

CONTEXT

In Kenya, general elections were held in March, with no major incidents of violence reported. In coastal areas and in the north-east, notably Marsabit, Moyale, Tana Delta and Turkana, competition for scarce resources and political tensions led to clashes and the displacement of thousands of people.

The Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) continued operations in Somalia within the framework of the African Union Mission in Somalia, which reportedly led to retaliatory acts by the Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, particularly in Kenyan towns bordering Somalia and in the capital, Nairobi, where an attack on a shopping mall by alleged members of the group left over 60 people dead and hundreds injured. Djibouti sent additional troops to Somalia and reinforced its internal security owing to perceived threats from the same group.

People fleeing the conflict in Somalia continued to take refuge in Djibouti and Kenya; a growing number of those affected by the fighting in South Sudan also sought safety in Kenya.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, some members of a group called Uamsho, arrested in 2012 in relation to demonstrations calling for a referendum on Zanzibar's independence, faced charges at a high court in Zanzibar.

People sentenced by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) continued to be held at the UN Detention Facility in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. The transition from the ICTR to the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) continued.

Relations between Djibouti and Eritrea remained strained owing to a border dispute.

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

The ICRC, together with the National Societies, sought to protect and assist people affected by armed conflict, other situations of violence and drought in the region. As the ICRC's main operational partners, the National Societies enhanced their capacities to provide emergency assistance, restore family links and promote IHL, with training, financial, material and technical support.

The Nairobi regional delegation and the National Societies helped refugees and migrants keep in touch with their relatives, particularly through a mobile phone service offered in various camps in the three countries covered. In Djibouti and Kenya, efforts to inform families of the fate of relatives missing in relation to armed conflict or other situations of violence generated limited results.

In Kenya, in preparation for outbreaks of violence related to elections or intercommunal tensions, the ICRC conducted training courses in weapon-wound surgery for doctors and, in cooperation with the Kenya Red Cross Society, in emergency response for National Society volunteers/staff and representatives of other humanitarian organizations.

The Kenyan Red Cross/ICRC assisted communities in coping with the effects of violence and drought. The rehabilitation/installation of water systems in schools and public areas reduced people's need to walk long distances to access drinking water and alleviated tensions over competition for this scarce resource.

Through cash-for-work projects, households previously involved in disputes worked together on building community infrastructure while generating income. ICRC support for these assistance activities ended, as the National Society was able to implement them independently.

The ICRC maintained dialogue with authorities, weapon bearers and community leaders throughout the region, to promote respect for IHL and to safeguard access to humanitarian aid, including health care, for those in need. Training courses sought to ensure compliance with IHL and international human rights law among the military/police, including those slated for deployment on peacekeeping missions abroad. As part of efforts to promote national implementation and interest in IHL, representatives from the three countries participated in local and international workshops and competitions. During seminars, journalists working in violence-prone areas discussed their concerns and IHL provisions promoting their protection.

To ensure that detainees' living conditions and treatment complied with IHL and other internationally recognized standards, ICRC delegates visited detainees, in accordance with the organisation's standard procedures. They included POWs of Eritrean origin and other detainees held in Djibouti and Congolese detainees and people sentenced by the ICTR held in the United Republic of Tanzania. During visits, delegates shared their findings confidentially with the detaining authorities. In Djibouti and Kenya, the ICRC endeavoured to gain access to all detainees within its purview, including those held in relation to "terrorism"; however in Kenya, dialogue with the authorities remained limited. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Zanzibari authorities approved an ICRC request to visit detainees held in relation to Uamsho's campaign for a referendum on independence for Zanzibar although actual visits had not yet taken place. Detainees in Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania improved their living conditions with monthly distributions of hygiene items and household supplies and/or the rehabilitation of infrastructure.

ICRC delegations in and beyond the region continued to receive relief and other supplies procured and delivered by the ICRC's Nairobi-based logistics centre. They also benefited from courses, advice and field support provided by the regional training and assistance units.

CIVILIANS

Schoolchildren in Kenya reduce their exposure to violence-related risks

In Kenya, the authorities, weapon bearers, community leaders and the ICRC maintained dialogue on IHL-related issues (see *Authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, and civil society*).

