and the ICRC's mandate and work through presentations. In Bahrain, 45 officers from various army units prepared for their future role as IHL instructors by attending an IHL train-the-trainer course. The course was conducted mainly by Ministry of Defence staff who had been trained with ICRC support. In Qatar, 25 officers of the Interior Ministry participated in an IHL workshop co-organized by the ministry, the National Society and the ICRC.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	KUWAIT	QATAR
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	47	28
Detainees newly registered	24	
Number of visits carried out	5	1
Number of places of detention visited	2	1
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	1	
RCMs distributed	6	
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	19	
Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support	6	
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	1,541	



In the UAE, on the sidelines of the regional seminar for diplomats (see *Authorities*), 30 officers attended an IHL presentation organized by the national IHL committee. This provided representatives of the UAE armed forces and the ICRC with the opportunity to discuss further cooperation.

The GCC Department for Military Affairs and the ICRC continued to explore the possibility of jointly reinforcing the IHL teaching process within the region's armed forces. However, a planned regional seminar on IHL, which the UAE had offered to host, had to be cancelled because of insufficient interest.

Dialogue with the Saudi authorities on developing IHL training activities for the military made no progress.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Pan-Arab and local media regularly reported on ICRC action and humanitarian issues inspired by briefings and information provided by the ICRC, including on its Arabic-language website, thus contributing to greater public awareness of humanitarian issues and ensuring an accurate perception of the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent action and humanitarian role in GCC countries.

Reporting on humanitarian themes was also aided by the training of journalists. Over 100 staff members of the Al Jazeera satellite broadcaster in Qatar, various media outlets in the UAE, and the Alhurra TV channel took part in workshops on IHL and the ICRC. Following the first such event in the UAE, the UAE journalists' association requested further training for its members; to this end, a draft agreement was being drawn up by the ICRC.

Journalists, human rights activists, lawyers and academics from GCC countries discussed freedom of the media, and, drawing on a contribution made by the ICRC, the protection of journalists, at a seminar held in Kuwait by a local NGO and UNESCO.

In Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE, university students familiarized themselves with IHL while participating in nine seminars given by the ICRC at the main law, political science and international relations faculties; in the UAE, Al-Ain University's College of Humanities gave the go-ahead for IHL sessions, which were attended by over 120 students, including journalism students. Postgraduate students and lecturers used ICRC documentation for IHL-related research, and lecturers from four GCC countries were sponsored by the ICRC to attend a regional IHL course held in Beirut (see *Lebanon*).

Other sectors of civil society in GCC countries, such as Islamic circles and charities, expressed interest in learning more about the common ground between Islamic law and IHL: 35 representatives from major Kuwaiti and Saudi charities attended a seminar co-organized by two Islamic charities and the ICRC in Kuwait, which generated demand for more such events; and over 150 representatives of Saudi organizations learnt about IHL and the Movement through an ICRC presentation at a seminar on voluntary work held in Jeddah.

Regional fora, including those organized by UN agencies, in Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE were opportunities for the ICRC to nurture relations with religious leaders, international organizations and NGOs.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies and the ICRC jointly operated the family-links network (see *Civilians*). Staff and volunteers from the Red Crescent Societies of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia attended two ICRC family-links training workshops to enhance their capacities to meet local needs in this field, especially those of the numerous migrants living in GCC countries.

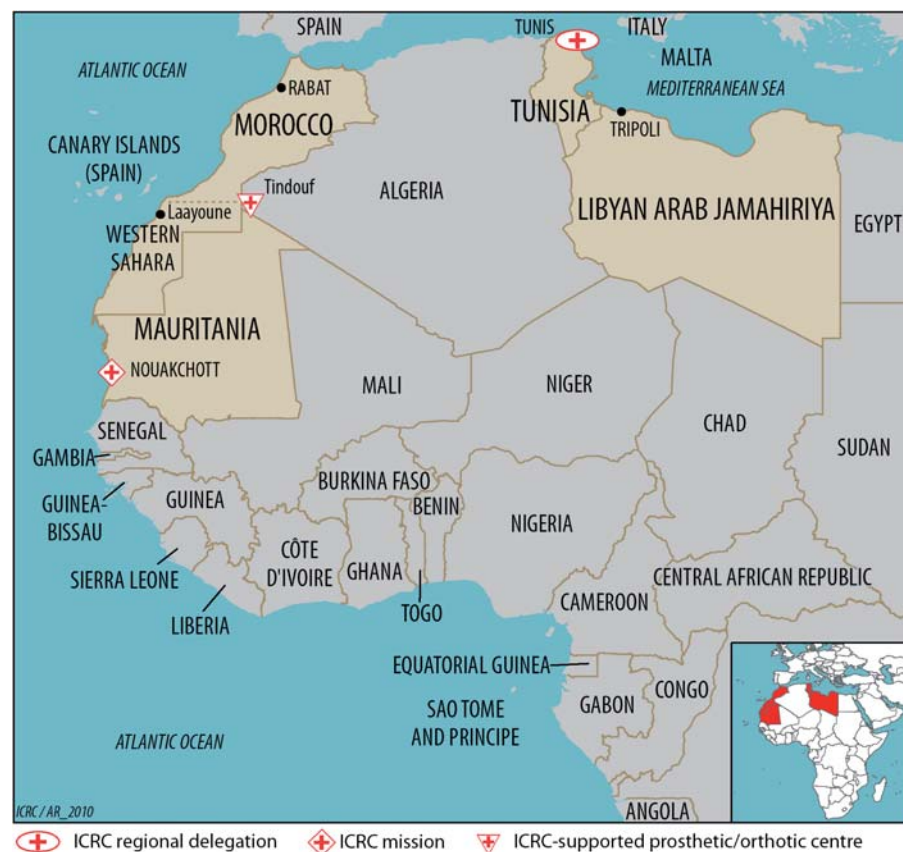
National Societies and the ICRC also explored ways of working together more closely to improve cooperation at the international level, in accordance with the Movement's Fundamental Principles. National Societies were encouraged to increase their support to ICRC operations and to develop joint rapid deployment capacities.

Regular consultations continued between the leadership of most GCC Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC. Discussions with the Saudi Red Crescent leadership on future ICRC activities in Saudi Arabia were ongoing throughout 2010. The Red Crescent Society of the UAE signed a cooperation agreement with the ICRC on strengthening the National Society's disaster-management, family-links and communication capacities and participated in organizing activities for journalists (see *Civil society*).

The National Societies of the region carried out dissemination activities and produced publications, including articles for the ICRC's Arabic quarterly, *Al-Insani*, with ICRC funding and technical support. Staff and volunteers of the Bahrain and the Kuwait Red Crescent Societies learnt about IHL and the Movement during ICRC presentations; the Bahrain Red Crescent staged the "Humanity in War" photo exhibition and presented its activities to the armed forces during an ICRC seminar (see *Armed forces and other bearers of weapons*).

# TUNIS (regional)

**COVERING:** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia



The regional delegation based in Tunisia, which has been operating since 1987, regularly visits people deprived of their freedom in Mauritania and Tunisia to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention. Acting as a neutral intermediary, it is also involved in efforts to resolve issues of humanitarian concern arising from the aftermath of the Western Sahara conflict. It promotes implementation of IHL by the authorities, including its integration into national legislation and into training programmes for the armed forces. National Societies and the media in the region are essential partners in this process.

## EXPENDITURE (IN KCHF)

Protection	2,738
Assistance	645
Prevention	1,431
Cooperation with National Societies	510
General	-

► **5,323**

of which: Overheads 325

## IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	99%
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## PERSONNEL

Expatriates	16
National staff (daily workers not included)	36

## KEY POINTS

In 2010, the ICRC:

- in support of the Mauritanian authorities, initiated an emergency health programme in Nouakchott's main prison, providing detainees with life-saving nutritional and medical attention and hygiene items
- helped the Tunisian authorities develop 2 pilot projects aimed at alleviating overcrowding in prisons
- with the Moroccan Red Crescent and a Sahrawi NGO, launched a pilot initiative to familiarize communities in Western Sahara with the dangers posed by mines/explosive remnants of war (ERW)
- provided prosthetic/orthotic and physiotherapy services to 272 Sahrawi victims of mines/ERW and other disabled people
- welcomed the ratification by Tunisia of the Convention on Cluster Munitions
- enhanced understanding of IHL and the ICRC among more than 800 members of the armed and security forces during training events organized together with local institutions in Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia

## CONTEXT

The stability of parts of the region continued to be threatened by violence and political and social tensions.

Violent activity, including kidnappings, persisted in remote regions near the Mali-Mauritania frontier, attributed by some sources to members of the self-styled Al-Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb. Security operations targeting armed groups and individuals suspected of endangering State security reportedly led to arrests.

Mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) scattered throughout the region during the Western Sahara and previous conflicts continued to pose a danger to the population.

The final status of Western Sahara remained contentious between Morocco and the Polisario Front. Informal talks between the parties, organized by the UN special envoy in February and December, failed to move things forward. On 30 April, the UN Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for another year.

Families on both sides remained without news of relatives unaccounted for from the 1975–91 Western Sahara conflict.

In October, some 15,000 Sahrawis gathered outside Laayoune, in the part of Western Sahara under Moroccan administration, to protest against difficult living conditions. Confrontations ensued when the Moroccan security forces intervened to disperse the protesters, resulting in casualties on both sides.

In November, Mauritanian media drew attention to a rise in mortality rates in Nouakchott's main prison, prompting the authorities to launch an investigation.

In late December, Tunisian youth took to the streets to protest against high unemployment and poverty, triggering clashes with security forces. Demonstrations were still in progress at year-end.

The region as a whole continued to serve as a transit route for irregular migrants seeking entry into Europe. Their numbers decreased, however, as tighter restrictions on entry, border controls and greater cooperation between the States concerned saw many forcibly returned to North Africa.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS			
PROTECTION			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Red Cross messages	Total	UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected	185		
RCMs distributed	130		
Phone calls facilitated between family members	26		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons <sup>1</sup>	Total	Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	48	14	19
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	9		
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	1		
Tracing cases still being handled at 31 December 2010 (people)	66	17	25
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued	30		
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	1		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses) <sup>2</sup>			
ICRC visits	Total	Women	Minors
Detainees visited	28,599		
Detainees visited and monitored individually	706	6	3
Detainees newly registered	318	4	2
Number of visits carried out	67		
Number of places of detention visited	38		
Restoring family links	Total		
RCMs collected	42		
RCMs distributed	11		
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	13		
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	30		

\* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Not including people missing as a consequence of the Western Sahara armed conflict

2. Mauritania and Tunisia

ASSISTANCE				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat <sup>3</sup>		Total	Women	Children
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	1,700		

3. Mauritania only

## MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS

## ASSISTANCE

WOUNDED AND SICK				
Physical rehabilitation <sup>4</sup>		Total	Women	Children
Centres supported	Structures	1		
Patients receiving services	Patients	272	67	29
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	18	3	
Prostheses delivered	Units	21	3	
	Units	18		
<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>				
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	36	12	6
Orthoses delivered	Units	45	17	11
Crutches delivered	Units	99		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	2		

4. Physical rehabilitation centre in Rabouni (south-western Algeria) for disabled Sahrawis

## ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC maintained its focus on protection activities related to people detained in Mauritania and Tunisia and those missing from the Western Sahara conflict. It also stepped up efforts to foster understanding of IHL and humanitarian principles among all those with potential influence in situations of violence, including authorities, armed and security forces and religious institutions.

During visits to detainees in Mauritania and Tunisia, delegates monitored their treatment and living conditions, while supporting the authorities in both countries in implementing fundamental penal and penitentiary reforms. In Tunisia, efforts centred on developing two pilot projects to address overcrowding; these explored the potential impact of alternative custody regimes and social rehabilitation initiatives on reducing the prison population. In Mauritania, the ICRC responded swiftly to deteriorating conditions in Nouakchott's Dar Naïm prison, increasing its support to meet detainees' urgent nutritional, medical and hygiene needs. In discussion with delegates, the authorities began developing a plan of action to reorganize the penitentiary health system.

In its capacity as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC pursued efforts to encourage the Moroccan authorities and the Polisario Front to clarify the fate of people unaccounted for from the 1975–91 Western Sahara conflict. With both parties having appointed specific bodies to address the issue, the ICRC offered to support these bodies in resolving outstanding cases to alleviate the distress of the families concerned.

The ICRC prosthetic/orthotic workshop and physical rehabilitation centre in Rabouni, in south-western Algeria, continued to provide limb-fitting and physiotherapy services to disabled Sahrawi refugees, including mine/ERW victims. With a view to reducing such injuries, the ICRC lent its support to a pilot mine-risk education initiative co-organized by the Moroccan Red Crescent and a Sahrawi NGO in Moroccan- and Polisario Front-administered parts of Western Sahara respectively.

Seminars, round-tables and bilateral contacts with national authorities, armed and security forces and civil society contributed to mutual understanding and helped foster their support for IHL and the Movement's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work. To encourage national IHL implementation, the ICRC sponsored government representatives to enhance their knowledge at regional IHL events, and provided legal expertise to national IHL committees in Morocco and Tunisia. Libyan and Tunisian military training units began integrating IHL into curricula using IHL manuals revised with ICRC input. Leading media representatives, religious institutions and NGOs also strengthened cooperation with the ICRC, helping encourage widespread respect for humanitarian principles.

With the National Societies, the ICRC helped provide family-links services for people separated from their families, including migrants. These allowed several families to enjoy direct contact with relatives detained/interned abroad.

The organization continued to offer guidance and financial support to the region's National Societies to develop their family-links activities and to build their capacities to provide a full range of humanitarian services. It worked with the Mauritanian Red Crescent on revising its statutes and strategy.

Coordination with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors helped ensure needs were covered while avoiding duplication.

## CIVILIANS

Families regionwide were able to locate or make contact with relatives detained/interned abroad, or present in violence-affected countries where communications were difficult, using family-links services provided by the National Societies/ICRC. Among them, 11 families enjoyed telephone or video contact with relatives detained/interned in the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, in Afghanistan or in Iraq. Migrants, refugees and former detainees/internees released and repatriated, or resettled in third countries, also had access to such services,

enabling them to maintain family contact and obtain travel or other official documents where necessary.

In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, such services were provided by the Libyan Red Crescent, which worked closely with an expert ICRC tracing delegate to boost its family-links capacities. Together they identified ways to accelerate outstanding cases, notably by refining record-keeping procedures. Within the framework of the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement, they conducted a workshop for family-links personnel and reviewed Movement guidelines regarding activities for migrants. Moroccan Red Crescent management staff received an introductory ICRC briefing on the strategy, prompting discussion as to how family-links activities might be incorporated into disaster-preparedness training.

### Efforts pursued to provide answers to the families of persons missing from the Western Sahara conflict

With the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary, the Moroccan authorities and the Polisario Front were encouraged to take concrete action to clarify the fate of people missing in connection with the Western Sahara conflict, and to inform the families accordingly. Both parties having appointed specific bodies to address the issue, the ICRC continued to offer its support to the Consultative Council on Human Rights (CCDH, for Morocco) and the “Sahrawi Red Crescent” (for the Polisario Front) in gathering additional information to that end by sharing its expertise in this field.

On meeting delegates, the CCDH agreed, in principle, to resume efforts to resolve an initial caseload in order to relieve the anguish of the families concerned. Preliminary discussions also took place with the “Sahrawi Red Crescent”, which expressed interest in ICRC help to build staff capacities, for example through advice on data-collection techniques. Both bodies agreed to pursue discussions with the ICRC in 2011 to formalize terms of cooperation.

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees in Mauritania and Tunisia received visits from the ICRC, according to its standard procedures, to monitor their treatment and living conditions. The ICRC shared feedback from such visits with the authorities confidentially.

During visits, detainees were able to exchange news with relatives by telephone/RCM using Movement family-links services.

In both countries, the authorities responded positively to ICRC recommendations and welcomed its support in their efforts to implement comprehensive reforms aimed at bringing detainees’ treatment and living conditions in line with international standards. They worked to improve respect for detainees’ physical and psychological well-being, taking action where necessary to remind prison personnel of their responsibilities to respect detainees’ legal rights.

Dialogue with Polisario Front representatives continued with a view to resuming visits to detainees under their responsibility, as agreed in principle in 2009. Formal authorization to proceed was awaited at year-end.

Discussions with the Moroccan authorities secured agreement in principle to visit Moroccans detained following their transfer from internment abroad.

### Mauritanian detainees receive life-saving support

In Mauritania, the authorities acknowledged the need to improve prison infrastructure, organization and financial management to secure detainees’ health and general well-being, but generally lacked the resources to address such issues.

When, in November, it emerged that nutritional and hygiene conditions in Nouakchott’s Dar Naïm prison had deteriorated to life-threatening levels, the authorities welcomed the ICRC’s proposal to conduct an emergency health assessment. Accordingly, over 900 detainees had their nutritional health monitored by an ICRC medical team, accompanied by Health Ministry nurses, enabling them to identify those requiring immediate treatment as well as recurrent health issues such as skin and respiratory complaints. Based on the findings, the ICRC sharply increased its support to help bring the situation under control.

With ICRC materials and supervision, the authorities initiated a comprehensive clean-up operation and introduced measures to ensure detainees’ accommodation and sanitation facilities would be regularly cleaned in future. Detainees in Dar Naïm and, as necessary, in other facilities, received ICRC hygiene items to help them maintain a healthy living environment.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	MAURITANIA	TUNISIA
<b>ICRC visits</b>		
Detainees visited	1,451	27,148
Detainees visited and monitored individually	108	598
	<i>of whom women</i>	6
	<i>of whom minors</i>	2
Detainees newly registered	40	278
	<i>of whom women</i>	4
	<i>of whom minors</i>	2
Number of visits carried out	19	48
Number of places of detention visited	7	31
<b>Restoring family links</b>		
RCMs collected	21	21
RCMs distributed	5	6
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	8	5



On ICRC advice, prison medical personnel increased their hours to ensure detainees in Dar Naïm had access to 24-hour medical services. Inmates requiring medical attention received adequate treatment thanks to essential medical supplies provided by the ICRC in cooperation with WHO.

In parallel, the authorities and prison health personnel, with ICRC support, embarked on efforts to reorganize the penitentiary health system, developing a plan of action to bring sustainable improvements to detainees' general health and nutrition.

### **Tunisian authorities work to improve detainees' treatment and address overcrowding**

In response to an ICRC written representation concerning the treatment of people held in police custody, the Tunisian authorities confirmed the utility of such communications and proposed meeting delegates quarterly to follow up any new issues. They took note of the ICRC's readiness to help them train prison medical personnel to document inmates' health issues systematically. Such dialogue also drew the authorities' attention to the needs of potentially isolated groups such as migrants, inmates in solitary confinement and those sentenced to death, and reminded them of the importance of family contact in contributing to such inmates' psychological well-being.

Given Tunisia's prison population, numbering some 27,000 detainees in 31 facilities visited by the ICRC, overcrowding continued to put a severe strain on prison resources and infrastructure.

With the ICRC, the Justice Ministry and the prison administration launched pilot projects in Sousse and Mahdia prisons. These aimed to reduce the prison population and improve day-to-day conditions for detainees by introducing a variety of custody regimes and activity programmes to suit different categories of offender. During two ICRC-organized visits to Switzerland, magistrates and other relevant officials examined the Swiss penal and penitentiary model at first-hand. They saw how prisoner numbers might be reduced by introducing alternatives to imprisonment, and by engaging detainees in social rehabilitation initiatives to minimize repeat offences. Back in Tunisia, magistrates were encouraged to consider prison-population growth when handing down sentences, while prison directors and social workers learnt about different custody regimes at a prison administration/ICRC seminar. Based on these activities, the project steering committees developed plans of action, with ICRC guidance, to alleviate overcrowding in the targeted prisons. These were well advanced by year-end ahead of their submission for Justice Ministry approval in 2011.

## **WOUNDED AND SICK**

People in the region remained at risk from mines/ERW remaining from the Western Sahara and previous conflicts.

During the year, 272 Sahrawi refugees benefited from services provided by the ICRC prosthetic/orthotic workshop and physical rehabilitation centre in Rabouni, in south-western Algeria's

Tindouf region. Serving victims of mines/ERW and other disabled people living in nearby refugee camps, the centre produced prostheses, orthoses, crutches and wheelchairs and offered limb-fitting and physiotherapy services. Having access to these facilities prevented patients from having to travel long distances for treatment, and minimized the turnaround time for repairs to their mobility aids. Six physiotherapists and prosthetic/orthotic technicians reinforced their skills with ICRC training, helping ensure the quality and sustainability of services.

In efforts to prevent mine/ERW accidents in Western Sahara, local Moroccan Red Crescent branches and the Sahrawi Campaign to Ban Landmines launched a pilot mine-risk education initiative, with ICRC support (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*), in Moroccan- and Polisario Front-administered areas of Western Sahara respectively. Local rural and nomadic communities, including schoolchildren, learnt about the dangers posed by such devices at presentations, and received leaflets, t-shirts and educational games to help promote such messages more widely.

## **AUTHORITIES**

During briefings and round-tables, government officials, diplomats and parliamentarians in Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia discussed topical IHL and humanitarian and security issues with the ICRC and learnt more about its activities. Such contact deepened their understanding of the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian work, contributing particularly to cooperation in Mauritania and Tunisia on detention-related matters (see *People deprived of their freedom*).

In Morocco, dialogue continued aimed at formalizing the ICRC's presence in the country and strengthening its operations there. The authorities were informed that, from 2011, activities would be managed from the ICRC's Tunis office. In June, they formally acknowledged the ICRC's 2009 position paper regarding humanitarian needs linked to the 1975–91 Western Sahara conflict (see *Civilians*). They encouraged the ICRC, as a neutral intermediary, to pursue cooperation with the CCDH in this regard.

To support the region's governments in mobilizing support for IHL, magistrates, government officials and representatives of IHL implementation bodies from Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia enhanced their IHL expertise at ICRC workshops abroad. No Libyan representatives were available to attend such events.

The Moroccan and Tunisian governments, in particular, took steps to accelerate national IHL implementation, with ICRC guidance and reference materials. Tunisia ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions and undertook to draft a bill governing use of the Movement's emblems. After examining legislative and constitutional obstacles to the ratification of the Rome Statute at an ICRC seminar, Morocco's IHL committee organized a workshop for legislators to advance the process, with ICRC guidance.

## ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

National military and security forces, which were at various stages of integrating IHL/international human rights law into curricula, benefited from ICRC expertise to support their efforts.

In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia, the armed forces pursued efforts to standardize national IHL instruction and to build instructors' capacities to teach the subject independently. The Libyan military IHL committee finalized its IHL training manual with ICRC input. There and in Tunisia, which undertook a similar exercise in 2009, military schools countrywide began using the new manuals to conduct forces' training.

Some 350 Mauritanian military and security personnel, including National Guard members, learnt about IHL and international human rights law at ICRC seminars organized with national training academies. In Morocco, over 500 officers from the armed and security forces and the Royal Gendarmerie deepened their understanding of existing mechanisms designed to ensure adherence to IHL, and of the role of the International Criminal Court, at courses arranged with the national IHL committee. In Tunisia, military magistrates joined their civilian counterparts at an IHL committee/ICRC seminar to discuss the repression of IHL violations.

Additionally, Libyan and Mauritanian armed forces' magazines published ICRC articles on IHL-related issues, helping broaden understanding of IHL among their respective readerships.

Moroccan peacekeepers due for deployment to other African countries learnt about Movement operations in those countries at preparatory ICRC briefings. In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, limited contact with security forces prevented the ICRC from conducting briefings for police officers.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Efforts continued to expand contacts among influential civil society members and to foster their support for IHL and the Movement's distinctive humanitarian work.

In the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania and Morocco, NGOs working in fields of common interest, such as the protection of detainees and children, enhanced their understanding of IHL and Movement operations at National Society/ICRC seminars. Similarly, respected religious groups and cultural associations examined parallels between IHL and Islamic law and the distinctive nature of the Movement's emblems. Members of these groups contributed to the ICRC's Arab-language magazine, *Al-Insani*, helping raise awareness of regional humanitarian concerns such as migration.

To enhance humanitarian reporting, the ICRC sponsored journalists' attendance at a regional media workshop and developed partnerships with media trade unions and magazines in Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Together they organized seminars at which

journalists deepened their understanding of ICRC operations and discussed practical aspects of IHL. These events generated coverage in leading newspapers and radio/television broadcasts, particularly in Tunisia, contributing to greater public awareness of such topics.

In pursuit of efforts to promote IHL in academic circles, religious universities, especially in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia, strengthened their cooperation with the National Societies/ICRC. They hosted several well-attended study days enabling students and lecturers to discuss current challenges facing IHL. With ICRC support, Tunisia's Ez-Zitouna University organized a second seminar on "IHL and the Muslim World", attracting some 50 lecturers and students from across the region. Ez-Zitouna University later organized a similar course for doctoral students, marking the formal introduction of IHL in its curricula.

## RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

In coordination with the International Federation and National Societies working internationally, the ICRC provided expertise and financial support to the region's National Societies to strengthen their capacities to provide a full range of humanitarian services. Regular contact with each Society's leadership ensured Movement components knew of each other's activities and could identify scope for partnership.

The National Societies in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco received advice from tracing delegates on developing their family-links activities in line with the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement (see *Civilians*). The Libyan Red Crescent, in particular, consolidated its cooperation with the ICRC, identifying common objectives and developing a plan of action for the coming year. In efforts to develop a coherent approach to the regional trend of migration, the International Federation/ICRC arranged for all four National Societies to share their experiences at a Movement meeting in Senegal (see *Dakar*).

Having acquired skills to raise awareness of weapon contamination at ICRC courses in 2009, five Moroccan Red Crescent branches produced supporting materials with ICRC funds and, thus equipped, launched a mine-risk education initiative (see *Wounded and sick*). The National Society's Laayoune branch independently mobilized ambulances and first-aiders to attend to people wounded during protests outside Laayoune in October.

Throughout the year, the Mauritanian Red Crescent pursued a comprehensive revision of its statutes and strategy with sustained encouragement and guidance from the ICRC and other Movement partners active in the country.





# MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS



## PROTECTION FIGURES AND INDICATORS

	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM</b>					
<b>All categories/all statuses</b>					
Detainees visited	500,928	156,797	160,667	55,287	128,177
Detainees visited and monitored individually	30,674	4,435	8,572	5,411	12,256
Detainees newly registered in 2010	14,783	2,905	2,251	2,083	7,544
Detainees released	25,266	1,299	5,918	893	17,156
of whom repatriated or transferred by/via the ICRC	158	135	4	2	17
Number of visits carried out	5,027	1,842	1,082	774	1,329
Number of places of detention visited	1,783	554	559	333	337
Number of detainees who benefited from the ICRC's family visits programme	17,948	124	10,641	2,434	4,749
<b>Detained women</b>					
Detained women visited and monitored individually	1,081	91	406	438	146
Detained women newly registered in 2010	378	80	64	176	58
Detained women released	1,617	45	1,442	50	80
Number of detained women who benefited from the ICRC's family visits programme	1,606		1,522	84	
<b>Detained minors</b>					
Detained minors visited and monitored individually	937	156	128	44	609
Detained minors newly registered in 2010	750	147	97	29	477
Detained minors released	1,401	85	106	5	1,205
Number of detained minors who benefited from the ICRC's family visits programme	162		162		
<b>International armed conflicts (Third Geneva Convention)</b>					
Prisoners of war (POWs) visited	178	24		154	
POWs newly registered in 2010	4	3		1	
POWs released	24			24	
of whom repatriated or transferred by/via the ICRC	1			1	
Number of visits carried out	29	6		23	
Number of places visited	7	2		5	
<b>International armed conflicts (Fourth Geneva Convention)</b>					
Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited	4,448			7	4,441
CIs and others newly registered in 2010	2,067			7	2,060
CIs and others released	12,183			1	12,182
of whom repatriated or transferred by/via the ICRC	1			1	
Number of visits carried out	355			13	342
Number of places visited	38			3	35
<b>RESTORING FAMILY LINKS</b>					
<b>Red Cross messages (RCMs)</b>					
RCMs collected	160,338	114,477	13,146	4,550	28,165
of which from detainees	30,433	4,960	7,345	3,508	14,620
of which from unaccompanied minors/separated children	2,331	2,319	6	1	5
of which from civilians	127,574	107,198	5,795	1,041	13,540
RCMs distributed	145,114	99,625	11,784	3,395	30,310
of which to detainees	20,982	3,233	3,537	2,378	11,834
of which to unaccompanied minors/separated children	1,746	1,744			2
of which to civilians	122,386	94,648	8,247	1,017	18,474
RCMs not distributed (back to sender)	11,163	9,552	677	86	848
<b>Other means of family contact</b>					
Telephone calls facilitated between family members (by cellular or satellite phone)	12,795	988	4,507	6,860	440
Telephone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	8,325	763	591	1,037	5,934
Names published in the media	6,706	6,594		112	
Names published on the ICRC website	64,558	10,873	1,369	42,860	9,456

	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>Reunifications, transfers and repatriations</b>					
People reunited with their families	1,250	1,188	1	55	6
Civilians transferred	7,116	5,111		110	1,895
Human remains transferred	301		293	8	
Civilians repatriated	9	2	1		6
Human remains repatriated	86			3	83
<b>Tracing requests</b>					
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	6,246	2,583	2,172	1,020	471
who were women	1,009	522	303	80	104
who were minors at the time of disappearance	2,158	1,224	591	214	129
Tracing requests closed positively (person located)	3,822	1,224	1,157	1,179	262
Tracing requests closed negatively (person not located)	4,017	2,061	977	214	765
Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December 2010	44,946	4,187	18,371	19,400	2,988
of which for women	3,846	784	956	1,954	152
of which for minors at the time of disappearance	4,913	1,643	2,102	924	244
<b>Missing persons <sup>1</sup></b>					
Cases of missing persons newly opened	853		180	673	
who were women	57		18	39	
who were minors when reported missing	71		32	39	
Cases of missing persons closed positively	1,743		761	971	11
Cases of missing persons closed negatively	373		195	122	56
Cases of missing persons still being handled at 31 December 2010	35,983	158	15,266	19,145	1,414
of whom women	2,441		526	1,911	4
of whom minors at the time of disappearance	2,194		1,305	851	38
<b>Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SCs)</b>					
UAMs/SCs newly registered	2,031	1,869	13	149	
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	1,983	1,833	1	149	
of whom girls	629	564		65	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families <sup>3</sup>	1,661	1,586	13	62	
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	1,138	1,108	1	29	
of whom girls	341	329		12	
UAMs/SCs cases still being handled at 31 December 2010	1,556	1,463	54	39	
of whom girls	525	495	17	13	
<b>Unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers <sup>2</sup></b>					
Demobilized child soldiers newly registered	627	615	12		
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	614	614			
of whom girls	37	37			
Demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families <sup>3</sup>	606	597	9		
by the ICRC and/or the National Society	425	425			
of whom girls	18	18			
Cases of demobilized child soldiers still being handled at 31 December 2010	219	212	7		
of whom girls	9	9			
<b>DOCUMENTS ISSUED</b>					
People to whom travel documents were issued	4,142	531	1,061	217	2,333
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	19,704	203	3,295	564	15,642
Other attestations issued	305	14	36	120	135
Documents transmitted/transferred	3,053	72	12	40	2,929
<b>PERSONS SOLICITING ICRC OFFICES IN THE FIELD</b>					
People who visited or telephoned ICRC offices	832,754	15,121	149,638	25,016	642,979

1. Figures for missing persons are included in the figures for tracing requests above

2. Figures for unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers are included in the figures for unaccompanied minors and separated children above

3. Figures for unaccompanied minors and separated children and unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families are included in the figure *People reunited with their families* above

## PROTECTION FIGURES AND INDICATORS – EXPLANATIONS

### GENERAL

#### Child/minor

A person under 18 or under the legal age of majority.

#### Girl

A female child/minor.

#### Woman

A female person aged 18 or above or of the legal age of majority.

### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

#### PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

##### Detainees visited

During the period under consideration, the number of detainees visited, whether monitored individually or otherwise. It includes detainees seen and registered for the first time, and those registered previously and visited again, or not visited, but still of ICRC concern, and groups having received aid collectively without being registered individually.

##### Detainees visited and monitored individually

The number of detainees visited and monitored individually, i.e. those seen for the first time and registered, and those registered previously and visited again, during the period under consideration.

##### Detainees newly registered in 2010

The number of detainees visited for the first time since their arrest and registered during the period under consideration.

##### Detainees released

The number of detainees released as per information received from various sources, including those transferred or repatriated by the ICRC upon release, during the period under consideration.

##### Number of visits carried out

Number of visits made, including those to places found empty when visited, during the period under consideration.

##### Number of places of detention visited

The number of places of detention visited, including places that were found empty when visited, during the period under consideration.

##### Number of detainees who benefited from the ICRC's family-visits programme

The number of detainees who were visited by a relative via an ICRC-organized or -financed visit during the period under consideration.

## INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS (THIRD GENEVA CONVENTION)

#### Prisoners of war (POWs) visited

The number of POWs visited and monitored individually during the period under consideration.

#### POWs newly registered in 2010

The number of POWs visited for the first time since capture, and monitored individually during the period under consideration.

#### POWs released during 2010

The number of POWs released during the period under consideration.

#### POWs repatriated by/via the ICRC

The number of POWs released and repatriated by the ICRC during the period under consideration.

#### Number of visits carried out

The number of visits to POWs carried out during the period under consideration.

#### Number of places visited

The number of places holding or having held POWs visited during the period under consideration.

## INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS (FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION)

#### Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited

The number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited and monitored individually during the period under consideration.

#### CIs and others newly registered in 2010

The number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited for the first time since the start of their internment and monitored individually during the period under consideration.

#### CIs and others released

The number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were released as per information received from various sources, including those transferred or repatriated by the ICRC upon release, during the period under consideration.

#### Number of visits carried out

The number of visits carried out to places holding or having held CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention during the period under consideration.

#### Number of places visited

The number of places holding or having held CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention visited during the period under consideration.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

### RED CROSS MESSAGES (RCMs)

#### RCMs collected

The number of RCMs collected, regardless of the destination of the RCM, during the period under consideration.

#### RCMs distributed

The number of RCMs distributed, regardless of the origin of the RCM, during the period under consideration.

#### RCMs not distributed and sent back to sender

The number of RCMs that were impossible to distribute – either because the addressee could not be located or because the addressee refused to accept the RCM (for whatever reason) – and sent back to sender during the period under consideration.

### OTHER MEANS OF FAMILY CONTACT

#### Telephone calls facilitated between family members (by cellular or satellite phone)

The number of calls between family members facilitated by the ICRC, which provided the means of communication.

#### Telephone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative

The number of calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative.

#### Names published in the media

The number of names of people sought by their relatives or providing information about themselves for their relatives published in the media (e.g. newspaper or radio broadcast).

#### Names published on the ICRC website

The number of names of people sought by their relatives or providing information about themselves for their relatives published on the ICRC website [www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org).

### REUNIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS AND REPATRIATIONS

#### People reunited with their families

The number of people reunited with their families under the auspices of the ICRC during the period under consideration.

#### Civilians transferred/human remains transferred

The number of civilians, not counting those in a context of detention, or human remains transferred by the ICRC during the period under consideration.

#### Civilians repatriated/human remains repatriated

The number of civilians, not counting those in a context of detention, or human remains repatriated by the ICRC during the period under consideration.

## TRACING REQUESTS<sup>1</sup>

### People for whom a tracing request was newly registered

The number of people for whom a tracing request was initiated during the period under consideration – e.g. because there had been no news of them, or because they were not located by RCM, were being sought by their families, or were presumed to have been arrested and/or detained – and whom the ICRC is going to take steps to locate or clarify their fate.

### Tracing requests closed positively

The number of people for whom a tracing request had been initiated and who were located or whose fate was established (closed positively) during the period under consideration.

### Tracing requests closed negatively

The number of people for whom a tracing request had been initiated and who were not located or whose fate was not established and for whom the ICRC exhausted its tracing possibilities (closed negatively) during the period under consideration.

### Tracing requests still being handled at 31 December

The number of people for whom tracing requests were still open and pending at the end of the period under consideration.

## MISSING PERSONS<sup>2</sup>

### Cases of missing persons newly opened

The number of people for whom a missing person file was opened during the period under consideration.

### Cases of missing persons closed positively

The number of people whose case was resolved (closed positively), i.e. people who were located or confirmed deceased, during the period under consideration.

### Cases of missing persons closed negatively

The number of people whose cases were not resolved, and for whom the ICRC decided not to pursue enquiries (closed negatively), during the period under consideration.

### Cases of missing persons still being handled at 31 December

The number of people whose cases were still open (pending) at the end of the period under consideration.

1. All cases of people whose fate is not known to either their families or the ICRC and for whom the ICRC is going to undertake some kind of action to clarify their fate or to confirm their alleged fate; these can include allegations of arrest and co-detention, and tracing requests collected following unsuccessful attempts to restore family links by other means
2. Figures for missing persons are included in the figures for tracing requests

## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (UAMs)<sup>3</sup>/SEPARATED CHILDREN (SCs)<sup>4</sup>/DEMobilIZED CHILD SOLDIERS

### UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers newly registered

The number of UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers registered by the ICRC, the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society or by another organization during the period under consideration, and whose data are centralized by the ICRC.

### UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families

The number of UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families by the ICRC, the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society or by another organization during the period under consideration.

### Cases of UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers still being handled at 31 December

The number of UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers whose cases were opened but who had not yet been reunited by the ICRC, the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society or by another organization during the period under consideration; these include cases concerning children whose parents were being sought, or those concerning children whose parents had been found but with whom they had not yet been reunited.

## DOCUMENTS ISSUED

### People to whom travel documents were issued

The number of beneficiaries of travel documents issued by the ICRC during the period under consideration.

### People to whom a detention attestation was issued

The number of people who received a certificate testifying to their detention, according to ICRC records of visits, during the period under consideration.

### Other attestations issued

The number of attestations – not related to detention – issued during the period under consideration.

### Documents transmitted/transferred

The number of documents – e.g. passport, power of attorney, death certificate, birth certificate, marriage certificate, and ICRC certificates such as house destruction certificates, tracing requests (other than detention certificates) – forwarded or transmitted during the period under consideration.

## PEOPLE SOLICITING ICRC OFFICES IN THE FIELD

### People who visited or telephoned ICRC offices

The number of people who contacted an ICRC office in the field, either in person or by telephone, during the period under consideration.

3. A child under 18 or under the legal age of majority separated from both parents and from all other relatives and not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so

4. A child under 18 or under the legal age of majority separated from both parents or from his/her previous legal caregiver but accompanied by another adult relative



## ASSISTANCE FIGURES AND INDICATORS

	WORLD <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>ECONOMIC SECURITY (NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES)</b>					
<b>Civilians (residents, returnees, etc.)</b>					
Essential household items	2,487,362	36,911	2,269,767	86,878	93,806
Food	2,899,947	522,025	2,029,307	213,221	135,394
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	2,164,191	1,402,211	607,592	42,607	111,781
<b>Internally displaced people</b>					
Essential household items	2,061,504	934,905	878,819	78,274	169,506
Food	1,980,615	975,860	658,226	210,986	135,543
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	1,063,770	877,206	134,241	32,162	20,161
<b>Detainees</b>					
Essential household items	186,462	61,794	80,698	5,228	38,742
Food	56,552	22,727	8,000	4,840	20,985
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	11,001	10,975	24	2	
<b>Total all target populations</b>					
Essential household items	4,735,328	1,033,610	3,229,284	170,380	302,054
Food	4,937,114	1,520,612	2,695,533	429,047	291,922
Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives	3,238,962	2,290,392	741,857	74,771	131,942
<b>WATER AND HABITAT (NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES)</b>					
<b>Civilians (residents, returnees, etc.)</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	8,373,025	2,061,265	856,647	408,935	5,046,178
<b>Internally displaced people</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	1,374,146	642,450	177,539	22,974	531,183
<b>Detainees</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	181,076	116,590	51,016	8,570	4,900
<b>Wounded and sick</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beds)	11,698	654	836	50	10,158
<b>Total projects all target populations</b>					
Water and habitat activities (number of beneficiaries)	9,928,247	2,820,305	1,085,202	440,479	5,582,261
Water and habitat activities (number of beds)	11,698	654	836	50	10,158
<b>COMMUNITY HEALTH (NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES)</b>					
<b>Health centres supported</b>					
Number of health centres supported	270	104	32	117	17
Monthly average of health centres supported	197	83	25	78	11
Estimated population covered by these health centres (monthly average)	3,319,624	2,242,667	626,297	344,590	106,070
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Number of ante/post-natal consultations (total)</b>	104,525	82,012	9,040	6,998	6,475
5 < Age < 15	62			62	
Age ≥ 15	104,463	82,012	9,040	6,936	6,475
<b>Number of immunization activities (total)</b>	1,366,924	1,138,453	190,654	3,362	34,455
Age ≤ 5	1,310,916	1,098,271	176,979	1,687	33,979
5 < Age < 15	756		191	565	
Age ≥ 15	55,252	40,182	13,484	1,110	476

1. Sum of available data, which may not always reflect the full extent of ICRC operations

	WORLD <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>Of which: number of polio immunizations (total)</b>	<b>184,657</b>	<b>158,573</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>7,786</b>
Age ≤ 5	183,937	158,573	16,919	659	7,786
5 < Age < 15	375		191	184	
Age ≥ 15	345		315	30	
<b>Number of curative consultations (total)</b>	<b>1,983,711</b>	<b>1,308,391</b>	<b>344,490</b>	<b>131,065</b>	<b>199,765</b>
Age ≤ 5	607,976	433,208	104,859	14,859	55,050
5 < Age < 15	332,585	220,391	57,289	31,340	23,565
Age ≥ 15	1,043,150	654,792	182,342	84,866	121,150
<b>Of which: number of females attending curative consultations (total)</b>	<b>1,470,667</b>	<b>1,122,664</b>	<b>166,755</b>	<b>68,490</b>	<b>112,758</b>
Age ≤ 5	302,589	239,345	32,926	7,300	23,018
5 < Age < 15	175,242	124,357	23,368	15,734	11,783
Age ≥ 15	992,836	758,962	110,461	45,456	77,957
<b>Number of health education sessions held (total)</b>	<b>37,846</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>19,327</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Number of cases referred from first- to second-line health facilities (total)</b>	<b>64,473</b>	<b>57,129</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>2,066</b>
Age ≤ 5	9,489	8,541	515	61	372
5 < Age < 15	16,304	14,851	758	158	537
Age ≥ 15	38,680	33,737	1,674	2,112	1,157
<b>Of which: number of gynaecological/obstetric cases referred (total)</b>	<b>14,341</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>22</b>
5 < Age < 15	5			5	
Age ≥ 15	14,336	13,697	519	98	22
<b>HOSPITAL SUPPORT<sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Hospitals supported</b>					
Number of supported hospitals that provided statistics	93	20	35	11	27
Number of supported hospitals that did not provide statistics	201	50	61	53	37
Monthly average of supported hospitals that provided statistics	41	7	13	2	19
Monthly average of supported hospitals that did not provide statistics	29	8	7	7	7
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Number of patients whose treatment was paid for by the ICRC (new patients only)</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>17</b>	
Women	148	54	91	3	
Men	3,236	466	2,759	11	
Girls 5 < Age < 15	22	1	20	1	
Boys 5 < Age < 15	102	10	91	1	
Girls ≤ 5 years	11	8	2	1	
Boys ≤ 5 years	10	3	7		
<b>Inpatient surgical activities</b>					
<b>Number of weapon-wounded admitted (total)</b>	<b>17,072</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,794</b>
Women	1,957	1,686	259	12	
Men	8,940	4,771	3,982	187	
Girls < 15 years	479	350	129		
Boys < 15 years	902	439	462	1	
Age and sex unknown	4,794				4,794
<b>Of which: number of patients admitted with injuries caused by mines or explosive remnants of war (total)</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>76</b>	
Women	74	13	54	7	
Men	1,356	118	1,169	69	
Girls < 15 years	60	4	56		
Boys < 15 years	203	5	198		

1. Sum of available data, which may not always reflect the full extent of ICRC operations

2. Breakdown of women/men/children not available for hospital support in the Middle East and North Africa

	WORLD <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>Number of non-weapon-wounded surgical cases admitted (total)</b>	<b>112,457</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>19,248</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>83,812</b>
Women	8,716	1,786	5,262	1,668	
Men	12,814	1,764	8,925	2,125	
Girls < 15 years	2,612	205	1,702	705	
Boys < 15 years	4,503	459	3,359	685	
Age and sex unknown	83,812				83,812
<b>Number of operations performed</b>	<b>132,242</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>27,218</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>81,354</b>
<b>Inpatient medical activities</b>					
<b>Number of medical patients admitted (total)</b>	<b>192,466</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>51,243</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>125,591</b>
Women	16,288	2,972	12,810	506	
Men	15,651	2,310	12,984	357	
Girls 5 < Age < 15	4,709	799	3,381	529	
Boys 5 < Age < 15	4,990	834	3,585	571	
Girls ≤ 5 years	12,022	2,432	8,588	1,002	
Boys ≤ 5 years	13,215	2,526	9,895	794	
Age and sex unknown	125,591				125,591
<b>Inpatient gynaecological/obstetric activities</b>					
<b>Number of gynaecological/obstetric patients admitted (total)</b>	<b>177,017</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>36,695</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>133,483</b>
Women	43,337	4,404	36,540	2,393	
Girls < 15 years	197	36	155	6	
Age unknown	133,483				133,483
<b>Outpatient activities, including specialized clinics</b>					
<b>Number of surgical outpatients treated (total)</b>	<b>506,615</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>136,051</b>		<b>363,016</b>
Women	33,224	2,114	31,110		
Men	67,381	4,368	63,013		
Girls 5 < Age < 15	10,644	228	10,416		
Boys 5 < Age < 15	18,707	377	18,330		
Girls ≤ 5 years	5,830	163	5,667		
Boys ≤ 5 years	7,813	298	7,515		
Age and sex unknown	363,016				363,016
<b>Number of medical outpatients treated (total)</b>	<b>539,483</b>	<b>22,317</b>	<b>191,841</b>		<b>325,325</b>
Women	71,456	8,450	63,006		
Men	59,696	7,445	52,251		
Girls 5 < Age < 15	12,152	1,657	10,495		
Boys 5 < Age < 15	17,651	1,651	16,000		
Girls ≤ 5 years	24,328	1,616	22,712		
Boys ≤ 5 years	28,875	1,498	27,377		
Age and sex unknown	325,325				325,325
<b>Number of gynaecological/obstetric outpatients treated (total)</b>	<b>187,943</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>63,695</b>		<b>122,326</b>
Women	65,387	1,847	63,540		
Girls 5 < Age < 15	230	75	155		
Age unknown	122,326				122,326
<b>First-aid activities</b>					
<b>First-aid posts supported</b>					
Number of supported first-aid posts that provided statistics	59	14	45		
Number of supported first-aid posts that did not provide statistics	22	5	1	12	4
Monthly average of supported first-aid posts that provided statistics	14	5	9		
Monthly average of supported first-aid posts that did not provide statistics	2			1	1

1. Sum of available data, which may not always reflect the full extent of ICRC operations

	WORLD <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>Number of wounded treated in the first-aid posts (total)</b>	<b>18,887</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>12,566</b>		
Women	4,523	1,367	3,156		
Men	10,274	3,631	6,643		
Girls < 15 years	1,843	577	1,266		
Boys < 15 years	2,247	746	1,501		
<b>PHYSICAL REHABILITATION</b>					
<b>Number of physical rehabilitation centres supported (total)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Activities</b>					
<b>Number of patients receiving services from the centres (total)</b>	<b>200,945</b>	<b>18,779</b>	<b>108,104</b>	<b>30,285</b>	<b>43,777</b>
Women	34,464	3,480	17,835	6,738	6,411
Men	110,446	9,022	70,056	9,279	22,089
Girls < 15 years	24,628	2,746	7,904	7,090	6,888
Boys < 15 years	31,407	3,531	12,309	7,178	8,389
<b>Number of amputees receiving services from the centres (total)</b>	<b>71,216</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>40,150</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>20,272</b>
Women	8,653	931	3,315	1,756	2,651
Men	59,411	4,234	35,825	3,030	16,322
Girls < 15 years	1,242	142	414	187	499
Boys < 15 years	1,910	197	596	317	800
<b>Number of new patients fitted with prostheses (new to the ICRC) (total)</b>	<b>8,692</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2,376</b>
Women	1,368	305	574	37	452
Men	6,670	1,366	3,502	211	1,591
Girls < 15 years	245	44	68	1	132
Boys < 15 years	409	81	127		201
<b>Number of prostheses delivered (total)</b>	<b>20,319</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>10,433</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>4,433</b>
Women	2,700	715	1,132	212	641
Men	16,464	3,293	8,883	898	3,390
Girls < 15 years	448	93	166	30	159
Boys < 15 years	707	157	252	55	243
<b>Of which: number of prostheses delivered to mine victims (total)</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>664</b>
Women	577	116	356	27	78
Men	6,622	828	5,086	212	496
Girls < 15 years	71	3	20	4	44
Boys < 15 years	135	25	58	6	46
<b>Number of non-amputees receiving services from the centres (total)</b>	<b>129,729</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>67,954</b>	<b>24,995</b>	<b>23,505</b>
Women	25,817	2,548	14,527	4,982	3,760
Men	51,039	4,789	34,234	6,249	5,767
Girls < 15 years	23,373	2,599	7,482	6,903	6,389
Boys < 15 years	29,500	3,339	11,711	6,861	7,589
<b>Number of new patients fitted with orthoses (new to the ICRC) (total)</b>	<b>21,077</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>7,302</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>10,724</b>
Women	3,914	638	1,487	41	1,748
Men	6,314	843	2,757	54	2,660
Girls < 15 years	4,594	506	1,141	167	2,780
Boys < 15 years	6,255	651	1,917	151	3,536
<b>Number of orthoses delivered (total)</b>	<b>45,129</b>	<b>4,844</b>	<b>15,316</b>	<b>7,615</b>	<b>17,354</b>
Women	7,497	1,058	2,686	1,411	2,342
Men	12,738	1,437	5,573	2,154	3,574
Girls < 15 years	10,655	1,001	2,655	1,937	5,062
Boys < 15 years	14,239	1,348	4,402	2,113	6,376

1. Sum of available data, which may not always reflect the full extent of ICRC operations

	WORLD <sup>1</sup>	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE & THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
<b>Of which: number of orthoses delivered to mine victims (total)</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>79</b>
Women	94	9	65	5	15
Men	336	48	224	13	51
Girls < 15 years	20		18		2
Boys < 15 years	42		30	1	11
<b>Crutches and sticks delivered (total units)</b>	<b>29,816</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>17,539</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>3,667</b>
Women	5,013	1,700	2,614	56	643
Men	21,323	4,954	13,319	370	2,680
Girls < 15 years	1,397	719	553		125
Boys < 15 years	2,083	807	1,053	4	219
<b>Wheelchairs delivered (total)</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>111</b>
Women	520	105	399	1	15
Men	1,573	282	1,165	41	85
Girls < 15 years	120	18	98	3	1
Boys < 15 years	261	29	219	3	10
<b>Components delivered to non-ICRC projects</b>					
Artificial knees	642		642		
Alignment systems	2,768		2,768		
Orthotic knee joints (pairs)	695		695		

1. Sum of available data, which may not always reflect the full extent of ICRC operations



## ASSISTANCE FIGURES AND INDICATORS – EXPLANATIONS

### Women

Females aged 15 and above.

### Men

Males aged 15 and above.

### Girls

Females under the age of 15.

### Boys

Males under the age of 15.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY PROGRAMMES

### Beneficiaries

One beneficiary is one person who has benefited from some form of economic security support at least once over the course of the year. A person who has benefited from the same form of economic security support several times is counted only once.

### Civilians (residents, returnees, etc.)

This population group includes residents, returnees and internally displaced people who cannot be clearly identified as such – for example, those living with friends or relatives.

In general these are people living in rural areas and/or areas that are difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure.

### Internally displaced people

This population group includes only internally displaced people clearly identified as such – for example, those staying in camps.

### Essential household items

Per population group, the number of beneficiaries who have benefited from one or more essential household commodity over the course of the year. Commodities distributed include tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, soaps, jerrycans and mosquito nets.

### Food

Per population group, the number of beneficiaries who have benefited from one or more food commodity over the course of the year. Commodities distributed include rice, wheat flour, maize, beans and oil.

### Agricultural and veterinary inputs and micro-economic initiatives

Per population group, the number of beneficiaries who have benefited from one or more agricultural/veterinary input (e.g. fertilizer, animal vaccines, seed, tools), micro-economic projects (e.g. carpentry, welding, food processing, trade) or cash over the course of the year.

NB. Figures for food, essential household items and agricultural/veterinary and micro-economic initiatives cannot be cumulated as some groups benefited from two or three types of aid.

## WATER AND HABITAT PROGRAMMES

### Beneficiaries

One beneficiary is one person who has benefited from a water and habitat project at least once over the course of the year. A person who has benefited from a project several times is counted only once.

For recurrent projects like water trucking or regular supply of material (chlorine, spare parts, etc.), beneficiaries are counted only once.

### Civilians (residents, returnees, etc.)

This population group includes residents, returnees and internally displaced people who cannot be clearly identified as such – for example, those living with friends or relatives.

In general these are people living in rural areas and/or areas that are difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure.

### Internally displaced people

This population group includes only internally displaced people clearly identified as such – for example, those staying in camps.

### Detainees

The figures shown represent the number of detainees in the structures supported.

### Wounded and sick

The figures shown represent the number of beds in the structures supported.

### Water and habitat structures for all population groups

This comprises the following types of project: wells, boreholes, springs, dams and water-treatment plants built or repaired; latrines, septic tanks and sewage plants built or repaired; vector control activities; and in-house rehabilitation support.

### Water and habitat structures for civilians and internally displaced people

In addition, this comprises the following types of project: temporary settlements (shelter) and site planning.

### Water and habitat structures for detainees

This comprises the following types of project: rehabilitation of prisons or detention centres, especially kitchen facilities.

### Water and habitat structures for wounded and sick

This comprises the following types of project: hospitals, health centres and physical rehabilitation centres built or repaired.

## HEALTH SERVICES

### COMMUNITY HEALTH/BASIC HEALTH CARE – RESIDENTS AND THE DISPLACED

#### Monthly average of health centres supported

The number of first-line health facilities supported on average, per month, during the year.

#### Number of health centres supported

The total number of health centres regularly supported during the year.

#### Activities

Beneficiaries are registered according to the service they receive (ante/post-natal consultation, immunization, curative consultation).

#### Number of immunization activities

The number of doses administered during the year.

#### Number of polio immunizations

This number is included in the total number of immunization activities.

### HOSPITAL SUPPORT – WOUNDED AND SICK

#### Monthly average of hospitals supported

The number of second-line health facilities supported on average, per month, during the year.

#### Number of hospitals supported

The total number of hospitals regularly supported during the year.

#### Inpatient activities

Beneficiaries are registered according to the service they receive (surgical, medical, gynaecological/obstetric).

#### Outpatient activities

The total number of outpatients treated, without any distinction being made between diagnoses.

#### Number of patients admitted with injuries caused by mines or explosive remnants of war

This number is included in the total number of weapon-wounded admitted.

#### Number of operations performed

The number of operations performed on weapon-wounded and non-weapon-wounded patients.

## PHYSICAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

#### Number of patients receiving services at the centres

All patients, amputees and non-amputees, who received services at the centres during the year – both new and former patients who came for new devices, repairs (prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or for physiotherapy.

#### Number of amputees receiving services at the centres

All amputees who received services at the centres during the year – both new and former amputee patients who came for new devices, repairs (prostheses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or for physiotherapy.

#### Number of new patients fitted with prostheses (new to the ICRC)

All new patients who received prostheses within the year – both those fitted for the first time and patients who had previously received prostheses from a centre not assisted by the ICRC.

#### Total number of prostheses delivered

The total number of prostheses delivered during the year.

#### Number of prostheses delivered to mine victims

The total number of prostheses delivered specifically for victims of mines and explosive remnants of war during the year.

#### Number of non-amputees receiving services at the centres

All non-amputees who received services at the centres during the year – both new and former non-amputee patients who came for new devices, repairs (orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or for physiotherapy.

#### Number of new patients fitted with orthoses (new to the ICRC)

All new patients who received orthoses within the year – both those for the first time and patients who had previously received orthoses from a centre not assisted by the ICRC.

#### Total number of orthoses delivered

The total number of orthoses delivered within the year.

#### Number of orthoses delivered to mine victims

The total number of orthoses delivered specifically for victims of mines and explosive remnants of war during the year.

#### Crutches and sticks delivered (units)

The total number of crutches and sticks (units, not pairs) delivered during the year.

#### Wheelchairs delivered

The total number of wheelchairs delivered during the year.

#### Components delivered to non-ICRC projects

This relates exclusively to Afghanistan and Cambodia where the ICRC continues to manufacture components that are given to other organizations.



# FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

# THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010

The 2010 financial exercise most probably marked the end of a 10-year cycle during which the ICRC was able to rely on substantial donor funding to meet the most pressing needs for humanitarian action. Several factors led to the largest consolidated deficit (KCHF -84,286) in more than a decade. The overall reduction of donor funding capacity stemming from the lasting effects of financial crisis combined with the largest ever field expenditure level (KCHF 999,492) left the ICRC with an exceptionally high field deficit of KCHF -84,021. In addition, currency market volatility resulted in an accounting loss related to foreign-exchange rate fluctuations of KCHF -32,337. Amid this upheaval, the ICRC focused on ensuring that the funds provided by its donors would not in any way be put at risk by using the headquarters excess to cover the foreign exchange loss. Regarding the field, to avoid jeopardizing its operational capacity, the ICRC sensibly committed some of its reserves to reducing the field deficit while preserving its capacity to face future risks and turmoil. From a financial and economic perspective, 2010 weakened the ICRC; developments in 2011 will be closely monitored with a view to preventing a similarly unsustainable result.

## EMERGENCY APPEALS

The initial budget of KCHF 983,205 increased by KCHF 160,302 as a result of budget extensions related to the outbreak or escalation of conflict, natural disaster or other situations of violence in areas covered by ICRC delegations in Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Pakistan and Somalia.

Total field expenditure amounted to KCHF 999,492 compared with KCHF 942,861 in 2009, representing a 91% implementation rate. Contributions to the field budget reached KCHF 911,544.

## HEADQUARTERS APPEAL

The significant level of field activities required increased support services from headquarters in 2010, resulting in a level of expenditure of KCHF 176,155, which corresponded to an implementation rate of 99.5%.

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

No significant changes occurred in the consolidation perimeter and improved adherence to International Financial Reporting Standards was maintained to ensure further transparency in ICRC financial statements. After consolidation of the operational results of field, headquarters and funds and foundations financial structures, there was an overall deficit for the year of KCHF -84,286, compared with a surplus of KCHF 50,156 in 2009. The consolidated results reflected the combined effects of field underfunding and currency volatility. To preserve the ICRC's operational capacity to meet its beneficiaries' most urgent needs, the sum of temporary deficits (KCHF -76,925) was brought to KCHF -49,881, compared with KCHF -15,409 in 2009, by dissolution of reserves.

As per Swiss legal requirements with regard to internal control systems, the external auditors have confirmed unreservedly the existence of such a system at the ICRC.

## BALANCE SHEET

Significant drivers in the balance sheet remained human resources and long-term donor commitments. Better predictability and shorter payment terms for the latter improved the asset side.

Given these circumstances, KCHF -29,779 of unrestricted reserves was dissolved to enable the ICRC to preserve its operational capacity in 2011 and to deal with future risks and commitments.



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ICRC 2010

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010 (in KCHF)

ASSETS	Notes	2010	2009
<b>Current Assets</b>			(restated)
Cash and short-term deposits	7	310,451	387,494
Investments	8	77,971	74,999
Derivative financial instruments	36	3,323	279
Accounts receivable	9	119,702	141,093
Prepayments	10	14,590	13,393
Inventories	11	30,111	31,489
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>556,148</b>	<b>648,747</b>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	154,514	135,991
Intangible assets	13	13,806	14,429
Long-term receivables	14	19,755	16,127
Other financial assets	15	1,766	1,637
<b>Total Non-current Assets</b>		<b>189,841</b>	<b>168,184</b>
<b>Total ASSETS</b>		<b>745,989</b>	<b>816,931</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	16	11,361	8,500
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	17	1,328	603
Other financial liabilities	18	7,145	146
Provisions	19	3,034	2,230
Employee benefit liabilities	20	48,465	46,205
Accrued expenses and deferred income	22	105,421	128,187
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>176,754</b>	<b>185,871</b>
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	17	24,375	11,924
Employee benefit liabilities	21	72,816	66,434
Deferred income	22	19,755	16,127
<b>Total Non-current Liabilities</b>		<b>116,946</b>	<b>94,485</b>
<b>Total LIABILITIES</b>		<b>293,700</b>	<b>280,356</b>
<b>Restricted Reserves</b>			
Total funds and foundations		32,986	30,516
Total funding of field operations	24	-21,167	35,810
<b>Total Restricted Reserves</b>		<b>11,819</b>	<b>66,326</b>
<b>Unrestricted Reserves</b>			
Total reserves designated by the Assembly	25	426,070	455,849
Total other unrestricted reserves	26	14,400	14,400
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>440,470</b>	<b>470,249</b>
<b>Total RESERVES</b>		<b>452,289</b>	<b>536,575</b>
<b>Total LIABILITIES and RESERVES</b>		<b>745,989</b>	<b>816,931</b>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010 (in KCHF)

	Notes	2010	2009
<b>Total CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,060,591</b>	<b>1,104,161</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>28</b>		
Staff-related costs	21/30	-521,497	-519,022
Mission costs		-60,610	-59,848
Rentals		-107,590	-100,862
Subcontracted maintenance		-44,965	-44,594
Purchase of goods and materials		-275,096	-232,691
General expenditure		-86,441	-86,534
Depreciation		-23,229	-21,888
<b>Total OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>-1,119,428</b>	<b>-1,065,439</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>-58,837</b>	<b>38,722</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Contributed assets		-	74
Financial income	32	2,039	7,160
Other	33	11,996	17,800
<b>Total OTHER INCOME</b>		<b>14,035</b>	<b>25,034</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>			
Foreign exchange losses, net	32	-35,261	-6,873
Other	33	-4,223	-6,727
<b>Total OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>-39,484</b>	<b>-13,600</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) OF NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>-25,449</b>	<b>11,434</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>-84,286</b>	<b>50,156</b>
<b>ALLOCATION OF SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>			
Allocation to reserves, net		86,756	-47,987
Allocation to funds and foundations		-2,470	-2,169
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR AFTER ALLOCATIONS</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

As defined by International Accounting Standard 1 the ICRC does not have any comprehensive income.

**CONSOLIDATED CASH-FLOW STATEMENT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010 (in KCHF)

<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
			(restated)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-84,286	50,156
Adjustment to reconcile surplus/(deficit) to net cash flows			
<b>Non-cash</b>			
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		20,730	19,165
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets		3,222	2,791
Provision and losses on inventories		433	794
Movement in provisions, receivables and specific risks		283	1,453
Interest and securities income	32	-1,893	-2,386
Interest expense	32	-	878
Losses (gains) on securities, net	32	-145	-4,774
Gains from disposal of fixed assets, net		-3,042	-5,936
Contributed assets (gifted)		-	-74
<b>Working Capital Adjustments</b>			
Accounts receivable and prepayments		14,597	-427
Inventories		945	4,497
Other assets		-129	-157
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and deferred income		-9,278	10,854
Employee benefit liabilities		8,642	16,595
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>		<b>-49,921</b>	<b>93,429</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-40,170	-43,905
Purchase of intangible assets		-2,599	-3,243
Purchase of securities		-59,290	-29,479
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,959	7,893
Proceeds from sale of securities		56,462	24,573
Interest received	32	264	293
Income from securities, net	32	1,075	1,527
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>		<b>-40,299</b>	<b>-42,341</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Interest paid	32	-	-878
Repayment secured and unsecured loan	17	-209	-10,209
Increase of loan		13,000	4,000
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>		<b>12,791</b>	<b>-7,087</b>
<b>NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>-77,429</b>	<b>44,001</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>		<b>390,565</b>	<b>343,878</b>
<b>Effect of foreign exchange-rate changes</b>		<b>-3,465</b>	<b>-779</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>309,671</b>	<b>387,100</b>

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010 (in KCHF)

	Restricted		Unrestricted		Result for the year	Total
	Funds and foundations	Funding of operations	Designated by the Assembly	Other unrestricted reserves		
Notes	23	24	25	26		
<b>Balance at 31 December 2008 (as reported)</b>	<b>27,742</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>426,967</b>	<b>14,400</b>		<b>485,814</b>
<b>Restatement</b>	<b>605</b>					
<b>Balance at 31 December 2008</b>	<b>28,347</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>426,967</b>	<b>14,400</b>		<b>486,419</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>					<b>50,156</b>	<b>50,156</b>
<i><b>Balance before transfers to/from reserves</b></i>	<i><b>28,347</b></i>	<i><b>16,705</b></i>	<i><b>426,967</b></i>	<i><b>14,400</b></i>	<i><b>50,156</b></i>	<i><b>536,575</b></i>
Allocation of surplus/(deficit) of funds and foundations	2,169				-2,169	-
Increase of field operations with temporary deficit financing		-13,914			13,914	-
Increase in donors' restricted contributions for specific operations		33,019			-33,019	-
Use of reserves designated by the Assembly			-50,105		50,105	-
Allocation to reserves designated by the Assembly			78,987		-78,987	-
<b>Total movement, net</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>19,105</b>	<b>28,882</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-50,156</b>	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>30,516</b>	<b>35,810</b>	<b>455,849</b>	<b>14,400</b>		<b>536,575</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>					<b>-84,286</b>	<b>-84,286</b>
<i><b>Balance before transfers to/from reserves</b></i>	<i><b>30,516</b></i>	<i><b>35,810</b></i>	<i><b>455,849</b></i>	<i><b>14,400</b></i>	<i><b>-84,286</b></i>	<i><b>452,289</b></i>
Allocation of results of funds and foundations	2,470				-2,470	
Increase of field operations with temporary deficit financing		-34,472			34,472	
Decrease in donors' restricted contributions for specific operations		-22,505			22,505	
Use of reserves designated by the Assembly			-67,642		67,642	
Allocation to reserves designated by the Assembly			37,863		-37,863	
<b>Total movement, net</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>-56,977</b>	<b>-29,779</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84,286</b>	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>32,986</b>	<b>-21,167</b>	<b>426,070</b>	<b>14,400</b>		<b>452,289</b>



## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010 (in KCHF)

### 1. ACTIVITIES

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance.