Through training, Kenyan Red Cross staff and volunteers, as well as members of other humanitarian organizations, boosted their capacities to respond to emergencies and to analyse, design, implement and monitor projects, including water, sanitation, livestock and cash-for-work initiatives.

Some 61,100 people living in drought- and violence-prone areas of Isiolo, Marsabit, Mount Elgon and Moyale improved their access to water owing to the rehabilitation/upgrade of water facilities by the National Society/ICRC. This also alleviated tensions over competition for this scarce resource. Following the installation of

rainwater catchments in 22 schools, and of 3 spring catchments and 14 shallow wells in other areas, children and women did not have to go as far to fetch water, which reduced their exposure to violence-related risks. Water committees learnt how to maintain these facilities during National Society/ICRC training.

In the Rift Valley and the Upper Eastern region, cash-for-work projects provided opportunities for communities previously involved in disputes to work together to build/repair communal infrastructure, for example, roads and water systems. Some 5,400 heads of vulnerable households who participated in these projects earned an income, benefiting 32,000 people. Besides enhancing intercommunity relationships, the projects restored access for approximately 7,800 households to basic services and helped increase communities' resilience to the effects of periodic crises such as drought, intercommunal conflict/violence and flooding.

Kenyan Red Cross teams assisted victims of clashes and floods throughout the country, with ICRC material and logistical support. For instance, victims of outbreaks of violence in Moyale coped with their situation through National Society distributions of emergency relief and installations of water and sanitation facilities; those injured were evacuated to hospitals. National Society volunteers, specifically trained to respond to election-related tensions, did not provide emergency assistance as no major incidents occurred.

With the National Society becoming increasingly capable of independently running assistance activities, ICRC support for these projects ended.

More refugees and migrants restore or maintain contact with their families

Refugees and migrants, including unaccompanied minors, re-established or maintained contact with their relatives through family-links services run by the National Societies and the ICRC, including by sending nearly 18,000 RCMs and receiving some 12,500. Training and technical support to bolster the National Societies' tracing and RCM capacities and regular coordination among the National Societies and ICRC delegations in the wider region enhanced the provision of these services. In Kenya, National Society/ICRC trips to refugee camps enabled the follow-up of pending cases and helped tracing volunteers overcome various challenges. Meetings with community leaders in the Kakuma camp and with representatives of international organizations helped promote these services. To meet the need for family-links services in Djibouti, the National Society/ICRC made preparations for carrying out tracing activities in the recently reopened Hol Hol camp.

Refugees in Ali Adé camp (Djibouti) and Dadaab and Kakuma camps (Kenya), including minors, spoke to relatives in Somalia or elsewhere by making 227,780 calls via a mobile phone service. Despite some delays faced by the Tanzania Red Cross Society, refugees at the Bagamoyo, Chogo and Nyarugusu camps used the same service by July and made nearly 10,000 phone calls to their families. ICRC travel documents, issued in coordination with the pertinent embassies and UNHCR, allowed 19 people in Kenya to return home or resettle in a third country.

In Djibouti and Kenya, efforts to ensure that the families of missing persons were informed of the fate of their relatives produced limited results: post-election staff changes in Kenya delayed discussions with the authorities, and requests for information submitted to the Eritrean authorities regarding Djiboutian soldiers reported

CIVILIANS	DJIBOUTI	KENYA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			
RCMs collected	1,035	13,551	3,232
			3
RCMs distributed	962	9,147	2,412
			1
Phone calls facilitated between family members	18,439	209,341	9,759
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations			
People transferred/repatriated		1	
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		250	5
		37	
		61	4
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		130	
		52	
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)	17	388	10
		56	
		100	7
UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers			
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		3	
		1	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		1	
		1	
UAM/SC cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period		8	25
		1	10
Documents			
People to whom travel documents were issued		19	
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines		1	

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

missing after the 2008 Djibouti-Eritrea conflict remained unanswered (see *Eritrea*). Families of the missing in Djibouti accessed psychological and material assistance from stakeholders with the facilitation of the National Society/ICRC.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Some detainees within ICRC purview still do not receive visits

In Djibouti and Kenya, the ICRC strove to collect information from and/or follow up with authorities, organizations, media, community leaders and families allegations of capture, detention or extradition of people held in relation to “terrorism”. Dialogue with the Kenyan authorities on access to these detainees, however, remained limited. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar approved an ICRC request to visit those arrested and detained in relation to Uamsho’s campaign for a referendum on independence for Zanzibar although actual visits had not yet taken place.