It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Movement. It is formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A humanitarian non-profit organization domiciled in Switzerland, it was granted United Nations observer status in October 1990. Under Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code, it has the legal form of an association. Its registered office is:

19, avenue de la Paix  
1202 Geneva  
Switzerland

The ICRC's principal tasks are to:

- ▶ visit prisoners of war and civilian detainees
- ▶ search for missing persons
- ▶ transmit messages between family members separated by conflict
- ▶ reunite dispersed families
- ▶ provide food, water and medical assistance to civilians without access to these basic necessities
- ▶ spread knowledge of international humanitarian law (IHL)
- ▶ monitor compliance with IHL
- ▶ draw attention to violations of and contribute to the development of IHL
- ▶ enhance the capacity of National Societies to fulfil their responsibilities as Red Cross and Red Crescent institutions providing humanitarian services in their respective countries

The consolidated financial statements of the ICRC for the year ended 31 December 2010 cover the activities of Geneva headquarters, all ICRC delegations, seven funds and two foundations. They were approved by the Directorate on 28 March 2011 for issue to the Assembly Council on 31 March 2011 and for approval by the Assembly on 13 April 2011.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss francs, which is the organization's functional and presentation currency. They are prepared using the historical cost convention, except as concerns financial securities and derivative financial instruments which are stated at their fair value. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (KCHF) except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and with interpretations issued by the IASB Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), and are presented in accordance with the ICRC's Statutes.

Currently, the IFRS do not contain specific guidelines for non-profit organizations and non-governmental organizations concerning the accounting treatment and the presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Where the IFRS are silent or do not give guidance on how to treat transactions specific to the not-for-profit sector, accounting policies have been based on the general IFRS principles, as detailed in the IASB Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

#### Basis of consolidation

##### SPECIAL FUNDS AND FOUNDATIONS

The funds and foundations listed below are controlled by the ICRC and their financial statements included in the consolidated financial statements. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains from such transactions, are eliminated when the consolidated financial statements are prepared. The financial statements of the funds and foundations are prepared for the same reporting period as the ICRC, using consistent accounting policies.

Control exists when the ICRC has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity. The financial statements of the funds and foundations are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Funds and foundations:

- ▶ Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross
- ▶ Augusta Fund
- ▶ Clare R. Benedict Fund
- ▶ Florence Nightingale Medal Fund
- ▶ Jean Pictet Fund
- ▶ Maurice de Madre French Fund
- ▶ Omar El Muktar Fund
- ▶ Paul Reuter Fund
- ▶ Special Fund for the Disabled

The general purpose of the funds and foundations is to help finance the ICRC's humanitarian work.

### 3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new and amended IFRS and International Financial Standards Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations that become effective during the year. Adoption of these revised standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the ICRC.

Improvements to IFRSs, April 2009:

IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

IFRS 8 Operating Segments

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

### 4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the ICRC's financial statements are listed below:

#### IAS 24-Related Party Disclosures (Amendment)

The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. It clarified the definition of a related party to simplify the identification of such relationships and to eliminate inconsistencies in its application. The ICRC does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance.

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9 as issued reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 may have an effect on the classification and measurement of the ICRC's financial assets. The ICRC will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued.

#### IFRS 7 Transfers of Financial Assets - Disclosures

IFRS 7 was issued in October 2010 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The ICRC does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance.

#### IAS 12 Deferred Tax: Recovery of underlying Assets

IAS 12 was issued in December 2010 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. The ICRC does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance.

#### IFRS 1 Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters

IFRS 1 was issued in December 2010 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The ICRC does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance.

### Improvements to IFRSs, May 2010

In May 2010 the IASB issued amendments to its standards, primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording. The ICRC will apply the appropriate amendments to the consolidated financial statements from 1 January 2011 onwards.

### 5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates can result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

#### Judgements

In the process of applying the ICRC's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

#### FUNDS

The ICRC has applied the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) Interpretation No.12 and assessed the relationship it has with certain funds. Taking into consideration the activities, decision-making processes, benefits and related risks associated with the funds, the ICRC concluded that in substance the funds should be consolidated into the financial statements (see Note 2).

#### INVENTORIES HELD ON BEHALF OF BENEFICIARIES

In various delegations certain inventories are held on behalf of beneficiaries for operational reasons and are recorded as expenses during the financial year. At year-end, management estimates whether the inventories will be consumed by the beneficiaries they were intended for; if the amounts are material and the recipient uncertain, then the goods are recorded as "inventory". Any re-distribution of goods expensed in previous years is recorded as "adjustments of operations" in "Other income" (see Note 33).

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other crucial sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The ICRC assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Intangibles with indefinite life are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value-in-use calculations

are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

#### PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The ICRC operates three defined benefit pension plans; the pension plan, the early retirement plan and the delegation employee end-of-service plan. The cost of the respective plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates, employee rotation and future pension increases. Given the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in Note 21.

#### FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS

The ICRC incurs expenditure which may not be fully funded by contributions pledged or received at year-end, or receives contributions that are earmarked for future expenditure. At year-end, management estimates expected future funding to cover the expenditure incurred. Changes in estimates could result in the need to re-assess the relevant reserves in accordance with the policy set out in Note 24.

#### PROVISION FOR OPERATIONAL CLAIMS

As discussed in Note 19, legal proceedings covering a range of matters are pending or threatened in various jurisdictions against the ICRC. The organization records provisions for pending litigation when it determines that an unfavourable outcome is probable and the amount of losses can be reasonably estimated. Due to the inherent uncertain nature of litigation, the ultimate outcome or actual cost of settlement may vary materially from estimates.

#### ALLOWANCES FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The ICRC maintains allowances for doubtful accounts in respect of estimated losses resulting from the inability of donors to make required payments. Additional allowances may be required in the future if the donors' financial situation were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment in their ability to make payments. Management specifically analyses accounts receivable, historical trends and current economic trends when assessing the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts (see Note 9).

#### INVENTORY-RELATED ALLOWANCES

The ICRC periodically reviews its inventory for excess, obsolescence and declines in market value below cost and records an allowance against the inventory balance for any such declines. These reviews require management to estimate future demand for inventory items. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the valuation of inventory in future periods (see Note 11).

## 6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 6.1 Foreign-currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than Swiss francs are converted into Swiss francs at rates which approximate the actual rates at

the transaction date. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets (including securities) and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into Swiss francs at the rate of exchange at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Realized and unrealized exchange differences are reported as income and expenditure.

The principal rates of exchange are shown below.

	Closing rate of exchange		Average rate of exchange	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
USD	0.9394	1.0298	1.0380	1.0848
EUR	1.2475	1.4836	1.3785	1.5080
GBP	1.4502	1.6705	1.6054	1.6832

### 6.2 Cash and short-term deposits

The ICRC considers cash on hand, amounts due from banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less to be "cash and cash equivalents".

Bank borrowings that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the ICRC's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

### 6.3 Investments

Investments are recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and classified as current assets, with any resultant gains or losses recognized in the statement of income and expenditure. As the ICRC's securities are managed externally on a portfolio basis, all income from securities is disclosed net. Securities are recognized and de-recognized on the trade date that the portfolio manager, on behalf of the ICRC, commits to purchase or sell the investments.

The fair value of listed securities is their quoted bid price at the balance sheet date. Financial income consists principally of interest and net realized and unrealized gains on changes in fair value. Interest income is recognized on an accruals basis, taking into account the effective yield of the asset.

### 6.4 Accounts receivable

Receivables are stated at their cost net of an allowance on outstanding amounts to cover the risk on non-payment (see Note 9).

The main positions of the receivables are recognized for:

- ▶ *pledges*: at the moment of a written confirmation, except pledges falling due after five years, which are considered as contingent assets only and are not recognized owing to uncertainties associated with their receipt (see Note 37)
- ▶ *re-invoiced costs*: at the moment when (i) the service or basic expenditure is fulfilled or (ii) ownership of the asset is transferred

The allowance is made on the basis of a specific review of all significant outstanding positions. For those positions not specifically reviewed, it is made at differing rates, using the age of the receivable and applying allowance rates based on past experience.

Accounts receivable after the date of the statement of financial position are discounted to estimate their present value at this same date.

## 6.5 Inventories

*Inventories held at the headquarters and at the principal regional distribution centre* in Nairobi are considered as uncommitted inventories and are recorded at cost. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Expenditure is recognized at the moment such inventories are delivered or consumed; obsolete inventories are written off.

*Inventories held on behalf of beneficiaries at other locations* are considered as committed and are included in expenditure owing to the nature of ICRC operations.

The cost of inventories of perishable goods is based on the “first-expired first-out” principle.

The cost of other inventories is based on the “first-in first-out” principle, except where goods have been specifically earmarked, in which case they are used first and their costs therefore specifically identified.

## 6.6 Property, plant and equipment

Assets are measured at their historical costs and are capitalized (i) when they are used for the ICRC and (ii) when the following limits are reached for individual asset amounts:

- ▶ land and buildings                      all
- ▶ equipment and vehicles              KCHF 10
- ▶ software                                   KCHF 100<sup>1</sup>

Contributed assets are accounted for using the same principles as for purchased assets (see Note 6.13).

### SUBSEQUENT EXPENDITURE

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment.

All other expenditure is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as an expense as incurred.

## DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is calculated using the “straight line” method so as to depreciate the initial cost over the item’s estimated useful life, which is as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings – Switzerland	70 years
Buildings – other countries	3 to 20 years
Fixed installations	10 years
Equipment and vehicles	5 to 8 years
Hardware	3 years

Land is not depreciated.

## 6.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost minus any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses except for assets with indefinite useful lives (see below). Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized as the criteria of recognition under IAS 38.57 (f) cannot be reliably measured; expenditure is therefore reflected in income and expenditure in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

*Intangible assets with finite useful lives* are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in income and expenditure as a depreciation expense.

The useful life for software is five years.

*Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives* are tested for impairment annually. Such intangibles are not amortized. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

1. Licences for commercial software are considered as fully expensed during the year

The ICRC has obtained licences for the red crystal emblem which have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agencies, with the option to renew at the end of this period. Those licences are consequently assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

## 6.8 Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the ICRC's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated (see Notes 12 and 13).

An impairment loss is then recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as "depreciation". An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

## 6.9 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets classified as "held for sale" are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as "held for sale" if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as "held for sale" are not depreciated or amortized.

## 6.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the ICRC has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the obligation, and the obligation can be measured reliably.

If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow so as to reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

## 6.11 Financial liabilities

Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the statement of income and expenditure over the period of the loan on an effective interest basis.

## 6.12 Reserves

Reserves are classified as either restricted or unrestricted reserves.

### a) Restricted reserves

These represent expenditures in the field which have not been financed by contributions or the cumulative excess of income from earmarked voluntary contributions over expenditure on stipulated field operations. Restricted reserves include the following:

#### FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS

##### *Field operations with temporary deficit financing*

This position relates to expenditures in the field which have not been financed by contributions received or pledged at 31 December 2010.

##### *Donors' restricted contributions*

Some contributions received by the ICRC are earmarked for specific usage. At the end of the financial year, any such funds which have not yet been spent are recorded under this heading. In cases where the funds cannot be used, the ICRC either obtains agreement for a reallocation of those funds for a different usage or reimburses them to the donor, in which case they are recognized as liability before the effective payment takes place.

### b) Unrestricted reserves

These are not subject to any legal or third-party restriction and can be applied as the ICRC Assembly sees fit. Unrestricted reserves may be designated for specific purposes to meet future obligations or risks.

#### RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE ASSEMBLY

##### *Future operations reserves*

This position contains the reserves for operational funding. The ideal amount of these reserves is estimated at four months of the headquarters and field operational cash, kind and service expenditure over the last five years (see Note 25).

##### *Operational risks reserves*

This concerns reserves relating to insurance coverage and to potential litigation.

##### *Assets reserves*

The ICRC sets aside funds for capital expenditure on real estate and equipment, in order to be able to make investments that are essential for its operations regardless of short-term financial fluctuations. The reserve also contains funds received from donors for specific fixed assets and is amortized over the life of the asset.

##### *Financial risks reserves*

This covers the risks of exchange-rate variations and price fluctuations in securities.

##### *Human resources reserves*

These reserves are set aside to cover future payments to management and staff under agreements for early retirement.

##### *Specific projects reserves*

Allocations for specific projects to be undertaken are made in anticipation of the events taking place, such as the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and studies concerning the red cross emblem.



## OTHER UNRESTRICTED RESERVES

*General reserves*

These reserves are the accumulation of excess funds set aside with no specific reservation or restriction.

**6.13 Income**

## CONTRIBUTIONS

*Contributions in cash* are recognized on receipt of a written confirmation of donation from the donors, except revenue relating to future years, which is recorded on the balance sheet as deferred income. If the receivable is greater than five years, it is not recognized as deferred income but is disclosed in the financial statements as a contingent asset (see Note 37).

*Contributions that are based on contracts for specific projects* (e.g. European Commission, USAID, projects delegated to National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) are recognized as the expenditure is incurred.

The following contributions are recognized upon receipt of the cash:

- ▶ contributions from private sources, associations and companies
- ▶ legacies
- ▶ gifts

*Contributions in kind* (goods or interest) and *in services* (in the form of staff, means of transport or rent) are recognized on the date of receipt of the goods or service and are reported as equal contributions and expenses in the income and expenditure statement.

*Contributions in kind for fixed assets* are recorded at fair value under "Other income". Depreciation of such assets is included in operational expenditure in the same manner as for purchased fixed assets.

The *value of contributions in kind* is determined by the donor's indication of the value of the goods, including the cost of transport to the final destination. The fair value may not be exceeded.

The *value of service contributions* in the form of staff is estimated by determining the real cost that would have been incurred had the contribution not been made. In the case of staff seconded to the ICRC, the estimated value consists of the salary plus the social security and insurance contributions paid by the ICRC for the position concerned. From this value, all personnel costs paid by the ICRC directly to the persons concerned or their employer have been deducted to give the value of service recorded.

## EARMARKING

Cash contributions restricted by donors for no other purpose than for general ICRC field operations are considered as *non-earmarked*.

Cash contributions to a given region, country or programme (worldwide) are seen as *loosely earmarked*.

Contributions (in cash or in kind) to the programme or sub-programme of a country or project are *tightly earmarked*.

The table below shows the overall framework for the earmarking of cash contributions for the field budgets.

Level of earmarking	Range/restrictions	Example
None	overall ICRC field budget	<i>ICRC operations worldwide</i>
Region	one of the four regions	<i>ICRC operations in Africa</i>
Programme	one of the four programmes	<i>ICRC prevention activities worldwide</i>
Programme/region	one of the four programmes for one of the four regions	<i>ICRC protection activities in Asia and the Pacific</i>
Operation	one of the worldwide delegations	<i>ICRC activities in Colombia</i>

Donors' restricted contributions that exceed specific expenditure within the accounting year are carried forward to the following year (see Note 6.12).

In cases where the ICRC is over-financed because of earmarked contributions for a specific operation, the donor is asked if the contribution can be allocated to another operation or be carried forward to the following year. In case of over-financing, the donor may also ask for a reimbursement of the donation.

**6.14 Financial income and expenditure**

Net financial income (see Note 32) comprises interest payable on borrowings, interest receivable on funds invested, securities income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gains and losses on hedging instruments.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

**6.15 Pensions and other post-employment benefits**

The ICRC operates three post-employment defined benefit plans and one defined contribution plan, all of which are administered separately. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains and losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at that date. These gains or losses are recognized over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans.

The past service cost is recognized as an expense on a "straight line" basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service cost is recognized immediately.

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation minus past service cost not yet recognized, minus the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly, minus any unrecognized net actuarial losses plus gains. The value of any asset is restricted to the sum of any past service cost not yet recognized and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan and any unrecognized actuarial losses.

#### **a) The pension plan**

The defined benefit pension plan covers all headquarters contracted staff. Pension obligations are met by an independent fund which is held in a single, separate legal entity governed by Swiss law and can neither be withdrawn or used as collateral by the employer. This independent fund is funded through payments as determined by periodic actuarial calculations in accordance with Swiss law. The assets of the funds are managed as one within the separate legal entity.

#### **b) The early retirement plan**

The ICRC has a plan that offers all staff working at headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva the possibility to take early retirement at 58 instead of 62. Future financial commitments arising from early retirement benefits are borne by the ICRC. The plan covers the period from the date of the ICRC retirement up to the date of Swiss legal retirement for those employees who accepted early retirements and presently benefit from it. The plan is unfunded but allocations made towards the cost of future early retirements are included in the human resources reserves.

#### **c) The delegation employee end-of-service plan**

The ICRC has agreed to provide post-employment benefits to delegation employees in accordance with the legislation of the countries concerned and the local collective staff agreements. The benefits are based on one month of compensation for every year of service up to a maximum of 12 months, except in countries where local legislation requires otherwise. The present value of future financial commitments due for end-of-service indemnities (e.g. end of employment, retirement, severance pay) are borne by the ICRC. The plan is unfunded and therefore the fair value of plan assets is nil. As there is only a lump sum benefit at the end of service, there are no pensioners.

#### **d) Contribution suppletive plan**

The Contribution suppletive plan was established for non-Swiss employees that are on a headquarters contract but not living in Switzerland who consequently are not able to contribute to the Swiss social contribution plans. The funds are held in escrow for the employees and are paid out at the time that they are no longer permanently on contract to the ICRC.

#### **e) Avenir Foundation**

The Avenir Foundation was established for the benefit of staff working at headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva under an open-ended contract. Its purpose is to facilitate ongoing

training, to facilitate career moves and to improve retirement benefits. The ICRC pays fixed contributions determined by the duration of employment into individual staff accounts with the Foundation.

### **6.16 Expenditure**

#### **OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS**

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure on a "straight line" basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure as an integral part of the total lease payments made.

### **6.17 Contingent assets**

The ICRC views pledges falling due after five years as probably being receivable; given its operating environment, however, receipt is not virtually certain as defined in IAS 37. Consequently, management has considered these receivables as contingent assets and they have not been accounted for in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2010 (see Note 37).

### **6.18 Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the ICRC. It may also be a present obligation that arises from past events but in respect of which an outflow of economic benefit is not probable or which cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Such contingent liabilities are recorded under Note 38.

### **6.19 Fair value of financial instruments**

The ICRC determines the fair value of financial instruments (see Note 36) on the basis of the following hierarchy:

**Level 1.** The fair value of financial instruments quoted in active markets is based on their quoted closing price at the balance sheet date.

**Level 2.** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques based on observable market data.

**Level 3.** This level includes instruments where one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data.

### **6.20 Derivative financial instruments**

The ICRC uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge the risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives during the year that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to profit or loss.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

## 6.21 Restatements and reclassifications

The consolidation of the Jean Pictet Fund has required an addition to the opening balance of the 'Consolidated statement of changes in reserves' of KCHF 605 and investments (see Note 8). The changes are not material.

Certain other 2009 financial statement balances have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in 2010. Social security and insurance contribution balances and salaries due to employees are presented under Current employee benefits (see Note 20); Contribution suppletive plan balances have been presented under Non-current employee benefit liabilities, (see Note 21); all of the above were previously disclosed under Accounts payable (see Note 16).

## THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS PROVIDE A BREAKDOWN OF THE MAIN ITEMS ON THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, THE CASH-FLOW STATEMENT AND THE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES.

### 7. CASH AND SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Cash at banks and on hand	98,874	79,431
Short-term deposits	211,577	308,063
<b>Cash and short-term deposits</b>	<b>310,451</b>	<b>387,494</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the ICRC, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

At 31 December 2010, the ICRC had available KCHF 85,000 (2009: KCHF 85,000) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities in respect of which all prior conditions had been met.

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprised the following at 31 December:

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Cash at banks and on hand	98,874	79,431
Short-term deposits	211,577	308,063
Bank overdrafts	-780	-394
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>309,671</b>	<b>387,100</b>

### 8. INVESTMENTS

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Debt and equity securities	77,404	73,160
Deposits	567	1,839
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>77,971</b>	<b>74,999</b>

Deposits included in investments have an original maturity of over three months.

### 9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Pledges (see also Note 37)	114,534	137,341
Re-invoiced costs commercial	2,274	1,533
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	376	595
Withholding taxes	2,094	1,728
Other income receivable	554	566
Allowance for accounts receivable	-130	-670
<b>Total accounts receivable</b>	<b>119,702</b>	<b>141,093</b>

There are no standard payment terms for pledges as payment terms are defined in each donor contract.

Re-invoiced costs commercial, National Societies, and foundation and funds are based on 60-day credit terms.

Withholding taxes are receivable with varying time delays due to the respective recovery processes in the countries in which the amounts have been claimed.

Interest income on short-term deposits is due within three months of the balance sheet date.

The nominal value of pledges in foreign currencies has been revalued as at 31 December 2010 with the following unrealized gains or (losses).

	2010	2009
USD	-2,335	-1,564
EUR	-5,805	-2,647
GBP	-2	-6,879
Other	-1,370	-139

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis in respect of pledges, re-invoiced costs and National Societies is as follows:

(in KCHF)		Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired				
	Total		< 30 days	31–60 days	61–90 days	91–120 days	> 120 days
2009	138,799	136,677	1,873	57	4	56	132
2010	117,054	115,416	875	452	33	2	276

Movements in the provision for individual impairment of receivables were as follows:

(in KCHF)	Total
At 1 January 2009	860
Charge for the year	1,393
Utilized	-1,583
At 31 December 2009	670
Charge for the year	1,226
Utilized	-1,766
<b>At 31 December 2010</b>	<b>130</b>

## 10. PREPAYMENTS

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Prepaid expenses	7,964	8,065
Social security and insurance contributions	2,028	724
Advance payments to suppliers	1,229	1,539
Advance payments to employees	3,369	3,065
<b>Total prepayments</b>	<b>14,590</b>	<b>13,393</b>

## 11. INVENTORIES

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
<b>Breakdown by category of goods</b>		
Relief	7,465	6,843
Medical and physical rehabilitation	10,821	13,130
Water and habitat	3,137	2,611
Publications	3,500	4,293
Other	5,834	5,022
Allowance for inventory	-646	-410
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>30,111</b>	<b>31,489</b>

All inventories comprise finished goods. Inventory written off and charged to expenses is KCHF 689 (2009: KCHF 745).

## 12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(in KCHF)	Land and buildings	Equipment and vehicles	Total 2010 property and equipment
<b>Historical acquisition costs</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2010	132,892	120,033	252,925
Additions	28,035	12,135	40,170
Disposals	-	-15,438	-15,438
<b>Balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>160,927</b>	<b>116,730</b>	<b>277,657</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2010	-40,750	-76,184	-116,934
Depreciation charge for the year	-5,976	-14,754	-20,730
Disposals	-	14,521	14,521
<b>Balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>-46,726</b>	<b>-76,417</b>	<b>-123,143</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>114,201</b>	<b>40,313</b>	<b>154,514</b>

(in KCHF)	Land and buildings	Equipment and vehicles	Total 2009 property and equipment
<b>Historical acquisition costs</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2009	108,143	118,833	226,976
Additions	25,617	18,362	43,979
Disposals	-868	-17,162	-18,030
<b>Balance at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>132,892</b>	<b>120,033</b>	<b>252,925</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2009	-37,360	-76,482	-113,842
Depreciation charge for the year	-3,600	-15,565	-19,165
Disposals	210	15,863	16,073
<b>Balance at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>-40,750</b>	<b>-76,184</b>	<b>-116,934</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>92,142</b>	<b>43,849</b>	<b>135,991</b>

### a) Work in progress

At 31 December 2010, assets include work in progress comprising KCHF 29,167 for construction and renovation of buildings (2009: KCHF 11,376) and KCHF 1,479 for equipment (2009: KCHF 455).

### b) Insurance value

The buildings owned and utilized by the ICRC have a total insurance cover of KCHF 150,839 (2009: KCHF 150,839). The buildings owned by the ICRC have an insurance value of KCHF 107,879 (2009: KCHF 107,879).



### 13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(in KCHF)	Software	Red crystal emblem	Total 2010 Intangibles
<b>Historical acquisition costs</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2010	39,806	405	40,211
Additions	3,395	-	3,395
Disposals	-955	-	-955
<b>Balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>42,246</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>42,651</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2010	-25,782	-	-25,782
Depreciation charge for the year	-3,222	-	-3,222
Disposals	159	-	159
<b>Balance at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>-28,845</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-28,845</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>13,401</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>13,806</b>

(in KCHF)	Software	Red crystal emblem	Total 2009 Intangibles
<b>Historical acquisition costs</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2009	36,563	405	36,968
Additions	3,243	-	3,243
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>39,806</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>40,211</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments</b>			
Balance at 1 January 2009	-22,991	-	-22,991
Depreciation charge for the year	-2,791	-	-2,791
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>-25,782</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-25,782</b>
<b>Net book value as at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>14,024</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>14,429</b>

**a) The computer software was purchased from third parties and has a finite life.**

**b) Work in progress**

At 31 December 2010, intangible assets include work in progress comprising KCHF 4,150 for software in development acquired externally (2009: KCHF 6,978).

## 14. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

### Accounts receivable schedule

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Deferred income	19,755	16,127
<b>Total long-term receivables</b>	<b>19,755</b>	<b>16,127</b>

(in KCHF)	One year	2–5 years
Deferred income	69,311	19,755

## 15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Guarantee deposits	1,766	1,637
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,637</b>

## 16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
		(restated)
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	102	667
Suppliers	11,202	7,749
Sundry items	57	84
<b>Total accounts payable</b>	<b>11,361</b>	<b>8,500</b>

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- ▶ governments, National Societies, organizations, foundations, funds and suppliers are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms
- ▶ sundry items are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months

## 17. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Current (in KCHF)	2010	2009
Bank overdrafts	780	394
Current portion of non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	548	209
<b>Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>603</b>

Non-current (in KCHF)	2010	2009
Unsecured loan	24,923	12,133
Current portion	-548	-209
<b>Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>	<b>24,375</b>	<b>11,924</b>

Terms and loan repayment schedule	Total	within 1 year	2–5 years	more than 5 years
Unsecured loan				
KCHF – granted at 0%	24,923	548	2,194	22,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,923</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>22,181</b>

There are two unsecured loans, both interest free. One was granted for the training centre in Ecogia-Geneva, Switzerland, (initially KCHF 9,800), final repayment in 2048, and the second for the logistics building in Geneva, increased in 2010 by KCHF 13,000 with repayments from 2011 to 2059. Notional interest for a contributed service of KCHF 457 (2009: KCHF 229) has been recorded as expenditure and as income at 2.58% (2009: 2.73%).

The fair value of non-current financial liabilities amounts to KCHF 15,670 (2009: KCHF 7,283).

## 18. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Forward currency contracts (see Note 36)	7,145	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,145</b>	<b>146</b>

## 19. PROVISIONS

Current provisions for specific risks (in KCHF)	2010	2009
Balance at 1 January	2,230	667
Allocations during the year	1,376	2,230
Use of provisions during the year	-572	-667
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>2,230</b>

The balance represents operational claims that are principally legal in nature that management considers will probably be paid by the ICRC (see also Note 38).

## 20. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

Current employee benefit liabilities (in KCHF)	2010	2009
		(restated)
Social security and insurance contributions	9,966	8,573
Salaries due to employees	9,685	9,219
Staff vacation accruals	28,814	28,413
<b>Total current employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>48,465</b>	<b>46,205</b>

## 21. PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
		(restated)
Early retirement	17,025	15,048
End-of-service benefits	42,876	40,515
Contribution suppletive	12,915	10,871
<b>Total non-current employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>72,816</b>	<b>66,434</b>

The ICRC operates three defined benefit pension plans and a defined contribution plan: a pension plan for all headquarters-contracted staff, an early retirement plan that offers all staff the possibility to take early retirement at 58 instead of 62, an end-of-service plan for delegation employees and a plan to facilitate training, promote career moves and improve retirement benefits.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the income statement and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Components of pension expense (in KCHF)	Pension	Early retirement	End-of-service	2010 Total	2009 Total
<b>Current service cost</b>	26,452	3,647	6,114	36,213	35,165
Interest cost	27,167	62	1,515	28,744	28,240
<b>Expected return on plan assets</b>	-38,991	-	-	-38,991	-33,466
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in current year	-	-	-	-	-
Change in excess funding not capitalized	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of unrecognized (gain)/loss	-	-	-761	-761	17,322
Expense for pension plan	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Expenses recognized in the income statement</b>	<b>14,628</b>	<b>3,709</b>	<b>6,868</b>	<b>25,205</b>	<b>47,261</b>

Changes in the present value of plan obligations during year (including unfunded plans) (in KCHF)	Pension	Early retirement	End-of-service	Total
<b>Defined benefit obligation at 1 January 2009</b>	<b>854,122</b>	<b>16,691</b>	<b>35,879</b>	<b>906,692</b>
Current service cost	25,783	3,617	5,765	35,165
Interest cost	26,833	74	1,333	28,240
Employee contribution	17,572	-	-	17,572
Benefits paid	-38,135	-2,036	-5,067	-45,238
Administration expenses	-1,190	-	-	-1,190
Experience (gain)/loss on obligation	-8,406	-	2,605	-5,801
Liability (gain)/loss due to assumption changes	13,533	-	-	13,533
Allocation from/(to) reserves	-	-3,298	-	-3,298
<b>Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>890,112</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>40,515</b>	<b>945,675</b>
Current service cost	26,452	3,647	6,114	36,213
Interest cost	27,167	62	1,515	28,744
Employee contribution	17,900	-	-	17,900
Benefits paid	-37,723	-2,075	-4,507	-44,305
Administration expenses	-1,235	-	-	-1,235
Experience (gain)/loss on obligation	-	-	-761	-761
Liability (gain)/loss due to assumption changes	34,139	-	-	34,139
Allocation from/(to) reserves	-	343	-	343
<b>Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>956,812</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>42,876</b>	<b>1,016,713</b>

Changes in fair value of plan assets during the year (excluding unfunded plans) (in KCHF)	Pension
<b>Fair value of plan assets at 1 January 2009</b>	<b>698,068</b>
Employer contribution	35,124
Employee contribution	17,572
Benefits paid	-38,135
Administration expenses	-1,190
Expected return on plan assets	33,466
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	82,166
<b>Fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2009</b>	<b>827,071</b>
Employer contribution	35,734
Employee contribution	17,900
Benefits paid	-37,723
Administration expenses	-1,235
Expected return on plan assets	38,991
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-36,407
<b>Fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2010</b>	<b>844,331</b>

The ICRC expects to contribute KCHF 36,628 (2009: KCHF 36,002) to its defined benefit pension plan, KCHF 2,411 (2009: KCHF 3,783) to the early retirement plan, and KCHF 4,688 (2009: KCHF 5,270) to the end-of-service plan in 2011.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined on the basis of the market expectations prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Amounts recognized in the balance sheet are determined as follows (in KCHF)	Pension	Early retirement	End-of-service	2010 Total	2009 Total
Present value of defined benefit obligations	956,812	17,025	42,876	1,016,713	945,675
Fair value of plan assets	-844,331	-	-	-844,331	-827,071
Unrecognized actuarial gains (losses)	-112,481	-	-	-112,481	-63,041
IAS 19.58b limitation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liability (asset) recognized in balance sheet</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>42,876</b>	<b>59,901</b>	<b>55,563</b>

Amounts for the current period and previous three periods are as follows (pension plan) (in KCHF)	2010	2009	2008	2007
Obligation, end of year	956,812	-890,112	-854,122	-767,602
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	-844,331	827,071	698,068	840,035
Surplus/(deficit)	112,481	-63,041	-156,054	72,433
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	-	8,406	-36,725	16,057
Experience adjustment on plan assets	-36,407	82,166	-199,986	-38,302

The percentage of total pension plan assets invested in each major asset category at 31 December was:	2010 %	2009 %
Equity securities	42.9	44.6
Bonds	35.6	36.4
Real estate	18.0	15.8
Other	3.5	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Actual return on plan assets (in KCHF)	Pension	Early retirement	End-of-service	2010 Total	2009 Total
Expected return on plan assets	38,991	-	-	38,991	33,466
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-36,407	-	-	-36,407	82,166
<b>Actual return on plan assets</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>115,632</b>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:	Pension		Early retirement		End-of-service	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Discount rate	2.90%	3.20%	1.09%	1.24%	4.0%	4.0%
Expected return on plan assets	4.80%	4.80%	-	-	-	-
Future salary increase	2.50%	2.50%	-	-	4.0%	4.0%
Future pension increase	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.92%	-	-
Employee rotation	21.0%	21.0%	-	-	-	-

**End-of-service plan:** These rates have been expressed as a range that reflects the various material financial environments (countries) for which the obligation has been calculated. Rates for mortality, disability, normal retirement and withdrawal vary depending on each country and the nature of ICRC operations. These variations do not have a material impact on the calculations.

**Contribution suppletive plan:** In 2010, contributions to the Contribution suppletive plan amounted to KCHF 5,417 (2009: KCHF 3,848), and the plan paid out KCHF 3,372 (2009: KCHF 1,781) to employees finishing contracts with the ICRC.

**Avenir Foundation:** In 2010, contributions to the Avenir Foundation amounted to KCHF 9,682 (2009: KCHF 9,662), and the Foundation paid out KCHF 6,472 (2009: KCHF 5,580) for training purposes, professional integration outside the ICRC and early retirement.



**22. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME**

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Accrued expenses	18,689	15,021
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	216	338
Deferred income	86,516	112,828
<b>Total accrued expenses and deferred income</b>	<b>105,421</b>	<b>128,187</b>

Non-current deferred income (in KCHF)	2010	2009
Deferred income	19,755	16,127
<b>Total non-current deferred income</b>	<b>19,755</b>	<b>16,127</b>

**23. FUNDS AND FOUNDATIONS**

The following balances have been included in the consolidated financial statements from the funds and foundations.

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Cash and bank accounts	1,737	1,276
Securities	33,107	30,016
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	2,342	1,011
Deferred income	4,090	2,924
Contributions	6,809	4,810
Operational expenditure	-4,645	-5,168
Financial income (net securities gains/(losses))	421	2,579
Other expenditure	-119	-137

**24. FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS****a) Field operations with temporary deficit financing**

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Loosely earmarked balances	-49,881	-15,409
Tightly earmarked balances	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-49,881</b>	<b>-15,409</b>

Field operations are classified as “deficit financing” as soon as contributions do not cover expenditure.

**b) Donors' restricted contributions**

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Loosely earmarked balances	28,298	49,042
Tightly earmarked balances	416	2,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>51,219</b>
<b>Total funding of field operations</b>	<b>-21,167</b>	<b>35,810</b>

## 25. RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE ASSEMBLY

(in KCHF)	Future operations	Operational risks	Assets replacement	Financial risks	Human resources	Specific projects	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2008	191,292	30,474	167,192	16,715	19,214	2,080	426,967
Use/release during 2009	-	-2,486	-108	-38,125	-7,306	-2,080	-50,105
Allocations 2009	11,339	1,715	16,044	45,704	3,945	240	78,987
Balance as at 31 December 2009 (restated)	202,631	29,703	183,128	24,294	15,853	240	455,849
Use/release during 2010	-27,044	-722	-864	-37,315	-1,457	-240	-67,642
Allocations 2010	-	1,453	3,908	31,910	-	592	37,863
Balance as at 31 December 2010	175,587	30,434	186,172	18,889	14,396	592	426,070

The future operations reserve is intended for situations with insufficient operational funding, which is estimated at an average of four months of expenditure in cash, kind and services (including overheads) over the previous four years, including both at headquarters and in the field. The theoretical level is KCHF 370,461 (in 2009: KCHF 357,145).

## 26. OTHER UNRESTRICTED RESERVES

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
General reserves	14,400	14,400
Total	14,400	14,400

See also Note 6.12 (b).

## 27. CONTRIBUTIONS

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Governments	857,204	897,706
European Commission	111,391	116,723
International organizations	2,911	2,033
Supranational organizations	258	52
National Societies	57,926	52,752
Public sources	6,449	6,431
Private sources	24,452	28,464
Total	1,060,591	1,104,161

## 28. OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY CASH, KIND AND SERVICES

Operating expenditure (in KCHF)	Cash	Kind	Services	Total 2010	Total 2009
<b>Field</b>					
Staff-related costs	-381,621	-	-11,369	-392,990	-392,140
Mission costs	-55,543	-	-	-55,543	-54,690
Rentals	-102,725	-	-263	-102,988	-95,660
Subcontracted maintenance	-41,940	-	-	-41,940	-40,999
Purchase of goods and materials	-269,396	-2,236	-	-271,632	-229,355
General expenditure	-61,588	-	-47	-61,635	-62,040
Depreciation	-16,172	-	-	-16,172	-15,948
<b>Total</b>	<b>-928,985</b>	<b>-2,236</b>	<b>-11,679</b>	<b>-942,900</b>	<b>-890,832</b>

Operating expenditure (in KCHF)	Cash	Kind	Services	Total 2010	Total 2009
<b>Headquarters</b>					
Staff-related costs	-128,002	-	-505	-128,507	-126,883
Mission costs	-5,067	-	-	-5,067	-5,158
Rentals	-1,539	-	-3,063	-4,602	-5,202
Subcontracted maintenance	-3,025	-	-	-3,025	-3,595
Purchase of goods and materials	-3,458	-6	-	-3,464	-3,336
General expenditure	-24,221	-	-586	-24,806	-24,494
Depreciation	-7,057	-	-	-7,057	-5,939
<b>Total</b>	<b>-172,369</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-4,154</b>	<b>-176,528</b>	<b>-174,607</b>
<b>Total field and headquarters</b>	<b>-1,101,353</b>	<b>-2,242</b>	<b>-15,833</b>	<b>-1,119,428</b>	<b>-1,065,439</b>

## 29. HEADQUARTERS OVERHEAD INCOME, FIELD OVERHEAD EXPENDITURE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

As a contribution to the costs of headquarters' support for operations in the field, an additional 6.5% is added to the budget of each operation for cash and service movements. Headquarters' support includes services essential for an operation's success, such as human resources, finance, logistics, information technology and other support, as noted below under c). The following analysis reconciles the audited consolidated financial statements with the management financial results of the Emergency Appeal.

a) The reconciliation of **headquarters overhead income** results in the following breakdown over the past two years:

2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Contributions	27			1,060,591
Less funds and foundations	23			-6,809
ICRC contributions		142,238	911,544	1,053,782
Internal allocation from field budget		60,865	-	60,865
<b>Total income related to Emergency Appeal</b>		<b>203,103</b>	<b>911,544</b>	<b>1,114,647</b>

2009	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Contributions	27			1,104,161
Less funds and foundations	23			-4,810
ICRC contributions		142,551	956,800	1,099,351
Internal allocation from field budget		56,820	-	56,820
<b>Total income related to Emergency Appeal</b>		<b>199,371</b>	<b>956,800</b>	<b>1,156,171</b>

b) The reconciliation of **field overhead expenditure** is as follows:

2010 (in KCHF)	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Operational expenditure	28	-176,528	-942,900	-1,119,428
Internal allocation to headquarters budget		-	-60,865	-60,865
<b>Total expenditure related to Emergency Appeal</b>		<b>-176,528</b>	<b>-1,003,765</b>	<b>-1,180,293</b>

2009	Notes	Headquarters	Field	Total
Operational expenditure	28	-174,607	-890,832	-1,065,439
Internal allocation to headquarters budget		-	-56,820	-56,820
<b>Total expenditure related to Emergency Appeal</b>		<b>-174,607</b>	<b>-947,652</b>	<b>-1,122,259</b>

### c) Administrative costs

The following cost centres at headquarters are classified as administrative rather than direct programme-oriented operating expenditure:

- ▶ the president's office, the directorate and management control
- ▶ finance and administration
- ▶ human resources
- ▶ fundraising
- ▶ information systems and archives

Their total cost amounts to KCHF 103,822 (2009: KCHF 102,712), which represents 9.31% (2009: 9.69%) of overall operational expenditure.

## 30. STAFF-RELATED COSTS AND FIGURES

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Wages and salaries	392,662	389,109
Social insurance and social benefits	91,757	67,909
Contributed services	11,873	14,743
Post-employment benefit costs	25,205	47,261
<b>Total</b>	<b>521,497</b>	<b>519,022</b>

The average number of positions/employees during 2010 (2009) was:

*in the field:*

- ▶ 1,440 (2009: 1,364) expatriate staff, including 108 (2009: 149) seconded by National Societies
- ▶ 9,917 (2009: 10,065) locally recruited employees under ICRC contract
- ▶ 2,149 (2009: 1,398) local daily workers

*at headquarters:*

- ▶ 925 (2009: 874) staff, including 7 (2009: 9) seconded by National Societies, which represents
- ▶ 779 (2009: 769) full-time positions

## 31. LEASES

### a) Operating leases as lessee

The ICRC leases warehouses, delegation buildings and means of transport under operating leases. The leases may typically run for a period of up to 10 years, with an option to renew after that date. Lease payments are increased annually to reflect market rentals.

During the current year, CHF 104 million was recognized as rental expense in the statement of income and expenditure with respect to operating leases (2009: CHF 97 million), as follows:

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Premises and equipment	38,824	39,172
Transport	65,439	58,345
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,263</b>	<b>97,517</b>

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
- within 12 months	17,601	2,281
- within 1 to 5 years	9,948	5,148
- over 5 years	305	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,854</b>	<b>7,429</b>

### b) Operating leases as lessor

In 2010, KCHF 439 (2009: KCHF 383) was recognized as income in the statement of income and expenditure in respect of subleases. These leases principally relate to vehicle parking at headquarters and ad hoc field facilities that are short-term in nature.

### c) Finance leases as lessee

The ICRC has no finance lease obligations.



## 32. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
<b>Securities at fair value:</b>		
Gains/(losses) on securities	146	4,774
Securities' income, net	1,075	1,527
<b>Total net income on securities</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>6,301</b>
Interest income	818	859
<b>Financial income</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>7,160</b>
Interest expense <sup>1</sup>	-	-878
<b>Total financial income, net</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>6,282</b>
<b>Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net</b>	<b>-35,261</b>	<b>-6,873</b>

1. Interest expense is classified within operating expenditure consistent with the requirements of agreements with donors

## 33. OTHER INCOME AND OTHER EXPENDITURE

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Decrease in allowance for specific risks	31	-
Decrease in allowance for accounts receivable	540	190
Re-invoiced costs	5,391	6,388
Income arising from prior period	1,136	1,186
Other	4,520	9,741
Adjustments of operations	378	295
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>11,996</b>	<b>17,800</b>
Increase in allowance for specific risks	-	-2,212
Increase in allowance for obsolete stock	-236	-49
Expenditure arising from prior period	-495	-542
Other	-3,492	-3,924
<b>Total other expenditure</b>	<b>-4,223</b>	<b>-6,727</b>

Adjustments of operations concern prior period charges relating mainly to the transfer of goods and revised estimates of accruals, and do not relate to current field operations.

## 34. TAXES

The ICRC (but not its staff) is exempt from taxes in Switzerland and most countries in which its delegations are based.

## 35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The ICRC's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise bank loans and overdrafts, accounts payables, accrued expenses and other financial liabilities. The ICRC has various financial assets, such as cash and short-term deposits, accounts receivables, derivative financial instruments and other financial assets, which arise directly from its operations.

The ICRC also uses derivative financial instruments – forward foreign exchange contracts and swaps – to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange risks arising from cash-flow exposures denominated in a currency other than Swiss francs. The forward exchange contracts have maturities of less than one year after the balance sheet date. Where necessary the contracts are swapped at maturity. Neither cash-flow nor fair-value hedge accounting has been applied in 2010 or 2009.

In accordance with its treasury policy, the ICRC does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The main risks arising from the ICRC's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, cash-flow interest-rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, which are summarized below.

### a) Foreign currency risk

Exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than the ICRC's functional currency, which is the Swiss franc. As a result of the foreign currency exposure, exchange rate fluctuations have a significant impact on the income statement. The risk is that the consolidated financial statements for a particular period or as of a certain date may be affected by changes in the value of transactions executed in currencies other than the ICRC's measurement currency owing to currency fluctuations.

The ICRC also incurs foreign currency risk on pledged contributions that are denominated in a currency other than Swiss francs. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily the euro, the pound sterling and the US and Canadian dollars.

The long-term receivables relate to deferred income and are principally denominated in US and Canadian dollars. The foreign exchange exposure of this asset is economically hedged against the deferred income liability.

With respect to other monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than the Swiss franc, the ICRC ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term needs.

The ICRC is not exposed to foreign exchange translation risk as all financial statements under consolidation are denominated in Swiss francs.

Most financial instruments are denominated in Swiss francs, except the following:

		2010	2009
Cash and cash equivalents	euro	13,981	6,054
	US dollar	10,615	11,841
Accounts receivable	euro	51,350	82,383
	pound sterling	117	16,756
	US dollar	43,542	31,686
	Canadian dollar	11,277	4,805
Accounts payable	euro	1,238	623
	US dollar	2,369	886
Accrued expenses	euro	1,282	80
	US dollar	7,638	2,811
Other accounts (liabilities)	euro	18,102	83,140
	pound sterling	11,638	26,784
	US dollar	43,097	1,427

The ICRC uses a value at risk (VAR) computation to estimate the potential annual loss in the fair value of its financial instruments.

The VAR estimates are made assuming normal market conditions, using a 95% confidence interval. The ICRC cannot predict the actual future movements of exchange rates, therefore the below VAR numbers neither represent actual losses nor consider the effects of favourable movements in underlying variables. Accordingly, these VAR numbers may only be considered indicative of future movements to the extent that the historic market patterns repeat in the future.

The VAR computation includes the ICRC foreign currency trade payables and receivables, accrued expenses, other liabilities and bank account balances.

The estimated potential annual loss from the ICRC's foreign currency exposures is as follows:

(in KCHF)	2010	2009
Instruments sensitive to foreign currency exchange rates	-33,252	-21,560

## b) Interest rate risk

The ICRC does not have any exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

## c) Credit risk

The ICRC has a treasury policy which focuses on security of cash and cash equivalents. Those are held in banks of high credit ranking, and there is no significant exposure to banks in risky countries. Given the current financial crisis, the ICRC has expanded the number of bank counterparties, limited the exposure to any one bank and used a facility with the Swiss National Bank to maximize security. The treasury policy is approved by the governing bodies and supervised by a Treasury Committee composed of the director of Financial Resources and Logistics, the head of finance, the head of accounting and the treasurer.

The receivables are mostly with governments with high credit ratings, where credit risk is low.

Investments are allowed only in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a high credit rating.

Other positions are not material, or are covered by provisions.

At the balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including the derivative financial instruments, in the balance sheet.

## d) Liquidity risk

The ICRC's objective is to strike a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility by maintaining sufficient funds as cash in hand, on-demand deposits or short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less to meet short-term liabilities.

The ICRC has liquidity risk associated with foreign exchange forward cover. Funds in the appropriate foreign currency are retained to settle the forward contracts when they come due, or the contract is swapped forward until sufficient foreign currency is available.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the ICRC's financial liabilities:

Year ended 31 December 2010 (in KCHF)	Total	< 1 year	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
Interest-bearing loans	25,703	1,328	2,194	22,181
Accounts payable	31,012	31,012	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	182,392	182,392	-	-
Accrued expenses	18,689	18,689	-	-
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	216	216	-	-
	<b>258,012</b>	<b>233,637</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>22,181</b>

Year ended 31 December 2009	Total	< 1 year	2 – 5 years	> 5 years
Interest-bearing loans	12,527	603	1,154	10,770
Accounts payable	37,163	37,163	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	44,621	44,621	-	-
Accrued expenses	15,021	15,021	-	-
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds	338	338	-	-
	<b>109,670</b>	<b>97,746</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>10,770</b>

### Capital management

By its nature the ICRC does not have 'capital', rather it views the reserves as a proxy for capital in terms of IAS 1. The primary objective of ICRC reserves management is to maintain a healthy asset-to-reserves ratio (2010 1.6:1; 2009 1.5:1) and ensure liquidity for the discharge of its international mandate. Interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which is debt requiring servicing costs, are kept to a minimum. The target and position of the future operations reserves are indicated in Note 25.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Fair value

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instruments. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgement and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect estimates.

The fair value of cash and short-term deposits, accounts receivable, accrued expenses, other financial assets and accounts payable are not materially different from the carrying amounts.

The fair value of investments is reported in Note 8 and the unsecured loan in Note 17.

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. Where a derivative financial instrument is used to hedge economically the foreign exchange exposure of a recognized monetary asset or liability, any gains or losses on the hedging instrument are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure, and consequently hedge accounting does not need to be applied. Further, accounts receivable are not hedged against accounts payable.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is their market price at the balance sheet date. At year-end, the following positions were open:

Forward foreign exchange contracts (in KCHF)	2010	2009
Purchase of foreign currencies	74,806	10,662
Sale of foreign currencies	-107,586	-33,959

The net result of marking forward exchange contracts to market at the balance sheet date was a charge of KCHF 3,955 (2009: charge of KCHF 555).

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the ICRC's financial instruments and their corresponding measurement levels:

2010 (in KCHF)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Investments	77,971	77,971	77,971		
Derivative financial instruments	3,323	3,323		3,323	
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments	7,145	7,145		7,145	

2009 (in KCHF)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Investments	74,394	74,394	74,394		
Derivative financial instruments	279	279		279	
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Derivative financial instruments	146	146		146	

During the reporting period ending 31 December 2010, there were no transfers between the fair value measurement levels.

### 37. CONTINGENT ASSETS

In 2010, pledges amounting to KCHF 2,000 (2009: KCHF 2,450) fell due after five years and were considered as contingent assets.

### 38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The ICRC has operational claims that are principally legal in nature (local employment contracts, social charges, rental contracts), with the definitive amount and exact timing of each claim being subject to various legal proceedings in the country in which they have been issued. Those items that management considers will probably be paid have been recorded as provisions (see Note 19), and the balance deemed to be contingent liabilities amounting to KCHF 8,976 (2009: KCHF 13,270).

The ICRC receives pledges from certain donors that are contingent on expenditure being incurred on specific earmarking and with final payment being subject to acceptable financial reporting.

## 39. CAPITAL AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

### Capital commitments

Capital expenditures of KCHF 16,053 (2009: KCHF 21,606) have been approved but not provided for in these consolidated financial statements.

### Contractual commitments

Open purchase orders of KCHF 15,685 (2009: KCHF 6,888) have been issued to third parties but not provided for in these consolidated financial statements.

## 40. RELATED PARTIES

### a) Identity of related parties

Key management personnel are persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the ICRC. Related parties are the directors and senior management as well as close members of their families or households.

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the ICRC.

The ICRC has a conflict-of-interest policy whereby members of the Assembly, the directors, and senior management must advise the Assembly or the Human Resources Department of any direct or indirect interest in any transaction or relationship with the ICRC and are disqualified from participation in discussions and decisions regarding any action affecting their individual, professional, or business interests.

### b) Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with key management personnel except those described under c) below. With the exception of the president and the permanent vice-president, none of the other members of the Assembly, or any person related to them, received any remuneration from the ICRC during the year.

### c) Remuneration

The salaries and benefits of the ICRC's president, permanent vice-president, six directors and head of Internal Audit are set by the Remuneration Commission. Their total remuneration amounted to KCHF 3,385 (2009: KCHF 3,407), including employer expenses for social insurance and social benefits. They received no other salaries or benefits (e.g. fringe benefits, loans).

Related-party remuneration (in KCHF)	Total 2010	Total 2009
Short-term employee benefits	2,774	2,761
Post-employment benefits	574	606
Other long-term benefits	37	40
<b>Total remuneration</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>3,407</b>

The non-permanent members of the Assembly, or persons related or connected by business to them, did not receive any remuneration from the ICRC during the year.





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To the Assembly of  
**The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva**

Geneva, 31 Mars 2011

### Independent Auditor's report

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, consolidated cash-flow statement, consolidated statement of changes in reserves and notes) on pages 491 to 520 for the year ended 31 December 2010.

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Directorate and Assembly. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, which require that an audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. We have examined on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. We have also assessed the accounting principles used, significant estimates made and the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, comply with Swiss law, and the organisation's Statutes.

Ernst & Young Ltd

Mark Hawkins  
Licensed audit expert  
(Auditor in charge)

Thomas Madoery  
Licensed audit expert



# FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES

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**A. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE RELATED TO THE 2010 EMERGENCY AND HEADQUARTERS APPEALS** (in KCHF)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)						
	2010 Initial budget	Amendments	2010 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	2010 Total Expenditure	Overheads (already included in the total expenditure)
<b>1. EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>										
Africa	359,876	46,785	<b>406,661</b>	50,824	238,706	40,421	32,783	-	<b>362,734</b>	21,934
Asia and the Pacific	238,350	77,469	<b>315,820</b>	39,103	191,824	30,527	19,148	-	<b>280,602</b>	17,285
Europe and the Americas	136,260	36,047	<b>172,307</b>	35,856	75,787	37,126	15,465	-	<b>164,234</b>	9,946
Middle East and North Africa	201,900	5,657	<b>207,557</b>	46,117	113,597	20,495	11,452	261	<b>191,923</b>	11,700
Contingency	46,819	-5,657	<b>41,162</b>							
Stock in kind										
<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>	<b>983,205</b>	<b>160,302</b>	<b>1,143,506</b>	<b>171,900</b>	<b>619,914</b>	<b>128,569</b>	<b>78,848</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>999,492</b>	<b>60,865</b>
<b>2. HEADQUARTERS APPEAL</b>										
<b>HEADQUARTERS GENERAL</b>										
Assembly, Presidency and Management Control	6,045	3,328	<b>9,373</b>						<b>7,428</b>	
Office of the Director-General <sup>(1)</sup>	5,614	-62	<b>5,552</b>						<b>5,376</b>	
Operations <sup>(2)</sup>	39,727	-51	<b>39,676</b>						<b>40,072</b>	
International Law and Cooperation within the Movement <sup>(3)</sup>	20,706	150	<b>20,856</b>						<b>20,212</b>	
Communication <sup>(4)</sup>	24,135	174	<b>24,309</b>						<b>24,336</b>	
Human Resources	21,312	127	<b>21,439</b>						<b>22,195</b>	
Resources and Operational Support <sup>(5)</sup>	55,450	417	<b>55,867</b>						<b>56,536</b>	
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>172,990</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>177,073</b>						<b>176,155</b>	
<b>3. TOTAL FOUNDATIONS AND FUNDS</b>								<b>4,698</b>	<b>4,698</b>	
<b>4. OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b> (according to Consolidated statement of comprehensive income and expenditure)										
Total ICRC income and expenditure				171,900	619,914	128,569	78,848	4,960	<b>1,180,346</b>	60,865
Deduction of field non-operating income										
Deduction of headquarters non-operating income										
Deduction of overheads				-10,485	-37,717	-7,847	-4,811	-5	<b>-60,865</b>	-60,865
Deduction of cross-charging (foundations and funds)								-53	<b>-53</b>	
<b>TOTAL ICRC OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>161,415</b>	<b>582,196</b>	<b>120,722</b>	<b>74,037</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>1,119,427</b>	<b>-</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

INCOME (Cash, kind and services)						FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS (Balances brought forward)					
Cash contributions	Cash non-operating income	Overheads	Kind contributions	Services contributions	2010 Total Income	2009 Donors' restricted contributions brought forward	2009 Field operations with temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2010 Donors' restricted contributions	2010 Field operations with temporary deficit financing	
321,203	1,251		3,361	2,748	<b>328,563</b>	27,438		121	5,949	- 9,561	<b>1. EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>
274,586	429		- 2,610	4,922	<b>277,328</b>	22,160	- 4,301	65	21,487	- 1,293	Africa
138,491	1,441		1,259	1,258	<b>142,449</b>		- 4,995	2	997	- 16,775	Asia and the Pacific
164,323	428		225	2,760	<b>167,736</b>	357	- 6,113	191		- 22,251	Europe and the Americas
			- 982		<b>- 982</b>						Middle East and North Africa
						1,263			281		Contingency
<b>898,603</b>	<b>3,549</b>		<b>1,254</b>	<b>11,688</b>	<b>915,093</b>	<b>51,219</b>	<b>- 15,409</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>- 49,881</b>	Stock in kind
											<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY APPEALS (FIELD)</b>
<b>137,338</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>60,865</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>203,890</b>						<b>2. HEADQUARTERS APPEAL</b>
-	-		-	41	<b>41</b>						<b>HEADQUARTERS GENERAL</b>
-	-		-	-	-						Assembly, Presidency and Management Control
18	7		-	89	<b>114</b>						Office of the Director-General <sup>(1)</sup>
4	-		-	332	<b>336</b>						Operations <sup>(2)</sup>
-	19		-	84	<b>103</b>						International Law and Cooperation within the Movement <sup>(3)</sup>
718	-		-	-	<b>718</b>						Communication <sup>(4)</sup>
-	459		6	88	<b>553</b>						Human Resources
<b>138,078</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>60,865</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>205,755</b>						Resources and Operational Support <sup>(5)</sup>
											<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>
<b>6,862</b>					<b>6,862</b>						<b>3. TOTAL FOUNDATIONS AND FUNDS</b>
1,043,543	6,201	60,865	1,259	15,842	<b>1,127,711</b>	51,219	- 15,409	378	28,714	- 49,881	<b>4. OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b>
	- 3,549				<b>- 3,549</b>						Total ICRC income and expenditure
	- 2,652				<b>- 2,652</b>						Deduction of field non-operating income
		- 60,865			<b>- 60,865</b>						Deduction of headquarters non-operating income
- 53					<b>- 53</b>						Deduction of overheads
<b>1,043,490</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>15,842</b>	<b>1,060,591</b>	<b>51,219</b>	<b>- 15,409</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>- 49,881</b>	Deduction of cross-charging (foundations and funds)
											<b>TOTAL ICRC OPERATING ACTIVITIES-RELATED CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURE</b>

- The 2010 figures for the Office of the Director-General include *Internal Communication*, *Corporate Social Responsibility* (in particular *Sustainable Development*) and *International Tracing Service*, although as of 01.07.2010 they were integrated into the departments of *Communication and Information Management* (renamed), *Operations or Financial Resources and Logistics* (renamed)
- The 2010 figures for the Department of Operations include the *Multilateral Diplomatic and Humanitarian Coordination* unit, although on 01.07.2010 it joined the renamed department of *International Law and Cooperation*. They do not include the *International Tracing Service*, which joined the department on 01.07.2010
- The department was renamed *International Law and Cooperation* as of 01.07.2010. The 2010 figures do not include the *Multilateral Diplomatic and Humanitarian Coordination*, *Civil Society Relations and Relations with Armed and Security Forces* units, which joined the renamed department on 01.07.2010
- The department was renamed *Communication and Information Management* as of 01.07.2010. The 2010 figures do not include the *Information Systems* unit and the *Internal Communication* unit, which joined the renamed department on 01.07.2010. They do, however, include the *Civil Society Relations* and *Relations with Armed and Security Forces* units, although they were integrated into the renamed department of *International Law and Cooperation* on 01.07.2010
- The department was renamed *Financial Resources and Logistics* as of 01.07.2010. The 2010 figures do not include *Sustainable Development*, which joined the renamed department on 01.07.2010. The figures do, however, include the *Information Systems* unit, although it joined the renamed department of *Communication and Information Management* on 01.07.2010



**B. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY DELEGATION RELATED TO THE 2010 EMERGENCY APPEALS** (in KCHF)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)						
	2010 Initial budget	Amendments	2010 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	2010 Total expenditure	Overheads (already included in the total expenditure)
<b>AFRICA</b>										
Burundi	7,962	-	<b>7,962</b>	2,149	3,571	902	744	-	<b>7,366</b>	449
Central African Republic	15,453	-	<b>15,453</b>	1,405	10,959	1,506	1,289	-	<b>15,158</b>	925
Chad	22,081	-	<b>22,081</b>	4,579	9,713	2,038	1,101	-	<b>17,431</b>	1,064
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	66,315	-	<b>66,315</b>	14,738	35,847	4,751	1,622	-	<b>56,958</b>	3,326
Eritrea	4,733	-	<b>4,733</b>	1,194	3,093	383	251	-	<b>4,922</b>	300
Ethiopia	10,671	-	<b>10,671</b>	1,891	4,900	2,210	883	-	<b>9,884</b>	603
Guinea	8,255	-	<b>8,255</b>	1,072	3,468	1,299	1,721	-	<b>7,562</b>	462
Liberia	5,879	-	<b>5,879</b>	294	1,038	1,512	3,016	-	<b>5,860</b>	358
Nigeria	6,014	-	<b>6,014</b>	486	14	2,598	2,310	-	<b>5,408</b>	330
Rwanda	6,198	-	<b>6,198</b>	3,051	1,722	306	655	-	<b>5,734</b>	350
Somalia	54,907	23,413	<b>78,320</b>	602	64,319	797	1,043	-	<b>66,760</b>	4,075
Sudan	76,296	-	<b>76,296</b>	10,216	49,353	6,403	4,408	-	<b>70,379</b>	4,246
Uganda	8,304	-	<b>8,304</b>	985	4,748	1,062	1,445	-	<b>8,240</b>	502
Abidjan (regional)	13,020	-	<b>13,020</b>	1,744	5,612	2,569	2,261	-	<b>12,185</b>	744
Dakar (regional)	8,262	-	<b>8,262</b>	817	4,282	1,955	1,676	-	<b>8,731</b>	533
Harare (regional)	15,104	-	<b>15,104</b>	1,325	8,169	1,427	989	-	<b>11,911</b>	723
Nairobi (regional)	9,299	-	<b>9,299</b>	1,360	2,378	2,623	2,402	-	<b>8,762</b>	535
Niamey (regional)	12,722	23,372	<b>36,094</b>	1,500	25,475	2,434	1,663	-	<b>31,073</b>	1,896
Pretoria (regional)	4,301	-	<b>4,301</b>	943	46	1,810	1,808	-	<b>4,607</b>	281
Yaoundé (regional)	4,102	-	<b>4,102</b>	473	-	1,834	1,497	-	<b>3,804</b>	232
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>359,876</b>	<b>46,785</b>	<b>406,661</b>	<b>50,824</b>	<b>238,706</b>	<b>40,421</b>	<b>32,783</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362,734</b>	<b>21,934</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>										
Afghanistan	86,044	-	<b>86,044</b>	10,176	59,765	3,149	3,368	-	<b>76,458</b>	4,666
Myanmar	3,739	-	<b>3,739</b>	1,317	972	583	756	-	<b>3,628</b>	221
Nepal	4,956	-	<b>4,956</b>	1,629	943	1,351	934	-	<b>4,857</b>	296
Pakistan	56,604	77,469	<b>134,073</b>	5,211	106,925	6,317	4,040	-	<b>122,494</b>	7,635
Philippines	20,382	-	<b>20,382</b>	3,155	10,520	2,468	1,117	-	<b>17,260</b>	1,053
Sri Lanka	20,996	-	<b>20,996</b>	7,747	4,347	1,685	1,468	-	<b>15,247</b>	931
Bangkok (regional)	9,123	-	<b>9,123</b>	2,776	2,987	2,352	1,360	-	<b>9,476</b>	578
Beijing (regional)	7,722	-	<b>7,722</b>	497	1,749	3,853	961	-	<b>7,060</b>	431
Jakarta (regional)	6,984	-	<b>6,984</b>	2,204	347	1,846	1,121	-	<b>5,517</b>	337
Kuala Lumpur (regional)	2,888	-	<b>2,888</b>	173	-	1,877	416	-	<b>2,467</b>	151
New Delhi (regional)	15,349	-	<b>15,349</b>	3,706	3,268	3,502	2,562	-	<b>13,039</b>	796
Suva (regional)	3,564	-	<b>3,564</b>	510	-	1,544	1,045	-	<b>3,099</b>	189
<b>Total Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>238,350</b>	<b>77,469</b>	<b>315,820</b>	<b>39,103</b>	<b>191,824</b>	<b>30,527</b>	<b>19,148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>280,602</b>	<b>17,285</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