To ensure that the living conditions and treatment of people held in relation to armed conflict or other situations of violence complied with IHL and other internationally recognized standards, detainees received ICRC visits according to its standard procedures. They included, in Djibouti, 19 POWs of Eritrean origin and other detainees at the Gabode civilian prison and, in the United Republic of Tanzania, eight detainees of Congolese origin. In Kenya, one foreign detainee received a visit at the request of an embassy and in response to humanitarian concerns. During the visits, detainees got in touch with their relatives using family-links services.

The detaining authorities and ICRC delegates discussed confidentially delegates’ findings and recommendations during bilateral meetings. Dialogue with the Djiboutian authorities focused on facilitating the repatriation or resettlement of POWs who so wished. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the MICT authorities and the ICRC discussed the treatment and living conditions of ICTR-convicted detainees, including those in Benin and Mali (see *Abidjan and Mali*), the social reintegration of acquitted or released detainees and the ICTR’s transition to the MICT.

Detainees reduce health risks through regular supply of hygiene items

To improve health services for detainees in Djibouti, the Justice Ministry and the penitentiary administration drew on ICRC advice in planning prison reforms, such as those discussed during a workshop held in 2012. Detainees visited, including those held at the Nagad police detention centre, enhanced their sanitation conditions with monthly distributions of hygiene and cleaning products. The rehabilitation of facilities at the Gabode civilian prison enabled over 600 inmates to reduce health-related risks. Congolese detainees in the United Republic of Tanzania eased their living conditions with ICRC-supplied hygiene kits and clothes.

WOUNDED AND SICK

During seminars to prepare for any upsurges of violence in Kenya, 28 surgeons sharpened their skills in weapon-wound treatment, as did 40 doctors in emergency trauma care. Certification provided by the Health Ministry ensured that all the participants became part of the national disaster response roster. Two hospitals received surgical supplies to increase their capacity to respond to any influx of casualties. Thirty representatives of humanitarian organizations discussed best practices in emergency response during a course in Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) run by the Kenyan Red Cross/ICRC.

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

Peacekeepers learn more about IHL

Authorities, weapon bearers and community leaders throughout the region participated in dialogue aimed at building respect for IHL and promoting safe access to humanitarian aid, including health care, for those in need. In view of Kenya’s military involvement in Somalia, the KDF and the ICRC discussed issues connected with protecting civilians, such as the conduct of hostilities and respect for human rights. Almost 750 KDF officers familiarized themselves with IHL before their deployment to South Sudan and Sudan. Similar courses prepared 900 officers of the Tanzania People’s Defence Forces and 27 Djiboutian police officers for their peacekeeping assignments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, respectively. Representatives from various African countries, including military/police officers and members of civil society, discussed protection concerns

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM	DJIBOUTI	ICTR	KENYA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ICRC visits				
Detainees visited	890	9	1	8
<i>of whom women</i>	23	1		
<i>of whom minors</i>	25			
Detainees visited and monitored individually	21	9		8
<i>of whom women</i>		1		
Number of visits carried out	8	1	1	2
Number of places of detention visited	4	1	1	1
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected	7			58
RCMs distributed	34			67

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM		DJIBOUTI	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Economic security, water and habitat			
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	19	
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	12,354	8
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	630	

and obstacles to applying IHL, at courses organized by the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi and the ICRC. Military officers from the three countries covered attended IHL courses/workshops abroad, on such subjects as the rules governing military operations (see *International law and cooperation and Yaoundé*).

Some 260 senior officers of the Kenya Police operating in violence-prone regions, or assigned to respond to election-related violence, reinforced their understanding of international human rights law and humanitarian principles applicable to law enforcement at training sessions conducted by the Kenyan Red Cross/ICRC. In view of tensions, particularly in Zanzibar, the Tanzania Police Force and the Tanzanian Red Cross, with ICRC support, conducted a similar course for some 50 officers at the Zanzibar Police Academy.