INCOME (Cash, kind and services)					FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS (Balances brought forward)					
Cash contributions	Cash non-operating income	Kind contributions	Services contributions	2010 Total income	2009 Donors' restricted contributions brought forward	2009 Field operations with temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2010 Donors' restricted contributions	2010 Field operations with temporary deficit financing	
7,355	10	1	-	<b>7,366</b>						<b>AFRICA</b>
14,871	7	-	280	<b>15,158</b>						Burundi
17,083	101	-	238	<b>17,421</b>			10			Central African Republic
52,185	445	2,462	471	<b>55,563</b>					- 1,395	Chad
4,879	10	-	33	<b>4,922</b>						Congo, Democratic Republic of the
9,670	14	0	199	<b>9,884</b>						Eritrea
7,516	6	-	40	<b>7,562</b>						Ethiopia
5,824	39	-	- 3	<b>5,860</b>						Guinea
5,347	12	-	49	<b>5,408</b>						Liberia
5,604	18	-	112	<b>5,734</b>						Nigeria
46,813	8	0	203	<b>47,024</b>	14,656		2		- 5,078	Rwanda
61,823	166	813	743	<b>63,546</b>	12,782			5,949		Somalia
8,076	87	19	59	<b>8,240</b>						Sudan
5,981	18	-	97	<b>6,096</b>					- 3,089	Uganda
8,723	5	-	2	<b>8,731</b>						Abidjan (regional)
11,658	24	66	153	<b>11,901</b>			10			Dakar (regional)
8,590	86	-	73	<b>8,749</b>			14			Harare (regional)
31,064	9	-	-	<b>31,073</b>						Nairobi (regional)
4,518	3	-	-	<b>4,522</b>			85			Niamey (regional)
3,621	182	-	-	<b>3,804</b>						Pretoria (regional)
<b>321,203</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>328,563</b>	<b>27,438</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>- 9,561</b>	Yaoundé (regional)
										<b>Total Africa</b>
										<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>
87,990	142	-	2,219	<b>90,351</b>	386	- 4,301		9,978		Afghanistan
3,626	2	-	-	<b>3,628</b>						Myanmar
4,771	50	-	36	<b>4,857</b>						Nepal
121,920	57	- 2,610	1,949	<b>121,316</b>	12,687			11,509		Pakistan
17,011	13	-	237	<b>17,260</b>						Philippines
4,599	109	-	264	<b>4,972</b>	8,917		65		- 1,293	Sri Lanka
9,414	7	0	41	<b>9,463</b>	170		- 158			Bangkok (regional)
6,971	13	-	76	<b>7,060</b>						Beijing (regional)
5,496	2	-	19	<b>5,517</b>						Jakarta (regional)
2,303	4	-	2	<b>2,309</b>			158			Kuala Lumpur (regional)
7,388	27	-	79	<b>7,495</b>			- 0			New Delhi (regional)
3,096	3	-	-	<b>3,099</b>						Suva (regional)
<b>274,586</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>- 2,610</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>277,328</b>	<b>22,160</b>	<b>- 4,301</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>21,487</b>	<b>- 1,293</b>	<b>Total Asia and the Pacific</b>

**B. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY DELEGATION RELATED TO THE 2010 EMERGENCY APPEALS (CONT.)** (in KCHF)

	BUDGET			EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME (Cash, kind and services)						
	2010 Initial budget	Amendments	2010 Final budget	Protection	Assistance	Prevention	Cooperation with National Societies	General	2010 Total expenditure	Overheads (already included in the total expenditure)
<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>										
Armenia	2,079	-	<b>2,079</b>	592	580	597	263	-	<b>2,032</b>	124
Azerbaijan	6,537	-	<b>6,537</b>	2,808	2,255	710	263	-	<b>6,036</b>	368
Georgia	14,943	-	<b>14,943</b>	2,681	8,754	1,820	685	-	<b>13,939</b>	851
Moscow (regional)	16,468	-	<b>16,468</b>	3,433	4,681	4,987	2,360	-	<b>15,461</b>	944
Tashkent (regional)	10,508	26,938	<b>37,446</b>	5,672	23,782	3,245	2,129	-	<b>34,828</b>	2,056
Western Balkans (regional)	7,911	-	<b>7,911</b>	4,133	7	1,512	1,503	-	<b>7,154</b>	437
Ankara	1,075	-	<b>1,075</b>	102	-	678	131	-	<b>912</b>	56
Brussels	3,103	-	<b>3,103</b>	42	-	2,453	203	-	<b>2,697</b>	165
International Tracing Service	628	-	<b>628</b>	302	-	315	-	-	<b>617</b>	38
London	1,018	-	<b>1,018</b>	104	-	704	385	-	<b>1,193</b>	73
Paris	1,619	-	<b>1,619</b>	46	-	1,016	272	-	<b>1,333</b>	81
Colombia	36,857	-	<b>36,857</b>	7,246	23,350	3,755	1,933	-	<b>36,284</b>	2,214
Haiti	5,592	9,109	<b>14,701</b>	2,066	9,440	1,263	1,673	-	<b>14,443</b>	874
Brasilia (regional)	6,604	-	<b>6,604</b>	1,016	2,150	2,591	853	-	<b>6,610</b>	403
Caracas (regional)	2,150	-	<b>2,150</b>	170	-	1,210	471	-	<b>1,851</b>	113
Lima (regional)	5,266	-	<b>5,266</b>	1,979	457	1,809	850	-	<b>5,095</b>	311
Mexico City (regional)	5,402	-	<b>5,402</b>	1,370	331	2,671	562	-	<b>4,934</b>	301
Washington (regional)	6,080	-	<b>6,080</b>	2,093	-	3,256	932	-	<b>6,281</b>	383
New York	2,420	-	<b>2,420</b>	-	-	2,533	-	-	<b>2,533</b>	155
<b>Total Europe and the Americas</b>	<b>136,260</b>	<b>36,047</b>	<b>172,307</b>	<b>35,856</b>	<b>75,787</b>	<b>37,126</b>	<b>15,465</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164,234</b>	<b>9,946</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>										
Algeria	2,175	-	<b>2,175</b>	1,099	-	517	173	-	<b>1,790</b>	109
Egypt	1,206	-	<b>1,206</b>	272	-	747	185	-	<b>1,204</b>	74
Iran, Islamic Republic of	4,376	-	<b>4,376</b>	1,691	-	1,443	407	-	<b>3,541</b>	216
Iraq	85,216	-	<b>85,216</b>	16,575	46,258	7,120	1,346	-	<b>71,299</b>	4,351
Israel and the Occupied Territories	61,523	-	<b>61,523</b>	17,159	35,522	4,358	3,825	-	<b>60,865</b>	3,715
Jordan	3,880	-	<b>3,880</b>	2,332	-	1,019	215	-11	<b>3,555</b>	206
Lebanon	8,814	-	<b>8,814</b>	1,713	4,295	1,203	1,216	-	<b>8,427</b>	514
Syrian Arab Republic	2,494	-	<b>2,494</b>	315	617	585	476	-	<b>1,993</b>	122
Yemen	23,939	5,657	<b>29,596</b>	1,271	26,260	1,184	2,674	-	<b>31,389</b>	1,914
Kuwait (regional)	2,873	-	<b>2,873</b>	952	-	887	424	273	<b>2,536</b>	155
Tunis (regional)	5,404	-	<b>5,404</b>	2,738	645	1,431	510	-	<b>5,323</b>	325
<b>Total Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>201,900</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>207,557</b>	<b>46,117</b>	<b>113,597</b>	<b>20,495</b>	<b>11,452</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>191,923</b>	<b>11,700</b>
Contingency	46,819	-5,657	41,162							
<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>	<b>983,205</b>	<b>160,302</b>	<b>1,143,506</b>	<b>171,900</b>	<b>619,914</b>	<b>128,569</b>	<b>78,848</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>999,492</b>	<b>60,865</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

INCOME (Cash, kind and services)					FUNDING OF FIELD OPERATIONS (Balances brought forward)					
Cash contributions	Cash non-operating income	Kind contributions	Services contributions	2010 Total income	2009 Donors' restricted contributions brought forward	2009 Field operations with temporary deficit financing brought forward	Adjustments and transfers	2010 Donors' restricted contributions	2010 Field operations with temporary deficit financing	
										<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>
2,031	1	-	-	<b>2,032</b>						Armenia
6,026	10	-	-	<b>6,036</b>						Azerbaijan
10,746	8	-	142	<b>10,896</b>					- 3,043	Georgia
10,975	1,281	-	148	<b>12,403</b>					- 3,058	Moscow (regional)
19,349	12	1,132	225	<b>20,718</b>					- 3,111	Tashkent (regional)
7,004	5	-	144	<b>7,153</b>			2			Western Balkans (regional)
912	0	-	-	<b>912</b>						Ankara
2,697	0	-	-	<b>2,697</b>						Brussels
616	1	-	-	<b>617</b>						International Tracing Service
1,150	0	-	43	<b>1,193</b>						London
1,333	0	-	-	<b>1,333</b>						Paris
31,849	61	1	494	<b>32,405</b>		- 1,150			- 5,029	Colombia
19,084	16	126	59	<b>19,285</b>		- 3,845		997		Haiti
5,707	2	-	-	<b>5,709</b>					- 901	Brasilia (regional)
1,848	3	-	-	<b>1,851</b>						Caracas (regional)
4,229	32	-	-	<b>4,261</b>					- 833	Lima (regional)
4,130	3	0	-	<b>4,133</b>					- 801	Mexico City (regional)
6,271	5	-	4	<b>6,281</b>						Washington (regional)
2,532	1	-	-	<b>2,533</b>						New York
<b>138,491</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>142,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 4,995</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>- 16,775</b>	<b>Total Europe and the Americas</b>
										<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>
799	1	-	171	<b>971</b>					- 819	Algeria
318	1	-	-	<b>319</b>					- 885	Egypt
3,533	7	-	-	<b>3,541</b>						Iran, Islamic Republic of
61,344	86	0	1,355	<b>62,786</b>		- 2,639	191		- 8,461	Iraq
51,806	221	0	878	<b>52,906</b>	357	- 1,606			- 6,708	Israel and the Occupied Territories
3,282	43	188	43	<b>3,555</b>						Jordan
7,241	4	-	175	<b>7,420</b>					- 1,007	Lebanon
1,953	1	-	39	<b>1,993</b>						Syrian Arab Republic
27,190	60	36	100	<b>27,386</b>		- 1,867			- 3,370	Yemen
2,536	1	-	-	<b>2,536</b>						Kuwait (regional)
4,320	4	-	-	<b>4,323</b>					- 1,000	Tunis (regional)
<b>164,323</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>167,736</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>- 6,113</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 22,251</b>	<b>Total Middle East and North Africa</b>
		- 982		<b>- 982</b>	<b>1,263</b>			<b>281</b>		<b>Contingency</b>
<b>898,603</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>11,688</b>	<b>915,093</b>	<b>51,219</b>	<b>- 15,409</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>28,714</b>	<b>- 49,881</b>	<b>TOTAL FIELD</b>

## C. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2010

## SUMMARY OF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
1. Governments	131,235,403	724,596,351	- 615,584	855,216,170	- 1,599,717	204,785	853,821,238		853,821,238
2. European Commission <sup>(1)</sup>		111,871,238	- 480,007	111,391,232			111,391,232		111,391,232
3. International organizations					2,910,660		2,910,660		2,910,660
4. Supranational organizations									
5. National Societies	5,987,400	39,248,327	- 275,093	44,960,634	- 97,415	11,925,119	56,788,339		56,788,339
6. Public sources		3,357,688		3,357,688	6,000	3,085,471	6,449,159		6,449,159
7. Private sources	718,393	21,036,533		21,754,926	39,385	626,789	22,421,101		22,421,101
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>137,941,196</b>	<b>900,110,137</b>	<b>- 1,370,683</b>	<b>1,036,680,649</b>	<b>1,258,914</b>	<b>15,842,165</b>	<b>1,053,781,728</b>		<b>1,053,781,728</b>

1. Member of the Donor Support Group

## Reconciliation between the consolidated contributions of the ICRC 2010 and the summary of the contributions to the ICRC (see above)

Total consolidated contributions of the ICRC (see Subtotal above)	1,053,781,728	
Contributions received from funds and foundations of the ICRC:		
Foundation for the ICRC	1,986,246	
Special Fund for the Disabled	4,867,730	
Maurice de Madre French Fund	8,257	
Adjustment of the consolidated funds and foundations of the ICRC to ICRC actions	-53,248	
<b>Total contributions of the consolidated accounts of the ICRC</b> (see A. Income and expenditure related to the 2010 Emergency and Headquarters Appeals above)	<b>1,060,590,713</b>	

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

## 1. GOVERNMENTS (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Afghanistan						159,695	159,695		159,695
Andorra	15,672			15,672			15,672		15,672
Argentina		104,077		104,077			104,077		104,077
Armenia	3,200			3,200			3,200		3,200
Australia <sup>(1)</sup>	1,878,536	32,028,431		33,906,968			33,906,968		33,906,968
Austria	950,690	542,320		1,493,010			1,493,010		1,493,010
Azerbaijan	8,649			8,649			8,649		8,649
Belgium <sup>(1)</sup>	1,112,700	16,183,363		17,296,063			17,296,063		17,296,063
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,379	75,267		85,646			85,646		85,646
Brazil		1,023,183		1,023,183			1,023,183		1,023,183
Brunei Darussalam	43,842			43,842			43,842		43,842
Bulgaria	34,598			34,598			34,598		34,598
Cambodia	1,730			1,730			1,730		1,730
Canada <sup>(1)</sup>	3,155,422	28,942,235		32,097,657			32,097,657		32,097,657
Chile	45,249	171,292		216,541			216,541		216,541
China	590,000			590,000			590,000		590,000
Colombia	162,113			162,113			162,113		162,113
Costa Rica	40,825			40,825			40,825		40,825
Cyprus	76,115			76,115			76,115		76,115
Czech Republic	486,101			486,101			486,101		486,101
Denmark <sup>(1)</sup>	3,850,795	8,805,745		12,656,539			12,656,539		12,656,539
Estonia	18,963	18,963		37,927			37,927		37,927
Finland <sup>(1)</sup>	1,447,400	8,895,217		10,342,617	977,696		11,320,313		11,320,313
France <sup>(1)</sup>	1,425,800	13,712,640		15,138,440	151,558		15,289,998		15,289,998
Georgia	5,190			5,190			5,190		5,190
Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	1,985,620	27,813,681		29,799,301			29,799,301		29,799,301
Greece	311,323			311,323			311,323		311,323
Guyana	1,328			1,328			1,328		1,328



## 1. GOVERNMENTS (CONT.) (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Hungary	64,130	128,260		192,390			192,390		192,390
Iceland	85,677	41,838		127,515			127,515		127,515
India			14,815	14,815			14,815		14,815
Iran, Islamic Republic of			50,000	50,000			50,000		50,000
Iraq						45,090	45,090		45,090
Ireland <sup>(1)</sup>	182,364	9,976,785		10,159,149			10,159,149		10,159,149
Israel	102,985			102,985			102,985		102,985
Italy <sup>(1)</sup>	741,800	5,901,400	- 757,600	5,885,600			5,885,600		5,885,600
Japan <sup>(1)</sup>	526,637	37,702,153		38,228,790			38,228,790		38,228,790
Jordan			16,697	16,697			16,697		16,697
Korea, Republic of	283,379	288,411		571,790			571,790		571,790
Kuwait	501,021	2,505,104		3,006,125			3,006,125		3,006,125
Lebanon	35,985			35,985			35,985		35,985
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	107,254			107,254			107,254		107,254
Liechtenstein	200,000	500,000		700,000			700,000		700,000
Lithuania	2,951	40,957		43,908			43,908		43,908
Luxembourg <sup>(1)</sup>	1,175,200	9,791,850		10,967,050			10,967,050		10,967,050
Mexico	152,284			152,284			152,284		152,284
Monaco	102,550			102,550			102,550		102,550
Montenegro	1,730			1,730			1,730		1,730
Morocco	72,656			72,656			72,656		72,656
Namibia	10,379			10,379			10,379		10,379
Netherlands <sup>(1)</sup>	5,563,500	31,526,500		37,090,000			37,090,000		37,090,000
New Zealand	299,415	2,330,674		2,630,089			2,630,089		2,630,089
Nicaragua	2,026			2,026			2,026		2,026
Norway <sup>(1)</sup>	4,560,998	44,661,882		49,222,881	- 2,728,971		46,493,910		46,493,910
Oman	8,888			8,888			8,888		8,888
Pakistan	12,193			12,193			12,193		12,193
Panama	22,453		4,505	26,958			26,958		26,958
Philippines	153,625			153,625			153,625		153,625
Poland	309,704	249,273		558,977			558,977		558,977
Portugal	100,000	200,000		300,000			300,000		300,000
Romania		129,110		129,110			129,110		129,110
Samoa		20,335		20,335			20,335		20,335
Saudi Arabia	210,433			210,433			210,433		210,433
Senegal	7,250			7,250			7,250		7,250
Serbia	36,328			36,328			36,328		36,328
Seychelles	3,460		3,372	6,832			6,832		6,832
Singapore	33,470	33,470		66,940			66,940		66,940
Slovakia	35,000			35,000			35,000		35,000
Slovenia	98,317	176,359		274,676			274,676		274,676
Spain <sup>(1)</sup>	909,860	19,614,340		20,524,200			20,524,200		20,524,200
Sweden <sup>(1)</sup>	6,562,537	60,845,001		67,407,538			67,407,538		67,407,538
Switzerland <sup>(1)</sup>	70,000,000	40,022,649	5,297	110,027,947			110,027,947		110,027,947
Tajikistan	1,397			1,397			1,397		1,397
Thailand	104,465			104,465			104,465		104,465
Togo	1,576		1,802	3,378			3,378		3,378
Tunisia	8,139			8,139			8,139		8,139
Turkey	19,218			19,218			19,218		19,218
United Arab Emirates	52,856			52,856			52,856		52,856
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>(1)</sup>	501,160	77,416,452		77,917,612			77,917,612		77,917,612
United States of America <sup>(1)</sup>	19,605,914	242,177,133		261,783,048			261,783,048		261,783,048
Uruguay			45,528	45,528			45,528		45,528
<b>TOTAL FROM GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>131,235,403</b>	<b>724,596,351</b>	<b>- 615,584</b>	<b>855,216,170</b>	<b>- 1,599,717</b>	<b>204,785</b>	<b>853,821,238</b>		<b>853,821,238</b>

1. Member of the Donor Support Group

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

**2. EUROPEAN COMMISSION <sup>(1)</sup>** (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Directorate General Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)		111,871,238		111,871,238			111,871,238		111,871,238
European Development Fund			- 480,007	- 480,007			- 480,007		- 480,007
<b>Total from European Commission</b>		<b>111,871,238</b>	<b>- 480,007</b>	<b>111,391,232</b>			<b>111,391,232</b>		<b>111,391,232</b>

1. Member of the Donor Support Group

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**3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS** (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
WFP					2,566,916		2,566,916		2,566,916
Various UN					343,744		343,744		343,744
<b>Total from international organizations</b>					<b>2,910,660</b>		<b>2,910,660</b>		<b>2,910,660</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

**4. SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS** (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
-									
<b>Total from supranational organizations</b>									

**5. NATIONAL SOCIETIES** (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Area under Palestinian Authority	1,211			1,211			1,211		1,211
Andorra	624			624			624		624
Armenia	242			242			242		242
Australia		2,721,747		2,721,747		1,089,365	3,811,112		3,811,112
Austria	99,538	1,119,901	2,875	1,222,314		9,222	1,231,536		1,231,536
Bahrain		28,450		28,450			28,450		28,450
Bangladesh	1,471			1,471			1,471		1,471
Belgium						113,325	113,325		113,325
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	914			914			914		914
Botswana	2,301			2,301			2,301		2,301
Cambodia	4,238			4,238			4,238		4,238
Canada	150,000	3,950,420		4,100,420		2,184,499	6,284,919		6,284,919
Cape Verde	3,391			3,391			3,391		3,391
Chile	11,163			11,163			11,163		11,163
China	181,034			181,034			181,034		181,034
China/Hong Kong		1,616,497		1,616,497			1,616,497		1,616,497
Cook Islands	114			114			114		114
Croatia	4,844	177,934		182,778			182,778		182,778

## 5. NATIONAL SOCIETIES (CONT.) (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Czech Republic	8,382			8,382			8,382		8,382
Denmark	130,417	213,270		343,687		472,748	816,435		816,435
Dominica	242			242			242		242
Estonia	10,051			10,051			10,051		10,051
Finland	90,577	171,491		262,068	278	1,023,412	1,285,758		1,285,758
France	509,601			509,601		119,409	629,010		629,010
Germany	847,649	982,865		1,830,514	15,448	252,130	2,098,092		2,098,092
Honduras	3,148			3,148			3,148		3,148
Hungary	5,000			5,000			5,000		5,000
Iceland	38,144	138,593		176,737		18,489	195,227		195,227
Ireland		240,073		240,073		594,506	834,579		834,579
Italy	290,100		222,060	512,160			512,160		512,160
Japan	847,649	1,658,636		2,506,285		403,624	2,909,909		2,909,909
Jordan	500			500			500		500
Kenya	2,906			2,906		9,142	12,048		12,048
Korea, Republic of	339,786			339,786			339,786		339,786
Kyrgyzstan	121			121			121		121
Latvia	3,875			3,875			3,875		3,875
Lebanon	4,723			4,723			4,723		4,723
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3,953			3,953			3,953		3,953
Liechtenstein	2,000	402,000		404,000			404,000		404,000
Luxembourg	15,015	132,980		147,995			147,995		147,995
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	300			300			300		300
Micronesia, Federated States of	449			449			449		449
Monaco	51,227			51,227			51,227		51,227
Montenegro	484			484			484		484
Myanmar	741			741			741		741
Namibia	1,816			1,816			1,816		1,816
Netherlands	348,505	1,029,396		1,377,901		423,923	1,801,824		1,801,824
New Zealand		13,560		13,560		1,265,222	1,278,782		1,278,782
Norway	323,084	7,916,304		8,239,387	- 223,491	823,410	8,839,306		8,839,306
Pakistan	8,839			8,839			8,839		8,839
Papua New Guinea	381			381			381		381
Qatar	1,000			1,000			1,000		1,000
Romania	14,531			14,531			14,531		14,531
Saudi Arabia			- 500,028	- 500,028			- 500,028		- 500,028
Singapore		149,544		149,544			149,544		149,544
Slovakia	13,320			13,320			13,320		13,320
Slovenia	27,367	6,533		33,900			33,900		33,900
Spain						188,021	188,021		188,021
Swaziland	484			484			484		484
Sweden	119,720	3,526,973		3,646,693		1,164,842	4,811,535		4,811,535
Switzerland	162,749	200,000		362,749		21,598	384,347		384,347
Tanzania, United Republic of	484			484			484		484
Thailand	47,000			47,000			47,000		47,000
Timor-Leste	191			191			191		191
Togo	753			753			753		753
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	851,935	8,273,685		9,125,620		1,698,158	10,823,778		10,823,778
United States of America	394,096	4,577,476		4,971,572	110,350	50,075	5,131,997		5,131,997
Vanuatu	363			363			363		363
Viet Nam	2,180			2,180			2,180		2,180
Zimbabwe	477			477			477		477
<b>Total from National Societies</b>	<b>5,987,400</b>	<b>39,248,327</b>	<b>- 275,093</b>	<b>44,960,634</b>	<b>- 97,415</b>	<b>11,925,119</b>	<b>56,788,339</b>		<b>56,788,339</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

**6. PUBLIC SOURCES** (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Arcueil, City of		1,843		1,843			1,843		1,843
Basel - Landschaft, Canton of		100,000		100,000			100,000		100,000
Bellinzona, City of		5,000		5,000			5,000		5,000
Bologna		105		105			105		105
Carouge, City of					6,000		6,000		6,000
Ferney-Voltaire, City of		7,316		7,316			7,316		7,316
Fontenay-sous-Bois, City of		1,332		1,332			1,332		1,332
Fribourg, Canton of		30,000		30,000			30,000		30,000
Municipalities of the Principality of Liechtenstein		10,000		10,000			10,000		10,000
Geneva, Canton of		3,000,000		3,000,000		2,463,348	5,463,348		5,463,348
Geneva, City of		51,800		51,800			51,800		51,800
Genk, City of		1,337		1,337			1,337		1,337
Grand-Saconnex, City of		21,954		21,954			21,954		21,954
Lausanne, City of		10,000		10,000			10,000		10,000
Plan-les-Ouates		5,000		5,000			5,000		5,000
Schaffhausen, City of		10,000		10,000			10,000		10,000
St Gallen, City of		2,000		2,000			2,000		2,000
Versoix, City of						566,484	566,484		566,484
Zurich, Canton of		100,000		100,000			100,000		100,000
Zurich, City of						55,639	55,639		55,639
<b>Total from public sources</b>		<b>3,357,688</b>		<b>3,357,688</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>3,085,471</b>	<b>6,449,159</b>		<b>6,449,159</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

## 7. PRIVATE SOURCES (in CHF)

	Headquarters Appeal	Emergency Appeals	Adjustments on previous years	Total cash	Total kind	Total services	Subtotal	Total assets	Grand total
Direct mail fundraising campaigns		2,983,617		2,983,617			2,983,617		2,983,617
Online donations		1,514,282		1,514,282			1,514,282		1,514,282
Spontaneous donations from private individuals		3,984,971		3,984,971		16,000	4,000,971		4,000,971
<b>Donations from foundations/funds</b>									
Clare Benedict Fund		22,727		22,727			22,727		22,727
Crédit Suisse Foundation		128,139		128,139			128,139		128,139
Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI)						457,058	457,058		457,058
Fondation Hans Wilsdorf <sup>(1)</sup>	500,000			500,000			500,000		500,000
Kantonale St. Gallische Winkelriedstiftung		10,000		10,000			10,000		10,000
Liechtenstein Charitable Foundation		24,332		24,332			24,332		24,332
Parthenon Trust <sup>(2)</sup>	218,393			218,393			218,393		218,393
Ramboll Foundation		52,985		52,985			52,985		52,985
Richard Dawkins Foundation		219,088		219,088			219,088		219,088
RPH-Promotor Stiftung		20,000		20,000			20,000		20,000
The Link Foundation		33,715		33,715			33,715		33,715
Others and less than CHF 10,000		1,259,298		1,259,298			1,259,298		1,259,298
<b>Total donations from foundations/funds</b>	<b>718,393</b>	<b>1,770,284</b>		<b>2,488,677</b>		<b>457,058</b>	<b>2,945,735</b>		<b>2,945,735</b>
Legacies		3,020,443		3,020,443			3,020,443		3,020,443
<b>Donations from private companies</b>									
Asociación Bancaria de Venezuela (ABV)		78,350		78,350			78,350		78,350
Crédit Suisse Group <sup>(1)</sup>		500,000		500,000			500,000		500,000
Firmenich		50,000		50,000			50,000		50,000
Holcim Ltd <sup>(1)</sup>		500,000		500,000			500,000		500,000
Itaú Unibanco SA		1,256,765		1,256,765			1,256,765		1,256,765
Zurich Financial Services <sup>(1)</sup>		176,670		176,670		41,250	217,920		217,920
Other private companies		2,919,517		2,919,517	33,595	112,481	3,065,594		3,065,594
<b>Total donations from private companies</b>		<b>5,481,302</b>		<b>5,481,302</b>	<b>33,595</b>	<b>153,731</b>	<b>5,668,629</b>		<b>5,668,629</b>
<b>Donations from associations and service clubs</b>									
MINE-EX Rotary Deutschland		29,713		29,713			29,713		29,713
MINE-EX Rotary Schweiz-Liechtenstein		800,000		800,000			800,000		800,000
UEFA		337,355		337,355			337,355		337,355
Other associations and service clubs		214,566		214,566			214,566		214,566
<b>Total donations from associations and service clubs</b>		<b>1,381,634</b>		<b>1,381,634</b>			<b>1,381,634</b>		<b>1,381,634</b>
Various donors		900,000		900,000	5,790		905,790		905,790
<b>Total from private sources</b>	<b>718,393</b>	<b>21,036,533</b>		<b>21,754,926</b>	<b>39,385</b>	<b>626,789</b>	<b>22,421,101</b>		<b>22,421,101</b>

1. Member of the Corporate Support Group

2. As a tribute to Professor Jacques Forster who completed his mandate as vice-president of the ICRC at the end of 2007, the Parthenon Trust pledged to support the ICRC's training programmes as they are crucial for maintaining the high standard of the organization's humanitarian activities. This generous contribution will support the training programmes of the ICRC's staff training centre at Ecogia (Geneva)

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.



**D. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES AND TO INTEGRATED PROJECTS (IPs) 2010** (in CHF)

	Donations in kind (excluding IPs)		Donations in services (excluding IPs)		Donations for IPs				Grand total		
	Headquarters	Field	Headquarters	Field	Kind	Services	Cash	Total IPs	Total kind	Total services	Number of days of employee service
NATIONAL SOCIETIES											
Australia				902,224		187,142	544,869	732,011		1,089,365	4,576
Austria				9,222						9,222	124
Belgium				113,325						113,325	726
Canada			- 27,665	2,212,165						2,184,499	13,135
Denmark			34,126	438,622						472,748	2,132
Finland		278	124,700	898,712					278	1,023,412	3,194
France				119,409						119,409	338
Germany		15,448		252,130			434,148	434,148	15,448	252,130	1,266
Iceland				18,489						18,489	63
Ireland				594,506						594,506	1,766
Japan				403,624						403,624	1,070
Kenya				9,142						9,142	32
Netherlands				423,923						423,923	1,812
New Zealand				1,265,222						1,265,222	4,003
Norway		- 223,491	45,157	720,938		57,315	3,949,208	4,006,523	- 223,491	823,410	2,035
Spain				188,021						188,021	606
Sweden				532,557		632,286	2,184,239	2,816,525		1,164,842	3,639
Switzerland				21,598						21,598	127
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			278,888	1,394,346		24,924	2,028,729	2,053,652		1,698,158	9,744
United States of America		110,350	50,075						110,350	50,075	138
Subtotal		- 97,415	505,281	10,518,173		901,666	9,141,193	10,042,858	- 97,415	11,925,119	50,526
GOVERNMENTS											
Afghanistan				159,695						159,695	
Finland		977,696							977,696		
France		151,558							151,558		
Iraq				45,090						45,090	
Norway		- 2,728,971							- 2,728,971		
Subtotal		- 1,599,717		204,785					- 1,599,717	204,785	

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

**D. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES AND TO INTEGRATED PROJECTS (IPs) 2010 (CONT.)** (in CHF)

	Donations in kind (excluding IPs)		Donations in services (excluding IPs)		Donations for IPs				Grand total		Number of days of employee service
	Headquarters	Field	Headquarters	Field	Kind	Services	Cash	Total IPs	Total kind	Total services	
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>											
WFP		2,566,916							2,566,916		
Various UN		343,744							343,744		
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2,910,660</b>							<b>2,910,660</b>		
<b>SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>											
-											
<b>Subtotal</b>											
<b>PUBLIC SOURCES</b>											
Carouge, City of	6,000								6,000		
Geneva, Canton of			2,463,348							2,463,348	
Versoix, City of			566,484							566,484	
Zurich, City of			55,639							55,639	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,000</b>		<b>3,085,471</b>						<b>6,000</b>	<b>3,085,471</b>	
<b>PRIVATE SOURCES</b>											
Spontaneous donations from private individuals				16,000						16,000	
Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI)			457,058							457,058	
Zurich Financial Services			41,250							41,250	
Other private companies	- 597	34,192	65,312	47,169					33,595	112,481	
Various donors		5,790							5,790		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>- 597</b>	<b>39,982</b>	<b>563,620</b>	<b>63,169</b>					<b>39,385</b>	<b>626,789</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>1,253,511</b>	<b>4,154,372</b>	<b>10,786,127</b>		<b>901,666</b>	<b>9,141,193</b>	<b>10,042,858</b>	<b>1,258,914</b>	<b>15,842,165</b>	<b>50,526</b>

N.B. Figures in these tables are rounded off, may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents and may result in rounding-off addition differences.

## E. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS (in KCHF)

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Balance Sheet</b>					
Current assets	556,148	648,142	577,287	610,641	510,286
Non-current assets	189,841	168,185	166,578	180,322	227,463
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>745,989</b>	<b>816,327</b>	<b>743,865</b>	<b>790,963</b>	<b>737,749</b>
Liabilities	-293,700	-280,357	-258,051	-337,509	-361,517
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>452,289</b>	<b>535,970</b>	<b>485,814</b>	<b>453,454</b>	<b>376,232</b>
Funds and foundations	32,986	29,911	27,742	27,530	19,790
Funding of current operations	-21,167	35,810	16,705	5,386	-21,976
Unrestricted reserves designated by the Assembly	426,070	455,849	426,967	406,138	364,018
Other unrestricted reserves	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>452,289</b>	<b>535,970</b>	<b>485,814</b>	<b>453,454</b>	<b>376,232</b>
<b>Income and Expenditure Statement</b>					
Contributions	1,060,591	1,104,161	1,146,503	1,007,326	943,849
Operational expenditures	-1,119,428	-1,065,439	-1,102,889	-948,702	-964,124
<b>Operational Result</b>	<b>-58,837</b>	<b>38,722</b>	<b>43,614</b>	<b>58,624</b>	<b>-20,275</b>
Net result of non-operational activities	-25,449	11,435	-15,518	12,827	11,288
<b>Result for the Year, before transfers</b>	<b>-84,286</b>	<b>50,156</b>	<b>28,096</b>	<b>71,451</b>	<b>-8,987</b>
Administrative costs	103,822	102,712	97,817	89,988	86,541
<b>Ratios</b>					
Reserves in % of assets	60.6%	65.7%	65.3%	57.3%	51.0%
Administrative costs in % of operational expenditure	9.3%	9.6%	8.9%	9.5%	9.0%

## F. ASSISTANCE ITEMS FIGURES

The statistical data in the following tables can be summarized as follows.

### RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND AND PURCHASES IN 2010

All assistance items received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the context of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 2010. The figures for contributions in kind cover all material support received as a gift but do not include any services received, such as the provision of human resources and/or logistical means. The figures for assistance item purchases comprise all procurements carried out both with non-earmarked and with earmarked financial contributions ("cash for kind"). The grand total is CHF 250,959,729.

### RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTEXT IN 2010

All assistance items received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the context of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 2010.

### DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS IN 2010

All assistance items delivered by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December 2010. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 2010 or taken from stock already constituted at the end of 2009.

## RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND AND PURCHASES IN 2010

(by donor and purchase, according to stock entry date)

Donors	Food (Kg)	Seed (Kg)	Blankets (Units)	Tents (Units)	Kitchen sets (Units)	Clothes (Kg)	Other economic security* (Kg)	Economic security* (CHF)	Medical (CHF)	Physical rehab- ilitation (CHF)	Water and habitat (CHF)	Grand total (CHF)
<b>NATIONAL SOCIETIES</b>	<b>7,661,803</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105,550</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>24,945</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>633,581</b>	<b>6,823,418</b>	<b>656,008</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>398,054</b>	<b>7,877,480</b>
Australia							177,363	76,500			81,089	157,589
Austria	1,128,704		15,231		3,977		16,328	832,628	175,994			1,008,622
China/Hong Kong	130,813						503	61,666			298,692	360,358
Denmark			3,572	16				30,678	130,501		17,995	179,174
Ireland						3,298		53,183				53,183
Finland	52,711							18,496			278	18,774
Germany	19,222							15,448				15,448
Netherlands	2,008		15,370		5,551		29,317	407,188				407,188
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,004,738		58,020		11,918		393,323	4,265,422	349,513			4,614,935
United States of America	323,607		13,357	91	3,499		16,747	1,062,209				1,062,209
International Federation												
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>7,330,512</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,740</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>18,866</b>	<b>18,620</b>	<b>5,332,259</b>	<b>151,558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,483,817</b>
Denmark	87,812							131,446				131,446
Finland	1,090,000		52,160					1,089,198				1,089,198
France	5,250,972		42,580		4,123	18,866	18,620	3,614,555	151,558			3,766,113
Norway	901,728							497,061				497,061
<b>VARIOUS DONORS</b>	<b>2,683,395</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,572</b>	<b>2,953,090</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,961,251</b>
United Nations (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP)	2,656,813		15,000	800	3,000		9,220	2,910,669				2,910,669
Other donors	26,582				400		56,352	42,421	6,001		2,160	50,583
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND</b>	<b>17,675,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215,290</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>32,468</b>	<b>22,164</b>	<b>717,773</b>	<b>15,108,766</b>	<b>813,567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,214</b>	<b>16,322,548</b>
<b>ICRC</b>												
ICRC PURCHASES	112,080,051	7,098,196	743,363	6,320	122,304	75,012		193,475,202	19,611,628	5,828,244	15,722,107	234,637,181
<b>TOTAL ICRC</b>	<b>112,080,051</b>	<b>7,098,196</b>	<b>743,363</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>122,304</b>	<b>75,012</b>		<b>193,475,202</b>	<b>19,611,628</b>	<b>5,828,244</b>	<b>15,722,107</b>	<b>234,637,181</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>129,755,761</b>	<b>7,098,196</b>	<b>958,653</b>	<b>7,227</b>	<b>154,772</b>	<b>97,176</b>	<b>717,773</b>	<b>208,583,968</b>	<b>20,425,195</b>	<b>5,828,244</b>	<b>16,122,321</b>	<b>250,959,729</b>

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, agricultural and veterinary and other micro-economic inputs

## RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS BY CONTEXT IN 2010 (in CHF)

Context	GIFTS IN KIND				PURCHASES BY THE ICRC				TOTAL RECEIVED				
	Economic security*	Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Economic security*	Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Economic security*	Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Total
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>2,991,399</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103,486,731</b>	<b>3,270,454</b>	<b>1,514,760</b>	<b>6,204,243</b>	<b>106,478,130</b>	<b>3,270,454</b>	<b>1,514,760</b>	<b>6,204,243</b>	<b>117,467,587</b>
Burkina Faso					876				876				876
Burundi					33,841	42,121	77,269	278,832	33,841	42,121	77,269	278,832	432,063
Central African Republic					2,681,869	27,251		629,432	2,681,869	27,251		629,432	3,338,552
Cameroon					201				201				201
Chad					348,236	283,230	185,191	24,630	348,236	283,230	185,191	24,630	841,287
Congo					1,837				1,837				1,837
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2,225,774				5,631,104	587,178	206,681	1,514,688	7,856,878	587,178	206,681	1,514,688	10,165,425
Côte d'Ivoire					312,244	18,202		74,655	312,244	18,202		74,655	405,101
Djibouti					23,349	99		8	23,349	99		8	23,457
Equatorial Guinea					4,517				4,517				4,517
Eritrea					151,096	2,786		711,373	151,096	2,786		711,373	865,255
Ethiopia					259,906	66,538	435,120	198,415	259,906	66,538	435,120	198,415	959,979
Guinea					63,000	68,723		36,155	63,000	68,723		36,155	167,877
Guinea-Bissau					43,258	19,535	58,621	72,048	43,258	19,535	58,621	72,048	193,463
Kenya					3,466	604		100,964	3,466	604		100,964	105,035
Liberia					26,853	2,758		73,710	26,853	2,758		73,710	103,322
Madagascar					18,093	291		8,019	18,093	291		8,019	26,403
Mali					6,719,782	1,325		15,258	6,719,782	1,325		15,258	6,736,365
Mauritania					9,437	64		3,862	9,437	64		3,862	13,363
Niger					8,386,854	54,237		68,746	8,386,854	54,237		68,746	8,509,837
Rwanda					144,588	28		107,911	144,588	28		107,911	252,528
Senegal					90,348	35,042		96,083	90,348	35,042		96,083	221,474
Somalia					30,308,690	1,251,785		541,836	30,308,690	1,251,785		541,836	32,102,310
South Africa					279				279				279
Sudan	754,184				47,222,446	289,752	453,664	982,223	47,976,630	289,752	453,664	982,223	49,702,269
Tanzania, United Republic of					58			7,326	58			7,326	7,384
Togo					2,998				2,998				2,998
Uganda					326,797	41,990	98,145	199,036	326,797	41,990	98,145	199,036	665,968
Zimbabwe	11,441				670,704	476,914	69	459,032	682,145	476,914	69	459,032	1,618,160
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>111,499</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>65,502,425</b>	<b>9,131,820</b>	<b>2,908,715</b>	<b>2,642,817</b>	<b>65,613,924</b>	<b>9,131,820</b>	<b>2,908,715</b>	<b>2,643,095</b>	<b>80,297,555</b>
Afghanistan	111,472				4,957,656	3,959,319	1,193,004	912,706	5,069,128	3,959,319	1,193,004	912,706	11,134,156
Bangladesh					98	344			98	344			442
Bhutan								793				793	793
Cambodia					151,997	84,323	281,617	83,203	151,997	84,323	281,617	83,203	601,140
China							19,952				19,952		19,952
India					111,884	245,591	25,762	55,765	111,884	245,591	25,762	55,765	439,003
Indonesia								2,392				2,392	2,392
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of					3,790	91,805	187,598	30,004	3,790	91,805	187,598	30,004	313,197
Myanmar					14,607	12,487	143,889	1,617	14,607	12,487	143,889	1,617	172,600
Nepal					62	25,297	34,234	2,409	62	25,297	34,234	2,409	62,002
Papua New Guinea					33,547	8,921			33,547	8,921			42,468
Pakistan	27			278	54,537,404	4,513,401	950,469	1,049,832	54,537,431	4,513,401	950,469	1,050,110	61,051,411
Philippines					4,401,575	152,443	4,068	407,707	4,401,575	152,443	4,068	407,707	4,965,793
Sri Lanka					1,255,877	17,981	68,124	92,201	1,255,877	17,981	68,124	92,201	1,434,183
Thailand					32,882	19,907		4,186	32,882	19,907		4,186	56,976
Timor-Leste					1,045				1,045				1,045

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, and agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic inputs



Context	GIFTS IN KIND				PURCHASES BY THE ICRC				TOTAL RECEIVED				
	Economic security*	Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Economic security*	Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Economic security*	Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Total
<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>	<b>1,040,980</b>	<b>151,558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,388,412</b>	<b>1,792,402</b>	<b>177,046</b>	<b>4,448,539</b>	<b>17,429,392</b>	<b>1,943,960</b>	<b>177,046</b>	<b>4,448,539</b>	<b>23,998,937</b>
Armenia					25,532	33,180		9,925	25,532	33,180		9,925	68,637
Azerbaijan					16,872	18,860	8,567	14,081	16,872	18,860	8,567	14,081	58,381
Bosnia and Herzegovina					406				406				406
Georgia					570,900	16,738		611,527	570,900	16,738		611,527	1,199,165
Kyrgyzstan	914,226	151,558			6,508,684	584,498		2,482,158	7,422,910	736,056		2,482,158	10,641,124
Russian Federation					1,167,854	141,436	10,876	150,044	1,167,854	141,436	10,876	150,044	1,470,209
Tajikistan						1,724	14,317			1,724	14,317		16,041
Uzbekistan					144,088	6,297		125,549	144,088	6,297		125,549	275,933
Bolivia, Plurinational State of					1,366	1,302			1,366	1,302			2,668
Brazil					3,619				3,619				3,619
Chile					358				358				358
Colombia	956				6,456,302	121,778	117,435	436,190	6,457,258	121,778	117,435	436,190	7,132,660
Costa Rica					257	7,861	10,589		257	7,861	10,589		18,707
Guatemala						6,458	4,732			6,458	4,732		11,190
Haiti	125,798				1,483,581	850,295	9,531	619,065	1,609,379	850,295	9,531	619,065	3,088,269
Mexico					367	1,014	1,001		367	1,014	1,001		2,382
Paraguay					40	178			40	178			218
Peru						784				784			784
United States of America					8,012				8,012				8,012
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of					175				175				175
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,456,136</b>	<b>6,072,960</b>	<b>1,227,722</b>	<b>2,824,285</b>	<b>14,456,136</b>	<b>6,072,960</b>	<b>1,227,722</b>	<b>2,824,285</b>	<b>24,581,103</b>
Iraq					3,745,652	703,997	1,003,617	1,179,591	3,745,652	703,997	1,003,617	1,179,591	6,632,858
Israel and the occupied territories					3,095,918	4,606,709	32,125	926,661	3,095,918	4,606,709	32,125	926,661	8,661,412
Jordan					133,055				133,055				133,055
Lebanon					11,768	470,919		284,674	11,768	470,919		284,674	767,361
Tunisia					8,230	7,283	1,451	1,753	8,230	7,283	1,451	1,753	18,717
Yemen					7,461,513	284,052	190,529	431,606	7,461,513	284,052	190,529	431,606	8,367,700
<b>REGIONAL STOCKS</b>	<b>19,608</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>4,586,778</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,606,386</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>4,614,547</b>
Geneva and Nairobi (contributions in kind only)	6,000	6,001		2,160					6,000	6,001		2,160	14,161
Field neutral stocks	13,608				4,586,778				4,600,386				4,600,386
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,163,486</b>	<b>157,559</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>204,420,482</b>	<b>20,267,636</b>	<b>5,828,244</b>	<b>16,119,883</b>	<b>208,583,968</b>	<b>20,425,195</b>	<b>5,828,244</b>	<b>16,122,321</b>	<b>250,959,729</b>

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, and agricultural, veterinary and other micro-economic inputs

## DELIVERY OF ASSISTANCE ITEMS IN 2010 (in CHF)

Context	Economic security*		Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Total
	(CHF)	(Kg)	(CHF)	(CHF)	(CHF)	(CHF)
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>66,001,139</b>	<b>50,298,450</b>	<b>3,480,147</b>	<b>1,167,319</b>	<b>5,798,735</b>	<b>76,447,340</b>
Burkina Faso	876	255				876
Burundi	49,967	16,079	29,476		259,423	338,866
Cameroon	201					201
Central African Republic	1,700,091	1,369,571	20,041		568,039	2,288,171
Chad	549,000	59,741	278,023	175,088	21,966	1,024,077
Congo	1,837		7,552			9,389
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	8,723,362	3,765,196	710,821	191,476	1,323,348	10,949,007
Côte d'Ivoire	520,423	240,919	31,599		66,905	618,927
Djibouti	23,290		99			23,389
Equatorial Guinea	4,517					4,517
Eritrea	132,103	30,809	2,786		685,046	819,935
Ethiopia	215,581	15,042	63,319	585,722	180,537	1,045,159
Ghana	250					250
Guinea	178,236	39,154	67,435		67,836	313,507
Guinea-Bissau	34,826	451	2,290		45,214	82,330
Kenya	3,466	2	604		100,964	105,034
Liberia	45,873	8,495	2,758		73,710	122,341
Madagascar	18,093		291		8,019	26,403
Mali	6,857,895	2,007,327	875		15,258	6,874,028
Niger	8,274,321	7,375,254	50,367		58,580	8,383,268
Rwanda	191,343	23,939	10,689		104,773	306,805
Senegal	86,719	3,561	16,568		83,440	186,727
Somalia	29,977,991	28,536,758	1,266,596		499,364	31,743,951
South Africa	279					279
Sudan	7,169,190	5,983,702	371,349	120,272	881,617	8,542,428
Tanzania, United Republic of	58				7,326	7,384
Togo	2,998					2,998
Uganda	426,868	271,162	62,405	94,692	374,467	958,432
Zimbabwe	811,485	551,033	484,204	69	372,903	1,668,661
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>58,790,635</b>	<b>63,041,996</b>	<b>7,086,715</b>	<b>3,335,012</b>	<b>3,616,272</b>	<b>72,828,634</b>
Afghanistan	5,590,207	4,821,688	4,541,577	1,511,619	965,273	12,608,676
Bangladesh	98		344			442
Bhutan					793	793
Cambodia	151,997	12	84,323	281,681	83,203	601,204
China				19,952		19,952
India	111,909	370	247,789	65,535	59,918	485,151
Indonesia					2,392	2,392
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	4,255	4	95,213	223,285	40,235	362,988
Myanmar	14,627		21,222	143,889	13,465	193,203
Nepal	45,755	18,146	23,614	33,179	2,409	104,957
Pakistan	47,364,412	55,130,971	1,777,586	990,175	1,166,702	51,298,875
Papua New Guinea	33,547		8,921			42,468
Philippines	3,551,723	2,961,518	193,965	4,068	486,646	4,236,402
Sri Lanka	1,888,178	109,287	54,441	61,629	791,050	2,795,298
Thailand	32,882		36,637		4,186	73,705
Timor-Leste	1,045		1,083			2,128

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, agricultural and veterinary and other micro-economic inputs

Context	Economic security*		Medical	Physical rehabilitation	Water and habitat	Total
	(CHF)	(Kg)	(CHF)	(CHF)	(CHF)	(CHF)
<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>	<b>18,317,250</b>	<b>7,772,591</b>	<b>1,642,692</b>	<b>177,497</b>	<b>4,099,017</b>	<b>24,236,456</b>
Armenia	27,196	14,169	66,838		9,710	103,744
Azerbaijan	18,511	849	23,466	8,567	13,259	63,803
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1,366		1,302			2,668
Bosnia and Herzegovina	406					406
Brazil	3,619					3,619
Chile	358					358
Colombia	6,649,008	317,370	418,274	117,884	435,737	7,620,903
Costa Rica	257		7,861	10,589		18,707
Georgia	616,210	469,360	16,949		620,911	1,254,070
Guatemala			6,458	4,732		11,190
Haiti	1,928,773	496,122	380,861	9,531	389,795	2,708,960
Kyrgyzstan	7,414,037	6,350,759	554,598		2,385,118	10,353,753
Mexico	367		1,014	1,001		2,382
Paraguay	40		178			218
Peru			784			784
Russian Federation	1,209,919	57,762	124,483	10,876	118,938	1,464,216
Tajikistan			25,006	14,317		39,323
Unites States of America	8,012					8,012
Uzbekistan	438,996	66,200	14,620		125,549	579,165
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	175					175
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>14,385,141</b>	<b>13,252,886</b>	<b>6,370,695</b>	<b>813,485</b>	<b>2,425,668</b>	<b>23,994,989</b>
Iraq	4,090,667	3,879,562	965,284	649,515	762,616	6,468,082
Israel and the occupied territories	3,363,799	960,866	4,616,647	24,367	831,096	8,835,909
Jordan	133,055		9			133,064
Lebanon	1,807		457,748		315,620	775,175
Mauritania	9,437		64	3,862		13,363
Tunisia	8,230	2,257	7,283	1,451	1,753	18,717
Yemen	6,778,146	8,410,201	323,660	134,290	514,583	7,750,679
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157,494,165</b>	<b>134,365,923</b>	<b>18,580,249</b>	<b>5,493,313</b>	<b>15,939,692</b>	<b>197,507,419</b>

\* Economic security includes food, essential household items, seed, agricultural and veterinary and other micro-economic inputs



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## FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,338	1,083
Securities	19,262	17,238
Accounts receivable and accrued interest	3,185	4,944
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	0	16
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>23,785</b>	<b>23,281</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	309	
Expenses payable	0	2
Deferred income	3,000	4,750
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>4,752</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
RESTRICTED RESERVES		
Inalienable capital	886	886
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES		
<i>Inalienable capital designated by the Board</i>		
Balance brought forward	15,557	14,428
Allocation/use during the year	1,969	1,129
<i>Financial risk reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	1,769	692
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-55	1,077
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	317	303
Allocation/use during the year	-317	-303
Result for the year after transfer from/to reserves	350	317
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>17,643</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>20,476</b>	<b>18,529</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>23,785</b>	<b>23,281</b>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>Income</b>		
Contributions	1,986	1,127
Income from securities	416	378
Realized gains on securities	23	4
Bank interest	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>1,511</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Bank charges	-61	-54
Realized losses on securities	-41	-2
Fundraising charges	0	-3
Audit fees	-6	-6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-108</b>	<b>-65</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>1,446</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
General reserves	317	303
<b>Allocation to unrestricted reserves</b>		
Inalienable capital designated by the Board	-1,969	-1,129
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-317</b>	<b>-303</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfer from/to reserves</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>317</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

Created on 1 May 1931; statutes and objectives revised in 2002.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

The Foundation strives to secure long-term support for the ICRC by establishing a substantial endowment fund income, most of which will be freely available to the organization.

**Note 3 – Administration**

The Foundation Board is made up of representatives of business and political circles and the ICRC:

- 1 representative of the Swiss Confederation
- between 5 and 11 members appointed by the ICRC

**AUGUSTA FUND** (in KCHF)

<b>BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds		134		135
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>134</b>		<b>135</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		3		3
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Reserves</b>				
RESTRICTED RESERVES				
Inalienable capital		100		100
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES				
Balance brought forward	14		15	
Use during the year	-2	12	-1	14
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES				
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward	18		9	
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	1	19	9	18
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>32</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>131</b>		<b>132</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>134</b>		<b>135</b>

<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds		1		2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Audit fees		-3		-3
<b>Total</b>		<b>-3</b>		<b>-3</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund and transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-2</b>		<b>-1</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Attribution to Florence Nightingale Medal fund</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund and transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-2</b>		<b>-1</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

In 1890, at the initiative of the ICRC, to commemorate the services rendered to the Red Cross by the German Empress Augusta, wife of Wilhelm I.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

Modified on several occasions. At the 21st International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Istanbul in 1969, it was decided that, pending further modification, receipts from the Augusta Fund would be allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. This decision was confirmed at the 22nd Conference, held in Tehran in 1973.

**Note 3 – Administration**

In view of the aforementioned decision, the same as for the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.

**Note 4 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.

**CLARE BENEDICT FUND** (in KCHF)

<b>BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds		1,913		1,918
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,913</b>		<b>1,918</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		3		3
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Reserves</b>				
RESTRICTED RESERVES				
<i>Capital</i>		1,633		1,633
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES				
<i>General reserves</i>				
Balance brought forward	22		0	
Use during the year	-22		0	
Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves	11	11	22	22
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward	259		126	
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	7	266	134	260
<i>Retained result at the end of the year</i>				
Balance brought forward	0		-2	
Allocation during the year	0	0	2	0
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>277</b>		<b>282</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>1,910</b>		<b>1,915</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>1,913</b>		<b>1,918</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds		14		27
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>27</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Audit fees		-3		-3
<b>Total</b>		<b>-3</b>		<b>-3</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>24</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>				
General reserves		22		-
<b>Attribution to unrestricted reserves</b>				
Retained result at the end of the year		-22		-2
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>				
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>22</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

1 February 1968.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

The Fund's income is attributed to assistance activities for the victims of armed conflicts, in accordance with Miss Benedict's wishes.

**Note 3 – Administration**

A commission composed of 3 people appointed by the ICRC.

**Note 4 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	441	440
Augusta Fund, current account		
Stock of medals	61	62
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	3	4
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Unrestricted Reserves</b>		
<i>Capital</i>	75	75
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	364	368
Result for the year after transfers from/- to reserves	-1	-4
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	59	29
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	2	30
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>502</b>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>Income</b>		
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	3	6
Attribution from the Augusta Fund		
Other income		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Presentation of medals, printing and dispatching circulars	-1	-7
Audit fees	-3	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

In accordance with the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in London in 1907, and with the decision of the Ninth Conference, held in Washington in 1912, a fund was established by contributions from National Red Cross Societies. The regulations were revised by the Eighteenth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Toronto in 1952, and by the Council of Delegates, held in Budapest in 1991.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

The Fund's income is used to distribute a medal, called the "Florence Nightingale Medal", to honour the life and work of Florence Nightingale. The medal may be awarded to Red Cross and Red Crescent nurses and voluntary aides for having distinguished themselves by their service to sick and wounded people in time of

peace or war. The medal is awarded every two years by the ICRC on the basis of proposals made to it by the National Societies. Only 50 medals may be distributed at any one time.

**Note 3 – Administration**

A commission composed of five ICRC representatives, including four Committee members.

**Note 4 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.



## JEAN PICTET FUND (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and securities	-	625
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	637	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	33	20
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
Inalienable capital	500	500
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>Unrestricted reserves designated by the Board</i>		
Balance brought forward	10	52
Allocation/use during the year	10	-42
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	10	51
Allocation/use during the year	-10	
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	5	-41
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	85	0
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	4	85
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Net revenue from the current assets	3	2
Unrealized gains on securities		25
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	4	
Other income	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Bank charges	0	-1
Foreign exchange losses, net		-4
Audit fees	-3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/(to) reserves</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Use of Unrestricted Reserves</b>		
Unrestricted Reserves designated by the board	-	42
General reserves	10	
<b>Allocation to Unrestricted Reserves</b>		
Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains	-	-85
<b>Attribution to the Jean Pictet Competition decided by the Board</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-20</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfer from/to reserves</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-41</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

The fund was set up under the auspices of the Henry Dunant Institute on 2 July 1985 and continued by the Swiss Red Cross, the International Federation and the ICRC, in accordance with the fund's regulations updated on 21 September 2010.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

The fund's purpose is to use the income to encourage and promote knowledge and dissemination of international humanitarian law, giving priority to co-financing the organization of the Jean Pictet competition on IHL.

**Note 3 – Administration**

The fund is administered by a Board composed of Swiss Red Cross, International Federation and ICRC representatives, with an ICRC representative designated as administrator.

**Note 4 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.

## MAURICE DE MADRE FRENCH FUND (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	4,486	4,496
Accounts receivable	0	0
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>4,496</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	85	61
Allocations to be paid	163	155
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
RESTRICTED RESERVES		
<i>Donors restricted contributions</i>		
Balance brought forward	17	20
Use during the year	-17	-20
Allocation during the year	4	17
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES		
<i>Capital</i>		
Balance brought forward	3,655	3,665
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	-46	-10
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	608	305
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	17	303
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>4,263</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,280</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>4,496</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Contributions		
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	8	74
Foreign exchange gains, net	34	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Allocations		
- Allocations paid during the year	-89	-68
- Allocations to be paid	-8	-13
Audit fees	-3	-3
Other expenses	-1	-4
<b>Total</b>	<b>-101</b>	<b>-88</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>Use of Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Use of Restricted Reserves</b>		
Donors' restricted contributions	17	20
<b>Allocation to Restricted Reserves</b>		
Donors' restricted contributions	-4	-17
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-10</b>

N.B. Allocations to be paid were entered for the first time in 2007.

**Note 1 – Establishment**

The Fund was set up in accordance with Count Maurice de Madre's will and the ICRC Assembly's decision of 19 December 1974.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

To assist temporary or permanent staff, such as first-aid workers, delegates and nurses, of international or national Red Cross or Red Crescent institutions who, in the course of their work or during war operations or natural disasters, have suffered injury and thereby find themselves in straitened circumstances or in reduced health. In the event that the persons specified above should lose their lives in the course of the said humanitarian activities, payments may be made to their families.

**Note 3 – Administration**

A Board composed of 5 people appointed by the ICRC, currently:

- 2 ICRC members or staff

- 1 representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

- 1 representative of the de Madre family
- 1 member from outside the Movement.

**Note 4 – In 2010:**

The fund's Board held its official annual meeting on 11 May; its secretariat handled 74 files on Movement staff.

**Note 5 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.

## OMAR EL MUKHTAR FUND (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	891	891
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	3	3
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Reserves</b>		
RESTRICTED RESERVES		
<i>Capital</i>	761	761
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES		
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	7	0
Use during the year	-7	0
Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves	3	7
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	120	59
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	4	61
<i>Retained result at the end of the year</i>		
Balance brought forward	0	-2
Allocation during the year	0	2
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>888</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Audit fees	-3	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Result for the year before attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>		
General reserves	7	-
<b>Attribution to unrestricted reserves</b>		
Retained result at the end of the year	-7	-2
<b>Attribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Result for the year after attribution to the ICRC and transfers from/to reserves</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

Pursuant to decision No. 5 of the Executive Board of 20 November 1980, adopted by the Committee in December 1980.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

A fund in dollars, made up of one or more donations by the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the income of which is to be used to finance the ICRC's general assistance.

**Note 3 – Administration**

A Board composed of three ICRC representatives.

**Note 4 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.

**PAUL REUTER FUND** (in KCHF)

<b>BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Share of the overall capital of the special funds		591		599
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>591</b>		<b>599</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		11		15
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Unrestricted Reserves</b>				
UNRESTRICTED RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ICRC				
<i>Initial capital</i>		200		200
<i>General reserves</i>				
Balance brought forward	303		309	
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	-6	297	-6	303
<i>Share of the overall provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>				
Balance brought forward	81		40	
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	2	83	41	81
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>580</b>		<b>584</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>		<b>591</b>		<b>599</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds		5		9
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>9</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Award of 2009 Paul Reuter Prize		-5		
Audit fees		-3		-3
Allocation to the Jean Pictet Competition		-		-10
Other expenses		-3		-2
<b>Total</b>		<b>-11</b>		<b>-15</b>
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-6</b>		<b>-6</b>
<b>Use of Unrestricted Reserves</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>		<b>-6</b>		<b>-6</b>

**Note 1 – Establishment**

Pursuant to decision No. 1 of the Executive Board of 6 January 1983.

**Note 2 – Purpose**

The fund's initial capital of CHF 200,000 donated by Prof. Paul Reuter (his Balzan prize) may be augmented by gifts or bequests. The fund's purpose is to use the income to encourage and promote knowledge and dissemination of international humanitarian law. To that end, the fund awards a prize every two years to reward work, to assist in the implementation of a project or to make a publication possible.

**Note 3 – Administration**

- ▶ a committee composed of 1 member of the ICRC, who is its chairman, and 2 ICRC staff members, appointed by the Directorate
- ▶ 2 people from outside the ICRC who, with the Committee members, make up the Paul Reuter prize jury.

**Note 4 – Assets**

In order to optimize returns, risk management and bank charges, the assets of the fund are managed within two portfolios held jointly by the seven ICRC-related funds. Each fund holds a share of these portfolios proportional to its initial investment and subsequent inflows/outflows.

## ICRC SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	398	194
Securities	4,752	4,234
Accounts receivable	4,701	829
Accrued interest	2	32
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>9,853</b>	<b>5,289</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND RESERVES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account	1,190	1,690
Expenses payable	6	5
Deferred income	5,313	511
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>2,206</b>
<b>RESTRICTED RESERVES</b>		
<i>Donors' restricted contributions</i>		
Balance brought forward	20	337
Use for Ethiopia project	0	-61
Use for Viet Nam project	-20	-142
Use for Nicaragua project	0	-134
Allocation for Lao PDR project	7	
Allocation for Haiti project	464	21
<b>Total Restricted Reserves</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>UNRESTRICTED RESERVES DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD</b>		
<i>Initial capital</i>	1,000	1,000
<i>Provision for portfolio unrealized gains</i>		
Balance brought forward	411	108
Increase/decrease of unrealized gains during the year	-7	303
<i>General reserves</i>		
Balance brought forward	1,651	2,278
Use for Ethiopia project	-55	-43
Use for Nicaragua project	-28	-743
Use for Bangladesh project	-45	
Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves	-54	159
<b>Total Unrestricted Reserves</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>3,062</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>3,083</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>	<b>9,853</b>	<b>5,289</b>



## ICRC SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED (CONT.) (in KCHF)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010												
	2010											2009
	Ethiopia project	Viet Nam project	Nicaragua project	Bangladesh project	Tajikistan project	India project	Lao PDR project	Albania project	Haiti project	General	Total	Total
<b>Operating Activities</b>												
<b>Contributions Received in Cash</b>												
<i>Governments</i>												
Australia		330		25		130					485	365
Austria	286										286	303
Liechtenstein	50										50	50
Norway	11		1,147		51			17			1,226	1,150
P. Leahy War Victims Fund/USAID	1,328										1,328	792
Spain											0	151
Switzerland*											0	200
<i>National Societies</i>												
Austria			7								7	7
Monaco	15										15	7
Norway			131		5				80		216	119
Switzerland		350									350	250
New Zealand							87				87	0
United States of America									493		493	0
<i>Private sources</i>												
CR Machinery	2										2	0
Pro-Victimis				6							6	70
OPEC Fund for International Development	257										257	518
Proceeds from sale of Mr. Robin Coupland's paintings	14		16								30	0
Various donors			5								5	2
Bank Sarasin	1										1	0
<i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i>												
International Committee of the Red Cross					23						23	27
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>4,011</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>												
Cash expenditure	-2,019	-701	-1,334	-77	-79	-130	-80	-17	-109	0	-4,546	-5,113
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>-2,019</b>	<b>-701</b>	<b>-1,334</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4,546</b>	<b>-5,113</b>
<b>Net Result of Operating Activities</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>-1,102</b>
<b>Non-operating Activities</b>												
<b>Financial Income</b>												
Securities income										43	43	100
Bank interest										1	1	1
Realized gains on securities, net										52	52	7
Foreign exchange gains, net										0	0	82
<b>Total Financial Income</b>										<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>190</b>

\* Out of which CHF 160,000 have been channelled via the ICRC

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010												
	2010											2009
	Ethiopia project	Viet Nam project	Nicaragua project	Bangladesh project	Tajikistan project	India project	Lao PDR project	Albania project	Haiti project	General	Total	Total
<b>Financial Expenditure</b>												
Bank charges										-25	-25	-23
Audit fees										-6	-6	-7
Non-refundable withholding taxes										0	0	-1
Fundraising charges										0	0	0
Foreign exchange losses, net										-119	-119	0
<b>Total Financial Expenditure</b>										-150	-150	-31
<b>Net Result of Non-operating Activities</b>										-54	-54	159
<b>Result for the year before transfers from/to reserves</b>	-55	-21	-28	-46	0	0	7	0	464	-54	267	-943
<b>Use of unrestricted reserves</b>												
General reserves	55		28	46							129	786
<b>Use of restricted reserves</b>												
Donors' restricted contributions		21									21	337
<b>Allocation to restricted reserves</b>												
Donors' restricted contributions							-7		-464		-471	-21
<b>Result for the year after transfers from/to reserves</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	-54	159

### Note 1 – Establishment and initial objectives

The year 1981 was declared by the United Nations to be the “International Year for Disabled Persons”. The same year, when it met in Manila, the 24th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent adopted a resolution recommending that “a special fund be formed for the benefit of the disabled and to promote the implementation of durable projects to aid disabled persons”. Pursuant to the ICRC Assembly’s decision No. 2 of 19–20 October 1983, the Special Fund for the Disabled (SFD) was subsequently established. Its objectives were twofold:

- ▶ to help finance long-term projects for disabled persons, in particular the creation of workshops for the production of artificial limbs and orthotic appliances, and centres for rehabilitation and occupational retraining
- ▶ to participate not only in ICRC and National Society projects, but also in those of other humanitarian bodies working in accordance with ICRC criteria

### Note 2 – Legal status

In January 2001, the ICRC Assembly converted the SFD into an independent foundation under Swiss law. The primary objectives of the “ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled” remained to a large extent unchanged, i.e. to support physical rehabilitation services in low-income countries, with priority given to former projects of the ICRC. Although the SFD had become a more independent body, its projects continued to be drawn up in accordance with ICRC operational policies in the countries concerned. However, the statutes of the new Foundation also allowed the opening of its Board to members of other organizations, and the SFD developed its own independent fundraising and financial management structure.