To promote long-term respect for IHL, representatives from East African countries – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania – learnt more about integrating IHL provisions into domestic law during a one-week regional seminar organized by the State Law Office in Kenya and the ICRC. Members of the Kenyan national IHL committee participated in an IHL event abroad (see *Caracas*) and Djiboutian and Tanzanian officials discussed the Convention on Cluster Munitions with regional counterparts (see *Abidjan*).

Journalists refresh their understanding of the protection afforded to them by IHL

The media reported on the ICRC's activities in the countries covered, which contributed to public acceptance of Movement activities. National and international media received information regarding the National Society's emergency response during an attack at a shopping mall in Kenya.

During ICRC-organized seminars before the Kenyan elections, 40 journalists working in violence-prone areas discussed what they had learnt while covering the 2007 elections. They also refreshed their understanding of the IHL provisions promoting their protection and learnt more about various ICRC services, such as its 24-hour hotline that they could call in an emergency. In Djibouti, 20 journalists took part in a similar National Society/ICRC workshop before the national elections.

In Kenya, a workshop organized with the Islamic University in Uganda and the Union of African Muslim Scholars enabled representatives from six countries to discuss Islamic jurisprudence and IHL in detention.

Future decision-makers get a firmer grasp of IHL

University students did IHL-related research and took up internships, including at the ICTR. Twenty-eight students from three countries in East Africa demonstrated their knowledge of IHL and the issues covered by the Health Care in Danger project in an essay competition. Kenyan and Tanzanian student teams participated in national moot court competitions and challenged teams from five other countries at the All Africa International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition in the United Republic of Tanzania.

During two round-tables in Kenya, 34 East African lecturers from journalism and law schools discussed emerging issues that impact conflict or humanitarian reporting and/or ways to strengthen the

quality of IHL teaching in universities. Training courses prepared novice IHL lecturers from five countries to teach the subject.

The ICRC's documentation centre in Nairobi continued to provide reference materials on IHL for the public's use.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Societies boost emergency response capacities

Independently or alongside the ICRC, the National Societies assisted vulnerable communities, offered family-links services and promoted IHL, with financial, material and technical support from the ICRC (see *Civilians and Authorities, armed forces and other bearers of weapons, and civil society*).

Training in first aid and other related areas, in accordance with the Safer Access Framework, enhanced their ability to respond to humanitarian needs, including during potential election-related emergencies. Trained National Society teams from Djibouti conducted an emergency simulation exercise with the Balbala hospital, and 30 volunteers from the Obock branch boosted their capacity to rescue or assist migrants crossing water channels. The Tanzanian Red Cross provided first-aid and family-links services to people affected by disasters such as a building collapse in the capital. Ahead of the constitutional referendum in Zanzibar, 25 National Society volunteers boosted their life-saving skills with a course on first aid in conflict.

To improve their management and strengthen coordination within the Movement, six Kenyan Red Cross branches in the Upper Eastern region conducted governance committee meetings; board members of the Tanzanian National Society, at branch and regional levels, participated in induction and governance training. Movement components held regular meetings at local and regional levels.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total		
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SCs*	
RCMs collected		17,818	3	
RCMs distributed		12,521	1	
Phone calls facilitated between family members		237,539		
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations				
People reunited with their families		1		
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Minors
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered		255	37	65
People located (tracing cases closed positively)		130		
	<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	52		
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)		415	56	107
UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers			Girls	Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society		3	1	
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society		1	1	
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period		33	11	
Documents				
People to whom travel documents were issued		19		
Official documents relayed between family members across border/front lines		1		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)¹				
ICRC visits			Women	Minors
Detainees visited		908	24	25
Detainees visited and monitored individually		38	1	
Number of visits carried out		12		
Number of places of detention visited		7		
Restoring family links				
RCMs collected		65		
RCMs distributed		101		

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

1. Djibouti, ICTR detainees held in the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)^{1,2}				
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	61,186	59%	40%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	19,580		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Food commodities ³	Beneficiaries	19		
Essential household items ⁴	Beneficiaries	12,362		
Water and habitat activities ³	Beneficiaries	630		

1. Kenya

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

3. Djibouti

4. Djibouti, United Republic of Tanzania