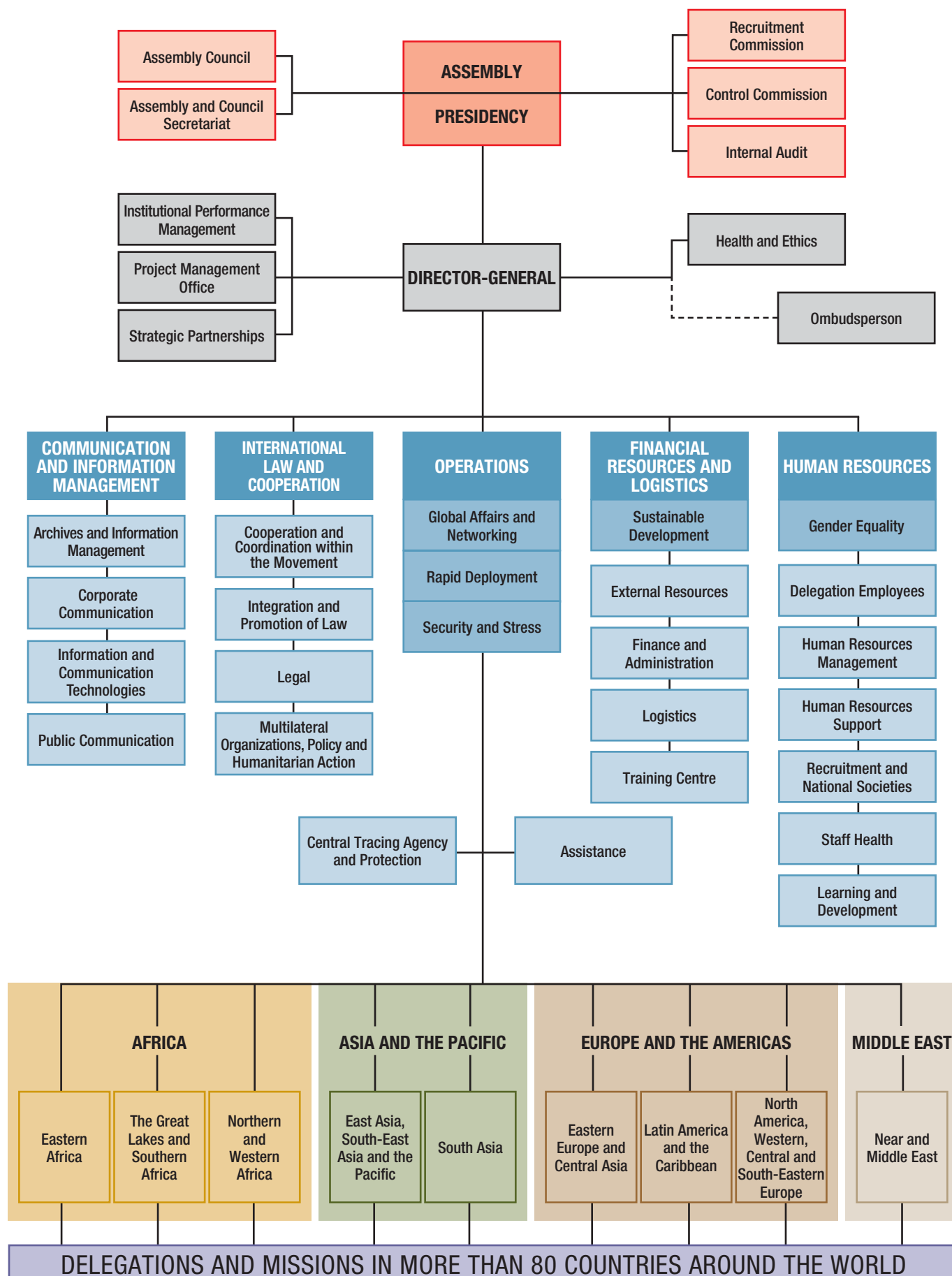
### Note 3 – Funding

In 1983, the ICRC donated an initial 1 million Swiss francs to set up the Special Fund for the Disabled. Further support is since given to the SFD by various governments, a number of National Societies and by private and public sources.



# ANNEXES

## ICRC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





# ICRC DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES<sup>1</sup>

## ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the ICRC, overseeing all of its activities. The Assembly formulates policy, defines general objectives and institutional strategy, approves the budget and accounts, and nominates the directors and the head of Internal Audit. Composed of between 15 and 25 co-opted members of Swiss nationality, the Assembly is collegial in character. Its president and two vice-presidents are the president and vice-presidents of the ICRC. The Assembly convenes four to six times a year for ordinary sessions and can decide to hold an extraordinary session at any time.

**Mr Jakob Kellenberger, president**, Ph.D. from the University of Zurich, former Swiss secretary of state for foreign affairs (1999), ICRC president since 2000. In 2007, his mandate was renewed for a four-year period beginning 1 January 2008

**Mrs Christine Beerli, permanent vice-president**, lawyer, former managing director of the Technical and Information Technology Departments of Bern University of Applied Sciences, former senator (Swiss Council of States) (2005)

**Mr Olivier Vodoz, vice-president**, Bachelor of Law, barrister, former deputy in the Geneva Grand Council and former President of the State Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva (1998)

**Ms Christiane Augsburger**, nurse, Bachelor of Education Sciences from Geneva University, Master of Health Care from Webster University in Geneva, diploma in the management of nursing schools from the Swiss Red Cross College of Nursing (2007)

**Mr Paolo Bernasconi**, Bachelor of Law, barrister, professor of fiscal law and economic criminal law at the Universities of St. Gallen, Zurich and Milan (Bocconi), former public prosecutor in Lugano (1987)

**Mr François Bugnion**, Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Political Sciences, independent consultant in the fields of IHL and humanitarian action, former director of International Law and Cooperation at the ICRC

**Mr Bernard G.R. Daniel**, Bachelor of Laws, IMD Diploma (Lausanne). Former Nestlé secretary-general and previously secretary to the Board of Directors, former ICRC delegate (2009)

**Mr Jacques Forster**, Doctor of Economics, former professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies in Geneva (1988), former permanent vice-president of the ICRC (2007)

**Ms Paola Ghillani**, pharmacist from the University of Lausanne, certificate from the International Institute for Management Development in Lausanne, businesswoman, former director-general of the Max Havelaar Foundation, Switzerland (2005)

**Ms Claude Le Coultre**, honorary professor at the University of Geneva Faculty of Medicine

**Mr Yves Sandoz**, Doctor of Law, lecturer at the University of Geneva, former director of International Humanitarian Law and Principles at the ICRC (2002)

**Mr Rolf Soiron**, doctorate in history, PMD from Harvard Business school. Former chairman of the management boards of Holcim, Lonza and Nobel Biocare, former member of the Grand Council of the Canton of Basel-City (2009)

**Mr Jenö Staehelin**, Doctor of Law (University of Bern), former ambassador of Switzerland (2006)

**Bruno Staffelbach**, Master of Economics, doctorate in business administration, and postdoctoral qualification in management and ethics, professor of business administration and human resource management at the University of Zurich. Former Swiss army brigadier general and commander of an infantry brigade

**Mr Daniel Thürer**, Master of Laws (Cambridge), Doctor of Law, professor at the University of Zurich (1991)

**Mr André von Moos**, Doctor of Law, Bachelor of Economics, Harvard Business School SMP certificate, former chairman of the von Moos Group, industrialist (1998)

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1. As at 31 December 2010

**Honorary members:**

Mr Jean Abt, Mr Peter Arbenz, Mr Jean-Philippe Assal,  
 Mr Jean-François Aubert, Mr Ernst Brugger, Ms Suzy Bruschweiler,  
 Mr Jean de Courten, Mr Georges-André Cuendet,  
 Mr Max Daetwyler, Mr Josef Feldmann, Mr Athos Gallino,  
 Ms Renée Guisan, Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Mr Pierre Keller,  
 Ms Liselotte Kraus-Gurny, Mr Pierre Languetin,  
 Mr Jacques Moreillon, Ms Gabrielle Nanchen,  
 Mr Jakob Nüesch, Ms Anne Petitpierre, Ms Francesca Pometta,  
 Mr Eric Roethlisberger, Mr Dietrich Schindler,  
 Mr Cornelio Sommaruga

**ASSEMBLY COUNCIL**

The Assembly Council is a subsidiary body of the Assembly and comprises the president, the permanent vice-president and three members elected by the Assembly. The Assembly Council prepares the Assembly's programme of activities and takes decisions on matters within its competence, particularly concerning strategic options relating to general policy on funding, personnel and communication. It serves as a link between the Directorate and the Assembly, to which it reports regularly.

- ▶ **Mr Jakob Kellenberger**, president
- ▶ **Mrs Christine Beerli**, permanent vice-president
- ▶ **Mrs Claude Le Coultre**, member of the Committee
- ▶ **Mr Rolf Soiron**, member of the Committee
- ▶ **Mr Jenö Staehelin**, member of the Committee

**PRESIDENCY**

The Presidency is composed of the president, one permanent vice-president and one non-permanent vice-president. The president of the ICRC has primary responsibility for the organization's external relations. As president of the Assembly and of the Assembly Council, he ensures that the spheres of competence of these two bodies are safeguarded and leads their work. The president maintains a standing dialogue with the Directorate on all activities conducted by the ICRC and can take appropriate measures in cases of extreme emergency.

**COMMISSIONS AND BODIES APPOINTED BY THE ASSEMBLY****Control Commission**

The Control Commission is composed of five members of the Assembly who are not members of the Assembly Council. It assists the Assembly in overseeing the work of the organization. It controls the implementation of Assembly decisions and ensures that ICRC activities are conducted efficiently. The Commission reviews the reports of the external and internal auditors, and monitors implementation of the audit recommendations. It meets six to eight times a year.

**Recruitment Commission**

The Recruitment Commission is composed of members of the Assembly. It handles matters relating to the Committee's composition and submits proposals to the Assembly for the co-optation of new members.

**Remuneration Commission**

Chaired by the president of the Control Commission, the Remuneration Commission is composed of three members of the Assembly. It sets the salaries and benefits of the president, the permanent vice-president, the directors and the head of Internal Audit.

**Internal Audit**

The Internal Audit helps the ICRC to accomplish its objectives by using a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. The Internal Audit reports its findings directly to the president and the Control Commission, and issues recommendations to management. The head of Internal Audit is appointed by the Assembly.

**External Audit**

The Assembly appoints the external auditors for the ICRC's financial statements. The external auditors report their audit opinion to the Assembly and prepare a management letter addressed to the Directorate. Since 2007, the external auditing has been carried out by Ernst & Young.

**DIRECTORATE**

The Directorate is the executive body of the ICRC, responsible for applying and ensuring implementation of the general objectives and institutional strategy defined by the Assembly or the Assembly Council. The Directorate is also responsible for the smooth running of the ICRC and for the efficiency of its staff as a whole.

The director-general sets the administration's general priorities, directs the decision-making process and supervises the implementation of the decisions taken. The director-general is accountable to the Presidency and the Assembly as regards the Directorate's objectives and activities and the results achieved.

- ▶ **Mr Yves Daccord**, director-general
- ▶ **Ms Helen Alderson**, director of financial resources and logistics
- ▶ **Mr Pierre Krähenbühl**, director of operations
- ▶ **Ms Charlotte Lindsey-Curtet**, director of communication and information management
- ▶ **Mr Philip Spoerri**, director of international law and cooperation
- ▶ **Ms Caroline Welch-Ballentine**, director of human resources

# ICRC STRATEGY 2007–2010

## THE ICRC: COMMITTED TO MEETING NEW CHALLENGES THROUGH ACTION

### THE CURRENT CHALLENGES

Armed conflicts vary over time and in intensity, and are devastating for the millions of people affected worldwide. In recent years, the ICRC has been confronted with and has responded to a growing variety of crisis situations, including:

- ▶ the emergence following the 11 September attacks of a confrontation of global dimensions that is being played out not only in Afghanistan, Iraq and other regions in the Middle East, but also in Africa and Asia. The terrorist activity that has been one of the features of this confrontation, and measures taken to counter such activity, often have tragic consequences for the civilian population
- ▶ numerous drawn-out armed conflicts that vary in intensity and are essentially driven by regional and local factors. Fragile transitions from war to peace are marked by repeated outbreaks of armed violence and insecurity that hamper reconstruction and development efforts
- ▶ a wide variety of situations of internal violence with serious humanitarian consequences, in particular in States that are highly unstable politically and have a weak capacity for governance. In such contexts, poverty, growing socio-economic inequality, strong demographic growth and increasing urbanization have given rise to new forms of armed violence, especially in urban areas, and to heavier migratory flows
- ▶ natural disasters and pandemics which have a stronger impact in situations of instability and armed conflicts (where the ICRC is already operational)

The challenge for the ICRC is to develop the most relevant and effective response possible. When planning and conducting its operations and public communication, it must take into account the degree to which local, regional and global issues increasingly overlap.

In recent years, IHL has repeatedly been flouted and called into question. This body of law is also generating increasing interest

from the media and among governments and pressure groups, especially with respect to its applicability in non-international armed conflicts. This has been illustrated in the high-profile debates concerning people detained in connection with the “post-9/11” confrontation in facilities such as Abu Ghraib, or the methods used in the conduct of hostilities, especially in civil wars.

Problems of access in the field are a key challenge for humanitarian work. A world increasingly perceived as polarized and the fragmentation of non-State armed groups have tended to exacerbate these problems. Furthermore, humanitarian action is sometimes used for political or military ends. This can undermine the legitimacy of humanitarian action by calling into question its strictly humanitarian, neutral and independent character.

The humanitarian world has changed in the past years. An increasing number of players with differing objectives, activities, and principles work side by side in the same context. The United Nations has embarked on a process of reform. The main donor governments have started a process of concerted reflection. As a result, humanitarian organizations are increasingly expected to show accountability towards both donors and beneficiaries, professionalism, coordination and results.

### THE ICRC'S AMBITIONS

The ICRC is determined to pursue its universal humanitarian work to protect the life and dignity of all persons affected by armed conflicts and other situations of armed violence – no matter what form those situations take or what stage they have reached.

The ICRC stands resolutely by the victims. It works closely with people affected by violence and armed conflict, listens to and respects them, empathizes with their plight, and is determined to act for their benefit.

Conducting relevant, professional and high-quality activities is its primary ambition. The ICRC will remain a reliable, predictable and coherent organization whose work is underpinned by a strong culture of accountability and focused on the results and impact of its action. It also seeks to strengthen its ability to learn from its own experience and that of other organizations.

The ICRC strives to remain the reference organization on IHL. It intends to promote the law, and to have it recognized and applied as the relevant reference in any armed conflict. It will continue to clarify and develop the law taking into account the real nature of conflicts in today's world, working to prevent any erosion of the protection afforded to civilians and persons who are no longer fighting.

To achieve these goals, the ICRC will pursue and strengthen its dialogue with all State and non-State actors that have an influence on armed conflicts.

The ICRC will also continue to promote its identity as a neutral, impartial and independent organization. These principles will be central both to its activities and to its dialogue with beneficiaries, governments, donors, parties to conflicts and other stakeholders.

## 2007–2010 STRATEGY

### A DYNAMIC APPROACH

The scope of the ICRC's work stems from the mission conferred on it by States and from the institution's commitment to act on behalf of those affected by armed conflict.

The ICRC's mandate is essentially based on IHL. The ICRC remains convinced of the importance and relevance of this body of law which provides a legal response to today's challenges. Promoting humanitarian law and any measures needed to obtain full compliance with it in armed conflict are at the heart of the organization's operational objectives.

The ICRC will give priority to the tasks relating to its core mission, while also responding to humanitarian needs in other situations where its expertise is of value.

As its core mission, the ICRC will continue developing an "all-victims approach" in armed conflicts, covering all the humanitarian needs resulting from the conflict. The ICRC's ambition is to be able to respond in a swift, relevant, and efficient manner as soon as a conflict breaks out. Meanwhile, it will continue to work on behalf of victims in long-standing armed conflicts, as well as during transition periods supposed to lead from the end of hostilities to consolidated peace.

In addition, the ICRC will assist and strive to protect people affected by internal violence when it can provide added value as an independent humanitarian organization and a neutral intermediary. It will do this regardless of the causes of such violence. In doing so, it will cooperate with other humanitarian actors, in particular the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Where it already has a presence, the ICRC will provide assistance and protection to people affected by a natural or technological disaster or by epidemics in situations of armed conflict, internal violence or transition.

It will also offer its specific areas of expertise, such as tracing missing persons and reuniting families to help improve the overall humanitarian situation.

### A RANGE OF ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING A VARIETY OF NEEDS

The ICRC seeks to respond to all the humanitarian needs of people affected by armed conflicts or internal violence. This requires a multidisciplinary approach in order to assess needs and plan and manage the appropriate response. The ICRC is determined to build on its capacity to perform a wide range of activities. It will also further enhance its ability to provide an effective, efficient and rapid response suited to the specific nature of each operational context.

The ICRC is determined to strengthen its management capacity, notably by developing the expertise for evaluating the quality and impact of all its work. This will enhance its accountability towards beneficiaries and donors.

In particular, the ICRC will invest in protection and assistance activities, focusing on the following skills:

- ▶ taking timely and relevant protective action in an effort to prevent or stop abuses against the civilian population or people deprived of their freedom and *hors de combat*. To do this, the ICRC relies on its ability to produce a thorough legal analysis of a situation rapidly. Moreover, the ICRC will help to strengthen worldwide efforts to restore family links and to obtain reliable information on missing persons, including in situations of natural or technological disasters
- ▶ providing quality health assistance in general and medical assistance in particular. In addition to the skills it has acquired in emergency situations, the ICRC will improve its expertise in public health in prisons, support for hospital management, understanding of health systems and epidemiological analysis, and basic health care services such as immunization

### COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

Many organizations with varying objectives and principles respond to humanitarian emergencies. Among these different approaches, the ICRC maintains its distinct identity as a strictly humanitarian, neutral, impartial, and independent organization.

The contributions of a broad range of responding organizations can help to alleviate suffering if their activities are complementary, based on their respective operational abilities, and are relevant to the situation. The ICRC therefore participates in coordination and cooperation initiatives with other humanitarian organizations by focusing on concrete actions in line with the real needs in the situations in which they operate.

The ICRC will focus in particular on establishing closer ties with its natural partners, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in countries affected by armed conflict or internal violence. The ICRC will invest in these relationships with a view to building up its own capacity for action and that of its partner National Societies. It will also work closely with National Societies participating in relief operations in line with the rules and agreements of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.



# ICRC STRATEGY 2011–2014

## INTRODUCTION

The 2011–2014 Institutional Strategy will guide the work of the ICRC over the coming four years. It builds upon the orientations presented in the previous Institutional Strategy, related to responding to humanitarian needs in the entire scope of its mandate, enhancing its expertise in certain fields to better meet the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, ensuring complementarity and coordination with other humanitarian actors, and investing in operational partnerships with National Societies<sup>1</sup>.

The Strategy will be put into practice by ICRC staff members around the world, in accordance with clearly defined management priorities that build upon the organization's key success factors<sup>2</sup>. Indicators will be developed to monitor results, and progress reports will be made.

## MISSION

The ICRC is a neutral, impartial and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance.

The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

## VISION

In fulfilling its mission, the ICRC puts people's needs at the centre of its work and builds on their resilience. It is able to make a significant difference for people affected by ongoing and emerging humanitarian crises, working in close proximity to them and providing high-quality services, together with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other partners. It shapes the debate on legal and policy issues related to its mission; it uses its humanitarian diplomacy as a strong lever to influence governments and other stakeholders in order to strengthen respect for the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

In line with its mission, the ICRC has identified four broad strategic orientations for the 2011–2014 period:

1. **Reinforce the ICRC's scope of action** – The ICRC will increase the relevance and effectiveness of the support it provides to people suffering because of armed conflict (including in the early recovery phase) and other situations of violence.
2. **Strengthen the ICRC's contextualized, multidisciplinary response** – The ICRC will develop contextualized, multidisciplinary responses that address the vulnerabilities and build on the resilience of people in need.
3. **Shape the debate on legal and policy issues related to the ICRC's mission** – The ICRC will remain the reference organization for developing and clarifying IHL and will influence the policy agenda related to the human costs of armed conflict and other situations of violence, the future of humanitarian action, and other emerging issues.
4. **Optimize the ICRC's performance** – The ICRC will strike an appropriate balance between achieving consistency throughout the organization and maintaining operational flexibility in managing its performance.

## A CHANGING WORLD

Today's armed conflicts and other situations of violence present a host of complex challenges. Most conflicts where the ICRC is active tend to be long and drawn out, rarely coming to a clear-cut end. They often revolve around competition for access to critical

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1. ICRC Strategy 2007–2010: *Committed to meeting new challenges through action*  
2. ICRC management has defined six key success factors that describe the areas that are crucial for the ICRC's success and provide a common reading grid for all of the organization's activities: (1) relevance; (2) access; (3) reputation/acceptance; (4) organization and processes; (5) human resources capacity and mobility; and (6) positioning

resources (such as energy, land and water) and have ethnic or religious dimensions. The plight of many people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence is gravely exacerbated by the combined effect of phenomena or “mega-trends” such as climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, migration, pandemics, and rampant urbanization. Moreover, IHL is repeatedly flouted in armed conflict, due, in large measure, to a lack of political will on the part of both State authorities and armed groups.

The global environment in which the ICRC operates will continue to evolve significantly in the coming years. Ongoing transformations in the international political, economic, social, and environmental landscapes will likely have a significant impact on people’s lives. The humanitarian sector may be altered as a result of the growing interest and involvement of States, local and regional organizations, and the private sector. At the same time, beneficiaries will play an increasingly active role in formulating their own requests and assessments, as easy-to-use technologies become more readily available. In addition, new actors of influence will emerge, prompting the ICRC to diversify its networks and more firmly anchor its presence regionally and locally to preserve and strengthen its access to the people it seeks to help. As the international community struggles to address the consequences of the aforementioned “mega-trends”, attention may be deflected from the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. These trends will lead to more and new manifestations of organized armed violence, many of which will lie below the threshold at which IHL begins to apply.

## BUILDING ON THE ICRC’S STRENGTHS TO RESPOND TO THESE CHANGES

A strong capacity to adapt to new challenges has been a hallmark of the ICRC in the past. The organization has evolved significantly in the last 10 years as a result of strategic choices made. It has gradually broadened its scope of action to meet the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. Accordingly, it has widened its access to people in need and striven to ensure that it is accepted on the ground as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian actor. It has reviewed its organizational structure and processes and reinforced its capacity to evaluate the results of its activities.

Going forward, the ICRC must be prepared for further adaptation. The character, pace, and unpredictable nature of changes in its environment will make it necessary to ensure that ICRC managers are both guided by more clearly defined strategic frameworks and entrusted with strong decision-making authority and responsibility. While the organization’s broad ambitions are clear, the precise path to their fulfilment cannot be predetermined. The ICRC must increasingly work on the basis of scenarios, building upon its rapid response capacity, capitalizing upon the mobility of its staff, and preserving its flexibility. It must integrate “lessons learnt” by more systematically taking stock of new experiences and sharing good practices throughout the organization. In addition,

the ICRC needs to identify and work well with strong National Society partners and others to ensure that responses are relevant and effective.

## 2011–2014 STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

### 1. Reinforce the ICRC’s scope of action

The ICRC aims to increase its relevance and effectiveness in all situations where it is active.

- ▶ Ensuring respect for IHL in situations of **armed conflict** will remain at the heart of the ICRC’s mission. In such situations, it will strive to improve its access to vulnerable populations and respond more comprehensively to their needs. During the **early recovery** phase, the ICRC will be more assertive and structured in initiating programmes in certain areas – medical, economic security, and water and habitat. It will prepare to withdraw once the entry strategies of development organizations have been clearly set out and are followed by concrete actions. The collaborative dimension will be crucial here, with the ICRC developing both operational and thematic partnerships with National Societies and others.
- ▶ The ICRC will also more systematically and effectively bring the humanitarian consequences of **other situations of violence** within its scope of action. It will focus primarily on situations of organized armed violence in urban settings, State repression or intercommunity violence. The organization will engage in each new context in light of its potential added value. This will require it to adapt its knowledge of various bodies of law, such as human rights law, to the expected operational needs in certain specific domains (e.g. arrest, detention, and use of force). Once again, partnerships will play an important role in such situations.
- ▶ The ICRC will deepen its understanding of the impact of **phenomena such as climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, migration, pandemics, and rampant urbanization** on populations affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. This will permit the organization to ensure that its response takes into account their cumulative impact.
- ▶ In all situations where it is active, the ICRC will play a **pivotal role in certain domains** (e.g. emergency response supported by a strong rapid deployment capacity, health services, water and sanitation in urban settings, treatment and conditions of people deprived of their freedom, and restoring family links).
- ▶ To achieve related objectives, it will consolidate its access to people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence by developing relationships with **traditional and emerging actors of influence**. In line with its **security strategy**, the ICRC will continuously adapt its modus operandi as needed, to ensure the safety of its staff.

## 2. Strengthen the ICRC's contextualized, multidisciplinary response

The ICRC aims to improve and systematize its ability to place the needs of affected populations at the centre of its humanitarian response. At the same time, it aims to more firmly anchor its presence and enhance its response through local resources and skills.

- ▶ The ICRC will strengthen its ability to **address the vulnerabilities and build on the resilience of populations in need** and will ensure greater **involvement of beneficiaries** in identifying their own needs and formulating adequate responses.
- ▶ It will confirm its **multidisciplinary approach** – encompassing protection, assistance, prevention, and cooperation with National Societies – and undertake **integrated planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation**.
- ▶ This orientation has an important **human resources dimension**; the ICRC will place a premium on attracting, retaining, and developing staff – both internationally and locally hired – with the skills needed to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of its response to changes in its operating environment.
- ▶ It will also further develop **partnerships** both within the Movement and beyond, in order to obtain the best possible understanding of local situations and communities and to respond more effectively to identified needs. This will entail further strengthening cooperation with National Societies and their International Federation.

## 3. Shape the debate on legal and policy issues related to the ICRC's mission

The ICRC aims to bring its expertise to bear and make its voice heard in a timely and effective manner in fora both traditional and new, constantly expanding its network of contacts. This will help enhance respect for the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence and for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

- ▶ The ICRC will remain the **reference organization for the development and clarification of IHL**, undertaking a broad range of related initiatives.
- ▶ At the same time, it will endeavour to increasingly **influence the debate on the human costs of organized armed violence more generally, the future of humanitarian action and principles, as well as other emerging issues**.

## 4. Optimize the ICRC's performance

The ICRC aims to meet its objectives and fulfil expectations, safeguarding consistency across the organization while maintaining operational flexibility.

- ▶ The ICRC's **13,000 staff members** are its strongest asset; their individual contributions are crucial to the organization's overall performance. The ICRC will **adapt its approach to developing and managing its human resources** so as to enable it to make the most of the skills and experience of its staff – be they internationally or locally hired – and to define and implement human resources strategies in support of its operational objectives.
- ▶ Staff members will incorporate into their work **best practices for managing people**. They will focus in particular on increasing self-awareness, fostering an environment conducive to open communication, making clear and transparent decisions, and providing relevant and timely feedback.
- ▶ The ICRC will ensure that **decision-making is aligned** with the organization's strategy and **measure its overall performance** on the basis of its key success factors.
- ▶ It will further strengthen its internal culture of critical self-appraisal by enhancing its **result-based management practice**. It will also complement its own assessment with independent, external perspectives on its results. Activities will be geared towards making a significant difference for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.
- ▶ The ICRC will continue to ensure that its processes and procedures reinforce **accountability**, both within the organization and vis-à-vis external stakeholders, by permitting efficient management of activities and strengthening coherence across the organization.
- ▶ In addition, the organization will further develop its **information-management capacity**, channelling, synthesizing, and sharing information so as to facilitate decision-making and to guide the process of adapting its humanitarian response to constantly changing situations. It will also better incorporate the use of **new technologies** in its work.
- ▶ The ICRC will strive to ensure that it always has **adequate, quality funding** to implement its activities.

# INTERNATIONAL ADVISERS

## ADVISERS FOR THE PERIOD 2008–2011 (7th GROUP)

The purpose of the Group of International Advisers, which is re-appointed by the ICRC every four years to provide counsel and support for ICRC activities and policy decisions, is to seek appropriate ways to enhance respect for IHL in armed conflicts, to help the ICRC better understand and deal with the political issues it encounters in carrying out its mandate and to assist it in analysing the environment for humanitarian endeavour.

The 2008–2011 Group follows on from six previous groups of advisers that have assisted the ICRC since 1984. It met once in 2010 for confidential discussions with the ICRC leadership and was composed of 10 people with confirmed international experience:<sup>1</sup>

**Ms Maruja Milagros B. Asis (Philippines)**

**Mr Jan Eliasson (Sweden)**

**Mr Amara Essy (Côte d'Ivoire)**

**Sir Mike Jackson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

**Mr Rami G. Khouri (Jordan)**

**Mrs Irina Kobrinskaya (Russian Federation)**

**Mrs Sonia Picado (Costa Rica)**

**Mr William Howard Taft IV (United States of America)**

**Mrs Yu Xintian (China)**

**Mr Sabah Zanganeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)**

The Group met in March 2010 with members of the Assembly and of the Directorate. The comments and suggestions made during these meetings provided valuable input for the ICRC's planning and policy-making process. The following topics were discussed in depth:

- ▶ main developments and themes of interest to the ICRC since the previous meeting in August 2009 (including: in operational contexts; the development of a new four-year institutional strategy; and progress in the ICRC's project to develop some aspects of international humanitarian law)
- ▶ projected key trends and challenges (and their implications for the ICRC) in the next few years in: (a) international affairs in general (including the impact of the economic and food crises, environmental degradation and climate change), (b) situations of armed conflict and other violence (including new methods and means of warfare, and the implications thereof), and (c) humanitarian action (including the future of international humanitarian action in light of the resurgence of State sovereignty and State intervention; the growing dominance of local and regional humanitarian actors; the relationships with donors and coordination with other actors; and the transition between relief and development, or "early recovery")
- ▶ competition between humanitarian organizations, and the implications and challenges of this for the ICRC (including aspects of competition in terms of operations and expertise; changing criteria of donors in making their humanitarian funding decisions; and the importance of the relevance and credibility of humanitarian action in this regard)

1. For more information about each adviser, please refer to the ICRC website:  
<http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/international-advisers-for-icrc-180408?opendocument>

# THE ICRC AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Movement is made up of the National Societies, their International Federation and the ICRC. Although each of the Movement's components engages in different activities, they are all united by the same Fundamental Principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.

As the founding institution of the Movement, the ICRC has certain statutory responsibilities towards the other components. In particular, it is responsible for ensuring respect for and promoting knowledge of the Fundamental Principles, recognizing new National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies that meet the conditions for recognition, and discharging the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC is actively involved in the organization of the Council of Delegates and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

National Societies in their own country and the ICRC both have the mandate to assist the victims of armed conflict. National Societies are the main operational partners of the ICRC, particularly in the fields of medical and relief assistance and restoring family links.

While fully respecting the International Federation's competence in the matter, the ICRC contributes to the development of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the following areas:

- ▶ disseminating knowledge of IHL and the Fundamental Principles
- ▶ involvement of National Societies in measures taken to promote IHL and ensure its implementation
- ▶ preparation for activities in the event of armed conflict, internal strife and other situations of violence, in particular in fields such as evacuation of the wounded and pre-hospital care, and relief assistance
- ▶ restoring family links
- ▶ mine action including risk reduction and victim assistance
- ▶ technical and legal assistance in establishing and reconstituting National Societies
- ▶ together with the International Federation, revision of National Society statutes and advice on relevant national legislation

- ▶ together with the International Federation, supporting National Societies in their efforts to adhere at all times to the Fundamental Principles

Finally, the ICRC acts as lead agency, with the National Society of the affected country as its primary partner, coordinating the international relief operations conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent in situations of international and non-international armed conflict, internal strife and their direct results, as well as in situations of armed conflict concomitant with natural or technological disasters. The ICRC also coordinates activities to restore family links in all situations that require an international response.

# LEGAL BASES

The work of the ICRC is based on the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, their two Additional Protocols of 1977 and Additional Protocol III of 2005, the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC's mission is to provide the victims of armed conflict with protection and assistance. To that end, the ICRC takes direct and immediate action in response to emergency situations, while at the same time promoting preventive measures, such as the dissemination and national implementation of IHL.

It was on the ICRC's initiative that States adopted the original Geneva Convention of 1864. Since then, the ICRC, with the support of the entire Movement, has put constant pressure on governments to adapt IHL to changing circumstances, in particular to modern developments in the means and methods of warfare, so as to provide more effective protection and assistance for conflict victims.

Today, all States are bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which, in times of armed conflict, protect wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces, prisoners of war and civilians.

Over three-quarters of all States are currently party to the 1977 Additional Protocols. Protocol I protects the victims of international armed conflicts, while Protocol II protects the victims of non-international armed conflicts. These instruments have in particular codified the rules protecting the civilian population against the effects of hostilities.

The legal bases of any action undertaken by the ICRC may be summed up as follows:

- ▶ the four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I confer on the ICRC a specific mandate to act in the event of international armed conflict. In particular, the ICRC has the right to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees. The Conventions also give the ICRC a broad right of initiative
- ▶ in situations of armed conflict that are not international in character, the ICRC enjoys a right of humanitarian initiative recognized by the international community and enshrined in Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions

- ▶ in the event of internal disturbances and tensions, and in any other situation that warrants humanitarian action, the ICRC also enjoys a right of initiative, which is affirmed and recognized in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Thus, wherever IHL does not apply, the ICRC may offer its services to governments without that offer constituting interference in the internal affairs of the State concerned

## UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

All of the world's 194 States are now party to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions. In 2010, Iraq acceded to Additional Protocol I, bringing the number of States party to Additional Protocol I and II to 170 and 165 respectively. In addition, Serbia, Spain and Ukraine ratified Additional Protocol III.

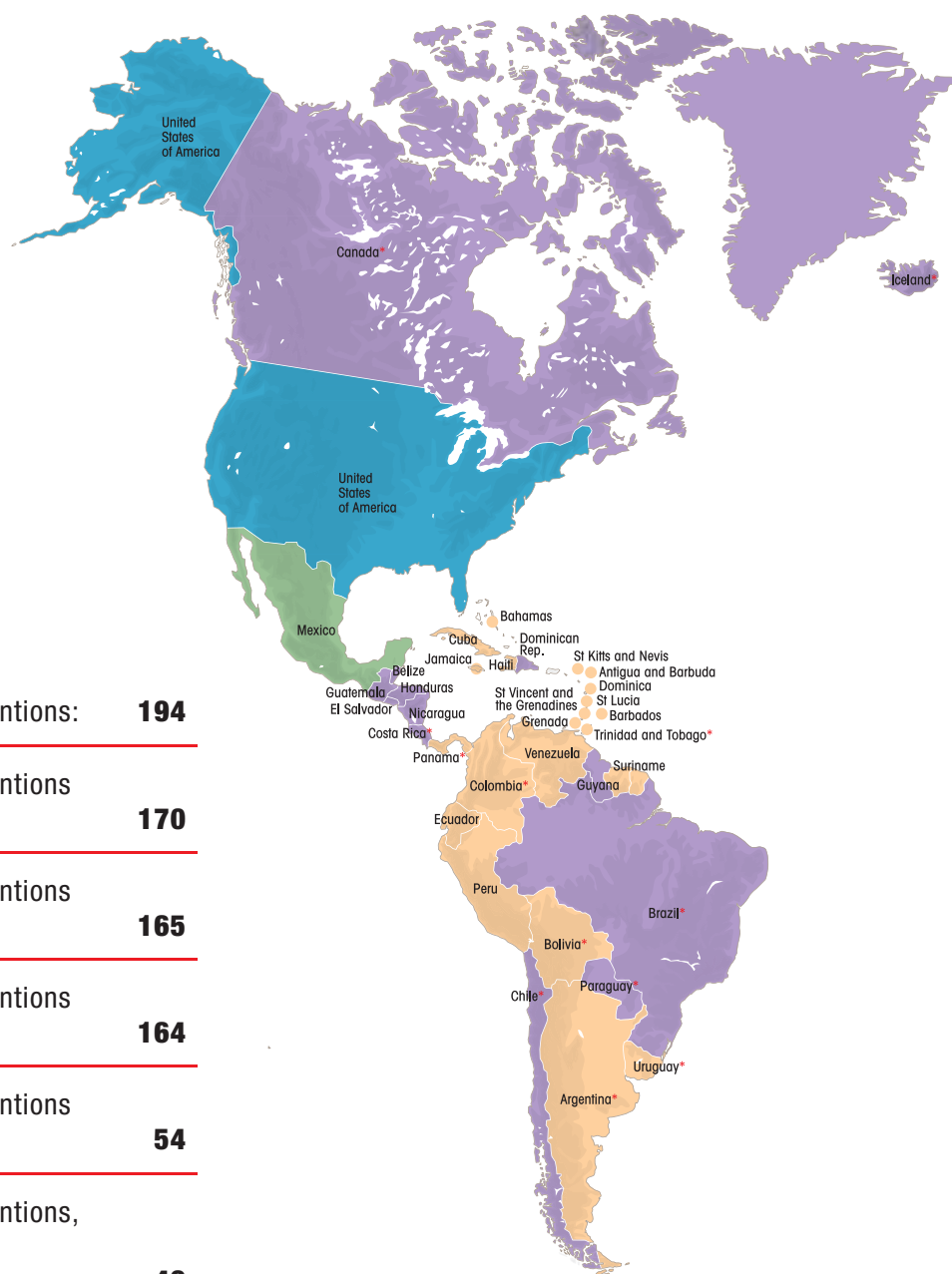
By 2010, 72 States were party to Article 90 of Additional Protocol I which provides for the establishment of an International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations of serious violations of humanitarian law.



# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

This map shows which States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to their Additional Protocols, as at 31 December 2010. It also indicates which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.

*N.B. The names of the countries given on this map may differ from their official names*



States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions: **194**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to 1977 Additional Protocol I: **170**




States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to 1977 Additional Protocol II: **165**

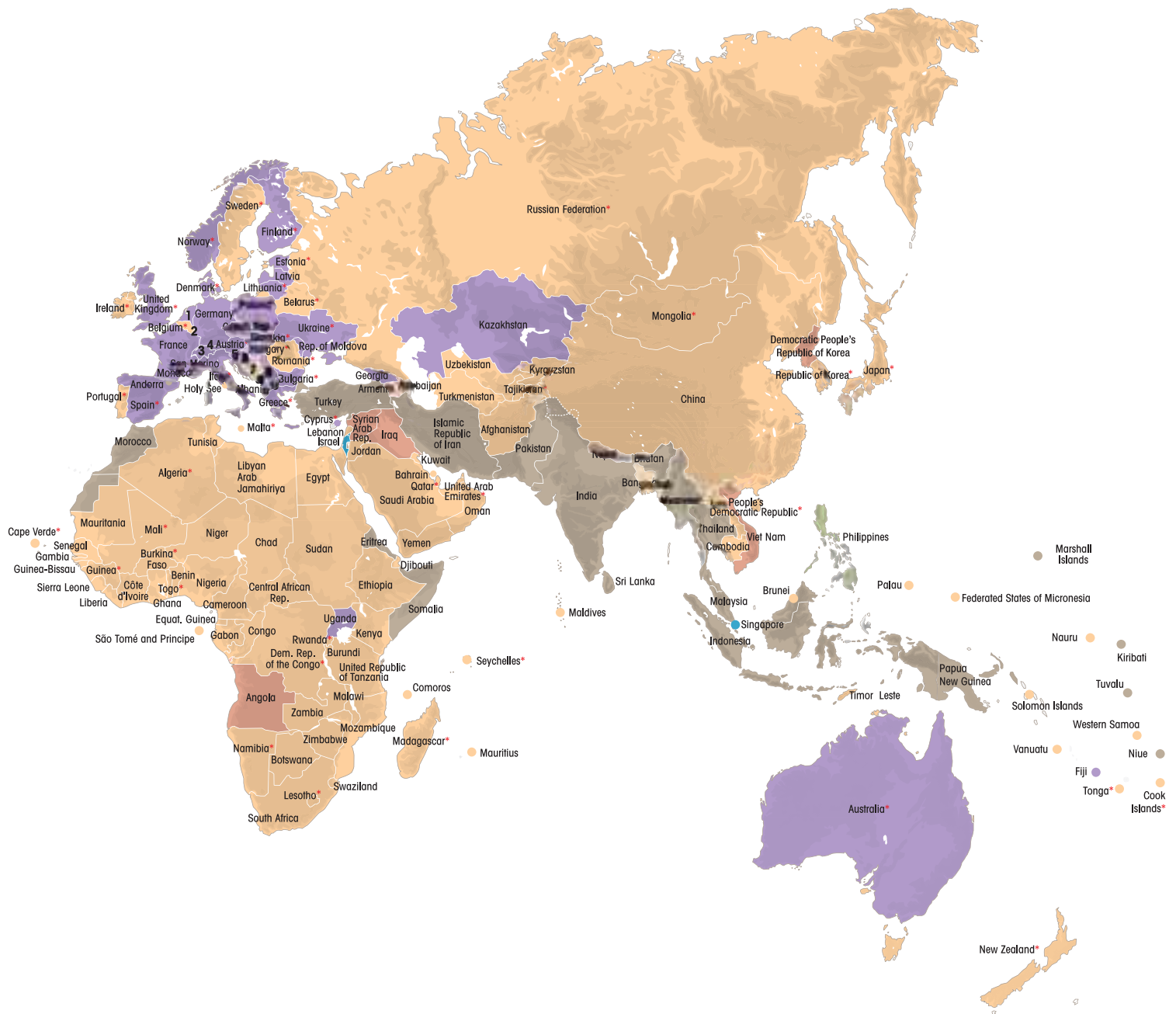
States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to both 1977 Additional Protocols: **164**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to 2005 Additional Protocol III: **54**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions,  
to both 1977 Additional Protocols  
and to 2005 Additional Protocol III: **49**

States having made the declaration  
under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I: **72**

	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions only		States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol I and II
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol I only		States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, to both 1977 Additional Protocols and to 2005 Additional Protocol III
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, 1977 Additional Protocol II and 2005 Additional Protocol III		States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, 1977 Additional Protocol I and 2005 Additional Protocol III
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 2005 Additional Protocol III only		States having made the declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I



- |                |                  |             |                           |                   |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Netherlands* | 3 Switzerland*   | 5 Slovenia* | 7 Bosnia and Herzegovina* | 9 Montenegro*     |
| 2 Luxembourg*  | 4 Liechtenstein* | 6 Croatia*  | 8 Serbia*                 | 10 FYR Macedonia* |

## ABBREVIATIONS

R/A/S =

**Ratification:** a treaty is generally open for signature for a certain time following the conference that has adopted it. However, a signature is not binding on a State unless it has been endorsed by ratification. The time limits having elapsed, the Conventions and the Protocols are no longer open for signature. The States that have not signed them may at any time accede or, in the appropriate circumstances, succeed to them.

**Accession:** instead of signing and then ratifying a treaty, a State may become party to it by the single act called accession.

**Succession** (declaration of): a newly independent State may declare that it will abide by a treaty which was applicable to it prior to its independence. A State may also declare that it will provisionally abide by such treaties during the time it deems necessary to examine their texts carefully and to decide on accession or succession to some or all of the said treaties (declaration of provisional application of the treaties). At present no State is bound by such a declaration.

R/D =

**Reservation/Declaration:** unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when ratifying, acceding or succeeding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State (provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty).

D90 =

**Declaration** provided for under article 90 of Additional Protocol I (prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission).

## DATES

The dates indicated are those on which the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received the official instrument from the State that was ratifying, acceding to or succeeding to the Conventions or Protocols or accepting the competence of the Commission provided for under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I. They thus represent neither the date on which ratification, accession, succession or acceptance of the Commission was decided upon by the State concerned nor that on which the corresponding instrument was sent.

N.B. The dates given for succession to the Geneva Conventions by **Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Sierra Leone** used to be those on which the corresponding instruments had been officially adopted. They have now been replaced by the dates on which the depositary received those instruments.

## ENTRY INTO FORCE

Except as mentioned in footnotes at the end of the tables, for all States the entry into force of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and of the Additional Protocols occurs six months after the date given in the present document; for States which have made a declaration of succession, entry into force takes place retroactively, on the day of their accession to independence. The 1949 Geneva Conventions entered into force on 21 October 1950. The 1977 Additional Protocols entered into force on 7 December 1978. The 2005 Additional Protocol III entered into force on 14 January 2007.

## NAMES OF COUNTRIES

The names of countries given in the following list may differ from the official names of States.

## UPDATE SINCE 31.12.2009

All of the world's 194 States are party to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol I: 1

► Iraq 01.04.2010

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol II: 0

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol III: 3

► Serbia 18.08.2010

► Spain 10.12.2010

► Ukraine 19.01.2010

## TOTALS

Number of States Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949: 194

Number of States Parties to Additional Protocol I: 170

Number of States having made the declaration under Article 90: 72

Number of States Parties to Additional Protocol II: 165

Number of States Parties to Additional Protocol III: 54

Number of States Members of the United Nations: 192

States Parties to the Geneva Conventions but not members of the United Nations: **Cook Islands** and **Holy See**

## STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I				PROTOCOL II			PROTOCOL III		
Country	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D	D90	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D
Afghanistan	26.09.1956	R		10.11.2009	A			10.11.2009	A				
Albania	27.05.1957	R	X	16.07.1993	A			16.07.1993	A		06.02.2008	A	
Algeria	20.06.1960	A		16.08.1989	A	X	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	A				
	03.07.1962	A		16.08.1989	A	X	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	A				
Andorra	17.09.1993	A											
Angola	20.09.1984	A	X	20.09.1984	A	X							
Antigua and Barbuda	06.10.1986	S		06.10.1986	A			06.10.1986	A				
Argentina	18.09.1956	R		26.11.1986	A	X	11.10.1996	26.11.1986	A	X			
Armenia	07.06.1993	A		07.06.1993	A			07.06.1993	A				
Australia	14.10.1958	R	X	21.06.1991	R	X	23.09.1992	21.06.1991	R		15.07.2009	R	
Austria	27.08.1953	R		13.08.1982	R	X	13.08.1982	13.08.1982	R	X	03.06.2009	R	
Azerbaijan	01.06.1993	A											
Bahamas	11.07.1975	S		10.04.1980	A			10.04.1980	A				
Bahrain	30.11.1971	A		30.10.1986	A			30.10.1986	A				
Bangladesh	04.04.1972	S	X	08.09.1980	A			08.09.1980	A				
Barbados	10.09.1968	S	X	19.02.1990	A			19.02.1990	A				
Belarus	03.08.1954	R		23.10.1989	R		23.10.1989	23.10.1989	R				
Belgium	03.09.1952	R		20.05.1986	R	X	27.03.1987	20.05.1986	R				
Belize	29.06.1984	A		29.06.1984	A			29.06.1984	A		03.04.2007	A	
Benin	14.12.1961	S		28.05.1986	A			28.05.1986	A				
Bhutan	10.01.1991	A											
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	10.12.1976	R		08.12.1983	A		10.08.1992	08.12.1983	A				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31.12.1992	S		31.12.1992	S		31.12.1992	31.12.1992	S				
Botswana	29.03.1968	A		23.05.1979	A			23.05.1979	A				
Brazil	29.06.1957	R		05.05.1992	A		23.11.1993	05.05.1992	A		28.08.2009	R	
Brunei Darussalam	14.10.1991	A		14.10.1991	A			14.10.1991	A				
Bulgaria	22.07.1954	R		26.09.1989	R		09.05.1994	26.09.1989	R		13.09.2006	R	
Burkina Faso	07.11.1961	S		20.10.1987	R		24.05.2004	20.10.1987	R				
Burundi	27.12.1971	S		10.06.1993	A			10.06.1993	A				
Cambodia	08.12.1958	A		14.01.1998	A			14.01.1998	A				
Cameroon	16.09.1963	S		16.03.1984	A			16.03.1984	A				
Canada	14.05.1965	R		20.11.1990	R	X	20.11.1990	20.11.1990	R	X	26.11.2007	R	X
Cape Verde	11.05.1984	A		16.03.1995	A		16.03.1995	16.03.1995	A				
Central African Republic	01.08.1966	S		17.07.1984	A			17.07.1984	A				
Chad	05.08.1970	A		17.01.1997	A			17.01.1997	A				
Chile	12.10.1950	R		24.04.1991	R		24.04.1991	24.04.1991	R		06.07.2009	R	
China	28.12.1956	R	X	14.09.1983	A	X		14.09.1983	A	X			
Colombia	08.11.1961	R		01.09.1993	A		17.04.1996	14.08.1995	A				
Comoros	21.11.1985	A		21.11.1985	A			21.11.1985	A				
Congo	04.02.1967	S		10.11.1983	A			10.11.1983	A				
Congo, Democratic Republic of	24.02.1961	S		03.06.1982	A		12.12.2002	12.12.2002	A				
Cook Islands	07.05.2002	S		07.05.2002	A		07.05.2002	07.05.2002	A				
Costa Rica	15.10.1969	A		15.12.1983	A		09.12.1999	15.12.1983	A		30.06.2008	R	
Côte d'Ivoire	28.12.1961	S		20.09.1989	R			20.09.1989	R				
Croatia	11.05.1992	S		11.05.1992	S		11.05.1992	11.05.1992	S		13.06.2007	R	
Cuba	15.04.1954	R		25.11.1982	A			23.06.1999	A				
Cyprus	23.05.1962	A		01.06.1979	R		14.10.2002	18.03.1996	A		27.11.2007	R	
Czech Republic	05.02.1993	S		05.02.1993	S		02.05.1995	05.02.1993	S		23.05.2007	R	
Denmark	27.06.1951	R		17.06.1982	R	X	17.06.1982	17.06.1982	R		25.05.2007	R	
Djibouti	06.03.1978	S		08.04.1991	A			08.04.1991	A				
Dominica	28.09.1981	S		25.04.1996	A			25.04.1996	A				
Dominican Republic	22.01.1958	A		26.05.1994	A			26.05.1994	A		01.04.2009	R	
Ecuador	11.08.1954	R		10.04.1979	R			10.04.1979	R				
Egypt	10.11.1952	R		09.10.1992	R	X		09.10.1992	R	X			
El Salvador	17.06.1953	R		23.11.1978	R			23.11.1978	R		12.09.2007	R	
Equatorial Guinea	24.07.1986	A		24.07.1986	A			24.07.1986	A				
Eritrea	14.08.2000	A											
Estonia	18.01.1993	A		18.01.1993	A		20.02.2009	18.01.1993	A		28.02.2008	R	
Ethiopia	02.10.1969	R		08.04.1994	A			08.04.1994	A				
Fiji	09.08.1971	S		30.07.2008	A			30.07.2008	A		30.07.2008	A	
Finland	22.02.1955	R		07.08.1980	R	X	07.08.1980	07.08.1980	R		14.01.2009	R	
France	28.06.1951	R		11.04.2001	A	X		24.02.1984	A	X	17.07.2009	R	

## STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS (cont.)

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I				PROTOCOL II			PROTOCOL III		
Country	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D	D90	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D
Gabon	26.02.1965	S		08.04.1980	A			08.04.1980	A				
Gambia	20.10.1966	S		12.01.1989	A			12.01.1989	A				
Georgia	14.09.1993	A		14.09.1993	A			14.09.1993	A		19.03.2007	R	
Germany	03.09.1954	A	X	14.02.1991	R	X	14.02.1991	14.02.1991	R	X	17.06.2009	R	
Ghana	02.08.1958	A		28.02.1978	R			28.02.1978	R				
Greece	05.06.1956	R		31.03.1989	R		04.02.1998	15.02.1993	A		26.10.2009	R	
Grenada	13.04.1981	S		23.09.1998	A			23.09.1998	A				
Guatemala	14.05.1952	R		19.10.1987	R			19.10.1987	R		14.03.2008	R	
Guinea	11.07.1984	A		11.07.1984	A		20.12.1993	11.07.1984	A				
Guinea-Bissau	21.02.1974	A	X	21.10.1986	A			21.10.1986	A				
Guyana	22.07.1968	S		18.01.1988	A			18.01.1988	A		21.09.2009	A	
Haiti	11.04.1957	A		20.12.2006	A			20.12.2006	A				
Holy See	22.02.1951	R		21.11.1985	R	X		21.11.1985	R	X			
Honduras	31.12.1965	A		16.02.1995	R			16.02.1995	R		08.12.2006	R	
Hungary	03.08.1954	R		12.04.1989	R		23.09.1991	12.04.1989	R		15.11.2006	R	
Iceland	10.08.1965	A		10.04.1987	R	X	10.04.1987	10.04.1987	R		04.08.2006	R	
India	09.11.1950	R											
Indonesia	30.09.1958	A											
Iran, Islamic Republic of	20.02.1957	R	X										
Iraq	14.02.1956	A		01.04.2010	A								
Ireland	27.09.1962	R		19.05.1999	R	X	19.05.1999	19.05.1999	R	X			
Israel	06.07.1951	R	X								22.11.2007	R	X
Italy	17.12.1951	R		27.02.1986	R	X	27.02.1986	27.02.1986	R		29.01.2009	R	
Jamaica	20.07.1964	S		29.07.1986	A			29.07.1986	A				
Japan	21.04.1953	A		31.08.2004	A	X	31.08.2004	31.08.2004	A				
Jordan	29.05.1951	A		01.05.1979	R			01.05.1979	R				
Kazakhstan	05.05.1992	S		05.05.1992	S			05.05.1992	S		24.06.2009	A	
Kenya	20.09.1966	A		23.02.1999	A			23.02.1999	A				
Kiribati	05.01.1989	S											
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	27.08.1957	A	X	09.03.1988	A								
Korea, Republic of	16.08.1966	A	X	15.01.1982	R	X	16.04.2004	15.01.1982	R				
Kuwait	02.09.1967	A	X	17.01.1985	A			17.01.1985	A				
Kyrgyzstan	18.09.1992	S		18.09.1992	S			18.09.1992	S				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.10.1956	A		18.11.1980	R		30.01.1998	18.11.1980	R				
Latvia	24.12.1991	A		24.12.1991	A			24.12.1991	A		02.04.2007	R	
Lebanon	10.04.1951	R		23.07.1997	A			23.07.1997	A				
Lesotho	20.05.1968	S		20.05.1994	A		13.08.2010	20.05.1994	A				
Liberia	29.03.1954	A		30.06.1988	A			30.06.1988	A				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.05.1956	A		07.06.1978	A			07.06.1978	A				
Liechtenstein	21.09.1950	R		10.08.1989	R	X	10.08.1989	10.08.1989	R	X	24.08.2006	R	
Lithuania	03.10.1996	A		13.07.2000	A		13.07.2000	13.07.2000	A		28.11.2007	R	
Luxembourg	01.07.1953	R		29.08.1989	R		12.05.1993	29.08.1989	R				
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	01.09.1993	S	X	01.09.1993	S	X	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	S		14.10.2008	R	
Madagascar	18.07.1963	S		08.05.1992	R		27.07.1993	08.05.1992	R				
Malawi	05.01.1968	A		07.10.1991	A			07.10.1991	A				
Malaysia	24.08.1962	A											
Maldives	18.06.1991	A		03.09.1991	A			03.09.1991	A				
Mali	24.05.1965	A		08.02.1989	A		09.05.2003	08.02.1989	A				
Malta	22.08.1968	S		17.04.1989	A	X	17.04.1989	17.04.1989	A	X			
Marshall Islands	01.06.2004	A											
Mauritania	30.10.1962	S		14.03.1980	A			14.03.1980	A				
Mauritius	18.08.1970	S		22.03.1982	A	X		22.03.1982	A				
Mexico	29.10.1952	R		10.03.1983	A						07.07.2008	R	
Micronesia, Federated States of	19.09.1995	A		19.09.1995	A			19.09.1995	A				
Moldova, Republic of	24.05.1993	A		24.05.1993	A			24.05.1993	A		19.08.2008	R	X
Monaco	05.07.1950	R		07.01.2000	A		26.10.2007	07.01.2000	A		12.03.2007	R	
Mongolia	20.12.1958	A		06.12.1995	R	X	06.12.1995	06.12.1995	R				
Montenegro	02.08.2006	A		02.08.2006	A		02.08.2006	02.08.2006	A				
Morocco	26.07.1956	A											
Mozambique	14.03.1983	A		14.03.1983	A			12.11.2002	A				
Myanmar	25.08.1992	A											
Namibia	22.08.1991	S		17.06.1994	A	X	21.07.1994	17.06.1994	A	X			

## STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS (cont.)

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I				PROTOCOL II			PROTOCOL III		
Country	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D	D90	R/A/S		R/D	R/A/S		R/D
Nauru	27.06.2006	A		27.06.2006	A			27.06.2006	A				
Nepal	07.02.1964	A											
Netherlands	03.08.1954	R		26.06.1987	R	X	26.06.1987	26.06.1987	R	X	13.12.2006	R	X
New Zealand	02.05.1959	R		08.02.1988	R	X	08.02.1988	08.02.1988	R	X			
Nicaragua	17.12.1953	R		19.07.1999	R			19.07.1999	R		02.04.2009	R	
Niger	21.04.1964	S		08.06.1979	R			08.06.1979	R				
Nigeria	20.06.1961	S		10.10.1988	A			10.10.1988	A				
Norway	03.08.1951	R		14.12.1981	R		14.12.1981	14.12.1981	R		13.06.2006	R	
Oman	31.01.1974	A		29.03.1984	A	X		29.03.1984	A	X			
Pakistan	12.06.1951	R	X										
Palau	25.06.1996	A		25.06.1996	A			25.06.1996	A				
Panama	10.02.1956	A		18.09.1995	R		26.10.1999	18.09.1995	R				
Papua New Guinea	26.05.1976	S											
Paraguay	23.10.1961	R		30.11.1990	A		30.01.1998	30.11.1990	A		13.10.2008	R	
Peru	15.02.1956	R		14.07.1989	R			14.07.1989	R				
Philippines	06.10.1952	R						11.12.1986	A		22.08.2006	R	
Poland	26.11.1954	R		23.10.1991	R		02.10.1992	23.10.1991	R		26.10.2009	R	
Portugal	14.03.1961	R	X	27.05.1992	R	X	01.07.1994	27.05.1992	R	X			
Qatar	15.10.1975	A		05.04.1988	A	X	24.09.1991	05.01.2005	A				
Romania	01.06.1954	R		21.06.1990	R		31.05.1995	21.06.1990	R				
Russian Federation	10.05.1954	R	X	29.09.1989	R	X	29.09.1989	29.09.1989	R	X			
Rwanda	05.05.1964	S		19.11.1984	A		08.07.1993	19.11.1984	A				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14.02.1986	S		14.02.1986	A			14.02.1986	A				
Saint Lucia	18.09.1981	S		07.10.1982	A			07.10.1982	A				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	01.04.1981	A		08.04.1983	A			08.04.1983	A				
Samoa	23.08.1984	S		23.08.1984	A			23.08.1984	A				
San Marino	29.08.1953	A		05.04.1994	R			05.04.1994	R		22.06.2007	R	
Sao Tome and Principe	21.05.1976	A		05.07.1996	A			05.07.1996	A				
Saudi Arabia	18.05.1963	A		21.08.1987	A	X		28.11.2001	A				
Senegal	18.05.1963	S		07.05.1985	R			07.05.1985	R				
Serbia	16.10.2001	S		16.10.2001	S		16.10.2001	16.10.2001	S		18.08.2010	R	
Seychelles	08.11.1984	A		08.11.1984	A		22.05.1992	08.11.1984	A				
Sierra Leone	10.06.1965	S		21.10.1986	A			21.10.1986	A				
Singapore	27.04.1973	A									07.07.2008	R	
Slovakia	02.04.1993	S		02.04.1993	S		13.03.1995	02.04.1993	S		30.05.2007	R	
Slovenia	26.03.1992	S		26.03.1992	S		26.03.1992	26.03.1992	S		10.03.2008	R	
Solomon Islands	06.07.1981	S		19.09.1988	A			19.09.1988	A				
Somalia	12.07.1962	A											
South Africa	31.03.1952	A		21.11.1995	A			21.11.1995	A				
Spain	04.08.1952	R		21.04.1989	R	X	21.04.1989	21.04.1989	R		10.12.2010	R	
Sri Lanka	28.02.1959	R											
Sudan	23.09.1957	A		07.03.2006	A			13.07.2006	A				
Suriname	13.10.1976	S	X	16.12.1985	A			16.12.1985	A				
Swaziland	28.06.1973	A		02.11.1995	A			02.11.1995	A				
Sweden	28.12.1953	R		31.08.1979	R	X	31.08.1979	31.08.1979	R				
Switzerland	31.03.1950	R		17.02.1982	R		17.02.1982	17.02.1982	R		14.07.2006	R	
Syrian Arab Republic	02.11.1953	R		14.11.1983	A	X							
Tajikistan	13.01.1993	S		13.01.1993	S		10.09.1997	13.01.1993	S				
Tanzania, United Republic of	12.12.1962	S		15.02.1983	A			15.02.1983	A				
Thailand	29.12.1954	A											
Timor-Leste	08.05.2003	A		12.04.2005	A			12.04.2005	A				
Togo	06.01.1962	S		21.06.1984	R		21.11.1991	21.06.1984	R				
Tonga	13.04.1978	S		20.01.2003	A		20.01.2003	20.01.2003	A				
Trinidad and Tobago	24.09.1963	A		20.07.2001	A		20.07.2001	20.07.2001	A				
Tunisia	04.05.1957	A		09.08.1979	R			09.08.1979	R				
Turkey	10.02.1954	R											X
Turkmenistan	10.04.1992	S		10.04.1992	S			10.04.1992	S				
Tuvalu	19.02.1981	S											
Uganda	18.05.1964	A		13.03.1991	A			13.03.1991	A		21.05.2008	A	
Ukraine	03.08.1954	R		25.01.1990	R		25.01.1990	25.01.1990	R		19.01.2010	R	
United Arab Emirates	10.05.1972	A		09.03.1983	A	X	06.03.1992	09.03.1983	A	X			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23.09.1957	R	X	28.01.1998	R	X	17.05.1999	28.01.1998	R		23.10.2009	R	



## STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS (cont.)

Country	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II		PROTOCOL III	
	R/A/S	R/D		R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D	R/A/S	R/D
United States of America	02.08.1955	R	X						08.03.2007	R
Uruguay	05.03.1969	R	X	13.12.1985	A	17.07.1990	13.12.1985	A		
Uzbekistan	08.10.1993	A		08.10.1993	A		08.10.1993	A		
Vanuatu	27.10.1982	A		28.02.1985	A		28.02.1985	A		
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	13.02.1956	R		23.07.1998	A		23.07.1998	A		
Viet Nam	28.06.1957	A	X	19.10.1981	R					
Yemen	16.07.1970	A	X	17.04.1990	R		17.04.1990	R		
Zambia	19.10.1966	A		04.05.1995	A		04.05.1995	A		
Zimbabwe	07.03.1983	A		19.10.1992	A		19.10.1992	A		

## NOTES

**Djibouti**

Djibouti's declaration of succession in respect of the First Geneva Convention was dated 26.01.1978.

**France**

On accession to Additional Protocol II, France made a communication concerning Additional Protocol I.

**Ghana**

Entry into force of Additional Protocols I and II on 07.12.1978.

**Namibia**

An instrument of accession to the Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols was deposited by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 18.10.1983. In an instrument deposited on 22.08.1991, Namibia declared its succession to the Geneva Conventions, which were previously applicable pursuant to South Africa's accession on 31.03.1952.

**Niue**

Pursuant to New Zealand law at the time of accession, and consistent with customary international law, the Geneva Conventions apply to Niue by virtue of New Zealand's accession, on 02.05.1959, to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions.

**Palestine**

On 21.06.1989, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received a letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva informing the Swiss Federal

Council "that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, entrusted with the functions of the Government of the State of Palestine by decision of the Palestine National Council, decided, on 04.05.1989, to adhere to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols additional thereto".

On 13.09.1989, the Swiss Federal Council informed the States that it was not in a position to decide whether the letter constituted an instrument of accession, "due to the uncertainty within the international community as to the existence or non-existence of a State of Palestine".

**Philippines**

The First Geneva Convention was ratified on 07.03.1951.

**Republic of Korea**

The Geneva Conventions entered into force on 23.09.1966, the Republic of Korea having invoked Art.62/61/141/157 common respectively to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Conventions (immediate effect).

**Sri Lanka**

Accession to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 23.02.1959 (Ceylon had signed only the First, Second, and Third Geneva Conventions).

**Switzerland**

Entry into force of the Geneva Conventions on 21.10.1950.

**Trinidad and Tobago**

Accession to the First Geneva Convention on 17.03.1963.





**MISSION**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.



ICRC